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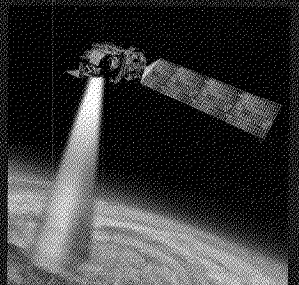
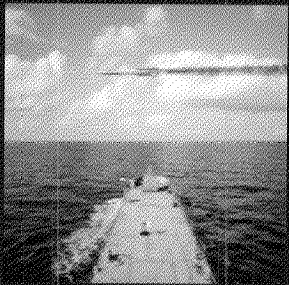
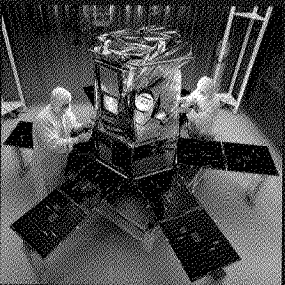
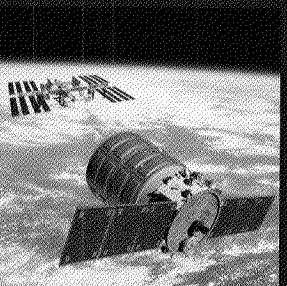
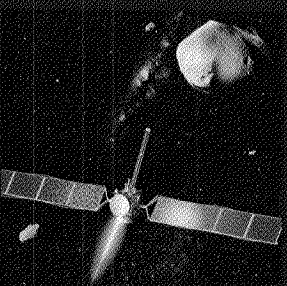
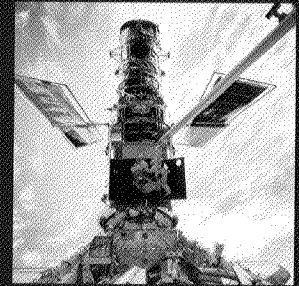
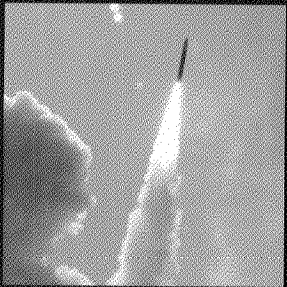
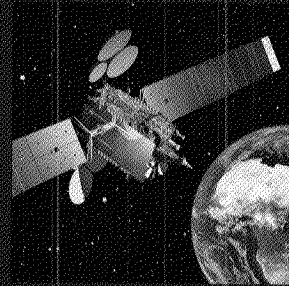
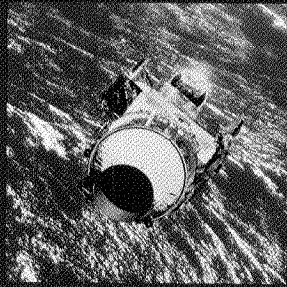
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MAR 15 2013

Washington, DC 20549

2012

Three Decades of Achievements in Space



2012

Three Decades of Achievements in Space

Orbital Sciences Corporation (NYSE: ORB) is one of the world's leading providers of smaller, more affordable rockets and space systems. Over the past 30 years, the company has pioneered new classes of launch vehicles, satellites and other space technologies. Many of these products have become the building blocks of space-based systems used by our customers to defend our country, to provide global communications, to study the Earth, to advance human space operations, and to explore the solar system and the universe beyond.

Orbital At A Glance

Satellites and Space Systems

Communications Satellites

Small- and medium-class geosynchronous-Earth orbit satellites that provide broadcast, cable and direct-to-home television, business data networking, regional mobile telephony and other space-based communications services

Science and Remote Sensing Satellites

Small- and medium-class spacecraft that are used to conduct space-related scientific research, to collect imagery and other remotely sensed data about the Earth, to carry out interplanetary and other deep-space exploration, and to demonstrate new space technologies

Space Technical Services

Quick-response space-related engineering, analytical and manufacturing services for scientific and military programs

Launch Vehicles

Space Launch Vehicles

Small- and medium-class rockets that deliver satellites into Earth orbit for commercial, civil government and military customers

Interceptor Launch Vehicles

Missile defense rockets that boost interceptor vehicles to destroy hostile ballistic missiles launched against the United States or our troops and allies overseas

Target Launch Vehicles

Suborbital rockets and related systems used to develop and test missile defense systems and to serve as platforms for military research

Advanced Space Programs

Human Space Systems

Human-rated space systems used in Earth orbit operations and deep-space exploration

National Security Space Systems

Small- and medium-class satellites used primarily for national security space missions and related technology demonstration programs

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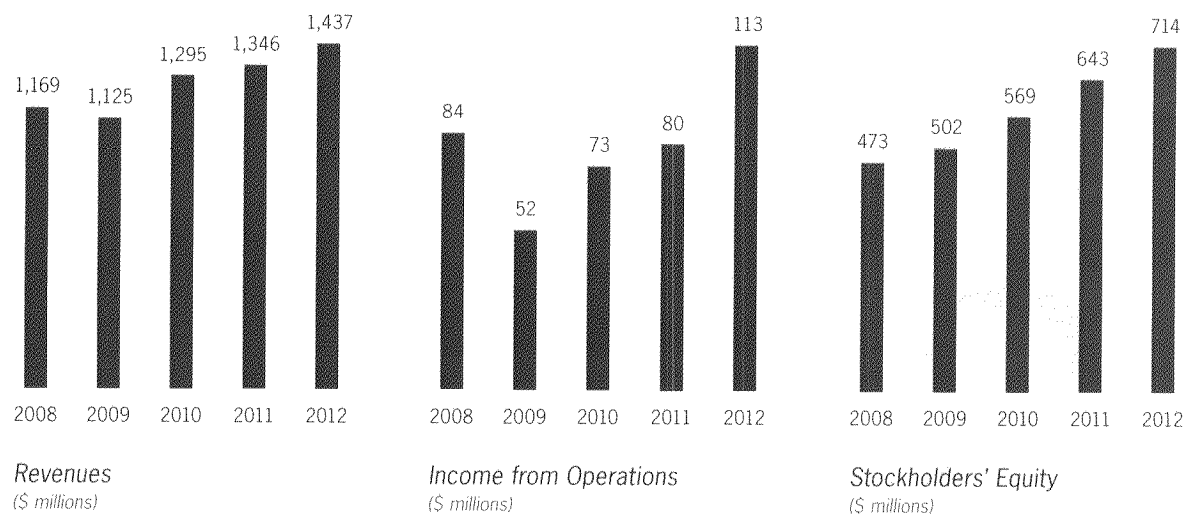
Financial Highlights

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Operating Results					
Revenues	\$ 1,436,769	\$ 1,345,923	\$ 1,294,577	\$ 1,125,295	\$ 1,168,635
Income from Operations	112,571	79,794	73,014	52,293	84,282
Net Income	61,006	67,394	47,469	36,607	58,534
Diluted Income per Share	1.02	1.13	0.81	0.63	0.96

Balance Sheet Summary

Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 232,324	\$ 259,219	\$ 252,415	\$ 372,986	\$ 328,307
Net Working Capital	522,112	416,050	316,617	364,429	349,454
Total Assets	1,211,454	1,130,800	1,062,536	929,481	853,895
Long-Term Obligations, net	143,236	131,182	125,535	120,274	115,372
Stockholders' Equity	713,546	643,279	568,617	502,460	473,106

(*\$ thousands, except per share data*)





David W. Thompson (left), Chairman,
President and Chief Executive Officer

Garrett E. Pierce (right), Vice Chairman
and Chief Financial Officer

Letter to Our Stockholders

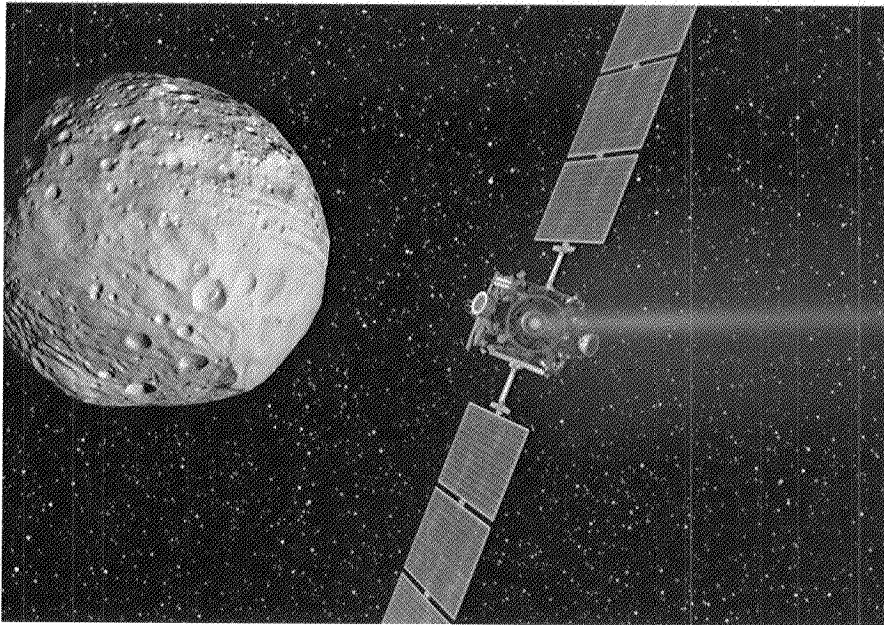
Last year was a period of mixed results for the company, with substantial successes in many aspects of our business tempered by disappointments in a few important areas. On the positive side, Orbital reported solid financial results for the year, with revenues and operating profits setting new records for the company. We also achieved strong operational performance in our established satellite and rocket product lines, which accomplished nearly 50 launches and deliveries in 2012. On the negative side, despite tremendous efforts by our engineers and technicians, we experienced frustrating delays in completing the Antares rocket's launch complex and in testing its main engines, which combined to push the first flights of our new launcher into 2013. And we saw the company's stock price decline about 5% during a year when equity values generally increased.

Financial Results and Prospects

Orbital's revenues increased 7% in 2012, reaching a new annual record of \$1,437 million. Two of our three business segments – launch vehicles and advanced space programs – generated robust growth, but the third unit – satellites and space systems – experienced a decline in sales. All three business units achieved improved profit margins last year compared to the prior one, with particularly strong gains in the launch vehicles and satellites and space systems segments. Adjusting for non-recurring debt refinancing charges and tax credits, net income climbed 18% to \$64.5 million while earnings per share of \$1.08 was 17% higher than the comparable figure in 2011.*

1.8 The Dawn Interplanetary
Spacecraft Has Traveled Over
Billion Miles
Since its Launch in 2007

* Non-GAAP financial measures.
See inside back cover for
further explanation.



The ion-propelled Dawn interplanetary spacecraft, built by Orbital for NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, is exploring the main asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter. In 2011 and 2012, Dawn returned never-before-seen images of Vesta, one of the solar system's largest asteroids

As we expected at this time last year, Orbital generated negative free cash flow* in 2012 of \$34.3 million, but this use of cash did not strain overall company liquidity. In fact, Orbital took advantage of last year's favorable market conditions to refinance our long-term debt, completing a tender offer for the company's outstanding convertible notes that was financed by a new five-year bank loan on attractive terms. For 2013 and future years, this transaction is expected to reduce our annual interest expense by approximately 50% while also preserving access to a \$300 million revolving credit facility from our bank group.

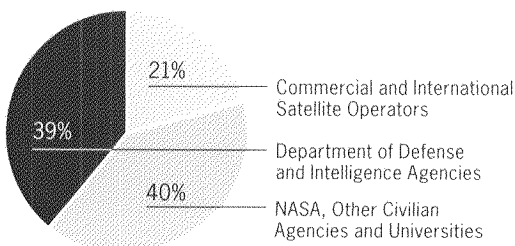
Looking ahead to 2013, the company faces greater uncertainty about customer demand in several of our market segments than we have experienced in many years. As a result, we expect only modest revenue growth this year, with solid increases in launch vehicle sales being diluted by flat or declining activity in satellites and space systems and advanced space programs. Coming off an unexpectedly strong year in 2012, operating profit margins in 2013 are likely to be a bit below last year's levels. Net income and earnings per share are anticipated to be roughly comparable to 2012's results, with lower interest expense largely offset by higher income tax rates in 2013. Free cash flow is forecast to be positive, but the actual timing of Antares launches and other payment milestones could affect the pace of billings and collections throughout the year.

Operational Accomplishments and Plans

Orbital conducted a total of 48 operational events in 2012: 9 major space missions, 19 smaller scientific rocket launches, and 20 additional launch vehicle and satellite deliveries. The major missions and system deliveries included five satellite deployments and four more satellite deliveries, two of the latter having already been launched since 2013 began. The space missions also included four major rocket launches, while another 16 launchers were completed and delivered for future use, three of which have been launched so far this year.

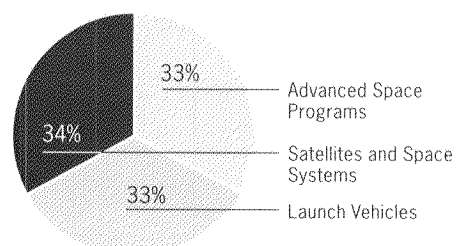
Broad Diversity in Market Positions

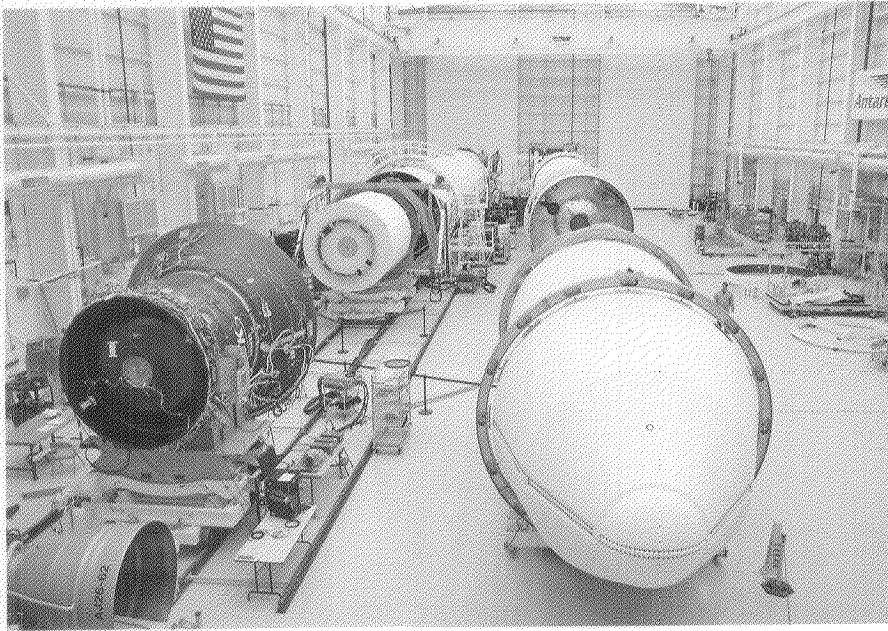
2012 Revenues by Customer Type



Well-Balanced Business Segments

2012 Revenues by Segment





Left: Hardware is being prepared at the horizontal integration facility at Wallops Island, Virginia for two upcoming launches of Orbital's Antares medium-class rocket

Right: The Star One C3 commercial communications satellite, built for Star One S.A. of Brazil, was one of five GEOStar spacecraft delivered to customers in 2012

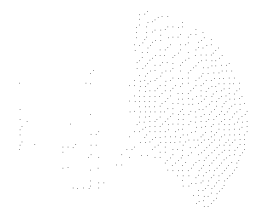
With seven satellite deployments over the last nine months, the company marked a total of 146 spacecraft built and launched over the past 30 years. Virtually all of these satellites exceeded their design lifetime (excluding a few that were lost due to launch failures), and 81 of them are in operational service today. In early March 2013, our cumulative experience reached 1,000 satellite-years of in-orbit operations, a milestone only four other satellite manufacturers around the globe have thus far achieved.

The company's launch vehicle record is equally impressive. Since its founding in 1982, Orbital has carried out 583 rocket launches, with 262 of these flights involving major space launchers, interceptors or target vehicles while 321 used smaller scientific research rockets. This level of launch activity places us among the top four rocket builders in the world over the last 30 years.

Beyond production and launch activities with the company's established satellites and rockets, Orbital was also busy last year with development and testing of two new products, the Antares medium-class launcher and the Cygnus cargo logistics spacecraft. Unfortunately, delays in completing construction and check-out of the propellant storage and handling equipment at the new Wallops Island, Virginia launch site prevented us from accomplishing final ground testing of the Antares rocket in 2012. These delays were compounded by difficulties with Antares' main engine, deliveries of which fell behind schedule during the year due to technical problems in acceptance testing by our propulsion supplier. In contrast to our experience with the rocket's launch site and engines, final assembly and test of the first three Cygnus cargo spacecraft proceeded well last year, with two of the vehicles completed by year end and the third nearly finished now.

For the year ahead, the company has a busy operational calendar, with up to 60 events planned for 2013. Our current schedule consists of about 20 major space missions, made up of six or seven satellite deployments and 14 or 15 rocket launches, that are expected to be carried out in 2013. We also anticipate launching up to 20 smaller research rockets and delivering 18 to 20

6 Around the Globe, Approximately
Billion People
Live in Areas Served by Orbital's
GEOStar Communications Satellites









Opposite page: 2013 will see the first operational Antares launches from the Mid-Atlantic Regional Spaceport, the nation's newest space launch facility, located at Wallops Island, Virginia

Left: The service modules for the first three Cygnus cargo spacecraft are in final assembly in our Dulles, Virginia satellite manufacturing facility

additional systems for future applications throughout the year. We will continue to place the highest priority on safety and reliability in our operations during 2013, while also seeking to be as efficient as possible in our design, manufacturing and testing activities.

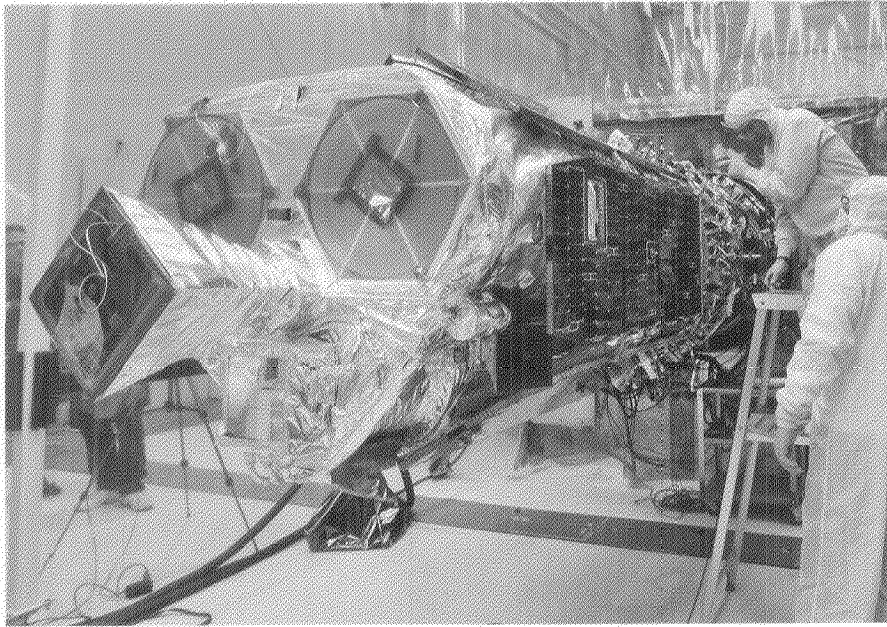
As 2013 gets underway, we are happy to report that Antares has successfully completed its ground testing and is proceeding towards an inaugural flight this spring. Assuming the mission goes smoothly, the company plans to follow the first launch with a full demonstration of the Antares/Cygnus cargo delivery system on a mission to the International Space Station (ISS) in the summer and the first operational cargo flight to the ISS in the fall.

Strategic Progress and Outlook

New contract awards and option exercises totaled approximately \$2.25 billion in 2012. Our launch vehicles segment had a particularly strong year for new bookings, with over \$1.1 billion in new orders and options for space launch vehicles, missile defense interceptors and target vehicles. The company's advanced space programs unit added more than \$700 million in new business volume, including orders and option exercises for five new spacecraft, and our satellites and space systems business rounded out the total with about \$400 million in orders and options, consisting of two communications satellites and various space technical service programs.

Year-end 2012 firm backlog stood at \$2.20 billion and total backlog (including unexercised options and indefinite-quantity contracts) was \$5.03 billion, reductions of 8% and 5%, respectively, compared to year-earlier levels. While these backlog figures are quite respectable by the company's historical standards, they provide a somewhat lower level of near-term revenue coverage – about 80% for 2013's target – than the 85-90% we have had at the start of each of the past three years.

580 Orbital has Developed, Built
and Launched More Than
Rockets
Since 1982



Left: The Nuclear Spectroscopic Telescope Array (NuSTAR) astrophysics satellite, built by the company under a contract from the California Institute of Technology, was successfully launched aboard an Orbital Pegasus rocket in June 2012

Right: The Landsat Data Continuity Mission (LDCM) spacecraft, designed and built in our Gilbert, Arizona production facility, was launched in February 2013 and is the third Landsat spacecraft built by Orbital and its predecessor companies since the 1980's

Therefore, despite strong results in recent new business wins – which made 2012 our third highest year ever for total contract and option volume – our outlook for 2013 is more moderate. The primary reason for this is the cloud over U.S. government space and missile budgets as this year begins. Over 85% of our new business volume in 2012 was related to new orders or option exercises by NASA, the Department of Defense and other federal agencies whose funding levels are almost certain to be reduced in 2013 and future years. While this may well be a long-term positive for Orbital, given our focus on smaller and less expensive space systems than what many of our competitors provide, it could be a short-term negative as some time will be required for government space programs to adopt the more affordable architectures that are well-matched to our products and business model. Accordingly, our expectation for new business volume in 2013 is below the \$2.5 billion average annual level we received during the past three years.

Nevertheless, we remain optimistic that our basic strategy – to be the low-cost and fast-cycle provider of small- and medium-class space systems and launch vehicles – is well-matched to our customers' needs and quite difficult for most of our competitors to emulate. This strategy, pursued in our long-standing markets of commercial satellites, space-based science programs, and missile defense systems and more recently extended to national security satellites and human space projects, has propelled nearly 40% growth for the company over the last five years. We are confident it will continue to be effective over the next five years and beyond.

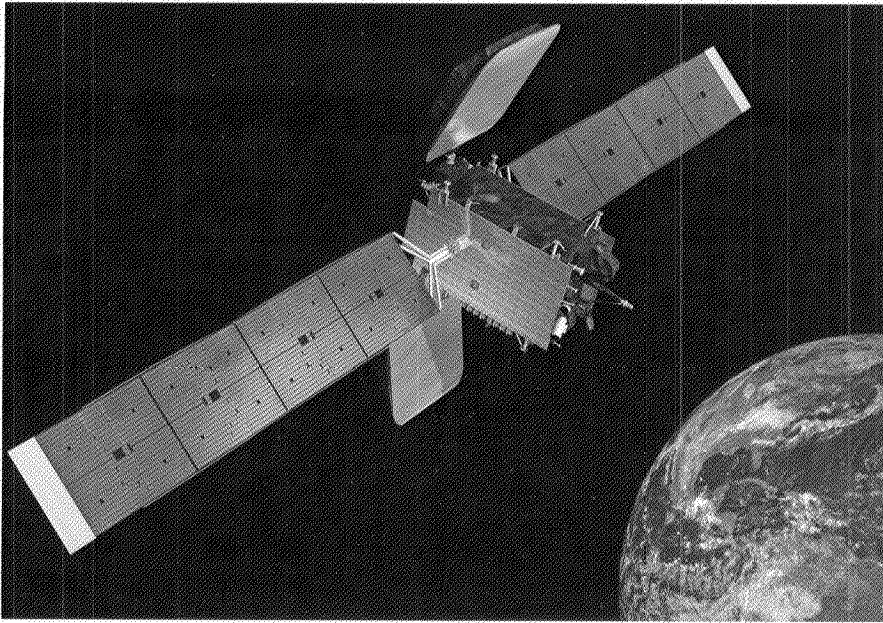
Management Changes and Workforce Expansion

We continued to strengthen our management team and expand our workforce in 2012. Notable executive promotions included the appointment of Dr. Antonio Elias, a 25-year company veteran, to the new position of Executive Vice President and Chief Technology Officer, and the promotion of Mr. Frank Culbertson, who joined Orbital in 2008, to Executive Vice President and General Manager of the Advanced Programs Group.

