

Leidos Holdings, Inc.
Form 424B3
July 11, 2016
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**Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)
Registration No. 333-210796**

PROSPECTUS OFFER TO EXCHANGE

LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION

Offer to Exchange All Shares of Common Stock of

Abacus Innovations Corporation

which are owned by Lockheed Martin Corporation

and will be converted into Shares of Common Stock of

Leidos Holdings, Inc.

for

Shares of Common Stock of Lockheed Martin Corporation

Lockheed Martin Corporation (Lockheed Martin) is offering to exchange all shares of common stock of Abacus Innovations Corporation (Splitco) owned by Lockheed Martin for shares of common stock of Lockheed Martin that are validly tendered and not properly withdrawn. None of Lockheed Martin, Splitco, Leidos Holdings, Inc. (Leidos), any of their respective directors or officers or any of their respective representatives makes any recommendation as to whether you should participate in this exchange offer. You must make your own decision after reading this document and consulting with your advisors.

Immediately following the consummation of this exchange offer, a special purpose merger subsidiary of Leidos named Lion Merger Co. (Merger Sub) will be merged with and into Splitco, and Splitco, as the surviving company, will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leidos (the Merger). In the Merger, each issued and outstanding share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive one share of Leidos common stock. Accordingly, shares of Splitco common stock will not be transferred to participants in this exchange offer; participants instead will receive shares of Leidos common stock in the Merger. No trading market currently exists or will ever exist for shares of Splitco common stock.

The value of Lockheed Martin common stock and Splitco common stock (by reference to Leidos common stock) will be determined by Lockheed Martin by reference to the simple arithmetic average of the daily volume-weighted average prices on each of the last three trading days ending on and including the third trading day preceding the expiration date of the exchange offer period (the Valuation Dates) of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). In the case of Splitco common stock, the value will be

reduced by \$13.64 per share, which equals the per-share amount of the special dividend that Leidos will declare prior to the closing of the Merger. Based on an expected expiration date of August 16, 2016, the Valuation Dates will be August 9, 2016, August 10, 2016 and August 11, 2016.

This exchange offer is designed to permit you to exchange your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for a number of shares of Splitco common stock that corresponds to a 10 percent discount in value, calculated as set forth in this document, to the equivalent amount of Leidos common stock based on the Merger exchange ratio described above.

For each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer, you will receive approximately \$111 in value of Splitco common stock, subject to an upper limit of 8.2136 shares of Splitco common stock per share of Lockheed Martin common stock. This exchange offer does not provide for a lower limit or minimum exchange ratio. If the upper limit is in effect, then the exchange ratio will be fixed at that limit. **IF THE UPPER LIMIT IS IN EFFECT, UNLESS YOU PROPERLY WITHDRAW YOUR SHARES, YOU ULTIMATELY WILL RECEIVE LESS THAN \$111 IN VALUE OF SPLITCO COMMON STOCK FOR EACH \$100 IN VALUE OF LOCKHEED MARTIN COMMON STOCK THAT YOU TENDER, AND YOU COULD RECEIVE MUCH LESS.**

Lockheed Martin common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol LMT. Leidos common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol LDOS. On July 8, 2016, the last reported sale price of Lockheed Martin common stock on the NYSE was \$251.90, and the last reported sale price of Leidos common stock on the NYSE was \$50.59. The market price of Lockheed Martin common stock and of Leidos common stock will fluctuate prior to the completion of this exchange offer and therefore may be higher or lower at the expiration date than the prices set forth above.

THIS EXCHANGE OFFER AND WITHDRAWAL RIGHTS WILL EXPIRE AT 8:00 A.M., NEW YORK CITY TIME, ON AUGUST 16, 2016, UNLESS THE OFFER IS TERMINATED OR EXTENDED. SHARES OF LOCKHEED MARTIN COMMON STOCK TENDERED PURSUANT TO THIS EXCHANGE OFFER MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION OF THIS EXCHANGE OFFER.

Lockheed Martin's obligation to exchange shares of Splitco common stock for shares of Lockheed Martin common stock is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including conditions to the consummation of the Transactions, which include approval by the stockholders of Leidos of the issuance of shares of common stock of Leidos in the Merger.

The terms and conditions of this exchange offer and the Transactions are described in this document, which you should read carefully.

In reviewing this document, you should carefully consider the risk factors set forth in the section entitled Risk Factors beginning on page 37 of this document.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus Offer to Exchange is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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The date of this Prospectus Offer to Exchange is July 11, 2016.

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This document incorporates by reference important business and financial information about Lockheed Martin and Leidos from documents filed with the SEC that have not been included in or delivered with this document. This information is available at the website that the SEC maintains at www.sec.gov, as well as from other sources. See **Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference. You also may ask any questions about this exchange offer or request copies of the exchange offer documents from Lockheed Martin, without charge, upon written or oral request to Lockheed Martin Corporation's Information Agent, Georgeson LLC, located at 1290 Avenue of the Americas, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10104, or at telephone number (866) 482-4931. To receive timely delivery of the documents, your request must be received no later than August 8, 2016.**

All information contained or incorporated by reference in this document with respect to Leidos and Merger Sub and their respective subsidiaries, as well as information about Leidos after the consummation of the Transactions, has been provided by Leidos. All other information contained or incorporated by reference in this document with respect to Lockheed Martin and Splitco and their respective subsidiaries, or the Splitco Business, and with respect to the terms and conditions of the exchange offer has been provided by Lockheed Martin. This document incorporates by reference or contains references to trademarks, trade names and service marks, including Lockheed Martin and Sikorsky, which are owned by Lockheed Martin and its related entities.

This document is not an offer to sell or exchange and it is not a solicitation of an offer to buy any shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, Splitco common stock or Leidos common stock in any jurisdiction in which the offer, sale or exchange is not permitted. Non-U.S. stockholders and U.S. stockholders residing outside of the United States should consult their advisors in considering whether they may participate in the exchange offer in accordance with the laws of their home countries or countries of residence, as applicable, and, if they do participate, whether there are any restrictions or limitations on transactions in the shares of Splitco common stock or Leidos common stock that may apply in such countries. Lockheed Martin, Splitco and Leidos cannot provide any assurance about whether such limitations may exist. See **This Exchange Offer Certain Matters Relating to Non-U.S. Jurisdictions** for additional information about limitations on the exchange offer outside the United States.

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HELPFUL INFORMATION

In this document:

2011 IPAP means the Lockheed Martin Amended and Restated 2011 Incentive Performance Award Plan;

Additional Agreements means the Assignment and Assumption Agreements, the Intellectual Property Matters Agreement, the Shared Contracts Agreements, the Subcontract Pending Novation, the Supply Agreements, the Transition Services Agreements, and the other agreements contemplated by the Separation Agreement to effect the lease, sublease, license and leaseback of various real estate used in the Splitco Business;

Assignment and Assumption Agreements means any Bills of Sale, Assignment and Assumption Agreements (Parent to Splitco), any Bills of Sale, Assignment and Assumption Agreements (Splitco to Parent) and any Assignments and Assumptions of Lease, and any similar documents entered into the effect the Transactions, each as contemplated by the Separation Agreement;

business day means, for purposes of the exchange offer, any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or U.S. federal holiday and consists of the time period from 12:00 a.m. through 12:00 midnight, New York City time;

CDI Shares means Lockheed Martin common stock in uncertificated form held under Lockheed Martin Direct Invest, the stock purchase and dividend reinvestment plan administered by Computershare Trust Company, N.A., Lockheed Martin's transfer agent;

Code means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;

Commitment Parties means, collectively, the Leidos Commitment Parties and the Splitco Commitment Parties;

Cut-Off Time means 11:59 p.m. on the day immediately prior to the date of the Distribution;

Daily VWAP means, on any given day, the daily VWAP on the NYSE during the period beginning at 9:30 a.m., New York City time (or such other time as is the official open of trading on the NYSE) and ending at 4:00 p.m., New York City time (or such other time as is the official close of trading on the NYSE), provided that the Daily VWAP will only take into account adjustments made to reported trades included by 4:10 p.m., New York City time, as reported by Bloomberg Finance L.P. and displayed under the heading Bloomberg VWAP on the Bloomberg pages LMT UN < Equity > VWAP for Lockheed Martin and LDOS UN < Equity

> VWAP for Leidos, or their equivalent successor pages if such pages are not available;

DGCL means the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, as amended;

Distribution means the distribution by Lockheed Martin of the shares of Splitco common stock to Lockheed Martin stockholders by way of an exchange offer or by way of a *pro rata* dividend and, with respect to any shares of Splitco common stock that are not subscribed for in any such exchange offer, a *pro rata* dividend to the Lockheed Martin stockholders;

Employee Matters Agreement means the Employee Matters Agreement dated as of January 26, 2016, among Lockheed Martin, Leidos and Splitco, as amended;

ERISA means the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended;

Exchange Act means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;

Former Splitco Business Employee means any former employee who performed substantially all of his or her services in connection with the Splitco Business;

GAAP means generally accepted accounting principles in the United States;

HSR Act means the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended;

Intellectual Property Matters Agreement means the Intellectual Property Matters agreement as contemplated by the Separation Agreement;

Internal Reorganization means the internal reorganization within Lockheed Martin of the Splitco Business in anticipation of the Distribution as contemplated by the Separation Agreement;

IRS means the United States Internal Revenue Service;

IS&GS means the Information Systems & Global Solutions business segment of Lockheed Martin;

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Leidos means Leidos Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and, unless the context otherwise requires, its subsidiaries, which, after consummation of the Merger, will include Splitco and the Splitco Subsidiaries;

Leidos Board means the board of directors of Leidos;

Leidos Borrower means Leidos, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leidos Holdings, Inc. and the borrower under the Leidos Facilities;

Leidos Bylaws means the Bylaws of Leidos, as amended;

Leidos Charter means the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Leidos, as amended;

Leidos Commitment Letter means the Commitment Letter dated January 26, 2016, among Citigroup Global Markets Inc., The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., Bank of America, N.A., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., J.P. Morgan Securities, LLC, Goldman Sachs Bank USA and Leidos, and any associated fee letters, in respect of loans in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,440,000,000, together in each case with any amendments, supplements and joinders thereto;

Leidos Commitment Parties means, collectively, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., Bank of America, N.A., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., J.P. Morgan Securities, LLC, and Goldman Sachs Bank USA, together with all additional lenders added to the Commitment Letter from time to time;

Leidos common stock means the common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of Leidos;

Leidos preferred stock means the preferred stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of Leidos;

Leidos Special Dividend means a special dividend in an amount equal to \$13.64 per share to be declared by Leidos prior to the Merger, as of a record date prior to the closing date of the Merger, as described more fully in **The Merger Agreement** **Leidos Special Dividend** ;

Leidos stockholders means the holders of Leidos common stock;

Leidos Stock Plans means the Leidos 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, the Leidos 2006 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and each other employee benefit plan of Leidos providing for the grant by Leidos of stock options, restricted stock units, performance share units, stock equivalents or other equity or equity-based awards;

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Leidos Tax Opinion means an opinion from Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, tax counsel to Leidos, to the effect that the Merger will be treated for U.S. federal income Tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code and that each of Leidos, Merger Sub and Splitco will be a party to the reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code;

Lockheed Martin means Lockheed Martin Corporation, a Maryland corporation, and, unless the context otherwise requires, its subsidiaries, which, after consummation of the Distribution, will not include Splitco and the Splitco Subsidiaries;

Lockheed Martin Board means the board of directors of Lockheed Martin;

Lockheed Martin Bylaws means the Bylaws of Lockheed Martin, as amended;

Lockheed Martin Cash Distribution means the distribution of cash in an amount equal to the Splitco Special Cash Payment, by Lockheed Martin to its creditors in retirement of outstanding Lockheed Martin indebtedness, or to Lockheed Martin stockholders in repurchase of, or distribution with respect to, shares of Lockheed Martin common stock;

Lockheed Martin Charter means the Charter of Lockheed Martin, as amended;

Lockheed Martin common stock means the common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, of Lockheed Martin;

Lockheed Martin Savings Plans means the Lockheed Martin Corporation Salaried Savings Plan, the Lockheed Martin Corporation Operations Support Savings Plan, the Lockheed Martin Corporation Hourly Savings Plan Plus, the Lockheed Martin Corporation Performance Sharing Plan for Bargaining Employees, the Lockheed Martin Corporation Capital Accumulation Plan, the Lockheed Martin Corporation Capital Accumulation Plan for Hourly Employees and the Lockheed Martin Corporation Basic Benefit Plan for Hourly Employees, each of which is sponsored by Lockheed Martin and for which State Street Bank and Trust Company serves as trustee;

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Lockheed Martin stockholders means the holders of Lockheed Martin common stock;

Lockheed Martin Tax Opinions means opinions from Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, tax counsel to Lockheed Martin, to the effect that (i) the Merger will be treated for U.S. federal income Tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code and that each of Leidos, Merger Sub and Splitco will be a party to the reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code, and (ii) (a) the Splitco Transfer and the Distribution, taken together, will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code and that each of Lockheed Martin and Splitco will be a party to the reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code, (b) the Distribution, as such, will qualify as a distribution of Splitco common stock to Lockheed Martin stockholders pursuant to Section 355 of the Code, (c) the Merger will not cause Section 355(e) of the Code to apply to the Distribution, and (d) the Lockheed Martin Cash Distribution will qualify as money distributed to Lockheed Martin creditors or stockholders in connection with the reorganization for purposes of Section 361(b) of the Code;

MBCA means the Maryland Business Combination Act, as amended;

Merger means the merger of Merger Sub with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leidos, as contemplated by the Merger Agreement;

MGCL means the Maryland General Corporation Law, as amended;

Merger Agreement means the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of January 26, 2016, among Lockheed Martin, Splitco, Leidos and Merger Sub, as amended;

Merger Sub means Lion Merger Co., a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leidos;

NYSE means The New York Stock Exchange;

Sandia Savings Plan means the Sandia Corporation Savings and Income Plan, which is sponsored by Sandia Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin and for which Fidelity Management Trust Company serves as trustee and for which State Street Global Advisors serves as the independent fiduciary for certain matters (including matters relating to the election to participate in this exchange offer);

SEC means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission;

Securities Act means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended;

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Separation means the separation of the Splitco Business from the remaining businesses of Lockheed Martin and its subsidiaries pursuant to the Separation Agreement;

Separation Agreement means the Separation Agreement dated as of January 26, 2016, between Lockheed Martin and Splitco, as amended;

Share Issuance means the issuance of shares of Leidos common stock to the stockholders of Splitco in the Merger;

Shared Contracts Agreements means the Shared Contracts Agreement Shared Contracts (Parent Companies) and the Shared Contracts Agreements Shared Contracts (Splitco Companies), each as contemplated by the Separation Agreement;

Splitco means Abacus Innovations Corporation, a Delaware corporation, and, prior to the Distribution, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin;

Splitco Business means the business and operations of IS&GS;

Splitco Business Employee means, collectively, (i) each employee who performed substantially all of his or her services in connection with the Splitco Business as of January 26, 2016, (ii) each individual hired after January 26, 2016 and before the Distribution who performs substantially all of his or her services in connection with the Splitco Business and (iii) each shared services individual who, immediately before the Distribution, performs substantially all of his or her services in connection with the Splitco Business;

Splitco Commitment Letter means the Commitment Letter dated January 26, 2016, among Citigroup Global Markets Inc., The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., Bank of America, N.A., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., J.P. Morgan Securities, LLC, Goldman Sachs Bank USA and Splitco, and any associated fee letters, in respect of loans in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,841,450,000, together in each case with any amendments, supplements and joinders thereto;

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Splitco Commitment Parties means, collectively, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., Bank of America, N.A., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., J.P. Morgan Securities, LLC, and Goldman Sachs Bank USA, together with all additional lenders added to the Commitment Letter from time to time;

Splitco common stock means the common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of Splitco;

Splitco Credit Facility means the credit facility or facilities entered into by Splitco on or before the date of the Distribution providing for indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount equal to \$1,841,450,000 on the terms and conditions contemplated by the Splitco Commitment Letter;

Splitco Special Cash Payment means the cash payment from Splitco to Lockheed Martin to be made prior to the Distribution in the amount of \$1,800,000,000 subject to adjustment as described in **The Separation Agreement** **Separation of the IS&GS Business** **Splitco Special Cash Payment** ;

Splitco stockholders means the holders of Splitco common stock;

Splitco Subsidiaries means the direct and indirect subsidiaries of Splitco that, together with Splitco, will hold the transferred assets and assumed liabilities related to the Splitco Business following the Separation;

Splitco Transfer means the contribution of the Transferred Assets (as defined in the Separation Agreement) by Lockheed Martin to Splitco in consideration for the transfer of Splitco common stock, the transfer to Lockheed Martin of the Splitco Special Cash Payment and the assumption by Splitco of the Assumed Liabilities (as defined in the Separation Agreement), pursuant to and in accordance with the Separation Agreement;

Supply Agreements means the Supply Agreement (Parent to Splitco) and the Supply Agreement (Splitco to Parent), each as contemplated by the Separation Agreement;

Subcontract Pending Novation means the Subcontract Pending Novation (Parent to Splitco), as contemplated by the Separation Agreement;

Tax Matters Agreement means the Tax Matters Agreement dated as of January 26, 2016, among Lockheed Martin, Leidos and Splitco;

Transaction Documents means the Separation Agreement, the Merger Agreement, the Employee Matters Agreement and the Tax Matters Agreement, as well as the Additional Agreements (as described in **The Separation Agreement** **Separation of the IS&GS Business** **Additional Agreements**), each of which have been

entered into or will be entered into in connection with the Transactions;

Transactions means the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement, which provide for, among other things, the Separation, the Distribution and the Merger, as described in **The Transactions** ;

Transition Services Agreements means the Transition Services Agreement (Parent to Splitco) and the Transition Services Agreement (Splitco to Parent), each as contemplated by the Separation Agreement;

Valuation Dates means each of the third, fourth and fifth trading days prior to the expiration of the exchange offer period (not including the expiration date), as it may be voluntarily extended; and

VWAP means volume-weighted average price.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THIS EXCHANGE OFFER AND THE TRANSACTIONS

The following are some of the questions that stockholders may have, and answers to those questions. These questions and answers, as well as the following summary, are not meant to be a substitute for the information contained in the remainder of this document, and this information is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed descriptions and explanations contained elsewhere in this document. You are urged to read this document in its entirety prior to making any decision.

Questions and Answers About this Exchange Offer

Q: Who may participate in this Exchange Offer?

A: Any Lockheed Martin stockholders in the United States during the exchange offer period may participate in this exchange offer. Although Lockheed Martin has mailed this document to its stockholders to the extent required by U.S. law, including stockholders located outside the United States, this document is not an offer to buy, sell or exchange and it is not a solicitation of an offer to buy, sell or exchange any shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, shares of Leidos common stock or shares of Splitco common stock in any jurisdiction in which such offer, sale or exchange is not permitted.

Countries outside the United States generally have their own legal requirements that govern securities offerings made to persons resident in those countries and often impose stringent requirements about the form and content of offers made to the general public. None of Lockheed Martin, Leidos or Splitco has taken any action under non-U.S. laws or regulations to facilitate a public offer to exchange shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, shares of Leidos common stock or shares of Splitco common stock outside the United States. Accordingly, the ability of any non-U.S. person and any U.S. person residing outside of the United States to tender shares of Lockheed Martin common stock in the exchange offer will depend on whether there is an exemption available under the laws of such person's home country that would permit such person to participate in the exchange offer without the need for Lockheed Martin, Leidos or Splitco to take any action to facilitate a public offering in that country or otherwise. For example, some countries exempt transactions from the rules governing public offerings if they involve persons who meet certain eligibility requirements relating to their status as sophisticated or professional investors.

Non-U.S. stockholders and U.S. stockholders residing outside of the United States should consult their advisors in considering whether they may participate in the exchange offer in accordance with the laws of their home countries or countries of residence, as applicable, and, if they do participate, whether there are any restrictions or limitations on transactions in the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, Splitco common stock or Leidos common stock that may apply in such countries. None of Lockheed Martin, Leidos or Splitco can provide any assurance about whether such limitations exist. See [This Exchange Offer Certain Matters Relating to Non-U.S. Jurisdictions](#) for additional information about limitations on the exchange offer outside the United States.

Lockheed Martin believes a substantial majority of its stockholders are U.S. investors and does not expect the legal limitations described in this question and answer to cause the exchange offer to be undersubscribed.

Q: How many shares of Splitco common stock will I receive for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock that I tender?

A: This exchange offer is designed to permit you to exchange your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a 10 percent discount, calculated as set forth in this document, to the per-share equivalent value of Splitco common stock. Stated another way, for each \$100 in value of your Lockheed Martin

common stock accepted in this exchange offer, you will receive approximately \$111 in value of Splitco common stock. The value of the Lockheed Martin common stock will be based on the calculated per-share value for the Lockheed Martin common stock on the NYSE and the value of the Splitco common stock will be based on the value for Leidos common stock on the NYSE (because each share of Splitco common stock will be exchanged for one share of Leidos common stock in the Merger), in each case determined by reference to the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP on each of the Valuation Dates. In the case of Splitco common stock, the value will be reduced by \$13.64 per share, which equals the per-share amount of the Leidos Special Dividend. Please note, however, that the number of shares you can receive is subject to an upper limit of an aggregate of 8.2136 shares of Splitco common stock for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer. The following questions and answers describe the impact of this limit on the value you receive. This exchange offer does not provide for a lower limit or minimum exchange ratio. See [This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer](#). Because this exchange offer is subject to proration in the event of oversubscription, Lockheed Martin in certain circumstances may accept for exchange only a portion of the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered by you.

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Q: Is there a limit on the number of shares of Splitco common stock I can receive for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock that I tender?

A: The number of shares you can receive is subject to an upper limit of 8.2136 shares of Splitco common stock for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer. If the upper limit is in effect, you ultimately may receive less than \$111 in value of Splitco common stock for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock that you tender, and you could receive much less. For example, if the calculated per-share value of Lockheed Martin common stock was \$251.90 (the highest closing price for Lockheed Martin common stock on the NYSE during the three-month period prior to commencement of this exchange offer) and the calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock was \$32.07 (the lowest closing price for Leidos common stock on the NYSE during that three-month period less \$13.64), the value of Splitco common stock received for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted for exchange would be approximately \$105.

Lockheed Martin set the upper limit to ensure that a change in the relative price of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock, whether as a result of an increase in the price of Lockheed Martin common stock, a decrease in the price of Leidos common stock or a combination thereof, would not result in an unduly high number of shares of Splitco common stock being exchanged for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer, preventing a situation that might significantly reduce the benefits of this exchange offer to Lockheed Martin and its continuing stockholders due to a smaller number of outstanding shares being acquired by Lockheed Martin in this exchange offer.

Q: What will happen if the upper limit is in effect?

A: Lockheed Martin will announce whether the upper limit on the number of shares that can be received for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered will be in effect through www.edocumentview.com/LockheedMartinExchange, through the toll-free number maintained by the information agent listed on the back cover of this document and by press release, no later than 9:00 a.m. New York City time, on the second trading day prior to the expiration date. If the upper limit is in effect at that time, then the exchange ratio will be fixed at the upper limit and you will receive 8.2136 shares of Splitco common stock for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in the exchange offer. **If the upper limit is in effect, you will receive less than \$111 in value of Splitco common stock for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock that you tender, and you could receive much less.**

Q: How are the calculated per-share values of Lockheed Martin common stock and Splitco common stock determined for purposes of calculating the number of shares of Splitco common stock to be received in this exchange offer?

A: The calculated per-share value of a share of Lockheed Martin common stock for purposes of this exchange offer will equal the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP of Lockheed Martin common stock on the NYSE on each of the Valuation Dates. The calculated per-share value of a share of Splitco common stock for purposes of this exchange offer will equal the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP of Leidos common stock on the NYSE on each of the Valuation Dates (since each share of Splitco common stock will be exchanged for one share of Leidos common stock in the Merger), minus \$13.64 per share, which equals the per-share amount of the Leidos Special Dividend (as described in the section of this document entitled "The Merger Agreement - Leidos Special Dividend"). Lockheed Martin will determine such calculations of the per-share values of Lockheed Martin common stock and Splitco common stock and such determination will be final.

Q: Why is the calculated per-share value for Splitco common stock based on the trading prices for Leidos common stock?

A: There is currently no trading market for Splitco common stock and no such trading market will be established in the future. Lockheed Martin believes, however, that the trading prices for Leidos common stock are an appropriate proxy for the trading prices of Splitco common stock because (a) prior to the Distribution, Splitco will issue to Lockheed Martin a number of shares of Splitco common stock such that, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Merger Agreement, the total number of shares of Splitco common stock outstanding immediately prior to the Merger will be 76,958,918; (b) in the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive one share of Leidos common stock; and (c) at the Valuation Dates, it is expected that all the major conditions to the consummation of the Merger will have been satisfied and the Merger will be expected to be consummated shortly, such that investors should be expected to be valuing Splitco common stock based on the expected value of Leidos common stock after the Merger and without the entitlement to the Leidos Special Dividend. There can be no assurance, however, that Leidos common stock after the Merger will trade on the same basis as Leidos common stock trades prior to the Merger. See Risk Factors Risks Related to the Transactions The trading prices of Leidos common stock may not be an appropriate proxy for the prices of Splitco common stock.

Q: What is the daily volume-weighted average price or Daily VWAP?

A: The daily volume-weighted average price for Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock will be the VWAP of Lockheed Martin and Leidos common stock on the NYSE during the period beginning at 9:30 a.m., New York City time (or such other time as is the official open of trading on the NYSE), and ending at 4:00 p.m., New York City time (or such other time as is the official close of trading on the NYSE), except that such data will only take into account adjustments made to reported trades included by 4:10 p.m., New York City time.

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The Daily VWAP will be as reported by Bloomberg Finance L.P. and displayed under the heading Bloomberg VWAP on the Bloomberg pages LMT UN < Equity > VWAP with respect to Lockheed Martin common stock and LDOS UN < Equity > VWAP with respect to Leidos common stock (or their equivalent successor pages if such pages are not available). The Daily VWAPs provided by Bloomberg Finance L.P. may be different from other sources of volume-weighted average prices or investors or security holders own calculations of volume-weighted average prices.

Q: Where can I find the Daily VWAP of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock during the exchange offer period?

A: The information agent will maintain on Lockheed Martin's behalf a website at www.edocumentview.com/LockheedMartinExchange to provide the Daily VWAP of both Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock, together with indicative calculated per-share values for shares of Lockheed Martin common stock and shares of Splitco common stock, for each day during this exchange offer. That information also will be available by contacting the information agent at the toll-free number provided on the back cover of this document during the exchange offer period.

Q: Will indicative exchange ratios be provided during the exchange offer period?

A: Yes. The website that will be maintained at www.edocumentview.com/LockheedMartinExchange will provide indicative exchange ratios during the exchange offer period. Indicative exchange ratios also will be available by contacting the information agent at the toll-free number provided on the back cover of this document during the exchange offer period. Prior to the first Valuation Date, commencing on the third trading day of this exchange offer, indicative exchange ratios for each day that will be calculated on the indicative per-share values of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock on each day (minus, in the case of Leidos common stock, \$13.64 per share, which equals the per-share amount of the Leidos Special Dividend), calculated as though that day were the last of the three Valuation Dates for this exchange offer, will be available by 4:30 p.m., New York City time. In other words, assuming that a given day is a trading day, the indicative exchange ratio will be calculated based on the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAPs of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock for that day and the two immediately preceding trading days, after taking into account the adjustment for the Leidos Special Dividend. The indicative exchange ratio also will reflect whether the upper limit on the exchange ratio, described above, would be in effect.

On the first two Valuation Dates, when the values of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock are calculated for the purposes of this exchange offer, at the end of each day the website will be updated to show the indicative exchange ratios based on per-share values calculated by Lockheed Martin, which will be calculated as follows: (i) after the close of trading on the NYSE on the first Valuation Date, the VWAPs for that day, and (ii) after the close of trading on the NYSE on the second Valuation Date, the VWAPs for that day averaged with the VWAPs on the first Valuation Date. On the first two Valuation Dates, the indicative exchange ratios will be updated no later than 4:30 p.m., New York City time. No indicative exchange ratio will be published or announced on the third Valuation Date, but the final exchange ratio will be announced by press release and available on the website by 9:00 a.m. on the second trading day (currently expected to be August 12, 2016) immediately preceding the expiration date of this exchange offer.

In addition, for purposes of illustration, a table that indicates the number of shares of Splitco common stock that you would receive per share of Lockheed Martin common stock, calculated on the basis described above and taking into account the upper limit, assuming a range of averages of the Daily VWAPs of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock on the Valuation Dates, is provided on page 49.

Q: How and when will I know the final exchange ratio?

A: The final exchange ratio showing the number of shares of Splitco common stock that you will receive for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer will be available at www.edocumentview.com/LockheedMartinExchange and separately announced by press release no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second trading day prior to the expiration date. In addition, as described below, you also may contact the information agent to obtain indicative exchange ratios (prior to the time the final exchange ratio becomes available) and the final exchange ratio (after the time the final exchange ratio becomes available) at the toll-free number maintained by the information agent listed on the back cover of this document.

Lockheed Martin will announce whether the upper limit on the number of shares that can be received for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered is in effect at www.edocumentview.com/LockheedMartinExchange and through the toll-free number maintained by the information agent listed on the back cover of this document and by press release, no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second trading day prior to the expiration date. If the upper limit is in effect at that time, then the exchange ratio will be fixed at the upper limit.

Table of Contents**Q: What if shares of Lockheed Martin common stock or shares of Leidos common stock do not trade on any of the Valuation Dates?**

A: If a market disruption event occurs with respect to Lockheed Martin common stock or Leidos common stock on any of the Valuation Dates, the calculated per-share value of Lockheed Martin common stock and Splitco common stock will be determined using the Daily VWAP of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock and shares of Leidos common stock on the preceding trading day or days, as the case may be, on which no market disruption event occurred with respect to either Lockheed Martin common stock or Leidos common stock, so that in any case the valuation averaging period would be three days. If, however, a market disruption event occurs as specified above, Lockheed Martin may terminate this exchange offer if, in its reasonable judgment, the market disruption event has impaired the benefits of this exchange offer. For specific information as to what would constitute a market disruption event, see *This Exchange Offer Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer*.

Q: Are there circumstances under which I would receive fewer shares of Splitco common stock than I would have received if the exchange ratio were determined using the closing prices of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock on the last trading day of the exchange offer period?

A: Yes. For example, if the trading price of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock were to increase after the final Valuation Date during the last two trading days of the exchange offer period (currently expected to be August 12, 2016 and August 15, 2016), the arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP for Lockheed Martin common stock on the Valuation Dates likely would be lower than the closing price of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock on the trading day before the expiration date of the exchange offer. As a result, you may receive fewer shares of Splitco common stock for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock than you would have received if the price were calculated on the basis of the closing price of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock on the trading day before the expiration date or on the basis of an averaging period that included the last two trading days prior to the expiration of the exchange offer. Similarly, if the trading price of Leidos common stock were to decrease after the final Valuation Date during the last two trading days of the exchange offer period, the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP for Leidos common stock on the Valuation Dates likely would be higher than the closing price of shares of Leidos common stock on the trading day before the expiration date of the exchange offer. This circumstance also could result in you receiving fewer shares of Splitco common stock for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock than you otherwise would have received if the price were calculated on the basis of the closing price of shares of Leidos common stock on the trading day before the expiration date of the exchange offer or on the basis of an averaging period that included the last two trading days prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

Q: Will fractional shares of Leidos be distributed?

A: Upon the consummation of this exchange offer, the exchange agent will hold the shares of Splitco common stock as agent for the Lockheed Martin stockholders who validly tendered their shares and, in case of a *pro rata* distribution, for the holders of record of Lockheed Martin common stock for the *pro rata* distribution. Immediately following the consummation of this exchange offer, Merger Sub will be merged with and into Splitco, with Splitco surviving the Merger and becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leidos. Each issued and outstanding share of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger into the right to receive one share of Leidos common stock. In the conversion, no fractional shares of Leidos common stock will be delivered to Splitco stockholders. All fractional shares of Leidos common stock that any Splitco stockholder otherwise would be entitled to receive as a result of the Merger will be aggregated by the exchange agent on behalf of Leidos. The exchange agent will cause the whole shares obtained thereby to be sold on behalf of the Splitco stockholders that otherwise would be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Leidos common stock in the Merger, in the open market or otherwise, in each case at then-prevailing market prices as soon as practicable after the Merger and, in any case, no later than five business days after the Merger. The

exchange agent then will make available the net proceeds thereof, after deducting any brokerage or similar charges, commissions and transfer taxes, on a *pro rata* basis, without interest, but subject to any required withholding taxes, as soon as practicable to the Splitco stockholders that otherwise would be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Leidos common stock in the Merger.

Q: What is the aggregate number of shares of Splitco common stock being offered in this exchange offer?

A: In this exchange offer, subject to adjustment as provided in the Merger Agreement, Lockheed Martin is offering 76,958,918 shares of Splitco common stock, which will constitute all of the shares of Splitco common stock that will be issued and outstanding on the date of the consummation of this exchange offer.

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Q: What happens if insufficient shares of Lockheed Martin common stock are tendered to allow Lockheed Martin to exchange all of the shares of Splitco common stock it holds?

A: If this exchange offer is consummated but fewer than all of the issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock owned by Lockheed Martin are exchanged because this exchange offer is not fully subscribed, the remaining shares of Splitco common stock owned by Lockheed Martin will be distributed on a *pro rata* basis to the Lockheed Martin stockholders whose shares of Lockheed Martin common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer. Any Lockheed Martin stockholder who validly tenders (and does not properly withdraw) shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer will waive their rights with respect to those tendered shares of Lockheed Martin common stock to receive, and forfeit any rights to, shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders in the event the exchange offer is not fully subscribed. However, any Lockheed Martin stockholder who tendered less than all of their shares of Lockheed Martin common stock would be entitled to shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders in respect of those shares that were not tendered.

Upon the consummation of this exchange offer, Lockheed Martin will deliver to the exchange agent a global certificate representing all of the Splitco common stock being distributed in this exchange offer, with irrevocable instructions to hold the shares of Splitco common stock as agent for Lockheed Martin stockholders whose shares of Lockheed Martin common stock were validly tendered and not withdrawn in this exchange offer and, in the case of a *pro rata* distribution, Lockheed Martin stockholders whose shares of Lockheed Martin common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer. If there is a *pro rata* distribution, the exchange agent will calculate the exact number of shares of Splitco common stock not exchanged in this exchange offer and to be distributed on a *pro rata* basis, and that number of shares of Splitco common stock will be held as agent for the Lockheed Martin stockholders whose shares of Lockheed Martin common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer. See This Exchange Offer Distribution of Any Shares of Splitco Common Stock Remaining After this Exchange Offer.

Q: What happens if Lockheed Martin declares a quarterly dividend during this exchange offer?

A: Historically, Lockheed Martin has declared quarterly dividends to be paid to stockholders of record as of the first trading day of the last month of each calendar quarter. All stockholders that own Lockheed Martin common stock as of the record date for the dividend are eligible to receive the dividend.

Q: Will tendering my shares affect my ability to receive the Lockheed Martin quarterly dividend?

A: No. If a dividend is declared by Lockheed Martin with a record date before the completion of this exchange offer, you will be entitled to that dividend if you owned the shares as of the close of business on the record date even if you tender your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock. Tendering your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock in this exchange offer is not a sale or transfer of those shares until they are accepted for exchange upon completion of this exchange offer.

Q: What is the Leidos Special Dividend?

A: Leidos will declare a special dividend prior to the Merger in an amount equal to \$13.64 per share to the holders of record of Leidos common stock as of a record date prior to the closing date of the Merger. Stockholders of Lockheed Martin who receive Splitco common stock in the Distribution (whether by tendering shares of Lockheed common stock in the exchange offer or in connection with any *pro rata* distribution of any remaining shares of Splitco common stock) that will be converted into Leidos common stock in the Merger will not be entitled to receive the Leidos

Special Dividend since the record date will be prior to the date on which the Merger closes. For more information on the Leidos Special Dividend, see the section of this document entitled "The Merger Agreement - Leidos Special Dividend."

Q: If I participate in the exchange offer, will I be entitled to receive the Leidos Special Dividend with respect to my Splitco common stock to be converted into Leidos common stock in connection with the Merger?

A: No. The Leidos Special Dividend will be declared by Leidos prior to the Merger, as of a record date prior to the closing date of the Merger. Only those Leidos stockholders of record as of the record date will be entitled to receive payment of the Leidos Special Dividend. Each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive one share of Leidos common stock only at the effective time of the Merger, which will occur after the record date set for payment of the Leidos Special Dividend. Unless you own Leidos common stock as of the record date set by the Leidos Board, you will not be entitled to receive payment of the Leidos Special Dividend.

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Q: Will all shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that I tender be accepted in this exchange offer?

A: Not necessarily. The maximum number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that will be accepted if the exchange offer is completed will be equal, subject to adjustment, to the 76,958,918 shares of Splitco common stock held by Lockheed Martin divided by the final exchange ratio (taking into account the upper limit if it is in effect), and could be up to all of the outstanding shares of Lockheed Martin common stock. Therefore, as illustrated in more detail below in response to *Q: How many shares of Lockheed Martin common stock will Lockheed Martin accept if this exchange offer is completed?* and in the table set forth in *This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Final Exchange Ratio*, the maximum number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that will be accepted and acquired by Lockheed Martin depends on the average of the Daily VWAP of Lockheed Martin common stock, the average of the Daily VWAP of Leidos common stock and whether the upper limit is in effect.

Depending on the number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered in this exchange offer and not properly withdrawn, and the calculated per-share values of Lockheed Martin common stock and Splitco common stock determined as described in this document, Lockheed Martin may have to limit the number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that it accepts in this exchange offer through a proration process. Any proration of the number of shares accepted in this exchange offer will be determined on the basis of the proration mechanics described in the section of this document entitled *This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Proration; Tenders for Exchange by Holders of Fewer than 100 Shares of Lockheed Martin Common Stock*.

An exception to proration can apply to stockholders who beneficially own *odd-lots* that is, fewer than 100 shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, whether held in registered form or through a broker or other nominee. Such beneficial owners of Lockheed Martin common stock who validly tender all of their shares, and request preferential treatment as described in *This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Proration; Tenders for Exchange by Holders of Fewer than 100 Shares of Lockheed Martin Common Stock*, will not be subject to proration.

In all other cases, proration for each tendering stockholder will be based on (i) the proportion that the total number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock to be accepted bears to the total number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn and (ii) the number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn by that stockholder (and not on that stockholder's aggregate ownership of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock). Any shares of Lockheed Martin common stock not accepted for exchange as a result of proration will be returned to tendering stockholders promptly after the final proration factor is determined.

Q: Will I be able to sell my shares of Splitco common stock after this exchange offer is completed?

A: No. There currently is no trading market for shares of Splitco common stock and no such trading market will be established in the future. The exchange agent will hold all issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock as agent until the shares of Splitco common stock are converted into the right to receive shares of Leidos common stock in the Merger. See *This Exchange Offer Distribution of Any Shares of Splitco Common Stock Remaining After this Exchange Offer*.

Q: How many shares of Lockheed Martin common stock will Lockheed Martin accept if this exchange offer is completed?

A: The number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that will be accepted if this exchange offer is completed will depend on the final exchange ratio and the number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered and not properly withdrawn. The maximum number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that will be accepted if the

exchange offer is completed will be equal, subject to adjustment, to the 76,958,918 shares of Splitco common stock that Lockheed Martin offers to exchange hereby divided by the final exchange ratio (taking into account the upper limit if it is in effect), and could be up to all of the outstanding shares of Lockheed Martin common stock.

Accordingly, the largest possible number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that will be accepted equals 76,958,918, which is subject to adjustment, divided by the final exchange ratio. For example, assuming that the final exchange ratio is 7.7786 (the indicative exchange ratio based on the Daily VWAPs of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock on July 6, 2016, July 7, 2016 and July 8, 2016), then Lockheed Martin would accept up to 9,893,672 shares of Lockheed Martin common stock. If, on the other hand, the upper limit is in effect, then the final exchange ratio would be 8.2136 and Lockheed Martin would accept up to 9,369,694 shares of Lockheed Martin common stock.

Q: Why is the transaction structured as a Reverse Morris Trust transaction?

A: The transaction structure was negotiated by the parties. Lockheed Martin believes the tax-efficient Reverse Morris Trust structure optimizes the value of the transaction to Lockheed Martin and its stockholders because, subject to the discussion below under [This Exchange Offer](#) [Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger](#), stockholders of Lockheed Martin generally will not recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of this exchange offer or the Merger, except for any gain or loss attributable to the receipt of cash in lieu of fractional shares, if any, of Leidos common stock received in the Merger and the Distribution will not result in the recognition of income, gain or loss to Lockheed Martin or Splitco (except for taxable income or gain of Lockheed Martin possibly arising as a result of certain internal restructuring transactions undertaken prior to or in anticipation of the Distribution). A Reverse Morris Trust transaction structure requires, among other things, that former Lockheed Martin stockholders own more than 50% of the Leidos common stock following consummation of the Transactions.

Q: Are there any conditions to Lockheed Martin's obligation to complete this exchange offer?

A: Yes. This exchange offer is subject to various conditions listed under [This Exchange Offer](#) [Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer](#). If any of these conditions are not satisfied or waived prior to the expiration of this exchange offer, Lockheed Martin will not be required to accept shares for exchange and may extend or terminate this exchange offer.

Lockheed Martin may waive any of the conditions to this exchange offer. For a description of the material conditions precedent to this exchange offer, including satisfaction or waiver of the conditions to the consummation of the Transactions and other conditions, see [This Exchange Offer](#) [Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer](#). Leidos has no right to waive any of the conditions to this exchange offer, provided that the ability of Lockheed Martin to waive certain conditions, including certain conditions relating to the Merger Agreement, may require the consent of Leidos.

Q: When does this exchange offer expire?

A: The period during which you are permitted to tender your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock in this exchange offer will expire at 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on August 16, 2016, unless Lockheed Martin extends or terminates this exchange offer. See [This Exchange Offer](#) [Terms of this Exchange Offer](#) [Extension; Termination; Amendment](#).

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Q: Can this exchange offer be extended and under what circumstances?

A: Yes. Lockheed Martin can extend this exchange offer, in its sole discretion, at any time and from time to time. For instance, this exchange offer may be extended if any of the conditions for the consummation of this exchange offer listed under **This Exchange Offer Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer** are not satisfied or waived prior to the expiration of this exchange offer. In case of an extension of this exchange offer, Lockheed Martin will publicly announce the extension at www.edocumentview.com/LockheedMartinExchange, through the toll-free number maintained by the information agent listed on the back cover of this document and by press release no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day following the previously scheduled expiration date.

Q: How do I participate in this exchange offer?

