SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 10-K

Annual report pursuant to section 13 and 15(d)

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COMPUTER SCIENCES CORP

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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 March 28, 2014

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the transition period from to

Commission File No.: 1-4850

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada	**95-2043126**
(State of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**
3170 Fairview Park Drive	
Falls Church, Virginia	**22042**
(Address of principal executive offices)	**(zip code)**

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (703) 876-1000

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

Title of each class:	**Name of each exchange on which registered**
Common Stock, $1.00 par value per share	**New York Stock Exchange**
Preferred Stock Purchase Rights	

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 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 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, or a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company.

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

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

As of September 27, 2013, the aggregate market value of stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was approximately $7,615,698,240.
There were 144,870,144 shares of the Registrant's common stock outstanding as of April 25, 2014.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant’s definitive Proxy Statement for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after March 28, 2014, are incorporated by reference into Part III hereof.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY

General

Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC or the Company), incorporated in the state of Nevada, is a global provider of information technology (IT) and professional services and solutions. Since the Company was founded in 1959, CSC has helped its clients develop and integrate their IT assets in support of operational efficiency, new growth initiatives and other business objectives. CSC's clients include commercial enterprises and the U.S. federal government, as well as state, local and non-U.S. government agencies. The Company’s 79,000 employees serve approximately 2,500 clients in more than 70 countries.

The Company's mission is to enable superior returns on our client's technology investments through best-in-class industry solutions, domain expertise and global scale. CSC generally does not operate through exclusive agreements with hardware or software providers and believes this independence enables the Company to better identify and manage solutions specifically tailored to each client’s needs.

The Company’s strategy is to become a leader in next-generation IT services which include applications modernization, cloud infrastructure, cyber security, big data and mobility. Current and prospective clients are changing how they buy and consume IT services. Clients are looking for greater operational agility from their IT services and they are looking to benefit from the insights provided by mobility, social media, and big data analytics. At the same time, they continue to seek significant cost reductions by migrating from traditional IT infrastructure to the cloud.

This change in client preferences is creating a market opportunity for CSC. The Company is responding by assembling key assets and forming strategic partnerships with technology leaders. CSC has built a highly secure, flexible, private cloud infrastructure offering, BizCloud, for our enterprise as well as our government clients.

CSC also entered into a global alliance with AT&T to merge the Company’s cloud infrastructure, specialized consulting and applications expertise with AT&T’s highly-secure network and cloud infrastructure platform to help global businesses move more quickly to the cloud. This alliance helps to reduce capital intensity and creates the global scale necessary to run modernized application workloads. CSC acquired one of the leading providers of enterprise cloud management software, ServiceMesh, to facilitate the orchestration of enterprise applications across multi-vendor hybrid clouds including, Amazon Web Services, VMware and Microsoft. Additionally, ServiceMesh provides our clients with the advanced capabilities such as tiered services levels, different levels of security, self-service options, governance, policy and real time monitoring. CSC is also creating a Cloud Center of Excellence using services from Amazon, to accelerate the development of cloud solutions for enterprise and public sector customers.

CSC’s strategic partnership with HCL Technologies aims to create a world-class applications modernization delivery network. The Company expects to offer our commercial customers a global footprint of delivery capabilities for modernizing their legacy applications and moving them to the cloud. HCL and CSC will also jointly create a Banking Center of Excellence to accelerate and expand our core banking and card services solutions by leveraging our global banking expertise which includes CSC’s Hogan and Celeriti offerings.

The Company completed two divestitures in fiscal 2014 and four divestitures in fiscal 2013. The Company also continued to improve its cost structure through a $570 million cost takeout program during fiscal 2014. The Company's cost takeout program is focused on four areas: 1) supply chain and procurement savings, 2) workforce optimization, 3) enterprise overhead reduction, and 4) contract management discipline.

CSC is making investments in sales, tools and offerings as it prepares to win business from next-generation services. In fiscal 2014, the Company increased its sales force and invested in a new global order entry system, Salesforce.com. The Company is also investing in next-generation offerings such as storage-as-a-service, CSC MyWorkstyle, MachinEdge, AppSEC on Demand, CSC Big Data as-a-Service, ClimatEdge for General Insurance, and Continuous Monitoring and Advanced Persistent Threat offerings.

CSC's service contracts are of various duration, scope and terms and conditions. CSC's contracts typically contain provisions by which customers may terminate the contract prior to completion, though such instances are infrequent due to the differentiated services provided, complex transition of personnel, assets, methodologies and processes involved. If a contract is terminated early for convenience, the Company seeks to recover tangible assets, investments and other intangible assets through stated contract terms or negotiation. If a contract is terminated early due to CSC's default, the Company may have additional liability and also its ability to compete for future business could be adversely impacted. The U.S. federal government may terminate almost all of CSC's government contracts and subcontracts either at its convenience or for default based on factors set forth in the Federal Acquisition Regulation. Upon termination for convenience of a fixed-price type contract, our U.S. federal government contracts normally entitle us to receive the purchase price for delivered items, reimbursement for contractual commitments and allowable costs for work-in-process, and a reasonable allowance for profit, although there can also be financial impact resulting from the negotiated contract settlement. Upon termination for convenience of a U.S. federal government cost reimbursable or time and material contract, we normally are entitled to reimbursement of allowable costs plus a fee. Allowable costs generally include the cost to terminate agreements with suppliers and subcontractors. The amount of the fee recovered, if any, generally is related to the portion of the work completed prior to termination and is determined by negotiation. See Risk Factor number 19 under Item 1A "Risk Factors" in this Annual Report for further discussion.

