

SAIC, Inc.  
Form DEFA14A  
April 17, 2009

**SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION**

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Filed by the Registrant ☒

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant ☐

Check the appropriate box:

- ☐ Preliminary Proxy Statement
- ☐ Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))
- ☐ Definitive Proxy Statement
- ☐ Definitive Additional Materials
- ☒ Soliciting Material Pursuant to § 240.14a-12

**SAIC, Inc.**

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if Other Than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- ☒ No fee required.
- ☐ Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.

1. Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

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3. Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (Set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

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1. Amount Previously Paid:

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## Frequently Asked Questions

Updated 17 April 2009

### 1. What is SAIC proposing to do by reclassifying class A preferred stock?

SAIC is proposing to eliminate our current dual class capital structure and reclassify our class A preferred stock into common stock. Currently, SAIC has a dual class capital structure that includes class A preferred stock and common stock. The proposal that we are asking our stockholders to approve at the 2009 Annual Stockholders meeting is to combine our existing class A preferred stock and common stock into a single class of common stock.

### 2. Why does SAIC want to reclassify the class A preferred stock as common stock?

SAIC is recommending this change for several reasons:

Many investors and corporate governance observers believe that a single stock-class system ( one share, one vote ) is better corporate governance.

The dual class capital structure causes confusion among investors trying to calculate our market capitalization and total shares outstanding two measures essential to their analysis of our company.

Employees also report confusion about the impact of the dual class structure on SAIC's stock-based incentive and retirement plans.

SAIC sees a declining preference among stockholders for holding class A preferred stock, with a decided trend to convert class A preferred stock into common stock. As of our fiscal year ended January 31, 2009, there were more shares of common stock outstanding than class A preferred stock.

Simplifying SAIC's capital structure could help reduce costs and administrative burden, and may allow SAIC to consider alternatives for improving stock and plan administration.

### 3. Why does SAIC currently have a dual class capital (stock) structure?

In October 2006, SAIC implemented a dual class capital structure as part of our initial public offering (IPO). SAIC considered the potential benefits and disadvantages and determined that the dual class structure was in the best interest of stockholders at that time, in part because it allowed:

SAIC to establish a class of publicly traded common stock to provide greater liquidity to our stockholders while maintaining employee/retiree control of our company through the higher voting power of the class A preferred stock as SAIC transitioned to a public-traded company.

For temporary transfer restrictions on the class A preferred shares, which helped facilitate an orderly trading market by controlling the introduction of shares into the public market for a period of time following the IPO. These lock-up restrictions on the class A preferred stock lasted for a period of 90 to 360 days after the IPO and have now lapsed.

**4. What are the differences between class A preferred stock and common stock?**

The chart below provides an overview of the differences:

**Class A Preferred Stock**

Not publicly traded.

To sell class A preferred stock, shares must first be converted into shares of common stock.

May be converted into common stock at any time on a one-for-one basis.

There are limitations on who can hold class A preferred stock.

<sup>i</sup> If class A preferred stock is transferred to anyone other than a permitted transferee as defined in our certificate of incorporation, those shares would convert automatically into common stock, so transferees or buyers who are not permitted transferees would acquire common stock.

Can only be held in accounts with our transfer agent (BNY Mellon).

Has same economic rights as common stock; however, with 10 votes per share.

**Common Stock**

Listed on the New York Stock Exchange and can be freely traded.

Shares do not need to be converted to sell.

Anyone may hold common stock.

Can also be held in an individual's brokerage account.

Has same economic rights as class A preferred stock; however, with one vote per share.

**5. Would the reclassification have an impact on the stock price of SAIC common stock?**

The price of the common stock is ultimately determined by many factors, including market expectations of our future performance, general market conditions, and conditions in the industries in which we operate, many of which are outside of our control. SAIC can't predict the price at which our common stock would trade if this change is approved.

**6. When would the reclassification go into effect?**

First, the change must be approved by our stockholders. The proposal to amend our restated certificate of incorporation to reclassify our class A preferred stock into common stock will be voted upon at the next Annual Stockholders meeting, scheduled for June 19, 2009. If the stockholders approve the proposal, SAIC will file an amended and restated certificate of incorporation with the Delaware Secretary of State after BNY Mellon completes the necessary preparations, which may take three months or more. The reclassification of stock would become effective immediately after that filing.

**7. How would the reclassification affect directly held class A preferred stock?**

All outstanding shares of class A preferred stock would be automatically converted into shares of common stock on a one-for-one basis by BNY Mellon, SAIC's transfer agent and stock plan administrator. No action would be required by stockholders. Stockholders would be able to:

Access their SAIC, Inc. common stock accounts via BNY Mellon using the same web site and online authentication that they had for their class A preferred accounts.