A: The procedures you must follow to participate in this exchange offer will depend on whether you hold your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock in certificated form, through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution or through an employee benefit plan such as the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans or the Sandia Savings Plan, or if your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock are held in book-entry via the Direct Registration System (**DRS**) or in uncertificated form as CDI Shares. For specific instructions about how to participate, see **This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering**.

Q: What if I participate in one of the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans or the Sandia Savings Plan?

A: If you have one or more accounts in a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan and your account(s) holds units of the Employee Stock Ownership Fund (the **ESOP Fund**) or the Company Stock Fund (the **LM Plan Company Stock Fund**) under a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan, you may elect either to keep or to exchange some or all of the shares attributable to the units held in your account for shares of Splitco common stock. You will receive instructions by letter or email (as permitted by the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans) informing you how to make an election. If you do not make a timely election in accordance with the instructions by the deadline set forth in the instructions, none of the shares held for your account attributable to the units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund will be exchanged for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer and your holdings of units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund will remain unchanged. If you timely elect to exchange shares attributable to units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund for Splitco common stock, each such share of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger into Leidos common stock and you will receive units of a unitized stock fund holding Leidos common stock based on an exchange ratio of one share of Leidos common stock for each share of Splitco common stock. For a more detailed description of how to tender your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock attributable to the units held in your account if you participate in the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans, and the applicable deadline for directing the trustee to tender such shares, please refer to the specific instructions regarding how to tender such shares, if any, under the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans. If you hold units in the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund, you will receive the instructions from Computershare on behalf of the trustee of the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans. For specific instructions about how to participate in this exchange offer, see **This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering Shares Held in Lockheed Martin Savings Plans**.

If you have an account in the Sandia Savings Plan and your account holds units of the Company Common Stock Fund (the **Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund**) under the Sandia Savings Plan, the independent fiduciary for the Sandia Savings Plan will determine whether to exchange shares attributable to units in the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund for Splitco common stock, and you will not be able to make your own election to exchange such shares. If the independent fiduciary timely elects to exchange shares attributable to units in the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund for Splitco common stock in accordance with the procedures described in this document, each such share of Splitco

common stock will be converted in the Merger into Leidos common stock and will be immediately liquidated and reinvested in Lockheed Martin common stock. You will receive a notice from the plan administrator of the Sandia Savings Plan if the independent fiduciary elects to exchange such shares. If the independent fiduciary does not timely elect to exchange shares attributable to units in the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund for Splitco common stock, none of the shares held for your account attributable to the units of the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund will be exchanged for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer and your holdings of units of the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund will remain unchanged.

Q: How do I tender my shares of Lockheed Martin common stock after the final exchange ratio has been determined?

A: If you wish to tender your shares after the final exchange ratio has been determined, you generally will need to do so by means of delivering a notice of guaranteed delivery and complying with the guaranteed delivery procedures described in the section entitled *This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering Guaranteed Delivery Procedures*. If you hold shares of Lockheed Martin common stock through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution, that institution must tender your shares on your behalf.

If your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock are held through an institution and you wish to tender your Lockheed Martin common stock after The Depository Trust Company has closed, the institution must deliver a notice of guaranteed delivery to the exchange agent via facsimile prior to 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date, which is August 16, 2016, unless this exchange offer is extended or terminated.

After the final exchange ratio has been determined, to tender shares of Lockheed Martin common stock held in the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans or the Sandia Savings Plan, the trustee or the independent fiduciary, as applicable, must deliver a notice of guaranteed delivery to the exchange agent via facsimile prior to 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

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If you hold units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund in a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan account, you must tender your shares attributable to the units by the deadline set forth in the trustee's instructions. It is possible that the final exchange ratio will not have been determined at the time of such deadline.

Q: Can I tender only a portion of my shares of Lockheed Martin common stock in this exchange offer?

A: Yes. You may tender all, some or none of your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock.

Q: What do I do if I want to retain all of my shares of Lockheed Martin common stock?

A: If you want to retain all of your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, you do not need to take any action. However, after the Transactions, the Splitco Business will no longer be owned by Lockheed Martin, and as a holder of Lockheed Martin common stock you no longer will hold shares in a company that owns the Splitco Business (unless the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed and the remaining shares of Splitco common stock are distributed on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders whose shares of Lockheed Martin common stock remain outstanding after consummation of the exchange offer).

Q: Can I change my mind after I tender my shares of Lockheed Martin common stock?

A: Yes. You may withdraw your tendered shares at any time before this exchange offer expires. See This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering Withdrawal Rights. If you change your mind again, you can re-tender your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock by once again following the tender procedures prior to the expiration of this exchange offer.

Q: Will I be able to withdraw the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock I tender after the final exchange ratio has been determined?

A: Yes. The final exchange ratio used to determine the number of shares of Splitco common stock that you will receive for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer will be announced no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second trading day prior to the expiration date of this exchange offer, which is August 12, 2016, unless this exchange offer is extended or terminated. You have the right to withdraw shares of Lockheed Martin common stock you have tendered at any time before 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date, which is August 16, 2016. See This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer. If the upper limit on the number of shares of Splitco common stock that can be received for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered is in effect at the expiration of the exchange offer period, then the exchange ratio will be fixed at the upper limit.

Q: How do I withdraw my tendered Lockheed Martin common stock after the final exchange ratio has been determined?

A: If you are a registered stockholder of Lockheed Martin common stock (which includes persons holding certificated shares and book-entry shares held through DRS or CDI Shares) and you wish to withdraw your shares after the final exchange ratio has been determined, then you must deliver a written notice of withdrawal or a facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal to the exchange agent prior to 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date of this exchange offer. The information that must be included in that notice is specified under This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering Withdrawal Rights.

If you hold your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution, you should consult that institution on the procedures with which you must comply and the time by which such procedures must be completed in order for that institution to provide a written notice of withdrawal or facsimile notice of withdrawal to the exchange agent on your behalf before 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. If you hold your shares through such an institution, that institution must deliver the notice of withdrawal with respect to any shares you wish to withdraw. In such a case, as a beneficial owner and not a registered stockholder, you will not be able to provide a notice of withdrawal for such shares directly to the exchange agent.

If you hold units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund in a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan account and you wish to withdraw shares attributable to the units that you have tendered, you must withdraw such shares by the deadline set forth in the trustee's instructions and it is possible that such deadline may occur before the final exchange ratio has been determined. You should refer to the procedures and deadlines set forth in the trustee's informational materials provided to you. If you hold units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund in a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan, the trustee must deliver the notice of withdrawal with respect to any shares you wish to withdraw, and you will not be able to provide a notice of withdrawal for such shares directly to the exchange agent. If you hold units of the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund in a Sandia Savings Plan account, the independent fiduciary will determine whether to withdraw shares attributable to the units that it tendered, if any, after the exchange ratio has been determined by the deadline for withdrawals described in this document.

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If your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock are held through an institution and you wish to withdraw shares of Lockheed Martin common stock after The Depository Trust Company has closed, the institution must deliver a written notice of withdrawal to the exchange agent prior to 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date, in the form of The Depository Trust Company's notice of withdrawal and you must specify the name and number of the account at The Depository Trust Company to be credited with the withdrawn shares and must otherwise comply with The Depository Trust Company's procedures. Shares can be properly withdrawn only if the exchange agent receives a withdrawal notice directly from the relevant institution that tendered the shares through the Depository Trust Company. See [This Exchange Offer](#) [Terms of this Exchange Offer](#) [Procedures for Tendering](#) [Withdrawing Your Shares After the Final Exchange Ratio Has Been Determined](#).

Q: Will I be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the shares of Splitco common stock that I receive in this exchange offer or on the shares of Leidos common stock that I receive in the Merger?

A: Stockholders of Lockheed Martin generally will not recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of this exchange offer or the Merger, except for any gain or loss attributable to the receipt of cash in lieu of fractional shares, if any, of Leidos common stock received in the Merger. The material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the exchange offer and the Merger are described in more detail under [This Exchange Offer](#) [Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger](#).

Q: Are there any material differences between the rights of Lockheed Martin stockholders and Leidos stockholders?

A: Yes. Lockheed Martin is a Maryland corporation and Leidos is a Delaware corporation, and each is subject to different laws and organizational documents. Lockheed Martin stockholders, whose rights are currently governed by Lockheed Martin's organizational documents and Maryland law, will, with respect to shares validly tendered and exchanged immediately following this exchange offer, become stockholders of Leidos and their rights will be governed by Leidos' organizational documents and Delaware law. The material differences between the rights associated with shares of Lockheed Martin common stock and shares of Leidos common stock that may affect Lockheed Martin stockholders whose shares are accepted for exchange in this exchange offer and who will obtain shares of Leidos common stock in the Merger relate to, among other things, anti-takeover provisions of the applicable state corporation law and the charters of Lockheed Martin and Leidos, removal of directors, amendment of bylaws and limitations of liability of directors and officers. For a further discussion of the material differences between the rights of Lockheed Martin stockholders and Leidos stockholders, see [Comparison of Rights of Lockheed Martin Stockholders and Leidos Stockholders](#).

Q: Are there any appraisal rights for Lockheed Martin stockholders?

A: No. There are no appraisal rights available to Lockheed Martin stockholders in connection with this exchange offer, and no appraisal rights will be available in the Merger.

Q: What will Lockheed Martin do with the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that are tendered, and what is the impact of the exchange offer on Lockheed Martin's share count?

A: The shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that are tendered and accepted for exchange in the exchange offer will become authorized but unissued shares of Lockheed Martin common stock. Any shares of Lockheed Martin common stock acquired by Lockheed Martin in the exchange offer will reduce the total number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock outstanding, although Lockheed Martin's actual number of shares outstanding on a given date reflects a variety of factors, such as share repurchases, equity incentive awards and option exercises.

Q: Who do I contact for information regarding this exchange offer?

A: You may call the information agent, Georgeson LLC, at (866) 482-4931, to ask any questions about this exchange offer or to request additional documents, including copies of this document and the letter of transmittal (including the instructions thereto). Alternatively, you may contact the information agent at the following e-mail address: LockheedMartinExchange@georgeson.com.

Questions and Answers About the Transactions

Q: What are the key steps of the Transactions?

A: Below is a summary of the key steps of the Transactions. A step-by-step description of material events relating to the Transactions is set forth under The Transactions.

Lockheed Martin will transfer the Splitco Business to Splitco following the Internal Reorganization.

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In connection with the transfer of the Splitco Business to Splitco, Splitco will issue to Lockheed Martin additional shares of Splitco common stock. Following this issuance, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Merger Agreement, Lockheed Martin will own 76,958,918 shares of Splitco common stock, which will constitute all of the outstanding stock of Splitco. In addition, Splitco will incur new indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$1,841,450,000. Splitco will use a portion of the proceeds of this loan to pay to Lockheed Martin the Splitco Special Cash Payment in connection with the transfer of the Splitco Business to Splitco. Splitco will use the balance to pay certain fees and expenses related to such indebtedness.

Lockheed Martin will offer to Lockheed Martin stockholders the right to exchange all or a portion of their shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a 10 percent discount, calculated as set forth in this document, to the equivalent per-share value of Leidos common stock based on the conversion in the Merger of each share of Splitco common stock into one share of Leidos common stock. If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, Lockheed Martin will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders whose shares of Lockheed Martin common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of the exchange offer. Any Lockheed Martin stockholder who validly tenders (and does not properly withdraw) shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer will waive their rights with respect to such tendered shares to receive, and forfeit any rights to, shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders in the event the exchange offer is not fully subscribed.

Prior to the closing of the Merger, the Leidos Borrower will incur new indebtedness in the form of a \$690,000,000 Term Loan A Facility and a \$750,000,000 Revolving Credit Facility. The proceeds of the Term Loan A Facility and up to \$50,000,000 of borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility, together with cash on hand at Leidos (which shall not exceed \$500,000,000), will be used to pay the Leidos Special Dividend, and additional proceeds of borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility will be used to (i) repay in full all outstanding indebtedness for borrowed money of Splitco (if any) (other than the debt incurred by Splitco described above), (ii) repay in full all indebtedness, and terminate all commitments, under the Amended and Restated Four Year Credit Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2011, among Leidos, as borrower, Leidos, Inc., as guarantor, and Citibank, N.A., as administrative agent, the lenders, other agents and other parties party thereto from time to time and (iii) pay the fees, costs and expenses associated therewith.

Immediately after the Distribution, Merger Sub will merge with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leidos. In the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive one share of Leidos common stock, as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration. Immediately after the consummation of the Merger, approximately 50.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Leidos common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger Splitco (former Lockheed Martin) stockholders and approximately 49.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Leidos common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger Leidos stockholders on a fully diluted basis.

Q: What will Leidos stockholders receive in connection with the Merger?

A: Prior to the Merger, Leidos will declare the Leidos Special Dividend, the payment of which will be conditioned on completion of the Merger. All shares of Leidos common stock issued and outstanding immediately before the Merger will remain issued and outstanding immediately after the consummation of the Merger. Immediately after consummation of the Merger, approximately 49.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Leidos common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger Leidos stockholders on a fully diluted basis.

Leidos stockholders will not receive separate merger consideration as part of the Merger and no additional shares of Leidos common stock will be issued to Leidos stockholders pursuant to the Merger. Leidos stockholders will receive the commercial benefit of owning an equity interest in Splitco, which will include the Splitco Business as it exists following consummation of the Separation Agreement with Lockheed Martin and payment of the Splitco Special Cash Payment to Lockheed Martin. Leidos stockholders will thus hold an interest in a company with expanded opportunities in the government services industry, additional expertise in information technology operations, financial and HR enterprise resource planning (ERP) outsourcing, data center consolidation and facilities management, and enhanced EBITDA margins and revenue growth opportunities. See [Leidos Reasons for the Transactions](#).

As a result of the Merger, Leidos stockholders' ownership of Leidos common stock will also mean that they own an interest in a company with increased levels of indebtedness. In connection with the Merger, Leidos will incur new indebtedness of \$690,000,000 in the form of a term loan facility and a new revolving credit facility, which is expected to have \$750,000,000 of unused availability immediately following consummation of the transactions. In addition, Leidos will guarantee the indebtedness that Splitco will incur in connection with the Transactions, consisting of up to \$1,841,450,000 in the form of 3-year Term Loan A Facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$400,000,000, a 5-year Term Loan A Facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$310,000,000 and a 7-year Term Loan B Facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to approximately \$1,131,450,000. See [Debt Financing](#).

Q: What are the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to Leidos and its stockholders resulting from the Transactions?

A: Leidos will not recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the Merger. Because Leidos stockholders will not participate in the Distribution or the Merger, Leidos stockholders generally will not recognize gain or loss upon either the Distribution (including this exchange offer) or the Merger. The material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Distribution and the Merger are described in more detail in [This Exchange Offer](#) Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger.

Q: What is the estimated total value of the consideration to be paid by Leidos in the Transactions?

A: Subject to adjustment under certain circumstances as set forth in the Merger Agreement, Leidos will issue 76,958,918 shares of Leidos common stock in the Merger. Based upon the reported closing sale price of \$50.59 per share for Leidos common stock on the NYSE on July 8, 2016, and after taking into account the Leidos Special Dividend of \$13.64 per share, the total value of the shares to be issued by Leidos and the cash to be received by Lockheed Martin in the Transactions would have been approximately \$4,644 million. The actual value of the Leidos common stock to be issued in the Merger will depend on the market price of shares of Leidos common stock at the time of the Merger.

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Q: Are there possible adverse effects on the value of Leidos common stock ultimately to be received by Lockheed Martin stockholders who participate in the exchange offer?

A: This exchange offer is designed to permit Lockheed Martin stockholders to exchange their shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for a number of shares of Splitco common stock that corresponds to a 10 percent discount, calculated as set forth in this document, to the equivalent amount of Leidos common stock based on one share of Leidos common stock for each share of Splitco common stock as specified in the Merger Agreement. The existence of a discount, along with the issuance of shares of Leidos common stock pursuant to the Merger, may affect negatively the market price of Leidos common stock. The market price of Leidos common stock also will be affected by the performance of the Splitco Business and other risks associated with the Transactions. This risk and other risk factors associated with the Transactions are described in more detail in the section of this document entitled Risk Factors.

Q: How will the Transactions impact the future liquidity and capital resources of Leidos?

A: Leidos will incur indebtedness of \$690,000,000 in connection with the Transactions in the form of a term loan facility and will also enter into a new revolving credit facility which is expected to have \$750,000,000 of unused availability immediately after consummation of the Transactions (the Leidos Debt Financing).

Splitco will incur new indebtedness of up to \$1,841,450,000 in connection with the Transactions in the form of 3-year Term Loan A Facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$400,000,000, a 5-year Term Loan A Facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$310,000,000 and a 7-year Term Loan B Facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to approximately \$1,131,450,000 (the Splitco Debt Financing ; and together with the Leidos Debt Financing, the Debt Financings).

The Debt Financings could materially and adversely affect the liquidity, results of operations and financial condition of Leidos. Leidos also expects to incur significant one-time costs in connection with the Transactions, which may have an adverse impact on Leidos liquidity, cash flows and operating results in the periods in which they are incurred. Finally, Leidos management will be required to devote a significant amount of time and attention to the process of integrating the operations of Leidos business and the Splitco Business. If Leidos management is not able to manage the integration process effectively, or if any significant business activities are interrupted as a result of the integration process, Leidos business could suffer and its stock price may decline. See Risk Factors for a further discussion of the material risks associated with the Transactions.

Upon the consummation of the Transactions, the Leidos Debt Financing is expected to be guaranteed by Splitco and the Splitco Debt Financing is expected to be guaranteed by Leidos and its subsidiaries.

Q: How do the Transactions impact Leidos dividend policy?

A: In connection with the Transactions, prior to the consummation of the Merger and subject to applicable law, Leidos shall declare the Leidos Special Dividend, the payment of which will be conditioned on completion of the Transactions. The Leidos Special Dividend will be funded by a combination of new borrowings and cash on hand. With the exception of the payment of the Leidos Special Dividend, the Transactions are not expected to affect Leidos dividend policy. See Historical Per Share Data, Market Price and Dividend Data Leidos Dividend Policy for a further discussion of Leidos current dividend policy.

Q: What will Lockheed Martin receive in the Transactions?

A: Immediately prior to the Distribution and in connection with the transfer of the Splitco Business to Splitco, Lockheed Martin will receive the Splitco Special Cash Payment, the proceeds of which will be used to pay dividends, repurchase its stock or retire outstanding indebtedness.

Q. What will Lockheed Martin stockholders receive in the Transactions?

A. In the exchange offer, Lockheed Martin will offer to Lockheed Martin stockholders the right to exchange all or a portion of their shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a 10 percent discount, calculated as set forth in this document, to the per-share value of Leidos common stock based on one share of Leidos common stock for each share of Splitco common stock as specified in the Merger Agreement, subject to proration in the event of oversubscription. In all cases, the exchange agent will hold all issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock as agent until the shares of Splitco common stock are converted into the right to receive shares of Leidos common stock in the Merger. Lockheed Martin stockholders will not be able to trade shares of Splitco common stock during this period or at any time before or after the consummation of the Merger. In the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive one share of Leidos common stock, as described in the section of this document entitled "The Merger Agreement - Merger Consideration."

If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, Lockheed Martin will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock owned by Lockheed Martin on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders whose shares of Lockheed Martin common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer. Any Lockheed Martin stockholder who validly tenders (and does not properly withdraw) shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer will waive their rights with respect to such tendered shares to receive, and forfeit any rights to, shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders in the event the exchange offer is not fully subscribed.

Q: Are there any conditions to the consummation of the Transactions?

A: Yes. The consummation of the Transactions is subject to a number of conditions, including:

the approval by Leidos stockholders of the Share Issuance;

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the termination or expiration of the waiting period under the HSR Act (which period has expired), and the receipt of any governmental approvals required under the antitrust laws in the United Kingdom;

the approval for listing on the NYSE of the shares of Leidos common stock to be issued in the Merger;

the effectiveness under the Securities Act of Splitco's registration statement on Form S-4 and Form S-1 (Reg. No. 333-210797) and Leidos' registration statement on Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-210796), and the absence of any stop order issued by the SEC or any pending proceeding before the SEC seeking a stop order with respect thereto;

the receipt of the Lockheed Martin Tax Opinions by Lockheed Martin and the receipt of the Leidos Tax Opinion by Leidos;

the receipt by Lockheed Martin, Splitco and Leidos of customary solvency opinions;

the incurrence of debt by Splitco pursuant to the Splitco Credit Facility;

the receipt of the Splitco Special Cash Payment by Lockheed Martin;

the completion of the various transaction steps contemplated by the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement, including the Separation and the Distribution; and

other customary conditions.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, Lockheed Martin and Splitco, on the one hand, and Leidos and Merger Sub, on the other hand, may waive the satisfaction of the conditions to their respective obligations to consummate the Transactions. In addition, the waiver by Lockheed Martin or Splitco of conditions to their respective obligations under the Separation Agreement requires the consent of Leidos. If Leidos waives the satisfaction of a material condition to the consummation of the Transactions, Leidos will evaluate the facts and circumstances at that time and re-solicit stockholder approval of the issuance of shares of Leidos common stock in the Merger if required to do so by law or the rules of the NYSE.

This document describes these conditions in more detail under "The Merger Agreement - Conditions to the Merger."

Q: When will the Transactions be completed?

A: The Transactions are expected to be completed in the third or fourth quarter of 2016. However, it is possible that the Transactions could be completed at a later time or not at all, and the Merger Agreement provides that Lockheed Martin or Leidos may terminate the Merger Agreement if the Merger is not consummated on or before January 25, 2017. For a discussion of the conditions to consummate of the Transactions and the circumstances under which the Merger Agreement may be terminated by the parties, see "The Merger Agreement - Conditions to the Merger" and "The

Merger Agreement Termination, respectively.

Q: Are there risks associated with the Transactions?

A: Yes. The material risks and uncertainties associated with the Transactions are discussed in the section of this document entitled *Risk Factors* and the section of this document entitled *Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements*. Those risks include, among others, the possibility that the Transactions may not be completed or may not achieve the intended benefits, the possibility that Leidos may fail to realize the anticipated benefits of the Merger and the value of any Leidos common stock to be received in the Transactions, the uncertainty that Leidos will be able to integrate the Splitco Business successfully, the possibility that Leidos may be unable to provide benefits and services or access to equivalent financial strength and resources to the Splitco Business that historically have been provided by Lockheed Martin, the possibility that the Transactions may be treated by the IRS as taxable to Lockheed Martin and/or Lockheed Martin stockholders, the additional long-term indebtedness and liabilities that Leidos and its subsidiaries will have following consummation of the Transactions and the substantial dilution to the ownership interest of current Leidos stockholders following consummation of the Merger resulting from the Transactions.

Q: What stockholder approvals are needed in connection with the Transactions?

A: Leidos cannot complete the Transactions unless the proposal relating to the Share Issuance is approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of votes cast by Leidos stockholders on the proposal at the 2016 annual meeting.

Q: Where will the Leidos shares to be issued in the Merger be listed?

A: Leidos common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol *LDOS*. After the consummation of the Transactions, all shares of Leidos common stock issued in the Merger, and all other outstanding shares of Leidos common stock, will continue to be listed on the NYSE and trade under the same symbol.

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SUMMARY

The following summary contains certain information described in more detail elsewhere in this document. It does not contain all the details concerning the Transactions, including information that may be important to you. To better understand the Transactions, you should carefully review this entire document and the documents it refers to. See Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference.

The Companies

Leidos Holdings, Inc.

11951 Freedom Drive

Reston, Virginia 20190

Leidos Holdings, Inc., incorporated in 2005, is a Delaware corporation having its principal executive offices in Reston, VA, and serves as the holding company for its principal operating company, Leidos, Inc., which was formed in 1969. Leidos is a science and technology solutions leader working to address some of the world's toughest challenges in national security, health and infrastructure. Its approximately 18,000 employees support vital missions for government and commercial customers, develop innovative solutions to drive better outcomes and defend digital and physical infrastructure from new world threats.

Lion Merger Co.

c/o Leidos Holdings, Inc.

11951 Freedom Drive

Reston, Virginia 20190

Lion Merger Co., a Delaware corporation incorporated on January 21, 2016, referred to in this document as Merger Sub, is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of Leidos that was organized specifically for the purpose of completing the Merger. Merger Sub has engaged in no business activities to date and it has no material assets or liabilities of any kind, other than those incident to its formation and in connection with the Transactions.

Lockheed Martin Corporation

6801 Rockledge Drive

Bethesda, Maryland 20817

Lockheed Martin Corporation, is a Maryland corporation formed in 1995 by combining the businesses of Lockheed Corporation and Martin Marietta Corporation. Lockheed Martin is a global security and aerospace company principally engaged in the research, design, development, manufacture, integration and sustainment of advanced technology systems, products and services. Lockheed Martin also provides a broad range of management, engineering, technical, scientific, logistics and information services. It serves both U.S. and international customers with products and services that have defense, civil and commercial applications, with its principal customers being agencies of the U.S. Government. Lockheed Martin's main areas of focus are in defense, space, intelligence, homeland

security and information technology, including cybersecurity.

Abacus Innovations Corporation

c/o Lockheed Martin Corporation

6801 Rockledge Drive

Bethesda, Maryland 20817

Abacus Innovations Corporation, a Delaware corporation incorporated on January 19, 2016, referred to in this document as Splitco, is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin that was organized specifically for the purpose of effecting the Separation. Splitco has engaged in no business activities to date and it has no material assets or liabilities of any kind, other than those incident to its formation and in connection with the Transactions. Prior to the closing of this exchange offer, Splitco will

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own, directly and through the Splitco Subsidiaries, the Splitco Business and will incur indebtedness in the Splitco Debt Financing. The Splitco Business means the business and operations of Lockheed Martin's Information Systems & Global Solutions (IS&GS) business segment as it was reported in Lockheed Martin's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, as summarized in the section of this document entitled "Information on the Splitco Business."

The Transactions

On January 26, 2016, Lockheed Martin and Leidos announced that they, along with Splitco and Merger Sub, had entered into the Merger Agreement, and that Lockheed Martin and Splitco had entered into the Separation Agreement, which together provide for the combination of Leidos' business and the Splitco Business. In the Transactions, Lockheed Martin will transfer the Splitco Business to Splitco. Prior to the Distribution, Splitco will incur new indebtedness and will pay to Lockheed Martin the Splitco Special Cash Payment.

On the closing date of the Merger, Lockheed Martin will distribute shares of Splitco common stock to its participating stockholders in the exchange offer. If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, Lockheed Martin will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders whose shares of Lockheed Martin common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of the exchange offer. Any Lockheed Martin stockholder who validly tenders (and does not properly withdraw) shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer will waive their rights with respect to such tendered shares to receive, and forfeit any rights to, shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders in the event the exchange offer is not fully subscribed. If there is a *pro rata* distribution, the exchange agent will calculate the exact number of shares of Splitco common stock not exchanged in the exchange offer and to be distributed on a *pro rata* basis, and the number of shares of Leidos common stock into which the remaining shares of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger will be transferred to Lockheed Martin stockholders (after giving effect to the consummation of the exchange offer) as promptly as practicable thereafter.

Immediately after the Distribution and on the closing date of the Merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leidos. In the Merger, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Merger Agreement, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive one share of Leidos common stock, as described in the section of this document entitled "The Merger Agreement—Merger Consideration."

Subject to adjustment under certain circumstances as set forth in the Merger Agreement, Leidos will issue 76,958,918 shares of Leidos common stock in the Merger. Based upon the reported closing sale price of \$50.59 per share for Leidos common stock on the NYSE on July 8, 2016, and after taking into account the Leidos Special Dividend of \$13.64 per share, the total value of the shares to be issued by Leidos and the cash expected to be received by Lockheed Martin in the Transactions would have been approximately \$4,644 million. The actual value of the Leidos common stock to be issued in the Merger will depend on the market price of shares of Leidos common stock at the time of the Merger.

After the Merger, Leidos will own and operate the Splitco Business through Splitco, which will be Leidos wholly-owned subsidiary, and will also continue its current businesses. All shares of Leidos common stock, including those issued in the Merger, will be listed on the NYSE under Leidos' current trading symbol—LDOS.

Below is a step-by-step description of the sequence of material events relating to the Transactions.

Step 1 Separation

Lockheed Martin will transfer the Splitco Business to Splitco following the Internal Reorganization.

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Step 2 Issuance of Splitco Common Stock to Lockheed Martin, Incurrence of Splitco Debt and Splitco Cash Payment

In connection with the transfer of the Splitco Business to Splitco, Splitco will issue to Lockheed Martin additional shares of Splitco common stock. Following this issuance, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Merger Agreement, Lockheed Martin will own 76,958,918 shares of Splitco common stock, which will constitute all of the outstanding stock of Splitco. In addition, Splitco will incur new indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$1,841,450,000. Splitco will use a portion of the proceeds of this loan to pay to Lockheed Martin the Splitco Special Cash Payment in connection with the transfer of the Splitco Business to Splitco. Splitco will use the balance to pay certain fees and expenses related to such indebtedness.

Step 3 Distribution Exchange Offer

Lockheed Martin will offer to Lockheed Martin stockholders the right to exchange all or a portion of their shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a 10 percent discount, calculated as set forth in this document, to the equivalent per-share value of Leidos common stock, after giving effect to the amount of the Leidos Special Dividend, based on the conversion in the Merger of each share of Splitco common stock into one share of Leidos common stock. If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, Lockheed Martin will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders whose shares of Lockheed Martin common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of the exchange offer. Any Lockheed Martin stockholder who validly tenders (and does not properly withdraw) shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer will waive their rights with respect to such tendered shares to receive, and forfeit any rights to, shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders in the event the exchange offer is not fully subscribed.

Step 4 Incurrence of Leidos Debt

Prior to the closing of the Merger, the Leidos Borrower will incur new indebtedness in the form of a \$690,000,000 Term Loan A Facility and a \$750,000,000 Revolving Credit Facility. The proceeds of the Term Loan A Facility and up to \$50,000,000 of borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility, together with cash on hand at Leidos (which shall not exceed \$500,000,000), will be used to pay the Leidos Special Dividend, and additional proceeds of borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility will be used to (i) repay in full all outstanding indebtedness for borrowed money of Splitco (if any) (other than the debt incurred by Splitco described above in Step 2), (ii) repay in full all indebtedness, and terminate all commitments, under the Amended and Restated Four Year Credit Agreement dated as of March 11, 2011, among Leidos, as borrower, Leidos, Inc., as guarantor, and Citibank, N.A., as administrative agent, the lenders, other agents and other parties party thereto from time to time and (iii) pay the fees, costs and expenses associated therewith.

Step 5 Merger

Immediately after the Distribution, Merger Sub will merge with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leidos. In the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive one share of Leidos common stock, as described in the section of this document entitled "The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration." Immediately after the consummation of the Merger, approximately 50.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Leidos common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger Splitco (former Lockheed Martin) stockholders and approximately 49.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Leidos common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger Leidos stockholders on a fully diluted basis.

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Set forth below are diagrams that graphically illustrate, in simplified form, the existing corporate structures, the corporate structures immediately following the Separation and the Distribution but before the Merger and the corporate structures immediately following the consummation of the Merger.

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After completion of all of the steps described above, Leidos wholly-owned subsidiary, Splitco, will hold the Splitco Business directly and through its subsidiaries and will continue as the obligor under the new indebtedness to be incurred by Splitco on or about the date of the Distribution, which, after the consummation of the Merger, is expected to be guaranteed by Leidos.

In connection with the Transactions, on the date of the Distribution, Lockheed Martin or its subsidiaries and Splitco or the Splitco Subsidiaries will enter into the Additional Agreements relating to, among other things, intellectual property, real property, shared contracts, supply arrangements, contract novation and transition services. See Other Agreements Additional Agreements.

Number of Shares of Splitco Common Stock to Be Distributed to Lockheed Martin Stockholders

Lockheed Martin is offering to exchange all issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock for shares of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn. Subject to adjustment pursuant to the Merger Agreement, 76,958,918 shares of Splitco common stock will be issued and outstanding and held by Lockheed Martin immediately prior to the Distribution. Accordingly, subject to such adjustment, the total number of shares of Splitco common stock to be exchanged for shares of Lockheed Martin common stock in this exchange offer will be equal to 76,958,918 shares.

Table of Contents**Terms of this Exchange Offer**

Lockheed Martin is offering to exchange all issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock for shares of Lockheed Martin common stock. You may tender all, some or none of your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock. This document and related documents are being sent to persons who directly held shares of Lockheed Martin common stock on or about July 7, 2016, and brokers, banks and similar persons whose names or the names of whose nominees appear on Lockheed Martin's stockholder list or, if applicable, who are listed as participants in a clearing agency's security position listing for subsequent transmittal to beneficial owners of Lockheed Martin common stock. Participants in the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans and the Sandia Savings Plan who have holdings in the ESOP Fund, the LM Plan Company Stock Fund or the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund will receive information from the trustee or the independent fiduciary, as applicable.

Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn will be accepted for exchange on the terms and conditions of this exchange offer and subject to the limitations described below, including the proration provisions. See **This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer**. Lockheed Martin will promptly return any shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that are not accepted for exchange following the expiration of this exchange offer and the determination of the final proration factor, if any, described in the section of this document entitled **This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer**.

For the purposes of illustration, the table below indicates the number of shares of Splitco common stock that you would receive per share of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and accepted in this exchange offer, calculated on the basis described in the section of this document entitled **This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer** and taking into account the upper limit, assuming a range of averages of the Daily VWAP of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock on the Valuation Dates. The first row of the table below shows the indicative calculated per-share values of Lockheed Martin common stock and Splitco common stock and the indicative exchange ratio that would have been in effect following the official close of trading on the NYSE on July 8, 2016, based on the Daily VWAPs of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock on July 6, 2016, July 7, 2016 and July 8, 2016. In the case of Splitco common stock, the value will be reduced by \$13.64 per share, which equals the per-share amount of the Leidos Special Dividend. The table also shows the effects of a five percent increase or decrease in either or both the calculated per-share values of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock (before adjustment for the Leidos Special Dividend) based on changes relative to the values as of July 8, 2016.

Lockheed Martin common stock	Leidos common stock	Calculated per-share value of Lockheed Martin common stock	Calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock (1)	Shares of Splitco common stock to be received per Lockheed Martin common stock tendered	Calculated Value Ratio (2)	Maximum number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in Exchange Offer
As of July 8, 2016	As of July 8, 2016	\$ 250.2189	\$ 35.7420	7.7786	1.11	9,893,672
Down 5%	Up 5%	\$ 237.7080	\$ 38.2111	6.9121	1.11	11,133,942
Down 5%	Unchanged	\$ 237.7080	\$ 35.7420	7.3896	1.11	10,414,490
Down 5%	Down 5%	\$ 237.7080	\$ 33.2729	7.9380	1.11	9,695,001
Unchanged	Up 5%	\$ 250.2189	\$ 38.2111	7.2759	1.11	10,577,237

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Unchanged	Down 5%	\$ 250.2189	\$ 33.2729	8.2136 ⁽³⁾	1.09	9,369,694
Up 5%	Up 5%	\$ 262.7298	\$ 38.2111	7.6397	1.11	10,073,552
Up 5%	Unchanged	\$ 262.7298	\$ 35.7420	8.1675	1.11	9,422,579
Up 5%	Down 5%	\$ 262.7298	\$ 33.2729	8.2136 ⁽⁴⁾	1.04	9,369,694

- (1) The calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock for purposes of this exchange offer will equal the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP of Leidos common stock on the NYSE on each of the Valuation Dates, minus \$ 13.64 per share, which equals the per-share amount of the Leidos Special Dividend.
- (2) The Calculated Value Ratio equals (i) the calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock multiplied by the exchange ratio, divided by (ii) the calculated per-share value of Lockheed Martin common stock.
- (3) In this scenario, the upper limit is in effect. Absent the upper limit, the exchange ratio would have been 8.3558 shares of Splitco common stock per share of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and accepted in this exchange offer. In this scenario, Lockheed Martin would announce that the upper limit on the number of shares that can be received for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered is in effect at the expiration of the exchange offer period no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second trading day prior to the expiration date and that the exchange ratio would be fixed at the upper limit.
- (4) In this scenario, the upper limit is in effect. Absent the upper limit, the exchange ratio would have been 8.7736 shares of Splitco common stock per share of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and accepted in this exchange offer. In this scenario, Lockheed Martin would announce that the upper limit on the number of shares that can be received for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered is in effect at the expiration of the exchange offer period no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second trading day prior to the expiration date and that the exchange ratio would be fixed at the upper limit.

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During the three-month period of April 9, 2016 through July 8, 2016, the highest closing price of Lockheed Martin common stock on the NYSE was \$251.90 and the lowest closing price of Leidos common stock on the NYSE was \$45.71 (or \$32.07 after deducting the amount of the Leidos Special Dividend). If the calculated per-share values of Lockheed Martin common stock and Splitco common stock were calculated based on these closing prices and after giving effect to the amount of the Leidos Special Dividend, you would receive only the upper limit of 8.2136 shares of Splitco common stock for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered, and the value of such shares of Splitco common stock, based on the Leidos common stock price, would have been greater than the value of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted for exchange (approximately \$105 of Splitco common stock for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted for exchange), but would represent less than the 10 percent discount in value contemplated at the inception of this exchange offer.

Extension; Amendment; Termination

This exchange offer, and your withdrawal rights, will expire at 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on August 16, 2016, unless Lockheed Martin extends this exchange offer. You must tender your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock prior to this time if you want to participate in this exchange offer. Lockheed Martin may extend, amend or terminate this exchange offer as described in this document.

Conditions for Consummation of this Exchange Offer

Lockheed Martin's obligation to exchange shares of Splitco common stock for shares of Lockheed Martin common stock is subject to the conditions listed under "This Exchange Offer - Conditions for Consummation of this Exchange Offer," including the satisfaction of conditions to the Transactions and other conditions. These conditions include:

the approval by Leidos' stockholders of the Share Issuance;

the termination or expiration of the waiting period under the HSR Act (which period has expired), and the receipt of any governmental approvals required under the antitrust laws in the United Kingdom;

the approval for listing on the NYSE of the shares of Leidos common stock to be issued in the Merger;

the effectiveness under the Securities Act of Splitco's registration statement on Form S-4 and Form S-1 (Reg. No. 333-210797) and Leidos' registration statement on Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-210796), and the absence of any stop order issued by the SEC or any pending proceeding before the SEC seeking a stop order with respect thereto;

the receipt of the Lockheed Martin Tax Opinions by Lockheed Martin and the receipt of the Leidos Tax Opinion by Leidos;

the receipt by Lockheed Martin, Splitco and Leidos of customary solvency opinions;

the incurrence of debt by Splitco pursuant to the Splitco Credit Facility;

the receipt of the Splitco Special Cash Payment by Lockheed Martin;

the completion of the various transaction steps contemplated by the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement, including the Separation and the Distribution; and

other customary conditions.

For a description of the material conditions precedent to the Transactions, see The Merger Agreement Conditions to the Merger.

Lockheed Martin may waive any of the conditions to this exchange offer prior to the expiration of this exchange offer. Leidos has no right to waive any of the conditions to this exchange offer, provided that the ability of Lockheed Martin to waive certain conditions, including certain conditions relating to the Merger Agreement, may require the consent of Leidos.

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Proration; Tenders for Exchange by Holders of Fewer than 100 Shares of Lockheed Martin Common Stock

If, upon the expiration of this exchange offer, Lockheed Martin stockholders have validly tendered and not properly withdrawn more shares of Lockheed Martin common stock than Lockheed Martin is able to accept for exchange (taking into account the exchange ratio and the total number of shares of Splitco common stock owned by Lockheed Martin), Lockheed Martin will accept for exchange the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn by each tendering stockholder on a *pro rata* basis, based on the proportion that the total number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock to be accepted bears to the total number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn (calculated to six decimal points), and subject to any adjustment necessary to ensure the exchange of all shares of Splitco common stock owned by Lockheed Martin, except for tenders of odd-lots, as described below.

Lockheed Martin will announce the preliminary proration factor at www.edocumentview.com/LockheedMartinExchange, through the toll-free number maintained by the information agent listed on the back cover of this document and by press release as promptly as practicable after the expiration date. Upon determining the number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered for exchange, Lockheed Martin will announce the final results, including the final proration factor.

Beneficial holders of odd-lots that is, fewer than 100 shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, whether held in registered form or through a broker or other nominee who validly tender all of their shares and request preferential treatment will not be subject to proration if this exchange offer is oversubscribed. Beneficial holders of 100 or more shares of Lockheed Martin common stock are not eligible for the foregoing odd-lots preference.

In the case of Lockheed Martin stockholders who hold their odd-lot shares in registered form, you can elect not to be subject to proration by completing the box in the applicable letter of transmittal entitled *Odd-Lot Shares*. If your odd-lot shares are held by a broker or other nominee for your account, you can contact the broker or nominee and request this preferential treatment. All of your odd-lot shares will be accepted for exchange without proration if Lockheed Martin completes this exchange offer. The foregoing odd-lots preference does not apply to shares of Lockheed Martin common stock held in the ESOP Fund or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund under the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans or the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund under the Sandia Savings Plan. Thus, if a participant in a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan tenders all of his or her shares of Lockheed Martin common stock (or if the independent fiduciary for the Sandia Savings Plan tenders shares of Lockheed Martin common stock) held under the plan, those shares will be subject to proration even if the participant holds units under the plan representing fewer than 100 shares.

Fractional Shares

Upon the consummation of this exchange offer, the exchange agent will hold the shares of Splitco common stock as agent for the Lockheed Martin stockholders who validly tendered their shares and, in case of a *pro rata* distribution, for the holders of record of Lockheed Martin common stock for the *pro rata* distribution. Immediately following the consummation of this exchange offer, Merger Sub will be merged with and into Splitco, with Splitco surviving the Merger and becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leidos. Each issued and outstanding share of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger into the right to receive one share of Leidos common stock. In the conversion, no fractional shares of Leidos common stock will be delivered to Splitco stockholders. All fractional shares of Leidos common stock that any Splitco stockholder otherwise would be entitled to receive as a result of the Merger will be aggregated by the exchange agent on behalf of Leidos. The exchange agent will cause the whole shares obtained thereby to be sold on behalf of the Splitco stockholders that otherwise would be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Leidos common stock in the Merger, in the open market or otherwise, in each case at then-prevailing market

prices as soon as practicable after the Merger and, in any case, no later than five business days after the Merger. The exchange agent then will make available the net proceeds thereof, after deducting any required brokerage or similar charges, commissions and transfer taxes, on a *pro rata* basis, without interest, but subject to any required withholding taxes, as soon as practicable to the Splitco stockholders that otherwise would be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Leidos common stock in the Merger.

Procedures for Tendering

For you to validly tender your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock pursuant to this exchange offer, prior to the expiration of this exchange offer:

If you hold certificates representing shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, or if your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock are held in book-entry via DRS, or in uncertificated form as CDI Shares, you must deliver to the exchange agent at the address listed on the letter of transmittal for Lockheed Martin common stock a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal (or a manually executed facsimile of that document) along with any required signature guarantees and any other required documents, and in the case of shares held in certificated form, the certificates representing the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered.