Services and Sectors

During fiscal 2014, the Company continued to make numerous organizational and operational changes to align the company's leadership, assets, and operating model with its strategy associated with the next-generation IT services and solutions. The new operating model facilitates the execution of CSC's strategy through the effective development, sales and support of a portfolio of next-generation offerings for commercial and government clients. The Company has also entered into a series of strategic partnerships designed to enhance its offerings and scale its business. The redesigned operating model, which came into effect at the beginning of fiscal 2014, resulted in a change to the Company's reportable segments for fiscal 2014 and going forward.

The Company's new reportable segments are Global Business Services (GBS), Global Infrastructure Services (GIS), and North American Public Sector (NPS). Geographically, CSC has significant operations throughout North America, Europe, Asia and Australia. Segment and geographic information are included in Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 28, 2014. For a discussion of risks associated with our foreign operations, see Risk Factor number 16 under Item 1A "Risk Factors".

GBS

GBS provides innovative technology solutions including consulting, applications services, and software, which address key business challenges within the customer’s industry. GBS strives to help clients understand and exploit industry trends of IT modernization and virtualization of the IT portfolio (hardware, software, networking, storage and computing assets). GBS has three primary growth engines: end-to-end applications services; consulting services; and industry aligned next-generation software and solutions. Applications Services optimize and modernize clients' business and technical environments, enabling clients to capitalize on emerging services such as cloud, mobility, and big data within new commercial models such as the "as a Service" and digital economies. The consulting business helps organizations innovate, transform, and create sustainable competitive advantage through a combination of industry, business process, technology, systems integration and change management expertise. The industry software & solutions unit’s vertically-aligned software solutions and process-based intellectual property power mission-critical transaction engines in insurance, banking, healthcare and life sciences, manufacturing and a host of diversified industries. Key competitive differentiators for GBS include its global scale, solution objectivity, depth of industry expertise, strong partnerships, vendor and product independence and end-to-end solutions and capabilities. Changing business issues such as globalization, fast-developing economies, government regulation, and growing concerns around risk, security, and compliance drive demand for these GBS offerings.

GIS

GIS provides managed and virtual desktop solutions, unified communications and collaboration services, data center management, cyber security, compute and managed storage solutions to commercial clients globally. GIS also delivers CSC's next-generation Cloud offerings, including Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), private Cloud solutions, CloudMail and Storage as a Service (SaaS). GIS provides a portfolio of standard offerings that have predictable outcomes and measurable results while reducing business risk and operational costs for clients. To provide clients with differentiated offerings, GIS maintains a select number of key alliance partners to make investments in developing unique offerings and go-to market strategies. This collaboration helps CSC determine the best technology, road map and opportunities to differentiate solutions, expand market reach, augment capabilities, and jointly deliver impactful solutions. GIS seeks to capitalize on the emerging market trend and rebundled IT portfolio on virtualized infrastructure.

NPS

NPS delivers IT, mission, and operations-related services to the Department of Defense, civil agencies of the U.S. federal government, as well as other foreign, state and local government agencies. Commensurate with the Company's strategy, NPS is leveraging our commercial best practices and next-generation technologies to bring scalable and more cost-effective IT solutions to government agencies that are seeking efficiency through innovation. This approach is designed to yield lower implementation and operational costs as well as a higher standard of delivery excellence. Demand for NPS offerings are driven by evolving government priorities such as: 1) migration to next-generation IT solutions, which include hybrid cloud infrastructure, application modernization and orchestration, 2) mission intelligence driven by big data solutions, 3) health IT and informatics, and 4) cyber security.

During the last three fiscal years, the Company’s revenue mix by line of business was as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
Global Business Services	34 %	35 %	34 %
Global Infrastructure Services	35	33	33
North American Public Sector	32 %	33 %	34 %
Subtotal	101	101	101
Corporate and Eliminations	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total Revenues	100 %	100 %	100 %

Fiscal 2014 Overview

CSC improved profit margins, earnings per share (EPS) and free cash flow during 2014. Total revenue of $12,998 million decreased by 8.4% year over year, reflecting a slowdown in public sector activity, the divestiture of CSC's Australian IT staffing business in January 2013, and certain headwinds in its commercial business, such as the repositioning of its consulting business impact of restructured contracts, and price-downs. The Company continued to benefit from its cost takeout initiatives as demonstrated by the increase in EBIT margins from 4.3% to 8.0%.

Overall market demand for IT services remained healthy in fiscal 2014 as organizations sought to use technology to improve enterprise efficiency, agility and productivity. The Company expanded its sales force and invested in sales tools, next-generation offerings, internal systems and employees during fiscal 2014. There were improved bookings for GIS and GBS in the second half of the year. During fiscal 2014, GBS contract awards decreased to $6.1 billion from $7.7 billion in the prior year. Total contract value (TCV) within GIS increased from $3.2 billion to $4.1 billion. In the GBS and GIS segments, the Company is participating in the general industry trend of smaller contract awards of $100 million or less, and a decline in the number and total value of large contract awards valued at more than $100 million.