Sell shares of common stock via the BNY Mellon share selling program. There will be no changes to the terms or features of this program.

Transfer shares of common stock from BNY Mellon to their personal broker.

**8. When the shares are converted, will the tax basis and holding period of the shares of class A preferred stock carry over to the shares of common stock?**

Yes. The tax basis and holding period of the shares of class A preferred stock will carry over to the shares of common stock received upon the conversion. However, no cost basis information will accompany the shares of common stock. Information regarding the cost basis of common stock is not available for common stock accounts at BNY Mellon. Stockholders are responsible for maintaining their own tax basis records. To assist stockholders, BNY Mellon would send out a final Investor Activity Report to class A preferred stockholders before the reclassification. In addition, stockholders would be able to access the transaction history of their former class A preferred accounts online via BNY Mellon for informational purposes for a limited period of time after the reclassification.

**9. Could there be a tax consequence to stockholders as a result of the reclassification?**

SAIC believes that as a result of this proposal, there would be no gain or loss recognized for federal income tax purposes by any stockholders upon the reclassification and conversion of shares of our class A preferred stock into shares of common stock. Because tax consequences to individuals depend on their particular facts and circumstances, SAIC encourages all stockholders to consult their own tax advisors about any tax consequences to them, including tax reporting requirements.

**10. How would the reclassification affect shares of restricted class A preferred stock?**

All outstanding shares of restricted class A preferred stock will be automatically converted into shares of restricted common stock on a one-for-one basis. The reclassification would not change the vesting period or other terms of the restricted stock.

**11. How would the reclassification affect stock options?**

Stock options granted before the 2006 IPO under the 1999 Stock Incentive Plan are currently exercisable for class A preferred stock. After the reclassification, these options would automatically become exercisable for common stock. The reclassification would not change the exercise price or the number of options. There would be no change to options granted under the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan after the IPO because those options are exercisable for common stock.

**12. How would the reclassification affect the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP)?**

Currently, shares purchased under the ESPP are shares of class A preferred stock. After the reclassification, shares purchased under the ESPP would be shares of common stock. Shares of class A preferred stock previously purchased under the ESPP would automatically be reclassified into shares of common stock.

Also, SAIC expects to enhance the administration of the ESPP after the reclassification. Shares of common stock purchased under the ESPP would be held in a separate account within BNY Mellon's Employee Stock Purchase system to provide participants with better functionality when selling their ESPP shares into the public market and to allow SAIC to track ESPP shares to comply with IRS reporting requirements for disqualifying dispositions. Shares would need to remain in this separate account for 21 months after purchase; however, participants could sell their ESPP shares into the public market at any time after the mandatory one-year holding period.

**13. How would the reclassification affect the SAIC Retirement Plan?**

Following this change, all class A preferred shares held in the SAIC Preferred Stock Fund would automatically become shares of common stock. The SAIC Preferred Stock Fund has been closed to all new investments since April 2, 2007. Currently, new investments in company stock in the SAIC Retirement Plan can only be made in the form of common stock, and that would not change after the reclassification.

**14. Would SAIC continue to grant performance bonuses of class A preferred stock or stock options?**

SAIC intends to continue to use restricted stock and stock options as a portion of its performance bonus mix. Restricted stock awards are currently granted in the form of class A preferred stock. After the reclassification, restricted stock awards would be issued in the form of common stock. Stock options currently granted under the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan are options to purchase shares of common stock. That practice would not change.

**15. Will there be a dividend paid in association with the reclassification of stock?**

No. As noted in SAIC's dividend policy, we do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain any future earnings to finance our operations and growth. Any future determination to pay cash dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on available cash, estimated cash needs, earnings, financial condition, operating results, capital requirements, applicable contractual restrictions and other factors that our board of directors deems relevant. In addition, our ability to declare and pay dividends on our stock may be restricted by the provisions of Delaware law and covenants in our revolving credit facility.



**16. What impact would the reclassification have on the transfer agent and stock plan administration functions currently performed by BNY Mellon?**

If SAIC's capital structure is simplified by moving to a single class of stock, the company will be in a better position to consider alternatives in the future for improving stock and plan administration. In addition, this change would position SAIC to be better able to evaluate or consider other providers of these services.