40 The Orbital-Built LDCM
Satellite Will Continue a
Year Legacy
of Continuous Landsat
Imagery of Earth







Opposite page: Testing of the Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) missile defense system continued in January 2013 with the successful launch of an Orbital-built interceptor booster

Left: The company received a contract in 2012 for the Amazonas 4a commercial communications satellite, as well as an option for a second, higher-power spacecraft from the HISPASAT Group of Spain

Orbital hired nearly 300 new employees last year, ending 2012 with a workforce of about 3,800 people. Based on survey data collected by *Aviation Week and Space Technology* magazine, a leading industry publication, Orbital ranked among the top three companies where aerospace professionals wanted to work in 2012, with the technological challenge of our business being especially appealing to engineers and scientists.

Conclusion

With 2012 behind us and Orbital now beginning its fourth decade in business, we are looking forward to an eventful year in 2013, highlighted by major first flight milestones in our new Antares rocket and Cygnus spacecraft programs. We also anticipate a busy year of satellite deployments and rocket launches in our more mature product lines, in which seven successful missions have already been conducted in the first 10 weeks of the year. While 2013 is likely to be a turbulent year in some of our markets, we are optimistic that Orbital's brand of reliable and affordable smaller space systems will be even more valuable to government and commercial customers in the future than they have been in the past.

On behalf of our fellow Directors and the employees of Orbital, we once again thank you for your confidence in our business and its prospects. Our objective is to reward that confidence with superior shareholder performance in 2013 and beyond.

David W. Thompson
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

Garrett E. Pierce
Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer

March 8, 2013

1,000 Orbital-Built Satellites Recently Achieved
Years
of Cumulative In-Orbit Operations

Orbital's First 30 Years in Space Satellites and Space Systems

The company has designed, built and delivered over 185 satellites and space systems since 1982. These spacecraft and related systems consist of 77 commercial satellites, 69 government satellites and 40 major Space Shuttle, Space Station and other payloads. Nearly 100 of these satellites and space payloads are operational today.

Geosynchronous Earth Orbit (22,300 miles altitude)

- 31 Commercial Communications
- 1 National Security
- 1 Hosted Payload

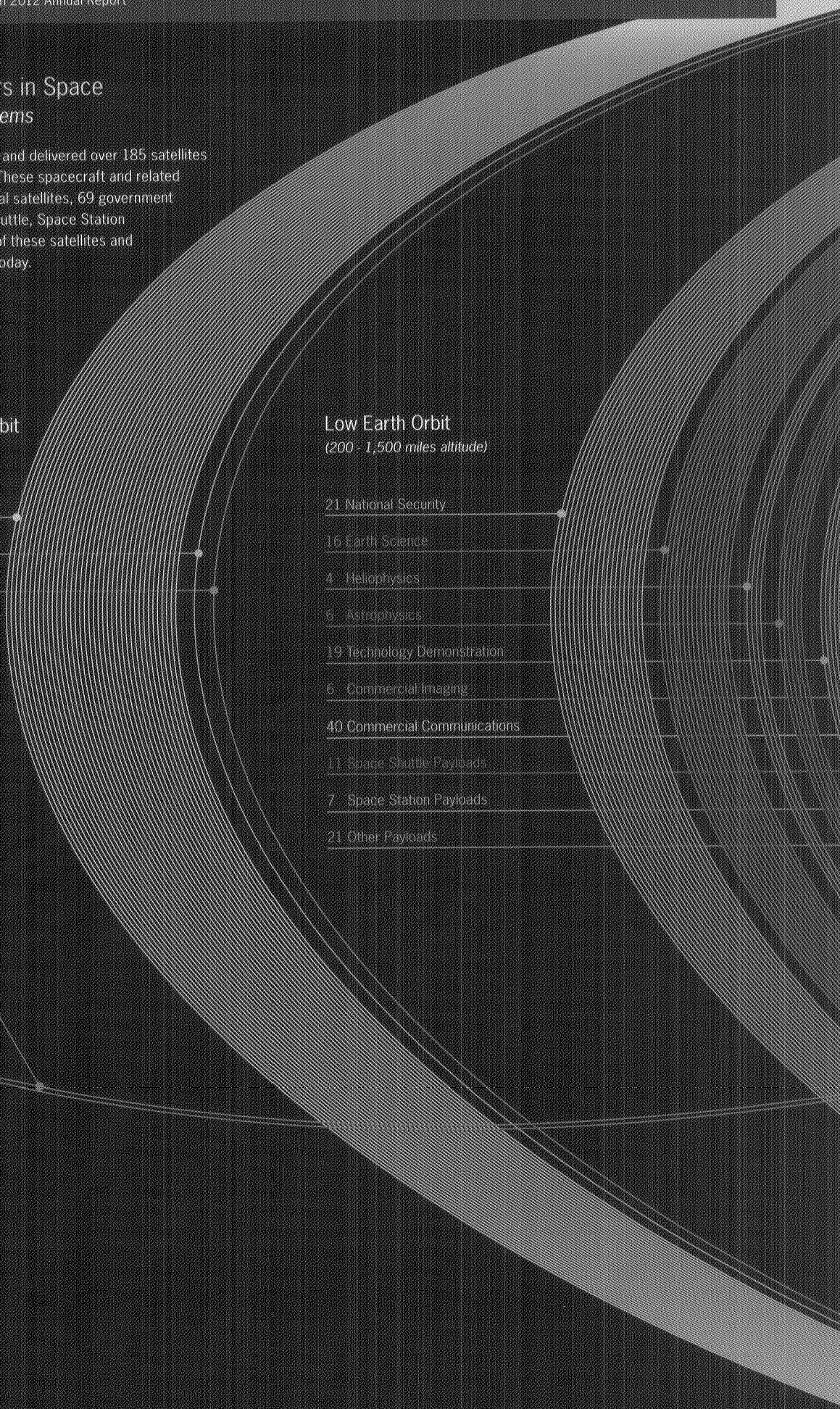
Low Earth Orbit (200 - 1,500 miles altitude)

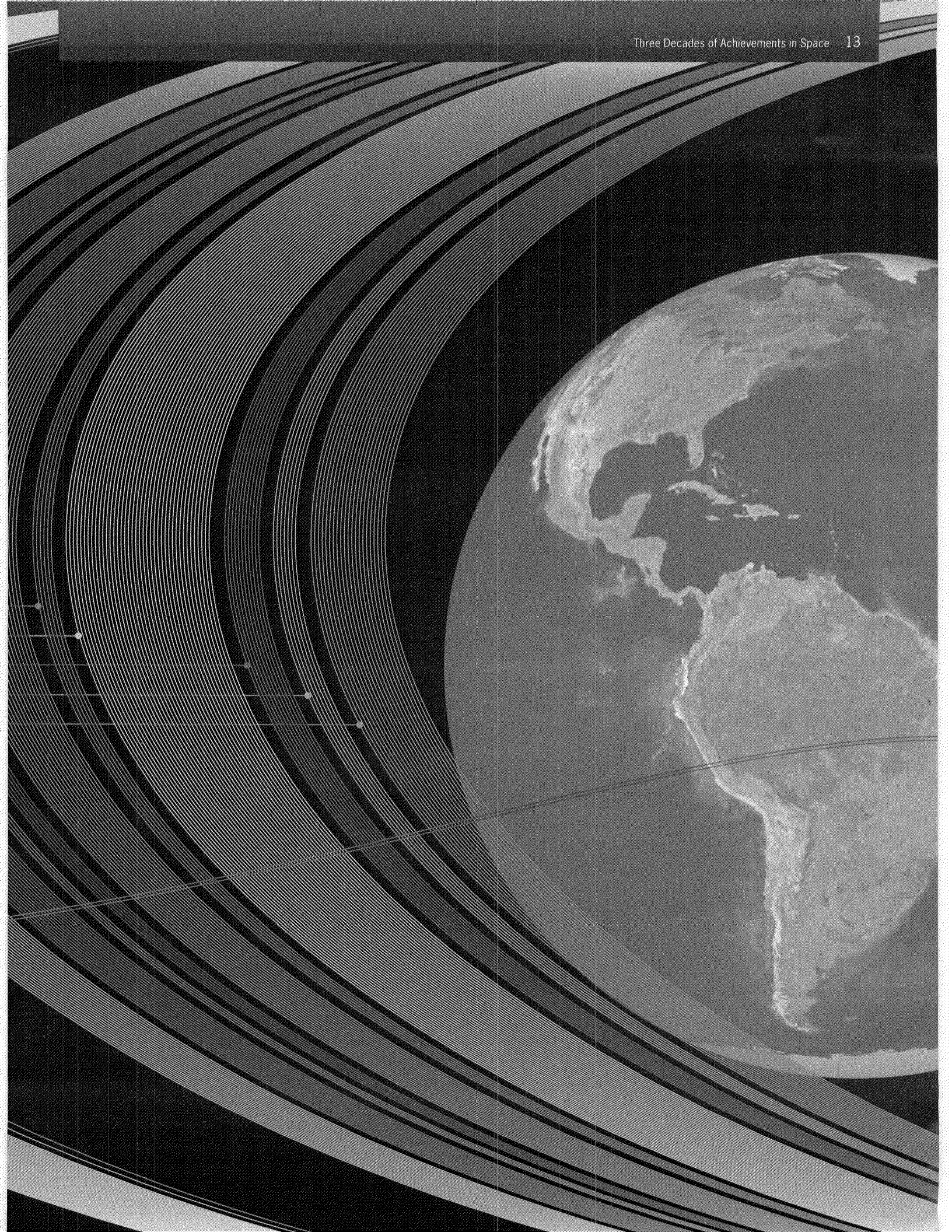
- 21 National Security
- 16 Earth Science
- 4 Heliophysics
- 6 Astrophysics
- 19 Technology Demonstration
- 6 Commercial Imaging
- 40 Commercial Communications
- 11 Space Shuttle Payloads
- 7 Space Station Payloads
- 21 Other Payloads

Planetary Exploration (Deep Space)

- 2 Planetary Exploration

Note: Orbits are not to scale





Orbital's First 30 Years in Space Launch Vehicles

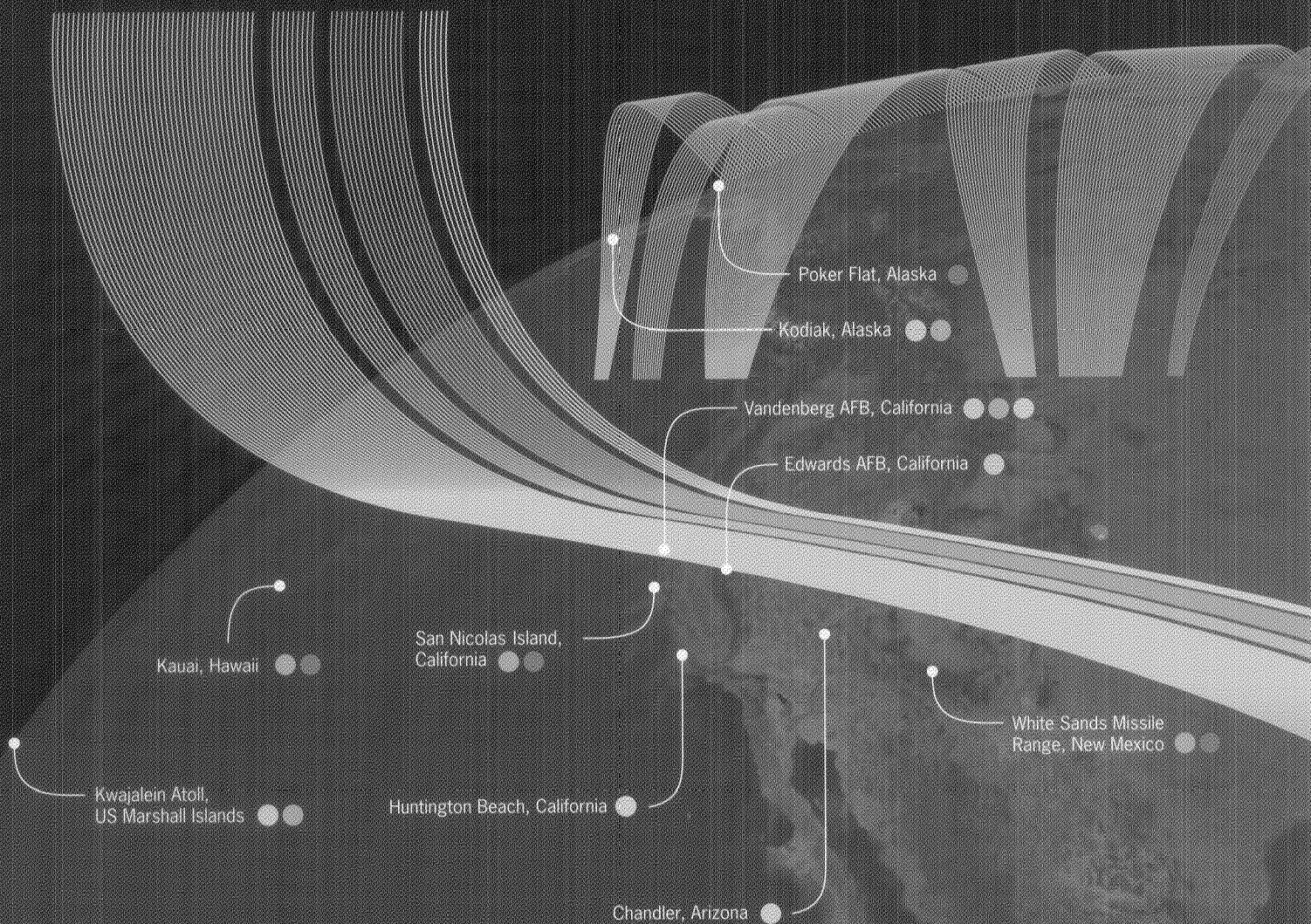
The company has developed, built and launched more than 580 launch vehicles since 1982. Over 70 of these vehicles have placed satellites in orbit and more than 190 have supported the development and deployment of missile defense systems. A final set of over 320 smaller research rockets have been used in scientific research and technology demonstrations.

71 Space Launch Vehicles

41	9	15	6
Pegasus	Taurus	Minotaur	Other

191 Interceptor & Target Vehicles

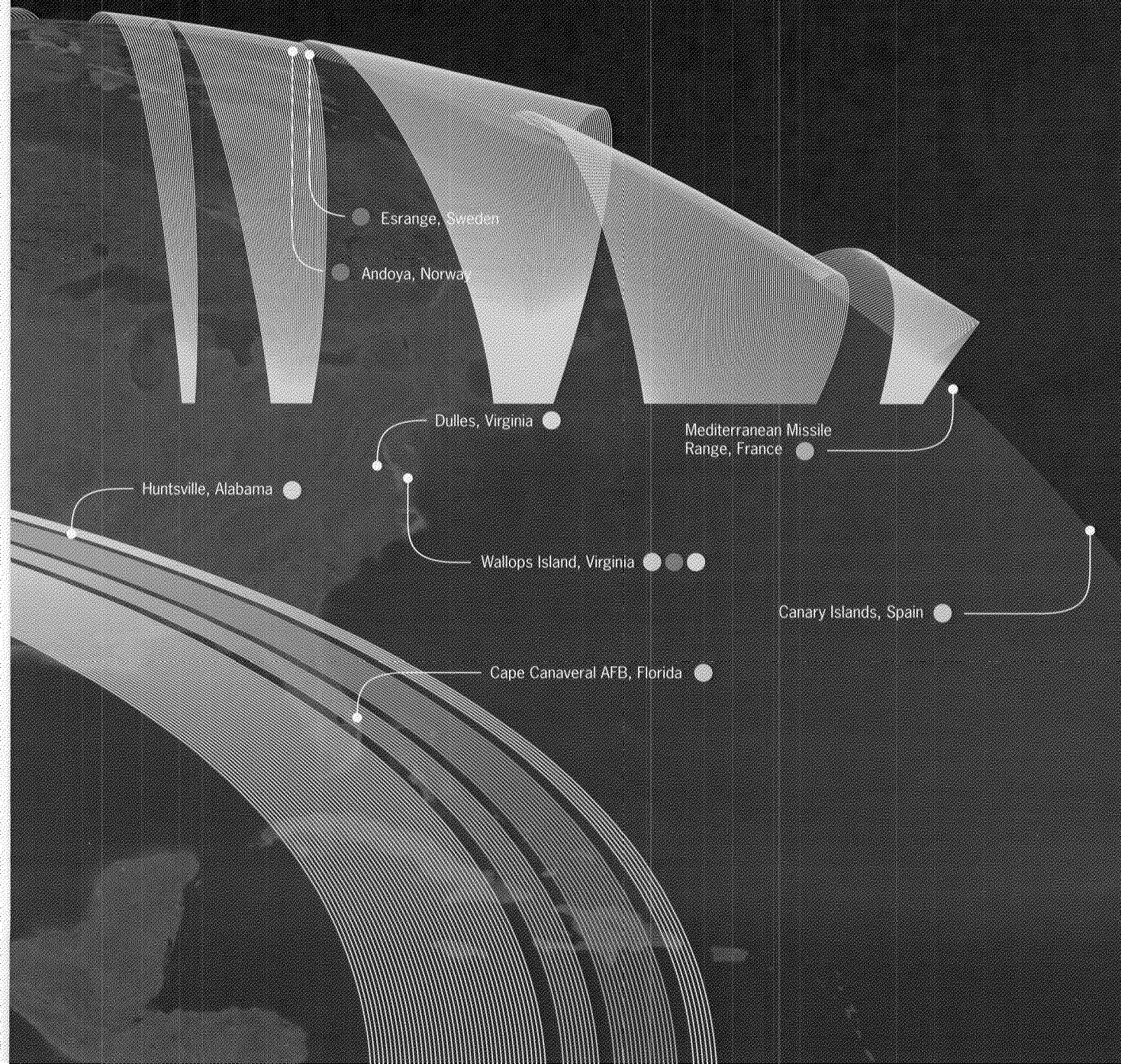
180	11
Targets	Interceptors



- Space Launch Vehicle Launch Sites
- Research Rocket Launch Sites
- Missile Defense Interceptor and Target Vehicle Launch Sites
- Launch Vehicle Engineering and Production Facilities

321 Research Rockets

321
Research Rockets



Board of Directors

Kevin P. Chilton*

- Former Commander, U.S. Strategic Command
- Former Commander, U.S. Space Command
- Former NASA Astronaut
- Orbital Board Member Since 2012

Lennard A. Fisk*

- Professor of Space Sciences, University of Michigan
- Former Associate Administrator, NASA
- Orbital Board Member Since 1993

Robert M. Hamisee*

- Former Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer, Trust Company of the West (TCW) Private Client Group
- Former President and Director of Research, Seidler Audec Securities
- Orbital Board Member Since 2002

Robert J. Hermann*

- Lead Independent Director
- Senior Partner, Global Technology Partners
- Former Senior Vice President, United Technologies Corporation
- Former Director, National Reconnaissance Office
- Orbital Board Member Since 2002

Ronald T. Kadisir*

- Vice President and Partner, Booz Allen Hamilton, Inc.
- Former Director, U.S. Missile Defense Agency
- Orbital Board Member Since 2005

Janice I. Obuchowski*

- President, Freedom Technologies, Incorporated
- Ambassador, 2003 World Radiocommunication Conference
- Former Administrator, National Telecommunications and Information Agency
- Orbital Board Member Since 1996

Garrett E. Pierce

- Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer
- Former Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Sensormatic Electronics Corporation
- Orbital Board Member Since 2000

James G. Roche*

- Former Secretary of the U.S. Air Force
- Former Corporate Vice President and President, Electronic Sensors and Systems Sector, Northrop Grumman Corporation
- Orbital Board Member Since 2005

Frank L. Salizzoni*

- Former Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, H&R Block, Inc.
- Former President and Chief Operating Officer, USAir, Inc. and USAir Group, Inc.
- Orbital Board Member Since 1996

Harrison H. Schmitt*

- Aerospace Business Consultant
- Former U.S. Senator, New Mexico
- Former Apollo Astronaut, NASA
- Orbital Board Member Since 1983

David W. Thompson

- Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
- Orbital Co-Founder
- Orbital Board Member Since 1982

James R. Thompson

- Vice Chairman and Senior Executive Advisor
- Former Orbital President and Chief Operating Officer
- Former Deputy Administrator, NASA
- Orbital Board Member Since 1992

Scott L. Webster*

- Orbital Co-Founder
- Orbital Board Member Since 1982

* Independent Director

Executive Officers and Senior Management

David W. Thompson

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

Garrett E. Pierce

Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer

Antonio L. Elias

Executive Vice President and Chief Technical Officer

Ronald J. Grabe

Executive Vice President and General Manager, Launch Systems Group

Michael E. Larkin

Executive Vice President and General Manager, Space Systems Group

Frank C. Culbertson

Executive Vice President and General Manager, Advanced Programs Group

James R. Thompson

Vice Chairman and Senior Executive Advisor

Michael A. Harmel

Senior Vice President, Corporate Strategy and Development

Susan Herlick

Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

James B. Judd

Senior Vice President, Technical Operations

Emily S. Bender

Senior Vice President, Human Resources

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-14279

SEC
Mail Processing
Section

MAR 15 2013



ORBITAL SCIENCES CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Washington DC
405

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

06-1209561
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

45101 Warp Drive
Dulles, Virginia 20166
(Address of principal executive offices)

(703) 406-5000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

Name of each exchange on which registered
The New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant based on the closing sales price of the registrant's Common Stock as reported on The New York Stock Exchange on June 29, 2012 was approximately \$750,700,000.

As of February 19, 2013, 59,797,541 shares of the registrant's Common Stock were outstanding.

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement to be filed on or about March 8, 2013 are incorporated by reference in Part III of this report.

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Pegasus is a registered trademark and service mark of Orbital Sciences Corporation; Taurus is a registered trademark of Orbital Sciences Corporation; Orbital, Minotaur, Antares and Cygnus are trademarks of Orbital Sciences Corporation.

PART I

Item 1. *Business*

General

We develop and manufacture small- and medium-class rockets and space systems for commercial, military and civil government customers, including the U.S. Department of Defense (“DoD”), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (“NASA”) and other U.S. Government agencies. Our products and services are grouped into three reportable business segments: launch vehicles, satellites and space systems, and advanced space programs, which are described below.

- *Launch Vehicles* — Rockets that are used as small- and medium-class space launch vehicles that place satellites into Earth orbit and escape trajectories, interceptor and target vehicles for missile defense systems, and suborbital launch vehicles that place payloads into a variety of high-altitude trajectories.
- *Satellites and Space Systems* — Small- and medium-class satellites that are used to enable global and regional communications and broadcasting, conduct space-related scientific research, collect imagery and other remotely-sensed data about the Earth, carry out interplanetary and other deep-space exploration missions, and demonstrate new space technologies.
- *Advanced Space Programs* — Human-rated space systems for Earth-orbit and deep-space exploration, and small- and medium-class satellites primarily used for national security space programs and to demonstrate new space technologies.

Our general strategy is to develop and expand a core integrated business of space and launch systems technologies and products, focusing on the design and manufacture of affordable rockets, satellites and other space systems in order to establish and expand positions in niche markets that have not typically been emphasized by our larger competitors. Another part of our strategy is to seek customer contracts that will fund new product development and enhancements to our existing launch vehicle and space systems product lines. As a result of our capabilities and experience in designing, developing, manufacturing and operating a broad range of small- and medium-class rockets and space systems, we believe we are well positioned to capitalize on the demand for more affordable space-technology systems in commercial satellite communications, space-based military and intelligence operations, and missile defense programs, and to take advantage of government-sponsored initiatives in human space exploration, space-based scientific research and interplanetary exploration.