During fiscal 2014, NPS had contract awards of $4.3 billion, an improvement when compared with fiscal 2013 awards of $3.2 billion, primarily due to the signing of one large recompete contract during the second quarter of 2014. NPS awards continue to reflect the uncertainty of Federal budgets and the impact of sequestration. As a result, large program awards are delayed and government customers are shifting to smaller and shorter term contracts. New business contributed $8.2 billion and $8.9 billion to the TCV of fiscal 2014 and 2013 contract awards, respectively. The TCV of renewals and recompetes was $6.3 billion and $5.2 billion, during fiscal 2014 and fiscal 2013, respectively.

Acquisitions and Divestitures

Acquisitions

During the third quarter of fiscal 2014, CSC acquired ServiceMesh Inc., a privately-held enterprise cloud services management company, headquartered in Santa Monica, California, with operations in the United States, Australia and the United Kingdom, for a total purchase consideration of $282 million. The acquisition enhances CSC's ability to help its clients migrate their applications into Cloud computing environments and to automate the deployment and management of enterprise applications and platforms across private, public and hybrid cloud environments. ServiceMesh is now a component of the Company's GIS segment.

Additionally, during the second quarter of fiscal 2014, CSC acquired Infochimps, Inc., a privately-held company, in an all-cash transaction for $27 million. The acquisition complements CSC’s existing Big Data business by providing a flexible, scalable, platform-as-a-service offering, and is associated to the Company's GBS segment.

During fiscal 2013, CSC acquired 42Six Solutions, LLC (42Six) for $35 million in an all cash transaction. 42Six, a software development company specializing in providing analytics and applications software products and services for the U.S. government intelligence community and the Department of Defense, was acquired primarily to enhance CSC's Big Data offerings. This acquisition is related to the Company's NPS segment.

During fiscal 2012, CSC acquired iSOFT Group Limited (iSOFT), an Australian public company, for cash consideration of $200 million and the assumption of debt of $315 million, of which $298 million was repaid immediately after the acquisition. The acquisition is related to the Company's GBS segment. The acquisition complements and strengthens CSC's software products, healthcare integration and services portfolio, and its healthcare research and development capabilities, as iSOFT provides advanced application solutions across both the public and private sectors.

In addition, CSC acquired three privately-held companies for an aggregate purchase price of $201 million during fiscal 2012, the largest being the acquisition of AppLabs for $171 million in CSC's GBS segment, and the other two acquisitions in the NPS and GBS segments. The AppLabs acquisition enhanced the Company's capabilities in application testing services and complements CSC's expertise in financial services, healthcare, manufacturing, chemical, energy, and natural resources and technology and consumer markets. The acquisitions in the NPS and GBS segments enhanced the Company's offerings in the healthcare IT and financial services industries.

Divestitures

During fiscal 2014 and 2013, the Company divested certain non-core businesses as a part of its service portfolio optimization initiative to focus on the next-generation technology services. Certain of the divestitures met the criteria of discontinued operations presentation, and consequently, their historical results have been presented as discontinued operations in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations.

In September 2013, CSC committed to a plan to sell a small software business, a part of the GBS segment's Industry Software & Solutions group (GBS-IS&S). CSC is actively marketing this business for sale and expects the divestiture to be completed during the first half of fiscal 2015. On July 19, 2013, CSC completed the sale of its base operations, aviation and ranges services business unit, Applied Technology Division (ATD) within its NPS Segment, to a strategic investor for cash consideration of $178 million plus a net working capital adjustment receivable of $6 million. The pre-tax gain on disposal was $65 million, representing the excess of the sale price over the carrying value of the net assets of the divested business, less transaction costs of $5 million. On May 21, 2013, CSC completed the divestiture of its flood insurance-related business process outsourcing practice (flood insurance BPO), within CSC's GBS segment, to a financial investor for cash consideration of $43 million plus a net working capital adjustment of $4 million. The pre-tax gain on disposal was $25 million, representing the excess of the net proceeds over the carrying value of the net assets of the divested business and the related transaction costs.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2013, CSC completed the divestiture of its U.S. based credit services business for cash proceeds of $1.0 billion, and its Italian consulting and system integration business for a cash payment of $35 million. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, CSC also completed the divestiture of one of its enterprise systems integration businesses based in Singapore and Malaysia for consideration of approximately $103 million. This business was primarily involved in the reselling of enterprise hardware and software and providing the related maintenance services. All of these businesses were primarily a part of the Company's GBS segment.

Also, during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company divested its Australian information technology staffing unit, Paxus, for cash consideration of $79 million. Due to CSC's ongoing business involvement with Paxus, this divestiture did not qualify to be presented as discontinued operations, and therefore its results are included in continuing operations.