**17. Would the reclassification make SAIC more likely to be taken over by another company?**

If the proposed reclassification is approved by stockholders and subsequently made effective, the elimination of preferential voting rights would reduce the ability of those stockholders who currently hold class A preferred stock to prevent an acquisition of the company. However, other provisions in SAIC's certificate of incorporation make it very difficult for another company to successfully complete a hostile takeover of SAIC against the wishes of our stockholders.

**18. Are we proposing the reclassification to prepare to sell SAIC to another company?**

No. SAIC's decision to recommend this change to our stockholders was not made with a view to exploring any alternatives to sell the company or in response to, or in anticipation of, any offer or possible attempt by a third party to acquire a controlling interest in the company. SAIC is making this change for many reasons, including reduced complexity for stockholders and investors, better corporate governance, stockholder preference for common vs. preferred stock, and reducing administrative burden and allowing us to consider alternatives for improving stock and plan administration. (See FAQ 2 for additional information.)

**19. Is SAIC proposing the reclassification to make a major acquisition?**

No. SAIC is making this change for the reasons described in our proxy statement and in these FAQs. (See FAQ 2 for additional information.) This change may make it easier for SAIC to make future acquisitions, but the timing of this change has no relationship to any current plans for a major acquisition.

**20. How would the reclassification affect SAIC's employee ownership culture?**

If the class A preferred stock is reclassified into common stock, it will mean that the voting power of SAIC will no longer be disproportionately greater for employees, former employees and family members. However, employee stockholders will continue to be employee owners. We believe that much of our success can be attributed to our culture of employee ownership and the entrepreneurial spirit and commitment to growing our business it inspires in our employee owners. We do not believe this change to our capital structure will change those important aspects of our culture. We will still encourage employees to act as owners and focus on the long-term health of our company. In addition, we believe our equity, purchase and retirement programs will continue to provide employees with stock ownership opportunities.

**21. What vote is required to pass the reclassification proposal?**

Approval of the proposal to automatically convert the class A preferred stock into common stock requires the affirmative vote of the holders of:

A majority of the outstanding shares of our class A preferred stock and common stock, voting together as a class; and

A majority of the outstanding shares of our class A preferred stock, voting separately as a class.

**22. Is it important for stockholders to vote?**

Yes, because abstentions and broker non-votes have the effect of a vote against the proposal. Shares of common stock and/or class A preferred stock represented by properly executed, timely received and unrevoked proxies will be voted in accordance with the instructions given in the proxies. In the absence of specific instructions, properly executed, timely received and unrevoked proxies will be voted for the proposal.

**23. When and how will stockholders get their proxy statement? How do stockholders vote?**

A proxy statement will be distributed to stockholders and a link to the proxy posted on SAIC.com. The proxy provides details concerning the date, time, location and procedures for voting at the Annual Stockholders meeting. Proxy statements are expected to be delivered to stockholders in early May.

Stockholders of record as of the close of business on April 20, 2009, will be entitled to vote on this proposal. Specific instructions on how to vote can be found in the proxy statement.

**24. Is this linked to the CEO transition?**

*New 17 April, 2009*

No. There is no connection whatsoever between our approaching CEO transition and the proposal to automatically convert our class A preferred stock into common stock.

**25. Why is this being done so quickly?**

*New 17 April, 2009*

There is no rush. A proposal to eliminate the dual class structure must be decided by a stockholder vote. The most practical time is in conjunction with our annual meeting. SEC rules prevented us from communicating with our employees and stockholders about this topic until preliminary proxy materials were filed. In preparation for the June stockholder meeting, we filed preliminary proxy materials on April 6, 2009, giving us 10 weeks to communicate with employees and stockholders. The proposal will be presented to stockholders for a vote at the June 19, 2009 annual meeting of stockholders.

**26. Aren't there reasons to keep my preferred stock? I thought that preferred stock usually has other special preferences over common stock besides more votes, such as dividend and liquidation preferences?**

*New 17 April, 2009*

Voting rights are the only difference in the rights of the holders of the two classes of stock. The two classes of stock have the same economic rights. Our class A preferred stock owners are not being asked to give up any economic rights, just the preferential voting rights. You should also consider the following:

no individual holder owns more than 0.55% of the outstanding shares of class A preferred stock and, therefore, no individual holder of class A preferred stock will give up any voting control or power to influence the company if the dual class structure is eliminated;

there is no public market for the class A preferred stock, and our restated certificate of incorporation currently provides for a one-for-one conversion ratio if holders of class A preferred stock desire to convert their shares into common stock to sell their shares in the public market;

if our company merged with another company or is acquired, under the terms of our certificate of incorporation, each holder of class A preferred stock and each holder of common stock are required to receive the same amount and form of consideration (e.g., cash or stock) on a per share basis, no premium can be paid to a holder of class A preferred stock in such a transaction;

under the terms of our certificate of incorporation, shares of class A preferred stock automatically convert into shares of common stock upon transfer to a third party that is not a permitted transferee (permitted transferees in this context are generally limited to a family member of the holder or a trust for the benefit of the holder or the holder's family); given these provisions, the holder of class A preferred stock cannot sell and transfer that stock to the public without it being converted into common stock and, therefore, the holder of class A preferred stock should not receive a premium above the prevailing public market price of the common stock in any public sale of the preferred stock.