Orbital was incorporated in Delaware in 1987 to consolidate the assets, liabilities and operations of two predecessor entities established in 1982 and 1983. Our corporate headquarters are located at 45101 Warp Drive, Dulles, Virginia 20166, our telephone number is (703) 406-5000 and our website is www.orbital.com.

Description of Orbital’s Products and Services

Launch Vehicles

Our launch vehicles segment develops and produces space launch vehicles, interceptor launch vehicles and target launch vehicles.

Space Launch Vehicles — We develop and produce small-class launch vehicles that place satellites weighing up to 4,000 lbs. into low-Earth orbit, including the Pegasus, Taurus and Minotaur space launch vehicles that are used by commercial, civil government and military customers. Our Pegasus launch vehicle is launched from our L-1011 carrier aircraft to deploy relatively lightweight satellites into low-Earth orbit. The Taurus launch vehicle is a ground-launched derivative of the Pegasus vehicle that

can carry heavier payloads into orbit. The ground-launched Minotaur launch vehicle family combines Minuteman II and Peacekeeper ballistic missile rocket motors with our Pegasus and Taurus technology. In 2012, we conducted one successful Pegasus launch, which deployed the Orbital-built Nuclear Spectroscopic Array Telescope satellite for NASA.

We are nearing completion of a major product development effort to create a medium-capacity rocket, Antares, that we expect will increase the payload capacity of our space launch vehicles to approximately 14,000 lbs. for launches to low-Earth orbit. Antares will be used on our Commercial Orbital Transportation Services (“COTS”) test flight and demonstration mission for NASA and under our Commercial Resupply Services (“CRS”) contract with NASA to deliver cargo to the International Space Station (“ISS”). We also are marketing the vehicle to other U.S. Government and commercial customers.

Interceptor Launch Vehicles — We develop and produce rockets that are used as interceptor launch vehicles for missile defense systems, including interceptor boosters that carry “kill vehicles” designed to defend against ballistic missile attacks. Pursuant to a contract with The Boeing Company (“Boeing”), we have been the sole supplier of operational and test interceptor boosters for the U.S. Missile Defense Agency’s (“MDA”) Ground-based Midcourse Defense (“GMD”) program, for which our interceptor boost vehicle, a modified version of our Pegasus rocket, is being used as a major operational element in the U.S. national missile defense system. There were two deliveries of this launch vehicle during 2012. In January 2013, one of these vehicles was successfully launched as part of a test of the GMD program. With the award of the follow-on GMD development and sustainment contract in 2011, Orbital will continue to provide booster vehicles in support of the GMD program through 2018.

Target Launch Vehicles — We design and produce target launch vehicles used in the development and testing of missile defense systems. Our target launch vehicles include suborbital rockets and their principal subsystems, as well as payloads carried by such vehicles. Various branches and agencies of the U.S. military, including MDA, use our target launch vehicles as targets for defense-related applications such as ballistic missile interceptor testing and related experiments. These rockets are programmed to simulate incoming enemy missiles, offering an affordable and reliable means to test advanced missile defense systems. Our family of target vehicles extends from long-range ballistic target launch vehicles, which include targets for testing MDA’s GMD system, to medium- and short-range target vehicles designed to simulate threats to U.S. and allied military forces deployed in overseas theaters. We have also developed a short-range supersonic sea-skimming target (“SSST”) that flies just above the ocean’s surface and is currently being used by the U.S. Navy. In 2012, we performed a total of three successful target missions, including a medium-range target vehicle launched in support of the MDA Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense test program and a target mission for the U.S. Army’s Patriot missile defense system. We also delivered 15 SSST vehicles to the U.S. Navy in 2012.

Satellites and Space Systems

Our satellites and space systems segment is involved in developing and producing communications satellites, science and remote sensing satellites, and related subsystems, and we also provide space technical services primarily related to scientific satellite and suborbital research rocket missions.

Communications Satellites — We design and manufacture small geosynchronous-Earth orbit (“GEO”) satellites that provide cable and direct-to-home television distribution, business data network connectivity, regional mobile telephony and other space-based communications services.

Science and Remote Sensing Satellites — Our small- and medium-class low-Earth orbit satellites and other spacecraft are used to conduct space-related scientific research, collect imagery and other remotely-sensed data about the Earth, carry out interplanetary and other deep-space exploration missions, and demonstrate new space technologies.

During 2012, we delivered five GEO communications satellites to commercial customers and two scientific satellites to NASA; five of these satellites were launched and placed into service in 2012, while the other two were launched in early 2013.

Space Technical Services — We provide advanced space systems and subsystems, including satellite command and data handling, attitude control and structural subsystems and a broad range of space-related technical services, including analytical, engineering and manufacturing services for space-related science and defense programs. We also design, build and integrate a variety of small scientific research rockets and support field operations and launch activities for such vehicles.

Advanced Space Programs

Our advanced space programs segment is involved in developing and producing human-rated space systems and satellites and related systems primarily used for national security space programs.

Human-Rated Space Systems — We design and manufacture advanced human-rated spacecraft to be used in Earth orbit, planetary exploration and other space missions. In 2008, under the COTS research and development program, we entered into an agreement with NASA to design, build and demonstrate a new space transportation system that has the capability to deliver cargo and other supplies to the ISS. This system will include a new advanced maneuvering spacecraft called Cygnus that will be launched on our Antares launch vehicle and will autonomously rendezvous with the ISS to deliver cargo to the astronauts on board. We expect the COTS demonstration mission will occur in mid-2013. Also in 2008, under the CRS program, NASA entered into a contract with us to perform eight cargo transportation missions to the ISS using the Antares/Cygnus space transportation system we are developing under our COTS program. We expect these missions to be carried out over the next four years.

National Security Space Systems — We develop and produce small- and medium-class satellites and related systems used primarily for national security space missions and related technology demonstration programs.

Customers

Customers that accounted for 10% or more of our consolidated revenues in 2012 were DoD and NASA. Customers that accounted for 10% or more of our consolidated revenues in 2011 were DoD, NASA and Boeing. Customers that accounted for 10% or more of our consolidated revenues in 2010 were DoD and NASA.

Competition

We believe that competition for sales of our products and services is based primarily on performance and technical features, reliability, price, delivery schedule and our ability to customize our products to meet particular customer needs, and we believe that we compete favorably on the basis of these factors. The table below identifies the entities we believe to be our primary competitors for each major product line.

<u>Product Line</u>	<u>Competitors</u>
Space launch vehicles	United Launch Alliance (a joint venture between Lockheed Martin Corporation and The Boeing Company) Space Exploration Technologies Corp. Alliant Techsystems Inc. Lockheed Martin Corporation Russian, Indian and Chinese launch vehicles could represent competition for commercial, as opposed to U.S. Government, launches
Interceptor launch vehicles	Lockheed Martin Corporation Raytheon Company
Target launch vehicles.	Lockheed Martin Corporation L-3 Communications, Inc. Alliant Techsystems Inc. Kratos Defense & Security Solutions, Inc.
Communications satellites	EADS Astrium The Boeing Company Lockheed Martin Corporation Space Systems/Loral, Inc., a subsidiary of MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Ltd. Reshetnev Company - Information Satellite Systems Thales Alenia Space Mitsubishi Electric Corp.
Science and remote sensing satellites and national security space systems . . .	Ball Aerospace and Technologies Corp. Lockheed Martin Corporation Northrop Grumman Corporation The Boeing Company Alliant Techsystems Inc. Sierra Nevada Corporation Surrey Satellite Technology Limited, a subsidiary of EADS Astrium
Space technical services	Our space technical services compete with many companies, from large defense contractors to small niche competitors
Human-rated space systems	Space Exploration Technologies Corp. European Space Agency Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency Russian Federal Space Agency

Many of our competitors are larger and have substantially greater resources than we do. Further, it is possible that other domestic or foreign companies or governments, some with greater experience in the space and defense industry and many with greater financial resources than we possess, will seek to provide products or services that compete with ours in the future. Any such foreign competitor could benefit from subsidies from, or other protective measures by, its home country.

Research and Development

We invest in product-related research and development to conceive and develop new products and to enhance existing products. Our research and development expenses totaled approximately \$114.2 million, \$102.8 million and \$ 122.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. We believe our research and development expenses will decline in 2013 as we are nearing completion of our Antares and COTS development programs.

Under certain arrangements, such as the COTS program, our customers share in product development costs. For a further discussion of the research and development expenses being funded by our government customer with respect to our COTS program, please see “Consolidated Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 – Research and Development Expenses” in “Item 7 – Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

Patents and Proprietary Rights

We rely in part on patents, trade secrets and know-how to develop and maintain our competitive position and technological advantage, particularly with respect to our launch vehicle and satellite products. While our intellectual property rights in the aggregate are important to the operation of our business, we do not believe that any single existing patent or other intellectual property right is of such importance that its loss or termination would have a material adverse effect on our business, taken as a whole.

Components and Raw Materials; Seasonality

We purchase a significant percentage of our subassemblies and instruments from domestic and foreign suppliers. We also obtain from the U.S. Government parts and equipment that are used in the production of our products or in the provision of our services. Generally, we have not experienced material difficulty in obtaining product components or necessary parts and equipment and we believe that alternatives to our existing sources of supply are available in most cases, although we could incur increased costs and possible delays in securing alternative sources of supply.

We rely upon sole-source suppliers for most solid-propellant rocket motors and liquid-propellant rocket engines used on our launch vehicles. For example, our Antares launch vehicle uses liquid-propellant AJ-26 engines, which are modified Russian rocket engines, for its first stage that is available solely from one supplier. These engines are no longer in production, and while there is sufficient quantity of these engines to complete the CRS and COTS programs, there is a limited supply available for other potential missions. While we believe that alternative sources for rocket motors and engines would be available, the inability of our current suppliers to provide us with rocket motors and engines, such as the AJ-26, could result in significant contract delays, cost increases and loss of revenues due to the time, resources and effort that would be required to develop or adapt other engines or motors for use in our products.

Our business is not seasonal.

U.S. Government Contracts

During 2012, 2011 and 2010, approximately 79%, 71% and 74%, respectively, of our total annual revenues were derived from contracts with the U.S. Government and its agencies or from subcontracts with other U.S. Government contractors. Most of our U.S. Government contracts are funded incrementally on a year-to-year basis.

Our major contracts with the U.S. Government primarily fall into two categories: cost-reimbursable contracts and fixed-price contracts. Approximately 58% and 42% of our revenues from U.S. Government contracts in 2012 were derived from cost-reimbursable contracts and fixed-price contracts, respectively. Under cost-reimbursable contracts, we recover our actual allowable costs incurred, allocable indirect costs and a fee consisting of (i) a base amount that is fixed at the inception of the contract and/or (ii) an award amount that is based on the customer's evaluation of our performance in terms of the criteria stated in the contract. Our fixed-price contracts include firm fixed-price and fixed-price incentive fee contracts. Under firm fixed-price contracts, work performed and products shipped are paid for at a fixed price without adjustment for actual costs incurred in connection with the contract. Therefore, we bear the risk of loss if costs increase, although some of this risk may be passed on to subcontractors. Fixed-price incentive fee contracts provide for sharing by us and the customer of unexpected costs incurred or savings realized within specified limits, and may provide for adjustments in price depending on actual contract performance other than costs. Costs in excess of the negotiated maximum (ceiling) price and the risk of loss by reason of such excess costs are borne by us, although some of this risk may be passed on to subcontractors.

As noted above, we derive a significant portion of our revenues from U.S. Government contracts, which are dependent on continued political support and funding. All our U.S. Government contracts and, in general, our subcontracts with other U.S. Government prime contractors provide that such contracts may be terminated for convenience at any time by the U.S. Government or the prime contractor, respectively. Furthermore, any of these contracts may become subject to a government-issued stop work order under which we would be required to suspend production. In the event of a termination for convenience, contractors generally are entitled to receive the purchase price for delivered items, reimbursement for allowable costs for work in process and an allowance for reasonable profit thereon or adjustment for loss if completion of performance would have resulted in a loss. For a more detailed description of risks relating to the U.S. Government contract industry, see "Item 1A – Risk Factors."

A portion of our business is classified for national security purposes by the U.S. Government and cannot be specifically described. The operating results of these classified programs are included in our consolidated financial statements. The business risks associated with classified programs, as a general matter, do not differ materially from those of our other U.S. Government contracts, and are subject to the same operational, compliance and financial reporting controls.

Regulation

Our ability to pursue our business activities is regulated by various agencies and departments of the U.S. Government and, in certain circumstances, the governments of other countries. Commercial space launches require licenses from the U.S. Department of Transportation ("DoT") and the reentry of our Cygnus maneuvering spacecraft during the COTS demonstration mission and the operation of our L-1011 aircraft require licenses from certain agencies of the DoT, including the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA"). The use of the AJ-26 engine, which is a modified Russian rocket engine, on our Antares rocket requires a Russian government license, which we have obtained for our missions currently under contract. The Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") also requires licenses for radio communications during our rocket launches. Our classified programs require that we and certain of our employees

maintain appropriate security clearances. We also require export licenses from the U.S. Department of State (“DoS”), the U.S. Department of Commerce (“DoC”) and, occasionally, the governments of other countries with respect to transactions we have with foreign customers or foreign subcontractors.

Contract Backlog

Our firm backlog was approximately \$2.20 billion at December 31, 2012 and approximately \$2.39 billion at December 31, 2011. While there can be no assurance, we expect to convert approximately \$940 million of the 2012 year-end firm backlog into revenues during 2013. Our firm backlog as of December 31, 2012 included approximately \$2.0 billion of contracts with the U.S. Government and its agencies or from subcontracts with prime contractors of the U.S. Government. Most of our U.S. Government contracts are funded incrementally on a year-to-year basis. Firm backlog from U.S. Government contracts at December 31, 2012 included total funded orders of about \$670 million and orders not yet funded of about \$1.33 billion. Changes in government policies, priorities or funding levels through agency or program budget reductions by the U.S. Congress or executive agencies could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, contracts with the U.S. Government may be terminated or suspended by the U.S. Government at any time, with or without cause, which could result in a reduction in backlog.

Total backlog was approximately \$5.03 billion at December 31, 2012. Total backlog includes firm backlog in addition to unexercised options, indefinite-quantity contracts and undefinitized orders and contract award selections.

Employees

As of February 19, 2013, Orbital had approximately 3,500 employees. Our employees are not subject to collective bargaining agreements. We believe our employee relations are good.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table sets forth the name, age and position of each of the executive officers of Orbital as of February 19, 2013. All executive officers are appointed annually and serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
David W. Thompson	58	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer
Garrett E. Pierce	68	Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, Director
Antonio L. Elias	63	Executive Vice President and Chief Technical Officer
Ronald J. Grabe	67	Executive Vice President and General Manager, Launch Systems Group
Michael E. Larkin	57	Executive Vice President and General Manager, Space Systems Group
Frank L. Culbertson, Jr.	63	Executive Vice President and General Manager, Advanced Programs Group
Susan Herlick	48	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

David W. Thompson is a co-founder of Orbital and has been Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Orbital since 1982. From 1982 until October 1999, he also served as our President, a role he resumed in 2011 following the retirement of James R. Thompson from this position. Prior to founding Orbital, Mr. Thompson was employed by Hughes Electronics Corporation as special assistant to the President of its Missile Systems Group and by NASA at the Marshall Space Flight Center as a project manager and engineer, and also worked on the Space Shuttle's autopilot design at the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory. Mr. Thompson is a Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, the American Astronautical Society and the Royal Aeronautical Society, and is a member of the U.S. National Academy of Engineering.

Garrett E. Pierce has been Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer since April 2002, and was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since August 2000. He has been a director of the Company since August 2000. From 1996 until August 2000, he was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Sensormatic Electronics Corp., a supplier of electronic security systems, where he was also named Chief Administrative Officer in July 1998. Prior to joining Sensormatic, Mr. Pierce was the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of California Microwave, Inc., a supplier of microwave, radio frequency and satellite systems and products for communications and wireless networks. From 1980 to 1993, Mr. Pierce was with Materials Research Corporation, a provider of thin film equipment and high purity materials to the semiconductor, telecommunications and media storage industries, where he progressed from Chief Financial Officer to President and Chief Executive Officer. Materials Research Corporation was acquired by Sony Corporation as a wholly owned subsidiary in 1989. From 1972 to 1980, Mr. Pierce held various management positions with The Signal Companies. Mr. Pierce is a director of Kulicke and Soffa Industries, Inc.

Antonio L. Elias has been Executive Vice President and Chief Technical Officer since September 2012. From October 2001 to September 2012, he served as Executive Vice President and General Manager, Advanced Programs Group, and was Senior Vice President and General Manager, Advanced Programs Group since August 1997. From January 1996 until August 1997, Dr. Elias served as Senior Vice President and Chief Technical Officer of Orbital. From May 1993 through December 1995, he was Senior Vice President for Advanced Projects, and was Senior Vice President, Space Systems Division from 1990 to April 1993. He was Vice President, Engineering of Orbital from 1989 to 1990 and was Chief Engineer from 1986 to 1989. From 1980 to 1986, Dr. Elias was an Assistant Professor of Aeronautics and Astronautics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was elected to the National Academy of Engineering in 2001.

Ronald J. Grabe has been Executive Vice President and General Manager, Launch Systems Group since 1999. From 1996 to 1999, he was Senior Vice President and Assistant General Manager of the Launch Systems Group and Senior Vice President of the Launch Systems Group since 1995. From 1994 to 1995, Mr. Grabe served as Vice President for Business Development in the Launch Systems Group. From 1980 to 1993, Mr. Grabe was a NASA astronaut during which time he flew four Space Shuttle missions and was lead astronaut for development of the International Space Station.

Michael E. Larkin has been Executive Vice President and General Manager, Space Systems Group since February 2008 and was Senior Vice President and Deputy General Manager of the Space Systems Group since 2006. From 2004 to 2006, he served as Senior Vice President of Finance of the Space Systems Group. From 1996 to 2004, he was Vice President of the Space Systems Group, and was Director of Finance of the Space Systems Group from 1994 to 1996. Prior to that, he held a variety of program and financial management positions at Fairchild Space and Defense Corporation, a space and military electronics company, until its acquisition by Orbital in 1994.

Frank L. Culbertson, Jr. has been Executive Vice President and General Manager, Advanced Programs Group, since September 2012. From 2008 to 2012, he served as Senior Vice President in the Advanced Programs Group where he headed our human space systems efforts. Prior to joining Orbital, Mr. Culbertson was a Senior Vice President at Science Applications International Corporation from 2002 to 2008. Before entering the private sector, Mr. Culbertson served as a NASA astronaut for 18 years, flying three Space Shuttle missions, and began his career as a pilot in the United States Navy.

Susan Herlick has been Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary since January 2006 and served as Vice President and Deputy General Counsel from 2003 to 2005. From 1997 to 2002, she was Vice President and Assistant General Counsel. She joined Orbital as Assistant General Counsel in 1995. Prior to that, she was an attorney at the law firm of Hogan & Hartson LLP, now Hogan Lovells US LLP.

Available Information

We maintain an Internet website at *www.orbital.com*. In addition to news and other information about our company, we make available on or through the *Investor Relations* section of our website our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, our current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to these reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file this material with, or furnish it to, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

At the *Investor Relations* section of our website, we have a *Corporate Governance* page that includes, among other things, copies of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, our Corporate Governance Guidelines and the charters for each standing committee of our Board of Directors, including the Audit and Finance Committee, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and the Human Resources and Compensation Committee.

Printed copies of all of the above-referenced reports and documents may be requested by contacting our Investor Relations Department either by mail at our corporate headquarters, by telephone at (703) 406-5543 or by e-mail at *investor.relations@orbital.com*. All of the above-referenced reports and documents are available from us free of charge.

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Financial information about our products and services, business segments, domestic and foreign operations and export sales is included in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the notes to our consolidated financial statements, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those related to our financial outlook, liquidity, goals, business strategy, projected plans and objectives of management for future operating results, and forecasts of future events. These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements often include the words “anticipate,” “forecast,” “expect,” “believe,” “should,” “will,” “intend,” “plan” and words of similar substance. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks, trends and uncertainties that could cause the actual results or performance of the company to be materially different from the forward-looking statement. Uncertainty surrounding factors such as continued government support and funding for key space and defense programs, including the impact of potential sequestration under the Budget Control Act of 2011, new product development programs, the availability of key product components, product

performance and market acceptance of products and technologies, achievement of contractual milestones, government contract procurement and termination risks, and income tax rates may materially impact Orbital's actual financial and operational results. We are under no obligation to, and expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to update or alter any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, subsequent events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investors should carefully consider, among other factors, the risks listed below.

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from U.S. Government contracts, which are dependent on continued political support and funding and are subject to termination by the U.S. Government at any time.

The majority of our total annual revenues and our firm backlog at December 31, 2012 were derived from U.S. Government contracts. Most of our U.S. Government contracts are funded incrementally on a year-to-year basis and are subject to uncertain future funding levels. Our direct and indirect contracts with the U.S. Government may be terminated or suspended by the U.S. Government or its prime contractors at any time, with or without cause. Termination or suspension of any of our significant U.S. Government contracts could result in the loss of future revenues and unreimbursable expenses or charges that could have a materially adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, key human space initiatives, missile defense programs, and other space programs must compete with other programs for consideration during the federal budgeting and appropriation process, and support and funding for any U.S. Government program may be influenced by general economic conditions, political considerations and other factors. A decline in U.S. Government support and funding for programs in which we participate could result in contract terminations, delays in contract awards, the failure to exercise contract options, the cancellation of planned procurements and fewer new business opportunities, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In particular, the Budget Control Act of 2011 commits the U.S. Government to significantly reduce the federal deficit over ten years through caps on discretionary spending and other measures, including automatic across-the-board spending cuts through the sequestration process, if necessary. Such spending cuts would be split equally between defense and non-defense programs over a ten-year period. Although the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 has delayed sequestration temporarily, without further action, it will take effect on March 1, 2013. It remains uncertain whether the contemplated sequester will take place or if it will be delayed, modified or averted. Any automatic across-the-board cuts required by sequestration would affect Orbital's U.S. Government customers, in particular, DoD and NASA. While the impact of sequestration on our individual U.S. Government programs is unclear, funding for programs in which we participate or new contract awards that we seek to win could be reduced, delayed or cancelled. As a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. Even if sequestration does not occur, our U.S. Government customers could face some level of spending cuts, which could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operation.

We are subject to a number of domestic and international laws, regulations and restrictions, the non-compliance with which may expose us to adverse consequences.

As a government contractor, we are subject to extensive and complex U.S. Government procurement laws and regulations, including the Procurement Integrity Act and the False Claims Act. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations could result in contract termination, price or fee reductions, civil or criminal penalties, injunctions and/or administrative sanctions such as suspension or debarment from contracting with the U.S. Government.

In addition, our international business subjects us to numerous U.S. and foreign laws and regulations, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and regulations relating to import-export control. Our failure to comply with these laws and regulations could result in administrative, civil or criminal penalties and administrative sanctions such as suspension or debarment from contracting with the U.S. Government or suspension of our export privileges, which could result in the termination of existing U.S. Government contracts, affect our ability to win new U.S. Government contracts, and impair our ability to serve foreign customers.

Our business could be adversely affected by adverse audit findings by the U.S. Government.

U.S. Government agencies, including the Defense Contract Audit Agency and various agency Inspectors General, routinely audit and investigate government contractors. These agencies review a contractor's performance under its contracts, cost structure and compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards. Charging practices relating to labor, research and development, and other costs that may be charged directly or indirectly to U.S. Government contracts are often scrutinized to determine that such costs are allowable under U.S. Government contracts and furthermore that such costs are reasonable. Any costs determined to be unallowable or unreasonable may not be reimbursed, and such costs already reimbursed may be subject to repayment. If the amount of such costs were significant, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. For example, we expect to recover a significant portion of our research and development expenses, including those related to the Antares and COTS development programs, through billings under certain of our U.S. Government contracts in accordance with applicable regulations, but such billings could be reversed or rejected by the U.S. Government. Our inability to recover a significant portion of such expenses could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The above-mentioned agencies also review the adequacy of, and a contractor's compliance with, its internal control systems and policies, including the contractor's purchasing, property, estimating, compensation, accounting and information systems. Adverse findings relating to our systems could result in the U.S. Government customer withholding a percentage of payments and also could impact our ability to win new U.S. Government contract awards or option exercises.