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If you hold shares of Lockheed Martin common stock through a broker, you should receive instructions from your broker on how to participate in this exchange offer. In this situation, do not complete a letter of transmittal to tender your Lockheed Martin common stock. Please contact your broker directly if you have not yet received instructions. Some financial institutions also may effect tenders by book-entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company.

If you hold units of the ESOP Fund or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund under the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans, you should receive instructions from Computershare on behalf of the trustee of the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans via letter or email (as permitted by the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans) informing you how to make an election. In this situation, do not complete a letter of transmittal to tender your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock attributable to such units. You should instead follow Computershare's instructions for making an election. Please contact the toll-free plan information line in your summary plan description to speak with a customer service associate if you have any questions.

If you hold units of the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund under the Sandia Savings Plan, the Sandia Savings Plan independent fiduciary, via letter or email (as permitted by the Sandia Savings Plan) will inform you whether the independent fiduciary has elected to participate in the exchange offer on behalf of the Sandia Savings Plan. Do not complete a letter of transmittal to tender your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock attributable to such units. Please contact the toll-free plan information line in your summary plan description to speak with a customer service associate if you have any questions.

Delivery of Shares of Splitco Common Stock

Upon the consummation of this exchange offer, Lockheed Martin will deliver to the exchange agent a global certificate representing all of the Splitco common stock being distributed in this exchange offer, with irrevocable instructions to hold the shares of Splitco common stock as agent for the holders of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and not withdrawn in this exchange offer and, in the case of a *pro rata* distribution, Lockheed Martin stockholders whose shares of Lockheed Martin common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer. Leidos will deposit in a reserve account with its transfer agent for the benefit of persons who received shares of Splitco common stock in this exchange offer book-entry authorizations representing shares of Leidos common stock, with irrevocable instructions to hold the shares of Leidos common stock in trust for the Splitco stockholders. Shares of Leidos common stock will be delivered promptly following the expiration of this exchange offer, the acceptance of Lockheed Martin common stock for exchange, the determination of the final proration factor, if any, and the effectiveness of the Merger, pursuant to the procedures determined by the exchange agent and Leidos' transfer agent. See *This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Exchange of Shares of Lockheed Martin Common Stock*.

Withdrawal Rights

You may withdraw your tendered shares of Lockheed Martin common stock at any time prior to the expiration of this exchange offer by following the procedures described herein. If you change your mind again, you may re-tender your Lockheed Martin common stock by once again following the exchange offer procedures prior to the expiration of this exchange offer.

If you hold units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund in a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan account and you wish to withdraw shares attributable to the units that you have tendered, you must withdraw such shares by the deadline set forth in the trustee's instructions, as applicable, and it is possible that such deadline may

occur before the final exchange ratio has been determined. You should refer to the procedures and deadlines set forth in the trustee's informational materials provided to you. If you hold units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund in a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan, the trustee must deliver the notice of withdrawal with respect to any shares you wish to be withdrawn, and you will not be able to provide a notice of withdrawal for such shares directly to the exchange agent. If you hold units of the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund in a Sandia Savings Plan account, the independent fiduciary will determine whether to withdraw shares attributable to the units that it tendered, if any, after the exchange ratio has been determined by the deadline for withdrawals described in this document.

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Distribution of Any Shares of Splitco Common Stock Remaining After this Exchange Offer

If this exchange offer is consummated but fewer than all of the issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock are exchanged because the exchange offer is not fully subscribed, Lockheed Martin will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders whose shares of Lockheed Martin common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer. The record date for the *pro rata* distribution, if any, will be announced by Lockheed Martin. Any Lockheed Martin stockholder who validly tenders (and does not properly withdraw) shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer will waive their rights with respect to such tendered shares to receive, and forfeit any rights to, shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders in the event the exchange offer is not fully subscribed.

If there is a *pro rata* distribution, the exchange agent will calculate the exact number of shares of Splitco common stock not exchanged in the exchange offer and to be distributed on a *pro rata* basis, and the number of shares of Leidos common stock into which the remaining shares of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger will be transferred to Lockheed Martin stockholders (after giving effect to the consummation of the exchange offer) as promptly as practicable thereafter.

If this exchange offer is terminated by Lockheed Martin without the exchange of shares, but the conditions for the consummation of the Transactions have otherwise been satisfied, Lockheed Martin intends to distribute all shares of Splitco common stock owned by Lockheed Martin on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders with a record date to be announced by Lockheed Martin.

Legal Limitations; Certain Matters Relating to Non-U.S. Jurisdictions

This document is not an offer to sell or exchange and it is not a solicitation of an offer to buy any shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, Splitco common stock or Leidos common stock in any jurisdiction in which the offer, sale or exchange is not permitted. It will not be possible to trade the shares of Splitco common stock after the consummation of this exchange offer and prior to the consummation of the Merger or during any other period. Countries outside the United States generally have their own legal requirements that govern securities offerings made to persons resident in those countries and often impose stringent requirements about the form and content of offers made to the general public. None of Lockheed Martin, Splitco or Leidos have taken any action under non-U.S. regulations to facilitate a public offer to exchange shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, Splitco common stock or Leidos common stock outside the United States. Accordingly, the ability of any non-U.S. person or any U.S. person residing outside of the United States to tender shares of Lockheed Martin common stock in the exchange offer will depend on whether there is an exemption available under the laws of such person's home country or country of residence, as applicable, that would permit the person to participate in the exchange offer without the need for Lockheed Martin, Leidos or Splitco to take any action to facilitate a public offering in that country. For example, some countries exempt transactions from the rules governing public offerings if they involve persons who meet certain eligibility requirements relating to their status as sophisticated or professional investors.

Non-U.S. stockholders and U.S. stockholders residing outside of the United States should consult their advisors in considering whether they may participate in the exchange offer in accordance with the laws of their home countries or countries of residence, as applicable, and, if they do participate, whether there are any restrictions or limitations on transactions in the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, Splitco common stock or Leidos common stock that may apply in such countries. Lockheed Martin, Leidos and Splitco cannot provide any assurance about whether such limitations may exist. See *This Exchange Offer Certain Matters Relating to Non-U.S. Jurisdictions* for additional information about limitations on the exchange offer outside the United States.

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In deciding whether to tender your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock in this exchange offer, you should carefully consider the matters described in the section Risk Factors, as well as other information included in this document and the other documents to which you have been referred.

Opinion of Leidos Financial Advisor

Leidos has retained Citigroup Global Markets Inc., referred to as Citi, as its financial advisor in connection with the proposed Merger. In connection with this engagement, Citi delivered a written opinion, dated January 25, 2016, to the Leidos Board as to the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of the date of the opinion, to Leidos of the exchange ratio provided for pursuant to the Merger Agreement. For purposes of Citi's financial analyses and opinion, the term exchange ratio means, after giving effect to the Distribution and certain related transactions contemplated by the Separation Agreement, 1.020202 (which represents the number of shares of Leidos common stock to be issued in the Merger, divided by the number of fully diluted shares of Leidos common stock as of the date of Citi's opinion). The description of Citi's opinion, dated January 25, 2016, to the Leidos Board set forth below is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of such opinion. **Citi's opinion was provided for the information of the Leidos Board (in its capacity as such) in connection with its evaluation of the exchange ratio provided for pursuant to the Merger Agreement from a financial point of view to Leidos and did not address any other terms, aspects or implications of the Merger or any related transactions, including, without limitation, the Distribution relating to the Splitco Business contemplated to be effected prior to consummation of the Merger or any conversion or exchange ratio determined in connection with such Distribution. Citi expressed no view as to, and its opinion did not address, the underlying business decision of Leidos to effect the Merger or related transactions, the relative merits of the Merger or related transactions as compared to any alternative business strategies that might exist for Leidos or the effect of any other transaction in which Leidos might engage. Citi's opinion is not intended to be and does not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder as to how such stockholder should vote or act on any matters relating to the proposed Merger, any related transaction or otherwise.**

Debt Financing

On January 26, 2016, in connection with their entry into the Merger Agreement, Leidos and Splitco entered into separate commitment letters with the Commitment Parties pursuant to which the Commitment Parties agreed to provide debt financing for the Transactions. Pursuant to, and subject to the terms and conditions of, the Leidos Commitment Letter, the Commitment Parties will provide a new senior secured credit facility to the Leidos Borrower in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$1,440,000,000, which is currently expected to consist of a Term Loan A Facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$690,000,000 and a revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$750,000,000. Pursuant to, and subject to the terms and conditions of, the Splitco Commitment Letter, the Commitment Parties will provide a new senior secured credit facility to Splitco of up to \$1,841,450,000, which is currently expected to consist of a three-year Term Loan A Facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$400,000,000, a five-year Term Loan A Facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$310,000,000 and a Term Loan B Facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$1,131,450,000. See Debt Financing for further information.

Interests of Leidos Directors and Executive Officers in the Transactions

Certain of Leidos' directors and executive officers have financial interests in the Transactions that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of Leidos stockholders generally. The members of the Leidos Board were aware of and considered these interests, among other matters, in reaching the determination to approve the terms of the

Merger Agreement and the Transactions, including the Merger, and in recommending to Leidos stockholders that they vote to approve the Share Issuance.

Board of Directors and Management of Leidos Following the Transactions

Following the consummation of the exchange offer, Merger Sub will merge with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leidos. Directors of Leidos serving on its board of directors immediately before the consummation of the Merger are expected to continue to serve as directors of Leidos immediately following the closing of the Merger.

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In connection with the Transactions and following the consummation of the Merger, the size of the Leidos Board will be increased to include three additional directors to be designated by Lockheed Martin. The Merger Agreement provides that, thereafter, at the following annual election of directors of Leidos, the Leidos Board will take all actions necessary to include each of the Lockheed Martin designees as nominees for the Leidos Board for election by Leidos stockholders, subject in all events to the fiduciary duties of the Leidos Board, the requirements of the NYSE and all other applicable laws. Following the consummation of the Merger, the executive officers of Leidos immediately prior to the consummation of the Merger are expected to be the executive officers of Leidos immediately following the consummation of the Merger.

Leidos Stockholder Approval

Leidos cannot complete the Transactions unless the proposal relating to the Share Issuance is approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of votes cast on the proposal at the 2016 annual meeting, either in person or by proxy (assuming a quorum is present).

Leidos Stockholders Meeting

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, Leidos has agreed to call, give notice of, convene and hold an annual meeting of its stockholders for the purpose of, among other things, voting upon the proposal to approve the Share Issuance. The Leidos Board has called an annual meeting of Leidos stockholders to be held on August 8, 2016, for Leidos stockholders of record on June 30, 2016. The definitive proxy statement was mailed to Leidos stockholders on or about July 7, 2016.

As of June 30, 2016, Leidos directors and executive officers held 1.61 percent of the shares entitled to vote at Leidos 2016 annual meeting of stockholders. As of June 30, 2016, Splitco's directors, executive officers and their affiliates owned an aggregate of less than one percent shares of Leidos common stock entitled to vote at Leidos 2016 annual meeting of stockholders.

Accounting Treatment and Considerations

Accounting Standard Codification 805, Business Combinations, requires the use of the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. In applying the acquisition method, it is necessary to identify both the accounting acquiree and the accounting acquiror. In a business combination effected through an exchange of equity interests, such as the Merger, the entity that issues the interests (Leidos, in this case) is generally the acquiring entity. In identifying the acquiring entity in a combination effected through an exchange of equity interests, however, all pertinent facts and circumstances must be considered, including the following:

Issuance of equity by Leidos. Leidos expects to issue approximately 77 million shares of Leidos common stock in the Merger.

Incurrence of debt by Leidos and Splitco. Approximately \$2.531 billion of indebtedness is expected to be incurred under the Facilities (as defined in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing). After the Merger, Splitco will be a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leidos, Splitco's indebtedness is expected to be guaranteed by Leidos and Leidos' indebtedness incurred to finance the Transactions is expected to be guaranteed by Splitco.

The relative voting interests of Leidos stockholders after the consummation of the Transactions. In this case, Lockheed Martin stockholders participating in the exchange offer (and *pro rata* distribution, if any) are expected to receive approximately 50.5 percent of the equity ownership and associated voting rights in Leidos after the consummation of the Transactions on a fully diluted basis.

The composition of the governing body of Leidos after the consummation of the Transactions. The Leidos Board currently consists of 10 directors and will increase following consummation of the Merger in accordance with the terms of the Merger Agreement, which provides that the Leidos Board will cause the number of directors comprising the Leidos Board to be increased to no more than 13 directors and cause three directors designated by Lockheed Martin to be appointed to the Leidos Board to serve until the next annual meeting of the Leidos stockholders.

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The composition of the senior management of Leidos after the consummation of the Transactions. In this case, Leidos executive officers immediately following the Merger are expected to consist of Leidos executive officers immediately prior to the Merger.

Leidos management has determined that Leidos will be the accounting acquiror in the Merger based on the facts and circumstances outlined above and the detailed analysis of the relevant GAAP guidance. Consequently, Leidos will apply acquisition accounting to the assets and liabilities of Splitco acquired or assumed upon the consummation of the Merger. The historical financial statements of Leidos for periods ended prior to the consummation of the Merger will reflect only the operations and financial condition of Leidos. Subsequent to the consummation of the Merger, the financial statements of Leidos will include the combined operations and financial condition of Leidos and Splitco.

Federal Securities Law Consequences; Resale Restriction

Leidos common stock issued in the Merger will not be subject to any restrictions on transfer arising under the Securities Act, except for shares issued to any Lockheed Martin stockholder who may be deemed to be an affiliate of Splitco for purposes of Rule 145 under the Securities Act.

No Appraisal or Dissenters Rights

None of Leidos, Merger Sub, Lockheed Martin or Splitco stockholders will be entitled to exercise appraisal rights or to demand payment for their shares in connection with the Transactions.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger

It is intended that the Distribution, together with certain related transactions, will qualify as a tax-free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code and a tax-free distribution within the meaning of Section 355 of the Code and that the Merger will qualify as a tax-free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. On the basis that the Distribution and the Merger are so treated, U.S. Holders (as defined in This Exchange Offer Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger) of Lockheed Martin common stock generally will not recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes by reason of the Distribution or the Merger, in each case, except for any gain or loss recognized with respect to any cash received in lieu of a fractional share of Leidos common stock.

The consummation of the Distribution, the Merger and the related transactions are conditioned upon the receipt of opinions of tax counsel to the effect that such transactions qualify for their intended tax treatment. An opinion of tax counsel neither binds the IRS nor precludes the IRS or the courts from adopting a contrary position. Lockheed Martin does not intend to obtain a ruling from the IRS on the tax consequences of the Distribution or the Merger. If the Distribution and/or the Merger fails to qualify for the intended tax treatment, Lockheed Martin and/or its stockholders will be subject to substantial U.S. federal income taxes.

The tax consequences to you of the Distribution and Merger will depend on your particular circumstances. You should read the discussion in the section of this document entitled This Exchange Offer Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger and consult your own tax advisor for a full understanding of the tax consequences to you of the Distribution and Merger.

Table of Contents**SUMMARY HISTORICAL, PRO FORMA AND SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL DATA**

The following summary combined financial data of the Splitco Business and summary consolidated financial data of Lockheed Martin and Leidos are being provided to help you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the Transactions. You should read this information in conjunction with the financial information included elsewhere and incorporated by reference in this document. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the Splitco Business, Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference, Information on the Splitco Business, Information on Lockheed Martin, Information on Leidos, Selected Historical Financial Data and Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplemental Combined Consolidated Statement of Income.

Summary Historical Combined Financial Data of the Splitco Business

The following data of the Splitco Business as of March 27, 2016, and for the three months ended March 27, 2016 and March 29, 2015, have been derived from the unaudited combined interim financial statements of the Splitco Business included elsewhere in this document. The following data of the Splitco Business as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, have been derived from the audited combined financial statements of the Splitco Business included elsewhere in this document. The data below as of December 31, 2013 have been derived from the unaudited combined balance sheet of the Splitco Business not included or incorporated by reference in this document. This information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the Splitco Business, the combined financial statements of the Splitco Business and the notes thereto and the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial statements of Leidos and the Splitco Business included elsewhere in this document.

The Splitco Business closes its books and records on the last Sunday of the calendar quarter, which was on March 27 for the first quarter of 2016 and March 29 for the first quarter of 2015, to align its financial closing with its business processes. The consolidated financial statements and tables of financial information included herein are labeled based on that convention. This practice only affects interim periods as the Splitco Business fiscal year ends on December 31.

<i>(in millions)</i>	As of and for the Three Months Ended		As of and for the Years Ended		
	March 27, 2016	March 29, 2015	December 31,		
			2015	2014	2013
Combined Statement of Earnings Data:					
Revenues	\$ 1,341	\$ 1,393	\$ 5,626	\$ 5,702	\$ 6,158
Earnings before income taxes (a)	83	128	471	438	365
Net earnings (a)	53	84	309	292	246
Less: Net earnings attributable to non-controlling interest	2	1	5	5	6
Net earnings attributable to parent (a)	51	83	304	287	240
Combined Balance Sheet Data:					
Total assets (b)	\$ 4,111	*	\$ 4,180	\$ 4,251	\$ 3,829

(a) Earnings before income taxes, net earnings and net earnings attributable to parent were affected by severance charges of \$19 million (\$12 million after tax) in the three months ended March 27, 2016; \$20 million (\$13

- million after tax) in 2015; and \$45 million (\$29 million after tax) in 2013.
- (b) The increase in total assets from 2013 to 2014 was primarily attributable to the acquisitions of Systems Made Simple, Inc., Industrial Defender, Inc. and Beontra AG in 2014.
 - (*) Balance sheet data as of March 29, 2015 is not included or incorporated by reference in this document.

Table of Contents**Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Lockheed Martin**

The following summary historical consolidated financial data of Lockheed Martin as of March 27, 2016, and for the three months ended March 27, 2016 and March 29, 2015, have been derived from Lockheed Martin's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference in this document. The following summary historical consolidated financial data of Lockheed Martin as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for the three years in the period ending December 31, 2015, have been derived from Lockheed Martin's audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference in this document. The summary historical consolidated financial data of Lockheed Martin as of December 31, 2013 have been derived from Lockheed Martin's audited consolidated financial statements not included in or incorporated by reference in this document. This information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of Lockheed Martin and the notes thereto and the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section contained in Lockheed Martin's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 27, 2016 and Lockheed Martin's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, each of which is incorporated by reference in this document. See [Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation By Reference](#).

Lockheed Martin closes its books and records on the last Sunday of the calendar quarter, which was on March 27 for the first quarter of 2016 and March 29 for the first quarter of 2015, to align its financial closing with its business processes. The consolidated financial statements and tables of financial information included herein are labeled based on that convention. This practice only affects interim periods as Lockheed Martin's fiscal year ends on December 31.

	As of and for the Three		As of and for the Years Ended December 31,			
	Months Ended	March 29,	March 27,	2015	2014	2013
	2016	2015	2015	2014	2013	
<i>(in millions, except per share data)</i>						
Operating results						
Net sales	\$ 11,702	\$ 10,111	\$ 46,132	\$ 45,600	\$ 45,358	
Operating profit ^{(a)(b)}	1,297	1,356	5,436	5,592	4,505	
Net earnings from continuing operations ^{(a)(b)}	794	878	3,605	3,614	2,950	
Net earnings ^{(a)(b)}	794	878	3,605	3,614	2,981	
Net earnings from continuing operations per common share						
Basic ^{(a)(b)}	2.61	2.78	11.62	11.41	9.19	
Diluted ^{(a)(b)}	2.58	2.74	11.46	11.21	9.04	
Net earnings per common share						
Basic ^{(a)(b)}	2.61	2.78	11.62	11.41	9.29	
Diluted ^{(a)(b)}	2.58	2.74	11.46	11.21	9.13	
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.50	\$ 6.15	\$ 5.49	\$ 4.78	
Balance Sheet						
Total assets ^(c)	\$ 50,158	*	\$ 49,128	\$ 37,046	\$ 36,163	
Total debt, net ^(d)	15,276	*	15,261	6,142	6,127	
Total liabilities ^{(b)(d)}	46,981	*	46,031	33,646	31,245	
Stockholders' equity ^(b)	3,177	*	3,097	3,400	4,918	

(a)

Operating profit, earnings and earnings per share were affected by severance charges of \$99 million (\$64 million or \$.21 per share, after tax) in the three months ended March 27, 2016; \$102 million (\$66 million or \$.21 per share, after tax) in 2015 and \$201 million (\$130 million or \$.40 per share, after tax) in 2013; a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$119 million (\$107 million or \$.33 per share, after tax) in 2014; and a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$195 million (\$176 million or \$.54 per share, after tax) in 2013.

- (b) The impact of Lockheed Martin's postretirement benefit plans can cause its operating profit, net earnings, cash flows and amounts recorded on its Balance Sheets to fluctuate. Accordingly, Lockheed Martin's earnings were affected by FAS/CAS pension income of \$246 million and \$119 million in the three months ended March 27, 2016 and March 29, 2015, respectively, and \$471 million and \$376 million in 2015 and 2014 and expense of \$482 million in 2013. Lockheed Martin had \$5 million in pension contributions in 2015 (for Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation (Sikorsky) plans), as compared to \$2.0 billion in 2014 and \$2.25 billion in 2013.
- (c) The increase in total assets from 2014 to 2015 was primarily attributable to Lockheed Martin's acquisition of Sikorsky, a global company primarily engaged in the design, manufacture and support of military and commercial helicopters, from United Technologies Corporation, which resulted in an increase in total assets of \$11.7 billion.
- (d) The increase in total debt and total liabilities from 2014 to 2015 was primarily a result of the debt incurred to fund the Sikorsky acquisition, as well as the issuance of debt in February of 2015 for general corporate purposes.
- (*) Balance sheet data as of March 29, 2015 is not included or incorporated by reference in this document.

Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Leidos

The following summary historical consolidated financial data of Leidos as of April 1, 2016, and for the three-month periods ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, have been derived from Leidos' unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, which are incorporated by reference herein from the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three-month period ended April 1, 2016. The summary historical consolidated financial data of Leidos as of and for the 11-month period ended January 1, 2016, and as of January 30, 2015 and for the years ended January 30, 2015 and January 31, 2014, have been derived from Leidos' audited consolidated financial statements, which are incorporated by reference herein from the Transition Report on Form 10-K for the 11-month period ended January 1, 2016. The summary historical consolidated financial data of Leidos as of January 31, 2014 have been derived from Leidos' audited consolidated financial statements which are not included in or incorporated by reference into this document. The summary historical consolidated financial data presented below is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations or financial condition that may be expected for any future period or date. This information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of Leidos and the notes thereto and the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section contained in Leidos' Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three-month period ended April 1, 2016 and Leidos' Transition Report on Form 10-K for the 11-month period ended January 1, 2016, each of which is incorporated by reference in this document. See [Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation By Reference](#).

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As indicated in Leidos' Transition Report on Form 10-K for the 11-month period ended January 1, 2016, Leidos' Board of Directors approved the amendment and restatement of Leidos' bylaws to change Leidos' year end from the Friday nearest the end of January to the Friday nearest the end of December. As a result of this change, Leidos filed a Transition Report on Form 10-K with the SEC on February 26, 2016, which covers the 11-month period that began on January 31, 2015 and ended on January 1, 2016. This change did not impact Leidos' prior reported fiscal years (covering a 12-month period), which ended on the Friday nearest the end of January. For example, fiscal 2015 began on February 1, 2014 and ended on January 30, 2015.

(in millions, except per share data)	Three Months Ended		12 Months Ended		
	April 1, 2016	April 3, 2015 (a)	1 Months Ended January 1, 2016 (b)*	January 30, 2015 (c)*	January 31, 2014 (d)*
Consolidated Statement of Income Data:					
Revenues	\$ 1,312	\$ 1,246	\$ 4,712	\$ 5,063	\$ 5,755
Operating income (loss)	89	38	320	(214)	163
Income (loss) from continuing operations	49	23	243	(330)	84
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax		18	(1)	7	80
Net income (loss)	\$ 49	\$ 41	\$ 242	\$ (323)	\$ 164
Earnings (loss) per share:					
Basic:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.32	\$ 3.33	\$ (4.46)	\$ 0.98
Income (loss) from discontinued operations		0.24	(0.01)	0.10	0.96
	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.32	\$ (4.36)	\$ 1.94
Diluted:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	0.66	0.31	3.28	(4.46)	0.98
Income (loss) from discontinued operations		0.24	(0.01)	0.10	0.96
	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.55	\$ 3.27	\$ (4.36)	\$ 1.94
Cash dividend per common share	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.32	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.28	\$ 5.60

(in millions)	April 1, 2016	January 1, 2016 (e)	January 30, 2015 (e)	January 31, 2014 (e)
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:				
Total assets	\$ 3,391	\$ 3,370	\$ 3,273	\$ 4,152

Notes payable and long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 1,091	\$ 1,081	\$ 1,158	\$ 1,323
Other long-term liabilities and deferred income taxes	\$ 195	\$ 183	\$ 168	\$ 227

- * References in the following notes refer to Leidos Transition Report on Form 10-K for the 11-month period ended January 1, 2016.
- (a) References to financial data are to Leidos continuing operations, unless otherwise noted. During the year ended January 31, 2014, Leidos completed the spin-off of Science Applications International Corporation. The operating results of Science Applications International Corporation are included in discontinued operations.
- (b) Reflects the 11-month period of January 31, 2015 through January 1, 2016 as a result of the change in Leidos fiscal year end. All other periods presented include twelve months as originally reported. For further information see, Note 1 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Reporting Periods* of the combined notes to the consolidated financial statements contained within the Transition Report on Form 10-K. The 11-month period ended January 1, 2016 results include a gain on a real estate sale of \$82 million, tangible asset impairment charges of \$29 million, intangible asset impairment charges of \$4 million and bad debt expense of \$8 million. For further information see, Note 16 *Leases Sale and Leaseback Agreement*, Note 3 *Acquisitions*, Note 4 *Goodwill and Intangible Assets* and Note 5 *Receivables* of the combined notes to the consolidated financial statements contained within the Transition Report on Form 10-K.
- (c) Fiscal 2015 results include goodwill impairment charges of \$486 million, intangible asset impairment charges of \$41 million and a tangible asset impairment charge of \$40 million. For further information see, Note 4 *Goodwill and Intangible Assets* and Note 3 *Acquisitions* of the combined notes to the consolidated financial statements contained within the Transition Report on Form 10-K.
- (d) Fiscal 2014 results include intangible asset impairment charges of \$51 million, bad debt expense of \$44 million, and separation transaction and restructuring expenses of \$65 million. For further information see, Note 4 *Goodwill and Intangible Assets*, Note 5 *Receivables* and Note 1 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Separation Transaction and Restructuring Expenses* of the combined notes to the consolidated financial statements contained within the Transition Report on Form 10-K.
- (e) During the three months ended April 1, 2016, Leidos adopted ASU 2015-03, *Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*. As a result, consolidated balance sheet data reflects the reclassification of deferred financing costs related to Leidos notes from *Other Assets* to *Notes Payable and Long-Term Debt, Net of Current Portion*, which totaled \$7 million, \$8 million, and \$10 million at January 1, 2016, January 30, 2015, and January 31, 2014, respectively.

Table of Contents**Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Financial Data**

The following summary unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial data present the pro forma financial position and results of operations of Leidos based upon the historical financial statements of each of Leidos and the Splitco Business, after giving effect to the Merger and other Transactions as further described in the section of this document entitled *The Transactions*. The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial data are intended to reflect the impact of the Merger and the other Transactions on Leidos' consolidated financial statements as if the relevant transactions occurred on January 31, 2015 for purposes of the unaudited combined consolidated pro forma statement of income data and April 1, 2016 for purposes of the unaudited combined consolidated pro forma balance sheet data. The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial statements have been prepared using, and should be read in conjunction with (i) the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Leidos as of and for the three-month period ended April 1, 2016, and the audited consolidated financial statements of Leidos as of and for the 11-month period ended January 1, 2016, which are incorporated by reference in this document, and (ii) the unaudited combined financial statements of the Splitco Business as of and for the three months ended March 27, 2016, and the audited combined financial statements of the Splitco Business as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, which are included elsewhere in this document. The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial data is presented for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to be indicative of the actual results that would have been achieved by Leidos if the Merger and other Transactions had been consummated for the period presented or that will be achieved in the future. This information is only a summary and has been derived from and should be read in conjunction with the more detailed unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this document, which have been prepared in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation S-X. See *Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference, Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplemental Combined Consolidated Statement of Income* and the audited and unaudited (as the case may be) combined financial statements of the Splitco Business and notes thereto included elsewhere in this document.

Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Statement of Income Data

The following table presents the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated statement of income data for the three months ended April 1, 2016.

(in millions)	Historical Splitco Business for the Three Months Ended		Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	Leidos for the Three Months Ended April 1, 2016	March 27, 2016		
Revenues	\$ 1,312	\$ 1,341	\$ (16)	\$ 2,637
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	78	83	(49)	112
Income tax expense	(29)	(30)	15	(44)
Income from continuing operations	49	53	(34)	68
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest		2		2

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Income from continuing operations attributable to the company	\$	49	\$	51	\$	(34)	\$	66
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The following table presents the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated statement of income data for the 11 months ended January 1, 2016.

(in millions)	Historical		Less: Splitco Business		Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	Leidos for the 11 Months Ended January 1, 2016	Splitco Business for the Year Ended December 31, 2015	for the One Month Ended January 31, 2015			
Revenues	\$ 4,712	\$ 5,626	\$ (431)	\$ (38)	\$ 9,869	
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	355	471	(39)	(147)	640	
Income tax expense	(112)	(162)	10	43	(221)	
Income from continuing operations	243	309	(29)	(104)	419	
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest		5			5	
Income from continuing operations attributable to the company	\$ 243	\$ 304	\$ (29)	\$ (104)	\$ 414	

Table of Contents*Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Balance Sheet Data*

(in millions)	Historical		Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	Leidos as of April 1, 2016	Splitco Business as of March 27, 2016		
Total assets	\$ 3,391	\$ 4,111	\$ 1,726	\$ 9,228
Notes payable and long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 1,091	\$	\$ 2,483	\$ 3,574

Summary Unaudited Supplemental Combined Consolidated Statement of Income Data

The following summary unaudited supplemental combined consolidated statement of income data combine the historical consolidated statement of income of Leidos for the 11-month period ended January 1, 2016, the unaudited historical statement of income of Leidos for the one month ended January 30, 2015 and the historical combined statement of earnings of the Splitco Business for the year ended December 31, 2015, after giving effect to the Merger and other Transactions as further described in the section of this document entitled *The Transactions*. The unaudited supplemental combined consolidated statement of income data are intended to reflect the impact of the Merger and the other Transactions on Leidos consolidated financial statements as if the relevant transactions occurred on January 3, 2015. The unaudited supplemental combined consolidated statement of income has been prepared using, and should be read in conjunction with, the audited consolidated financial statements of Leidos as of and for the 11-month period ended January 1, 2016, which are incorporated by reference in this document, and the audited combined financial statements of the Splitco Business as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, which are included elsewhere in this document. The unaudited supplemental combined consolidated statement of income data is presented for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to be indicative of the actual results that would have been achieved by Leidos if the Merger and other Transactions had been consummated for the period presented or that will be achieved in the future. This information is only a summary and has been derived from and should be read in conjunction with the more detailed unaudited supplemental combined consolidated statement of income and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this document. See *Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference*, *Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplemental Combined Consolidated Statement of Income* and the audited combined financial statements of the Splitco Business and notes thereto included elsewhere in this document.

Unaudited Supplemental Combined Consolidated Statement of Income Data

(in millions)	Historical			Adjustments	Supplemental Combined for the 12 Months Ended January 1, 2016
	Leidos for the 11 Months Ended January 1, 2016	Leidos for the One Month Ended January 30, 2015	Splitco Business for the Year Ended December 31, 2015		
Revenues	\$ 4,712	\$ 374	\$ 5,626	\$ (41)	\$ 10,671
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	355	(27)	471	(161)	638
Income tax (expense) benefit	(112)	20	(162)	47	(207)
	243	(7)	309	(114)	431

Income (loss) from continuing operations

Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest		5		5
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Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to the company

	\$ 243		\$ (7)		\$ 304		\$ (114)		\$ 426
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Table of Contents**Summary Comparative Historical, Pro Forma and Supplemental Per Share Data**

The following table sets forth certain historical, pro forma and supplemental per-share data for Leidos. The Leidos historical data has been derived from and should be read together with Leidos unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto contained in Leidos Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three-month period ended April 1, 2016 and Leidos audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto contained in Leidos Transition Report on Form 10-K for the 11-month period ended January 1, 2016, each of which is incorporated by reference in this document. See Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference. The pro forma data as of and for the three months ended April 1, 2016 and for the 11 months ended January 1, 2016 has been derived from the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this document. The supplemental data for the 12 months ended January 1, 2016 has been derived from the unaudited supplemental combined consolidated statement of income included elsewhere in this document. See Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplemental Combined Consolidated Statement of Income.

This comparative historical, pro forma and supplemental per-share data is being provided for illustrative purposes only. Leidos and the Splitco Business may have performed differently had the Transactions occurred prior to the periods or at the date presented. You should not rely on the pro forma and supplemental per-share data presented as being indicative of the results that would have been achieved had Leidos and the Splitco Business been combined during the periods or at the date presented or of the future results or financial condition of Leidos or the Splitco Business to be achieved following the consummation of the Transactions.

(shares in millions)	As of and for the Three Months Ended April 1, 2016		As of and for the 11 Months Ended January 1, 2016		For the 12 Months Ended January 1, 2016
	Leidos Historical	Pro Forma Combined	Leidos Historical	Pro Forma Combined	Supplemental Combined
Earnings per share:					
Income from continuing operations Basic	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.44	\$ 3.33	\$ 2.76	\$ 2.84
Income from continuing operations Diluted	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.44	\$ 3.28	\$ 2.74	\$ 2.82
Weighted average common shares outstanding - Basic	72	149	73	150	150
Weighted average common shares outstanding - Diluted	74	151	74	151	151
Book value per share of common stock	\$ 15.31	\$ 18.56	\$ 14.83	NA ⁽ⁱ⁾	NA ⁽ⁱ⁾
Dividends declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.32	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.28

(i) NA = Not applicable, as no pro forma or supplemental balance sheet data as of January 1, 2016 is presented.

Historical Common Stock Market Price and Dividend Data

Historical market price data for Splitco has not been presented as the Splitco Business is currently operated by Lockheed Martin and there is no established trading market in Splitco common stock. Shares of Splitco common stock do not currently trade separately from Lockheed Martin common stock.

Shares of Lockheed Martin common stock currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol LMT. On January 25, 2016, the last trading day before the announcement of the Transactions, the last sale price of Lockheed Martin common stock reported by the NYSE was \$211.01. On July 8, the last trading day prior to this document, the last sale price of Lockheed Martin common stock reported by the NYSE was \$251.90.

Shares of Leidos common stock currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol LDOS. On January 25, 2016, the last trading day before the announcement of the Transactions, the last sale price of Leidos common stock reported by the NYSE was \$53.66. On July 8, the last trading day prior to this document, the last sale price of Leidos common stock reported by the NYSE was \$50.59.

The following table sets forth the high and low reported sale prices of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock for the periods indicated as well as the dividends per share paid by Lockheed Martin to Lockheed Martin stockholders and by Leidos to Leidos stockholders for these periods. The quotations are as reported in published financial sources.

Lockheed Martin				
	Per	Lockheed Martin		
	Share	Common Stock		
	Dividends	High	Low	
Year Ending December 31, 2016				
First Quarter	\$ 1.65	\$ 223.19	\$ 200.47	
Second Quarter	\$ 1.65	\$ 245.37	\$ 218.34	
Third Quarter (through July 8, 2016)	(1)	\$ 252.30	\$ 236.07	
Year Ended December 31, 2015				
First Quarter	\$ 1.50	\$ 207.06	\$ 186.01	
Second Quarter	\$ 1.50	\$ 206.19	\$ 185.65	
Third Quarter	\$ 1.50	\$ 213.34	\$ 181.91	
Fourth Quarter	\$ 1.65	\$ 227.91	\$ 199.01	
Year Ended December 31, 2014				
First Quarter	\$ 1.33	\$ 168.41	\$ 144.69	
Second Quarter	\$ 1.33	\$ 168.87	\$ 153.54	
Third Quarter	\$ 1.33	\$ 182.27	\$ 156.23	
Fourth Quarter	\$ 1.50	\$ 198.72	\$ 166.28	
Year Ended December 31, 2013				
First Quarter	\$ 1.15	\$ 96.59	\$ 85.88	
Second Quarter	\$ 1.15	\$ 109.26	\$ 94.00	
Third Quarter	\$ 1.15	\$ 131.60	\$ 105.54	
Fourth Quarter	\$ 1.33	\$ 149.99	\$ 121.52	

(1) Lockheed Martin has declared a dividend of \$1.65 that is payable on September 23, 2016.

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	Leidos		
	Per		
	Share	Leidos	
	Dividends	Common Stock	Low
		High	
Year Ending December 30, 2016			
First Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 59.45	\$ 40.15
Second Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 52.47	\$ 45.14
Third Quarter (through July 8, 2016)	(4)	\$ 50.62	\$ 47.53
11 months ended January 1, 2016			
First Quarter	\$ 0.00	\$ 46.76	\$ 41.30
Second Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 43.20	\$ 39.63
Third Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 45.03	\$ 38.05
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.64 ⁽³⁾	\$ 59.05	\$ 43.42
Year Ended January 30, 2015			
First Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 46.07	\$ 34.64
Second Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 40.72	\$ 36.66
Third Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 38.20	\$ 33.21
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 44.41	\$ 36.64
Year Ended January 31, 2014⁽¹⁾			
First Quarter	\$ 0.48	\$ 59.76	\$ 45.28
Second Quarter	\$ 4.48	\$ 62.60	\$ 51.68
Third Quarter (August 3, 2013 to September 27, 2013)	\$	\$ 64.12 ⁽²⁾	\$ 57.32
Third Quarter (September 28, 2013 to November 1, 2013)	\$ 0.32	\$ 47.51 ⁽²⁾	\$ 45.30
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 49.02	\$ 40.60

- (1) Leidos paid a special cash dividend of \$4.00 per share on June 28, 2013, to Leidos stockholders of record as of June 14, 2013.
- (2) On September 27, 2013, Leidos effectuated a one-for-four reverse stock split of its shares of common stock, so that every four shares of Leidos common stock issued and outstanding were combined and converted into one share of Leidos common stock. The high and low prices for the third and fourth quarters reflect the price of Leidos common stock after the spin-off of Science Applications International Corporation by Leidos effective on September 27, 2013.
- (3) Leidos declared a dividend of \$0.32 on September 21, 2015, payable to stockholders of record as of October 15, 2015, payable on October 30, 2015. In March 2015, Leidos announced a change in its fiscal year-end from the Friday nearest the end of January to the Friday nearest the end of December. As a result of this change, Leidos anticipated future quarterly dividends to be paid on or about the 30th day of the last month of each calendar quarter, one month earlier than previously paid, beginning with a quarterly dividend announced on December 4, 2015, payable to stockholders of record as of December 15, 2015, payable on December 30, 2015. As a result, Leidos stockholders received dividends of \$0.64 during the fourth quarter of 2015.
- (4) It is anticipated that Leidos will pay a regular quarterly cash dividend to its stockholders before the end of the third quarter.

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You should carefully consider each of the following risks and all of the other information contained and incorporated by reference in this document and the exhibits hereto. Some of the risks described below relate principally to the Transactions, while others relate principally to the business and the industry in which Leidos, including Splitco and the Splitco Subsidiaries, will operate after the Transactions. The remaining risks relate principally to the securities markets generally and ownership of shares of Leidos common stock. The risks described below are not the only risks that Leidos currently faces or will face after the Transactions. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known or that are currently expected to be immaterial also may materially and adversely affect Leidos' business and financial condition or the price of Leidos common stock following the consummation of the Transactions. In addition, you should consider the risks associated with Leidos' business that appear in its Transition Report on Form 10-K for the 11-month period ended January 1, 2016, and its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended April 1, 2016, which are incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

The Transactions may not be completed on the terms or timeline currently contemplated, or at all, as Leidos and Lockheed Martin may be unable to satisfy the conditions or obtain the approvals required to complete the Transactions or such approvals may contain material restrictions or conditions.

The consummation of the Transactions is subject to numerous conditions, including, among other things, (1) the consummation of the Internal Reorganization and the Distribution in accordance with the Separation Agreement, (2) the expiration or termination of any applicable waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended (which period has expired), and the receipt of any necessary regulatory approvals in the United Kingdom, (3) the effectiveness of registration statements to be filed with the SEC, (4) the approval by Leidos stockholders of the Share Issuance in the Merger, (5) the receipt by Lockheed Martin of the Lockheed Martin Tax Opinions and the receipt by Leidos of the Leidos Tax Opinion, (6) the receipt by Leidos, Lockheed Martin and Splitco of solvency opinions customary in transactions of this type and (7) other customary closing conditions. There is no assurance that the Transactions will be consummated on the terms or timeline currently contemplated, or at all. Leidos and Lockheed Martin have and will continue to expend time and resources of management and incur legal, advisory and financial services fees related to the Transactions. These expenses must be paid regardless of whether the Transactions are consummated.

Governmental agencies may not approve the Transactions, may impose conditions to the approval of the Transactions or may require changes to the terms of the Transactions. Any such conditions or changes could have the effect of delaying completion of the Transactions, imposing costs on or limiting the revenues of the combined company following the Transactions or otherwise reducing the anticipated benefits of the Transactions. Any condition or change which results in a material adverse effect on Lockheed Martin and/or Leidos under the Merger Agreement may cause Lockheed Martin and/or Leidos to restructure or terminate the Transactions.

Completion of the transfer of certain of the U.S. government contracts, bids and proposals, and related assets contemplated in the Transactions will depend on obtaining post-closing governmental approvals, particularly in the form of novation and/or name change agreements to which the U.S. government must be a party. Between the closing of the Transaction and the time these governmental approvals are obtained, Leidos may encounter administrative difficulties, delays in payments, and uncertainties in being recognized as the party in interest or holder of the affected contracts, bid and proposals, and related assets. In addition, governmental approvals could be accompanied by conditions affecting the future value and business prospects of the affected contracts, bid and proposals, and related assets. Such administrative difficulties, delays, uncertainties, and governmental conditions could have an adverse effect on the cash flows and operating results of Leidos and the Splitco Business.

Leidos and Splitco will need to obtain debt financing to complete the Transactions. Although commitment letters have been obtained from various lenders, the obligations of the lenders under the commitment letters are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of customary conditions, including, among others, the absence of any material adverse effect, as the term is described in the Merger Agreement. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that these conditions will be satisfied or, if not satisfied, waived by the lenders. If Leidos is not able to obtain alternative financing on commercially reasonable terms, it could prevent the consummation of the Transactions or materially and adversely affect Leidos' business, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations if the Transactions are ultimately consummated.