For further discussion of these acquisitions and divestitures, see Notes 3 and 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Competition

The IT and professional services markets in which CSC competes are not dominated by a single company or a small number of companies. A substantial number of companies offer services that overlap and are competitive with those offered by the Company. Some of these are large industrial firms, including computer manufacturers and major aerospace firms that may have greater financial resources than CSC and, in some cases, may have greater capacity to perform services similar to those provided by the Company. In addition, the increased importance of offshore labor centers has brought a number of foreign-based firms into competition with CSC. Offshore IT outsourcers selling directly to end-users have captured an increasing share of awards as they compete directly with U.S. domestic suppliers of these services. The Company continues to increase resources in offshore locations to mitigate this market development.

More recently, the accelerating demand for multi-tenant infrastructure services, commonly referred to as Cloud Computing offerings, is continuing to alter the landscape of competition. New entrants to our markets are offering service models that change the decision criteria and contracting expectations of our target market. Amazon Web Services, for example, has emerged as a strong competitor in cloud computing, and other major competitors in this area include large and well-funded technology companies that are increasingly using social, mobile, analytics and cloud technologies to create agile new business models. Smaller and more nimble companies also continue to enter and disrupt markets with innovations in cloud and other areas and could emerge as significant competitors to CSC.

The Company has responded to these changing market conditions with new capabilities, partnerships and offerings that are intended to position CSC favorably in the high-growth markets for next-generation IT services and solutions. CSC’s acquisition of ServiceMesh, for example, allows the Company to deliver new offerings with partners like VMware and Microsoft and to integrate with other cloud computing providers. The addition of big data service provider Infochimps allows for advanced analytics delivered as a service to customers. The Company’s new strategic partnerships with AT&T and HCL Technologies similarly enable expanded cloud, applications modernization and other next-generation technology services.

CSC’s ability to obtain business is dependent upon its ability to offer better strategic concepts and technical solutions, better value, a quicker response, more flexibility, better quality, a higher level of experience, or a combination of these factors. In the opinion of the Company’s management, CSC’s lines of business are positioned to compete effectively in the GBS, GIS and NPS markets based on its technology and systems expertise and large project management skills. It is also management’s opinion that CSC’s competitive position is enhanced by the full spectrum of IT and professional services it provides, including consulting and software and systems design, implementation and integration, IT and business process outsourcing and technical services, delivered to a broad commercial and government customer base.

EMPLOYEES

The Company has offices worldwide, and as of March 28, 2014, had approximately 79,000 employees. The services provided by CSC require proficiency in many fields, such as computer sciences, programming, telecommunications networks, mathematics, physics, engineering, astronomy, geology, operations, research, finance, economics, statistics and business administration.

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION REPORTS

All of the Company’s Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to those reports, and other materials required to be filed with or furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), are available free of charge through the Company’s Internet website, www.csc.com, or through the CSC Investor Relations Office at 1-800-542-3070. The content on any website referred to in this Annual Report on Form 10-K is not incorporated by reference into this report, unless expressly noted otherwise. As soon as reasonably practical after the Company has electronically filed such material with or furnished it to the SEC, these items can be read and copied at the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. Periodic reports, proxy statements, information statements, and other information filed with or furnished by the Company to the SEC are available on the SEC’s website, www.sec.gov, or by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 (1-800-732-0330).

FORWARD-LOOKING AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

All statements and assumptions contained in this Annual Report and in the documents attached or incorporated by reference that do not directly and exclusively relate to historical facts constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Safe Harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements represent current expectations and beliefs of CSC, and no assurance can be given that the results described in such statements will be achieved.

Forward-looking information contained in these statements include, among other things, statements with respect to CSC’s financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, business strategies, operating efficiencies or synergies, competitive position, growth opportunities, plans and objectives of management, and other matters. Such statements are subject to numerous assumptions, risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside of CSC’s control, which could cause actual results to differ materially from the results described in such statements. These factors include without limitation those listed below under Item 1A. "Risk Factors."

Forward-looking statements in this Annual Report speak only as of the date of this Annual Report, and forward-looking statements in documents attached or incorporated by reference speak only as to the date of those documents. CSC does not undertake any obligation to update or release any revisions to any forward-looking statement or to report any events or circumstances after the date of this Annual Report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Past performance may not be a reliable indicator of future financial performance. Future performance and historical trends may be adversely affected by the following factors, as well as other variables, and should not be relied upon to project future period results.

1. *Our business may be adversely impacted as a result of changes in demand, both globally and in individual market segments, for consulting, industry software & solutions, application services and next-generation cloud offerings. In addition, worldwide economic weakness and uncertainty could adversely affect our revenue and expenses.*

   Current weakness in worldwide economic conditions and political uncertainty may adversely impact our customers' demand for our services in the markets in which we compete, including our customers' demand for consulting, industry software & solutions, application services and next-generation cloud offerings and other IT services. Our government customers' demand may also be affected by budgetary and political uncertainties, changing priorities, military conflicts and other events.

2. *We are the subject of an ongoing SEC investigation and related Wells notice process as well as an SEC comment letter process, which could divert management's focus, result in substantial investigation expenses, monetary fines, and other possible remedies and have an adverse impact on our reputation and financial condition and results of operations.*

   On May 2, 2011, the Audit Committee commenced its investigation into certain accounting errors and irregularities, primarily in our Nordic region and in our operations in Australia. This investigation also reviewed certain aspects of our accounting practices within our Americas Outsourcing operation and certain of our contracts that involve the percentage-of-completion accounting method, including our contract with the U.K. National Health Service (NHS). As a result of this investigation, we have recorded certain out of period adjustments to our historical financial statements and taken certain remedial measures.