Our preferred stock is not like the kind issued by start-up companies to venture capital firms or in debt-like financing transactions with large institutions. Our preferred stock had a very different purpose and for that reason it does not have the additional preferences that are sometimes associated with preferred stock.

**27. Don't other companies have a dual class structure like SAIC's?**

*New 17 April, 2009*

Our dual-class capital structure is unusual for a large publicly-traded company. Only about 6% of publicly-traded companies in the U.S. have a dual class capital structure (Gompers, Ishii and Metrick, May 2008). Dual class ownership structures that provide disproportionate voting power to one class of stock relative to another class are disfavored by many investors and corporate governance because voting power is not aligned with economic risks.

**28. What benefits from the dual stock aren't working out?**

*New 17 April, 2009*

One of the benefits we sought with preferred shares—specifically the 10-to-1 voting differential—was in support of employee control. Those who held stock prior to the IPO received class A preferred shares with ten votes per share in place of the stock they held before the IPO, and then we issued common stock with one vote per share to investors in the IPO.

Immediately after the IPO, about 81 percent of SAIC's shares were class A preferred. Now, class A preferred shares comprise less than 48 percent of all outstanding shares. Another way to look at preferred stock is by ownership. At present, approximately 40 percent of class A preferred shares are held by non-employees. This transformation is a result of several factors. Many former employees and retirees kept their preferred shares after leaving the company. At the same time, there are current employees who converted their preferred stock into common stock in order to move their shares out of a transfer agent account to a broker of their choosing.

There are factors affecting our future ability to issue class A preferred shares. When we initially designed our dual class structure, we intended to issue class A preferred stock to our employees through our retirement and equity incentive plans. In addition, tax law changes created potentially higher taxes for employees granted options to purchase any class of stock that isn't publicly traded, and our class A preferred stock is not publicly traded.

For all these reasons, the number of current employees holding class A preferred stock is likely to continue to decline as a percentage of all holders of preferred stock. Over time, class A preferred stock could become concentrated among holders who are not current employees. Going forward, then, the goal of giving current employees an ownership stake in the company can be better served by a single class of common stock.

**29. How are shares in the SAIC Retirement Plan voted?**

*New 17 April, 2009*

Participants in the SAIC Retirement Plan will receive a voting instruction form that will include their shares held in the SAIC Retirement Plan. Participants have the right to instruct Vanguard Fiduciary Trust Company, as trustee of the SAIC Retirement Plan, on a confidential basis as to how to vote his or her proportionate interests in the shares of common stock and class A preferred stock held in the SAIC Retirement Plan. Vanguard will vote the shares held in the SAIC Retirement Plan for which no voting instructions are received in the same proportion as the shares for which voting instructions have been received.

**30. Where can stockholders go for further information?**

*New 17 April, 2009*

SAIC has filed a proxy statement with the SEC that contains additional information regarding the proposal to reclassify the class A preferred stock into common stock. (See FAQ 23 for details regarding the distribution of the proxy statement.) Stockholders may also call our Information Center at 1-888-767-7242.

*In connection with the 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, SAIC, Inc. has filed a preliminary proxy statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and we expect to file a definitive proxy statement on or about April 27, 2009. The definitive proxy statement will be delivered to stockholders on or about May 8, 2009. STOCKHOLDERS ARE ADVISED TO READ THE*

*PROXY STATEMENT BECAUSE IT WILL CONTAIN IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSALS TO BE PRESENTED AND VOTED UPON. Stockholders may also obtain a copy of the definitive proxy statement and any other relevant documents filed by SAIC, Inc., for free at the SEC web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. The definitive proxy statement and other documents also may be obtained for free from SAIC, Inc., 10260 Campus Point Drive, San Diego, CA 92121, Attention: Corporate Secretary.*

*SAIC, Inc. and its directors, executive officers and other members of management and employees may be deemed participants in the solicitation of proxies and voting instructions for the 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Information concerning the interests of these persons, if any, in the matters to be voted upon is set forth in the proxy statement.*