Responding to government audits, inquiries or investigations may involve significant expense and divert management attention. Also, if an audit or investigation were to uncover improper or illegal activities, we could be subject to civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines and suspension or prohibition from doing business with the U.S. Government. In addition, we could suffer serious reputational harm if allegations of impropriety were to be made against us.

Termination of our contracts could materially adversely affect our backlog and our future financial results.

Approximately 79% of our 2012 revenues were derived from direct or indirect contracts with the U.S. Government. All of our direct and indirect contracts with the U.S. Government or its prime contractors may be terminated or suspended at any time, with or without cause, for the convenience of the government. U.S. Government contract awards also may be subject to bid protests, which may result in a contract award being rescinded or subject to reprocurement. In addition, our commercial satellite contracts also give the customer the right to unilaterally terminate the contract. For these reasons, we cannot assure you that all of our backlog will ultimately be recognized in revenues. The loss of future revenues, incurrence of unreimbursed costs, or liability to the U.S. Government or our commercial customers in connection with

other cancelled or rescinded contracts could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, the termination of any contracts for default could also have a material adverse effect on our ability to obtain new business in the future.

We are dependent on a single U.S. Government contract for a large percentage of our revenues and backlog.

Our CRS contract to deliver cargo to the ISS accounted for approximately 24% of our revenues in 2012, and we expect it to continue to account for a material percentage of our revenues in 2013. Given the uncertainty surrounding future government spending and the right of U.S. Government customers to terminate our contracts for convenience, there can be no assurance that the current backlog for this contract ultimately will be recognized in revenues. The cancellation of our CRS contract for any reason, including as a result of reductions in appropriations or our failure to achieve milestones due to technical issues or delays, would likely have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, our failure to achieve certain milestones related to the successful launch of our Antares rocket and the successful delivery of cargo to the ISS could result in a material reduction of future revenues and profit.

We use estimates in accounting for our contracts. Changes in our estimates could materially adversely affect our financial results.

Contract accounting requires judgments in assessing risks, estimating contract revenues and costs and making assumptions related to schedule and technical issues. Due to the nature of many of our contracts, the estimation of total revenues and costs at completion may be complex and is subject to many variables. For example, we make assumptions regarding our performance under contracts, the labor hours, labor rates and costs of materials and subcontracts. Our assumptions regarding the timing and amounts of incentives, penalties, award fees and milestones related to performance on contracts involve a high degree of judgment and estimates by our management. These assumptions are important factors that impact the revenues and profits that we recognize. In the event of a change in total estimated contract revenue, cost or profit, the cumulative effect of such change is recorded in the period the change in estimate occurs.

Because of the significance of the judgments and estimates inherent in our accounting processes described above, it is possible that material adjustments to our financial results could be required if we determine, based on current facts and circumstances known to us, that our prior assumptions are no longer reasonable and need to be revised.

We may not receive full payment for our satellites or launch services and we could incur penalties in the event of a failure or malfunction or if our satellites are not delivered or our rockets are not launched on schedule.

Some of our satellite contracts provide for performance-based payments to be made to us after the satellite is in orbit over periods that may be as long as 15 years. Additionally, some satellite contracts require us to refund a portion of the contract price to the customer if performance criteria, which cover periods of up to 15 years, are not satisfied. Certain contracts include payment milestones that are contingent upon a successful launch. For example, approximately 25% of the contract value of our CRS contract is billable and collectible only upon the completion of launch and delivery milestones for each of eight CRS contract missions. As of December 31, 2012, we have recognized a total of \$974 million of revenues on this contract which has a total contract value of approximately \$1.9 billion. If we do not successfully complete these launch and delivery milestones, we may be required to record significant revenue and profit reductions.

While our practice is generally to procure insurance policies that we believe would indemnify us for satellite and launch success incentive fees or contract milestones that are not earned and for performance refund obligations, insurance may not be available on economical terms, if at all, for each of our satellite and launch programs. Further, in some cases, we may elect not to procure insurance. In addition, some of our satellite and launch contracts require us to pay penalties in the event that satellites are not delivered or a launch does not occur, on a timely basis, or to refund cash receipts to the customer if a contract is terminated for default. Our failure to earn performance-based contract milestones, or a requirement that we refund cash to the customer or pay delay penalties, could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Contract cost overruns could materially adversely impact our financial results.

We provide our products and services primarily through cost-reimbursable and fixed-price contracts. Cost overruns, if significant, could materially adversely impact our financial results:

- Under *cost-reimbursable contracts*, we are reimbursed for allowable incurred costs plus a fee, which may be fixed or variable (based, entirely or in part, on the customer's evaluation of our performance under the contract). There is no guarantee as to the amount of fee, if any, that we will be awarded under a cost-reimbursable contract with a variable fee. In addition, the price on a cost-reimbursable contract is based on allowable costs incurred, but generally is subject to customer funding limitations. If we incur costs in excess of the amount funded, we may not be able to recover such costs.
- Under *fixed-price contracts*, our customers pay us for work performed and products shipped based on an agreed-upon price, without adjustment for any cost overruns. Therefore, we generally bear all of the financial risk as a result of increased costs on these contracts, although some of this risk may be passed on to subcontractors. Some of our fixed-price contracts provide for sharing of unexpected cost increases or savings realized within specified limits and may provide for adjustments in price depending on actual contract performance. We bear the entire risk of cost overruns in excess of the negotiated maximum amount of unexpected costs to be shared. Our commercial contracts are generally fixed-price agreements. In addition, a significant percentage of our revenues from U.S. Government contracts over the last three years was derived from fixed-price agreements, and we believe this trend will continue in future years.

Our growth strategy depends on major new product development initiatives involving significant technical challenges.

The development of new or enhanced products is a complex and uncertain process that requires the accurate anticipation of technological and market trends and can require a significant amount of time and expense to complete. New product development programs often experience schedule delays and cost overruns. Our inability to successfully complete our new product development initiatives on schedule and within budget, or to obtain market acceptance, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We are making a substantial investment in the design and development of the Antares launch vehicle and the Cygnus advanced maneuvering spacecraft, and we are considering other product enhancements. As often occurs on major development programs, we have experienced delays in the Antares launch vehicle program due to technical challenges associated primarily with the launch site infrastructure and the AJ-26 engines used in the first stage of the Antares launch vehicle. Continued delays or a launch failure could impact the achievement of performance milestones, result in the cancellation of existing contracts or affect our ability to win new business in the medium-class launch services market, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operation.

Our success depends on our ability to penetrate and retain markets for our existing products and to continue to conceive, design, manufacture and market new products on a cost-effective and timely basis.

We may experience design, manufacturing, marketing and other difficulties that could delay or prevent the development, introduction or acceptance of new products and enhancements. There can be no assurance that we will be able to achieve the technological advances necessary to remain competitive and profitable, that new products will be developed and manufactured on schedule or on a cost-effective basis or that our existing products will not become technologically obsolete. Our failure to predict accurately the needs of our customers and prospective customers and to develop products or product enhancements that address those needs, may result in the loss of current customers or the inability to secure new customers.

As a result of technical issues with the AJ-26 rocket engines and the limited inventory of such engines, which are no longer being manufactured, it is uncertain whether the AJ-26 engine is a viable long-term option for our Antares launch vehicle. Therefore, while we believe we have an adequate supply of such engines to satisfy our current Antares contracts and a limited number of additional missions, we have been exploring the feasibility of alternative propulsion systems. Any transition to such an alternative would entail a material investment of time and financial resources. If we are unable to identify a viable alternative propulsion system and modify the Antares launch vehicle in a timely and economical manner, it could limit our long-term ability to compete in the medium-class launch services market.

There can be no assurance that our products will be successfully developed or manufactured or that they will perform as intended.

Most of the products we develop and manufacture are technologically advanced and sometimes include novel systems that must function under highly demanding operating conditions. From time to time, we experience product failures, cost overruns in developing and manufacturing our products, delays in delivery and other operational problems. We have experienced product and service failures, schedule delays and other problems in connection with certain of our launch vehicles, satellites, advanced space systems and other products, and may have similar occurrences in the future. Some of our satellite and launch services contracts impose monetary penalties on us for delays and for performance failures, which penalties could be significant. In addition to any costs resulting from product warranties or required remedial action, product failures or significant delays may result in increased costs or loss of revenues due to the postponement or cancellation of subsequently scheduled operations or product deliveries and may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Negative publicity from a product failure could damage our reputation and impair our ability to win new contracts.

We rely on sole source suppliers for a number of key components.

We rely on sole source suppliers for a number of key components, including most of the rocket motors and engines we use on our launch vehicles. If we were unable to obtain such components in the future, due to supplier's financial difficulties or a supplier's failure to perform as expected, we could have difficulty procuring such components in a timely or cost effective manner. A disruption in the procurement of key components could result in substantial cost increases to us, significant delays in the execution of certain contracts or our inability to complete certain contracts, any of which could result in a materially adverse impact on our financial results. Our inability to execute contracts in a timely manner could also result in the termination of our contracts for default and could impair or damage our customer relationships. In addition, negative publicity from any failure of one of our products as a result of a failure by a key supplier could damage our reputation and could limit our ability to win new contracts.

Our international business is subject to risks that may have a material adverse effect on our financial results.

We sell certain of our communications satellites and other products to non-U.S. customers. We also procure certain key product components from non-U.S. vendors. International contracts are subject to numerous risks, including:

- political and economic instability in foreign markets;
- restrictive trade policies of the U.S. Government and foreign governments;
- inconsistent product regulation by foreign agencies or governments;
- the imposition of product tariffs and burdens;
- the cost of complying with a variety of U.S. and international laws and regulations, including regulations relating to import-export control, and the risk of non-compliance;
- the complexity and necessity of using non-U.S. representatives and consultants;
- the inability to obtain required U.S. or foreign country export licenses; and
- foreign currency exposure.

Such risks could have a material adverse effect on our financial results by increasing our costs, causing material delays or subjecting us to penalties.

We operate in a regulated industry, and our inability to secure or maintain the licenses, clearances or approvals necessary to operate our business could have a material adverse effect on our financial results.

Our ability to pursue our business activities is regulated by various agencies and departments of the U.S. Government and, in certain circumstances, the governments of other countries. Commercial space launches, the reentry of our Cygnus maneuvering spacecraft during the COTS demonstration and CRS operational missions, and operation of our L-1011 aircraft require licenses from certain agencies of the DoT, including the FAA. The use of modified Russian rocket engines on our Antares rocket requires a Russian government license, which we have obtained for our missions currently under contract. The FCC also requires licenses for radio communications during our rocket launches. Our classified programs require that certain of our facilities and certain of our employees maintain appropriate security clearances.

Exports of our products, services and technical information generally require licenses from the DoS or the DoC. In addition, exports of products from our international suppliers may require export licenses from the governments of other countries. We have a number of international customers and suppliers. Our inability to secure or maintain any necessary licenses or approvals or significant delays in obtaining such licenses or approvals could negatively impact our ability to compete successfully in international markets, and could result in an event of default under certain of our international contracts.

There can be no assurance that we will be successful in our future efforts to secure and maintain necessary licenses, clearances or other U.S. or foreign government regulatory approvals. Our failure to do so could prevent or delay the launch of our rockets or delivery of our other products, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We face significant competition in each of our lines of business and many of our competitors possess substantially more resources than we do.

Many of our competitors are larger and have substantially greater resources than we do. Furthermore, it is possible that other domestic or foreign companies or governments, some with greater experience in the space and defense industry and many with greater financial resources than we possess, could seek to

produce products or services that compete with our products or services, including new launch vehicles using new technology which could render our launch vehicles less competitively viable. Some of our domestic and foreign competitors currently benefit from, and others may benefit in the future from, subsidies from or other protective measures by their home countries.

Our financial covenants may restrict our operating activities.

Our credit facility contains certain financial and operating covenants, including, among other things, certain coverage ratios, as well as limitations on our ability to incur debt, make dividend payments, make investments, sell all or substantially all of our assets and engage in mergers and consolidations and certain acquisitions. These covenants may restrict our ability to pursue certain business initiatives or certain acquisition transactions. In addition, failure to meet any of the financial covenants in our credit facility could cause an event of default under and/or accelerate some or all of our indebtedness, which would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The loss of our executive officers or a failure to retain other key personnel could materially adversely affect our operations.

The departure of any of our executive officers or a failure to retain other key employees could have a material adverse effect on our operations. We require experienced and highly skilled engineers and scientists, and personnel with security clearances to perform our contracts and further our business objectives. The competition and demand for such skilled and experienced employees is great, and there can be no assurance that we will continue to attract and retain key personnel. Our failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our operations by hindering our ability to execute our contracts in a timely and satisfactory manner and to obtain new business.

The anticipated benefits of future acquisitions may not be realized.

From time to time we may evaluate potential acquisitions that we believe would enhance our business. The anticipated benefits of completed business acquisitions may not be fully realized if we are unable to successfully integrate the acquired operations, technologies and personnel into our organization.

We are subject to environmental regulation.

We are subject to various federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations relating to the operation of our business, including those governing pollution, the handling, storage, disposal and transportation of hazardous substances and the ownership and operation of real property. Such laws and regulations may result in significant liabilities and costs and the loss of permits required to conduct certain operations. There can be no assurance that a failure to comply with such laws and regulations would not have a material adverse effect on our business in the future.

Our restated certificate of incorporation, our amended and restated bylaws, and Delaware law contain anti-takeover provisions that may adversely affect the rights of our stockholders.

Our charter documents contain provisions which could have an anti-takeover effect, including:

- our charter provides for a staggered Board of Directors as a result of which only one of the three classes of directors is elected each year;
- any merger, acquisition or other business combination that is not approved by our Board of Directors must be approved by 66 2/3% of voting stockholders;

- stockholders holding less than 10% of our outstanding voting stock cannot call a special meeting of stockholders; and
- stockholders must give advance notice to nominate directors or submit proposals for consideration at stockholder meetings.

In addition, we are subject to the anti-takeover provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which restrict the ability of current stockholders holding more than 15% of our voting shares to acquire us without the approval of 66 2/3% of the other stockholders. These provisions could discourage potential acquisition proposals and could delay or prevent a change in control transaction. They could also have the effect of discouraging others from making tender offers for our common stock. As a result, these provisions may prevent our stock price from increasing substantially in response to actual or rumored takeover attempts. These provisions may also prevent changes in our management.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

Not applicable.

Item 2. *Properties*

Our business operations use approximately 1.6 million square feet of office, engineering and manufacturing space in various locations in the United States, as summarized in the table below.

<u>Business Unit</u>	<u>Principal Location(s)</u>
Corporate Headquarters	Dulles, Virginia
Launch Vehicles	Chandler, Arizona; Dulles, Virginia; Vandenberg Air Force Base, California; Wallops Island, Virginia; Huntsville, Alabama
Satellites and Space Systems	Dulles, Virginia; Gilbert, Arizona; Greenbelt, Maryland; Wallops Island, Virginia
Advanced Space Programs	Dulles, Virginia; Gilbert, Arizona

Approximately 1.3 million square feet of our property, consisting primarily of office space, is leased and 270,000 square feet is owned. Our owned property consists of our two 135,000 square foot state-of-the-art space systems manufacturing facilities that primarily house our satellite manufacturing, assembly and testing activities in Dulles, Virginia and Gilbert, Arizona. Our manufacturing facility for our launch vehicles in Chandler, Arizona, consisting of approximately 370,000 square feet, is leased.

We believe that our existing facilities are adequate for our immediate requirements.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

From time to time we are party to certain litigation or other legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Because of the uncertainties inherent in litigation, we cannot predict whether the outcome of such litigation or other legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition; however, we do not believe that any of these matters will have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Item 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures*

Not applicable.

PART II

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

On February 19, 2013, there were 2,195 Orbital common stockholders of record.

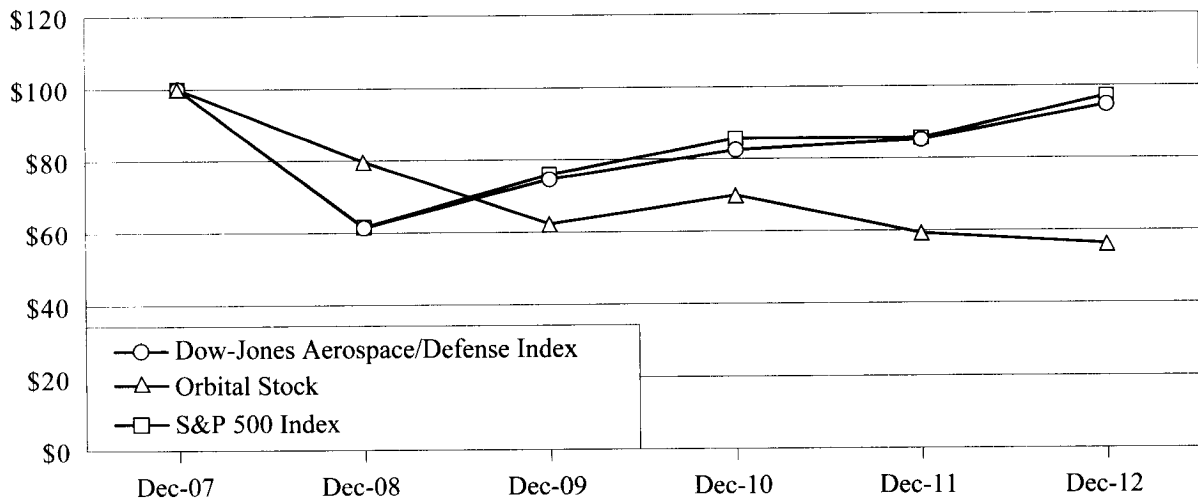
Our common stock trades on The New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol ORB. The range of high and low sales prices of Orbital common stock, as reported on the NYSE, was as follows:

<u>2012</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
4th Quarter	\$15.18	\$11.90
3rd Quarter	15.12	12.26
2nd Quarter	13.50	10.59
1st Quarter	15.23	12.96
 <u>2011</u>	 <u>High</u>	 <u>Low</u>
4th Quarter	\$15.96	\$11.80
3rd Quarter	18.48	12.19
2nd Quarter	19.33	16.33
1st Quarter	19.38	16.62

We have never paid any cash dividends on our common stock, nor do we anticipate paying cash dividends on our common stock at any time in the foreseeable future. Moreover, our credit facility contains covenants limiting our ability to pay cash dividends. For a discussion of these limitations, see “Item 7 – Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

We did not repurchase any of our equity securities during the fourth quarter of 2012. We did not issue any equity securities on an unregistered basis during 2012.

The following graph compares the yearly cumulative total return on the company’s common stock against the cumulative total return on the S&P 500 Index and the Dow-Jones Aerospace/Defense Index for the five-year period commencing on December 31, 2007 and ending on December 31, 2012.



Date	Dec-07	Dec-08	Dec-09	Dec-10	Dec-11	Dec-12
S&P 500 Index	100.000	61.514	75.942	85.649	85.647	97.128
Dow-Jones Aerospace/Defense Index	100.000	61.340	74.610	82.495	85.152	94.729
Orbital Stock \$100 Value	100.000	79.649	62.235	69.861	59.258	56.158

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

The selected consolidated financial data presented below for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	<i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i>				
Operating Data:					
Revenues	\$1,436,769	\$1,345,923	\$1,294,577	\$1,125,295	\$1,168,635
Cost of revenues	1,097,190	1,074,389	1,007,668	890,313	955,754
Operating expenses	227,008	191,740	213,895	182,689	128,599
Income from operations	112,571	79,794	73,014	52,293	84,282
Interest income and other	749	19,335	1,848	7,130	6,982
Interest expense	(11,275)	(11,096)	(9,778)	(9,039)	(8,770)
Debt extinguishment expense	(10,261)	—	—	—	—
Investment losses, net	—	—	—	(2,162)	(17,800)
Income from continuing operations before taxes	91,784	88,033	65,084	48,222	64,694
Income tax provision	(30,778)	(20,639)	(17,615)	(11,615)	(22,078)
Income from continuing operations	61,006	67,394	47,469	36,607	42,616
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	15,918
Net income	<u>\$ 61,006</u>	<u>\$ 67,394</u>	<u>\$ 47,469</u>	<u>\$ 36,607</u>	<u>\$ 58,534</u>
Basic income per share:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.71
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	0.27
Net income	1.03	1.14	0.81	0.64	0.98
Diluted income per share:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.13	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.70
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	0.26
Net income	1.02	1.13	0.81	0.63	0.96
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding	59,165	58,531	57,683	56,787	58,569
Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding	59,457	59,127	58,335	57,496	59,725
Cash Flow Data:					
Cash flow from operating activities	\$ (7,666)	\$ 65,136	\$ (479)	\$ 102,783	\$ 108,823
Cash flow from investing activities	(26,586)	(59,815)	(134,452)	(44,105)	17,253
Cash flow from financing activities	7,357	1,483	14,360	(13,999)	(33,591)
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 232,324	\$ 259,219	\$ 252,415	\$ 372,986	\$ 328,307
Net working capital	522,112	416,050	316,617	364,429	349,454
Total assets	1,211,454	1,130,800	1,062,536	929,481	853,895
Long-term obligations, net	143,236	131,182	125,535	120,274	115,372
Stockholders' equity	713,546	643,279	568,617	502,460	473,106

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

With the exception of historical information, the matters discussed within this Item 7 and elsewhere in this Form 10-K include forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that involve risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. Readers should be cautioned that a number of important factors, including those identified above in “Item 1 – Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” and “Item 1A – Risk Factors,” may affect actual results and may cause our actual results to differ materially from those anticipated or expected in any forward-looking statement. Our historical results of operations may not be indicative of our future operating results.

Overview

Introduction

Orbital Sciences Corporation develops and manufactures small- and medium-class rockets and space systems for commercial, military and civil government customers. Our primary products and services include the following:

- *Launch Vehicles* — Rockets that are used as small- and medium-class space launch vehicles that place satellites into Earth orbit and escape trajectories, interceptor and target vehicles for missile defense systems and suborbital launch vehicles that place payloads into a variety of high-altitude trajectories.
- *Satellites and Space Systems* — Small- and medium-class satellites that are used to enable global and regional communications and broadcasting, conduct space-related scientific research, collect imagery and other remotely-sensed data about the Earth, carry out interplanetary and other deep-space exploration missions, and demonstrate new space technologies.
- *Advanced Space Programs* — Human-rated space systems for Earth-orbit and deep-space exploration, and small- and medium-class satellites primarily used for national security space programs and to demonstrate new space technologies.

Our general strategy is to develop and expand a core integrated business of space and launch system technologies and products, focusing on the design and manufacture of affordable rockets, satellites and other space systems in order to establish and expand positions in niche markets that have not typically been emphasized by our larger competitors. Another part of our strategy is to seek customer contracts that will fund new product development and enhancements to our existing launch vehicle and space systems product lines. As a result of our capabilities and experience in designing, developing, manufacturing and operating a broad range of small- and medium-class rockets and space systems, we believe we are well positioned to capitalize on the demand for more affordable space-technology systems in commercial satellite communications, space-based military and intelligence operations and military defense programs, and to take advantage of government-sponsored initiatives in human space exploration, space-based scientific research and interplanetary exploration.

Business and Industry Considerations

U.S. Government Business — During 2012, 2011 and 2010, approximately 79%, 71% and 74%, respectively, of our consolidated revenues were derived from contracts with the U.S. Government and its agencies or from subcontracts with other U.S. Government contractors. Most of our U.S. Government contracts are funded incrementally on a year-to-year basis. As a result, our operations and our financial results in any period could be impacted substantially by trends in U.S. Government spending, shifting

priorities in DoD (including MDA), NASA and other agency budgets, the types of contracts and payment terms mandated by the U.S. Government and changes in the Executive Branch and Congress. These factors, which are largely beyond our control, could have a significant impact on our business.