   The SEC's Division of Enforcement is conducting its own investigation into the foregoing areas as well as certain related disclosure matters. The Audit Committee determined in August 2012 that its independent investigation was complete and instructed its independent counsel to cooperate with the SEC's Division of Enforcement by completing production of documents and providing any further information requested by the SEC's Division of Enforcement.

   In addition to the matters noted above, the SEC's Division of Enforcement is continuing its investigation involving its concerns with certain of the Company's prior disclosures and accounting determinations with respect to the Company's contract with the NHS and the possible impact of such matters on the Company's financial statements for years prior to the Company's current fiscal year. The Company and the Audit Committee and its independent counsel are continuing to respond to SEC questions and to cooperate with the SEC's Division of Enforcement in its investigation of prior disclosures and accounting determinations with respect to the Company's contract with the NHS. The SEC's investigative activities are ongoing.

   In addition, the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance has issued comment letters to the Company requesting, among other things, additional information regarding the Company's previously disclosed accounting adjustments, the Company's conclusions regarding the materiality of such adjustments and the Company's analysis of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures and its internal control over financial reporting. The SEC's Division of Corporation Finance's comment letter process is ongoing, and the Company is continuing to cooperate with that process.

   The investigation being conducted by the SEC's Division of Enforcement and the review of our financial disclosures by the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance are continuing and could identify other accounting errors, irregularities and other areas of review. As a result, we have incurred and may continue to incur significant legal and accounting expenditures. As the Company previously disclosed, certain of its non-U.S. employees and certain of its former employees, including certain former executives in the United States, have received Wells notices from the SEC’s Division of Enforcement in connection with its ongoing investigation of the Company. The Company received a Wells notice from the SEC’s Division of Enforcement on December 11, 2013. A Wells notice is not a formal allegation or a finding of wrongdoing; it is a preliminary determination by the SEC Enforcement Staff to recommend that the Commission file a civil enforcement action or administrative proceeding against the recipient. Under SEC procedures, a recipient of a Wells notice has an opportunity to respond in the form of a Wells submission that seeks to persuade the Commission that such an action should not be brought. The Company has been availing itself of the Wells process by making a Wells submission to explain its views concerning such matters, which are aided by its Audit Committee's independent investigation and certain expert opinions of outside professionals. The Company made such a submission on January 14, 2014 and a supplemental submission on April 9, 2014. The Company, through outside counsel, has been in continuing discussions with the SEC Enforcement Staff concerning a potential resolution of the staff’s investigation involving the Company. However, to date those discussions have not resulted in a resolution. The Company is unable to estimate with confidence or certainty how long the SEC process will last or its ultimate outcome, including whether the Company will reach a settlement with the SEC and, if so, the amount of any related monetary fine and other possible remedies. In addition, we are unable to predict the timing of the completion of the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance's review of our financial disclosures or the outcome of such review. Publicity surrounding the foregoing or any enforcement action as a result of the SEC's investigation, even if ultimately

resolved favorably for us, could have an adverse impact on our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of these investigations and adjustments.

3. *On October 4, 2013, we entered into a binding revised project agreement (RPA) with the NHS, which consolidates the three regional contracts which comprised the Company's NHS contract into a single agreement. Under the RPA, the NHS is not subject to any trust volume commitment for Lorenzo products and the Company has agreed to non-exclusive deployment rights for all products and services in those regions in which it previously enjoyed exclusivity. The RPA effected certain changes with respect to the Company's non-Lorenzo products.*

   CSC and the NHS are parties to a contract under which the Company is developing and deploying an integrated electronic patient records system. On August 31, 2012, after a series of negotiations, CSC and NHS entered into an interim agreement contract change note (IACCN), which was approved by all required U.K. government officials, and which amended the terms of the parties' then current contract. On March 28, 2013, the Company and the NHS signed a letter agreement that modified certain financial terms of the IACCN. On October 4, 2013, the Company and NHS finalized a full restatement of the contract through the RPA. The RPA embodies and incorporates the principal terms of the IACCN and the letter agreement, makes certain other changes with respect the Company's non-Lorenzo product deployments and consolidates the three regional contracts which comprised the Company's NHS contract into a single agreement. The RPA has been approved by all required U.K. government officials.

   Under terms first agreed in the IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA), the NHS is not subject to any trust volume commitment for Lorenzo, and the Company has agreed to non-exclusive deployment rights for all products and services in those regions in which it previously enjoyed exclusivity. As a result, the individual trusts can choose third-party software vendors other than CSC to provide a software solution. CSC and the NHS have also agreed to a streamlined approach for trusts which wish to take the Lorenzo products within the NME regions to obtain central funding, subject to business case justification and overall availability of such funding, from the U.K. Department of Health for implementation of the Lorenzo products. In addition, CSC may offer the Lorenzo solution throughout the rest of England where trusts select CSC's solutions through a separate competitive process.