If completed, the integration of Leidos and Splitco may not be successful or the anticipated benefits from the Transactions may not be realized.

After the consummation of the Transactions, Leidos will have significantly more sales, assets and employees than it did prior to the consummation of the Transactions. During the period in which transition services are provided to Leidos by Lockheed Martin, Splitco will have a continued dependence on the provision of services from Lockheed Martin, including with respect to information technology infrastructure. The integration process will require Leidos to expend capital and significantly expand the scope of its operations. Leidos management will be required to devote a significant amount of time and attention to the process of integrating the

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operations of Leidos business and the Splitco Business. There is a significant degree of difficulty and management involvement inherent in that process. These difficulties include, but are not limited to:

integrating the Splitco Business while carrying on the ongoing operations of Leidos business;

managing a significantly larger company than before the consummation of the Transactions;

the possibility of faulty assumptions underlying Leidos expectations regarding the integration process;

coordinating a greater number of diverse businesses located in a greater number of geographic locations;

operating in geographic markets or industry sectors in which Leidos may have little or no experience;

complying with laws of new jurisdictions in which Leidos has not previously operated;

integrating business systems and models;

attracting and retaining the necessary personnel associated with the Splitco Business following the consummation of the Transactions;

creating and implementing uniform standards, controls, procedures, policies and information systems and controlling the costs associated with such matters; and

integrating information technology, purchasing, accounting, finance, sales, billing, payroll and regulatory compliance systems, and meeting external reporting requirements following the consummation of the Transactions.

All of the risks associated with the integration process could be exacerbated by the fact that Leidos may not have a sufficient number of employees with the requisite expertise to integrate the businesses or to operate Leidos business after the Transactions. Failure to hire or retain employees with the requisite skills and knowledge to run Leidos after the Transactions may have a material adverse effect on Leidos business, financial condition and results of operations.

Even if Leidos is able to combine the two business operations successfully, it may not be possible to realize the benefits of the increased sales volume and other benefits, including the expected synergies that are expected to result from the Transactions, or realize these benefits within the time frame that is expected. For example, the elimination of duplicative costs may not be possible or may take longer than anticipated, or the benefits from the Transactions may be offset by costs incurred or delays in integrating the companies. In addition, the quantification of synergies expected to result from the Transactions is based on significant estimates and assumptions that are subjective in nature and

inherently uncertain. The amount of synergies actually realized in the Transactions, if any, and the time periods in which any such synergies are realized, could differ materially from the expected synergies discussed in this document, regardless of whether Leidos is able to combine the two business operations successfully.

If Leidos is unable to successfully integrate the Splitco Business or if it is unable to realize the anticipated synergies and other benefits of the Transactions, there could be a material adverse effect on Leidos' business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Merger Agreement contains provisions that may discourage other companies from trying to acquire Leidos.

The Merger Agreement contains provisions that may discourage a third party from submitting a business combination proposal to Leidos prior to the closing of the Transactions that might result in greater value to Leidos stockholders than the Transactions. The Merger Agreement generally prohibits Leidos from soliciting any alternative transaction proposal, although it may terminate the Merger Agreement in order to accept an unsolicited alternative transaction proposal that the Leidos Board determines is superior to the Transactions. In addition, before the Leidos Board may withdraw or modify its recommendation or terminate the Merger Agreement to enter into a transaction that it determines is superior to the Transactions, Lockheed Martin has the opportunity to negotiate with Leidos to modify the terms of the Transactions in response to any competing acquisition proposals. If the Merger Agreement is terminated by Leidos or Lockheed Martin in certain limited circumstances, Leidos may be obligated to pay a termination fee to Lockheed Martin, which would represent an additional cost for a potential third party seeking a business combination with Leidos.

Failure to complete the Transactions could adversely affect the market price of Leidos common stock as well as its business, financial condition and results of operations.

If the Transactions are not completed for any reason, the price of Leidos common stock may decline, or the company's business, financial condition and results of operations may be impacted to the extent that the market price of Leidos common stock reflects positive market assumptions that the Transactions will be completed and the related benefits will be realized; based on significant expenses, such as legal, advisory and financial services which generally must be paid regardless of whether the Transactions are completed; based on potential disruption of the business of Leidos and distraction of its workforce and management team; and the requirement in the Merger Agreement that, under certain limited circumstances, Leidos must pay Lockheed Martin a termination fee or reimburse Lockheed Martin for expenses relating to the Transactions.

Table of Contents***Leidos will incur significant costs related to the Transactions that could have a material adverse effect on its liquidity, cash flows and operating results.***

Leidos expects to incur significant, one-time costs in connection with the Transactions, some of which will be capitalized, including approximately (a) \$29 million of financing-related fees (which, when added to the approximately \$34 million that Splitco expects to incur, totals approximately \$63 million), (b) \$30 million of transaction-related costs, including advisory, legal, accounting and other professional fees and (c) \$150 million to \$175 million of transition and integration-related costs, a portion of which will be incremental capital spending, which management believes are necessary to realize the anticipated synergies from the Transactions. The incurrence of these costs may have a material adverse effect on Leidos' liquidity, cash flows and operating results in the periods in which they are incurred. Leidos may be able to recover approximately \$50 million to \$70 million of the transition and integration-related expenses as allocable costs through its cost-type contracts over a five-year period, but there can be no assurances that it will be able to do so.

Investors holding shares of Leidos common stock immediately prior to the completion of the Transactions will, in the aggregate, have a significantly reduced ownership and voting interest in Leidos after the Transactions and will exercise less influence over management.

Investors holding shares of Leidos common stock immediately prior to the completion of the Transactions will, in the aggregate, own a significantly smaller percentage of the combined company immediately after the completion of the Transactions. Immediately following the completion of the Transactions, it is expected that Lockheed Martin stockholders will hold approximately 50.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Leidos common stock, on a fully diluted basis. Leidos' existing stockholders will continue to hold the remaining approximately 49.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Leidos common stock, on a fully diluted basis. In addition, as a result of the true-up provision in the Merger Agreement, it is possible that Leidos could be required to issue additional shares of its common stock in the Transactions. Consequently, Leidos stockholders, collectively, will be able to exercise less influence over the management and policies of the combined company than they will be able to exercise over the management and Leidos' policies immediately prior to the completion of the Transactions.

The calculation of merger consideration will not be adjusted if there is a change in the value of the Splitco Business or its assets or the value of Leidos before the Transactions are completed.

The calculation of the number of shares of Leidos common stock to be distributed in the Merger will not be adjusted if there is a change in the value of the Splitco Business or its assets or the value of Leidos prior to the consummation of the Transactions. Leidos will not be required to consummate the Merger if there has been any material adverse effect on the Splitco Business as defined in the Merger Agreement. However, Leidos will not be permitted to terminate or re-solicit the vote of Leidos stockholders because of any changes in the market prices of Leidos common stock or any changes in the value of the Splitco Business that do not constitute a material adverse effect on the Splitco Business.

Sales of Leidos common stock after the Transactions may negatively affect the market price of Leidos common stock.

The shares of Leidos common stock to be issued as part of the Transactions will generally be eligible for immediate resale. The market price of Leidos common stock could decline as a result of sales of a large number of shares of Leidos common stock in the market after the consummation of the Transactions or even the perception that these sales could occur.

Currently, Lockheed Martin stock may be held in index funds that tied to the Standard & Poor's 500 Index or other stock indices, and may be held by institutional investors subject to various investing guidelines. Because Leidos may not be included in these indices following the consummation of the Transactions or may not meet the investing guidelines of some of these institutional investors, these index funds and institutional investors may decide to or may be required to sell the Leidos common stock that they receive in the case of any *pro rata* distribution. In addition, the investment fiduciaries of Lockheed Martin's defined benefit pension plans may decide to sell any Leidos common stock that the trusts for these plans receive in the Transactions, or may decide not to participate in this exchange offer, in response to their fiduciary obligations under applicable law.

Leidos expects to incur new indebtedness in connection with the Transactions, and the degree to which Leidos will be leveraged following completion of the Transactions may have a material adverse effect on Leidos' business, financial condition or results of operations and cash flows.

On January 26, 2016, Leidos and certain financial institutions executed the Leidos Commitment Letter and Splitco and certain financial institutions executed the Splitco Commitment Letter pursuant to which the financial institutions have agreed to provide credit facilities to Leidos and Splitco, respectively, the proceeds of which will provide financing to Leidos to fund the Leidos Special Dividend and to Splitco to finance the Splitco Special Cash Payment. Leidos' ability to make payments on and to refinance its indebtedness, including the debt incurred pursuant to the Transactions, as well as any future debt that Leidos may incur, will depend on, among other things, Leidos' ability to generate cash in the future from operations, financings or asset sales. Leidos' ability to generate cash is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond Leidos' control.

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If Leidos is not able to repay or refinance its debt as it becomes due, Leidos may be forced to sell assets or take other disadvantageous actions, including (i) reducing financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures and general corporate purposes or (ii) dedicating an unsustainable level of Leidos' cash flow from operations to the payment of principal and interest on Leidos' indebtedness. In addition, Leidos' ability to withstand competitive pressures and react to changes in Leidos' industry could be impaired. The lenders who hold such debt also could accelerate amounts due, which could potentially trigger a default or acceleration of any of Leidos' other debt.

In addition, Leidos may increase its debt or raise additional capital following the Transactions, subject to restrictions in Leidos' debt agreements and agreements entered into in connection with the Transactions. If Leidos' cash flow from operations is less than it anticipates, or if Leidos' cash requirements are more than it expects, Leidos may require more financing. However, debt or equity financing may not be available to Leidos on terms advantageous or acceptable to Leidos, if at all. If Leidos incurs additional debt or raises equity through the issuance of preferred stock, the terms of the debt or preferred stock issued may give the holders rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of holders of Leidos' common stock, particularly in the event of liquidation. The terms of the debt or preferred stock also may impose additional and more stringent restrictions on Leidos' operations than it currently has. If Leidos raises funds through the issuance of additional equity, Leidos stockholders' percentage ownership in Leidos would be diluted. If Leidos is unable to raise additional capital when needed, it could affect Leidos' financial condition. Also, regardless of the terms of Leidos' debt or equity financing, the ability of Leidos to issue common stock may be limited under the Tax Matters Agreement.

The historical financial information of the Splitco Business may not be representative of its results or financial condition if it had been operated independently of Lockheed Martin and, as a result, may not be a reliable indicator of its future results.

The Splitco Business is currently operated by Lockheed Martin. Consequently, the financial information of the Splitco Business included in this document has been derived from the consolidated financial statements and accounting records of Lockheed Martin as if the operations of the Splitco Business were conducted independently from Lockheed Martin. The historical results of operations, financial position and cash flows of the Splitco Business included in this document may not be indicative of what they would have been had the Splitco Business actually been an independent stand-alone entity, nor are they necessarily indicative of the future results of operations, financial position and cash flows of the Splitco Business. For example, the combined financial statements of the Splitco Business include all revenues and costs directly attributable to the Splitco Business and an allocation of expenses related to certain Lockheed Martin corporate functions. These expenses have been allocated to the Splitco Business based on direct usage or benefit where identifiable, with the remainder allocated pro rata based on an applicable measure of revenues, cost of revenues, headcount, fixed assets, number of transactions or other relevant measures. Although Splitco considers these allocations to be a reasonable reflection of the utilization of services or the benefit received, the allocations may not be indicative of the actual expense that would have been incurred had Splitco operated as an independent, stand-alone entity, nor are they indicative of Splitco's future expenses.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information of Leidos and Splitco is not intended to reflect what actual results of operations and financial condition would have been had Leidos and Splitco been a combined company for the periods presented, and therefore these results may not be indicative of Leidos' future operating performance.

Because Leidos will acquire Splitco only upon completion of the Transactions, it has no available historical financial information that consolidates the financial results for the Splitco Business and Leidos. The historical financial statements contained or incorporated by reference in this document consist of the separate financial statements of Lockheed Martin, Splitco, the Splitco Business and Leidos.

The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information presented in this document is for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to, and does not purport to, represent what Leidos' actual results or financial condition would have been if the Transactions had occurred on the relevant date. In addition, such unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information is based in part on certain assumptions regarding the Transactions that Leidos believes are reasonable. These assumptions, however, are only preliminary and will be updated only after the consummation of the Transactions. The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information has been prepared using the acquisition method of accounting, with Leidos considered the acquirer of Splitco. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the purchase price is allocated to the underlying tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective fair values with any excess purchase price allocated to goodwill. The pro forma purchase price allocation was based on an estimate of the fair values of the tangible and intangible assets and liabilities of the Splitco Business. In arriving at the estimated fair values, Leidos considered the preliminary appraisals of independent consultants which were based on a preliminary and limited review of the assets and liabilities related to the Splitco Business to be transferred to, or assumed by, Splitco and the Splitco Subsidiaries in the Transactions. Following the Merger, Leidos expects to complete the purchase price allocation after considering the fair value of the assets and liabilities of the Splitco Business at the level of detail necessary to finalize the required purchase price allocation. The final purchase price allocation may be different than that reflected in the pro forma purchase price allocation presented herein, and this difference may be material.

The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information does not reflect the costs of any integration activities or transaction-related costs or incremental capital spending that Leidos management believes are necessary to realize the anticipated synergies from the Transactions. Accordingly, the pro forma financial information included in this document does not reflect what Leidos' results of operations or operating condition would have been had Leidos and Splitco been a consolidated entity during all periods presented, or what Leidos' results of operations and financial condition will be in the future.

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Leidos may be unable to provide the same types and level of benefits, services and resources to Splitco that historically have been provided by Lockheed Martin, or may be unable to provide them at the same cost.

As part of Lockheed Martin, Splitco has been able to receive benefits and services from Lockheed Martin and has been able to benefit from Lockheed Martin's financial strength and extensive business relationships. After the consummation of the Transactions, Splitco will be owned by Leidos and no longer will benefit from Lockheed Martin's resources. While Leidos will enter into agreements under which Lockheed Martin will agree to provide certain transition services and site-related services for a period of time following the consummation of the Transactions, it cannot be assured that Leidos will be able to adequately replace those resources or replace them at the same cost. If Leidos is not able to replace the resources provided by Lockheed Martin or is unable to replace them at the same cost or is delayed in replacing the resources provided by Lockheed Martin, Leidos' business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely impacted.

Leidos' business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected following the Transactions if Leidos cannot negotiate contract terms that are as favorable as those Lockheed Martin has received when Leidos replaces certain of Splitco's contracts after the closing of the Transactions.

Prior to the consummation of the Transactions, certain functions (such as purchasing, accounts payable processing, accounts receivable management, information systems, logistics and distribution) associated with the Splitco Business are being performed under Lockheed Martin's centralized systems and, in some cases, under contracts that also are used for Lockheed Martin's other businesses and which will not be assigned in whole or in part to Splitco. In addition, some other contracts to which Lockheed Martin is a party on behalf of Splitco will require consents of third parties to assign them to Splitco. There can be no assurance that Leidos will be able to negotiate contract terms that are as favorable as those Lockheed Martin received when and if Leidos replaces these contracts with its own agreements for similar services, including any contracts that may need to be replaced as a result of a failure to obtain required third-party consents. Although Leidos believes that it will be able to enter into new agreements for similar services and that Lockheed Martin and Leidos will be able to obtain all material third-party consents required to assign contracts to Splitco, it is possible that the failure to enter into new agreements for similar services or to obtain required consents to assign contracts could have a material adverse impact on Leidos' business, financial condition and results of operations following the consummation of the Transactions.

If the Distribution does not qualify as a tax-free transaction under Section 368(a)(1)(D) or 355 of the Code or the Merger does not qualify as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code, including as a result of actions taken in connection with the Distribution or the Merger or as a result of subsequent acquisitions of shares of Lockheed Martin, Leidos or Splitco common stock, then Lockheed Martin and/or Lockheed Martin stockholders may be required to pay substantial U.S. federal income taxes, and, in certain circumstances and subject to certain conditions, Leidos may be required to indemnify Lockheed Martin for any such tax liability imposed on Lockheed Martin.

The consummation of the Transactions is conditioned on the receipt by Lockheed Martin of the Lockheed Martin Tax Opinions and by Leidos of the Leidos Tax Opinion. The opinions will be based on, among other things, currently applicable law and certain representations made by, and certain assumptions permitted by, Lockheed Martin, Splitco, and Leidos. An opinion of counsel represents counsel's best legal judgment, such opinion is not binding on the IRS or the courts, and the IRS or the courts may not agree with the opinion. Any change in currently applicable law, which may be retroactive, or the failure of any representation or assumption to be true, correct and complete in all material respects, could adversely affect the conclusions reached by counsel in the opinions.

Even if the Distribution were otherwise to qualify as a tax-free transaction under Sections 368(a)(1)(D) and 355 of the Code, it would be taxable to Lockheed Martin (but not to Lockheed Martin stockholders) pursuant to Section 355(e) of the Code if there were a 50 percent or greater change in ownership of either Lockheed Martin or Splitco (including stock of Leidos after the Merger), directly or indirectly, as part of a plan or series of related transactions that include the Distribution. For this purpose, any acquisitions of Lockheed Martin, Splitco or Leidos stock within the period beginning two years before the Distribution and ending two years after the Distribution are presumed to be part of such a plan, although Lockheed Martin may be able to rebut that presumption. While the Merger will be treated as part of such a plan for purposes of the test, standing alone the Merger should not cause the Distribution to be taxable to Lockheed Martin under Section 355(e) of the Code because Lockheed Martin stockholders will hold more than 50 percent of Leidos outstanding stock immediately following the Merger. Nevertheless, if the IRS were to determine that other acquisitions of Lockheed Martin, Splitco or Leidos stock, either before or after the Distribution, were part of a plan or series of related transactions that included the Distribution, such determination could result in significant tax to Lockheed Martin. In connection with the Lockheed Martin Tax Opinions, Lockheed Martin, Splitco and Leidos (to its knowledge) have represented and will represent that the Distribution is not part of any such plan or series of related transactions other than the Merger. In certain circumstances and subject to certain limitations, under the Tax Matters Agreement Leidos is required to indemnify Lockheed Martin if the Distribution becomes taxable as a result of certain actions by Leidos or Splitco or as a result of certain changes in ownership of the stock of Leidos or Splitco after the Merger. If Lockheed Martin were to recognize gain on the Distribution for reasons not related to a disqualifying action by Splitco or Leidos, Lockheed Martin would not be entitled to be indemnified under the Tax Matters Agreement and the resulting tax to Lockheed Martin could have a material adverse effect on Lockheed Martin. If Leidos is required to indemnify Lockheed Martin if the Distribution is taxable, this indemnification obligation could be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on Leidos, including with respect to its financial condition and results of operations.

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Splitco and Leidos may be affected by significant restrictions following the Transactions in order to avoid significant tax-related liabilities.

The Tax Matters Agreement generally prohibits Splitco, Leidos and their affiliates from taking certain actions that could cause the Distribution, the Merger and certain related transactions to fail to qualify as tax-free transactions.

Furthermore, unless an exception applies, for a two-year period following the date of the Distribution:

none of Splitco, Leidos or any of their respective subsidiaries may discontinue the active conduct of the Splitco Business;

Leidos may not redeem or repurchase any of its stock;

neither Leidos nor Splitco may engage in certain mergers or consolidations;

none of Leidos, Splitco or any of Splitco's subsidiaries may sell or issue any of its own stock or stock rights;

none of Splitco, Leidos or any of their respective subsidiaries may enter into any transaction or series of transactions as a result of which one or more persons would acquire (directly or indirectly) an amount of stock of Splitco and/or Leidos (taking into account the stock of Splitco acquired pursuant to the Merger) that would reasonably be expected to cause the failure of the tax-free status of the Distribution, the Merger and certain related transactions; and

none of Splitco, Leidos or any of their respective subsidiaries may amend its certificate of incorporation or take any other action affecting the relative voting rights of any stock or stock rights of Leidos, Splitco or their respective subsidiaries.

If Splitco or Leidos intends to take certain restricted actions, it must notify Lockheed Martin of the proposal to take such action and either obtain a ruling from the IRS or an unqualified opinion acceptable to Lockheed Martin to the effect that such action will not affect the tax-free status of the Transactions. However, this will not relieve Leidos of any responsibility to indemnify Lockheed Martin for tax-related losses.

Due to these restrictions and indemnification obligations under the Tax Matters Agreement, Leidos may be limited in its ability to pursue strategic transactions, equity or convertible debt financings or other transactions that may otherwise be in Leidos' best interests.

If the Merger does not qualify as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code, participating Lockheed Martin stockholders may be required to pay substantial U.S. federal income taxes.

The obligations of Lockheed Martin, Leidos and Splitco to consummate the Merger are conditioned, respectively, on the receipt by Lockheed Martin of the Lockheed Martin Tax Opinions and by Leidos of the Leidos Tax Opinion, in each case, in part or in whole to the effect that the Merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of

Section 368(a) of the Code. These opinions will be based upon, among other things, certain representations and assumptions as to factual matters. The failure of any factual representation or assumption to be true, correct and complete in all material respects could adversely affect the validity of the opinions. An opinion of counsel represents counsel's best legal judgment, such opinion is not binding on the IRS or the courts, and the IRS or the courts may not agree with the opinion. In addition, the opinions will be based on current law, and cannot be relied upon to the extent current law changes with retroactive effect. If the Merger were taxable, participating Lockheed Martin stockholders would be considered to have made a taxable sale of their Splitco common stock to Leidos, and Lockheed Martin stockholders would recognize taxable gain or loss on their receipt of Leidos common stock in the Merger.

Tendering Lockheed Martin stockholders may receive a reduced premium or may not receive any premium in this exchange offer.

This exchange offer is designed to permit you to exchange your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a 10 percent discount, calculated as set forth in this document, to the per-share equivalent value of Splitco common stock. Stated another way, for each \$100 in value of your Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer, you will receive approximately \$111 in value of Splitco common stock. The value of the Lockheed Martin common stock will be based on the calculated per-share value for the Lockheed Martin common stock on the NYSE and the value of the Splitco common stock will be based on the calculated per-share value for Leidos common stock on the NYSE (because each share of Splitco common stock will be exchanged for one share of Leidos common stock in the Merger), in each case determined by reference to the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP on each of the Valuation Dates. In the case of Splitco common stock, the value will be reduced by \$13.64 per share, which equals the per-share amount of the Leidos Special Dividend.

The number of shares you can receive is subject to an upper limit of 8.2136 shares of Splitco common stock for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer. If the upper limit is in effect, you ultimately may receive less than \$111 in value of Splitco common stock for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock that you tender, and you could receive much less.

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For example, if the calculated per-share value of Lockheed Martin common stock was \$251.90 (the highest closing price for Lockheed Martin common stock on the NYSE during the three-month period prior to commencement of this exchange offer) and the calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock was \$32.07 (the lowest closing price for Leidos common stock on the NYSE during that three-month period less \$13.64), the value of Splitco common stock received for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted for exchange would be approximately \$105.

If the trading price of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock were to increase after the final Valuation Date during the last two trading days of the exchange offer period (currently expected to be August 12, 2016 and August 15, 2016), the arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP for Lockheed Martin common stock on the Valuation Dates likely would be lower than the closing price of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock on the trading day before the expiration date of the exchange offer. As a result, you may receive fewer shares of Splitco common stock for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock than you would have received if the price were calculated on the basis of the closing price of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock on the trading day before the expiration date or on the basis of an averaging period that included the last two trading days prior to the expiration of the exchange offer. Similarly, if the trading price of Leidos common stock were to decrease after the final Valuation Date during the last two trading days of the exchange offer period, the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP for Leidos common stock on the Valuation Dates likely would be higher than the closing price of shares of Leidos common stock on the trading day before the expiration date of the exchange offer. This circumstance also could result in you receiving fewer shares of Splitco common stock for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock than you otherwise would have received if the price were calculated on the basis of the closing price of shares of Leidos common stock on the trading day before the expiration date of the exchange offer or on the basis of an averaging period that included the last two trading days prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

In addition, there is no assurance that holders of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that are exchanged for Splitco common stock in this exchange offer will be able to sell the shares of Leidos common stock after receipt in the Merger at prices comparable to the calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock at the expiration date.

The trading prices of Leidos common stock may not be an appropriate proxy for the prices of Splitco common stock.

The calculated per-share value for Splitco common stock is based on the trading prices for Leidos common stock (after giving effect to the Leidos Special Dividend of \$13.64 per share). The trading prices for Leidos common stock may not be an appropriate proxy for the prices of Splitco common stock. There is currently no trading market for Splitco common stock and no such market will be established in the future. Immediately following the consummation of this exchange offer, Merger Sub will be merged with and into Splitco, and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leidos. In the Merger, each outstanding share of Splitco common stock will be converted automatically into the right to receive one share of Leidos common stock. There can be no assurance, however, that Leidos common stock after the Merger will trade on the same basis as Leidos common stock traded prior to the consummation of the Merger. In addition, it is possible that the trading prices of Leidos common stock prior to the consummation of the Merger will not be indicative of the anticipated value of Leidos common stock after the Merger. For example, trading prices of Leidos common stock on the Valuation Dates could reflect some uncertainty as to the timing of the consummation of the Merger or could reflect trading activity by investors seeking to profit from market arbitrage.

Leidos will have more shares of its common stock outstanding and will be a substantially larger company with significant indebtedness after the Transactions, which may discourage other companies from trying to acquire Leidos.

Leidos expects to issue 76,958,918 shares of its common stock in the Merger. In addition, as a result of the true-up provision in the Merger Agreement in certain circumstances, it is possible that Leidos could be required to issue more than 76,958,918 shares of its common stock in the Merger. Because Leidos will be a significantly larger company and will have significantly more shares of its common stock outstanding after the consummation of the Transactions and significantly more outstanding indebtedness, an acquisition of Leidos by a third party may become more expensive. As a result, some companies may not seek to acquire Leidos, and the reduction in potential parties that may seek to acquire Leidos could negatively impact the prices at which Leidos common stock trades.

Leidos estimates and judgments related to the acquisition accounting models used to record the purchase price allocation may be inaccurate.

Leidos management will make significant accounting judgments and estimates for the application of acquisition accounting under GAAP, and the underlying valuation models. Leidos business, operating results and financial condition could be materially and adversely impacted in future periods if Leidos accounting judgments and estimates related to these models prove to be inaccurate.

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Leidos may be required to recognize impairment charges for goodwill and other intangible assets.

The proposed transaction will add approximately \$5.1 billion of goodwill and other intangible assets to Leidos consolidated balance sheet. In accordance with GAAP, Leidos management periodically assesses these assets to determine if they are impaired. Significant negative industry or economic trends, disruptions to Leidos' business, inability to effectively integrate acquired businesses, unexpected significant changes or planned changes in use of the assets, divestitures and market capitalization declines may impair goodwill and other intangible assets. Any charges relating to such impairments would adversely affect Leidos' results of operations in the periods recognized.

Following the conversion of shares of Splitco common stock into Leidos common stock in the Merger, the Lockheed Martin stockholders who became holders of shares of Splitco common stock may experience a delay prior to receiving their shares of Leidos common stock or their cash in lieu of fractional shares, if any.

Following the conversion of shares of Splitco common stock into shares of Leidos common stock in the Merger, the Lockheed Martin stockholders who became holders of Splitco common stock will receive their shares of Leidos common stock or their cash in lieu of fractional shares, if any, only upon surrender of all necessary documents, duly executed, to the exchange agent. Until the distribution of the shares of Leidos common stock to a particular stockholder has been completed, that stockholder will not be able to sell its shares of Leidos common stock. Consequently, if the market price for Leidos common stock decreases during the period before the distribution of the shares of Leidos common stock to that stockholder, the relevant stockholder would not be able to stop any losses by selling the shares of Leidos common stock.

Leidos may waive one or more of the conditions to the consummation of the Transactions without re-soliciting stockholder approval.

Leidos may determine to waive, in whole or in part, one or more of the conditions to its obligations to consummate the Transactions to the extent permitted by applicable law. If Leidos waives the satisfaction of a material condition to the consummation of the Transactions, Leidos will evaluate the facts and circumstances at that time and re-solicit stockholder approval of the Share Issuance if required to do so by applicable law or other relevant rules. In some cases, if the Leidos Board determines that such waiver or its effect on Leidos' stockholders does not rise to the level of materiality that would require re-solicitation of proxies pursuant to applicable law or rules, Leidos would complete the Merger without seeking further stockholder approval.

Some of Leidos' directors and executive officers have interests in seeing the Transactions completed that may be different from, or in addition to, those of other Leidos stockholders. Therefore, some of Leidos' directors and executive officers may have a conflict of interest in recommending the proposals being voted on at Leidos' special meeting.

In considering the recommendations of the Leidos Board that Leidos' stockholders vote to approve the Share Issuance, you should be aware that Leidos' directors and executive officers have financial interests in the Transactions that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of Leidos' stockholders generally. The members of the Leidos Board were aware of and considered these interests, among other matters, in reaching the determination to approve the terms of the Transactions, including the Merger, and in recommending to Leidos' stockholders that they vote to approve the Share Issuance.

The directors of Leidos immediately prior to the Merger are generally expected to be the directors of Leidos immediately after the Merger and the executive officers of Leidos immediately prior to the Merger are generally expected to be the executive officers of Leidos immediately after the Merger.

In addition, the executive officers of Leidos would be entitled to severance benefits upon a qualifying termination of employment in connection with the Merger that are greater than the severance benefits to which they are entitled without regard to the consummation of the Merger.

For a further description and quantification of the benefits that the Leidos directors and executive officers may receive as a result of these interests, see The Transactions Interests of Leidos Directors and Executive Officers in the Transactions.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The forward looking statements contained in this document involve risks and uncertainties that may affect Leidos and Splitco's operations, markets, products, services, prices and other factors as discussed in filings with the SEC. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, economic, competitive, legal, governmental and technological factors. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the expectations of Leidos or Splitco will be realized. This document also contains statements about the proposed business combination transaction between Leidos and Lockheed Martin, in which Lockheed Martin will separate a substantial portion of its government information technology infrastructure services business and its technical services business, which have been realigned in the Information Systems & Global Solutions (IS&GS) business segment, and combine this business with Leidos. Many factors could cause actual results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements with respect to the Transactions, including risks relating to the completion of the Transactions on anticipated terms and timing, including obtaining stockholder and regulatory approvals, anticipated tax treatment, the dependency of any split-off transaction on market conditions and the value to be received in any split-off transaction, unforeseen liabilities, future capital expenditures, revenues, expenses, earnings, synergies, economic performance, indebtedness, financial condition, losses, future prospects, business and management strategies for the management, expansion and growth of the new combined company's operations, Leidos ability to integrate the businesses successfully and to achieve anticipated synergies, and the risk that disruptions from the Transaction will harm Leidos' business. While the list of factors presented here is considered representative, no such list should be considered to be a complete statement of all potential risks and uncertainties. Unlisted factors may present significant additional obstacles to the realization of forward-looking statements. Consequences of material differences in results as compared with those anticipated in the forward-looking statements could include, among other things, business disruption, operational problems, financial loss, legal liability to third parties and similar risks, any of which could have a material adverse effect on Leidos' consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. For a discussion identifying additional important factors that could cause actual results to vary materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements, see Leidos' filings with the SEC, including Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Risk Factors in Leidos Transition Report on Form 10-K for the 11-month period ended January 1, 2016, and in its quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, which are available at <http://www.Leidos.com> and at the SEC's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and Lockheed Martin's filings with the SEC, including Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Risk Factors in Lockheed Martin's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, and in its quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, which are available at <http://www.lockheedmartin.com> and at the SEC's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Neither Leidos nor Lockheed Martin assumes any obligation to provide revisions or updates to any forward-looking statements should circumstances change, except as otherwise required by securities and other applicable laws.

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THIS EXCHANGE OFFER

Terms of this Exchange Offer

General

Lockheed Martin is offering to exchange all issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock for shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, at an exchange ratio to be calculated in the manner described below, on the terms and conditions and subject to the limitations described below and in the letter of transmittal (including the instructions thereto) filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this document forms a part, tendered by 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on August 16, 2016, unless this exchange offer is extended or terminated. The last day on which tenders will be accepted, whether on August 16, 2016 or any later date to which this exchange offer is extended, is referred to in this document as the expiration date. You may tender all, some or none of your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock.

Immediately prior to the Distribution, subject to adjustment as provided in the Merger Agreement, 76,958,918 shares of Splitco common stock will be issued and outstanding and held by Lockheed Martin. The number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that will be accepted if this exchange offer is completed will depend on the final exchange ratio and the number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered. The maximum number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that will be accepted if the exchange offer is completed will be equal, subject to adjustment, to the 76,958,918 shares of Splitco common stock held by Lockheed Martin divided by the final exchange ratio (taking into account the upper limit described below under Upper Limit if it is in effect), and could be up to all of the outstanding shares of Lockheed Martin common stock.

Lockheed Martin's obligation to complete this exchange offer is subject to important conditions that are described in the section entitled Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer.

For each share of Lockheed Martin common stock that you validly tender in this exchange offer and do not properly withdraw and that is accepted, you will receive a number of shares of Splitco common stock corresponding to a 10 percent discount to the per-share value of the shares of Leidos common stock to be received in the Merger, calculated as set forth below, subject to an upper limit of 8.2136 shares of Splitco common stock per share of Lockheed Martin common stock. Stated another way, subject to the upper limit described below, for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer, you will receive approximately \$111 in value of Splitco common stock, which will, upon the effectiveness of the Merger, be converted into the right to receive approximately \$111 of Leidos common stock (less any cash amounts paid in lieu of fractional shares) calculated on the basis described herein. See Fractional Shares and Exchange of Shares of Lockheed Martin Common Stock.

The final calculated per-share values will be equal to:

with respect to Lockheed Martin common stock, the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP of Lockheed Martin common stock on the NYSE for each of the Valuation Dates, as reported to Lockheed Martin by Bloomberg Finance L.P. displayed under the heading Bloomberg VWAP on the Bloomberg page LMT UN < Equity > VWAP (or its equivalent successor page if such page is not available);

with respect to Leidos common stock, the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP of Leidos common stock for each of the Valuation Dates, as reported to Lockheed Martin by Bloomberg Finance L.P. displayed under the heading Bloomberg VWAP on the Bloomberg page LDOS UN < Equity > VWAP (or its equivalent successor page if such page is not available), minus \$13.64, which equals the per-share amount of the Leidos Special Dividend (the dividend adjusted per-share value); and

with respect to Splitco common stock, the calculated dividend adjusted per-share value, determined as provided above, of Leidos common stock.

The Daily VWAP provided by Bloomberg Finance L.P. may be different from other sources of VWAPs or investors or security holders own calculations of VWAPs. Lockheed Martin will determine such calculations of the per-share values of Lockheed Martin common stock and Splitco common stock, and such determination will be final. If the upper limit on the number of shares of Splitco common stock that can be received for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered is in effect at the expiration of the exchange offer period, then the exchange ratio will be fixed at the upper limit.

On September 24, 2015, the Lockheed Martin Board authorized a \$3,000,000,000 increase to Lockheed Martin s stock repurchase program. Under the program, Lockheed Martin management has discretion to determine the dollar amount of shares to be repurchased and the timing of any repurchases in compliance with applicable law and regulation. This includes purchases pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 plans. Lockheed Martin has entered into such a plan with Barclays Capital, Inc. whereby Barclays is authorized to repurchase up to \$700,000,000 of Lockheed Martin common stock in privately negotiated transactions or in the open market at prices per share not exceeding the then-current market prices. The plan is in effect through October 31, 2016, but is suspended during the period in which the exchange offer is pending and for ten business days thereafter.

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Upper Limit

The number of shares you can receive is subject to an upper limit of 8.2136 shares of Splitco common stock for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer. If the upper limit is in effect, a stockholder will receive less than \$111 in value of Splitco common stock for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock that the stockholder validly tenders, that is not properly withdrawn and that is accepted in the exchange offer, and the stockholder could receive much less. Lockheed Martin set this upper limit to ensure that a change in the relative stock price of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock, whether as a result of an increase in the price of Lockheed Martin common stock, a decrease in the price of Leidos common stock or a combination thereof, would not result in an unduly high number of shares of Splitco common stock being exchanged for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer. This is to prevent a situation that might significantly reduce the benefits of the exchange offer to Lockheed Martin and its continuing stockholders due to a smaller number of outstanding shares being acquired by Lockheed Martin in this exchange offer. Lockheed Martin has a share repurchase program designed to reduce share count. The split-off structure allows Lockheed Martin to reduce share count using Splitco common stock in the exchange offer instead of cash, and the upper limit is designed to set a minimum level of shares that will be repurchased by Lockheed Martin.

Pricing Mechanism

The terms of this exchange offer are designed to result in your receiving \$111 of Splitco common stock for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered, not properly withdrawn and accepted in this exchange offer, based on the calculated per-share values described above. This exchange offer does not provide for a lower limit or minimum exchange ratio because a minimum exchange ratio could result in the shares of Splitco common stock exchanged for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock being valued higher than approximately \$111. Regardless of the final exchange ratio, the terms of this exchange offer would always result in your receiving approximately \$111 in value of Splitco common stock for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock so long as the upper limit is not in effect. See the table on page 49 for purposes of illustration.

Subject to the upper limit described above, for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer, you will receive approximately \$111 in value of Splitco common stock. The following formula will be used to calculate the number of shares of Splitco common stock you will receive in exchange for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Number of} \\ \text{shares of} \\ \text{Splitco} \\ \text{common} \\ \text{stock} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{the calculated per-share value of} \\ \text{Lockheed Martin common stock} \\ \text{divided by 90\% of the} \\ \text{calculated per-share value of Splitco} \\ \text{common stock (calculated as} \\ \text{The lesser of (a) 8.2136 and (b) } \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \text{described below)} \end{array}$$

The calculated per-share value of a share of Lockheed Martin common stock for purposes of this exchange offer will equal the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP of Lockheed Martin common stock on the NYSE on each of

the Valuation Dates. The calculated per-share value of a share of Splitco common stock for purposes of this exchange offer will equal the difference of the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP of Leidos common stock on the NYSE on each of the Valuation Dates minus \$13.64, which equals the per-share amount of the Leidos Special Dividend.

If the upper limit is in effect, the exchange ratio will be fixed at 8.2136. To help illustrate the way this calculation works, below are two examples:

Example 1: Assuming that the average of the Daily VWAP on the Valuation Dates is \$250.2189 per share of Lockheed Martin common stock and \$49.3820 per share of Leidos common stock resulting in a dividend adjusted per-share value of Leidos common stock of \$35.7420, you would receive 7.7786 shares (\$250.2189 divided by 90 percent of \$35.7420) of Splitco common stock for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer, which will be converted into the right to receive 7.7786 shares of Leidos common stock at the effectiveness of the Merger (subject to payment of cash in lieu of fractional shares). In this example, the upper limit of 8.2136 shares of Splitco common stock for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock would not apply.

Example 2: Assuming that the average of the Daily VWAP on the Valuation Dates is \$262.7298 per share of Lockheed Martin common stock and \$47.5949 per share of Leidos common stock resulting in a dividend adjusted per-share value of Leidos common stock of \$33.9549, the upper limit would apply and you would only receive 8.2136 shares of Splitco common stock for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer because the upper limit is less than 8.5973 shares (\$262.7298 divided by 90 percent of \$33.9549) of Splitco common stock for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock, which will be converted into the right to receive 8.2136 shares of Leidos common stock at the effectiveness of the Merger (subject to payment of cash in lieu of fractional shares). Because the upper limit would apply, the exchange ratio would be fixed at the upper limit.

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If the upper limit is in effect, under extreme circumstances, it is possible that you could receive less than \$100 in value of Splitco common stock for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted for exchange.

Indicative Per-Share Values

You will be able to review indicative exchange ratios and calculated per-share values of Lockheed Martin common stock and Splitco common stock, and calculated per-share values and dividend adjusted per-share values of Leidos common stock and the final exchange ratio used to determine the number of shares of Splitco common stock to be exchanged per share of Lockheed Martin common stock. The information agent will maintain on Lockheed Martin's behalf a website at www.edocumentview.com/LockheedMartinExchange that provides indicative exchange ratios and calculated per-share values of Lockheed Martin common stock and Splitco common stock, and calculated per-share values and dividend adjusted per-share values of Leidos common stock. The indicative exchange ratios will reflect whether the upper limit on the exchange ratio, described above, would have been in effect. You also may contact the information agent at the toll-free number provided on the back cover of this document to obtain these indicative exchange ratios.

From the third trading day after the commencement of this exchange offer until the first Valuation Date, the website will show (1) the indicative calculated per-share values on a given day, calculated as though that day were the third Valuation Date of this exchange offer, of (a) Lockheed Martin common stock, which will equal the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP of Lockheed Martin common stock, as calculated by Lockheed Martin, on each of the three consecutive trading days ending on and including such day, (b) Splitco common stock, which will equal the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP of Leidos common stock, minus \$13.64, which equals the per-share amount of the Leidos Special Dividend, as calculated by Lockheed Martin, on each of the three consecutive trading days ending on and including such day and (c) Leidos common stock, which will equal the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP of Leidos common stock, as calculated by Lockheed Martin, on each of the three consecutive trading days ending on and including such day, and (2) the indicative calculated dividend adjusted per-share value of Leidos common stock, which will equal the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP calculated in (c) above, minus \$13.64, which equals the per-share amount of the Leidos Special Dividend.

On each of the Valuation Dates, when the values of Lockheed Martin common stock, Splitco common stock and Leidos common stock are calculated for the purposes of this exchange offer, the website will show the indicative calculated per-share values of Lockheed Martin common stock and Splitco common stock, and calculated per-share values and dividend adjusted per-share values of Leidos common stock, as calculated by Lockheed Martin, which will equal, with respect to each stock, (i) after the close of trading on the NYSE on the first Valuation Date, the VWAPs for that day, and (ii) after the close of trading on the NYSE on the second Valuation Date, the VWAPs for that day averaged with the VWAPs on the first Valuation Date. On the first two Valuation Dates, the indicative exchange rates will be updated no later than 4:30 p.m., New York City time. No indicative exchange ratio will be published or announced on the third Valuation Date, but the final exchange ratio will be announced by press release and available on the website by 9:00 a.m. on the second trading day (currently expected to be August 12, 2016) immediately preceding the expiration date of this exchange offer.

Final Exchange Ratio

The final exchange ratio that shows the number of shares of Splitco common stock that you will receive for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer will be available at www.edocumentview.com/LockheedMartinExchange and through the toll-free number maintained by the information agent listed on the back cover of this document and announced by press release by 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on August 12, 2016, unless this exchange offer is extended or terminated.

You also may contact the information agent to obtain these indicative exchange ratios and the final exchange ratio at its toll-free number provided on the back cover of this document.

Each of the Daily VWAPs, calculated per-share values (and, in the case of Leidos common stock, the estimated dividend adjusted per-share value) and the final exchange ratio will be rounded to four decimal places.