The Budget Control Act of 2011 commits the U.S. Government to significantly reduce the federal deficit over ten years through caps on discretionary spending and other measures, including automatic across-the-board spending cuts through the sequestration process, if necessary. Although Congress has delayed sequestration temporarily, without further action, it will take effect on March 1, 2013. It remains uncertain whether the contemplated sequester will take place, or if it will be delayed, modified or averted. In general, we expect that our U.S. Government customers will experience reductions in their budgets compared to recent levels. Such reductions could occur even if a compromise is reached on U.S. Government spending and sequestration is averted.

NASA continues to prioritize funding for development of U.S. commercial cargo and crew services for the International Space Station. Accordingly, funding for our COTS demonstration mission, including an Antares test launch, and our CRS contract currently remains unaffected by budget cuts. Priorities with respect to Earth and space science investigations are less clear, but we believe the NASA budget for these programs could be reduced as a result of a focus on other programs, which could have a negative impact on certain of our current programs or potential future pursuits.

The majority of Orbital's missile defense interceptor and target launch vehicle revenues comes from programs sponsored by MDA. The Budget Control Act of 2011 provides for a significant reduction in defense budgets over a ten-year period, with further reductions possible in the event of sequestration. Consequently, we expect federal spending on space and missile defense programs to be lower compared to historical levels over the next couple of years. Due to uncertainties regarding funding and federal budgets, we believe certain MDA programs could be delayed or reduced in scope.

We believe that federal budget constraints may impact national security space programs, possibly resulting in program delays, cancellations or scope reductions. DoD and the intelligence community have for some missions historically relied on large multi-mission space systems that are very expensive and require a decade or longer to be built and deployed. We believe that DOD and the intelligence community are considering ways to address their operational requirements on more limited budgets by considering smaller and more affordable space systems that we believe are within our addressable market; however, it is uncertain whether we will achieve any competitive advantages as a result.

Commercial Satellites Business — Our largest commercial business is the design and manufacture of small-class GEO communications satellites. Commercial communications satellites accounted for 21%, 29% and 26% of our consolidated revenues in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The commercial communications satellite market is driven by economic conditions that may affect satellite operators directly as well as their satellite replacement requirements. In 2012, the total number of commercial GEO satellite orders was similar to the number ordered in 2011, as the largest satellite operators continued their trend of reduced capital spending, following greater expenditures in prior years. We expect capital spending from the major satellite operators to remain at similarly low levels in the near future. As a result, we expect that the total number of commercial GEO satellite orders placed in 2013, including the number of satellite orders in our addressable market, will be comparable to those of 2011 and 2012.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments based upon estimates and assumptions that are inherently uncertain. Such judgments affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

Management continuously evaluates its estimates and assumptions, including those related to long-term contracts and incentives, inventories, long-lived assets, income taxes, contingencies and litigation, and the carrying values of assets and liabilities. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions, and such differences may be material.

The following is a summary of the most critical accounting policies used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition — Our revenues are derived primarily from long-term contracts. Revenues on long-term contracts are recognized using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting. Such revenues are recorded based on the percentage that costs incurred to date bear to the most recent estimates of total costs to complete each contract. Estimating future revenues, costs and profit is a process requiring a high degree of management judgment, including management's assumptions regarding our future operational performance as well as general economic conditions. In the event of a change in total estimated contract revenue, cost or profit, the cumulative effect of such change is recorded in the period the change in estimate occurs. Frequently, the period of performance of a contract extends over a long period of time and, as such, revenue recognition and our profitability from a particular contract may be adversely affected to the extent that estimated costs to complete or incentive or award fee estimates are revised, delivery schedules are delayed, performance-based milestones are not achieved or progress under a contract is otherwise impeded. Accordingly, our recorded revenues and operating profit from period to period can fluctuate significantly. In the event cost estimates indicate a loss on a contract, the total amount of such loss, excluding general and administrative expense, is recorded in the period in which the loss is first estimated.

Many of our contracts include provisions that increase or decrease contract value based on performance in relation to established targets or customer evaluations. Mission success milestones and incentive and award fees are included in estimated contract revenue when we are able to make reasonable predictions about whether the performance targets will be achieved and make dependable estimates of such amounts based upon our historical experience with similar types of activities and other objective criteria. We include the estimated amount of mission success milestones and incentive and award fees in estimated contract revenue at the inception of each contract, with reassessments made each quarter throughout the period of contract performance. If performance under such contracts were to differ from previous assumptions, or if we were to revise our estimates or assumptions, current period revenues and profit would be adjusted and could fluctuate significantly. Our assessments are guided by the historical performance of our products and product families, the reliability record of the technology employed and assessments of technological considerations for each contract.

As part of our risk management strategy, we generally insure significant mission success milestone receipts. Insurance recoveries are recorded as other income in the consolidated financial statements.

Mission success milestones relating to the launch of our Antares rocket with its Cygnus payload and the successful delivery of cargo to the ISS comprise approximately 25% of total CRS contract value. If we do not achieve these mission success milestones, we may be required to record revenue and profit reductions. Since the inception of the CRS contract in December 2008 through December 31, 2012, we have recognized \$974 million of revenues on the contract, which has a total contract value of approximately \$1.9 billion.

As of December 31, 2012, unbilled receivables included approximately \$9 million of incentive fees on certain completed satellite contracts that become due incrementally over periods of up to 15 years, subject to the achievement of performance criteria.

Certain satellite contracts require the company to refund a portion of the contract price to the customer if performance criteria, which cover periods of up to 15 years, are not satisfied. As of December 31, 2012, we could be required to refund up to approximately \$12 million to customers if certain completed satellites were to fail to satisfy performance criteria. We generally procure insurance policies under which we believe we would recover satellite incentive fees that are not earned and potential performance refund obligations.

Research and Development — Expenditures for company-sponsored research and development projects are expensed as incurred. Research and development projects performed under contracts for customers are recorded as contract costs. In 2008, we entered into the COTS agreement with NASA to design, build and demonstrate a new space transportation system for delivering cargo and supplies to the ISS. The COTS agreement is accounted for as a best-efforts research and development cost-sharing arrangement. As such, the amounts funded by NASA are recognized proportionally as an offset to our COTS program research and development expenses, including associated general and administrative expenses.

Income Taxes — We account for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of a tax rate change on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. We record valuation allowances to reduce net deferred tax assets to the amount considered more likely than not to be realized. Changes in estimates of future taxable income can materially change the amount of such valuation allowances.

Consolidated Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

Revenues — Our consolidated revenues were \$1,436.8 million in 2012, an increase of \$90.8 million, or 7%, compared to 2011 due to higher revenues in the launch vehicles segment and advanced space programs segment partially offset by lower revenues in the satellites and space systems segment. Launch vehicles segment revenues increased \$44.1 million, or 9%, in 2012 primarily due to increased activity on target launch vehicle contracts, partially offset by decreased activity on missile defense interceptors and lower space launch vehicle revenues. In addition, 2011 revenues in the launch vehicles segment were reduced by an \$11.3 million adjustment as a result of a Taurus XL launch failure in March 2011. Advanced space programs segment revenues increased \$36.1 million, or 8%, in 2012 primarily due to increased activity on the CRS contract partially offset by decreased activity on national security satellite contracts. Satellites and space systems segment revenues decreased \$57.6 million, or 10%, in 2012 due to lower activity on communications satellite contracts that were completed or substantially completed in 2012, partially offset by higher activity on space technical services contracts and science and remote sensing satellite contracts.

Eliminations of intersegment revenues decreased to \$56.8 million in 2012 compared to \$125.1 million in 2011. Intersegment revenues included \$47.6 million and \$114.4 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively, pertaining to Antares launch vehicle production work reported in our launch vehicles segment as part of the COTS program that is reported in our advanced space programs segment. Antares production work on the COTS program decreased significantly as the COTS program was nearing completion in late 2012.

The CRS contract accounted for 24% and 18% of consolidated revenues in 2012 and 2011, respectively. The launch vehicle portion of the CRS contract is reported in our launch vehicles segment and the remainder of the CRS contract is reported in our advanced space programs segment. CRS contract revenues totaled \$345.9 million in 2012, an increase of \$98.5 million, or 40%, compared to 2011, due to increased production activity. Since the inception of the CRS contract through December 31, 2012, a total of \$974 million of revenues have been recognized on the contract, which has a total contract value of approximately \$1.9 billion.

Our consolidated revenues were \$1,345.9 million in 2011, an increase of \$51.3 million, or 4%, compared to 2010 due to higher revenues in all business segments. Satellites and space systems segment revenues increased \$56.8 million, or 11%, in 2011 due to increased activity on communications satellite contracts and space technical services contracts, partly offset by lower activity on science and remote sensing satellite contracts. Launch vehicles segment revenues increased \$48.7 million, or 11%, in 2011 primarily due to increased activity on target launch vehicle and space launch vehicle contracts, partly offset by decreased activity on missile defense interceptor contracts. Advanced space programs segment revenues increased \$10.4 million, or 2%, in 2011 primarily due to increased activity on national security satellite contracts, partially offset by a decrease in activity on the Orion contract, which was terminated for convenience in the second quarter of 2010, and decreased activity on the CRS contract.

Eliminations of intersegment revenues increased to \$ 125.1 million in 2011 compared to \$60.6 million in 2010. Intersegment revenues included \$114.4 million and \$51.8 million in 2011 and 2010, respectively, pertaining to Antares launch vehicle production work in our launch vehicles segment for the COTS program that is reported in our advanced space programs segment.

Cost of Revenues — Our cost of revenues was \$1,097.2 million in 2012, an increase of \$22.8 million, or 2%, compared to 2011. Cost of revenues includes the cost of personnel, materials, subcontractors and overhead. Cost of revenues in the advanced space programs segment increased \$27.4 million, or 8%, primarily due to higher contract costs on the CRS program. Cost of revenues in the launch vehicles segment increased \$6.6 million, or 2%, which was lower than the revenue increase in this segment largely due to the effect of the 2011 revenue reduction resulting from the March 2011 launch failure mentioned above. Cost of revenues in the satellites and space systems segment decreased \$79.5 million, or 17%, primarily due to lower production activity and reduced materials and subcontract costs on communications satellite contracts. Eliminations of intersegment cost of revenues decreased \$68.3 million in 2012 attributable to the decrease in intersegment revenues discussed above.

Our cost of revenues was \$1,074.4 million in 2011, an increase of \$66.7 million, or 7%, compared to 2010. The increase in cost of revenues was principally due to an increased level of subcontract activity and materials purchases that were generally consistent with the consolidated revenue increase discussed above. Cost of revenues in the launch vehicles segment increased \$73.4 million, or 22%, in 2011 compared to 2010, which exceeded the revenue increase in this segment largely due to the 2011 revenue reduction resulting from the 2011 launch failure mentioned above. Cost of revenues in the satellites and space systems segment increased \$48.5 million, or 11%, in 2011. Cost of revenues in the advanced space programs segment increased \$9.3 million, or 3%, in 2011. Eliminations of intersegment cost of revenues increased \$64.5 million in 2011 attributable to the increase in intersegment revenues discussed above.

Research and Development Expenses — Our research and development expenses totaled \$114.2 million, or 8% of revenues, in 2012, an \$11.4 million increase compared to \$102.8 million, or 8% of revenues, in 2011. The increase in research and development expenses was primarily attributable to product enhancements in the satellites and space systems segment and increased costs pertaining to the Antares launch vehicle development program. These factors were partially offset by lower COTS program costs as this program was nearing completion in late 2012. The large majority of our research and development expenses in 2012 and 2011 were attributable to the COTS and the Antares development programs.

The COTS program is accounted for as a best-efforts research and development cost-sharing arrangement. As such, the amounts funded by NASA are recognized proportionally as an offset to the company's COTS program research and development expenses, including associated general and administrative expenses. Under the COTS agreement, as amended, as of December 31, 2012, NASA has agreed to pay us \$288 million in cash milestone payments, partially funding our program costs which are

currently estimated to be approximately \$513 million. We expect to complete this program in the first half of 2013. The following table summarizes the COTS program costs incurred and amounts funded by NASA recorded in research and development expenses (*in millions*):

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Inception to December 31, 2012</u>
Research and development costs incurred ⁽¹⁾	\$ 62.6	\$ 158.8	\$136.5	\$ 480.5
Less amounts funded by NASA	<u>(21.9)</u>	<u>(108.0)</u>	<u>(69.1)</u>	<u>(282.2)⁽²⁾</u>
Net research and development expenses	<u>\$ 40.7</u>	<u>\$ 50.8</u>	<u>\$ 67.4</u>	<u>\$ 198.3</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes associated general and administrative expenses.

⁽²⁾ Through December 31, 2012, the company has received \$276 million in cash from NASA and as of December 31, 2012, the company recorded an approximately \$6 million receivable due from NASA.

Research and development expenses attributable to our Antares launch vehicle development program were \$42.6 million, \$34.3 million and \$48.3 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

We believe that the majority of our research and development expenses are recoverable and billable under our contracts with the U.S. Government. Charging practices relating to research and development and other costs that may be charged directly or indirectly to government contracts are subject to audit by U.S. Government agencies to determine if such costs are reasonable and allowable under government contracting regulations and accounting practices. We believe that the research and development costs incurred in connection with our Antares development program are allowable, although the U.S. Government has not yet made a final determination. During 2012, 2011 and 2010, we incurred \$42.6 million, \$34.3 million and \$43.2 million, respectively, of such expenses that have been recorded as allowable costs. Since the inception of the Antares program through December 31, 2012, we have incurred \$196.1 million of such costs. If such costs were determined to be unallowable, we could be required to record revenue and profit reductions in future periods.

In 2010, we established a self-imposed ceiling on the amount of research and development expenses that we would recover under our U.S. Government contracts. Although we believe that such expenses would otherwise have been allowable and recoverable under government contracting regulations and accounting practices, in 2010, we incurred \$5.1 million of research and development costs in excess of our self-imposed ceiling for which we did not seek recovery under our U.S. Government contracts.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses — Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$112.8 million, \$89.0 million and \$91.6 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, or 8%, 7% and 7% of revenues, respectively. Selling, general and administrative expenses include the cost of our finance, legal, administrative and general management functions, as well as bid, proposal and marketing costs.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$23.8 million, or 27%, in 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to an increase in bid, proposal and marketing costs pertaining to new business pursuits in the advanced space programs segment and launch vehicles segment, and due to an increase in certain corporate-level professional fees and expenses. In addition, selling, general and administrative expenses in 2012 included \$2.1 million of professional fees and other costs related to a potential acquisition that was not consummated.

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$2.6 million, or 3%, in 2011 compared to 2010 primarily due to a decrease in bid, proposal and marketing costs in all of our business segments and the absence of \$1.6 million of transaction expenses incurred in 2010 in connection with a business acquisition.

Operating Income — Our consolidated operating income was \$112.6 million in 2012, an increase of \$32.8 million, or 41%, compared to 2011 due to higher operating income in all three operating business segments. Launch vehicles segment operating income increased \$22.0 million, or 155%, largely due to an adjustment that reduced 2011 operating income by \$11.3 million in connection with the March 2011 rocket launch failure mentioned above and increased operating income from the CRS and target launch vehicle contracts. Satellites and space systems segment operating income increased \$8.6 million, or 23%, primarily due to profit improvements on certain communications satellite contracts that were substantially completed in 2012 and a \$6.5 million contract settlement charge that reduced operating income in 2011. Advanced space programs segment operating income increased \$ 4.3 million, or 15%, primarily due to a favorable contract closeout adjustment in 2012 in addition to increased activity on the CRS contract, partially offset by decreased activity on national security satellite contracts. Operating income in 2012 was reduced by \$2.1 million of unallocated professional fees and other costs, recorded in corporate and other, related to a potential acquisition that was not consummated.

Total operating income from the CRS contract was \$16.7 million in 2012, an increase of \$4.2 million, or 34%. Since the inception of the CRS program through December 31, 2012, a total of \$48 million of operating income has been recognized on the program.

Our consolidated operating income was \$79.8 million in 2011, an increase of \$6.8 million, or 9%, compared to 2010 due to higher operating income in the advanced space programs segment and the satellites and space systems segment partially offset by lower operating income in the launch vehicles segment. Advanced space programs segment operating income increased \$7.0 million, or 33%, primarily due to increased activity on national security satellite contracts. Satellites and space systems segment operating income increased \$3.8 million, or 11%, primarily due to increased activity on communications satellite contracts partially offset by decreased activity on science and remote sensing satellite contracts. Launch vehicles segment operating income decreased \$7.0 million, or 33%, primarily due to the effect of the 2011 launch failure, partially offset by the absence of unrecovered research and development expenses that were recognized in 2010.

Interest Income and Other — Interest income and other was \$0.7 million, \$19.3 million and \$1.8 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In 2012, 2011 and 2010, we earned interest income of \$1.0 million, \$1.0 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, on short-term invested cash balances. Interest income and other in 2011 included the recognition of \$17.8 million of insurance recoveries that was comprised of \$11.3 million pertaining to the March 2011 Taurus XL launch failure and the \$6.5 million contract settlement charge, discussed above.

Interest Expense — Interest expense was \$11.3 million, \$11.1 million and \$9.8 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. These amounts were primarily attributable to our long-term convertible debt which was repaid in December 2012.

Debt Extinguishment Expense — During 2012, we recorded \$10.3 million of debt extinguishment expenses associated with a debt refinancing transaction, described below in “Liquidity and Capital Resources.” The debt extinguishment expenses consisted of \$6.8 million of accelerated amortization of debt discount, \$2.8 million in prepayment of premiums and other expenses, and \$0.7 million in accelerated amortization of debt issuance costs.

Income Tax Provision — Our income tax provision was \$30.8 million, \$20.6 million and \$17.6 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The effective tax rate for 2012, 2011 and 2010 was 34%, 23% and 27%, respectively. We recorded favorable income tax adjustments of \$2.8 million and \$7.7 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively, pertaining to our election to claim extraterritorial income exclusions related to export activities in prior years. In addition, our income tax provisions in 2011 and 2010 included the effect of federal research and development tax credits of \$5.1 million and \$7.4 million, respectively.

We utilized net operating loss carryforwards that substantially offset taxable income in 2010 through 2012. As a result, our cash payments for income taxes, which primarily related to alternative minimum taxes, were equal to approximately 3%, 3% and 4% of pretax income in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Net Income — Net income was \$61.0 million, \$67.4 million and \$47.5 million, or \$1.02, \$1.13 and \$0.81 diluted earnings per share, in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Segment Results

Our products and services are grouped into three reportable segments: launch vehicles, satellites and space systems and advanced space programs. Corporate office transactions that have not been attributed to a particular segment, as well as consolidating eliminations and adjustments, are reported in corporate and other.

The following tables of financial information and related discussion of the results of operations of our business segments are consistent with the presentation of segment information in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements in this Form 10-K.

Launch Vehicles

Launch vehicles segment operating results were as follows (*in thousands, except percentages*):

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Revenues	\$527,287	\$483,177	9%	\$483,177	\$434,511	11%
Operating income	36,131	14,147	155%	14,147	21,188	(33%)
Operating margin	6.9%	2.9%		2.9%	4.9%	

Segment Revenues — Launch vehicles segment revenues increased \$44.1 million, or 9%, in 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to increased activity on target launch vehicle contracts partially offset by decreased activity on missile defense interceptors and space launch vehicle contracts. Target launch vehicle revenues increased \$60.2 million, or 43%, primarily due to activity on recently awarded contracts. Missile defense interceptor revenues decreased \$9.7 million, or 11%, primarily due to decreased activity on the GMD contract. Missile defense interceptor revenues accounted for 15% and 18% of total launch vehicles segment revenues in 2012 and 2011, respectively. Space launch vehicle revenues decreased \$5.2 million, or 2%, primarily due to decreased production work on Antares launch vehicles combined with lower Taurus and Pegasus revenues, partially offset by increased activity on Minotaur launch vehicles. In addition, 2011 revenues were reduced by an \$11.3 million adjustment as a result of the 2011 Taurus XL launch failure discussed above. Antares launch vehicle revenues were \$190.6 million and \$199.7 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively, reflecting a decrease in Antares activity for the COTS program that was largely offset by increased Antares activity for the CRS contract. Antares revenues in 2012 and 2011 were \$143.0 million and \$85.3 million, respectively, for the CRS contract and \$47.6 million and \$114.4 million, respectively, for the COTS program. Antares launch vehicle revenues accounted for 36% and 41% of total launch vehicles segment revenues in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Launch vehicles segment revenues increased \$48.7 million, or 11%, in 2011 compared to 2010 primarily due to increased activity on target launch vehicle and space launch vehicle contracts, partially offset by decreased activity on missile defense interceptor contracts. Target launch vehicle revenues increased \$53.4 million, or 63%, primarily due to activity on new contracts awarded in 2011. Space launch vehicle revenues increased \$19.3 million, or 8%, due to increased production work on Antares launch vehicles, partially offset by decreased activity on Taurus and Minotaur space launch vehicles and an \$11.3 million revenue reduction related to the Taurus XL rocket launch failure discussed above. Antares launch vehicle revenues were \$199.7 million and \$148.8 million in 2011 and 2010, respectively, which included \$85.3 million and

\$97.0 million, respectively, related to the CRS contract and \$114.4 million and \$51.8 million, respectively, related to the COTS program. Antares launch vehicle revenues accounted for 41% and 35% of total launch vehicles segment revenues in 2011 and 2010, respectively. Missile defense interceptor revenues decreased \$25.8 million, or 23%, due primarily to decreased activity on the GMD contract in 2011. Missile defense interceptor revenues accounted for 18% and 26% of total launch vehicles segment revenues in 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Segment Operating Income — Operating income in the launch vehicles segment increased \$22.0 million, or 155%, in 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to higher space launch vehicle and target launch vehicle operating income partially offset by decreased operating income from interceptor launch vehicles. Operating income from space launch vehicle contracts increased \$18.6 million primarily due to an adjustment that reduced 2011 operating income by \$11.3 million in connection with the rocket launch failure mentioned above and increased Antares operating income in 2012. Operating income from Antares launch vehicle production work for the CRS contract was \$6.7 million and \$4.4 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively. This segment does not recognize any profit pertaining to the Antares rockets that are being built for the COTS research and development program that is reported in our advanced space programs segment. Operating income from target launch vehicle contracts increased \$6.4 million primarily due to activity from recently awarded contracts. Operating income from interceptor launch vehicles decreased \$3.9 million primarily due to decreased activity on the GMD contract.

Operating income in the launch vehicles segment decreased \$7.0 million, or 33%, in 2011 compared to 2010 primarily due to lower space launch vehicle contract operating income partially offset by increased operating income from target launch vehicle contracts and the absence of \$5.1 million of unrecovered research and development expenses that were recognized in 2010. Operating income from space launch vehicle contracts decreased \$12.8 million primarily due to the \$11.3 million reduction in 2011 operating income resulting from the launch failure discussed above. Operating income from Antares launch vehicle production work for the CRS contract was \$4.4 million and \$4.7 million in 2011 and 2010, respectively. Operating income from interceptor launch vehicle contracts was approximately \$12.0 million in both 2011 and 2010. Operating income from target launch vehicle contracts increased \$4.2 million primarily due to activity from recently awarded contracts. In addition, there was a decrease in operating income in this segment of \$2.7 million largely attributable to the absence of a favorable cost adjustment which was recorded in 2010.

Launch vehicles segment operating margins (as a percentage of revenues) were 6.9%, 2.9% and 4.9% in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The increase in operating margin in 2012 as compared to 2011 was primarily due to the adjustment pertaining to the 2011 launch failure discussed above and lower Antares intersegment revenues (which do not generate profit), and profit improvements on certain space launch vehicle contracts. The decrease in operating margin in 2011 as compared to 2010 was primarily due to the effect of the launch failure in 2011 and higher Antares intersegment revenues, partially offset by the absence of unrecovered research and development expenses recorded in 2010 discussed above.