   The RPA reflects certain terms not included in the IACCN relating to the Company's continued deployment of non-Lorenzo products and services, including that the NHS will no longer be subject to commitments to purchase additional volumes of non-Lorenzo products and will instead have a committed repurposed fund of the same value which the NHS may use to purchase a wide range of services and solutions from CSC under the RPA other than new deployments of Lorenzo products. Further, the RPA also provides that the NHS may, subject to certain notice requirements and to the payment of certain decommissioning fees to CSC, require that certain services and service modules be removed, or decommissioned, from the scope of the contract and that the related service charges be adjusted accordingly. The NHS's right to decommission services does not apply to Lorenzo services deployed after the October 4, 2013 RPA effective date or to ambulance services. The basis for decommissioning shall be either the complete closure of an NHS trust (or other NHS service recipient) or the cessation of relevant clinical services by a trust (or other NHS service recipient) (a “natural decommissioning”), or an NHS trust (or other NHS service recipient) determining that it no longer requires a particular service for any other reason (a “voluntary decommissioning”). The NHS's ability to effect voluntary decommissioning is subject to certain aggregate life of contract monetary limits.

   See Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion concerning the foregoing matters.

4. *Contracts with the U.S. federal government and related agencies account for a significant portion of our revenue and earnings.*

   Our NPS segment generated approximately 32% of our revenue for fiscal 2014, primarily from sales to the U.S. federal government. Consequently, we closely monitor federal budget, legislative and contracting trends and activities and continually examine our strategies to take these into consideration. The U.S. federal government continues to face significant fiscal and economic challenges such as financial deficits and the debt ceiling limit. The Administration and Congress make decisions in a constrained fiscal environment largely imposed by the

Budget Control Act of 2011 (Budget Act). The Budget Act established limits on discretionary spending that began with U.S. federal government fiscal year (GFY) 2012 (a U.S. federal government fiscal year starts on October 1 and ends on September 30). The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (BBA) that was signed into law on December 26, 2013 did not significantly alter the spending constraints established by the Budget Act. The BBA is significant, however, in that it represents the first bipartisan budget passed by a divided Congress in 27 years and eliminates the need for Congress to pass another budget until September 2015.

The Budget Act provided for additional automatic spending reductions known as sequestration, which went into effect on March 1, 2013, and further reduce planned government spending. The BBA extended the sequestration into GFY 2023. While the defense budget sustained the largest single reduction, civil agencies and programs also were impacted significantly by sequestration cuts. In light of the Budget Act, the BBA and other deficit reduction pressures, it is likely that discretionary spending by the federal government will remain constrained for a number of years. As a result of sequestration, our U.S. federal government customers are more cautious with contract awards and spending, resulting in longer procurement cycles, smaller award values and an inclination towards extension of existing customer contracts, and we expect this behavior to continue. We are continuously reviewing our operations in an attempt to identify those programs that could be at risk so that we can make appropriate contingency plans. While we have experienced reduced funding on some of our programs, and may see further reductions, we do not expect the cancellation of any of our major programs.

The U.S. federal government has established a limit on the level of federal debt that the U.S. federal government can have outstanding, often referred to as the debt ceiling. On February 15, 2014 legislation was signed that suspends the U.S. debt limit ceiling through March 2015. Although Congress and the President have reached agreement to suspend the U.S. federal government’s debt ceiling until March 2015, significant long-term issues remain with respect to federal budgetary and spending matters and these current resolutions only have temporary effect. Any future changes to the fiscal policies of the U.S. federal government may decrease overall government funding, result in delays in the procurement of our products and services due to lack of funding, cause the U.S. federal government and government agencies to reduce their purchases under existing contracts, or cause them to exercise their rights to terminate contracts at-will or to abstain from exercising options to renew contracts, any of which would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

5. *Our ability to continue to develop and expand our service offerings to address emerging business demands and technological trends will impact our future growth. If we are not successful in meeting these business challenges, our results of operations and cash flows will be materially and adversely affected.*

Our ability to implement solutions for our customers incorporating new developments and improvements in technology which translate into productivity improvements for our customers and to develop service offerings that meet current and prospective customers' needs are critical to our success. The markets we serve are highly competitive. Our competitors may develop solutions or services that make our offerings obsolete. Our ability to develop and implement up to date solutions utilizing new technologies which meet evolving customer needs in cloud, consulting, industry software and solutions and application services markets will impact our future revenue growth and earnings.

6. *Our primary markets, consulting, industry software and solutions, application services, and next-generation cloud, are highly competitive markets. If we are unable to compete in these highly competitive markets, our results of operations will be materially and adversely affected.*

Our competitors include large, technically competent and well capitalized companies, some of which have emerged as a result of industry consolidation, as well as “pure play” companies that have a single product focus. The competition created by these companies may place downward pressure on operating margins in our industry, particularly for technology outsourcing contract extensions or renewals. As a result, we may not be able to maintain our current operating margins, or achieve favorable operating margins, for technology outsourcing contracts extended or renewed in the future.

Any reductions in margins will require that we effectively manage our cost structure. If we fail to effectively manage our cost structure during periods with declining margins, our results of operations will be adversely affected.