If a market disruption event occurs with respect to Lockheed Martin common stock or Leidos common stock on any of the Valuation Dates, the calculated per-share value of Lockheed Martin common stock and Splitco common stock will be determined using the Daily VWAP of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock on the preceding trading day or days, as the case may be, on which no market disruption event occurred with respect to either Lockheed Martin common stock or Leidos common stock, so that in any case the valuation averaging period would be three days. If, however, a market disruption event occurs as specified above, Lockheed Martin may terminate this exchange offer if, in its reasonable judgment, the market disruption event has impaired the benefits of this exchange offer. For specific information as to what would constitute a market disruption event, see Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer.

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Since this exchange offer is scheduled to expire at 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the last day of the exchange offer period, and the final exchange ratio will be announced by 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second trading day prior to the expiration date of this exchange offer, you will be able to tender or withdraw your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock after the final exchange ratio is determined. For more information on validly tendering and properly withdrawing your shares, see Procedures for Tendering and Withdrawal Rights.

For the purposes of illustration, the table below indicates the number of shares of Splitco common stock that you would receive per share of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in this exchange offer, calculated on the basis described above and taking into account the upper limit described above, assuming a range of averages of the Daily VWAP of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock on the Valuation Dates. The first row of the table below shows the indicative calculated per-share values of Lockheed Martin common stock and Splitco common stock and the indicative exchange ratio that would have been in effect following the official close of trading on the NYSE on July 8, 2016, based on the Daily VWAPs of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock on July 6, 2016, July 7, 2016 and July 8, 2016. The table also shows the effects of a five percent increase or decrease in either or both of the calculated per-share values of Lockheed Martin common stock and Leidos common stock (before adjustment for the Leidos Special Dividend) based on changes relative to the values as of July 8, 2016.

Lockheed Martin common stock		Leidos common stock	Calculated per- share value of Lockheed Martin common stock	Calculated per- share value of Splitco common stock ⁽¹⁾	Shares of Splitco common stock to be received per Lockheed Martin common stock tendered	Calculated Value Ratio ⁽²⁾	Maximum number of Shares of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted in Exchange Offer
As of July 8, 2016	As of July 8, 2016		\$ 250.2189	\$ 35.7420	7.7786	1.11	9,893,672
Down 5%	Up 5%		\$ 237.7080	\$ 38.2111	6.9121	1.11	11,133,942
Down 5%	Unchanged		\$ 237.7080	\$ 35.7420	7.3896	1.11	10,414,490
Down 5%	Down 5%		\$ 237.7080	\$ 33.2729	7.9380	1.11	9,695,001
Unchanged	Up 5%		\$ 250.2189	\$ 38.2111	7.2759	1.11	10,577,237
Unchanged	Down 5%		\$ 250.2189	\$ 33.2729	8.2136 ⁽³⁾	1.09	9,369,694
Up 5%	Up 5%		\$ 262.7298	\$ 38.2111	7.6397	1.11	10,073,552
Up 5%	Unchanged		\$ 262.7298	\$ 35.7420	8.1675	1.11	9,422,579
Up 5%	Down 5%		\$ 262.7298	\$ 33.2729	8.2136 ⁽⁴⁾	1.04	9,369,694

- (1) The calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock for purposes of this exchange offer will equal the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP of Leidos common stock on the NYSE on each of the Valuation Dates, minus \$13.64 per share, which equals the per-share amount of the Leidos Special Dividend.
- (2) The Calculated Value Ratio equals (i) the calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock multiplied by the exchange ratio, divided by (ii) the calculated per-share value of Lockheed Martin common stock.
- (3) In this scenario, the upper limit is in effect. Absent the upper limit, the exchange ratio would have been 8.3558 shares of Splitco common stock per share of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and accepted in this exchange offer. In this scenario, Lockheed Martin would announce that the upper limit on the number of shares that can be received for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered is in effect at the

expiration of the exchange offer period no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second trading day prior to the expiration date and that the exchange ratio would be fixed at the upper limit.

- (4) In this scenario, the upper limit is in effect. Absent the upper limit, the exchange ratio would have been 8.7736 shares of Splitco common stock per share of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and accepted in this exchange offer. In this scenario, Lockheed Martin would announce that the upper limit on the number of shares that can be received for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered is in effect at the expiration of the exchange offer period no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second trading day prior to the expiration date and that the exchange ratio would be fixed at the upper limit.

During the three-month period of April 9, 2016 through July 8, 2016, the highest closing price of Lockheed Martin common stock on the NYSE was \$251.90 and the lowest closing price of Leidos common stock on the NYSE was \$45.71 (or \$32.07 after deducting the amount of the Leidos Special Dividend). If the calculated per-share values of Lockheed Martin common stock and Splitco common stock were calculated based on these closing prices and after giving effect to the amount of the Leidos Special Dividend, you would receive only the limit of 8.2136 shares of Splitco common stock for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered, and the value of such shares of Splitco common stock, based on the Leidos common stock price, would have been approximately \$105 in value of Splitco common stock for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock accepted for exchange.

If the trading price of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock were to increase during the last two trading days of the exchange offer period (currently expected to be August 12, 2016 and August 15, 2016), the arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP for Lockheed Martin common stock on the Valuation Dates likely would be lower than the closing price of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock on the trading day before the expiration date of the exchange offer. As a result, you may receive fewer shares of Splitco common stock for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock than you would have received if the price were calculated on the basis of the closing price of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock on the trading day before the expiration date or on the basis of an averaging period that included the last two trading days prior to the expiration of the exchange offer. Similarly, if the trading price of Leidos common stock were to decrease after the final Valuation Date during the last two trading days of the exchange offer period, the simple arithmetic average of the Daily VWAP for Leidos common stock on the Valuation Dates likely would be higher than the closing price of shares of Leidos common stock on the trading day before the expiration date of the exchange offer.

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This circumstance also could result in you receiving fewer shares of Splitco common stock for each \$100 in value of Lockheed Martin common stock than you otherwise would have received if the price were calculated on the basis of the closing price of shares of Leidos common stock on the trading day before the expiration date of the exchange offer or on the basis of an averaging period that included the last two trading days prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

The number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that may be accepted in this exchange offer may be subject to proration. Depending on the number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered, and not properly withdrawn in this exchange offer, and the final exchange ratio, determined as described above, Lockheed Martin may have to limit the number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that it accepts in this exchange offer through a proration process. Any proration of the number of shares accepted in this exchange offer will be determined on the basis of the proration mechanics described below under **Proration; Tenders for Exchange by Holders of Fewer than 100 Shares of Lockheed Martin Common Stock**.

This document and related documents are being sent to persons who directly held shares of Lockheed Martin common stock on or about July 7, 2016, and brokers, banks and similar persons whose names or the names of whose nominees appear on Lockheed Martin's stockholder list or, if applicable, who are listed as participants in a clearing agency's security position listing for subsequent transmittal to beneficial owners of Lockheed Martin common stock.

Proration; Tenders for Exchange by Holders of Fewer than 100 Shares of Lockheed Martin Common Stock

If, upon the expiration of this exchange offer, Lockheed Martin stockholders have validly tendered and not properly withdrawn more shares of Lockheed Martin common stock than Lockheed Martin is able to accept for exchange (taking into account the exchange ratio and the total number of shares of Splitco common stock owned by Lockheed Martin), Lockheed Martin will accept for exchange the Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn by each tendering stockholder on a *pro rata* basis, based on the proportion that the total number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock to be accepted bears to the total number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn (rounded to the nearest whole number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock), and subject to any adjustment necessary to ensure the exchange of all shares of Splitco common stock owned by Lockheed Martin, except for tenders of odd-lots, as described below.

Beneficial holders of odd-lots—that is, fewer than 100 shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, whether held in registered form or through a broker or other nominee—who validly tender all of their shares and request preferential treatment will not be subject to proration if this exchange offer is oversubscribed. Beneficial holders of 100 or more shares of Lockheed Martin common stock are not eligible for the foregoing odd-lots preference.

In the case of Lockheed Martin stockholders who hold their odd-lot shares in registered form, you can elect not to be subject to proration by completing the box entitled **Odd-Lot Shares** on the letter of transmittal. If your odd-lot shares are held by a broker or other nominee for your account, you can contact your broker or nominee and request the preferential treatment. All of your odd-lot shares will be accepted for exchange without proration if Lockheed Martin completes this exchange offer. The foregoing odd-lots preference does not apply to shares of Lockheed Martin common stock held in the ESOP Fund or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund under the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans or the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund under the Sandia Savings Plan. Thus, if a participant in a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan tenders all of his or her shares of Lockheed Martin common stock (or if the independent fiduciary for the Sandia Savings Plan tenders shares of Lockheed Martin common stock), held under the plan, those shares will be subject to proration even if the participant holds units under the plan representing fewer than 100 shares.

Lockheed Martin will announce the preliminary proration factor by press release as promptly as practicable after the expiration date. Upon determining the number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered for exchange, Lockheed Martin will announce the final results, including the final proration factor.

Any shares of Lockheed Martin common stock not accepted for exchange in this exchange offer as a result of proration or otherwise will be returned to the tendering stockholder promptly after the final proration factor is determined.

Fractional Shares

Upon the consummation of this exchange offer, the exchange agent will hold the shares of Splitco common stock as agent for the Lockheed Martin stockholders who validly tendered their shares and, in case of a *pro rata* distribution, for the holders of record of Lockheed Martin common stock for the *pro rata* distribution. Immediately following the consummation of this exchange offer, Merger Sub will be merged with and into Splitco, with Splitco surviving the Merger and becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leidos. Each issued and outstanding share of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger into the right to receive one share of Leidos common stock. In the conversion, no fractional shares of Leidos common stock will be delivered to Splitco stockholders. All fractional shares of Leidos common stock that any Splitco stockholder otherwise would be entitled to receive as a result of the Merger will be aggregated by the exchange agent on behalf of Leidos.

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The exchange agent will cause the whole shares obtained thereby to be sold on behalf of the Splitco stockholders that otherwise would be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Leidos common stock in the Merger, in the open market or otherwise, in each case at then-prevailing market prices as soon as practicable after the Merger and, in any case, no later than five business days after the Merger. The exchange agent then will make available the net proceeds thereof, after deducting any required brokerage or similar charges, commissions and transfer taxes, on a *pro rata* basis, without interest, but subject to any required withholding taxes, as soon as practicable to the Splitco stockholders that otherwise would be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Leidos common stock in the Merger.

Exchange of Shares of Lockheed Martin Common Stock

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this exchange offer (including, if this exchange offer is extended or amended, the terms and conditions of the extension or amendment), Lockheed Martin will accept for exchange, and will exchange, for shares of Splitco common stock owned by Lockheed Martin, the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered, and not properly withdrawn, prior to the expiration of this exchange offer, promptly after the expiration date.

The exchange of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered and accepted for exchange pursuant to this exchange offer will be made only after timely receipt by the exchange agent of:

(i) certificates representing all physically tendered shares of Lockheed Martin common stock or (ii) in the case of shares delivered by book-entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company, confirmation of a book-entry transfer of those shares of Lockheed Martin common stock in the exchange agent's account at The Depository Trust Company, in each case pursuant to the procedures set forth in the section below entitled
Procedures for Tendering;

the letter of transmittal for Lockheed Martin common stock, properly completed and duly executed, with any required signature guarantees, or, in the case of a book-entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company, an agent's message; and

any other required documents.

For purposes of this exchange offer, Lockheed Martin will be deemed to have accepted for exchange, and thereby exchanged, shares of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn if and when Lockheed Martin notifies the exchange agent of its acceptance of the tenders of those shares of Lockheed Martin common stock pursuant to this exchange offer.

Upon the consummation of this exchange offer, Lockheed Martin will deliver to the exchange agent a global certificate representing all of the Splitco common stock being distributed in this exchange offer, with irrevocable instructions to hold the shares of Splitco common stock as agent for the Lockheed Martin stockholders validly tendered and not withdrawn in this exchange offer and, in the case of a *pro rata* distribution, Lockheed Martin stockholders whose shares of Lockheed Martin common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer (as described below under Distribution of Any Shares of Splitco Common Stock Remaining After this Exchange Offer). Leidos will deposit in a reserve account with its transfer agent for the benefit of persons who received shares of Splitco common stock in this exchange offer book-entry authorizations representing shares of Leidos common stock, with irrevocable instructions to hold the shares of Leidos common stock upon consummation

of the Merger as agent for the Splitco stockholders.

Upon surrender of the documents required by the exchange agent, duly executed, each former holder of Splitco common stock will receive in exchange therefor shares of Leidos common stock and/or cash in lieu of fractional shares, as the case may be. You will not receive any interest on any cash paid to you, even if there is a delay in making the payment.

If Lockheed Martin does not accept for exchange any tendered Lockheed Martin common stock for any reason pursuant to the terms and conditions of this exchange offer, the exchange agent:

in the case of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock held in certificated form, will return certificates representing such shares without expense to the tendering stockholder;

in the case of book-entry shares held through DRS, will cause those shares to be credited to the DRS account from which they were tendered;

in the case of CDI Shares, will cause those shares to be credited by the exchange agent to the tendering stockholder's account under Lockheed Martin Direct Invest, from which they were tendered; and

in the case of shares tendered by book-entry transfer pursuant to the procedures set forth below in the section entitled "Procedures for Tendering," such shares will be credited to an account maintained with The Depository Trust Company, in each case promptly following expiration or termination of this exchange offer.

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Procedures for Tendering

Shares Held in Certificated Form/Book-Entry DRS

If you hold certificates representing shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, or if your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock are held in book-entry via the DRS, you must deliver to the exchange agent at the address listed on the letter of transmittal a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal, along with any required signature guarantees and any other required documents, and, if you hold certificates, the certificates representing the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered.

CDI Shares

If you hold CDI Shares, you must deliver to the exchange agent at the address listed on the letter of transmittal for Lockheed Martin common stock a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal, together with any required signature guarantees and any other required documents. Since certificates are not issued for CDI Shares, you do not need to deliver any certificates representing those shares to the exchange agent. If you tender all of your CDI Shares, and all of your CDI Shares are accepted in this exchange offer, then your participation in the stock purchase and dividend reinvestment plan will be terminated and any dividend due will be paid in cash.

Shares Held Through a Broker, Dealer, Commercial Bank, Trust Company or Similar Institution

If you hold shares of Lockheed Martin common stock through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution and wish to tender your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock in this exchange offer, you should follow the instructions sent to you separately by that institution. In this case, you should not use a letter of transmittal to direct the tender of your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock. If that institution holds shares of Lockheed Martin common stock through The Depository Trust Company, it must notify The Depository Trust Company and cause it to transfer the shares into the exchange agent's account in accordance with The Depository Trust Company's procedures. The institution also must ensure that the exchange agent receives an agent's message from The Depository Trust Company confirming the book-entry transfer of your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock. A tender by book-entry transfer will be completed upon receipt by the exchange agent of an agent's message, book-entry confirmation from The Depository Trust Company and any other required documents.

The term "agent's message" means a message, transmitted by The Depository Trust Company to, and received by, the exchange agent and forming a part of a book-entry confirmation, which states that The Depository Trust Company has received an express acknowledgment from the participant in The Depository Trust Company tendering the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock which are the subject of the book-entry confirmation, that the participant has received and agrees to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal (including the instructions thereto) and that Lockheed Martin may enforce that agreement against the participant.

The exchange agent will establish an account with respect to the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock at The Depository Trust Company for purposes of this exchange offer, and any eligible institution that is a participant in The Depository Trust Company may make book-entry delivery of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock by causing The Depository Trust Company to transfer such shares into the exchange agent's account at The Depository Trust Company in accordance with The Depository Trust Company's procedure for the transfer. Delivery of documents to The Depository Trust Company does not constitute delivery to the exchange agent.

Shares Held in the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans

If you have one or more accounts in a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan and your account(s) holds units of the ESOP Fund or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund, the unitized funds invested in Lockheed Martin common stock and cash and short-term equivalents maintained for liquidity purposes under the Lockheed Martin Savings Plan, you may elect either to keep or to exchange some or all of the shares attributable to the units held in your account for shares of Splitco common stock. You will receive instructions by letter or email (as permitted by the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans) informing you how to make an election. If you do not make a timely election to exchange some or all of the shares attributable to your account in accordance with the instructions by the deadline set forth in the instructions, none of the shares held for your account attributable to the units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund will be exchanged for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer and your holdings of units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund will remain unchanged. If you timely elect to exchange shares attributable to units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund for Splitco common stock, each such share of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger into Leidos common stock, and you will receive units of a unitized stock fund holding Leidos common stock (as described further below) based on an exchange ratio of one share of Leidos common stock for each share of Splitco common stock. For a more detailed description of how to tender your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock attributable to the units held in your Lockheed Martin Savings Plan account and the applicable deadline for directing the trustee or the independent fiduciary, as applicable, to tender such shares, please refer to the specific instructions regarding how to tender such shares, if any, under the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans. If you hold units in the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund, you will receive the instructions from Computershare on behalf of the trustee of the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans.

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If you elect to exchange some or all of the shares attributable to units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund in your Lockheed Martin Savings Plan account(s) for shares of Splitco common stock, you may be required to liquidate the units representing shares of Leidos common stock that you receive in exchange for such Splitco shares in connection with the Merger in your Lockheed Martin Savings Plan account(s) no later than a date communicated by the trustee (which could be immediately after the closing of the Merger or some time thereafter) and reallocate the sale proceeds of such liquidation to one or more of the other investment options then available under the relevant Lockheed Martin Savings Plans. If you do not liquidate such shares of Leidos common stock prior to the liquidation deadline, the shares of Leidos common stock attributable to units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund will be liquidated by the trustee on the liquidation deadline date with the proceeds invested as set forth in communication from the plan.

If the offer to exchange shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for Splitco common stock is oversubscribed, the number of shares attributable to the units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund that you elect to exchange will be subject to proration. Any proration of the number of shares accepted in this exchange offer will be determined on the basis of the proration mechanics described in the section of this document entitled *This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Proration; Tenders for Exchange by Holders of Fewer than 100 Shares of Lockheed Martin Common Stock*.

The ESOP Fund and the LM Plan Company Stock Fund under the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans are unitized stock funds holding Lockheed Martin common stock and cash and short-term investments maintained for liquidity purposes. Participants in the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans whose accounts are invested in the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund have units in such fund allocated to their respective accounts, which units represent their respective *pro rata* interests in the fund. For purposes of this document and the exchange offer, references to shares of Lockheed Martin common stock being held in the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund, elections to keep or tender such shares and exchanges of such shares mean, with respect to a participant, the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock represented by the units in the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund allocated to the participant's account under the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans.

In connection with the exchange of shares held in the ESOP Fund or LM Plan Company Stock Fund, any shares of Leidos common stock held (outside of a self-directed brokerage account (*SDBA*)) in the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans will be held in a unitized stock fund. In addition to holding Leidos common stock, such Leidos common stock fund also may hold cash and short-term investments for liquidity purposes. Accounts of plan participants who elect to exchange shares held in the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund will receive units in the Leidos common stock fund. For purposes of this document and the exchange offer, references to shares of Leidos common stock being held in participant accounts under a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan and liquidation of shares of Leidos common stock mean, with respect to a participant, the shares of Leidos common stock represented by the units in the Leidos common stock fund allocated to the participant's account under the relevant Lockheed Martin Savings Plan.

If you hold shares of Lockheed Martin common stock in a *SDBA* in one of the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans, you may access instructions at www.tdameritraderetirement.com>My Account>History & Statements>Shareholder Library>Corporate Action. Shares of Lockheed Martin common stock held in a *SDBA* in a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan account are not unitized. Shares of Leidos common stock received in a *SDBA* in a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan will not be unitized and are not required to be liquidated by the deadline set by the trustee for the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans applicable to the Leidos common stock fund.

Notwithstanding anything in this document to the contrary, with respect to shares of Lockheed Martin common stock held under the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans, the terms of such plans and trust and applicable law govern all transactions involving shares of Lockheed Martin common stock. It is possible that the investment fiduciaries of the

Lockheed Martin Savings Plans, to fulfill their fiduciary obligations, will impose additional conditions and limitations on the participation of the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans and their participants in the exchange offer or will determine that investment in Leidos common stock will not be a permitted investment. If that is the case, participants in the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans will be notified by the trustee.

Shares Held in the Sandia Savings Plan

If you have an account in the Sandia Savings Plan and your account holds units of the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund, the unitized fund invested in Lockheed Martin common stock and cash and short-term investments maintained for liquidity purposes, the independent fiduciary for the Sandia Savings Plan will decide whether to keep or to exchange some or all of the shares attributable to the units held in your account for shares of Splitco common stock. If the independent fiduciary timely elects to exchange shares attributable to units in the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund for Splitco common stock in accordance with the procedures described in this document, each such share of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger into Leidos common stock and will be immediately liquidated and reinvested in Lockheed Martin common stock. You will receive a notice from the plan administrator of the Sandia Savings Plan if the independent fiduciary elects to exchange such shares. If the independent fiduciary does not timely elect to exchange shares attributable to units in the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund for Splitco common stock, none of the shares held for your account attributable to the units of the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund will be exchanged for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer and your holdings of units of the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund will remain unchanged.

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If the offer to exchange shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for Splitco common stock is oversubscribed, the number of shares attributable to the units of the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund that the independent fiduciary elects to exchange will be subject to proration. Any proration of the number of shares accepted in this exchange offer will be determined on the basis of the proration mechanics described under *This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Proration; Tenders for Exchange by Holders of Fewer than 100 Shares of Lockheed Martin Common Stock*. Please contact the phone number in the letter or email you receive to speak with a customer service representative if you have any questions.

The Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund under the Sandia Savings Plan is a unitized stock fund holding Lockheed Martin common stock and cash and short-term investments maintained for liquidity purposes. Participants in the Sandia Savings Plan whose accounts are invested in the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund have units in such fund allocated to their respective accounts, which units represent their respective pro rata interests in the fund. For purposes of this document and the exchange offer, references to shares of Lockheed Martin common stock held in the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund, elections to keep or tender such shares and exchanges of such shares mean, with respect to a participant, the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock represented by the units in the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund allocated to the participant's account under the Sandia Savings Plan.

Notwithstanding anything in this document to the contrary, with respect to shares of Lockheed Martin common stock held under the Sandia Savings Plan, the terms of such plan and its related trust and applicable law govern all transactions involving such shares of Lockheed Martin common stock. The investment fiduciaries of the Sandia Savings Plan have determined that investment in Leidos common stock will not be a permitted investment and any shares exchanged by the independent fiduciary will be immediately liquidated and reinvested in Lockheed Martin common stock.

Shares Held in Employee Benefit Plans Other than the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans and the Sandia Savings Plan

If you own shares of Lockheed Martin common stock through an employer sponsored plan other than the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans or the Sandia Savings Plan, the terms of the plan holding those shares and any related trust and applicable law govern transactions involving the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock. You should consult with the trustee of any such plans concerning the actions that you may be required to take if you desire to participate in this exchange offer. As a general matter, the trustee of the plan or a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution through which the plan holds your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock will be required to take action on your behalf to enable you to participate in this exchange offer with respect to those shares.

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General Instructions

Letters of transmittal for shares of Lockheed Martin common stock and certificates representing shares of Lockheed Martin common stock only should be sent to the exchange agent at an address listed on the letter of transmittal. Do not send letters of transmittal and certificates representing shares of Lockheed Martin common stock to Lockheed Martin, Leidos, Splitco or the information agent. Trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, attorneys-in-fact, officers of corporations or others acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity who sign a letter of transmittal or any certificates or stock powers must indicate the capacity in which they are signing and must submit evidence of their power to act in that capacity unless waived by Lockheed Martin. Transmittal of tendered shares held by the trusts under the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans and the Sandia Savings Plan will be made by the trustee under those plans in accordance with the terms and conditions of the plans, directions of participants and applicable law and regulation.

Whether you tender your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock by delivery of certificates, by the procedures applicable to book-entry shares held through DRS, by the procedures applicable to CDI Shares or through your broker, the exchange agent must receive the letter of transmittal for shares of Lockheed Martin common stock and, if applicable, the certificates representing your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock at the address set forth on the back cover of this document prior to the expiration of this exchange offer. Alternatively, in case of a book-entry transfer of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock through The Depository Trust Company, the exchange agent must receive the agent's message and a book-entry confirmation.

As required, letters of transmittal for shares of Lockheed Martin common stock and certificates representing shares of Lockheed Martin common stock must be received by the exchange agent. Please read carefully the instructions to the letter of transmittal you have been sent. You should contact the information agent if you have any questions regarding tendering your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock.

Signature Guarantees

Signatures on all letters of transmittal for Lockheed Martin common stock must be guaranteed by a firm which is a member of the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program, or by any other eligible guarantor institution, as such term is defined in Rule 17Ad-15 under the Exchange Act (each of the foregoing being a U.S. eligible institution), except in cases in which shares of Lockheed Martin common stock are tendered either (i) by a registered stockholder who has not completed the box entitled Special Transfer Instructions or Special Delivery Instructions on the letter of transmittal, or (ii) for the account of a U.S. eligible institution.

If the certificates representing shares of Lockheed Martin common stock are registered in the name of a person other than the person who signs the letter of transmittal, the certificates must be endorsed or accompanied by appropriate stock powers, in either case signed exactly as the name or names of the registered owner or owners appear on the certificates, with the signature(s) on the certificates or stock powers guaranteed by an eligible institution.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

If you wish to tender shares of Lockheed Martin common stock pursuant to this exchange offer but (i) your certificates are not immediately available, (ii) you cannot deliver the shares or other required documents to the exchange agent on or before the expiration date of this exchange offer or (iii) you cannot comply with the procedures for book-entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company on a timely basis, you may still tender your Lockheed Martin common stock, so long as all of the following conditions are satisfied:

you must make your tender by or through a U.S. eligible institution;

on or before the expiration date, the exchange agent must receive a properly completed and duly executed notice of guaranteed delivery, substantially in the form made available by Lockheed Martin, in the manner provided below; and

within three NYSE trading days after the date of execution of such notice of guaranteed delivery, the exchange agent must receive (i) (a) certificates representing all physically tendered shares of Lockheed Martin common stock and (b) in the case of shares delivered by-book entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company, confirmation of a book-entry transfer of those shares of Lockheed Martin common stock in the exchange agent's account at The Depository Trust Company; (ii) a letter of transmittal for shares of Lockheed Martin common stock properly completed and duly executed (including any signature guarantees that may be required) or, in the case of shares delivered by book-entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company, an agent's message; and (iii) any other required documents.

Registered stockholders (including any participant in The Depository Trust Company whose name appears on a security position listing of The Depository Trust Company as the owner of Lockheed Martin common stock) may transmit the notice of guaranteed delivery by facsimile transmission or mail it to the exchange agent as long as it is guaranteed by a U.S. eligible institution. If you hold shares of Lockheed Martin common stock through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution, that institution must submit any notice of guaranteed delivery on your behalf.

Table of Contents*Tendering Your Shares After the Final Exchange Ratio Has Been Determined*

The final exchange ratio will be available no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second trading day prior to the expiration date of this exchange offer. If you are a registered Lockheed Martin stockholder (which includes persons holding certificated shares, book-entry shares held through DRS or CDI Shares), then it is unlikely that you will be able to deliver an original executed letter of transmittal (and, in the case of certificated shares, your stock certificates) to the exchange agent prior to the expiration of this exchange offer at 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. Accordingly, in such a case, if you wish to tender your shares after the final exchange ratio has been determined, you will generally need to do so by means of delivering a notice of guaranteed delivery and complying with the guaranteed delivery procedures described above. If you hold shares of Lockheed Martin common stock through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution, that institution must tender your shares on your behalf.

If you hold units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund in a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan account, you must tender your shares attributable to the units by the deadline set forth in the trustee's instructions. It is possible that the final exchange ratio will not have been determined at the time of such deadline. After the final exchange ratio has been determined, to tender shares of Lockheed Martin common stock held in the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans or the Sandia Savings Plan, the trustee or the independent fiduciary, as applicable, must deliver a notice of guaranteed delivery to the exchange agent via facsimile prior to 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

The Depository Trust Company is expected to remain open until 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the last trading day prior to the expiration date and institutions may be able to process tenders for Lockheed Martin common stock through The Depository Trust Company prior to that time (although there is no assurance that this will be the case). Once The Depository Trust Company has closed, participants in The Depository Trust Company whose name appears on a Depository Trust Company security position listing as the owner of Lockheed Martin common stock will still be able to tender their Lockheed Martin common stock by delivering a notice of guaranteed delivery to the exchange agent via facsimile.

If you hold shares of Lockheed Martin common stock through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution, that institution must submit any notice of guaranteed delivery on your behalf. It will generally not be possible to direct such an institution to submit a notice of guaranteed delivery once that institution has closed for the day. You should consult with such institution on the procedures that must be complied with and the time by which such procedures must be completed to ensure that the institution has ample time to submit a notice of guaranteed delivery on your behalf prior to expiration of this exchange offer at 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. In addition, any such institution, if it is not an eligible institution, will need to obtain a Medallion guarantee from an eligible institution in the form set forth in the applicable notice of guaranteed delivery in connection with the delivery of those shares.

Effect of Tenders

A tender of Lockheed Martin common stock pursuant to any of the procedures described above will constitute your acceptance of the terms and conditions of this exchange offer as well as your representation and warranty to Lockheed Martin that (i) you have the full power and authority to tender, sell, assign and transfer the tendered shares (and any and all other shares of Lockheed Martin common stock or other securities issued or issuable in respect of such shares), (ii) when the same are accepted for exchange, Lockheed Martin will acquire good and unencumbered title to such shares, free and clear of all liens, restrictions, charges and encumbrances and not subject to any adverse claims and (iii) you own the shares being tendered within the meaning of Rule 14e-4 promulgated under the Exchange Act.

It is a violation of Rule 14e-4 under the Exchange Act for a person, directly or indirectly, to tender shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for such person's own account unless, at the time of tender, the person so tendering (i) has a net long position equal to or greater than the amount of (a) shares of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered or (b) other securities immediately convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered and such person will acquire such shares for tender by conversion, exchange or exercise and (ii) will cause such shares to be delivered in accordance with the terms of this document. Rule 14e-4 provides a similar restriction applicable to the tender or guarantee of a tender on behalf of another person.

The exchange of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and accepted for exchange pursuant to this exchange offer will be made only after timely receipt by the exchange agent of (i)(a) certificates representing all physically tendered shares of Lockheed Martin common stock or (b) in the case of shares delivered by book-entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company, confirmation of a book-entry transfer of those shares of Lockheed Martin common stock in the exchange agent's account at The Depository Trust Company, (ii) the letter of transmittal for shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, properly completed and duly executed, with any required signature guarantees, or, in the case of a book-entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company, an agent's message and (iii) any other required documents.

Table of Contents*Appointment of Attorneys-in-Fact and Proxies*

By executing a letter of transmittal as set forth above, you irrevocably appoint Lockheed Martin's designees as your attorneys-in-fact and proxies, each with full power of substitution, to the full extent of your rights with respect to your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered and accepted for exchange by Lockheed Martin and with respect to any and all other shares of Lockheed Martin common stock and other securities issued or issuable in respect of the Lockheed Martin common stock on or after the expiration of this exchange offer. That appointment is effective when and only to the extent that Lockheed Martin deposits the shares of Splitco common stock for the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that you have tendered with the exchange agent. All such proxies will be considered coupled with an interest in the tendered shares of Lockheed Martin common stock and therefore will not be revocable. Upon the effectiveness of such appointment, all prior proxies that you have given will be revoked and you may not give any subsequent proxies (and, if given, they will be deemed ineffective). Lockheed Martin's designees will, with respect to the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock for which the appointment is effective, be empowered, among other things, to exercise all of your voting and other rights as they, in their sole discretion, deem proper. Lockheed Martin reserves the right to require that, in order for shares of Lockheed Martin common stock to be deemed validly tendered, immediately upon Lockheed Martin's acceptance for exchange of those shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, Lockheed Martin must be able to exercise full voting rights with respect to such shares. In the case of tendered shares of Lockheed Martin common stock held in the trust under the Lockheed Martin Savings Plans, the trustee will make an electronic election through its custodian and the provisions described in this paragraph regarding the irrevocable appointment of Lockheed Martin's designees as attorneys-in-fact will apply to the trustee.

Determination of Validity

Lockheed Martin will determine questions as to the validity, form, eligibility (including time of receipt) and acceptance for exchange of any tender of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, in Lockheed Martin's sole discretion, and its determination will be final and binding. Lockheed Martin reserves the absolute right to reject any and all tenders of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that it determines are not in proper form or the acceptance of or exchange for which may, in the opinion of its counsel, be unlawful. Lockheed Martin also reserves the absolute right to waive any of the conditions of this exchange offer, or any defect or irregularity in the tender of any shares of Lockheed Martin common stock. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Lockheed Martin stockholders may challenge a determination made by Lockheed Martin in a court of competent jurisdiction and a final, non-appealable order or judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction will be final and binding on all parties. **No tender of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock is valid until all defects and irregularities in tenders of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock have been cured or waived. Neither Lockheed Martin nor the exchange agent, the information agent or any other person is under any duty to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the tender of any shares of Lockheed Martin common stock or will incur any liability for failure to give any such notification. Lockheed Martin's interpretation of the terms and conditions of this exchange offer (including the letter of transmittal and instructions thereto) will be final and binding.**

Binding Agreement

The tender of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock pursuant to any of the procedures described above will constitute a binding agreement between Lockheed Martin and you upon the terms of and subject to the conditions to this exchange offer.

The method of delivery of stock certificates of Lockheed Martin common stock and all other required documents, including delivery through The Depository Trust Company, is at your option and risk, and the delivery will be deemed made only when actually received by the exchange agent. If delivery is by mail, it is

recommended that you use registered mail with return receipt requested, properly insured. In all cases, you should allow sufficient time to ensure timely delivery.

Partial Tenders

If you tender fewer than all the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock evidenced by any stock certificate you deliver to the exchange agent, then you will need to fill in the number of shares that you are tendering in the section entitled "Stock Election" on the second page of the letter of transmittal. In those cases, as soon as practicable after the expiration date, the exchange agent will credit the remainder of the shares of common stock that were evidenced by the certificate(s) but not tendered to a DRS account in the name of the registered holder maintained by Lockheed Martin's transfer agent, unless otherwise provided in "Special Delivery Instructions" in the letter of transmittal. Unless you indicate otherwise in your letter of transmittal, all of the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock represented by stock certificates you deliver to the exchange agent will be deemed to have been validly tendered. No stock certificates are expected to be delivered to you, including in respect of any shares delivered to the exchange agent that were previously in certificated form, except for stock certificates representing shares not accepted in this exchange offer.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Certificates

If your certificate(s) representing shares of Lockheed Martin common stock have been mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen and you wish to tender your shares, you will need to complete an affidavit of mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen certificate(s) (an "Affidavit") that you may request by calling Lockheed Martin's transfer agent, Computershare Trust Company, N.A., at (877) 498-8861.

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You will also need to post a surety bond for your mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen shares of Lockheed Martin common stock and pay a service fee. Upon receipt of the completed applicable letter of transmittal with the completed Affidavit, the surety bond payment and the service fee, your shares of Lockheed Martin common stock will be considered tendered in this exchange offer.

Withdrawal Rights

Shares of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered pursuant to this exchange offer may be withdrawn at any time before 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date and, unless Lockheed Martin has previously accepted such shares pursuant to this exchange offer, may also be withdrawn at any time after the expiration of 40 business days from the commencement of this exchange offer (from and after September 6, 2016). Once Lockheed Martin accepts shares of Lockheed Martin common stock pursuant to this exchange offer, your tender is irrevocable.

For a withdrawal of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock to be effective, the exchange agent must receive from you a written notice of withdrawal at one of its addresses set forth on the back cover of this document, and your notice must include your name and the number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock to be withdrawn, as well as the name of the registered holder, if it is different from that of the person who tendered those shares.

If you hold units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund in a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan account and you wish to withdraw shares attributable to the units that you have tendered, you must withdraw such shares by the deadline set forth in the trustee's instructions, as applicable, and it is possible that such deadline may occur before the final exchange ratio has been determined. You should refer to the procedures and deadlines set forth in the trustee's informational materials provided to you. If you hold units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund in a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan, the trustee must deliver the notice of withdrawal with respect to any shares you wish to be withdrawn, and you will not be able to provide a notice of withdrawal for such shares directly to the exchange agent. If you hold units of the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund in a Sandia Savings Plan account, the independent fiduciary will determine whether to withdraw shares attributable to the units that it tendered, if any, after the exchange ratio has been determined by the deadline for withdrawals described in this document.

If certificates have been delivered or otherwise identified to the exchange agent, the name of the registered holder and the serial numbers of the particular certificates evidencing the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock must also be furnished to the exchange agent, as stated above, prior to the physical release of the certificates. If shares of Lockheed Martin common stock have been tendered pursuant to the procedures for book-entry tender discussed in the section entitled "Procedures for Tendering," any notice of withdrawal must specify the name and number of the account at The Depository Trust Company to be credited with the withdrawn shares and must otherwise comply with the procedures of The Depository Trust Company. Withdrawn shares held in certificated form will be returned to the holders in the form of book-entry shares in DRS.

Lockheed Martin will decide all questions as to the form and validity (including time of receipt) of any notice of withdrawal, in its sole discretion, and its decision will be final and binding. Neither Lockheed Martin nor the exchange agent, the information agent nor any other person will be under any duty to give notification of any defects or irregularities in any notice of withdrawal or will incur any liability for failure to give any notification.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Lockheed Martin stockholders may challenge a determination made by Lockheed Martin in a court of competent jurisdiction and a final, non-appealable order or judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction will be final and binding on all parties.

Any shares of Lockheed Martin common stock properly withdrawn will be deemed not to have been validly tendered for purposes of this exchange offer. However, you may re-tender withdrawn shares of Lockheed Martin common stock by following one of the procedures discussed in the section entitled *Procedures for Tendering* at any time prior to the expiration of this exchange offer (or pursuant to the instructions sent to you separately).

Except for the withdrawal rights described above, any tender made under this exchange offer is irrevocable.

Withdrawing Your Shares After the Final Exchange Ratio Has Been Determined

The final exchange ratio will be available no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second trading day prior to the expiration date of this exchange offer. If you are a registered stockholder of Lockheed Martin common stock (which includes persons holding certificated shares and book-entry shares held through DRS or CDI Shares) and you wish to withdraw your shares after the final exchange ratio has been determined, then you must deliver a written notice of withdrawal or facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal to the exchange agent prior to 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. Medallion guarantees will not be required for such withdrawal notices. If you hold shares of Lockheed Martin common stock through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution, any notice of withdrawal must be delivered by that institution on your behalf.

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The Depository Trust Company is expected to remain open until 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the last trading day prior to the expiration date and institutions may be able to process withdrawals of Lockheed Martin common stock through The Depository Trust Company during that time (although there can be no assurance that this will be the case). Once The Depository Trust Company has closed, if you beneficially own shares of Lockheed Martin common stock that were previously delivered through The Depository Trust Company, to properly withdraw your shares the institution through which your shares are held must deliver a written notice of withdrawal or facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal to the exchange agent prior to 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. Such notice of withdrawal must be in the form of The Depository Trust Company's notice of withdrawal, must specify the name and number of the account at The Depository Trust Company to be credited with the withdrawn shares and must otherwise comply with The Depository Trust Company's procedures. Shares can be properly withdrawn only if the exchange agent receives a withdrawal notice directly from the relevant institution that tendered the shares through The Depository Trust Company.

If you hold units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund in a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan account and you wish to withdraw shares attributable to the units that you have tendered, you must withdraw such shares by the deadline set forth in the trustee's instructions, as applicable, and it is possible that such deadline may occur before the final exchange ratio has been determined. You should refer to the procedures and deadlines set forth in the trustee's informational materials provided to you. If you hold units of the ESOP Fund and/or the LM Plan Company Stock Fund in a Lockheed Martin Savings Plan, the trustee must deliver the notice of withdrawal with respect to any shares you wish to be withdrawn, and you will not be able to provide a notice of withdrawal for such shares directly to the exchange agent. If you hold units of the Sandia Plan Company Stock Fund in a Sandia Savings Plan account, the independent fiduciary will determine whether to withdraw shares attributable to the units that it tendered, if any, after the exchange ratio has been determined by the deadline for withdrawals described in this document.

Book-entry Accounts

Certificates representing shares of Splitco common stock will not be issued to Lockheed Martin stockholders pursuant to this exchange offer. Rather than issuing certificates representing such shares of Splitco common stock to tendering Lockheed Martin stockholders, the exchange agent will cause shares of Splitco common stock to be credited to records maintained by the exchange agent for the benefit of the respective holders. Immediately following the consummation of this exchange offer, the Merger will occur and Merger Sub will be merged with and into Splitco and each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive one share of Leidos common stock and cash in lieu of fractional shares. In connection with this exchange offer, you will receive a letter of transmittal and instructions for use in effecting surrender of any certificates in exchange for Leidos common stock and cash in lieu of fractional shares. As promptly as practicable following the Merger and Lockheed Martin's notice and determination of the final proration factor, if any, Leidos' transfer agent will credit the shares of Leidos common stock into which the shares of Splitco common stock have been converted to book-entry accounts maintained for the benefit of the Lockheed Martin stockholders who received shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer or as a *pro rata* distribution, if any, and will send these holders a statement evidencing their holdings of shares of Leidos common stock.

Extension; Termination; Amendment***Extension, Termination or Amendment by Lockheed Martin***

Lockheed Martin expressly reserves the right, in its sole discretion, at any time and from time to time to extend the period of time during which this exchange offer is open and thereby delay acceptance for payment of, and the payment

for, any shares of Lockheed Martin common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn in this exchange offer. For example, this exchange offer can be extended if any of the conditions for the consummation of this exchange offer described in the next section entitled "Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer" are not satisfied or waived prior to the expiration of this exchange offer.

Lockheed Martin expressly reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to amend the terms of this exchange offer in any respect prior to the expiration date, except that Lockheed Martin does not intend to extend this exchange offer other than in the circumstances described in this section. Lockheed Martin also expressly reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to terminate this exchange offer without the exchange of shares if it determines, subject to satisfaction of the conditions for the consummation of the Transactions, to distribute all shares of Splitco common stock owned by Lockheed Martin on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders, with a record date to be announced by Lockheed Martin.

If Lockheed Martin materially changes the terms of or information concerning this exchange offer or if Lockheed Martin waives a material condition of this exchange offer, it will extend this exchange offer if required by law. The SEC has stated that, as a general rule, it believes that an offer should remain open for a minimum of five business days from the date that notice of the material change is first given or in the event there is a waiver of a material condition to the exchange offer. The length of time will depend on the particular facts and circumstances.