Satellites and Space Systems

Satellites and space systems segment operating results were as follows (*in thousands, except percentages*):

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Revenues	\$496,152	\$553,797	(10%)	\$553,797	\$497,015	11%
Operating income	46,222	37,623	23%	37,623	33,775	11%
Operating margin	9.3%	6.8%		6.8%	6.8%	

Segment Revenues — Satellites and space systems segment revenues decreased \$57.6 million, or 10%, in 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to lower activity on communications satellite contracts partially offset by higher activity on space technical services contracts and science and remote sensing satellite contracts. Communications satellite revenues decreased \$73.5 million, or 20%, principally attributable to a reduction in activity on contracts that were completed or nearing completion in 2012. Communications satellite contract revenues accounted for 60% and 67%, respectively, of total segment revenues in 2012 and 2011. Space technical services revenues increased \$9.9 million, or 11%, primarily due to increased contract activity. Revenues from science and remote sensing satellite contracts increased \$6.0 million, or 7%, primarily due to activity on a contract that was awarded in 2011, partially offset by lower revenues on contracts that were completed or nearing completion.

Satellites and space systems segment revenues increased \$56.8 million, or 11%, in 2011 compared to 2010 primarily due to increased revenues on communications satellite contracts and space technical services contracts, partially offset by decreased revenues on science and remote sensing satellite contracts. Communications satellite revenues increased \$40.7 million, or 12%, principally attributable to activity on contracts that were awarded in late 2010 and early 2011. Communications satellite contract revenues accounted for 67% of total segment revenues in both 2011 and 2010. Space technical services revenues increased \$25.6 million, or 39%, primarily due to production work on a contract that was awarded in the third quarter of 2010. Revenues from science and remote sensing satellite contracts decreased \$9.0 million, or 10%, primarily due to decreased activity on certain contracts.

Segment Operating Income — Operating income in the satellites and space systems segment increased \$8.6 million, or 23%, in 2012 compared to 2011 due to higher operating income on communications satellite contracts. Communications satellite contracts operating income increased \$8.5 million despite lower communications satellite revenues primarily due to profit improvements on certain communications satellite contracts that were substantially completed in 2012 and a \$6.5 million contract settlement charge that reduced operating income in 2011. Communications satellite operating income accounted for 72% and 64% of total segment operating income in 2012 and 2011, respectively. Science and remote sensing satellite operating income decreased \$1.2 million. Space technical services operating income increased marginally due to an increase in contract activity and related revenues.

Operating income in the satellites and space systems segment increased \$3.8 million, or 11%, in 2011 compared to 2010 primarily due to increased activity and improved performance on communications satellite contracts and increased activity on space technical services contracts partially offset by decreased activity on science and remote sensing satellite contracts. Communications satellite operating income increased \$5.1 million primarily due to new activity on contracts that were awarded in late 2010 and early 2011. In 2011, communications satellite operating income reflected a \$6.5 million charge pertaining to the contract settlement discussed above. In 2010, communications satellite operating income reflected charges totaling \$5.0 million pertaining to the resolution of a satellite anomaly. Communications satellite operating income accounted for 64% and 56% of total segment operating income in 2011 and 2010, respectively. Space technical services operating income increased \$1.4 million primarily due to production work on a contract awarded in the third quarter of 2010. Science and remote sensing satellite operating income decreased \$1.3 million primarily due to decreased activity.

Satellites and space systems segment operating margins (as a percentage of revenues) were 9.3%, 6.8% and 6.8% in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The operating margin increase in 2012 compared to 2011 was driven by profit improvements on certain communications satellite contracts and the effect of the \$6.5 million reduction to operating income in 2011 from the contract settlement discussed above. Operating margins in 2011 and 2010 remained constant, reflecting slight profit margin improvements on communications satellite contracts offset by slightly lower profit margins on all other contracts.

Advanced Space Programs

Advanced space programs segment operating results were as follows (*in thousands, except percentages*):

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Revenues	\$470,102	\$434,036	8%	\$434,036	\$423,614	2%
Operating income	32,309	28,024	15%	28,024	20,999	33%
Operating margin	6.9%	6.5%		6.5%	5.0%	

Segment Revenues — Advanced space programs segment revenues increased \$36.1 million, or 8%, in 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to increased activity on the CRS contract, partially offset by decreased activity on national security satellite revenues. CRS contract revenue increased \$40.9 million, or 25%, partially offset by lower national security satellite revenues of \$8.6 million, or 3%, due to decreased activity. In 2012, national security satellite contracts and the CRS contract accounted for 54% and 43%, respectively, of total segment revenues, compared to 61% and 37%, respectively, in 2011.

Advanced space programs segment revenues increased \$10.4 million, or 2%, in 2011 compared to 2010 primarily due to increased revenues on national security satellite contracts, offset by a reduction in activity on the Orion contract and the CRS contract. National security satellite revenues increased \$70.0 million, or 36%, attributable to increased activity. This increase in revenues was partially offset by a reduction in Orion contract revenues of \$40.9 million, or 87%, due to the termination of the contract for convenience by the customer in 2010 and a reduction in revenue on the CRS contract of \$18.6 million, or 10%, attributable to decreased activity. In 2011, national security satellite contracts, the CRS contract and the Orion contract accounted for 61%, 37% and 1%, respectively, of total segment revenues, compared to 46%, 43% and 11%, respectively, of total segment revenues in 2010.

Segment Operating Income — Operating income in the advanced space programs segment increased \$4.3 million, or 15%, in 2012 compared to 2011 primarily due to a favorable contract closeout adjustment in 2012, in addition to increased activity on the CRS contract, partially offset by decreased activity on national security satellite contracts.

Operating income in the advanced space programs segment increased \$ 7.0 million, or 33%, in 2011 compared to 2010 primarily due to an increase in national security satellite operating income partially offset by a decrease in operating income on the CRS contract. National security satellite operating income increased \$7.3 million attributable to increased activity. This increase in operating income was partially offset by a \$0.9 million decrease in operating income on the CRS contract attributable to decreased activity.

Advanced space programs segment operating margins (as a percentage of revenues) were 6.9%, 6.5% and 5.0% in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The increase in operating margin in 2012 compared to 2011 was principally due to the favorable closeout adjustment discussed above. The increase in operating margin in 2011 compared to 2010 was primarily due to operational improvements and increased activity on in national security satellite contracts.

Corporate and Other

Corporate and other revenues were comprised solely of the elimination of intersegment revenues of \$56.8 million, \$125.1 million and \$60.6 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The intersegment revenue eliminations were primarily comprised of \$47.6 million, \$114.4 million and \$51.8 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, of Antares revenues recorded in the launch vehicles segment in connection with the COTS program that is being reported as a research and development program in our advanced space programs segment.

The operating losses in corporate and other of \$2.1 million and \$2.9 million in 2012 and 2010, respectively, consisted of professional fees and other costs related to a potential acquisition that was not consummated in 2012, and unallocated corporate-level costs including \$1.6 million of transaction expenses incurred in connection with an acquisition we completed in 2010.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities in 2012 was \$7.7 million, compared to cash provided by operating activities of \$65.1 million in 2011. The decrease in operating cash flow resulted primarily from the net effect of changes in working capital and other assets and liabilities. During 2012, changes in working capital and other assets and liabilities used \$154.4 million of cash, compared to \$64.9 million of cash used in 2011. Changes in working capital in 2012 included an increase in receivables of \$165.7 million principally due to an increase in unbilled receivables pertaining to the CRS contract. Under the terms of the CRS contract, approximately 25% of the contract value is billable to the customer and collectible only upon the completion of launch and delivery milestones for each of eight CRS contract missions. The first CRS mission is scheduled to be completed in 2013. Partially offsetting the increase in receivables was the net effect of a \$42.9 million decrease in deferred revenues and customer advances, a \$30.6 million decrease in other assets and a \$20.3 million increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses.

Cash provided by operating activities in 2011 was \$65.1 million, as compared to cash used in operating activities of \$0.5 million in 2010. The increase in operating cash flows resulted primarily from a \$35.9 million increase in cash provided by favorable changes in working capital and certain other assets and liabilities, in addition to a \$19.9 million increase in net income. During 2011, net changes in working capital and certain other assets and liabilities used \$64.9 million of cash, compared to a net use of \$100.8 million of cash in 2010. In 2011, other assets increased \$37.3 million primarily due to prepayments to vendors related to certain contracts entered into at the end of 2011. In addition, accounts payable and accrued expenses decreased \$14.9 million attributable to reductions in contract-related liabilities, and receivables increased \$7.0 million primarily related to the CRS contract.

Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities in 2012 was \$26.6 million, compared to \$59.8 million in 2011. We spent \$52.2 million on capital expenditures in 2012, compared to \$59.8 million in 2011, largely to support our Antares and COTS programs and our CRS contract. In 2012, we also received proceeds of \$25.6 million in connection with the sale of certain property and equipment at the NASA Wallops Facility to the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Cash used in investing activities in 2011 was \$59.8 million, as compared to \$134.5 million in 2010. We spent \$59.8 million for capital expenditures in 2011, as compared to \$83.7 million in 2010. The decrease in capital expenditures was primarily due to decreased spending for equipment to support our Antares and COTS programs and our CRS contract. In addition, in 2010 we paid \$55 million to acquire a spacecraft business and sold an auction-rate debt security for \$4.3 million.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities was \$7.4 million, \$1.5 million and \$14.4 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In December 2012, we refinanced our long-term debt, discussed in more detail below. In connection with the refinancing, we received net proceeds of \$148.5 million under a new term loan arrangement, and we paid \$145.2 million to purchase and retire substantially all of our convertible notes.

During 2012, 2011 and 2010, we issued 0.7 million, 0.7 million and 1.4 million shares of common stock and received \$3.5 million, \$2.9 million and \$12.1 million, respectively, in connection with stock option exercises and employee stock plan purchases.

Term Loan and Credit Facility — On December 12, 2012, we entered into an amendment (the “Amendment”) to our existing revolving secured credit facility (the “Credit Facility”) discussed below. The Amendment provided for a new \$150 million senior secured term loan facility (the “Term Loan”) and extended the scheduled maturity date of the Credit Facility to December 12, 2017.

The Term Loan has a five-year term, is secured on the same basis as the revolving credit facility and bears interest, at our option, at the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus 1.75% per annum or a base rate plus 0.75% per annum. We are required to make quarterly principal payments of approximately \$1.9 million. The remaining principal amount of \$114.4 million will be due at maturity. The term loan is otherwise subject to terms and conditions substantially similar to those in the Credit Facility regarding guarantees, covenants and events of default.

The net proceeds received under the Term Loan were used to repay substantially all of our outstanding 2.4375% convertible senior subordinated notes due 2027 (the “Convertible Notes”). Debt issuance costs incurred in connection with the Amendment and issuance of the Term Loan amounted to \$1.5 million, which will be amortized to interest expense over the five-year term.

Our Credit Facility provides for capacity for up to \$300 million of revolving loans and permits us to utilize up to \$125 million of such capacity for the issuance of standby letters of credit. Our obligations under the Credit Facility are secured by substantially all our assets except for real property. We have the option to increase the amount of the Credit Facility by up to \$150 million, subject to obtaining additional loan commitments and the satisfaction of other specified conditions. Loans under the Credit Facility bear interest at LIBOR plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.75% to 2.50%, with the applicable margin varying according to the company’s total leverage ratio, or, at the election of the company, at a base rate plus 0.75% to 1.50%. Letters of credit issued under the Credit Facility accrue fees at a rate equal to the applicable margin for LIBOR loans. In addition, we are required to pay a quarterly commitment fee for the unused portion of the Credit Facility, if any, at a rate ranging from 0.30% to 0.50%.

As of December 31, 2012, there were no borrowings under the Credit Facility, although \$15.4 million of letters of credit were issued under the Credit Facility. Furthermore, borrowing capacity under the Credit Facility is limited by certain financial covenants, discussed below. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2012, approximately \$230 million of the Credit Facility was available for borrowings.

Debt Covenants — Our Credit Facility contains covenants limiting our ability to, among other things, pay cash dividends, incur debt or liens, redeem or repurchase company stock, enter into transactions with affiliates, make investments, merge or consolidate with others or dispose of assets. In addition, the Credit Facility contains financial covenants with respect to leverage and interest coverage. As of December 31, 2012, we were in compliance with all of these covenants.

Debt Extinguishment — During 2012, we recorded \$10.3 million of debt extinguishment expenses associated with the repayment of the Convertible Notes, described above, consisting of \$6.8 million of accelerated amortization of debt discount, \$2.8 million in prepayment premiums and other expenses, and \$0.7 million in accelerated amortization of debt issuance costs.

Available Cash and Future Funding

At December 31, 2012, we had \$232.3 million of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents. Management currently believes that available cash, cash expected to be generated from operations and the borrowing capacity under our Credit Facility will be sufficient to fund our operating and capital expenditure

requirements, including research and development expenditures, over the next 12 months and for the foreseeable future. However, there can be no assurance that this will be the case. We believe that we will continue to incur costs in 2013 related to the Antares and COTS research and development programs. Additionally, significant unforeseen events such as termination of major orders or late delivery or failure of launch vehicle or satellite products could adversely affect our liquidity and results of operations. If market opportunities exist, we may choose to undertake additional financing actions to further enhance our liquidity, which could include obtaining new bank debt or raising funds through capital market transactions; however, our ability to borrow additional funds is limited by the terms of our Credit Facility.

As discussed in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements in this Form 10-K, we currently hold investments in auction-rate securities and preferred stock that have experienced a decline in fair value. Given the sufficiency of our available cash and other funding sources as discussed above, we believe that we will not need, nor do we intend, to liquidate these investments in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, we do not believe that any fluctuations in the fair values of these securities will have a significant impact on our liquidity.

Aggregate Contractual Obligations

The following summarizes our contractual obligations at December 31, 2012, and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods (*in millions*):

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Long-term debt	\$150.7	\$ 7.5	\$ 15.0	\$127.5	\$ 0.7
Interest on long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	13.0	2.9	5.4	4.7	—
Operating leases ⁽²⁾	140.0	18.1	32.8	31.3	57.8
Purchase obligations ⁽³⁾	467.1	288.1	178.8	0.2	—
Total	<u>\$770.8</u>	<u>\$316.6</u>	<u>\$232.0</u>	<u>\$163.7</u>	<u>\$58.5</u>

⁽¹⁾ Interest on our variable-rate \$150 million Term Loan assumes 1.96%, or one-month LIBOR plus 1.75%, in this presentation.

⁽²⁾ Our obligations under operating leases consist of minimum rental commitments under non-cancelable operating leases primarily for office space and equipment.

⁽³⁾ Purchase obligations consist of open purchase orders that we issued to acquire materials, parts or services in future periods.

Occasionally, certain contracts require us to post letters of credit supporting our performance obligations under the contracts. We had \$15.4 million of letters of credit outstanding at December 31, 2012, all of which were issued under the Credit Facility.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, our total amount of unrecognized tax benefits was \$18.2 million and \$16.7 million, respectively. We are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of when a cash settlement, if any, will occur with the taxing authorities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any material off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

We believe that our market risk exposure is primarily related to the market value of certain investments that we hold as of December 31, 2012, changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rate risk. We manage these market risks through our normal financing and operating activities and, when appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments. We do not enter into derivatives for trading or other speculative purposes, nor do we use leveraged financial instruments.

Investments

As discussed in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements in this Form 10-K, we currently hold investments in certain auction-rate and preferred stock securities that experienced a decline in fair value that resulted in our recording certain other-than-temporary impairment charges in periods prior to 2010. We may be required to record additional impairment charges if there are further reductions in the fair value of these investments in future periods.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

We believe that the potential change in foreign currency exchange rates is not a substantial risk to us because the large majority of our business transactions are denominated in U.S. dollars. At December 31, 2012, we had \$24.0 million of receivables denominated in euros and \$0.5 million of receivables denominated in Japanese yen.

As discussed in Note 1 to the accompanying financial statements, in 2012 we entered into a series of foreign exchange contracts to sell euros and purchase U.S. dollars in order to hedge the company's exposure to fluctuating rates of exchange in connection with a customer contract denominated in euros. As of December 31, 2012, we had ten foreign exchange contracts with a total contract value of €56.0 million, or \$72.9 million, that have various expiration dates through March 2014. As of December 31, 2012, the fair market value of these foreign exchange contracts was a liability of \$1.2 million.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to changes in interest rates in the normal course of our business operations as a result of our ongoing investing and financing activities, which include debt as well as cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2012, we had a \$150 million bank term loan with a variable interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.75%, or 1.96%, as of December 31, 2012. Generally, the fair market value of our variable interest rate debt will increase or decrease based on general market conditions for bank loans, Orbital's credit rating and the remaining term of the loan. The carrying value and estimated fair value at December 31, 2012 of our term loan was \$150 million.

We believe that our exposure to market risk related to interest rate fluctuations for cash and cash equivalents is not significant. As of December 31, 2012, a hypothetical 100 basis point change in interest rates would result in an annual change of approximately \$2.5 million in interest income earned.

We assess our interest rate risks on a regular basis and do not currently use financial instruments to mitigate these risks.

Deferred Compensation Plan

We have an unfunded deferred compensation plan for senior managers and executive officers with a total liability balance of \$11.7 million at December 31, 2012. This liability is subject to fluctuation based upon the market value of the investment options selected by participants.

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULE

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Orbital Sciences Corporation:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Orbital Sciences Corporation and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company and its subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

McLean, Virginia
February 22, 2013

ORBITAL SCIENCES CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Revenues	\$1,436,769	\$1,345,923	\$1,294,577
Cost of revenues	1,097,190	1,074,389	1,007,668
Research and development expenses	114,205	102,751	122,270
Selling, general and administrative expenses	112,803	88,989	91,625
Income from operations	112,571	79,794	73,014
Interest income and other	749	19,335	1,848
Interest expense	(11,275)	(11,096)	(9,778)
Debt extinguishment expense	(10,261)	—	—
Income before income taxes	91,784	88,033	65,084
Income tax provision	(30,778)	(20,639)	(17,615)
Net income	<u>\$ 61,006</u>	<u>\$ 67,394</u>	<u>\$ 47,469</u>
Basic income per share:	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.81
Diluted income per share:	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.13	\$ 0.81
Net income (from above)	\$ 61,006	\$ 67,394	\$ 47,469
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Defined benefit plans, net of tax of \$263, (\$773) and \$90, respectively	418	(1,248)	145
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	700	(100)	(250)
Unrealized loss on foreign exchange derivative instruments, net of tax of \$339	(540)	—	—
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>578</u>	<u>(1,348)</u>	<u>(105)</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 61,584</u>	<u>\$ 66,046</u>	<u>\$ 47,364</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ORBITAL SCIENCES CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except per share data)

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 232,324	\$ 259,219
Receivables	499,222	333,467
Inventories	61,251	64,335
Deferred income taxes, net	38,216	51,413
Other current assets	17,810	46,965
Total current assets	848,823	755,399
Investments	9,200	8,500
Property, plant and equipment, net	251,360	259,972
Goodwill	75,261	75,261
Deferred income taxes, net	—	2,731
Other non-current assets	26,810	28,937
Total assets	\$1,211,454	\$1,130,800
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 4,037	\$ 13,444
Accrued expenses	253,076	220,935
Deferred revenues and customer advances	62,098	104,970
Current portion of long-term obligations	7,500	—
Total current liabilities	326,711	339,349
Long-term obligations	143,236	131,182
Deferred income taxes, net	10,879	—
Other non-current liabilities	17,082	16,990
Total liabilities	497,908	487,521
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred Stock, par value \$.01; 10,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding	—	—
Common Stock, par value \$.01; 200,000,000 shares authorized, 59,616,736 and 58,914,802 shares outstanding, respectively	596	589
Additional paid-in capital	575,300	566,624
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,781)	(3,359)
Retained earnings	140,431	79,425
Total stockholders' equity	713,546	643,279
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$1,211,454	\$1,130,800

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ORBITAL SCIENCES CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands)

	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Additional</u>	<u>Accumulated</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Retained</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Paid-In</u>	<u>Comprehensive</u>	<u>Loss</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	
Balance, December 31, 2009	56,880	\$569	\$539,235		\$(1,906)	\$ (35,438)	\$502,460
Shares issued to employees, officers and directors	1,360	13	12,113				12,126
Stock-based compensation, net . . .			5,589				5,589
Tax effect of stock-based compensation, net			1,078				1,078
Comprehensive income (loss) . . .				(105)		47,469	47,364
Balance, December 31, 2010	58,240	582	558,015		(2,011)	12,031	568,617
Shares issued to employees, officers and directors	675	7	2,884				2,891
Stock-based compensation, net . . .			4,490				4,490
Tax effect of stock-based compensation, net			1,235				1,235
Comprehensive income (loss) . . .				(1,348)		67,394	66,046
Balance, December 31, 2011	58,915	589	566,624		(3,359)	79,425	643,279
Shares issued to employees, officers and directors	702	7	3,500				3,507
Stock-based compensation, net . . .			4,960				4,960
Tax effect of stock-based compensation, net			216				216
Comprehensive income				578		61,006	61,584
Balance, December 31, 2012	<u>59,617</u>	<u>\$596</u>	<u>\$575,300</u>		<u>\$(2,781)</u>	<u>\$140,431</u>	<u>\$713,546</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ORBITAL SCIENCES CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$ 61,006	\$ 67,394	\$ 47,469
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization expense	37,339	32,739	26,186
Deferred income taxes	26,886	18,788	15,985
Debt extinguishment expense	10,261	—	—
Stock-based compensation	6,402	6,222	7,022
Amortization of debt costs	6,751	6,590	5,768
Other	(1,876)	(1,703)	(2,113)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of business acquisition:			
Receivables	(165,670)	(6,969)	(117,083)
Inventories	3,084	(8,118)	(17,555)
Other assets	30,609	(37,346)	(4,585)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	20,260	(14,915)	53,830
Deferred revenue and customer advances	(42,872)	(7,212)	(14,874)
Other liabilities	154	9,666	(529)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	<u>(7,666)</u>	<u>65,136</u>	<u>(479)</u>
Investing Activities:			
Capital expenditures	(52,175)	(59,815)	(83,702)
Proceeds from sale of property	25,589	—	—
Acquisition of business	—	—	(55,000)
Net proceeds from sales of investments	—	—	4,250
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(26,586)</u>	<u>(59,815)</u>	<u>(134,452)</u>
Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of long-term obligations	150,000	—	—
Repayment of long-term obligations	(145,179)	—	—
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	3,507	2,891	12,126
Tax benefit of stock-based compensation	495	1,676	2,234
Debt issuance costs	(1,466)	(3,084)	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>7,357</u>	<u>1,483</u>	<u>14,360</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(26,895)	6,804	(120,571)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	259,219	252,415	372,986
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 232,324</u>	<u>\$ 259,219</u>	<u>\$ 252,415</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ORBITAL SCIENCES CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Business Operations

Orbital Sciences Corporation (together with its subsidiaries, “Orbital” or the “company”), a Delaware corporation, develops and manufactures small- and medium-class rockets and space systems for commercial, military and civil government customers.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Orbital and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intersegment balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions, including estimates of future contract costs and earnings. Such estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and earnings during the current reporting period. Management periodically assesses and evaluates the adequacy and/or deficiency of estimated liabilities recorded for various reserves, liabilities, contract risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to conform to current year presentation. All financial amounts are stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Revenue Recognition

Orbital’s revenues are derived primarily from long-term contracts. Revenues on long-term contracts are recognized using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting. Such revenues are recorded based on the percentage that costs incurred to date bear to the most recent estimates of total costs to complete each contract. Estimating future revenues, costs and profit, is a process requiring a high degree of management judgment, including management’s assumptions regarding the company’s operational performance as well as general economic conditions. In the event of a change in total estimated contract revenue, cost or profit, the cumulative effect of such change is recorded in the period the change in estimate occurs. Frequently, the period of performance of a contract extends over a long period of time and, as such, revenue recognition and the company’s profitability from a particular contract may be adversely affected to the extent that estimated costs to complete or incentive or award fee estimates are revised, delivery schedules are delayed, performance-based milestones are not achieved or progress under a contract is otherwise impeded. Accordingly, the company’s recorded revenues and operating profit from period to period can fluctuate significantly. In the event cost estimates indicate a loss on a contract, the total amount of such loss, excluding general and administrative expenses, is recorded in the period in which the loss is first estimated.