7. *Our ability to raise additional capital for future needs will impact our ability to compete in the markets we serve.*

   Our credit ratings are based upon information furnished by us or obtained by a rating agency from its own sources and are subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal by one or more rating agencies at any time. Rating agencies may review the ratings assigned to us due to developments that are beyond our control, including as a result of new standards requiring the agencies to reassess rating practices and methodologies.

   If changes in our credit ratings were to occur, it could result in higher interest costs under certain of our credit facilities. It would also cause our future borrowing costs to increase and limit our access to capital markets. Any downgrades could negatively impact the perception of the Company by lenders and other third parties. In addition, certain of the Company's major contracts provide customers with a right of termination in certain circumstances in the event of a rating downgrade below investment grade.

8. *Achieving our growth objectives may prove unsuccessful. We may be unable to identify future attractive acquisitions and strategic partnerships, which may adversely affect our growth. In addition, our ability to consummate or integrate acquisitions we consummate and implement our strategic partnerships may materially and adversely affect our profitability if we fail to achieve anticipated revenue improvements and cost reductions.*

   We intend to identify strategic acquisitions that will allow us to expand our operations. However, we may be unable to identify attractive candidates or complete acquisitions on terms favorable to us. In addition, our ability to successfully integrate the operations we acquire and leverage these operations to generate revenue and earnings growth will significantly impact future revenue and earnings as well as investor returns. Integrating acquired operations is a significant challenge and there is no assurance that the Company will be able to manage such integrations successfully. Failure to successfully integrate acquired operations may adversely affect our cost structure, thereby reducing our margins and return on investment.

   We have also entered into, and intend to identify and enter into additional strategic partnerships with other industry participants that will allow us to expand our business. However, we may be unable to identify attractive strategic partnership candidates or complete such partnerships on terms favorable to us. In addition, if we are unable to successfully implement our partnership strategies or our strategic partners do not fulfill their obligations or otherwise prove advantageous to our business, our investments in such partnerships and our anticipated business expansion could be adversely affected.

9. *We could suffer additional losses due to asset impairment charges.*

   We test our goodwill for impairment during the second quarter of every year, and on an interim date should events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable in accordance with ASC 350 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". If the fair value of a reporting unit is revised downward due to declines in business performance or other factors, an impairment under ASC 350 could result and a non-cash charge could be required.

   We also test certain equipment and deferred cost balances associated with contracts when the contract is materially underperforming or is expected to materially underperform in the future, as compared to the original bid model or budget. If the projected cash flows of a particular contract are not adequate to recover the unamortized cost balance of the asset group, the balance is adjusted in the tested period based on the contract's fair value. Either of these impairments could materially affect our reported net earnings.

10. *If our customers experience financial difficulties or request out-of-scope work, we may not be able to collect our receivables, which would materially and adversely affect our profitability.*

    Over the course of a long-term contract, our customers' financial condition may change such that their ability to pay their obligations, and our ability to collect our fees for services rendered, is adversely affected. Additionally, we may perform work for the U.S. federal government and state governments, with respect to which we must file requests for equitable adjustment or claims with the proper agency to seek recovery in whole or in part, for out-of-scope work directed or caused by the government customer in support of its critical missions. While we may resort to other methods to pursue our claims or collect our receivables, these methods are expensive and time

consuming and successful collection is not guaranteed. Failure to collect our receivables or prevail on our claims would have an adverse affect on our profitability.

11. *If we are unable to accurately estimate the cost of services and the time line for completion of contracts, the profitability of our contracts may be materially and adversely affected.*

    Our commercial and federal government contracts are typically awarded on a competitive basis. Our bids are based upon, among other items, the cost to provide the services. To generate an acceptable return on our investment in these contracts, we must be able to accurately estimate our costs to provide the services required by the contract and to complete the contracts in a timely manner. In addition, revenues from some of our contracts are recognized using the percentage-of-completion method, which requires estimates of total costs at completion, fees earned on the contract, or both. This estimation process, particularly due to the technical nature of the services being performed and the long-term nature of certain contracts, is complex and involves significant judgment. Adjustments to original estimates are often required as work progresses, experience is gained and additional information becomes known, even though the scope of the work required under the contract may not change. If we fail to accurately estimate our costs or the time required to complete a contract, the profitability of our contracts may be materially and adversely affected.

12. *We are defendants in pending litigation that may have a material and adverse impact on our profitability.*

    As noted in Part I, Item 3, Legal Proceedings and Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, we are currently party to a number of disputes which involve or may involve litigation. We are not able to predict the ultimate outcome of these disputes or the actual impact of these matters on our profitability. If we agree to settle these matters or judgments are secured against us, we may incur liabilities which may have a material and adverse impact on our liquidity and earnings.

13. *Our contracts with U.S. government agencies are subject to regulations, audits and cost adjustments by the U.S. government, which could materially and adversely affect our operations.*

    We are engaged in providing services under contracts with U.S. government agencies. These contracts are subject to extensive legal and regulatory requirements and, from time to time, such agencies audit or investigate whether our operations are being conducted in accordance with these requirements. These audits or investigations may include a review of our performance on contracts, pricing practices, cost structure and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. U.S. government audits or investigations of us, whether related to the Company's federal government contracts or conducted for other reasons, could result in administrative, civil or criminal liabilities, including repayments, fines or penalties being imposed upon us, or could lead to suspension or debarment from future U.S. government contracting. In addition, we could suffer serious reputational harm. If any of these should occur, our reputation may be adversely impacted and our relationship with the agencies we work with may be damaged, resulting in a material and adverse effect on our profitability.