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As required by law, this exchange offer will be extended so that it remains open for a minimum of ten business days following the announcement if:

Lockheed Martin changes the method for calculating the number of shares of Splitco common stock offered in exchange for each share of Lockheed Martin common stock; and

this exchange offer is scheduled to expire within ten business days of announcing any such change. If Lockheed Martin extends this exchange offer, is delayed in accepting for exchange any shares of Lockheed Martin common stock or is unable to accept for exchange any shares of Lockheed Martin common stock under this exchange offer for any reason, then, without affecting Lockheed Martin's rights under this exchange offer, the exchange agent may retain all shares of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered on Lockheed Martin's behalf. These shares of Lockheed Martin common stock may not be withdrawn except as provided in the section entitled "Withdrawal Rights."

Lockheed Martin's reservation of the right to delay acceptance of any shares of Lockheed Martin common stock is subject to applicable law, which requires that Lockheed Martin pay the consideration offered or return the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock deposited promptly after the termination or withdrawal of this exchange offer.

Lockheed Martin will issue a press release or other public announcement no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day following any extension, amendment, non-acceptance or termination of the previously scheduled expiration date.

Method of Public Announcement

Subject to applicable law (including Rules 13e-4(d), 13e-4(e)(3) and 14e-1 under the Exchange Act, which require that any material change in the information published, sent or given to stockholders in connection with this exchange offer be promptly disclosed to stockholders in a manner reasonably designed to inform them of the change) and without limiting the manner in which Lockheed Martin may choose to make any public announcement, Lockheed Martin assumes no obligation to publish, advertise or otherwise communicate any such public announcement other than by making a release to Business Wire.

Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer

Lockheed Martin will not be required to complete this exchange offer and may extend or terminate this exchange offer, if, at the scheduled expiration date any of the following conditions or events has occurred, or Lockheed Martin reasonably expects any of the following conditions or events to occur:

any of the Joint Conditions to the Merger or Additional Conditions to the Merger for Lockheed Martin's Benefit referenced in The Merger Agreement Conditions to the Merger have not been satisfied or waived, as applicable, or for any reason the Transactions (other than this exchange offer) cannot be consummated promptly after consummation of this exchange offer;

the Merger Agreement or the Separation Agreement has been terminated;

any condition or event that Lockheed Martin reasonably believes would or would be likely to cause this exchange offer and/or any *pro rata* dividend of Splitco common shares distributed to Lockheed Martin stockholders if this exchange offer is undersubscribed to be taxable to Lockheed Martin or its stockholders under U.S. federal income tax laws;

any injunction, order, stay, judgment or decree is issued by any court, government, governmental authority or other regulatory or administrative authority having jurisdiction over Lockheed Martin, Splitco or Leidos and is in effect, or any law, statute, rule, regulation, legislation, interpretation, governmental order or injunction will have been enacted or enforced, any of which would reasonably be likely to restrain, prohibit or delay consummation of this exchange offer;

any proceeding for the purpose of suspending the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this document is a part has been initiated by the SEC and not concluded or withdrawn;

any general suspension of trading in, or limitation on prices for, securities on any national securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market in the United States;

any extraordinary or material adverse change in U.S. financial markets generally, including, but not limited to, a decline of at least 15 percent in the Standard & Poor's (S&P) Aerospace & Defense Index, the S&P MidCap 400 Index, the S&P North American Technology Services Index or the S&P 500 Index within a period of 60 consecutive days or less occurring after the commencement of the exchange offer;

a declaration of a banking moratorium or any suspension of payments in respect of banks in the United States;

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a commencement of a war (whether declared or undeclared), armed hostilities or other national or international calamity or act of terrorism, directly or indirectly involving the United States, which would reasonably be expected to affect materially and adversely, or to delay materially, the consummation of this exchange offer, or if any of these situations exists as of the commencement of this exchange offer, any material deterioration of such situation;

any action, litigation, suit, claim or proceeding is instituted that would be reasonably likely to enjoin, prohibit, restrain, make illegal, make materially more costly or materially delay the consummation of this exchange offer;

any condition or event that, individually or in the aggregate, has had or would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the business, assets, properties, condition (financial or otherwise) or results of operations of Lockheed Martin, Splitco or Leidos; or

a market disruption event (as defined below) occurs with respect to shares of Lockheed Martin common stock or Leidos common stock on any of the Valuation Dates and such market disruption event has, in Lockheed Martin's reasonable judgment, impaired the benefits of this exchange offer.

Each of the foregoing conditions to the consummation of the exchange offer is independent of any other condition; the exclusion of any event from a particular condition above does not mean that such event may not be included in another condition. If any of the above events occurs, Lockheed Martin may:

terminate this exchange offer and promptly return all tendered shares of Lockheed Martin common stock to tendering stockholders;

extend this exchange offer and, subject to the withdrawal rights described in the section entitled "This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Withdrawal Rights," retain all tendered shares of Lockheed Martin common stock until the extended exchange offer expires;

amend the terms of the exchange offer; or

waive or amend any unsatisfied condition and, subject to any requirement to extend the period of time during which this exchange offer is open, complete this exchange offer.

These conditions are for the sole benefit of Lockheed Martin. Lockheed Martin may assert these conditions with respect to all or any portion of this exchange offer regardless of the circumstances giving rise to them (except any action or inaction by Lockheed Martin). Lockheed Martin expressly reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to waive any condition in whole or in part at any time. Lockheed Martin's failure to exercise its rights under any of the above conditions does not represent a waiver of these rights (provided that the right has not otherwise become exercisable). Each right is an ongoing right which may be asserted at any time prior to the expiration of this exchange offer. All conditions for consummation of this exchange offer must be satisfied or waived by Lockheed Martin prior to the expiration of this exchange offer. Leidos has no right to waive any conditions to this exchange offer, provided that the

ability of Lockheed Martin to waive certain conditions, including certain conditions relating to the Merger Agreement, may require the consent of Leidos.

A market disruption event with respect to either Lockheed Martin common stock or Leidos common stock means a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading of Lockheed Martin common stock or Leidos common stock on the NYSE for more than two hours of trading or a breakdown or failure in the price and trade reporting systems of the NYSE as a result of which the reported trading prices for Lockheed Martin common stock or Leidos common stock on the NYSE during any half-hour trading period during the principal trading session in the NYSE are materially inaccurate, as determined by Lockheed Martin in its sole discretion or the exchange agent in its sole discretion, on the day with respect to which such determination is being made. For purposes of such determination, a limitation on the hours or number of days of trading will not constitute a market disruption event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the NYSE.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger

The following are the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Distribution and Merger to U.S. Holders (as defined below) of Lockheed Martin common stock. This discussion is based on the Code, applicable Treasury regulations, administrative interpretations and court decisions as in effect as of the date of this registration statement, all of which may change, possibly with retroactive effect. For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. Holder is a beneficial owner of Lockheed Martin common stock that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof;

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an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

a trust if (i) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (ii) the trust has a valid election in effect to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

This discussion assumes that U.S. Holders of Lockheed Martin common stock hold such stock as a capital asset (generally, assets held for investment). It does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to a U.S. Holder in light of that stockholder's particular circumstances or to a U.S. Holder subject to special rules, such as:

a financial institution, regulated investment company or insurance company;

a tax-exempt organization;

a dealer or broker in securities, commodities or foreign currencies;

a stockholder that holds Lockheed Martin common stock as part of a hedge, appreciated financial position, straddle, conversion, or other risk reduction transaction;

a stockholder that holds Lockheed Martin common stock in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account or a plan qualifying under Section 401(k) of the Code; or

a stockholder that acquired Lockheed Martin common stock pursuant to the exercise of options or similar derivative securities or otherwise as compensation.

If a partnership, or any entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, holds Lockheed Martin common stock, the tax treatment of a partner in such partnership generally will depend on the status of the partners and the activities of the partnership. A partner in a partnership holding Lockheed Martin common stock should consult its own tax advisor.

This discussion of material U.S. federal income tax consequences does not address all potential U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Distribution and Merger, including consequences that may depend on individual circumstances. In addition, it does not address any estate or gift or other non-income tax consequences or any foreign, state or local tax consequences of the Distribution and Merger. **Each holder of Lockheed Martin common stock should consult its own tax advisor to determine the particular U.S. federal, state or local or foreign income or other tax consequences of the Distribution and Merger to such holder.**

Tax Opinions

The consummation of the Distribution, the Merger and certain related transactions are conditioned upon (i) Lockheed Martin's receipt of an opinion from its tax counsel substantially to the effect that the Distribution, together with certain

related transactions, will qualify as a tax-free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code and a tax-free distribution within the meaning of Section 355 of the Code and that the Lockheed Martin Cash Distribution will qualify as money distributed to Lockheed Martin creditors or stockholders in connection with the reorganization for purposes of Section 361(b) of the Code, and (ii) Lockheed Martin's and Leidos' receipt of opinions from their respective tax counsel, in each case, substantially to the effect that the Merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code (the Tax Opinions). In rendering the Tax Opinions, tax counsel will rely on (i) customary representations and covenants made by Lockheed Martin, Splitco and Leidos, and (ii) specified assumptions, including an assumption regarding the completion of the Distribution, Merger and certain related transactions in the manner contemplated by the transaction agreements. In addition, tax counsel's ability to provide the Tax Opinions will depend on the absence of changes in existing facts or law between the date of this registration statement and the closing date of the Merger. If any of those representations, covenants or assumptions is inaccurate, tax counsel may not be able to provide the Tax Opinions or the tax consequences of the Distribution and Merger could differ from those described below. An opinion of tax counsel neither binds the IRS, nor precludes the IRS or the courts from adopting a contrary position. Lockheed Martin does not intend to obtain a ruling from the IRS on the tax consequences of the Distribution, Merger or Lockheed Martin Cash Distribution.

The Distribution

On the basis that the Distribution, together with certain related transactions, will qualify as a tax-free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code and a tax-free distribution within the meaning of Section 355 of the Code, in general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

the Distribution will not result in the recognition of income, gain or loss to Lockheed Martin or Splitco (except for taxable income or gain of Lockheed Martin possibly arising as a result of certain internal restructuring transactions undertaken prior to or in anticipation of the Distribution);

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U.S. Holders of Lockheed Martin common stock will not recognize income, gain or loss upon the receipt of Splitco common stock in this exchange offer (or in any *pro rata* distribution of Splitco common stock if this exchange offer is undersubscribed or if Lockheed Martin determines not to consummate the exchange offer and makes only a *pro rata* distribution of Splitco common stock);

the aggregate tax basis of the shares of Splitco common stock (including fractional shares) distributed to a U.S. Holder of Lockheed Martin common stock in the exchange offer will equal the aggregate tax basis of the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock exchanged therefor;

the aggregate tax basis of the shares of Splitco common stock (including fractional shares) distributed as a *pro rata* distribution to a U.S. Holder of Lockheed Martin common stock will be determined by allocating the aggregate tax basis of such U.S. Holder in the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock with respect to which the *pro rata* distribution is made between such Lockheed Martin common stock and the Splitco common stock received in proportion to the relative fair market values of such common stock immediately following the Distribution; and

the holding period (for tax purposes) of any shares of Splitco common stock received (including any fractional shares of Splitco common stock) by a U.S. Holder of Lockheed Martin common stock will include the holding period at the time of the consummation of this exchange offer of the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock with respect to which the shares of Splitco common stock were received.

In general, if the Distribution were not to qualify as a tax-free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code and a tax-free distribution within the meaning of Section 355 of the Code, the exchange offer would be treated as a taxable exchange to Lockheed Martin stockholders who receive Splitco common stock in the exchange offer. In that situation, a *pro rata* distribution of Splitco common stock if this exchange offer is undersubscribed or if Lockheed Martin determines not to consummate the exchange offer and makes only a *pro rata* distribution of Splitco common stock would be treated as a taxable dividend to Lockheed Martin stockholders. In addition, if the Distribution were not to qualify as a tax-free transaction under Sections 368(a)(1)(D) and 355 of the Code, Lockheed Martin would recognize taxable gain, which could result in significant tax to Lockheed Martin.

Even if the Distribution were otherwise to qualify as a tax-free transaction under Sections 368(a)(1)(D) and 355 of the Code, the Distribution would be taxable to Lockheed Martin (but not to Lockheed Martin stockholders) pursuant to Section 355(e) of the Code if there were a 50 percent or greater change in ownership of either Lockheed Martin or Splitco, directly or indirectly (including stock of Leidos after the Merger), as part of a plan or series of related transactions that included the Distribution. For this purpose, any acquisitions of Lockheed Martin or Splitco common stock within the period beginning two years before the Distribution and ending two years after the Distribution are presumed to be part of such a plan, although Lockheed Martin may be able to rebut that presumption. For purposes of this test, the Merger will be treated as part of a plan, but the Merger standing alone will not cause the Distribution to be taxable to Lockheed Martin under Section 355(e) of the Code because holders of Lockheed Martin common stock will directly own more than 50 percent of Leidos common stock following the Merger. Nevertheless, if the IRS were to determine that other acquisitions of Lockheed Martin common stock or Splitco common stock, either before or after the Distribution, were part of a plan or series of related transactions that included the Distribution, such determination could result in the recognition of a material amount of taxable gain by Lockheed Martin under Section 355(e) of the Code. In connection with the Tax Opinion, Lockheed Martin, Splitco and Leidos (to its knowledge) have represented (and will represent) that the Distribution is not part of any such plan or series of related transactions other than the Merger.

In general, under the Tax Matters Agreement, Leidos is required to indemnify Lockheed Martin against any tax consequences arising as a result of certain prohibited actions by Leidos, Splitco or their respective subsidiaries. If the Distribution were to be taxable to Lockheed Martin, the liability for payment of such tax by Lockheed Martin, or by Leidos under the Tax Matters Agreement, could have a material adverse effect on Lockheed Martin or Leidos, as the case may be.

The Merger

The Merger is intended to qualify as a tax-free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. On the basis of such treatment and subject to the limitations and qualifications described herein, in general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

U.S. Holders of Splitco common stock will not recognize income, gain or loss upon the receipt of Leidos common stock in the Merger, except for any gain or loss recognized with respect to cash received in lieu of a fractional share of Leidos common stock;

the aggregate tax basis of Leidos common stock received by a U.S. Holder of Splitco common stock in the Merger (including fractional shares of Leidos common stock deemed received and redeemed as described below) will be the same as the aggregate tax basis of the Splitco common stock for which it is exchanged;

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the holding period (for tax purposes) of Leidos common stock received in exchange for shares of Splitco common stock (including fractional shares of Leidos common stock deemed received and redeemed as described below) will include the holding period of the Splitco common stock for which it is exchanged;

a U.S. Holder of Splitco common stock who receives cash in lieu of a fractional share of Leidos common stock will be treated as having received the fractional share pursuant to the Merger and then as having sold that fractional share for cash. As a result, such U.S. Holder of Splitco common stock will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the tax basis in his or her fractional share, determined as set forth above; and

any gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder described above will generally be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if, as of the closing date of the Merger, the holder's holding period for the relevant shares is greater than one year. For U.S. Holders of Splitco common stock that are noncorporate U.S. Holders, long-term capital gain generally will be taxed at a U.S. federal income tax rate that is lower than the rate for ordinary income or for short-term capital gains. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

U.S. Treasury regulations generally require holders who own at least five percent of the total outstanding stock of Lockheed Martin (by vote or value) and who receive Splitco common stock pursuant to the Distribution and holders who own at least one percent of the total outstanding stock of Splitco and who receive Leidos common stock pursuant to the Merger to attach to their U.S. federal income tax return for the year in which the Distribution and the Merger occur a detailed statement setting forth certain information relating to the tax-free nature of the Distribution and the Merger, as the case may be. Lockheed Martin and/or Splitco will provide the appropriate information to each holder upon request, and each such holder is required to retain permanent records of this information.

In addition, payments of cash to a U.S. Holder of Splitco common stock in lieu of a fractional share of Leidos common stock in the Merger may be subject to information reporting, unless the U.S. Holder provides the withholding agent with proof of an applicable exemption. Payments that are subject to information reporting may also be subject to backup withholding, unless such U.S. Holder provides the withholding agent with a correct taxpayer identification number and otherwise complies with the requirements of the backup withholding rules. Backup withholding does not constitute an additional tax, but merely an advance payment, which may be refunded or credited against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is timely supplied to the IRS.

Treatment of Specified Lockheed Martin Compensatory Equity-Based and Cash-Based Awards Held by Splitco Business Employees

Each Lockheed Martin stock option held by a Splitco Business Employee or Former Splitco Business Employee and outstanding as of the effective time of the Merger will remain outstanding as an option to acquire shares of Lockheed Martin common stock and will be governed by the terms and conditions of the applicable Lockheed Martin equity incentive plan and the relevant award agreement. Currently, there are no outstanding unvested Lockheed Martin options held by a Splitco Business Employee or Former Splitco Business Employee.

Each Lockheed Martin restricted stock unit in respect of an award made by Lockheed Martin prior to January 1, 2016, that is held by a Splitco Business Employee and outstanding as of the effective time of the Merger, will vest and be converted into shares of Lockheed Martin common stock in accordance with the terms and conditions of the 2011

IPAP and the relevant award agreement. Such shares of Lockheed Martin common stock will not be eligible to participate in this exchange offer since they will not be issued until after the expiration of this exchange offer. Each Lockheed Martin restricted stock unit held by a Splitco Business Employee who is employed by Splitco or a Splitco Subsidiary immediately after the Merger in respect of an award made by Lockheed Martin on or after January 1, 2016, will be converted in accordance with the terms of the Merger Agreement into a specified number of Leidos restricted stock units on the same terms and conditions that governed such Lockheed Martin restricted stock units immediately prior to the Merger.

Each Lockheed Martin performance share unit and each Lockheed Martin cash-based long-term incentive performance award held by a Splitco Business Employee and outstanding as of the effective time of the Merger will remain outstanding as a Lockheed Martin performance stock unit or long-term incentive performance award, will be eligible to vest on a *pro rata* basis in accordance with the terms and conditions of the 2011 IPAP and the relevant award agreement and will be entitled, subject to satisfaction of the performance criteria in the relevant award agreement, to convert to shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, in the case of performance share units, or to become payable in cash, in the case of long-term incentive performance awards, following the end of the applicable performance period based on the terms and conditions of the 2011 IPAP and the relevant award agreement. Shares of Lockheed Martin common stock attributable to the performance share units will not be eligible to participate in this exchange offer since they will not be issued until after the expiration of this exchange offer.

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Any changes to these equity-based awards as described in this section shall confer no additional rights on any recipient to participate in this exchange offer, except to the extent that such awards have vested (in the case of stock awards) and/or been exercised (in the case of options) and only to the extent that the applicable shares of Lockheed Martin stock have been settled and delivered to the recipient.

Fees and Expenses

Lockheed Martin has retained Georgeson LLC to act as the information agent and Computershare Trust Company, N.A. to act as the exchange agent in connection with this exchange offer. The information agent may contact Lockheed Martin stockholders by mail, e-mail, telephone, facsimile transmission and may request brokers, dealers and other nominee stockholders to forward materials relating to this exchange offer to beneficial owners. The information agent and the exchange agent each will receive reasonable compensation for their respective services, will be reimbursed for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and will be indemnified against specified liabilities in connection with their services, including certain liabilities under the federal securities laws.

Neither the information agent nor the exchange agent has been retained to make solicitations or recommendations with respect to this exchange offer. The fees they receive will not be based on the number of shares of Lockheed Martin common stock tendered under this exchange offer.

Lockheed Martin will not pay any fees or commissions to any broker or dealer or any other person for soliciting tenders of Lockheed Martin common stock under this exchange offer. Lockheed Martin will, upon request, reimburse brokers, dealers, commercial banks and trust companies for reasonable and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in forwarding materials to their customers.

No broker, dealer, bank, trust company or fiduciary will be deemed to be Lockheed Martin's agent or the agent of Splitco, the information agent or the exchange agent for purposes of this exchange offer.

Legal Limitations

This document is not an offer to sell or exchange and it is not a solicitation of an offer to buy any shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, Splitco common stock or Leidos common stock in any jurisdiction in which the offer, sale or exchange is not permitted. It will not be possible to trade the shares of Splitco common stock after the consummation of this exchange offer and prior to the consummation of the Merger or during any other period.

Certain Matters Relating to Non-U.S. Jurisdictions

Countries outside the United States generally have their own legal requirements that govern securities offerings made to persons resident in those countries and often impose stringent requirements about the form and content of offers made to the general public. None of Lockheed Martin, Splitco or Leidos have taken any action under non-U.S. laws or regulations to facilitate a public offer to exchange shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, Splitco common stock or Leidos common stock outside the United States. Accordingly, the ability of any non-U.S. person or U.S. person residing outside of the United States to tender shares of Lockheed Martin common stock in the exchange offer will depend on whether there is an exemption available under the laws of such person's home country or country of residence, as applicable, that would permit the person to participate in the exchange offer without the need for Lockheed Martin, Leidos or Splitco to take any action to facilitate a public offering in that country. For example, some countries exempt transactions from the rules governing public offerings if they involve persons who meet certain eligibility requirements relating to their status as sophisticated or professional investors.

Non-U.S. stockholders and U.S. stockholders residing outside of the United States should consult their advisors in considering whether they may participate in the exchange offer in accordance with the laws of their home countries or countries of residence, as applicable, and, if they do participate, whether there are any restrictions or limitations on transactions in the shares of Lockheed Martin common stock, Splitco common stock or Leidos common stock that may apply in such countries. Lockheed Martin, Leidos and Splitco cannot provide any assurance about whether such limitations may exist.

Distribution of Any Shares of Splitco Common Stock Remaining After this Exchange Offer

If this exchange offer is consummated but fewer than all of the issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock are exchanged because the exchange offer is not fully subscribed, Lockheed Martin will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders whose shares of Lockheed Martin common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer. The record date for the *pro rata* distribution, if any, will be announced by Lockheed Martin. However, any Lockheed Martin stockholder who tendered less than all of their shares of Lockheed Martin common stock would be entitled to shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders in respect of those shares that were not tendered.

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Upon the consummation of this exchange offer, Lockheed Martin will irrevocably deliver to the exchange agent a global certificate representing all of the Splitco common stock being distributed by Lockheed Martin, with irrevocable instructions to hold the shares of Splitco common stock as agent for the Lockheed Martin stockholders validly tendered and not properly withdrawn in the exchange offer and, in the case of a *pro rata* distribution, if any, Lockheed Martin stockholders whose shares of Lockheed Martin common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of the exchange offer. Leidos will deposit in a reserve account with its transfer agent, for the benefit of persons who received shares of Splitco common stock in this exchange offer, book-entry authorizations representing shares of Leidos common stock, with irrevocable instructions to hold the shares of Leidos common stock upon consummation of the Merger as agent for the Splitco stockholders.

Upon surrender of the documents required by the exchange agent, duly executed, each former holder of Splitco common stock will receive, in exchange therefor, shares of Leidos common stock and/or cash in lieu of fractional shares, as the case may be. You will not receive any interest on any cash paid to you, even if there is a delay in making the payment. See [This Exchange Offer](#) [Terms of this Exchange Offer](#) [Exchange of Shares of Lockheed Martin Common Stock](#).

If this exchange offer is terminated by Lockheed Martin without the exchange of shares, but the conditions for the consummation of the Transactions have otherwise been satisfied, Lockheed Martin intends to distribute all shares of Splitco common stock owned by Lockheed Martin on a *pro rata* basis to Lockheed Martin stockholders, with a record date to be announced by Lockheed Martin.

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INFORMATION ON LEIDOS

Overview

Leidos is a holding company. Its principal operating company, Leidos, Inc., was formed in 1969 by a small group of scientists led by physicist Dr. Robert Beyster. Since its founding 47 years ago, Leidos has applied its expertise in science, research and engineering in rapidly evolving technologies and markets to solve complex problems of national concern.

Leidos is an applied technology company delivering services and solutions to national security, health and infrastructure markets. It brings domain-specific capability and cross-market innovations to customers in each of these markets by leveraging five core capabilities: C4ISR (Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance), cybersecurity, systems engineering, large-scale agile software development and data analytics. Applying its technically advanced solutions to help solve its customers' most difficult problems has enabled Leidos to build strong relationships with its key customers. These customers include agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense, the intelligence community, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, other U.S. Government civil agencies, state and local government agencies and government agencies of U.S. allies abroad. With a focus on delivering mission-critical solutions, Leidos generates over 76 percent of its total revenues from U.S. Government contracts. A majority of that work supports the U.S. Intelligence Community.

Building on its foundation in offering innovative services and solutions to U.S. Government customers, Leidos is expanding into international government and broader commercial markets. By leveraging expertise in multiple disciplines, tailoring its solutions to the particular needs of its targeted markets, and using advanced analytics, Leidos works to securely deliver solutions that not only meet its customers' current goals, but also support their future endeavors.

For a more detailed description of the business of Leidos, see Leidos' Transition Report on Form 10-K for the 11-month period ended January 1, 2016, which is incorporated by reference in this document. See [Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference](#).

Leidos' Business After the Consummation of the Transactions

The combination of the Splitco Business with Leidos' existing business is intended to add large, complex IT system implementation and operation experience, and additional federal and international IT solutions and services work to the Leidos portfolio, providing more venues to sell value added services such as cybersecurity and analytics.

Leidos expects the Transactions to have the following strategic benefits:

Increased scale and diversification of Leidos' product portfolio. As a result of the Transactions, Leidos expects the combined business to become the largest pure-play IT services provider to the U.S. Government with approximately \$10 billion in revenue and 33,000 skilled employees.

Complementary Market Access and Capabilities. The Splitco Business will contribute to Leidos' experience in large, complex IT systems design, implementation and operation. The combined business will add federal and international IT solutions and services work in areas that complement Leidos' existing business with

minimal overlap.

Synergies. The consummation of the Transactions is expected to generate annualized net cost synergies of approximately \$120 million by the end of fiscal year 2018. The combination of the Splitco Business with Leidos will also generate long-term revenue synergies and enhance competitiveness.

Improved Financial Profile. The consummation of the Transactions will enhance Leidos' margins and revenue growth opportunities with strong free cash flow generation.

Prior to the consummation of the Transactions, certain functions (such as telecommunication systems, subcontracting, logistics, financial services and employee benefits administration) for the Splitco Business have generally been performed under Lockheed Martin's centralized systems and, in some cases, under contracts that are also used for Lockheed Martin's other businesses which are not being assigned to Splitco as part of the Transactions. To enable Leidos to manage an orderly transition in its operation of the Splitco Business, Splitco and Lockheed Martin will enter into the Transition Services Agreement (Parent to Splitco). Pursuant to the Transition Services Agreement (Parent to Splitco), Lockheed Martin will provide Splitco with certain transition services from the period beginning on the date of the Distribution and generally ending within one year, or a shorter or longer period for certain specific services. See Other Agreements Additional Agreements Transition Services Agreements.

Leidos Liquidity and Capital Resources After the Consummation of the Transactions

As of April 1, 2016, Leidos had current assets of \$1,803 million, total assets of \$3,391 million, current liabilities of \$1,005 million, net working capital of \$798 million, and long-term debt, net of current portion of \$1,089 million. Following the consummation of the Transactions, Leidos' total assets and liabilities will increase significantly.

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As of April 1, 2016, on a pro forma basis (as described in Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplemental Combined Consolidated Statement of Income), Leidos would have had current assets of \$2,364 million, total assets of \$9,228 million, current liabilities of \$1,916 million, net working capital of \$448 million, and long-term debt, net of current portion, of \$3,491 million. Leidos cash from operations was \$399 million for the 11 months ended January 1, 2016, as compared to cash used in operations of \$18 million for the three months ended April 1, 2016. Leidos also expects its cash from operations to increase significantly as a result of the consummation of the Transactions and the integration of Splitco.

Leidos believes that the combination of Splitco with Leidos existing business will result in anticipated annualized net cost synergies of at least \$120 million by the end of fiscal year 2018 as a result of (i) approximately \$50 million in expected savings from corporate overheads and shared enterprise services, (ii) approximately \$60 million in expected savings from improved operating efficiencies in its line and functional organizations, and (iii) approximately \$10 million in expected savings from real estate optimization, supply chain and other cost savings. If Leidos is able to increase sales to new and existing customers and access new product and services markets as a result of the Transactions, Leidos estimates that additional annualized synergies potentially may be achievable within three years from the consummation of the Transactions.

Leidos expects to incur significant, one-time costs, some of which will be capitalized, in connection with the Transactions, including approximately (a) \$29 million of financing-related fees (which, when added to the approximately \$34 million that Splitco expects to incur, totals approximately \$63 million), (b) \$30 million of transaction-related costs, including advisory, legal, accounting and other professional fees (of which \$6 million has been incurred through April 1, 2016) and (c) \$150 million to \$175 million of transition and integration-related costs (of which \$3 million has been incurred through April 1, 2016), a portion of which will be incremental capital spending, which Leidos management believes are necessary to realize the anticipated synergies from the Transactions. The financing fees and transaction-related costs are expected to be incurred in 2016 and will primarily be funded through new term loans issued in connection with the Transactions. The transition and integration-related costs will be incurred during the first three years following the consummation of the Transactions, and will primarily be funded through cash generated from operations. Management expects to recover approximately \$50 million to \$70 million of the transition and integration-related costs as allowable costs through its cost-type contracts over a five-year period. No assurances of the timing or amount of synergies able to be captured, or the costs necessary to achieve those synergies, can be provided.

Following the consummation of the Transactions, Leidos and Splitco, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leidos, will have incurred new indebtedness in the form of term loans, of which the indebtedness incurred by Splitco prior to the consummation of the Merger will be used to finance the Special Cash Payment to Lockheed Martin, and these obligations incurred by Splitco are expected to be guaranteed by Leidos following the consummation of the Merger. In connection with the Transactions, Leidos has entered into the Leidos Revolving Credit Facility, which will replace Leidos existing revolving credit facility with a new \$750 million senior revolving credit facility.

The following table summarizes, as of January 1, 2016, Leidos pro forma contractual obligations to make future payments pursuant to certain contracts or arrangements (including the proposed new indebtedness to be incurred by Leidos and Splitco in connection with the Transactions, as described in more detail under Debt Financing) and provides an estimate of the fiscal years in which these obligations are expected to be satisfied:

	Payments Due by Fiscal Year				
Total	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020

	2021 and Thereafter						
	(in millions)						
Contractual obligations⁽¹⁾:							
Existing Leidos long-term debt (including current portion) ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,974	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ 59	\$ 60	\$ 59	\$ 1,676
Proposed new long-term debt of Leidos and Splitco (including current portion) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	2,945	159	157	544	170	767	1,148
Operating lease obligations	349	84	69	58	45	31	62
Capital lease obligations	6	2	2	1	1	-	-
Other long-term liabilities ⁽⁵⁾	41	6	6	6	6	6	11
Total contractual obligations	\$ 5,315	\$ 311	\$ 294	\$ 668	\$ 282	\$ 863	\$ 2,897

- (1) Purchase orders for services or products to be delivered pursuant to U.S. Government contracts for which Leidos is entitled to full recourse under normal contract termination clauses have been excluded.
- (2) Includes total interest payments on Leidos' current outstanding debt. Interest payments represent the entire balance for fiscal years 2016-2020 and \$589,000,000 of Leidos' obligations in fiscal year 2021 and thereafter. The total interest payments on Leidos' outstanding debt are calculated based on the stated fixed rates of the senior unsecured notes and do not reflect the variable interest rate component due to the interest rate swap agreements.
- (3) Includes total interest payments on the proposed new debt to be incurred by Leidos and Splitco in connection with the Transactions, as if the new debt was incurred on January 1, 2016. Interest payments represent \$78,000,000, \$76,000,000, \$73,000,000, \$59,000,000, and \$56,000,000 of Leidos' obligations for fiscal years 2016-2020, respectively, and \$72,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and thereafter.
- (4) Leidos management does not expect to draw on the Leidos Revolving Credit Facility in connection with the consummation of the Merger and, as a result, the entire available balance of \$750,000,000 is not included in the table above.
- (5) Other long-term liabilities were allocated by fiscal year as follows: liabilities under deferred compensation arrangements are based upon the average annual payments in prior years upon termination of employment by participants and other liabilities are based on the fiscal year that the liabilities are expected to be realized. The table above does not include income tax liabilities for uncertain tax positions of \$5,000,000 and \$4,000,000 of additional tax liabilities, as management is not able to reasonably estimate the timing of payments in individual years due to uncertainties in the timing of audit outcomes and when settlements will become due. There is no obligation included for Leidos' foreign defined benefit pension plan, as the plan was overfunded by \$2,000,000 as of January 1, 2016. For a discussion of potential changes in these pension obligations, see Note 15 of the combined notes to consolidated financial statements contained in Leidos' Transition Report on Form 10-K for the 11-months ended January 1, 2016, which is incorporated by reference in this document.

Leidos anticipates that its primary sources of liquidity for working capital and operating activities, including any future acquisitions, will be cash from operations and borrowings under the Leidos Revolving Credit Facility, which is expected to have \$750 million of unused availability immediately following the consummation of the Transactions. Leidos expects that these sources of liquidity will be sufficient to make required payments of interest and principal on the outstanding Leidos debt and to fund working capital and capital expenditure requirements, including the significant one-time costs relating to the Transactions described above, and the costs of future acquisitions. Leidos expects that it will be able to comply with the financial and other covenants of its existing debt arrangements and the covenants under the agreements governing the Facilities.

For more information on Splitco's and Leidos' existing sources of liquidity, See the section of this document entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the Splitco Business" and the sections entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in Leidos' Transition Report on Form 10-K for the 11 months ended January 1, 2016 and Quarterly Report on Form

10-Q for the three-month period ended April 1, 2016, which are filed with the SEC and incorporated by reference in this document. See [Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference](#).

Directors and Officers of Leidos Before and After the Consummation of the Transactions

Board of Directors

The Leidos Board currently consists of 10 directors. In connection with the Transactions, effective at the time of closing of the Merger, the size of the Leidos Board will be increased to no more than 13 directors with three directors to be designated by Lockheed Martin.

Listed below is the biographical information for each person who is currently a member of the Leidos Board:

David G. Fubini, 62, is a Senior Lecturer at Harvard Business School and a Director Emeritus at McKinsey & Company. Previously, he was a Senior Director of McKinsey where he worked for over 33 years. He was McKinsey's Managing Director of the Boston Office, the past leader of the North American Organization Practice and the founder and leader of the Firm's Worldwide Merger Integration Practice.

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John J. Hamre, 65, has served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Center for Strategic & International Studies, a public policy research institution, since 2000. Dr. Hamre served as U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense from 1997 to 2000 and Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) from 1993 to 1997. He currently serves as Chairman of the Defense Policy Board Advisory Committee.

Miriam E. John, 67, retired from Sandia National Laboratories, a science and engineering laboratory, in September 2006, after having served as Vice President of Sandia's California Division from April 1999 to September 2006. She previously served in a number of managerial and technical roles for Sandia from 1982 to 1999 that spanned energy, defense, fundamental science and engineering development programs. Dr. John is a member of the Department of Defense's Defense Science Board and Vice Chairman of its Threat Reduction Advisory Committee. She was elected to the AAAS Committee on Science and Public Policy and is the immediate past chair of the National Research Council's Naval Studies Board. She also serves on the boards of a number of federally funded national security laboratories, including MIT Lincoln Lab and the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory, and Sandia Corporation, a subsidiary of Lockheed Martin that operates Sandia National Laboratories for the Department of Energy. She is a Senior Fellow and immediate past Chair of the California Council on Science and Technology. She has also been elected a National Associate of the National Academies and is the recipient of the Navy's Superior Public Service Award.

John P. Jumper, 71, served as Leidos' Chief Executive Officer from March 2012 until July 2014 and Chair of the Board from June 2012 to March 2015, after having served as an independent director since 2007. Considered an expert on matters concerning the aerospace and defense sectors, Mr. Jumper served as a senior advisor for private equity firms including the Carlyle Group and the Four Star Group. Before joining the private sector in 2005, General Jumper served 39 years in the United States Air Force, retiring as the Air Force Chief of Staff, the Air Force's highest ranking officer, and as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In that capacity he was a direct advisor to the Secretary of Defense, National Security Council, and the President. Mr. Jumper previously served on the boards of Goodrich Corporation, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., WESCO Aircraft Holdings, Inc., Somanetics Corporation and Tech Team Global, Inc. He currently serves on the Board of Directors of NACCO Industries, Inc., and Hyster-Yale Materials Handling, Inc.

Harry M.J. Kraemer, Jr., 61, has been an executive partner of Madison Dearborn Partners, LLC, a private equity investment firm, since April 2005, and has served as a professor at the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University since January 2005. Mr. Kraemer previously served as the Chairman of Baxter International, Inc., a healthcare products, systems and services company, from 2000 until 2004, as Chief Executive Officer of Baxter from 1999 until 2004, and as President of Baxter from 1997 until 2004. Mr. Kraemer also served as the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Baxter from 1993 to 1997. He previously served on the board of Catamaran Corp. and currently serves on the boards of Sirona Dental Systems, Inc. and VWR International.

Roger A. Krone, 59, has served as Leidos' Chief Executive Officer since July 2014 and as the Chair of the Board since March 2015. Prior to his appointment as Leidos' Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Krone served as President of Network and Space Systems for The Boeing Company since 2006. Mr. Krone previously held various senior program management and finance positions at Boeing, McDonnell Douglas Corp. and General Dynamics, including Vice President and General Manager of Boeing's Army Systems division, Vice President of strategic programs at Boeing, Vice President and Treasurer of McDonnell Douglas and positions in program management, engineering and finance at General Dynamics. Mr. Krone earned a Bachelor's degree in Aerospace Engineering from Georgia Institute of Technology, a Master's degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas at Arlington and a Master of Business Administration from Harvard Graduate School of Business.

Gary S. May, 51, has served as the Dean of the College of Engineering at the Georgia Institute of Technology since June 2011. Prior to this, Dr. May served as the Chair of the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering from 2005

to 2011 and was the executive assistant to Georgia Tech President G. Wayne Clough from 2002 to 2005. May was a National Science Foundation and an AT&T Bell Laboratories graduate fellow and has worked as a member of the technical staff at AT&T Bell Laboratories. He is a member of the National Advisory Board of the National Society of Black Engineers.

Lawrence C. Nussdorf, 69, is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Clark Enterprises, Inc., a privately held company with extensive interests in real estate, private equity and traditional investments. He previously served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Clark Enterprises from 1998 to 2015 and as Vice President and Treasurer of Clark Construction Group, LLC from 1977 through 2015. Mr. Nussdorf previously served on the board of Pepco Holdings, Inc. and Capital Source, Inc.

Robert S. Shapard, 60, has served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC since April 2007. He previously served as a strategic advisor to Oncor, helping to implement and execute growth and development strategies. Between March and October 2005, he served as Chief Financial Officer of Tenet Healthcare Corporation, one of the largest for-profit hospital groups in the United States, and was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Exelon Corporation, a large electricity generator and utility operator, from 2002 to February 2005. Before joining Exelon, he was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Ultramar Diamond Shamrock, a North American refining and marketing company, since 2000.

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Previously, from 1998 to 2000, Mr. Shapard was CEO and managing director of TXU Australia Pty. Ltd., a subsidiary of the former TXU Corp., which owned and operated electric generation, wholesale trading, retail, and electric and gas regulated utility businesses.

Noel B. Williams, 61, is the retired President of HCA Information Technology & Services, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nashville-based HCA (Hospital Corporation of America). Ms. Williams has over 35 years of experience in healthcare IT. She spent 30 years in HCA's Information Service Department in a variety of positions. Ms. Williams has previously served on the boards of Franklin Road Academy, the United Way of Middle Tennessee, The Nashville Alliance for Public Education, the National Alliance for Health Information Technology (NAHIT), The HCA Foundation and the American Hospital Association Working Group for Health IT Standards. Ms. Williams is an Emeritus member of the Vanderbilt University School of Engineering Committee of Visitors and a member of the Leadership Nashville class of 2010. She also served as an adjunct professor in the Owen School of Management of Vanderbilt University for several years.

Executive Officers

The executive officers of Leidos immediately prior to the consummation of the Merger are expected to be the executive officers of Leidos immediately following the consummation of the Merger. Listed below is the biographical information for each person who is currently an executive officer of Leidos:

Sarah Allen, 57, has served as the Executive Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer since 2013. Prior to joining Leidos in September 2008, Ms. Allen served as the Director of Human Resources in the TASC Business Unit of Northrop Grumman Corporation. Earlier in her career, she held positions with TRW Environmental Safety Systems, Honeywell and Hewlett-Packard Company.

Roger A. Krone, 59, has served as Leidos' Chief Executive Officer since July 2014 and as the Chair of the Board since March 2015. Prior to his appointment as Leidos' Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Krone served as President of Network and Space Systems for The Boeing Company since 2006. Mr. Krone previously held various senior program management and finance positions at Boeing, McDonnell Douglas Corp. and General Dynamics, including Vice President and General Manager of Boeing's Army Systems division, Vice President of strategic programs at Boeing, Vice President and Treasurer of McDonnell Douglas and positions in program management, engineering and finance at General Dynamics. Mr. Krone earned a Bachelor's degree in Aerospace Engineering from Georgia Institute of Technology, a Master's degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas at Arlington and a Master of Business Administration from Harvard Graduate School of Business.

James C. Reagan, 57, has served as the Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer since July 2015. Prior to joining Leidos, from 2012 to 2015, Mr. Reagan was with Vencore, Inc. (formerly The SI Organization, Inc.), a provider of information solutions, and engineering and analysis services to the U.S. Intelligence Community, U.S. Department of Defense and federal civilian agencies, where he served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. From 2011 to 2012, Mr. Reagan was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of PAE, Inc., a provider of mission support services to the U.S. Government. Mr. Reagan is a Certified Public Accountant.

Ranjit S. Chadha, 46, has served as Senior Vice President and Corporate Controller since April 2016. Mr. Chadha joined our company in November 2015 as Assistant Corporate Controller. Prior to joining us, Mr. Chadha held various positions of increasing responsibility over five years with Computer Sciences Corporation, most recently as Assistant Controller. Prior to that, he served as a Senior Manager, National Office, with PricewaterhouseCoopers. Mr. Chadha is a certified public accountant, chartered accountant and received his Bachelor of Science from St. Stephens College, Delhi University, India.

S. Gulu Gambhir, 47, has served as the Chief Technology Officer and Executive Vice President since 2013. Prior to that time, Mr. Gambhir served as National Security Sector Chief Technology Officer and Senior Vice President since 2009. Before joining Leidos, Mr. Gambhir served as Director of Northrop Grumman's Science and Technology Operating Unit of TASC, holding a variety of technical and managerial roles since 1991. Previously, he worked at Space Applications Corporation and COMSAT Laboratories.

Michael E. Leiter, 47, has been the Executive Vice President and Head of Integration since March 2016 and previously served as Executive Vice President for Business Development and Strategy since November 2014. Prior to joining Leidos, Mr. Leiter served as Head of Global Government & Commercial Cyber Operations, and Senior Counselor to the Chief Executive Officer, of Palantir Technologies from 2011 to 2014. Before entering the private sector, he served as the Director of the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) from 2007 until 2011.