Many of the company’s contracts include provisions that increase or decrease contract value based on performance in relation to established targets or customer evaluations. Mission success milestones and incentive and award fees are included in estimated contract revenue when the company is able to make reasonable predictions about whether the performance targets will be achieved and make dependable estimates of such amounts based upon the company’s historical experience with similar types of activities

and other objective criteria. The company includes the estimated amount of mission success milestones and incentive and award fees in estimated contract revenue at the inception of each contract, with reassessments made each quarter throughout the period of contract performance. If performance under such contracts were to differ from previous assumptions, or if the company were to revise its estimates or assumptions, current period revenues and profit would be adjusted and could fluctuate significantly. The company's assessments are guided by the historical performance of the company's products and product families, the reliability record of the technology employed and assessments of technological considerations for each contract.

As part of the company's risk management strategy, the company generally insures significant mission success milestones. Insurance recoveries are recorded as other income in the consolidated financial statements. The company recognized insurance recoveries of \$17.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. There were no such insurance recoveries during 2012 and 2010.

Research and Development Expenses

Expenditures for company-sponsored research and development projects are expensed as incurred. Research and development projects performed under contracts for customers are recorded as contract costs.

In 2008, the company entered into an agreement with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration ("NASA") to design, build and demonstrate a new space transportation system under a program called Commercial Orbital Transportation Services ("COTS"), for delivering cargo and supplies to the International Space Station. Under the agreement, as amended, as of December 31, 2012, NASA has agreed to pay the company \$ 288 million in cash milestone payments, partially funding Orbital's project costs which are currently estimated to be approximately \$513 million. The company expects to complete this project in 2013.

The COTS agreement is accounted for as a best-efforts research and development cost-sharing arrangement. As such, the amounts funded by NASA are recognized proportionally as an offset to the company's COTS program research and development expenses, including associated general and administrative expenses. The following table summarizes the COTS program research and development expenses incurred and amounts funded by NASA (*in millions*):

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Inception to December 31, 2012</u>
Research and development costs incurred ⁽¹⁾	\$ 62.6	\$ 158.8	\$136.5	\$ 480.5
Less amounts funded by NASA	<u>(21.9)</u>	<u>(108.0)</u>	<u>(69.1)</u>	<u>(282.2)⁽²⁾</u>
Net research and development expenses	<u>\$ 40.7</u>	<u>\$ 50.8</u>	<u>\$ 67.4</u>	<u>\$ 198.3</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes associated general and administrative expenses.

⁽²⁾ Through December 31, 2012, the company has received \$276 million in cash from NASA and as of December 31, 2012, the company recorded an approximately \$6 million receivable due from NASA.

The company is also engaged in a major product development program of a medium capacity rocket named Antares. Approximately \$42.6 million, \$34.3 million and \$48.3 million of the company's research and development expenses in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, were attributable to the Antares program. Since the inception of the Antares program through December 31, 2012, the company has incurred \$234.8 million of such costs.

Stock-Based Compensation

The company determines the fair value of its restricted stock unit grants based on the closing price of Orbital's common stock on the date of grant. The fair value of stock options granted is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model, although the company has not granted stock options since 2006. Compensation expense pertaining to stock-based awards is recognized as expense over the service period, net of estimated forfeitures. The company uses the tax law ordering method to determine intra-period tax allocation related to the tax attributes of stock-based compensation.

Income Taxes

Orbital accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of a tax rate change on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. The company records valuation allowances to reduce net deferred tax assets to the amount considered more likely than not to be realized. Changes in estimates of future taxable income can materially change the amount of such valuation allowances.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the periods. Diluted earnings per share includes the weighted-average effect of all potentially dilutive securities outstanding during the periods.

The computation of basic and diluted earnings per share is as follows (*dollars in thousands, except per share amounts*):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Numerator			
Net Income	\$61,006	\$67,394	\$47,469
Percentage allocated to shareholders ⁽¹⁾	99.6%	99.1%	99.0%
Numerator for basic and diluted earnings per share.	<u>\$60,762</u>	<u>\$66,787</u>	<u>\$46,994</u>
Denominator			
Denominator for basic earnings per share - weighted-average shares outstanding	59,165	58,531	57,683
Dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock units	292	596	652
Denominator for diluted earnings per share.	<u>59,457</u>	<u>59,127</u>	<u>58,335</u>
Per share income			
Basic	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.81
Diluted	1.02	1.13	0.81
⁽¹⁾ Basic weighted-average shares outstanding	59,165	58,531	57,683
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding and unvested restricted stock units expected to vest	59,428	59,078	58,254
Percentage allocated to shareholders.	99.6%	99.1%	99.0%

In accordance with GAAP, the company accounts for unvested share-based payment awards that have non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents as a separate class of securities in calculating earnings per share. Certain of the company's unvested restricted stock units ("RSUs") contain rights to receive non-forfeitable dividends, and thus are participating securities requiring the two-class method to be used for computing earnings per share. The calculation of earnings per share shown above excludes the income attributable to the unvested RSUs that include rights to receive non-forfeitable dividends from the numerator and excludes the impact of those units from the denominator.

In 2012, 2011 and 2010, diluted weighted-average shares outstanding excluded the effect of the company's convertible notes that were anti-dilutive.

Fair Value Measurements

The company utilizes fair value measurement guidance prescribed by GAAP to value its financial instruments. The guidance includes a definition of fair value, prescribes methods for measuring fair value, establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used to measure fair value and expands disclosures about the use of fair value measurements.

The valuation techniques utilized are based upon observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect internal market assumptions.

These two types of inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 - Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2 - Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.

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

Fair value disclosures pertaining to financial instruments of the company that are included in these notes to the consolidated financial statements include money market funds (see Note 1, subsection "Cash and Cash Equivalents"), foreign exchange derivative instruments (see Note 1, subsection "Derivative Financial Instruments"), investments in auction-rate securities (see Note 7) and debt instruments recorded in long-term obligations (see Note 6).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term, highly liquid investments with maturities of 90 days or less. The carrying amount reported in the balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents approximates its fair value. At December 31, 2012 and 2011, the company had invested approximately \$215 million and \$259 million, respectively, in cash equivalents in the form of money market funds with three financial institutions. The company considers these money market funds to be Level 1 financial instruments.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or estimated market value. Cost is determined on an average cost or specific identification basis. Estimated market value is determined based on assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual market conditions were less favorable than those previously projected by management, inventory write-downs could be required.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Orbital occasionally uses foreign exchange derivative instruments to manage certain foreign currency rate exposures. Derivative instruments are viewed as risk management tools by Orbital and are not used for trading or speculative purposes. Derivatives used for hedging purposes are generally designated as effective hedges. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of a derivative contract are highly correlated with changes in the fair value of the underlying hedged item at inception of the hedge and over the life of the hedge contract. Derivative instruments are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. The ineffective portion of all hedges, if any, is recognized currently in earnings.

In 2012, Orbital entered into a series of foreign exchange contracts to sell euros and purchase U.S. dollars in order to hedge the company's exposure to fluctuating foreign exchange rates in connection with a customer contract denominated in euros. As of December 31, 2012, the company had ten foreign exchange contracts with a total contract value of €56.0 million, or \$72.9 million, that have various expiration dates through March 2014. As of December 31, 2012, the fair value of these foreign exchange contracts was a liability of \$1.2 million. The company considers these to be Level 2 financial instruments.

Investments

The company's investments in securities are reported at fair value. These investments are classified as available-for-sale securities at the time of purchase and the company re-evaluates such designation as of each balance sheet date. The company evaluates its investments periodically for possible other-than-temporary impairment by reviewing factors such as the length of time and extent to which fair value has been below cost basis, the financial condition of the issuer, the company's ability and intent to hold the investment for a period of time which may be sufficient for anticipated recovery of market value, and the credit values of debt securities. The company records an impairment expense to the extent that the amortized cost exceeds the estimated fair market value of the securities held and the decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary. Temporary changes in fair value are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), a component of stockholders' equity.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Major improvements are capitalized while expenditures for maintenance, repairs and minor improvements are charged to expense. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the assets and related accumulated depreciation and amortization are eliminated from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recognized. Depreciation expense is determined using the straight-line method based on the following useful lives:

Buildings	20 years
Machinery, equipment and software	3 to 12 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of estimated useful life or lease term

The company self-constructs some of its ground and airborne support and special test equipment utilized in the manufacture, production and delivery of some of its products. Orbital capitalizes direct costs incurred in constructing such equipment and certain allocated indirect costs. The company also capitalizes certain costs incurred in connection with internally developed software. These capitalized costs generally include direct software coding costs and certain allocated indirect costs.

Recoverability of Long-Lived Assets

Orbital's policy is to evaluate its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. When an evaluation indicates that an impairment has occurred, a loss is recognized and the asset or asset group is adjusted to its estimated fair value. Given the inherent technical and commercial risks within the aerospace industry and the special purpose use of certain of the company's assets, future impairment charges could be required if the company were to change its current expectation that it will recover the carrying amount of its long-lived assets from future operations.

Goodwill

Goodwill is comprised of acquisition costs in excess of the fair values assigned to the underlying net assets of acquired businesses. Goodwill is evaluated for potential impairment at least annually or whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable. The evaluation includes comparing the fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying value including goodwill. If the carrying value exceeds the fair value, impairment is measured by comparing the implied value of goodwill to its carrying value and recorded in the current period. Goodwill balances are included in the identifiable assets of the business segment to which they have been assigned. There was no impairment of goodwill recorded during the three years ending December 31, 2012.

Deferred Revenue and Customer Advances

The company accounts for cash receipts from customers in excess of amounts recognized on certain contracts as "deferred revenues and customer advances." These amounts are recorded as current liabilities since the associated services are performed within one year.

2. Segment Information

Orbital's products and services are grouped into three reportable business segments: launch vehicles, satellites and space systems and advanced space programs. Reportable segments are generally organized based upon product lines. Corporate office transactions that have not been attributed to a particular segment, as well as consolidating eliminations and adjustments, are reported in corporate and other. The primary products and services from which the company's reportable segments derive revenues are:

- *Launch Vehicles* — Rockets that are used as small- and medium-class space launch vehicles that place satellites into Earth orbit and escape trajectories, interceptor and target vehicles for missile defense systems and suborbital launch vehicles that place payloads into a variety of high-altitude trajectories.
- *Satellites and Space Systems* — Small- and medium-class satellites that are used to enable global and regional communications and broadcasting, conduct space-related scientific research, collect imagery and other remotely-sensed data about the Earth, carry out interplanetary and other deep-space exploration missions, and demonstrate new space technologies.
- *Advanced Space Programs* — Human-rated space systems for Earth-orbit and deep-space exploration, and small- and medium-class satellites primarily used for national security space programs and to demonstrate new space technologies.

Intersegment sales are generally negotiated and accounted for under terms and conditions that are similar to other commercial and government contracts. Substantially all of the company's assets and operations are located within the United States.

The following table presents operating information and identifiable assets by reportable segment
(in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Launch Vehicles:			
Revenues	\$ 527,287	\$ 483,177	\$ 434,511
Operating income	36,131	14,147	21,188
Identifiable assets	206,194	210,642	212,360
Capital expenditures	26,066	27,999	50,001
Depreciation and amortization	15,891	14,293	9,412
Satellites and Space Systems:			
Revenues	\$ 496,152	\$ 553,797	\$ 497,015
Operating income	46,222	37,623	33,775
Identifiable assets	278,008	282,344	268,804
Capital expenditures	16,345	12,433	10,675
Depreciation and amortization	8,563	6,841	5,917
Advanced Space Programs:			
Revenues	\$ 470,102	\$ 434,036	\$ 423,614
Operating income	32,309	28,024	20,999
Identifiable assets	390,059	254,769	188,184
Capital expenditures	5,781	13,515	19,586
Depreciation and amortization	6,575	5,033	4,522
Corporate and Other:			
Revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$ (56,772)	\$ (125,087)	\$ (60,563)
Operating loss ⁽²⁾	(2,091)	—	(2,948)
Identifiable assets	337,193	383,045	393,188
Capital expenditures	3,983	5,868	3,440
Depreciation and amortization	6,310	6,572	6,335
Consolidated:			
Revenues	\$1,436,769	\$1,345,923	\$1,294,577
Operating income	112,571	79,794	73,014
Identifiable assets	1,211,454	1,130,800	1,062,536
Capital expenditures	52,175	59,815	83,702
Depreciation and amortization	37,339	32,739	26,186

⁽¹⁾ Corporate and other revenues are comprised solely of the elimination of intersegment revenues. Intersegment revenues are summarized as follows (in millions):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Launch Vehicles	\$50.2	\$118.3	\$53.4
Satellites and Space Systems	5.7	5.6	5.9
Advanced Space Programs	0.9	1.2	1.3
Total intersegment revenues	<u>\$56.8</u>	<u>\$125.1</u>	<u>\$60.6</u>

⁽²⁾ The corporate and other operating loss in 2012 is comprised solely of unallocated professional fees and other costs related to a potential acquisition that was not consummated. The corporate and other operating loss in 2010 is comprised of unallocated corporate-level costs and includes \$1.6 million of transaction expenses incurred in connection with a business acquisition (see Note 3).

3. Business Acquisitions

On April 2, 2010, the company acquired certain assets and liabilities of the spacecraft development and manufacturing business of General Dynamics Advanced Information Systems, a subsidiary of General Dynamics Corporation (the “Seller”), for \$55 million in cash, subject to a potential working capital adjustment. The company’s consolidated financial statements reflect the operations of the acquired business since the date of acquisition. Revenues and operating income of the acquired business were \$69.8 million and \$7.3 million, respectively, for the period from April 2, 2010 to December 31, 2010.

The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 805, “*Business Combinations*.” The allocation of the purchase price for the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed was based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition using established valuation techniques. The company may recognize changes to the acquired assets or liabilities as a result of a working capital adjustment. In 2011, the company recorded an additional \$0.5 million of goodwill related to the update of purchase accounting associated with the acquisition. The company and the Seller are each disputing the other party’s claim for a purchase price adjustment based on the calculation of working capital as of the closing date.

4. Export Sales and Major Customers

Orbital’s revenues by geographic area, as determined by customer location, were as follows (*in thousands*):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
United States	\$1,155,003	\$1,035,090	\$1,084,131
Europe and Eurasia	150,746	146,623	102,106
Mexico and South America	96,147	131,240	93,855
East Asia	34,873	32,970	14,485
Total	<u>\$1,436,769</u>	<u>\$1,345,923</u>	<u>\$1,294,577</u>

Approximately 79%, 71% and 74% of the company’s revenues in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, were generated under contracts with the U.S. Government and its agencies or under subcontracts with the U.S. Government’s prime contractors. All such revenues were recorded in the launch vehicles, satellites and space systems or advanced space programs segments.

5. Balance Sheet Accounts and Supplemental Disclosures

Receivables

The components of receivables were as follows (*in thousands*):

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Billed	\$ 59,496	\$ 77,505
Unbilled	439,372	255,209
Retainages due upon contract completion	354	753
Total	<u>\$499,222</u>	<u>\$333,467</u>

Under the terms of the company’s Commercial Resupply Services (“CRS”) contract with NASA, approximately 25% of the contract value is billable to the customer and collectible only upon the completion of launch and delivery milestones for each of eight CRS contract missions. Unbilled receivables

at December 31, 2012 and 2011 included \$277 million and \$130 million, respectively, pertaining to the CRS contract. Since the inception of the CRS contract in December 2008 through December 31, 2012, a total of \$974 million of revenues have been recognized on the contract, which has a total contract value of approximately \$1.9 billion.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, unbilled receivables also included \$8.7 million and \$10.2 million, respectively, of incentive fees on certain completed satellite contracts that become due incrementally over periods of up to 15 years, subject to the achievement of performance criteria.

Certain satellite contracts require the company to refund a portion of the contract price to the customer if performance criteria, which cover periods of up to 15 years, are not satisfied. As of December 31, 2012, the company could be required to refund up to approximately \$12.4 million to customers if certain completed satellites were to fail to satisfy performance criteria. Orbital generally procures insurance policies under which the company believes it would recover satellite incentive fees that are not earned and performance refund obligations.

Excluding the portion of unbilled receivables pertaining to the CRS contract discussed separately above, approximately 93% of unbilled receivables and retainages at December 31, 2012 are due within one year and will be billed on the basis of contract terms and delivery schedules. Approximately 91% and 90% of the company's receivables at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, were related to contracts with the U.S. Government and its agencies or under subcontracts with the U.S. Government's prime contractors. Receivables from non-U.S. customers totaled \$34.1 million and \$29.7 million at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Inventories

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, inventories were \$61.3 million and \$64.3 million, respectively. The company's inventory consisted of component parts, raw materials and milestone payments for future delivery of component parts.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consisted of the following (*in thousands*):

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Land	\$ 10,656	\$ 10,656
Buildings and leasehold improvements	85,803	80,885
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	298,082	262,906
Assets under construction	45,928	65,645
Software and other	33,310	27,063
	<u>473,779</u>	<u>447,155</u>
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(222,419)	(187,183)
Total	<u>\$ 251,360</u>	<u>\$ 259,972</u>

The company received proceeds of \$25.6 million in 2012 in connection with the sale of property and equipment at the Wallops Island Flight Facility to the Commonwealth of Virginia. Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 was \$36.6 million, \$32.0 million and \$25.7 million, respectively.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The company's goodwill balances by reportable business segment are as follows *(in thousands)*:

	<u>Launch Vehicles</u>	<u>Satellites and Space Systems</u>	<u>Advanced Space Programs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$10,310	\$53,517	\$11,434	\$75,261

Intangible assets consist of technology assets that were acquired in the 2010 spacecraft business acquisition (see Note 3). As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the balance of intangible assets was \$5.2 million and \$ 5.9 million, respectively, reported in "other non-current assets." Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 was \$0.7 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consisted of the following *(in thousands)*:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Contract related accruals	\$169,146	\$145,352
Employee compensation and benefits	77,241	70,096
Interest	145	1,946
Other	6,544	3,541
Total	<u>\$253,076</u>	<u>\$220,935</u>

Cash Flow

Cash payments for interest and income taxes were as follows *(in thousands)*:

	<u>Years Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Interest paid	\$6,733	\$4,158	\$3,735
Income taxes paid	2,699	2,242	2,531

The entire amount of cash disbursed in 2012 in connection with the repayment of certain of the company's long-term notes payable (see Note 6) was classified as repayment of long-term obligations in financing activities in the accompanying consolidated statement of cash flows.

6. Debt Obligations

Long-term obligations consisted of the following *(in thousands)*:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Senior secured term loan	\$150,000	\$ —
Convertible senior subordinated notes	736	131,182
	<u>150,736</u>	<u>131,182</u>
Less current portion	(7,500)	—
Long-term portion	<u>\$143,236</u>	<u>\$131,182</u>

The fair value of the senior secured term loan at December 31, 2012 was \$150 million based on current market rates for debt of the same risk and maturity. The fair value of the convertible senior subordinated notes at December 31, 2011 was estimated at approximately \$145.2 million based on market pricing quoted by a broker dealer. The company considers these to be Level 2 measures.

Term Loan and Credit Facility

On December 12, 2012, the company entered into an amendment (the "Amendment") to its existing revolving secured credit facility (the "Credit Facility"), discussed below. The Amendment provided for a new \$150 million senior secured term loan facility (the "Term Loan") and extended the scheduled maturity date on the Credit Facility to December 12, 2017.

The Term Loan has a five-year term, is secured on the same basis as the revolving credit facility and bears interest, at the company's option, at the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus 1.75% per annum or a base rate plus 0.75% per annum. The company is required to make quarterly principal payments of approximately \$1.9 million. The remaining principal amount of \$114.4 million will be due at maturity. The term loan is otherwise subject to terms and conditions substantially similar to those in the Credit Facility regarding guarantees, covenants and events of default.

The net proceeds received under the Term Loan were used to repay substantially all of the company's outstanding 2.4375% convertible senior subordinated notes due 2027 (the "Convertible Notes"). Debt issuance costs incurred in connection with the Amendment and issuance of the Term Loan amounted to \$1.5 million, which will be amortized to interest expense over the five-year term.

The Credit Facility provides capacity for up to \$300 million of revolving loans and permits the company to utilize up to \$125 million of such capacity for the issuance of standby letters of credit. The company's obligations under the Credit Facility are secured by substantially all of the company's assets except for real property. The company has the option to increase the amount of the Credit Facility by up to \$150 million, subject to obtaining additional loan commitments and the satisfaction of other specified conditions. Loans under the Credit Facility bear interest at LIBOR plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.75% to 2.50%, with the applicable margin varying according to the company's total leverage ratio, or, at the election of the company, at a base rate plus 0.75% to 1.50%. Letters of credit issued under the Credit Facility accrue fees at a rate equal to the applicable margin for LIBOR loans. In addition, the company is required to pay a quarterly commitment fee for the unused portion of the Credit Facility, if any, at a rate ranging from 0.30% to 0.50%.

As of December 31, 2012, there were no borrowings under the Credit Facility, although \$15.4 million of letters of credit were issued under the Credit Facility. Furthermore, borrowing capacity under the Credit Facility is limited by certain financial covenants, discussed below. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2012, approximately \$230 million of the Credit Facility was available for borrowings.

Debt Covenants

Orbital's Credit Facility contains covenants limiting the company's ability to, among other things, pay cash dividends, incur debt or liens, redeem or repurchase company stock, enter into transactions with affiliates, make investments, merge or consolidate with others or dispose of assets. In addition, the Credit Facility contains financial covenants with respect to leverage and interest coverage. As of December 31, 2012, the company was in compliance with all of these covenants.

Debt Extinguishment Expenses

During 2012, the company recorded \$10.3 million of debt extinguishment expenses associated with the repurchase of the Convertible Notes, described above, consisting of \$6.8 million of accelerated amortization of debt discount, \$2.8 million in prepayment premiums and other expenses, and \$0.7 million in accelerated amortization of debt issuance costs.

7. Investments

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the company held investments consisting of three auction-rate debt securities (life insurance company capital reserve funds), an auction-rate equity security (financial guarantee company capital reserve fund) and two preferred stock investments. These investments are classified as available for sale securities and as non-current assets on the company's balance sheet. Contractual maturities for the debt securities are 12 years or greater and the remaining securities have no fixed maturity. The amortized cost and fair value of these investments were as follows (*in thousands*):

	December 31, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Cost or Amortized Cost	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value	Cost or Amortized Cost	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value
Debt	\$7,150	\$(250)	\$6,900	\$7,150	\$(1,050)	\$6,100
Equity ⁽¹⁾	2,000	300	2,300	2,000	400	2,400
Total	<u>\$9,150</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$9,200</u>	<u>\$9,150</u>	<u>\$ (650)</u>	<u>\$8,500</u>

⁽¹⁾ As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the amortized cost and fair values of the two preferred stock investments were \$0.

The changes in fair value of the investments were as follows (*in thousands*):

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
<u>Debt Securities</u>		
Fair value at beginning of period	\$6,100	\$6,700
Temporary impairment credits (charges), net	800	(600)
Fair value at end of period	<u>\$6,900</u>	<u>\$6,100</u>
<u>Equity Securities</u>		
Fair value at beginning of period	\$2,400	\$1,900
Temporary impairment (charges) credits, net	(100)	500
Fair value at end of period	<u>\$2,300</u>	<u>\$2,400</u>
<u>Total</u>		
Fair value at beginning of period	\$8,500	\$8,600
Temporary impairment credits (charges), net	700	(100)
Fair value at end of period	<u>\$9,200</u>	<u>\$8,500</u>

The fair values of these securities are based on discounted cash flow analyses which consider the following Level 3 observable and unobservable inputs: (i) the underlying structure of each security; (ii) the present value of future principal and interest payments discounted at rates considered to reflect current market conditions and the relevant risk associated with each security; and (iii) the time horizon until each security will be sold. The discount rates used in the present value calculations are based on yields on U.S. Treasury securities with similar time horizons (0.72% - 1.7% as of December 31, 2012) plus interest rate risk premiums (4.0% - 20.4% as of December 31, 2012) that are intended to compensate for general market risk and the risk specific to each security. The risk premiums are based upon current credit default swap pricing market data for similar or related securities or credit spreads for corporate bonds with similar credit ratings and similar maturities. The time horizons used in the present value calculations have a range of 3.5 - 8.3 years as of December 31, 2012.