Vincent A. Maffeo, 65, has served as the General Counsel and an Executive Vice President since June 2010. Prior to joining Leidos, from 1977 to 2009, Mr. Maffeo was with ITT Corporation, a high-technology engineering and manufacturing company, where he served as Senior Vice President and General Counsel from 1995 until 2009. He held various other increasingly responsible legal positions at ITT Corporation in the telecommunications, defense and automotive businesses, and at the European Headquarters of ITT Europe, before becoming General Counsel.

Jonathan W. Scholl, 54, has served as the President, Health and Engineering Sector since June 2015. Prior to joining Leidos, Mr. Scholl served for five years as the Chief Strategy Officer for Texas Health Resources, one of the largest nonprofit health care delivery systems in the country. Prior to that, he spent 15 years with The Boston Consulting group and served as Head of their North American Healthcare Provider Practice and leader of their Lean Six Sigma initiative for hospitals. He also served as Vice President for applications development for the TenFold HealthCare Group in Dallas. Mr. Scholl served five years in the U.S. Navy as a nuclear submarine officer and nuclear power plant instructor.

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INFORMATION ON LOCKHEED MARTIN

Lockheed Martin is a Maryland corporation formed in 1995 by combining the businesses of Lockheed Corporation and Martin Marietta Corporation. Lockheed Martin's principal executive offices are located at 6801 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, Maryland 20817. Lockheed Martin is a global security and aerospace company principally engaged in the research, design, development, manufacture, integration and sustainment of advanced technology systems, products and services. Lockheed Martin also provides a broad range of management, engineering, technical, scientific, logistics and information services. Lockheed Martin serves both U.S. and international customers with products and services that have defense, civil and commercial applications, with principal customers being agencies of the U.S. Government.

In 2015, 78 percent of Lockheed Martin's \$46.1 billion in net sales were from the U.S. Government, either as a prime contractor or as a subcontractor (including 58 percent from the U.S. Department of Defense), 21 percent from international customers (including foreign military sales (FMS) contracted through the U.S. Government) and 1 percent from U.S. commercial and other customers. Lockheed Martin's main areas of focus are in defense, space, intelligence, homeland security and information technology, including cybersecurity. As of March 27, 2016, Lockheed Martin had approximately 125,000 employees.

Lockheed Martin operates in five business segments: Aeronautics, Information Systems & Global Solutions (IS&GS), Missiles and Fire Control (MFC), Mission Systems and Training (MST) and Space Systems. Lockheed Martin organizes its business segments based on the nature of the products and services offered. The following is a brief description of the activities of each of Lockheed Martin's business segments:

Aeronautics Engages in the research, design, development, manufacture, integration, sustainment, support and upgrade of advanced military aircraft, including combat and air mobility aircraft, unmanned air vehicles and related technologies. In 2015, the Aeronautics business segment generated net sales of \$15.6 billion, which represented 34 percent of Lockheed Martin's total consolidated net sales.

Information Systems & Global Solutions Provides advanced technology systems and expertise, integrated information technology solutions and management services across a broad spectrum of applications for civil, defense, intelligence and other government customers. In addition, IS&GS supports the needs of customers in data analytics, data center operation and air traffic management. IS&GS provides network-enabled situational awareness and integrates complex global systems to help customers gather, analyze and securely distribute critical data. In 2015, the IS&GS business segment generated net sales of \$5.6 billion, which represented 12 percent of Lockheed Martin's total consolidated net sales. Prior to the closing of this exchange offer, Splitco will own, directly and through the Splitco Subsidiaries, the Splitco Business, which will consist of the business and operations of IS&GS as it was reported in Lockheed Martin's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Missiles and Fire Control MFC provides air and missile defense systems; tactical missiles and air-to-ground precision strike weapon systems; logistics; fire control systems; mission operations support, readiness, engineering support and integration services; manned and unmanned ground vehicles; and energy management solutions. In 2015, the MFC business segment generated net sales of \$6.7 billion, which represented 14 percent of Lockheed Martin's total consolidated net sales.

Mission Systems and Training MST provides design, manufacture, service and support for a variety of military and civil helicopters; ship and submarine mission and combat systems; mission systems and sensors for rotary and fixed-wing aircraft; sea and land-based missile defense systems; radar systems; the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS); simulation and training services; and unmanned systems and technologies. In addition, MST supports the needs of

customers in cybersecurity and delivers communications and command and control capabilities through complex mission solutions for defense applications. On November 6, 2015, Lockheed Martin acquired Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation and aligned the Sikorsky business under its MST business segment. In 2015, the MST business segment generated net sales of \$9.1 billion, which represented 20 percent of Lockheed Martin's total consolidated net sales.

Space Systems Engaged in the research and development, design, engineering and production of satellites, strategic and defensive missile systems and space transportation systems. Space Systems provides network-enabled situational awareness and integrates complex global systems to help its customers gather, analyze and securely distribute critical intelligence data. Space Systems is also responsible for various classified systems and services in support of vital national security systems. In 2015, the Space Systems business segment generated net sales of \$9.1 billion, which represented 20 percent of Lockheed Martin's total consolidated net sales.

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INFORMATION ON THE SPLITCO BUSINESS

General

The Splitco Business is a leading provider of information technology (IT), management and engineering services to civil, defense and intelligence agencies of the U.S. Government. It also provides services to agencies of allied foreign governments, state and local governments and commercial customers. The Splitco Business supports its customers by providing data analytics, systems engineering, large-scale agile software development, network-enabled situational awareness solutions, communications and command and control capability and global systems integration, to help customers gather, analyze and securely distribute intelligence data to address complex and pressing challenges, such as combating global terrorism, cybersecurity, air traffic management, energy demand management and transforming the healthcare system. The Splitco Business is also responsible for various classified systems and services in support of vital national security systems. Major U.S. Government customers include civil agencies such as the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of the Treasury; the Department of Defense (DoD) and all branches of the U.S. military; and the U.S. intelligence community. The Splitco Business international customers are primarily located in the United Kingdom, the Middle East, and Australia. In the commercial sector, the Splitco Business serves clients primarily in the financial services, healthcare and energy industries. In 2015, the Splitco Business generated revenues of \$5.6 billion, of which U.S. Government customers accounted for 88% (including 26% from the DoD), international customers accounted for 10% and U.S. commercial and other customers accounted for 2% of revenues.

The Splitco Business operates and reports its financial results as a single operating segment. It manages its business as a single profit center in order to promote collaboration and provide comprehensive functional service offerings across its entire customer base. Although the business is managed and resources are allocated as a single operating segment, certain information regarding sectors and functional capabilities is presented below for purposes of providing an understanding of the Splitco Business.

Products, Services and Solutions

The Splitco Business delivers a broad range of technology, development and integration capabilities, technical services and engineering solutions to its customers.

Networks and IT Infrastructure The Splitco Business delivers enterprise operations; network services and communications; application management and optimization; data center operations, migration and consolidation; and data storage. It applies these solutions to physical, virtualized cloud, and hybrid form networks. The Splitco Business provides the services and oversight clients require for IT infrastructure transformation, implementation and operations. Key customers include the Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, the General Services Administration, the Social Security Administration and the Australian Tax Office.

Software Development and Integrated Systems The Splitco Business offers extensive software development capabilities for intelligence and information systems and deliver solutions to the intelligence community, DoD, military services, DHS and the UK Ministry of Defence. Software and integrated systems offerings include development of small and large scale information technology applications, embedded systems, and mobile applications. The Splitco Business

delivers expertise across an extensive list of programming languages applicable to traditional, cloud, mobile and embedded applications. The Splitco Business employs traditional and agile development methods depending on the application.

Cybersecurity The Splitco Business provides cybersecurity solutions with deep technical, analytic, and cyber mission experience that help clients anticipate threats to their networks and their data, ensure their cyber approach is executed with established best practices, and enables them to respond to cyber events. Its cybersecurity solutions detect and manage the most sophisticated cyber threats. The Splitco Business designs, develops, deploys and supports information-centric software systems for complex, data-driven national security challenges. It has a significant cybersecurity business based on its military and intelligence work with the federal government. Key customers include the DoD and its military services as well as international customers, including NATO and the Australian Department of Defense.

Surveillance and Reconnaissance The Splitco Business offers a wide range of technologies in multiple domains that address the most critical threats and deliver solutions to the intelligence community, DoD and military services. Core capabilities include secure network management; enterprise IT architecture and IT infrastructure operations and management; intelligence analysis and training; airborne intelligence; intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) solutions; agile software development; cyber and information security; and geospatial technologies.

Data Analytics The Splitco Business data analytics services provide clients with the resources to make informed decisions to maximize performance by leveraging a wide range of problem-solving techniques including simulation, mathematical optimization, queuing theory, and machine learning to improve decision-making and efficiency.

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Engineering Engineering capabilities include prototyping, reverse engineering, systems engineering and integration, and applied engineering disciplines. The Splitco Business uses design and manufacturing techniques to convert functional requirements into useable prototypes that can be deployed to test and confirm the requirements are met. It also provides advanced engineering services such as electronics/embedded system technical exploitation.

Air Traffic Management The Splitco Business has delivered air traffic management systems and expertise since the 1950s and continues to deploy some of the world's most advanced and cost-effective systems to provide air traffic management solutions to U.S. and international customers. More than 60% of the world's air traffic is guided by Splitco Business systems. Solutions include the En Route Automation Modernization (ERAM) system for the Federal Aviation Administration's Next Generation Air Transportation System; air traffic optimization including Time Based Flow Management, enabling air traffic controllers to manage aircraft in congested airspace more efficiently; and Flight Services supporting pre-flight, inflight, operational and special services, en route communications, search and rescue services and aeronautical and meteorological information analytics.

Health Management Services The Splitco Business manages critical data and infrastructure for some of the largest federal agencies in the U.S. healthcare system. It provides customers with the ability to integrate technology, people and processes into efficient, secure and scalable operations to secure patient information and support better healthcare outcomes through data management; security; interoperability capabilities for next generation data centers; health IT system modernization; and big data analytics. Splitco supports the missions of customers such as Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Food and Drug Administration and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Energy Management and Operations The Splitco Business provides environmental services and solutions to the U.S. Government and commercial customers both directly and through joint ventures that perform management and operations (M&O) services at U.S. Government sites. These services and solutions include M&O services at the U.S. Government's former nuclear fuel production site in Hanford, Washington, and M&O services at the Y-12 national security site in Oak Ridge, Tennessee and the Pantex site in Amarillo, Texas; critical infrastructure for nuclear operations and national nuclear materials tracking, engineering systems; and national environmental emergency response. The Splitco Business supports the missions of customers that include the Department of Energy, Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Environmental Protection Agency.

Acquisition, Program Management, and Logistics The Splitco Business' acquisition, program management, and logistics capabilities help clients design, implement, and deliver a wide range of operational programs including those related to acquisition and contracts, supplier, and budget management. Services delivered include strategy development, policy support, logistics management, staff development and deployment, modeling and simulation, testing and validation, information assurance, and data management. Solutions include mission critical, 24x7 M&O services; development and engineering support; complex logistics and infrastructure support in some of the harshest environments in the world; and human capital and training solutions. The Splitco Business supports customers that include the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation.

Contract Procurement

Of the \$5.6 billion in revenues in 2015, approximately 90% were from contracts where the Splitco Business was the prime contractor. While the Splitco Business has a diverse contract base with over 2,600 individual contracts and task orders, it also has a legacy of long-term, large-scale program execution on a number of the largest U.S. Government enterprise-wide IT services and solutions programs.

Customers of the Splitco Business, including the U.S. Government, use different procurement approaches depending on the nature of the products or services needed by the customer. In many cases, budget pressures have resulted in the U.S. Government consolidating contracts into broader contract vehicles with multiple awards being issued to different companies that then are required to submit competitive bids and proposals on individual task orders issued under those broader contract vehicles. Although the overwhelming majority of the work performed by the Splitco Business is awarded under contracts that are subject to competitive bids, a small amount of the work performed from time to time may be awarded to Splitco as an incumbent contractor on a sole source basis if certain requirements are met.

The principal contracting methods used by the U.S. Government to procure products and services, including those offered by the Splitco Business include single-award contracts, indefinite delivery / indefinite quantity (IDIQ) contracts, and General Services Administration (GSA) schedule contracts.

Single-Award Contracts These contracts typically result from a competitive procurement process and involve the award of a single definitive contract to one company to provide products and services that were the subject of an individual request for proposals by an agency of the U.S. Government. The contract award frequently will include a base period of a number of years followed by one or more option periods in which the customer can extend the contract period of performance.

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Indefinite Delivery / Indefinite Quantity Contracts These contracts have become an increasingly important means by which the U.S. Government procures services of the types offered by the Splitco Business. They enable the customer to negotiate the terms and conditions under which one or more contractors agree to provide products or services, and then to issue specific task orders for individual tasks or work as needed. One effect of this contracting method is that the cycle times between a request for proposals and the award of work is shortened, which can result in less visibility as to future revenues and profitability. IDIQ contracts may be awarded on a single-award basis in which one contractor is awarded the contract and then submits individual task order proposals as services or products are needed by the customer, or on a multiple-award basis where the IDIQ contract is awarded to multiple contractors who then are entitled to submit bids on work to be performed under that contract vehicle in a competitive procurement. Because these types of IDIQ contracts involve multiple contract awards, a company's success in obtaining such an award generally does not guarantee a specific amount of work. As a result, a company may not have visibility as to the future revenues or profitability associated with the contract. Since a contractor must be a party to the IDIQ contract to be eligible to submit a bid on any task orders issued under the contract, the failure of the Splitco Business to be successful in obtaining a particular IDIQ contract when it is made available for bid by the U.S. Government can have an adverse effect on the future revenues and profits of the Splitco Business.

The General Services Administration Schedule Contracts The GSA maintains a list of suppliers of services and products and related prices under which agencies of the U.S. Government can procure those services and products. To be awarded a GSA Schedule Contract, companies must meet specified requirements and pre-qualify for awards. When a given government agency is in need of services or products of the type available under GSA Schedule Contracts, they or the GSA on their behalf will conduct a competition and award the contract to the successful bidder or bidders on the pre-negotiated terms, which may include a discount against the specified rates or prices in the underlying GSA Schedule Contract. Like IDIQ Contracts, this approach to contracting by the U.S. Government shortens procurement cycles and the award of a GSA Schedule Contract to the Splitco Business does not provide any assurance to a specified level of revenues or profits.

In the case of the business conducted by the Splitco Business with foreign governments, the types of procurement processes and approaches to contracting for products and services are similar to those used by the U.S. Government and discussed above.

In the case of the business conducted by the Splitco Business with commercial customers, the work may be procured on the basis of a competitive process that is very similar to a procurement for a single-award contract with the U.S. Government or may be procured on the basis of individual negotiation without a competitive or formal request for proposals process.

Contract Types

The customers of the Splitco Business use a number of different contract types to acquire products and services. Generally, the contract type employed in a particular procurement is based on a number of factors, including cost, the type of work, the complexity of the work and the maturity of the processes and software needed to perform the work, the level of detail provided by the customer in establishing contract requirements or the level of responsibility of the contractor in designing and delivering a solution, the extent of competition and the availability of contractors with the requisite capabilities to perform the work. The Splitco Business provides products, services and solutions using a number of different contract types, but the predominant contract types are:

Cost Reimbursement Contracts Cost reimbursement contracts come in a number of forms, but generally involve reimbursement of direct costs associated with the work performed and certain allocated costs based on established allocation methodologies, plus a fee. The fee may be based on a fixed percentage of costs incurred or may be based on other metrics including customer evaluation of contractor performance.

Fixed Price Contracts Fixed price contracts provide an agreed-upon fixed price for a specified product or service. Because of the fixed price nature of the work, the contracts typically include detailed specifications or statements of work. While fixed price contracts provide a contractor with an opportunity to earn higher margins if they can do the work at a cost lower than was anticipated, cost overruns can result in reduced profitability or contract losses in certain situations.

Time and Materials (T&M) Contracts T&M contracts generally involve payment to a contractor for the specific time worked by different levels of contractor employees based on specified qualifications (which may involve education level or extent of experience) and agreed-upon fixed hourly rates for direct labor, plus reimbursement for specified direct costs incurred in the performance of the contract.

Of the \$5.6 billion in 2015 revenues of the Splitco Business, 45% were from cost reimbursement contracts, 40% were from fixed price contracts and 15% were from T&M contracts.

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Backlog

At March 27, 2016, the Splitco Business backlog was \$4.5 billion. Backlog is converted into sales in future periods as work is performed or deliveries are made. Approximately \$3.4 billion of the Splitco Business backlog at March 27, 2016 is expected to be converted into sales in 2016. The backlog includes both funded (firm orders for products and services for which funding has been both authorized and appropriated by the customer—Congress, in the case of U.S. Government agencies) and unfunded (firm orders for which funding has not been appropriated) amounts. Unexercised options or potential orders under IDIQ contracts are not included in backlog. If any of the contracts with firm orders were to be terminated, backlog would be reduced by the expected value of the unfilled orders of such contracts. Funded backlog was \$3.1 billion at March 27, 2016.

Competition

The Splitco Business competes both domestically and internationally against numerous smaller competitors as well as large aerospace, defense and information technology companies. Principal competitors include:

engineering, IT and technical services divisions of large defense contractors that provide products and services of the type provided by the Splitco Business in addition to hardware and products associated with large platform programs, including The Boeing Company, General Dynamics Corporation, Northrop Grumman Corporation, BAE Systems plc, L-3 Communications Corporation and Raytheon Company;

companies focused principally on engineering, IT and technical services, including Booz Allen Hamilton Inc., CACI International Inc., ManTech International Corp., CSRA Inc., Engility Holdings, Inc., and SAIC;

diversified companies with significant commercial IT services business in addition to business with agencies of the U.S. Government, including Accenture plc, Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company, and International Business Machines Corporation; and

companies that focus on particular end markets or industries, such as in health care, in aviation, in space and science and in energy.

The Splitco Business has been impacted by the downturn in the IT budgets of certain U.S. Government agencies and increased competition on existing contracts, coupled with the fragmentation of large contracts into multiple smaller contracts that are awarded primarily on the basis of price. In many cases, in an effort to expand competition, the U.S. Government has decided to combine multiple contracts into larger IDIQ or similar omnibus contracts and then award individual work under those broad contract vehicles on a competitive task order basis. That approach to contracting by agencies of the U.S. Government has made it more important to be a party to one of the IDIQ or similar contract vehicles since a company must hold the contract vehicle to be eligible to bid on the underlying task orders.

Principal factors of competition include price; the value of Splitco's products and services to the customer; technical and management capability; the ability to develop and implement complex, integrated system architectures; demonstrated ability to execute and perform against contract requirements; and the ability to provide timely solutions. Because IT procurements are increasingly focusing on price over other factors of competition, the cost structure of a contractor (particularly with respect to cost reimbursement contracts) has become a more significant driver of success

in U.S. Government procurements. In many cases, the U.S. Government has made it clear that, as long as a particular proposed solution is technically acceptable (even if not the preferable solution), price will be the deciding factor. That customer acquisition strategy has made it increasingly more difficult for companies that are part of larger defense contractors with significant manufacturing operations on large platform programs to compete for engineering, IT and technical services work.

Intellectual Property

The products and services of the Splitco Business generally are not dependent upon patent or trademark protection, but historically Lockheed Martin selectively has sought patent protection when in its judgment such protection was available and the Splitco Business would not be adversely affected by the filing of a patent application and has sought to establish trademark rights in certain of the commercial businesses of the Splitco Business. The Splitco Business has a proprietary interest in certain of its products, software programs, methodologies and know-how, which it seeks to protect through copyright and trade secret law and through licenses and other contractual means.

In connection with the performance of services or the provision of products, the U.S. Government has certain rights to inventions, data, software codes and related material that are developed 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, competitors of the Splitco Business. In the case of some subcontracts of the Splitco Business, the prime contractor also may have certain rights to the programs and products that the Splitco Business develops.

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Research and Development

The Splitco Business conducts research and development (R&D) activities under customer-sponsored contracts and with its own independent R&D funds. Independent R&D costs include basic research, applied research, development, systems and other concept formulation studies. Generally, these costs are allocated among all contracts and programs in progress under U.S. Government contractual arrangements. Costs incurred under customer-sponsored R&D programs pursuant to contracts are included in net sales and cost of sales. Under certain arrangements in which a customer shares in product development costs, Splitco's portion of the unreimbursed costs is expensed as incurred in cost of sales. Independent R&D costs charged to cost of sales were \$22 million in 2015, \$18 million in 2014 and \$23 million in 2013. See Research and Development in Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies of the audited financial statements of the Splitco Business included in this document.

Government Contracts and Regulation

The Splitco Business is heavily regulated. It contracts with numerous U.S. Government agencies and entities, including all branches of the U.S. military, the Departments of Defense, Veterans Affairs, Homeland Security, Justice, Health and Human Services, Transportation and Energy, the Social Security Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Similar government authorities in other countries regulate the Splitco Business' international business with foreign governments.

The Splitco Business must comply with, and is affected by, laws and regulations relating to the formation, administration and performance of U.S. Government and other contracts, including the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and agency-specific regulations that implement or supplement the FAR, such as the Department of Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement. These laws and regulations, among other things:

require certification and disclosure of all cost or pricing data in connection with certain types of contract negotiations;

impose specific and unique cost accounting practices that may differ from GAAP;

impose acquisition regulations, which may change or be replaced over time, that define allowable and unallowable costs and otherwise govern the right to reimbursement under certain cost-based U.S. Government contracts;

impose limitations on certain work that might raise an actual or potential organizational conflict of interest where the conflict of interest cannot be mitigated or avoided in an acceptable manner;

require specific security controls to protect Department of Defense controlled unclassified technical information and restrict the use and dissemination of information classified for national security purposes and the export of certain products, services and technical data;

require the review and approval of contractor business systems, including accounting systems, estimating systems, purchasing systems and property management systems; and

require reviews and audits by the Defense Contract Audit Agency, the Defense Contract Management Agency and other agencies of the U.S. Government for compliance with applicable contractor requirements. Similar laws and regulations govern the Splitco Business work for government customers outside the U.S.

In addition to the foregoing, some of the Splitco Business work involves access to or use by Splitco Business Employees of personally identifiable information or protected health information in a manner that is subject to extensive foreign, federal and state privacy and data security laws and regulations. These laws and regulations differ by jurisdiction and compliance with these laws and regulations require the Splitco Business to impose additional restrictions and implement procedures to safeguard the protected information.

The U.S. Government may terminate any of the Splitco Business government contracts and subcontracts either at its convenience or for default based on performance. Upon termination for convenience of a cost-reimbursable contract, Splitco normally is entitled to reimbursement of allowable costs plus a portion of the fee. The amount of the fee recovered, if any, is related to the portion of the work accomplished prior to termination and is determined by negotiation. A termination arising out of default may expose the Splitco Business to liability and have a material adverse effect on the ability to compete for future contracts and orders. In addition, on those contracts for which the Splitco Business is teamed with others and is not the prime contractor, the U.S. Government could terminate a prime contract under which the Splitco Business is a subcontractor, notwithstanding the quality of the services as a subcontractor. In the case of termination for default, the U.S. Government could make claims to reduce the contract value or recover its procurement costs and could assess other special penalties. However, under such circumstances the Splitco Business has rights and remedies under applicable law and the FAR.

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U.S. Government agencies, including the Defense Contract Audit Agency, the Defense Contract Management Agency and various agency Inspectors General, routinely audit and investigate government contractors. These agencies review a contractor's performance under its contracts, its cost structure, its business systems and compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards. Any costs found to be misclassified may be subject to repayment. The Splitco Business has unaudited and/or unsettled incurred cost claims related to past years. Until the underlying audits are completed, the Splitco Business is not able to issue final billings on the subject contracts.

If an audit or investigation uncovers improper or illegal activities, the Splitco Business may be subject to civil or criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including reductions of the value of contracts, contract modifications or terminations, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, penalties, fines and suspension, or prohibition from doing business with the U.S. Government. In addition, the Splitco Business could suffer serious reputational harm if allegations of impropriety were made against it. Similar government oversight exists in most other countries where the Splitco Business conducts business.

A portion of the Splitco Business is classified by the U.S. Government and cannot be specifically described. The operating results of these classified contracts are included in the financial statements of the Splitco Business. The business risks associated with classified contracts historically have not differed materially from those of the other U.S. Government contracts. The Splitco Business' internal controls addressing the financial reporting of classified contracts are consistent with its internal controls for non-classified contracts.

Legal Proceedings

The Splitco Business is a party to litigation and other proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of its business. These matters could result in fines, penalties, compensatory or treble damages or non-monetary sanctions or relief. The Splitco Business does not believe that the outcome of these matters, including the proceedings mentioned below, will have a material adverse effect on Splitco, notwithstanding that the unfavorable resolution of any matter may have a material adverse effect on its net earnings in any particular interim reporting period. Among the factors that the Splitco Business considers in this assessment are the nature of existing legal proceedings and claims, the asserted or possible damages or loss contingency (if estimable), the progress of the case, existing law and precedent, the opinions or views of legal counsel and other advisors, its experience in similar cases and the experience of other companies, the facts available at the time of assessment and how the Splitco Business is responding or intends to respond to the proceeding or claim. The Splitco Business' assessment of these factors may change over time as individual proceedings or claims progress.

On April 24, 2009, Lockheed Martin filed a declaratory judgment action against the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority and its Capital Construction Company (collectively, the MTA) asking the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York to find that the MTA was in material breach of contract with Lockheed Martin (relating to the Splitco Business) based on the MTA's failure to provide access to sites where work was to be performed and the failure to provide the customer-furnished equipment necessary to complete the contract. The MTA filed an answer and counterclaim alleging that Lockheed Martin breached the contract and subsequently terminated the contract for alleged default. The primary damages sought by the MTA are the cost to complete the contract and potential re-procurement costs. Although the Splitco Business is unable to estimate the cost of another contractor to complete the contract and the costs of re-procurement, the original contract with the MTA had a total value of \$323 million, of which \$241 million was paid to the Splitco Business, and the MTA is seeking damages of approximately \$190 million. The Splitco Business disputes the MTA's allegations and is defending against them. Additionally, following an investigation, Lockheed Martin's sureties on a performance bond related to this matter, who were represented by independent counsel, concluded that the MTA's termination of the contract was improper. Subsequent to the initial filing, Lockheed Martin's declaratory judgment action was amended to include claims for monetary

damages against the MTA of approximately \$95 million. This matter was taken under consideration by the court in December 2014 following a five-week bench trial and the filing of post-trial pleadings by the parties. The Splitco Business expects a decision in 2016. Under the terms of the Separation Agreement, Lockheed Martin has retained the assets and liabilities associated with the MTA matter.

On November 10, 2015, Mission Support Alliance, LLC (MSA) received a final decision of the Department of Energy contracting officer for MSA concluding that certain payments by MSA to the Splitco Business for the performance of IT services and management services under a subcontract to MSA constituted affiliate fees in violation of the FAR. At the same time, the contracting officer advised MSA that he would not approve certain provisional fee payments to MSA pending resolution of the matters set forth in his decision. Subsequent to the contracting officer's final decision, MSA and Lockheed Martin received notice from the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Washington that the U.S. Government had initiated a False Claims Act investigation into the facts surrounding this dispute, and each of MSA and Lockheed Martin have produced information in response to Civil Investigative Demands from the U.S. Attorney's Office. Since this issue first was raised by the Department of Energy, MSA has asserted that the IT and management services being performed by the Splitco Business under a fixed price/fixed unit rate subcontract approved by the Department of Energy meet the definition of a commercial item under the FAR and any profits earned on that subcontract are permissible. MSA filed an appeal of the contracting officer's decision with the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals and that appeal is pending. Subsequent to the filing of MSA's appeal, the contracting officer demanded that MSA reimburse the Department of Energy in the amount of \$64 million, which was his estimate of the profits earned during the period from 2010 to 2014 by the Splitco Business. MSA has requested that the Department of Energy defer that demand pending resolution of the appeal, but to date the demand has not been rescinded. MSA and the other members of MSA have advised Lockheed Martin that they believe that if MSA incurs liability in this matter, then Lockheed Martin is responsible to MSA for the loss. Under the terms of the Separation Agreement, Lockheed Martin has indemnified Splitco for 100% of any damages in excess of the amount recorded by the Splitco Business in its financial statements as of December 31, 2015 up to an agreed upon amount, and 50% of any damages in excess of that agreed upon amount, with respect to claims asserted by the Department of Energy against MSA for fees allegedly paid to the Splitco Business under the MSA subcontract referenced above and in respect of the related Civil Investigative Demand.

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Although the Splitco Business cannot predict the outcome of legal or other proceedings with certainty, GAAP requires the Splitco Business to record a liability if a loss is probable and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable, and requires the Splitco Business to disclose an estimate of the reasonably possible loss or range of loss or make a statement that such an estimate cannot be made for contingencies where there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss may have been incurred where the amount of that loss would be material to the Splitco Business. As of March 27, 2016, the aggregate amount of all liabilities in respect of legal and other proceedings (including the matters described above) recorded by the Splitco Business in its combined financial statements was \$63 million, and the range of reasonably possible additional losses was estimated by the Splitco Business to be from \$0 to \$200 million. The Splitco Business believes, after consultation with counsel and after taking into account its current litigation reserves and the provisions of the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement, that the currently pending legal and other proceedings should not have a material adverse effect on the Splitco Business consolidated financial condition or results of operations. In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of legal proceedings, the Splitco Business cannot state with confidence what will be the eventual outcomes of the currently pending matters, the timing of their ultimate resolution or the eventual losses, fines, penalties or impact related to those matters. In light of the uncertainties involved in such proceedings, it is possible that accruals may need to be adjusted in the future and the outcome of a particular matter in a particular period could be material to the Splitco Business in that period.

Seasonality

Although the nature of the work performed by the Splitco Business is not seasonal, various factors can affect the distribution of sales recognized by the Splitco Business between accounting periods, including the U.S. Government budget process, the timing of contract awards, the availability of government funding and the extent to which government awards are subject to protest. In the U.S., these factors are influenced by the federal government's budget cycle based on its October-to-September fiscal year as agencies of the U.S. Government seek to avoid the loss of funds allocated for a given fiscal year by awarding task orders under certain types of omnibus contract vehicles or otherwise take contract actions to commit funds prior to the end of the fiscal year.

Facilities

The Splitco Business operates out of a single owned property consisting of an office building totaling approximately 500,000 square feet located in Gaithersburg, Maryland, and from leased properties totaling approximately 3.2 million square feet at various locations most of which are located in the U.S. These leased locations are principally office buildings, but also include service centers, laboratories and data centers, and include a number of locations where the Splitco Business operates out of or uses a portion of a facility that is either owned by Lockheed Martin or leased by another Lockheed Martin business area and the Splitco Business uses a portion of the facility. A significant number of Splitco Business Employees also work on site at customer locations and facilities globally. The Splitco Business believes its facilities are in good condition and are adequate for their intended use.

Employees

As of March 27, 2016, the Splitco Business had approximately 16,000 full and part time employees worldwide. Management of the Splitco Business considers employee relations to be good.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE SPLITCO BUSINESS

References in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations to IS&GS or the IS&GS Business are references to the Splitco Business as used elsewhere in this document.

Business Overview

IS&GS is a leading provider of information technology (IT), management and engineering services to civil, defense and intelligence agencies of the U.S. Government. IS&GS also provides services to agencies of allied foreign governments, state and local governments and commercial customers. IS&GS supports its customers by providing data analytics, systems engineering, large-scale agile software development, network-enabled situational awareness solutions, communications and command and control capability and global systems integration to help customers gather, analyze and securely distribute intelligence data to address complex and pressing challenges such as combating global terrorism, cybersecurity, air traffic management, energy demand management and transforming the healthcare system. IS&GS is also responsible for various classified systems and services in support of vital national security systems. Major U.S. Government customers include civil agencies such as the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of the Treasury; the Department of Defense (DoD) and all branches of the U.S. military; and the U.S. intelligence community. IS&GS' international customers are located primarily in the United Kingdom, the Middle East and Australia. In the commercial sector, IS&GS serves clients primarily in the financial services, healthcare and energy industries. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, IS&GS derived 88%, 91% and 95%, respectively, of its revenues from the U.S. Government (including 26%, 30% and 35% from the DoD, respectively).

IS&GS operates and reports its financial results as a single operating segment. IS&GS manages its business as a single profit center in order to promote collaboration and provide comprehensive functional service offerings across its entire customer base. Although the business is managed and resources are allocated as a single operating segment, certain information regarding sectors and functional capabilities is presented below for purposes of providing an understanding of the IS&GS business.

Separation from Lockheed Martin and Combination with Leidos

On January 26, 2016, Lockheed Martin entered into definitive agreements to separate and combine the IS&GS business with Leidos in a Reverse Morris Trust transaction. At Lockheed Martin's election, the Transaction will be structured as a distribution of the IS&GS business to Lockheed Martin's stockholders in a split-off transaction, a spin-off transaction or a combination split-off and spin-off transaction. No matter which form of transaction is selected, the IS&GS business will be transferred to Splitco, the stock of which will be distributed to Lockheed Martin stockholders and that distribution will be followed by a merger of Splitco with a subsidiary of Leidos. If Lockheed Martin elects a split-off, it will conduct an exchange offer pursuant to which Lockheed Martin stockholders will have the option to elect to exchange Lockheed Martin shares for shares of Splitco. In the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive one share of Leidos common stock. If the exchange offer is not fully subscribed, the remaining shares of Splitco will be distributed by Lockheed Martin in a pro-rata spin-off to Lockheed Martin stockholders in respect of those Lockheed Martin shares not exchanged in the exchange offer. If Lockheed Martin elects a spin-off, all of the shares of Splitco will be distributed by Lockheed Martin to its stockholders as a pro-rata dividend. In connection with the transfer of the IS&GS Business to Splitco, Lockheed Martin will receive a \$1.8 billion cash payment. Both the Distribution and the Merger are expected to qualify as

tax-free transactions to Lockheed Martin and its stockholders, except to the extent that cash is paid to Lockheed Martin stockholders in lieu of fractional shares. The Transaction is subject to the approval by Leidos stockholders of the issuance of the Leidos shares in the Merger and the satisfaction of customary closing conditions, including regulatory approvals, the absence of a material adverse change with respect to each of IS&GS and Leidos, the receipt of solvency opinions and opinions of tax counsel. The Transaction is expected to be completed in the third or fourth quarter of 2016.

Recent Business Acquisitions

In 2014, IS&GS separately acquired Systems Made Simple, Inc. (SMS), Industrial Defender, Inc. (Industrial Defender) and Beontra AG (Beontra) for a combined \$526 million, net of cash acquired. SMS specializes in health IT solutions that deliver technology and service solutions to improve, increase, enable and ensure the secure exchange and interoperability of information between patients, healthcare providers and payers for federal and state government organizations. Industrial Defender specializes in cybersecurity solutions for industrial control systems in the oil, gas, utility and chemical industries. Beontra is based in Germany and specializes in integrated planning and demand forecasting IT solutions for airports around the world.

In 2013, IS&GS acquired Amor Group Ltd. (Amor) for \$206 million, net of cash acquired. Amor is based in Scotland, United Kingdom, and specializes in IT solutions for the energy, transportation and public service sectors.

Table of Contents**Business Environment**

IS&GS operates in an environment characterized by increasing complexity in global security and continuing economic pressures in the U.S. and globally. A significant component of IS&GS' business strategy in this environment is to focus on program execution, improving the quality and predictability of the delivery of its services and delivering solutions to its U.S. and international customers at affordable prices. Recognizing that its customers are resource constrained, IS&GS has endeavored to develop and extend its portfolio domestically in a disciplined manner with a focus on adjacent markets close to its core capabilities, as well as growing its international sales. IS&GS continues to focus on affordability initiatives, investment in technologies to fulfill new mission requirements for its customers and the recruitment, retention and development of its employees to ensure that its workforce has the technical skills necessary for IS&GS to succeed.

The U.S. Government, IS&GS' principal customer, continues to face significant fiscal and economic challenges such as financial deficits, budget uncertainty, increasing debt levels and an economy with restrained growth. To address these challenges, the U.S. Government continues to focus on discretionary spending, entitlement programs, taxes, and other initiatives to stimulate the economy, create jobs and reduce the deficit. In so doing, the Administration and Congress must balance decisions regarding defense, homeland security and other federal spending priorities in a constrained fiscal environment largely imposed by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Budget Control Act). The Budget Control Act established limits on discretionary spending, which provided for reductions to planned defense spending of \$487 billion over a 10-year period that began with the 2012 U.S. Government fiscal year (GFY); a GFY starts on October 1 and ends on September 30). The Budget Control Act also provided for additional automatic spending reductions, known as sequestration, which temporarily went into effect on March 1, 2013, that would have reduced planned defense spending by an additional \$500 billion over a nine-year period that began in GFY 2013. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (BBA of 2013) passed by Congress in December 2013 alleviated some budget cuts that would have otherwise been instituted through sequestration in GFY 2014 and GFY 2015.

On November 2, 2015, the President signed into law the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (BBA of 2015). The BBA of 2015 raises the limit on the government's debt until March 2017 and raises the sequester caps imposed by the Budget Control Act by \$80 billion, split equally between defense and non-defense spending over the next two years (\$50 billion in GFY 2016 and \$30 billion in GFY 2017).

On December 18, 2015, the President signed into law the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, funding the government through September 30, 2016. Additionally, on February 9, 2016, the President submitted a budget proposal for GFY 2017, consistent with the BBA of 2015 funding levels. The BBA of 2015 includes discretionary funding for the DoD of approximately \$580 billion in GFY 2016 and \$583 billion in GFY 2017. This funding includes a base budget for the DoD of approximately \$521 billion in GFY 2016 and \$524 billion in GFY 2017. The BBA of 2015 also provides approximately \$59 billion for DoD Overseas Contingency Operations spending in each of GFY 2016 and GFY 2017.

Together, the BBA of 2013 and the BBA of 2015 (collectively, the Bipartisan Budget Acts) increased discretionary spending limits through GFY 2017. However, the Bipartisan Budget Acts retained sequestration cuts for GFYs 2018 through 2021, including the across-the-board spending reduction methodology provided for in the Budget Control Act. As a result, there remains uncertainty regarding how, or if, sequestration cuts will be applied in GFY 2018 and beyond. The DoD and other agencies may have significantly less flexibility in how to apply budget cuts in future years. While the defense budget sustained the largest single reductions under the Budget Control Act, other civil agencies and programs have also been impacted by significant spending reductions. In light of the Budget Control Act and deficit reduction pressures, it is likely that discretionary spending by the U.S. Government will remain constrained for a number of years. Additionally, if an annual appropriations bill is not enacted for GFY 2017 or beyond, the U.S.

Government may operate under a continuing resolution, restricting new contract or program starts and government shutdowns could arise. IS&GS anticipates there will continue to be significant debate within the U.S. Government over defense spending throughout the budget appropriations process for GFY 2017 and beyond. The outcome of this debate could have long-term consequences for IS&GS and the industry in which it operates.

Results of Operations

Throughout the periods included in these combined financial statements, IS&GS operated as part of Lockheed Martin and consisted of several legal entities, acquired businesses and businesses conducted directly by Lockheed Martin. Separate financial statements have not historically been prepared for IS&GS. The combined financial results of IS&GS have been derived from Lockheed Martin's historical accounting records as if IS&GS operations had been conducted independently from Lockheed Martin and were prepared on a stand-alone basis in accordance with GAAP and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The historical results of operations, financial position and cash flows of IS&GS discussed in this document may not be indicative of what they would have been had IS&GS actually been an independent stand-alone entity, nor are they indicative of IS&GS future results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

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The results of operations include all revenues and costs directly attributable to IS&GS and an allocation of expenses related to certain Lockheed Martin corporate functions. These expenses have been allocated to IS&GS based on direct usage or benefit where identifiable, with the remainder allocated pro rata based on an applicable measure of revenues, cost of revenues, headcount, fixed assets, number of transactions or other relevant measures. IS&GS considers these allocations to be a reasonable reflection of the utilization of services or the benefit received. However, the allocations may not be indicative of the actual expense that would have been incurred had IS&GS operated as an independent, stand-alone entity, nor are they indicative of IS&GS' future expenses.

IS&GS closes its books and records on the last Sunday of the calendar quarter, which was on March 27 for the first quarter of 2016 and March 29 for the first quarter of 2015, to align its financial closing with its business processes. The consolidated financial statements and tables of financial information included herein are labeled based on that convention. This practice only affects interim periods as IS&GS' fiscal year ends on December 31.

The following table sets forth IS&GS' combined statements of operations for the periods indicated (in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Years Ended December 31,		
	March 27, 2016	March 29, 2015	2015	2014	2013
Revenues	\$ 1,341	\$ 1,393	\$ 5,626	\$ 5,702	\$ 6,158
Cost of revenues					
Cost of revenues	(1,246)	(1,271)	(5,157)	(5,279)	(5,755)
Severance charges	(19)		(20)		(45)
Total cost of revenues	(1,265)	(1,271)	(5,177)	(5,279)	(5,800)
Gross profit	76	122	449	423	358
Other income, net	7	6	22	15	7
Earnings before income taxes	83	128	471	438	365
Income tax expense	(30)	(44)	(162)	(146)	(119)
Net earnings	53	84	309	292	246
Less: net earnings attributable to non-controlling interest	2	1	5	5	6
Net earnings attributable to parent	\$ 51	\$ 83	\$ 304	\$ 287	\$ 240

IS&GS' revenues and earnings are primarily derived from contracts for services and solutions provided to the U.S. Government. IS&GS accounts for these contracts using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting, which requires judgment relative to assessing risks, estimating contract revenues and costs (including estimating award and incentive fees and penalties related to performance) and making assumptions for schedule and technical issues. Many of IS&GS' contracts span multiple years and include complex technical requirements. At the outset of a contract, IS&GS identifies and monitors risks to the achievement of the technical, schedule and cost aspects of the contract and assesses the effects of those risks on its estimates of total costs to complete the contract. The estimates consider the technical requirements (e.g., a newly-developed solution versus a mature solution), the schedule and associated tasks

(e.g., the number and type of milestone events) and costs (e.g., material, labor, subcontractor and overhead).

Due to the scope and nature of the work required to be performed on certain contracts, the estimation of total revenues and costs at completion is complicated and is subject to change. The initial profit booking rate of each contract considers risks surrounding the ability to achieve the technical requirements, schedule and costs in the initial estimated total costs to complete the contract. Profit booking rates may increase during the performance of the contract if IS&GS successfully retires risks surrounding the technical, schedule and cost aspects of the contract which decreases the estimated total costs to complete the contract. Conversely, IS&GS profit booking rates may decrease if the estimated total costs to complete the contract increase. Profit booking rates also may be impacted favorably, or unfavorably, by other items. Favorable items may include the positive resolution of contractual matters and cost recoveries on disputed charges. Unfavorable items may include the adverse resolution of contractual matters and reserves for disputes. When estimates of total costs to be incurred exceed estimates of total revenues to be earned for a contract accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting, a provision for the entire loss on the contract is recorded in the period in which the loss is determined.