8. Income Taxes

The significant components of the company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 were (*in thousands*):

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Current Deferred Tax Assets:		
U.S. federal and state net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 8,909	\$ 36,028
Capitalized research and development costs	8,921	—
Accruals, reserves and other	25,374	20,322
Valuation allowance	<u>(4,988)</u>	<u>(4,937)</u>
Current deferred tax assets, net.	<u>38,216</u>	<u>51,413</u>
Noncurrent Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities):		
State net operating loss carryforwards	1,136	8,448
Capitalized research and development costs	15,847	25,374
Tax credit/capital loss carryforwards and other	18,296	17,044
Debt costs	—	(4,710)
Excess tax depreciation and other	<u>(42,602)</u>	<u>(38,969)</u>
	(7,323)	7,187
Valuation allowance	<u>(3,556)</u>	<u>(4,456)</u>
Noncurrent deferred tax (liabilities) assets, net.	<u>(10,879)</u>	<u>2,731</u>
Total deferred tax assets, net	<u>\$ 27,337</u>	<u>\$ 54,144</u>

The company's income tax provisions for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were comprised of the following (*in thousands*):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Current:			
Federal	\$ 1,889	\$ 384	\$ 960
State	1,862	841	816
Foreign	102	115	—
Total current	<u>3,853</u>	<u>1,340</u>	<u>1,776</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	29,264	29,558	21,247
State	<u>(2,339)</u>	<u>(10,259)</u>	<u>(5,408)</u>
Total deferred	<u>26,925</u>	<u>19,299</u>	<u>15,839</u>
Total income tax provision	<u>\$30,778</u>	<u>\$ 20,639</u>	<u>\$17,615</u>

The company's income before income taxes included foreign income of \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

A reconciliation of the statutory federal income tax rate to the company's effective tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
U.S. federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State taxes	3.6	3.3	3.4
Extraterritorial income exclusion	(3.1)	(8.7)	—
Research and development credits	(1.7)	(4.5)	(11.4)
Other, net.	<u>(0.3)</u>	<u>(1.7)</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Effective rate	<u>33.5%</u>	<u>23.4%</u>	<u>27.1%</u>

The company recognized research and development tax credits in all periods presented that were primarily attributable to the company's Antares and COTS research and development programs that are further discussed in Note 1. In addition, the company recorded favorable income tax adjustments of \$2.8 million and \$7.7 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively, pertaining to the company's election to claim extraterritorial income exclusions related to prior year export activity.

At December 31, 2012, the company had U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards of \$24.9 million, portions of which expire beginning in 2022 through 2031, and U.S. capital loss carryforwards of \$0.8 million, which expire in 2015. The deferred tax assets related to capital losses have been fully offset with a valuation allowance due to the uncertainty of realization. These net operating loss and capital loss carryforwards are subject to certain limitations and other restrictions.

Changes in the company's unrecognized tax benefits were as follows (*in thousands*):

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Unrecognized tax benefits at beginning of year	\$ 16,732	\$ 12,386	\$ 7,508
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year . . .	—	2,325	4,372
Additions for tax positions of prior years	1,548	2,351	562
Settlements with taxing authorities and other	—	—	(56)
Reduction resulting from lapse of statute of limitation	(80)	(330)	—
Unrecognized tax benefits at end of year	<u>\$ 18,200</u>	<u>\$ 16,732</u>	<u>\$ 12,386</u>

All unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized, would lower the effective tax rate.

The company is subject to U.S. federal income tax and income tax in multiple state jurisdictions. The company has substantially concluded all income tax matters for years through 1989. In addition, the IRS completed an audit of the company's 2005 federal income tax return in 2008.

The company's practice is to recognize interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. No interest or penalties are recorded in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

Aggregate minimum commitments under non-cancelable operating leases, primarily for office space and equipment rentals, at December 31, 2012 were as follows (*in thousands*):

2013	\$ 18,136
2014	16,442
2015	16,404
2016	16,629
2017	14,624
Thereafter	<u>57,848</u>
	<u>\$140,083</u>

Rent expense for 2012, 2011 and 2010 was \$19.7 million, \$19.3 million and \$21.4 million, respectively.

U.S. Government Contracts

The accuracy and appropriateness of costs charged to U.S. Government contracts are subject to regulation, audit and possible disallowance by the Defense Contract Audit Agency or other government agencies. Accordingly, costs billed or billable to U.S. Government customers are subject to potential adjustment upon audit by such agencies.

Most of the company's U.S. Government contracts are funded incrementally on a year-to-year basis. Changes in government policies, priorities or funding levels through agency or program budget reductions by the U.S. Congress or executive agencies could materially adversely affect the company's financial condition or results of operations. Furthermore, contracts with the U.S. Government may be terminated or suspended by the U.S. Government at any time, with or without cause. Such contract suspensions or terminations could result in unreimbursable expenses or charges or otherwise adversely affect the company's financial condition and/or results of operations.

Research and Development Expenses

The company believes that a majority of the company's research and development expenses are recoverable and billable under contracts with the U.S. Government, from which the majority of the company's revenues are derived. Charging practices relating to research and development and other costs that may be charged directly or indirectly to government contracts are subject to audit by U.S. Government agencies to determine if such costs are reasonable and allowable under government contracting regulations and accounting practices. The company believes that research and development costs incurred in connection with the company's Antares development program (see Note 1) are allowable, although the U.S. Government has not yet made a final determination. During 2012, 2011 and 2010, the company incurred \$42.6 million, \$34.3 million and \$43.2 million, respectively, of such expenses that have been recorded as allowable costs. Since the inception of the Antares program through December 31, 2012, the company has incurred \$196.1 million of such costs. If such costs were determined to be unallowable, the company could be required to record revenue and profit reductions in future periods.

Litigation

From time to time the company is party to certain litigation or other legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Because of the uncertainties inherent in litigation, the company cannot predict the outcome of such litigation or other legal proceedings; however, the company believes that none of these matters will have a material adverse effect on the company's results of operations or financial condition.

10. Stock Plans and Equity Transactions

Stock Plans

The company's share-based incentive plans permit the company to grant restricted stock units, restricted stock, incentive or non-qualified stock options, and certain other instruments to employees, directors, consultants and advisers of the company. Restricted stock units and stock options generally vest over three years and are not subject to any performance criteria. Options expire no more than ten years following the grant date. Shares issued under the plans upon option exercise or stock unit conversion are generally issued from authorized but previously unissued shares.

The company also has an Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP") whereby employees may purchase shares of stock at the lesser of 85% of the fair market value of shares at the beginning or the end of quarterly offering periods. As of December 31, 2012, approximately 419,000 shares of common stock were available for purchase under the ESPP. Compensation expense associated with the ESPP was \$0.3 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Equity Transactions

The following tables summarize information related to stock-based compensation transactions and plans:

	Restricted Stock Units		Stock Options	
	Number of Units	Weighted Average Measurement Date Fair Value	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2009 . . .	473,615	\$22.88	2,301,305	\$ 8.29
Granted ⁽¹⁾	520,470	14.47	—	—
Exercised	—	—	(1,038,624)	10.21
Vested	(300,969)	23.17	—	—
Forfeited	(8,442)	19.98	(2,599)	6.29
Expired	—	—	(33,500)	16.24
Outstanding at December 31, 2010 . . .	684,674	16.38	1,226,582	6.46
Granted ⁽¹⁾	442,110	17.39	—	—
Exercised	—	—	(317,647)	4.26
Vested	(330,356)	18.47	—	—
Forfeited	(14,316)	16.57	(448)	5.79
Expired	—	—	(6,200)	3.91
Outstanding at December 31, 2011 . . .	782,112	16.07	902,287	7.25
Granted ⁽¹⁾	529,446	12.90	—	—
Exercised	—	—	(343,734)	6.28
Vested	(345,945)	15.77	—	—
Forfeited	(29,980)	14.85	—	—
Expired	—	—	(599)	5.79
Outstanding at December 31, 2012 . . .	<u>935,633</u>	\$14.42	<u>557,954⁽²⁾</u>	\$ 7.84

⁽¹⁾ The fair value of restricted stock unit grants is determined based on the closing market price of Orbital's common stock on the date of grant. Such value is recognized as expense over the service period, net of estimated forfeitures.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average remaining contractual term is 0.72 years.

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Options Outstanding ⁽¹⁾	
		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 5.65 - \$ 9.71	452,954	0.40	\$ 6.82
10.93 - 12.98	105,000	2.10	12.26
\$ 5.65 - \$12.98	<u>557,954</u>	0.72	\$ 7.84

⁽¹⁾ All outstanding options were exercisable as of December 31, 2012.

<i>(in millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Stock-based compensation expense recognized	\$6.4	\$6.2	\$ 7.0
Income tax benefit related to stock-based compensation expense	2.5	2.0	2.3
Intrinsic value of options exercised, computed as the market price on the exercise date less the price paid to exercise the options	2.6	3.8	8.1
Cash received from exercise of options	2.1	1.4	10.6
Grant date fair value of vested restricted stock units	5.5	6.1	7.0
Tax benefit recorded as an increase to additional paid-in capital related to stock-based compensation transactions	0.2	1.2	1.1

<i>(in millions)</i>	As of December 31, 2012
Shares of common stock available for grant under the company's stock-based incentive plans	2.9
Aggregate intrinsic value of restricted stock units that are expected to vest	\$12.9
Unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested restricted stock units, expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.96 years	10.4
Aggregate intrinsic value of stock options outstanding, all fully vested	3.3

11. Employee Benefit Plans

The company has a defined contribution plan (the "Plan") generally covering all full-time employees. Company contributions to the Plan are made based on plan provisions and at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The company made contributions of \$19.9 million, \$18.6 million and \$17.5 million during 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The company also has two overfunded defined benefit plans that were frozen upon acquisition in a 1994 business combination. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the company had recorded a \$2.7 million and \$2.1 million asset, respectively, in other non-current assets related to the pension plans. The plans are not significant to the accompanying consolidated financial statements taken as a whole; accordingly, additional related disclosures are omitted from these notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The company has a deferred compensation plan for senior managers and executive officers. At December 31, 2012 and 2011, liabilities related to this plan totaling \$11.7 million and \$10.3 million, respectively, were included in accrued expenses.

12. Summary of Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The following is a summary of selected quarterly financial data for the previous two years (*in thousands, except per share data*):

	Quarters Ended			
	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31
2012				
Revenues	\$338,030	\$371,268	\$372,882	\$354,589
Income from operations	23,846	26,092	31,313	31,320
Net income	12,993	14,614	19,452	13,947 ⁽¹⁾
Basic income per share	0.22	0.25	0.33	0.29
Diluted income per share	0.22	0.25	0.33	0.29
2011				
Revenues	\$317,703	\$350,599	\$342,170	\$335,451
Income from operations	10,116	22,807	24,668	22,203
Net income	12,335	21,217	16,473	17,369
Basic income per share	0.21	0.36	0.28	0.29
Diluted income per share	0.21	0.36	0.28	0.29

⁽¹⁾ In December 2012, the company recorded a \$10.3 million pretax debt extinguishment charge (\$6.3 million after tax) related to the repayment of convertible notes in connection with the financing transaction described in Note 6.

ORBITAL SCIENCES CORPORATION

**SCHEDULE II — VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
FORM 10-K FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012, 2011 AND 2010
(In thousands)**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at Start of Period</u>	<u>Additions</u>		<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance at End of Period</u>
		<u>Charged to Costs and Expenses</u>	<u>Charged/ Credited to Other Accounts</u>		
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010					
Deferred income tax valuation allowance	\$12,654	\$350	\$ 96	\$ (307)	\$12,793
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011					
Deferred income tax valuation allowance	12,793	75	38	(3,513)	9,393
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012					
Deferred income tax valuation allowance	9,393	2	(210)	(641)	8,544

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

None.

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were effective. There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Based on our evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2012. The effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

Item 9B. *Other Information*

None.

PART III

Item 10. *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance*

The information required by this Item is included under the captions “Executive Officers of the Registrant” in Part I above and under the captions “Proposal 1 - Election of Directors - Directors to be Elected at the 2013 Annual Meeting, - Directors Whose Terms Expire in 2014, - Directors Whose Terms Expire in 2015,” “Corporate Governance - Code of Business Conduct and Ethics,” “Information Concerning the Board of Directors and Its Committees - Board Committees” and “Other Matters - Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” in our definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A on or about March 8, 2013 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

The information required by this Item is included under the captions “Executive Compensation - Compensation Discussion and Analysis, - Human Resources and Compensation Committee Report, - Summary Compensation Table, - Grants of Plan-Based Awards, - Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End, - Option Exercises and Stock Vested, - Pension Benefits, - Nonqualified Deferred Compensation, - Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control,” “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation” and “Information Concerning the Board of Directors and Its Committees - Director Compensation” in our definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A on or about March 8, 2013 and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information required by this Item is included under the captions “Ownership of Common Stock” in our definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A on or about March 8, 2013 and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information required by this Item is included under the caption “Information Concerning the Board of Directors and Its Committees - Related Person Transactions Policy, - Director Independence” in our definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A on or about March 8, 2013 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. *Principal Accounting Fees and Services*

The information required by this Item is included under the caption “Other Matters - Fees of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, - Pre-Approval of Audit and Non-Audit Services” in our definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A on or about March 8, 2013 and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. *Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedule*

(a) Documents filed as part of this Report:

1. *Financial Statements.*

The following financial statements, together with the report of independent registered public accounting firm, are filed as a part of this report:

- A. Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
- B. Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
- C. Consolidated Balance Sheets
- D. Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
- E. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
- F. Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. *Financial Statement Schedule.*

The following additional financial data are transmitted with this report and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements contained herein. Schedules other than those listed below have been omitted because they are inapplicable or are not required.

Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

3. *Exhibits.*

A complete listing of exhibits required is given in the Exhibit Index that precedes the exhibits filed with this report.

(b) See Item 15(a)(3) of this report.

(c) See Item 15(a)(2) of this report.

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: February 22, 2013

ORBITAL SCIENCES CORPORATION

By: /s/ David W. Thompson

David W. Thompson
Chairman of the Board, President and
Chief Executive Officer

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

Dated: February 22, 2013

Signature:

Title:

/s/ David W. Thompson

David W. Thompson

Chairman of the Board, President and
Chief Executive Officer, Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Garrett E. Pierce

Garrett E. Pierce

Vice Chairman and Chief
Financial Officer, Director
(Principal Financial Officer)

/s/ Hollis M. Thompson

Hollis M. Thompson

Senior Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)

/s/ Kevin P. Chilton

Kevin P. Chilton

Director

/s/ Lennard A. Fisk

Lennard A. Fisk

Director

/s/ Robert M. Hanisee

Robert M. Hanisee

Director

/s/ Robert J. Hermann

Robert J. Hermann

Director

/s/ Ronald T. Kadish

Ronald T. Kadish

Director

/s/ Janice I. Obuchowski

Janice I. Obuchowski

Director

/s/ James G. Roche

James G. Roche

Director

Signature:

Title:

/s/ Frank L. Salizzoni

Director

Frank L. Salizzoni

/s/ Harrison H. Schmitt

Director

Harrison H. Schmitt

/s/ James R. Thompson

Director

James R. Thompson

/s/ Scott L. Webster

Director

Scott L. Webster

EXHIBIT INDEX

The following exhibits are filed as part of this report. Where such filing is made by incorporation by reference to a previously filed statement or report, such statement or report is identified in parentheses.

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the company's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (File Number 333-08769) filed and effective on July 25, 1996).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 31, 2011).
3.3	Certificate of Amendment to Restated Certificate of Incorporation, dated April 29, 1997 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998).
3.4	Certificate of Amendment to Restated Certificate of Incorporation, dated April 30, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 to the company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003).
4.1	Form of Certificate of Common Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File Number 33-33453) filed on February 9, 1990 and effective on April 24, 1990).
4.2	Indenture dated as of December 13, 2006, by and between Orbital Sciences Corporation and The Bank of New York, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 13, 2006).
4.3	Form of 2.4375% Convertible Senior Subordinated Note due 2027 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 13, 2006).
10.1	Credit Agreement, dated as of June 7, 2011, by and among Orbital Sciences Corporation, as Borrower, the subsidiaries of the Borrower party thereto as Guarantors (the "Guarantors"), the Lenders party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, Swingline Lender and Issuing Lender, Wells Fargo Securities LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Bookrunners, Citibank, N.A. and Bank of America, N.A. as Co-Syndication Agents and PNC Bank, N.A. and Sovereign Bank as Co-Documentation Agents (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 10, 2011).
10.2	First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of October 31, 2012, by and among Orbital Sciences Corporation, the Guarantors, and the lenders and agents party thereto (filed herewith).
10.3	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of December 12, 2012, among Orbital Sciences Corporation, the Guarantors, and the lenders and agents party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 13, 2012).
10.4	Security and Pledge Agreement, dated as of June 7, 2011, between Orbital Sciences Corporation, the other obligors party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 10, 2011).

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
10.5	Lease Agreement dated as of September 29, 1989, by and among Corporate Property Associates 8, L.P., Corporate Property Associates 9, L.P. and Space Data Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File Number 33-33453) filed on February 9, 1990).
10.6	First Amendment to Lease Agreement dated as of December 27, 1990, by and among Corporate Property Associates 8, L.P., Corporate Property Associates 9, L.P. and Space Data Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2.1 to the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1991).
10.7	Fourth Amendment to Lease Agreement dated as of November 5, 2008, by and between Corporate Property Associates 9, L.P. and Orbital Sciences Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 12, 2008).
10.8	Orbital Sciences Corporation 1997 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, amended as of November 1, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007).*
10.9	Orbital Sciences Corporation Amended and Restated 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 1, 2002).*
10.10	Orbital Sciences Corporation Nonqualified Management Deferred Compensation Plan, amended and restated as of January 1, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006).*
10.11	Executive Relocation Agreement dated as of August 7, 2003, by and between Orbital Sciences Corporation and Ronald J. Grabe, Executive Vice President and General Manager, Launch Systems Group (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2003).*
10.12	First Amendment to Executive Relocation Agreement dated as of April 28, 2005, by and between Orbital Sciences Corporation and Ronald J. Grabe, Executive Vice President and General Manager, Launch Systems Group (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 2, 2005).*
10.13	Amended and Restated Executive Severance Agreement dated as of November 30, 2007, by and between Orbital Sciences Corporation and Garrett E. Pierce (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 4, 2007).*
10.14	Form of Director and Executive Officer Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998).*
10.15	Form of Amended and Restated Executive Change in Control Severance Agreement (filed herewith).*
10.16	Contract No. NNJ09GA02B for ISS Commercial Resupply Services dated December 23, 2008, by and between Orbital Sciences Corporation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008).**
10.17	Task Order No.1 for Contract NNJ09GA02B for ISS Commercial Resupply Services dated December 23, 2008, by and between Orbital Sciences Corporation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008).**

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
10.18	Form of Executive Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement under the 1997 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004).*
10.19	Form of Non-Employee Director Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement under the 1997 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004).*
10.20	Form of Non-Employee Director Stock Unit Agreement under the 1997 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 29, 2012).*
10.21	Form of Stock Unit Agreement under the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 2, 2005).*
10.22	Form of Stock Unit Agreement under the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (version 2) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 29, 2012).*
10.23	Form of Stock Unit Agreement under the Amended and Restated 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 1, 2012).*
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant (filed herewith)
23	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (filed herewith).
31.1	Certification of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350) (filed herewith).
31.2	Certification of Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350) (filed herewith).
32.1	Written Statement of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350) (filed herewith).
32.2	Written Statement of Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350) (filed herewith).
101.INS†	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH†	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL†	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.LAB†	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase
101.PRE†	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
101.DEF†	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase

* Management Contract or Compensatory Plan or Arrangement.

** Certain portions of this Exhibit were omitted by means of redacting a portion of the text in accordance with Rule 0-6 or Rule 24b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

† Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files in Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

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Corporate Information

Orbital Sciences Corporation

45101 Warp Drive, Dulles, Virginia 20166
703-406-5000

Public/Investor Relations

Barron S. Beneski
Vice President, Corporate Communications
703-406-5528
public.relations@orbital.com
investor.relations@orbital.com

Internet

Orbital maintains a corporate website on the Internet at www.orbital.com

Common Stock

Stock symbol: ORB
Listed: New York Stock Exchange

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
McLean, Virginia

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the company's Dulles, Virginia headquarters on April 25, 2013 at 9:00 a.m.

Transfer Agent

Stockholders may obtain information with respect to share position, transfer requirements and lost certificates by writing or telephoning:

Computershare Trust Company, N.A.
P.O. Box 43078
Providence, Rhode Island 02940
Tel: 800-730-4001
www.computershare.com

Employment

Orbital Sciences Corporation is an equal opportunity employer

Disclosure of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Free cash flow is defined as Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) net cash provided by (used in) operating activities (the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure) less capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment plus net proceeds from sale of property. Management believes that the company's presentation of free cash flow is useful because it provides investors with an important perspective on the company's liquidity, financial flexibility and ability to fund operations and service debt. The following table sets forth, for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, a reconciliation of free cash flow to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:

(\$ in millions)	Full Year	Full Year
	2012	2011
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	\$ (7.7)	\$ 65.1
Capital Expenditures	(52.2)	(59.8)
Net Proceeds from Sale of Property	25.6	-
Free Cash Flow	<u>\$(34.3)</u>	<u>\$ 5.3</u>

We have adjusted GAAP net income and earnings per share to exclude debt extinguishment expense and favorable income tax adjustments pertaining to extraterritorial income exclusions and federal research and development tax credits. Adjusted diluted earnings per share is equal to such adjusted net income divided by diluted shares. These measures are provided so investors can more easily compare current and prior period results without the impact of these significant charges and adjustments. The reconciliation of GAAP net income to adjusted net income is as follows:

(\$ in millions, except per share data)	Full Year	Full Year
	2012	2011
GAAP Net Income	\$ 61.0	\$ 67.4
Adjustments		
Debt Extinguishment Expense, net of tax	6.3	-
ETI Tax Adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(2.8)	(7.7)
Research and Development Tax Credit	-	(5.1)
Adjusted Net Income	<u>\$ 64.5</u>	<u>54.6</u>
GAAP Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.13
Adjusted Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$ 1.08	\$ 0.92

⁽¹⁾ These favorable income tax adjustments pertain to extraterritorial income (ETI) exclusions.

Orbital does not intend for the foregoing non-GAAP financial measures to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for the related GAAP measures.

"Safe Harbor" Statement

Certain statements in this report, including statements related to our strategies, financial outlook, liquidity, goals, plans and objectives, and industry forecasts and trends, may be forward-looking in nature or "forward-looking statements" as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements often include the words "anticipate," "forecast," "expect," "believe," "should," "will," "intend," "plan" and words of similar substance. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks, trends, assumptions and uncertainties that could cause the actual results or performance of the company to be materially different from the forward-looking statement. Uncertainty surrounding factors such as continued government support and funding for key space and defense programs, including the impact of the Budget Control Act of 2011, new product development programs, the availability of key product components, product performance and market acceptance of products and technologies, achievement of contractual milestones, government contract procurement and termination risks, and income tax rates, as well as other risk factors and business considerations described in the company's SEC filings, including its annual report on Form 10-K, could impact Orbital's actual financial and operational results. Orbital assumes no obligation for updating the information contained in this report.

Trademarks

Pegasus is a registered trademark and service mark; Taurus is a registered trademark; Orbital, Antares, Cygnus, Minotaur, LEOStar and GEOStar are trademarks of Orbital Sciences Corporation.

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Orbital Sciences Corporation

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