Changes in revenues and gross profit generally are expressed in terms of volume. Changes in volume refer to increases or decreases in sales or gross profit resulting from varying levels of services or solutions. Volume changes in gross profit are typically based on the current profit booking rate for a particular contract. In addition, comparability of revenues, gross profit and margins may be impacted favorably or unfavorably by changes in profit booking rates described in the preceding paragraph. Increases in the profit booking rates, typically referred to as risk retirements, usually relate to revisions in the estimated total costs that reflect improved conditions on a particular contract. Conversely, conditions on a particular contract may deteriorate resulting in an increase in the estimated total costs to complete and a reduction in the profit booking rate. IS&GS combined net adjustments not related to volume, including net profit booking rate adjustments and other matters, increased gross profit by \$35 million and \$64 million for the first three months of 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$168 million, \$116 million and \$136 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These adjustments increased net earnings by \$23 million and \$42 million for the first three months of 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$109 million, \$75 million and \$88 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The decrease in combined net adjustments in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 is attributable

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to development issues on a program to consolidate, modernize and operate data centers for the Australian Department of Defence Chief Information Officer Group (the CIOG program), caused by unanticipated challenges in application remediation and data center migration activities. A first quarter 2016 technical baseline review was conducted with the customer, which resulted in cost and schedule changes to the program. Accordingly, IS&GS recognized a change in estimate on this program resulting in the recognition of a \$25 million negative profit rate adjustment in the first quarter of 2016. The increase in combined net adjustments in 2015, as compared to 2014 and 2013, is attributable to improved program performance and risk retirements related to technical services programs; a program to provide hardware, software and cybersecurity to the U.S. Air Force (the Air Force's National Capital Region (AFNCR) program); and a human resources outsourcing program with the Department of Homeland Security (the HR Access program).

Cost of revenues consists of materials, labor, subcontracting costs, an allocation of indirect costs (overhead and general and administrative costs) and an allocation of certain expenses from Lockheed Martin including, but not limited to, costs related to corporate functions such as senior management, legal, human resources, finance, accounting, treasury, tax, IT, benefits, communications and ethics and compliance, and other corporate expenses such as corporate employee benefits, incentives and stock-based compensation, shared services processing and administration and depreciation for corporate fixed assets. Management of IS&GS considers these allocations to be a reasonable reflection of the utilization of services by, or the benefits provided to, it. Allocations for management costs and corporate support services provided to IS&GS totaled \$56 million and \$69 million for the first three months of 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$253 million, \$268 million and \$273 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The nature and amount of costs are monitored at the contract level in forming the basis for estimating total costs to complete each contract.

The provision for income taxes represents income taxes paid or payable for the current year, plus the change in deferred taxes during the year. In general, the taxable income of the IS&GS business was included in Lockheed Martin's combined U.S. federal tax returns, and, where applicable, in jurisdictions around the world. As a result, separate U.S. federal income tax returns were not prepared for most IS&GS entities. IS&GS' current portion of U.S. and certain non-U.S. income taxes payable is deemed to have been remitted to Lockheed Martin in the period the related tax expense was recorded. Consequently, current income taxes payable are deemed to have been settled with Lockheed Martin in each year.

First Three Months of 2016 Compared to the First Three Months of 2015***Revenues***

Revenues in the first three months of 2016 decreased \$52 million, or 4 percent, compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower volume as a result of the wind-down or completion of certain IT programs to provide hardware, integrated software systems and cybersecurity to U.S. defense and intelligence agencies (primarily the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACE) IT program); reduced U.S. government funding levels that impacted programs to provide data center modernization and operations, and IT network support to civil agencies (including the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Consolidated Information Technology Infrastructure Contract (CMS CITIC) program); and increased competition coupled with the fragmentation of existing large contracts into multiple smaller contracts that are awarded primarily on the basis of price when re-competed.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues in the first three months of 2016 decreased \$25 million, or 2 percent, compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower cost of revenues driven by the reasons stated above for lower

volume on IT programs with U.S. defense and intelligence agencies (ACE IT) and lower U.S. government funding levels that impacted programs to provide data center and IT support to U.S. government civil agencies (CMS CITIC), partially offset by the negative profit adjustment for the development issues on the CIOG program mentioned above.

Severance Charges

During the first three months of 2016, IS&GS recorded severance charges of \$19 million as a result of a review intended to reduce the costs of its services and solutions offerings. The charges consisted of severance costs associated with the planned elimination of certain positions through involuntary actions. Upon separation, terminated employees will receive lump-sum severance payments primarily based on years of service, the majority of which are expected to be paid by the end of 2016.

Other Income, Net

Other income, net was \$7 million in the first three months of 2016 and \$6 million in the first three months of 2015 and is primarily comprised of IS&GS share of net earnings related to its equity method investees, which include Kwajalein Range Services, LLC (KRS) and Consolidated Nuclear Services, LLC (CNS).

Table of Contents*Earnings Before Income Tax*

Pretax earnings in the first three months of 2016 decreased \$45 million, or 35%, compared to the same period in 2015. Pretax earnings as a percentage of revenues was 6.2% in the first quarter of 2016, compared to 9.2% in the first quarter of 2015. The decreases were primarily attributable to lower earnings of approximately \$25 million due to the aforementioned development issues on the CIOG program caused by unanticipated challenges in application remediation and data center migration activities; and \$19 million of severance charges recognized in the first three months of 2016 that did not occur in the same period in 2015. Adjustments not related to volume, including net profit booking rate adjustments, were \$29 million lower in the first three months of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015.

Income Tax Expense

IS&GS effective income tax rate was 36.1% in the first three months of 2016, compared to 34.4% in the same period in 2015. The rates for both periods benefited from the favorable impact of tax deductions for U.S. manufacturing activities and net earnings attributable to non-controlling interest. These favorable impacts on the rate in the first three months of 2016 were more than offset by the unfavorable impact of adjustments for foreign activities.

2015 Compared to 2014*Revenues*

Revenues in 2015 decreased \$76 million, or 1%, compared to 2014. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower revenues of approximately \$415 million driven by lower volume as a result of the wind-down or completion of certain IT programs to provide hardware, integrated software systems and cybersecurity to U.S. defense and intelligence agencies (primarily the ACE IT and Department of Justice Next Generation Information (DOJ NGI) programs); reduced U.S. Government funding levels that impacted programs to provide data center modernization and operations, and IT network support to civil agencies (primarily the CMS CITIC program); and increased competition coupled with the fragmentation of existing large contracts into multiple smaller contracts that are awarded primarily on the basis of price when re-competed. These decreases were partially offset by additional revenues of approximately \$230 million from SMS, which was acquired in December 2014, and about \$110 million due to increased activities on the CIOG program, which was awarded in September 2014.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues in 2015 decreased \$122 million, or 2%, compared to 2014. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower cost of revenues of approximately \$425 million driven by the reasons stated above for lower volume on IT programs with U.S. defense and intelligence agencies (ACE IT and DOJ NGI) and reduced U.S. Government funding levels that impacted programs to provide data center and IT support to U.S. government civil agencies (CMS CITIC); and due to a decrease of approximately \$25 million in pension expense allocated from Lockheed Martin as a result of the plan amendments to freeze future retirement benefits announced by Lockheed Martin in June 2014. These decreases were partially offset by additional cost of revenues of approximately \$225 million from SMS, which was acquired in December 2014, and about \$105 million due to increased activities on the CIOG program, which was awarded in September 2014.

Severance Charges

In the third quarter of 2015, IS&GS recorded severance charges of \$20 million as a result of a review intended to reduce costs in order to improve the affordability of its services and solutions offerings. The charges consisted of severance costs associated with the planned elimination of certain positions through either voluntary or involuntary actions. As of March 27, 2016, IS&GS had paid approximately \$15 million in severance payments associated with this action, with the remainder expected to be paid by mid-2016. Upon separation, terminated employees will receive lump-sum severance payments primarily based on years of service. Approximately \$14 million of the severance benefits were paid in 2015 with the remainder expected to be paid by mid-2016.

Other Income, Net

Other income, net is primarily comprised of IS&GS share of net earnings related to its equity method investees, which include KRS and CNS. The increase in Other income, net in 2015 is primarily due to IS&GS share of net earnings in CNS, which was formed in 2014.

Earnings Before Income Tax

Pretax earnings in 2015 increased \$33 million, or 8%, compared to 2014. Pretax earnings as a percentage of revenues was 8.4% in 2015, compared to 7.7% in 2014. The increases were attributable to cost of revenues declining at a higher rate than revenues due to improved program performance and risk retirements of about \$50 million related to technical services programs, the AFNCR program and HR Access program; and a decrease in pension expense of approximately \$25 million. These increases were partially offset by decreases in pretax earnings of approximately \$30 million as a result of volume and \$20 million of severance charges recognized in 2015 that did not occur in 2014.

Table of Contents*Income Tax Expense*

IS&GS' effective income tax rate was 34.4% in 2015 and 33.3% in 2014. The rates for both periods benefited from tax deductions for U.S. manufacturing activities and the U.S. research and development tax credit.

2014 Compared to 2013*Revenues*

Revenues in 2014 decreased \$456 million, or 7%, compared to 2013. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower revenues of approximately \$785 million driven by lower volume as a result of the wind-down or completion of certain IT programs to provide hardware, integrated software systems and cybersecurity to U.S. defense and intelligence agencies; reduced U.S. Government funding levels for technical services programs; troop drawdowns that impacted programs to provide in-theatre operations, data analysis, combat support and IT support for the U.S. military (primarily the DoD Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (the DoD JIEDDO) program); and increased competition coupled with the fragmentation of existing large contracts into multiple smaller contracts that are awarded primarily on the basis of price when re-competed. These decreases were partially offset by higher revenues of approximately \$205 million due to the start-up of new programs and increased activities on recently awarded programs such as the Defense Information Systems Agency's Global Information Grid Services Management Operations (DISA GSM-O) program to provide integrated software solutions, communications services and engineering services to all branches of the U.S. military; and approximately \$125 million of additional revenues from Industrial Defender and SMS, which were acquired in 2014, and Amor, which was acquired in September 2013 and as a result did not have a full year of revenues in the 2013 reported results.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues in 2014 decreased \$476 million, or 8%, compared to 2013. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower cost of revenues of approximately \$745 million driven by the reasons stated above for lower volume on IT programs with U.S. defense and intelligence agencies; reduced U.S. Government funding levels for technical services programs; and troop drawdowns that impacted programs supporting the U.S. military (DoD JIEDDO). Additionally, pension expense allocated from Lockheed Martin decreased approximately \$60 million as a result of the plan amendments to freeze future retirement benefits announced by Lockheed Martin in June 2014. These decreases were partially offset by increases in cost of revenues of approximately \$195 million due to the start-up of new programs and increased activities on recently awarded programs (primarily the DISA GSM-O program); and about \$135 million due to additional cost of revenues from Industrial Defender and SMS, which were acquired in 2014, and Amor, which was acquired in September 2013.

Severance Charges

During 2013, IS&GS recorded severance charges of \$45 million after a strategic review of the business to reduce its workforce and after considering future workload projections. Upon separation, terminated employees received lump-sum severance payments primarily based on years of service, all of which was paid by December 31, 2015.

Other Income, Net

Other income, net is primarily comprised of IS&GS' share of net earnings related to its equity method investees, which include KRS and CNS. The increase in Other income, net in 2014 is primarily due to IS&GS' share of net earnings in CNS, which was formed in 2014.

Earnings Before Income Tax

Pretax earnings in 2014 increased \$73 million, or 20%, compared to 2013. Pretax earnings as a percentage of revenues was 7.7% in 2014, compared to 5.9% in 2013. The increases were attributable to a decrease in pension expense of approximately \$60 million; and \$45 million of severance charges recognized in 2013 that were not repeated in 2014. These increases were partially offset by decreases in pretax earnings of approximately \$20 million as a result of volume and about \$20 million of lower profit booking rate adjustments.

Income Tax Expense

IS&GS effective income tax rate was 33.3% in 2014 and 32.6% in 2013. The rates for both periods benefited from tax deductions for U.S. manufacturing activities and the U.S. research and development tax credit.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Cash Flows**

As part of Lockheed Martin, IS&GS is dependent upon Lockheed Martin for all of its working capital and financing requirements as Lockheed Martin uses centralized cash management and financing programs. Financial transactions relating to the IS&GS business are accounted for through the net parent investment account of the IS&GS business. The cash reflected on the combined financial statements represents cash on hand at certain foreign and domestic entities that do not participate in Lockheed Martin's centralized cash management program. During the first three months of 2016 and 2015 and the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2013, IS&GS generated sufficient cash from operating activities to fund its ongoing operations. However, during 2014 Lockheed Martin provided funding to IS&GS to support its business acquisitions.

Lockheed Martin has been advised by Leidos that, following the consummation of the Transactions, Leidos expects to deploy its sources of liquidity and its capital resources to continue to provide the support to the IS&GS business that previously was provided by Lockheed Martin. Leidos also has advised Lockheed Martin that the funding of ongoing operations and potential business acquisitions subsequent to the Transactions was taken into account by Leidos when the cost savings and synergies expected to result from the Transactions were estimated. There can be no assurances that Leidos will provide this funding. See further discussion of Leidos' liquidity and capital resources in Information on Leidos.

Cash received from customers, either from the payment of invoices for work performed or for advances in excess of costs incurred, is IS&GS' primary source of cash. IS&GS generally does not begin work on contracts until funding is appropriated by the customer. However, IS&GS management may determine to fund customer programs pending government appropriations and has been doing so with increased frequency. If IS&GS incurs costs in excess of funds obligated on the contract, IS&GS is at risk for reimbursement of the excess costs.

At March 27, 2016, IS&GS held cash of \$39 million, of which approximately \$24 million was held outside of the U.S. by international subsidiaries. Although those balances are generally available to fund ordinary business operations without legal or other restrictions, a significant portion is not immediately available to fund U.S. operations unless repatriated. IS&GS' intention is to permanently reinvest earnings from international subsidiaries. While IS&GS does not intend to do so, if this cash had been repatriated at March 27, 2016, the amount of additional U.S. federal income tax that would have been due after considering foreign tax credits would not be significant.

In connection with the Transaction, Splitco expects to incur indebtedness of \$1.84 billion as described above under Separation from Lockheed Martin and Combination with Leidos.

The following table provides a summary of IS&GS' cash flow information followed by a discussion of the key elements (in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Years Ended December 31,		
	March 27, 2016	March 29, 2015	2015	2014	2013
Cash at beginning of period	\$ 39	\$ 61	\$ 61	\$ 30	\$ 22
Operating activities					
Net earnings	53	84	309	292	246
Non-cash adjustments	24	21	93	35	121
Changes in working capital	55	95	46	75	35

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Other, net	(15)	(61)	(56)	(16)	21
Net cash provided by operating activities	117	139	392	386	423
Net cash used for investing activities	(2)	(3)	(25)	(466)	(230)
Net cash (used for) provided by financing activities	(116)	(140)	(385)	117	(185)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	1	(1)	(4)	(6)	
Net change in cash		(5)	(22)	31	8
Cash at end of period	\$ 39	\$ 56	\$ 39	\$ 61	\$ 30

First Three Months of 2016 Compared to the First Three Months of 2015

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased \$22 million in the first three months of 2016 as compared to the same period in 2015. The decrease was primarily attributable to a \$40 million decline in cash flows generated from changes in working capital (defined as receivables and inventories less accounts payable and customer advances and amounts in excess of costs incurred). The net decrease in cash flows generated from working capital changes was due to the timing of customer payments on certain programs (primarily the DISA GSM-O and CMS CITIC contracts). These decreases were offset by an \$18 million increase in net cash payments for various prepaid and other assets and liabilities.

Investing Activities

IS&GS made capital expenditures of \$2 million in the first three months of 2016 and \$3 million in the same period in 2015. The majority of IS&GS capital expenditures were for equipment and facilities infrastructure that generally are incurred to support new and existing programs. IS&GS also incurs capital expenditures for information technology to support programs and general enterprise information technology infrastructure, inclusive of costs for the development or purchase of internal-use-software.

Table of Contents*Financing Activities*

Net cash used for financing activities was \$116 million in the first three months of 2016, a decrease of \$24 million from cash used for financing activities of \$140 million in the same period in 2015. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in net transfers from IS&GS to Lockheed Martin of \$21 million under Lockheed Martin's centralized cash management and financing programs.

2015 Compared to 2014*Operating Activities*

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2015 increased \$6 million as compared to 2014. The increase was attributable to a net \$30 million reduction in salary and benefit payments to employees as a result of headcount reductions and a \$5 million decrease in net cash payments for various prepaid and other assets and liabilities, offset by a \$29 million decline in cash flows generated from changes in working capital (defined as receivables and inventories less accounts payable and customer advances and amounts in excess of costs incurred). The net decrease in cash flows generated from working capital changes was due to an increase in inventory costs related to the CIOG program, which was awarded in September 2014, and the timing of customer payments on certain programs (primarily the HR Access program).

Investing Activities

Net cash used for investing activities was \$25 million in 2015 and \$466 million in 2014. The changes in net cash used in investing activities were primarily attributable to cash paid for business acquisitions. In 2015, there were no business acquisitions. In 2014, IS&GS separately acquired SMS, Industrial Defender and Beontra for a combined \$526 million, of which \$448 million was paid in 2014.

Additionally, IS&GS made capital expenditures of \$25 million in 2015 and \$18 million in 2014. The majority of IS&GS's capital expenditures were for equipment and facilities infrastructure that generally are incurred to support new and existing programs. IS&GS also incurs capital expenditures for information technology to support programs and general enterprise information technology infrastructure, inclusive of costs for the development or purchase of internal-use-software.

Financing Activities

Net cash used for financing activities was \$385 million in 2015, a decrease of \$502 million from cash provided by financing activities of \$117 million in 2014. The decline was primarily due to an increase in net transfers from IS&GS to Lockheed Martin of \$497 million under Lockheed Martin's centralized cash management and financing programs driven by increased cash flows from prior year acquisitions.

2014 Compared to 2013*Operating Activities*

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2014 decreased \$37 million as compared to 2013. The decrease was primarily due to a \$40 million net decrease related to severance, other benefit payments and a \$37 million decrease in net cash payments for various prepaid and other assets and liabilities. These decreases were offset by a net \$40 million increase in cash flows related to working capital changes. The net increase in cash flows generated by working capital

changes was due to the timing of customer payments on recently awarded programs and a decline in inventory on various programs due to volume.

Investing Activities

Net cash used for investing activities was \$466 million in 2014 and \$230 million in 2013. The changes in net cash used in investing activities were primarily attributable to cash paid for business acquisitions. In 2014, IS&GS separately acquired SMS, Industrial Defender and Beontra for a combined \$526 million, of which \$448 million was paid in 2014. In 2013, IS&GS acquired Amor for \$206 million, all of which was paid in 2013.

Additionally, IS&GS made capital expenditures of \$18 million in 2014 and \$24 million in 2013. The majority of IS&GS capital expenditures were for equipment and facilities infrastructure that generally are incurred to support new and existing programs. IS&GS also incurs capital expenditures for information technology to support programs and general enterprise information technology infrastructure, inclusive of costs for the development or purchase of internal-use-software.

Table of Contents*Financing Activities*

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$117 million in 2014, an increase of \$302 million from cash used for financing activities of \$185 million in 2013. The increase was primarily due to a decrease in net transfers from IS&GS to Lockheed Martin of \$301 million as part of Lockheed Martin's centralized cash management and financing programs resulting from cash flow needs to fund business acquisitions.

Contractual Commitments

The following table summarizes IS&GS' contractual purchase obligations that require it to make future cash payments as of December 31, 2015 (in millions):

	Total	Payments Due By Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	Years 2 and 3	Years 4 and 5	After 5 Years
Operating purchase commitments	\$ 1,195	\$ 1,191	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$
Operating lease obligations	162	50	67	34	11
Capital expenditures	3	3			
Contingent consideration and holdbacks	61	53	8		
Employee deferred compensation	32	15	17		
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 1,453	\$ 1,312	\$ 95	\$ 35	\$ 11

Operating purchase obligations include amounts related to agreements and contracts that provide the supplier recourse against IS&GS for cancellation or nonperformance under the contract or contain terms that would subject IS&GS to liquidated damages. Such agreements and contracts, for example, may be related to obligations to subcontractors and outsourcing arrangements. Operating purchase commitments include costs that are reimbursable under U.S. government contracts. Purchase obligations related to capital expenditures include obligations related to facilities infrastructure and equipment. Contingent consideration represents additional amounts owed for the acquisition of SMS in the event certain contracts are awarded, which is expected to occur in 2016. Holdbacks represent future payments related to the acquisitions of SMS and Industrial Defender. Such holdbacks will either be retained by Lockheed Martin in respect of indemnification claims that may be made under the terms of the respective acquisition agreements or will be paid to the former owners of these businesses if such claims do not occur prior to the expiration of certain agreed-upon indemnification periods. Under employee deferred compensation arrangements, certain IS&GS employees may defer all or a portion of their salaries and incentive compensation at their discretion.

At March 27, 2016 and December 31, 2015, no long-term debt obligations were outstanding. In connection with the Transactions, Splitco will incur new indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$1.84 billion and will use substantially all of the proceeds of this loan to pay Lockheed Martin a special cash payment of \$1.80 billion in connection with the transfer of the IS&GS business to Splitco. Splitco is expected to use the balance of the loan to pay certain fees and expenses incurred in connection with the loan.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In connection with the business of IS&GS, Lockheed Martin has standby letters of credit, surety bonds and third-party guarantees with financial institutions and other third parties primarily relating to advances received from customers

and the guarantee of future performance on certain contracts. These off-balance sheet arrangements are as follows at December 31, 2015 (in millions):

	Commitment Expiration By Period				
	Total Commitment	Less Than 1 Year	Years 2 and 3	Years 4 and 5	After 5 Years
Standby letters of credit	\$ 13	\$ 12	\$ 1	\$	\$
Surety bonds	296	294	2		
Guarantees	127			127	
Total commitments	\$ 436	\$ 306	\$ 3	\$ 127	\$

Letters of credit and surety bonds generally are available to draw upon in the event IS&GS does not perform. Following the Transactions, Lockheed Martin will retain obligations with respect to \$293 million of the surety bonds shown above. In some cases, Lockheed Martin may guarantee the contractual performance of third parties such as ventures in which we participate or venture partners. We do not consider guarantees of subsidiaries and other consolidated entities to be third-party guarantees and they are not included in this figure. IS&GS believes its current and former venture partners will be able to perform their obligations, as they have done through March 27, 2016, and that it will not be necessary to make payments under the third-party guarantees.

Table of Contents**Critical Accounting Estimates and Policies**

IS&GS' significant accounting policies, including the critical policies and practices listed below, are more fully described and discussed in the notes to the combined financial statements. IS&GS considers the following accounting policies to be critical to an understanding of its financial condition and results of operations because these policies require subjective or complex judgments on the part of management in their application, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

Revenue Recognition

Substantially all of IS&GS' revenues are derived from services and solutions provided to the U.S. Government. IS&GS records revenues and estimated profits for its contracts with the U.S. Government using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting. IS&GS primarily performs under the following types of contractual arrangements with the U.S. Government: cost-reimbursable contracts, fixed-price contracts and time-and-materials contracts.

Cost-reimbursable contracts, which accounted for approximately 45%, 50% and 45% of IS&GS' revenues in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, provide for the payment of allowable costs incurred during performance of the contract plus a fee, up to a ceiling based on the amount that has been funded. IS&GS generates revenues under two general types of cost-reimbursable contracts: cost-plus-award-fee/incentive-fee contracts, which represent a substantial majority of its cost-reimbursable contracts, and cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.

Cost-plus-award-fee contracts provide for an award fee that varies within specified limits based on the customer's assessment of IS&GS' performance against a predetermined set of criteria, such as targets based on cost, quality, technical and schedule criteria. Cost-plus-incentive-fee contracts provide for reimbursement of costs plus a fee which is adjusted by a formula based on the relationship of total allowable costs to total target costs (incentive based on cost) or reimbursement of costs plus an incentive to exceed stated performance targets (incentive based on performance). The fixed fee in a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract is negotiated at the inception of the contract and that fixed fee does not vary with actual costs.

Under fixed-price contracts, which accounted for approximately 40%, 35% and 40% of IS&GS' revenues in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, IS&GS agrees to perform the specified work for a pre-determined price. To the extent its actual costs vary from the estimates upon which the price was negotiated, IS&GS will generate more or less profit or could incur a loss. Some fixed-price contracts have a performance-based component under which IS&GS may earn incentive payments or incur financial penalties based on its performance.

Under time-and-materials contracts, which accounted for approximately 15% of IS&GS' revenues in 2015, 2014 and 2013, IS&GS is paid a fixed hourly rate for each direct labor hour expended and IS&GS is reimbursed for allowable material costs and allowable out-of-pocket expenses. To the extent IS&GS' actual direct labor and associated costs vary in relation to the fixed hourly billing rates provided in the contract, it will generate more or less profit or could incur a loss.

Percentage-of-Completion Method of Revenue Recognition

Revenues on cost-reimbursable-plus-fee contracts are recognized as services are performed, generally based on the allowable costs incurred during the period plus any recognizable earned fee. IS&GS considers fixed fees under cost-reimbursable-plus-fee contracts to be earned in proportion to the allowable costs incurred in performance of the contract. For cost-reimbursable-plus-fee contracts that include performance-based fee incentives, which are principally award fee arrangements, IS&GS recognizes income when such fees are probable and estimable. Estimates

of the total fee to be earned are made based on contract provisions, prior experience with similar contracts or clients, and management's evaluation of the performance on such contracts. Contract costs, including indirect expenses, are subject to audit by the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), and, accordingly, are subject to possible cost disallowances.

Revenues on fixed-price contracts are primarily recognized using the cost-to-cost method, which is primarily based on actual costs incurred relative to total estimated costs for the contract. Profits on fixed-price contracts result from the difference between incurred costs used to calculate the percentage of completion and revenue earned.

Revenues earned under time-and-materials contracts are recognized based on the hours worked multiplied by the contractually billable rates to the customer, plus the billable rate for allowable materials and out-of-pocket expenses.

IS&GS contracts may include several elements or phases. In these situations, IS&GS determines whether the elements should be accounted for separately based on how the elements are bid or negotiated, whether the customer can accept separate elements of the arrangement, and the relationship between the pricing on the elements individually and combined. When IS&GS determines that accounting for the elements separately is appropriate, it allocates the contract value to the deliverables based on the estimated relative value of each element to the contract value.

Accounting for contracts using the percentage-of-completion method requires judgment relative to assessing risks, estimating contract revenues and costs (including estimating award and incentive fees and penalties related to performance) and making assumptions for schedule and technical issues. Due to the scope and nature of the work required to be performed on certain contracts, the estimation of total revenues and costs at completion is complicated and subject to many variables and, accordingly, is subject to change. When adjustments in estimated total contract revenues or estimated total costs are required, any changes from prior estimates are recognized in the current period for the inception-to-date effect of such changes. When estimates of total costs to be incurred on a contract exceed estimates of total revenues to be earned, a provision for the entire loss on the contract is recorded in the period in which the loss is determined.

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The initial profit booking rate of each contract considers risks surrounding the ability to achieve the technical requirements, schedule and costs in the initial estimated total costs to complete the contract. Profit booking rates may increase during the performance of the contract if IS&GS successfully retires risks surrounding the technical, schedule and cost aspects of the contract that decreases the estimated total costs to complete the contract. Conversely, profit booking rates may decrease if the estimated total costs to complete the contract increase. Profit booking rates also may be impacted favorably or unfavorably by other items. Favorable items may include the positive resolution of contractual matters and cost recoveries on disputed charges. Unfavorable items may include the adverse resolution of contractual matters and reserves for disputes. All of the estimates are subject to change during the performance of the contract and may affect the profit booking rate. Therefore, comparability of IS&GS revenues, profit and margins may be impacted by changes in profit booking rates on IS&GS contracts accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method. IS&GS combined net adjustments not related to volume, including net profit booking rate adjustments and other matters, increased gross profit by \$35 million and \$64 million for the first three months of 2016 and 2015, respectively, and by \$168 million, \$116 million and \$136 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These adjustments increased net earnings by \$23 million and \$42 million for the first three months of 2016 and 2015, respectively, and by \$109 million, \$75 million and \$88 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Services Method of Revenue Recognition

For services and solutions provided to non-U.S. Government customers, IS&GS records revenues as services are performed or on a straight-line basis over the period of performance if there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured, except for award and incentive fees. Award and incentive fees are recorded when they are fixed or determinable, generally at the date the amount is communicated to IS&GS by the customer. This approach results in the recognition of such fees at contractual intervals (typically every six months) throughout the contract and is dependent on the customer's processes for notification of awards. Costs for contracts accounted for using the services method are expensed as incurred.

Other Contract Accounting Considerations

The majority of IS&GS revenues are driven by pricing based on costs incurred to perform services or provide solutions under contracts with the U.S. Government. Cost-based pricing is determined under the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). The FAR provides guidance on the types of costs that are allowable in establishing prices for goods and services under U.S. Government contracts. For example, costs such as those related to charitable contributions, interest expense and certain advertising and public relations activities are unallowable and, therefore, not recoverable through sales. In addition, IS&GS may enter into advance agreements with the U.S. Government that address the subjects of allowability and allocability of costs to contracts for specific matters.

IS&GS closely monitors compliance with and the consistent application of its critical accounting policies related to contract accounting. Costs incurred and allocated to contracts are reviewed for compliance with U.S. Government regulations by IS&GS personnel and are subject to audit by the DCAA.

Allocations

The combined financial statements reflect allocations of certain expenses from Lockheed Martin including, but not limited to, costs related to corporate functions such as senior management, legal, human resources, finance, accounting, treasury, tax, IT, benefits, communications and ethics and compliance, and other corporate expenses such as employee benefits, incentives and stock-based compensation, shared services processing and administration and depreciation for corporate fixed assets. Management of IS&GS considers these allocations to be a reasonable

reflection of the utilization of services by, or the benefits provided to, it. The allocation methods used include a pro rata basis of revenues, cost of revenues, headcount, fixed assets, number of transactions or other measures. Allocations for management costs and corporate support services provided to IS&GS totaled \$56 million and \$69 million for the first three months of 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$253 million, \$268 million and \$273 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Business Acquisitions

IS&GS allocates the purchase price of businesses acquired to the tangible and intangible assets acquired, liabilities assumed and non-controlling interest acquired based on their estimated fair value at the acquisition date. The excess of the acquisition price over the estimated fair value assigned to the underlying net assets of the acquired businesses is recorded as goodwill. The goodwill recognized is attributable to expected revenue and cost synergies and intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition, such as the assembled workforce. Goodwill is not amortized and is subject to annual impairment testing. Any change to the acquisition date fair value prior to the expiration of the measurement period, a period not to exceed 12 months from the date of the acquisition, is recorded as an adjustment to the assets acquired, including goodwill, or the liabilities assumed. Any change to the acquisition date fair values after expiration of the measurement period is recorded in earnings in the Combined Statements of Earnings. Acquisition-related expense and restructuring charges are recognized separately from the business combination and are expensed as incurred. Revenues and earnings attributable to acquisitions are included in the combined financial statements for the periods subsequent to the acquisition date.

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IS&GS goodwill balances were \$2.8 billion at March 27, 2016 and December 31, 2015 and 2014. Goodwill is recorded when the purchase price of an acquired business exceeds the fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually in the fourth quarter and more frequently whenever certain events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of goodwill may be impaired. Such events or changes in circumstances may include a significant deterioration in overall economic conditions, changes in the business climate of its industry, operating performance indicators, competition, reorganizations of its business or the disposal of all or a portion of a reporting unit. Goodwill has been allocated to and is tested for impairment at a level referred to as the reporting unit, which is a level below its business segment. The level at which IS&GS tests goodwill for impairment requires IS&GS to determine whether the operations below the business segment constitute a business for which discrete financial information is available and IS&GS management regularly reviews the operating results.

IS&GS may use both qualitative and quantitative approaches when testing goodwill for impairment. Under the qualitative approach, for selected reporting units, IS&GS may perform a qualitative evaluation of events and circumstances impacting the reporting unit to determine the likelihood of goodwill impairment. Based on that qualitative evaluation, if IS&GS determines it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, no further evaluation is necessary. Otherwise, IS&GS performs a quantitative two-step impairment test.

Under step one of the quantitative impairment test, IS&GS compares the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, goodwill of the reporting unit is not impaired. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, IS&GS then performs step two of the quantitative impairment test and compares the implied value of the reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying value of its goodwill. The implied value of the reporting unit's goodwill is calculated by creating a hypothetical balance sheet as if the reporting unit had just been acquired. This balance sheet contains all assets and liabilities recorded at fair value (including any intangible assets that may not have any corresponding carrying value in its balance sheet). The implied value of the reporting unit's goodwill is calculated by subtracting the fair value of the net assets from the fair value of the reporting unit. If the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess.

IS&GS estimates the fair value of a reporting unit under the quantitative approach using a combination of a discounted cash flow (DCF) analysis and market-based valuation methodologies such as comparable public company trading values and values observed in recent business acquisitions, where appropriate. Determining fair value requires the exercise of significant judgments, including judgments about the amount and timing of expected future cash flows, long-term growth rates, discount rates and relevant comparable public company earnings multiples and relevant transaction multiples. The cash flows employed in the DCF analyses are based on IS&GS best estimate of future revenues, earnings and cash flows after considering factors such as general market conditions, U.S. Government budgets, existing firm orders, expected future orders, contracts with suppliers, labor agreements, changes in working capital, long-term business plans and recent operating performance. The discount rates utilized in the DCF analysis are based on the respective reporting unit's weighted average cost of capital, which takes into account the relative weights of each component of capital structure (equity and debt) and represents the expected cost of new capital, adjusted as appropriate to consider the risk inherent in future cash flows of the respective reporting unit.

For 2015 and 2014, the results of IS&GS annual impairment tests of goodwill indicated that no impairment existed. Impairment assessments inherently involve management judgments regarding a number of assumptions such as those described above. Due to the many variables inherent in the estimation of a reporting unit's fair value and the relative size of IS&GS recorded goodwill, differences in assumptions could have a material effect on the estimated fair value

of one or more of IS&GS reporting units.

Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets generally represent the value of contractual relationships and developed technology acquired in business combinations. In valuing these assets, IS&GS makes assumptions regarding useful lives and projected growth rates, and significant judgment is required. IS&GS periodically reviews identifiable intangible assets for impairment as events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If the carrying amounts of the assets exceed their respective fair values, impairment tests are performed to measure the amount of the impairment loss, if any.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued a new standard that will change the way IS&GS recognizes revenue and significantly expand the disclosure requirements for revenue arrangements. On July 9, 2015, the FASB approved a one-year deferral of the effective date of the standard to 2018 for public companies, with an option that would permit companies to adopt the standard in 2017. Early adoption prior to 2017 is not permitted. The new standard may be adopted either retrospectively or on a modified retrospective basis whereby the new standard would be applied to new contracts and existing contracts with remaining performance obligations as of the effective date, with a cumulative catch-up adjustment recorded to beginning retained earnings at the

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effective date for existing contracts with remaining performance obligations. IS&GS is currently evaluating the methods of adoption allowed by the new standard and the effect the standard is expected to have on its combined financial statements and related disclosures. As the new standard will supersede substantially all existing revenue guidance affecting IS&GS under GAAP, it could impact revenue and cost recognition on thousands of contracts across IS&GS business, in addition to IS&GS business processes and IT systems. As a result, IS&GS evaluation of the effect of the new standard will extend over future periods.

In September 2015, the FASB issued a new standard that simplifies the accounting for adjustments made to preliminary amounts recognized in a business combination by eliminating the requirement to retrospectively account for those adjustments. Instead, adjustments will be recognized in the period in which the adjustments are determined, including the effect on earnings of any amounts that would have been recorded in previous periods if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. IS&GS adopted the standard on January 1, 2016 and prospectively applies the standard to business combination adjustments identified after the date of adoption.

In November 2015, the FASB issued a new standard that simplifies the presentation of deferred income taxes and requires that deferred tax assets and liabilities, as well as any related valuation allowance, be classified as noncurrent in IS&GS Combined Balance Sheets. The standard is effective January 1, 2017, with early adoption permitted. The standard may be applied either prospectively from the date of adoption or retrospectively to all prior periods presented. IS&GS adopted the standard on December 31, 2015 and retrospectively applied the standard to all periods presented in its combined financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued a new standard that increases transparency and comparability among organizations by requiring the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and the disclosure of key information about leasing arrangements. The standard is effective January 1, 2019 for public companies, with early adoption permitted. The standard will be applied using a modified retrospective approach to the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements. IS&GS is currently evaluating when it will adopt the standard and the expected impact to the combined financial statements and related disclosures.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

IS&GS transacts business globally and is subject to risks associated with changing foreign currency exchange rates. Lockheed Martin monitors and manages these risks, including such risks associated with the IS&GS business, as an integral part of its overall risk management programs. To manage such risks, hedging transactions may be entered into pursuant to established guidelines and policies to mitigate the adverse effects of market risks from changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Lockheed Martin does not enter into or hold derivative instruments for speculative trading purposes. Lockheed Martin enters into foreign currency hedges such as forward and option contracts that change in value as foreign currency exchange rates change. These contracts hedge forecasted foreign currency transactions in order to mitigate fluctuations in its earnings and cash flows associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Lockheed Martin designates foreign currency hedges as cash flow hedges. Lockheed Martin may also enter into derivative instruments that are not designated as hedges and do not qualify for hedge accounting, which are intended to mitigate certain economic exposures.

The aggregate notional amounts and fair value of outstanding foreign currency hedges related to the IS&GS business as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 were not significant. Derivative instruments did not have a significant impact on IS&GS net earnings or comprehensive income during the first three months of 2016 and 2015 or the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Lockheed Martin evaluates the credit quality of potential counterparties to derivative transactions and only enters into agreements with those deemed to have acceptable credit risk at the time the agreements are executed. Lockheed Martin's foreign currency exchange hedge portfolio is diversified across various banks and it periodically monitors changes to counterparty credit quality as well as its concentration of credit exposure to individual counterparties.

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA****Selected Historical Combined Financial Data of the Splitco Business**

Splitco is a newly formed holding company organized on January 19, 2016 for the purpose of holding the Splitco Business and consummating the Transactions. The data below as of March 27, 2016, and for the three months ended March 27, 2016 and March 29, 2015, have been derived from the unaudited combined interim financial statements of the Splitco Business included elsewhere in this document. The data below as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, have been derived from the audited combined financial statements of the Splitco Business included elsewhere in this document. The data below as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 have been derived from the unaudited financial statements not included or incorporated by reference in this document. The selected historical consolidated financial data presented below is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations or financial condition that may be expected for any future period or date. This information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the Splitco Business and the combined financial statements of the Splitco Business and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this document. The historical financial statements of the Splitco Business reflect the business as it was operated within Lockheed Martin. Since the Splitco Business is being transferred in the Transactions, the historical financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Financial Statements of Leidos and the Splitco Business, which include adjustments for the impact of the Transactions.

The Splitco Business closes its books and records on the last Sunday of the calendar quarter, which was on March 27 for the first quarter of 2016 and March 29 for the first quarter of 2015, to align its financial closing with its business processes. The consolidated financial statements and tables of financial information included herein are labeled based on that convention. This practice only affects interim periods as the Splitco Business' fiscal year ends on December 31.

<i>(in millions)</i>	As of and for the Three Months Ended		As of and for the Years Ended December 31,				
	March 27, 2016	March 29, 2015	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Combined Statement of Earnings Data:							
Revenues	\$ 1,341	\$ 1,393	\$ 5,626	\$ 5,702	\$ 6,158	\$ 6,666	\$ 7,136
Earnings before income taxes (a)	83	128	471	438	365	456	529
Net earnings (a)	53	84	309	292	246	311	358
Less: Net earnings attributable to non-controlling interest	2	1	5	5	6	5	8
Net earnings attributable to parent (a)	51	83	304	287	240	306	350
Combined Balance Sheet Data:							
Total assets (b)	\$ 4,111	*	\$ 4,180	\$ 4,251	\$ 3,829	\$ 3,748	\$ 3,981

- (a) Earnings before income taxes, net earnings and net earnings attributable to parent were affected by severance charges of \$19 million (\$12 million after tax) in the three months ended March 27, 2016; \$20 million (\$13 million after tax) in 2015; \$45 million (\$29 million after tax) in 2013; and \$12 million (\$8 million after tax) in 2011.

- (b) The increase in total assets from 2013 to 2014 was primarily attributable to the acquisitions of Systems Made Simple, Inc., Industrial Defender, Inc. and Beontra AG in 2014; and the increase in total assets from 2012 to 2013 was primarily attributable to the acquisition of Amor Group Ltd. in 2013.
- (*) Balance sheet data as of March 29, 2015 is not included or incorporated by reference in this document.

Table of Contents**Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Lockheed Martin**

The following selected historical consolidated financial data of Lockheed Martin as of March 27, 2016, and for the three months ended March 27, 2016 and March 29, 2015, have been derived from the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of Lockheed Martin incorporated by reference in this document. The following selected historical consolidated financial data of Lockheed Martin as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Lockheed Martin incorporated by reference in this document. The selected historical consolidated financial data of Lockheed Martin as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, and for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 have been derived from Lockheed Martin's audited consolidated financial statements not included in or incorporated by reference in this document. The selected historical consolidated financial data presented below is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations or financial condition that may be expected for any future period or date. This information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of Lockheed Martin and the notes thereto and the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section contained in Lockheed Martin's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 27, 2016 and Lockheed Martin's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, each of which is incorporated by reference into this document. See [Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference](#).

Lockheed Martin closes its books and records on the last Sunday of the calendar quarter, which was on March 27 for the first quarter of 2016 and March 29 for the first quarter of 2015, to align its financial closing with its business processes. The consolidated financial statements and tables of financial information included herein are labeled based on that convention. This practice only affects interim periods as Lockheed Martin's fiscal year ends on December 31.

<i>(in millions, except per-share data and ratios)</i>	As of and for the Three Months Ended		As of and for the Years Ended December 31,				
	March 27, 2016	March 29, 2015	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Operating results							
Net sales	\$ 11,702	\$ 10,111	\$ 46,132	\$ 45,600	\$ 45,358	\$ 47,182	\$ 46,499
Operating profit ^{(a)(b)}	1,297	1,356	5,436	5,592	4,505	4,434	4,020
Net earnings from continuing operations ^{(a)(b)}	794	878	3,605	3,614	2,950	2,745	2,667
Net earnings ^{(a)(b)}	794	878	3,605	3,614	2,981	2,745	2,655
Net earnings from continuing operations per common share							
Basic ^{(a)(b)}	2.61	2.78	11.62	11.41	9.19	8.48	7.94
Diluted ^{(a)(b)}	2.58	2.74	11.46	11.21	9.04	8.36	7.85
Net earnings per common share							
Basic ^{(a)(b)}	2.61	2.78	11.62	11.41	9.29	8.48	7.90
Diluted ^{(a)(b)}	2.58	2.74	11.46	11.21	9.13	8.36	7.81
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.50	\$ 6.15	\$ 5.49	\$ 4.78		