14. *Our ability to provide our customers with competitive services is dependent on our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel.*

    Our ability to grow and provide our customers with competitive services is partially dependent on our ability to attract and retain highly motivated people with the skills necessary to serve our customers. As we noted above, the markets we serve are highly competitive and competition for skilled employees in the technology outsourcing and consulting and systems integration markets is intense for both on-shore and offshore locales. The loss of personnel could impair our ability to perform under certain of our contracts, which could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

15. *Our ability to perform services for certain of our government clients is dependent on our ability to maintain necessary security clearances.*

    Select U.S. and non-U.S. government clients require CSC to maintain security clearances for certain of our facilities used in the performance of classified contracts. Employees who perform under certain government contracts are required to possess appropriate personnel security clearances for access to classified information granted by the respective government. The competition for qualified personnel who possess security clearance is

very strong in certain public sector markets. In the event that a government customer were to revoke the facility and/or personnel clearances of all or substantially all of the employees performing work under a classified contract, such revocation could be grounds for termination of the contract by the government customer. Similarly, if the Company is unable to hire sufficient qualified and cleared personnel to meet contractual commitments, a contract could be terminated for non-performance. Under either circumstance, such termination, depending on the contract value, could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

16. *Our international operations are exposed to risks, including fluctuations in exchange rates, which may be beyond our control.*

    For fiscal 2014, approximately 40.2% of our recognized revenues were denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The exposure to currencies other than the U.S. dollar may impact our results as they are expressed in U.S. dollars. In particular, the uncertainty with respect to the ability of certain European countries to continue to service their sovereign debt obligations and the related European financial restructuring efforts may cause the value of the euro to fluctuate. Currency variations also contribute to variations in sales of products and services in impacted jurisdictions. For example, in the event that one or more European countries were to replace the euro with another currency, sales in that country or in Europe generally may be adversely affected until stable exchange rates are established. While currency risk, including exposure to fluctuations in currency exchange rates, is partially mitigated largely by matching costs with revenues in a given currency, our exposure to fluctuations in other currencies against the U.S. dollar increases as revenue in currencies other than the U.S. dollar increase and as more of the services we provide are shifted to lower cost regions of the world. We believe that the percentage of our revenue denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar will continue to represent a significant portion of our revenue. Also, we believe that our ability to match revenue and expenses in a given currency will decrease as more work is performed at offshore locations.

    We operate in approximately seventy countries and our operations in these countries are subject to the local legal and political environments. Our operations are subject to, among other things, employment, tax, statutory reporting, trade restriction and other regulations. Notwithstanding our best efforts, we may not be in compliance with all regulations in the countries in which we operate and may be subject to penalties and/or fines as a result. These penalties or fines may materially and adversely impact our profitability.

17. *We may be exposed to negative publicity and other potential risks if we are unable to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting.*

    We are required under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 to include a report of management on the Company's internal controls that contains an assessment by management of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, the public accounting firm auditing our financial statements must report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. If we are unable to conclude that we have effective internal control over financial reporting or, if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to provide us with an unqualified report as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of each fiscal year end, we may be exposed to negative publicity. The resulting negative publicity may materially and adversely affect our business and stock price.

18. *In the course of providing services to customers, we may inadvertently infringe on the intellectual property rights of others and be exposed to claims for damages.*

    The solutions we provide to our customers may inadvertently infringe on the intellectual property rights of third parties resulting in claims for damages against us or our customers. Our contracts generally indemnify our clients from claims for intellectual property infringement for the services and equipment we provide under our contracts. The expense and time of defending against these claims may have a material and adverse impact on our profitability. Additionally, the publicity we may receive as a result of infringing intellectual property rights may damage our reputation and adversely impact our ability to develop new business.

19. *Our contracts generally contain provisions under which a customer may terminate the contract prior to completion. Early contract terminations may materially and adversely affect our revenues and profitability.*

    Our contracts typically contain provisions by which customers may terminate the contract prior to completion of the term of the contract. These contracts generally allow the customer to terminate the contract for convenience upon providing written notice. If a contract is terminated for convenience, we seek, either by defined contract schedules or through negotiations, recovery of our property, plant, equipment, outsourcing costs, investments, and other intangibles. However, there is no assurance we will be able to fully recover our investments. We may not be able to replace the revenue and earnings from these contracts in the short-term. In the long-term, our reputation may be harmed by the publicity generated from contract terminations.

    The U.S. federal government may terminate our government contracts either at its convenience or for default based on factors set forth in the Federal Acquisition Regulation. Similarly, where we are a subcontractor to a prime contractor with the U.S. federal government, termination of the prime contract typically will lead to termination of our subcontract. Upon termination for convenience of a fixed-price type contract, our U.S. federal government contracts normally entitle us to receive the purchase price for delivered items, reimbursement for contractual commitments and allowable costs for work-in-process, and a reasonable allowance for profit, although there can also be financial impact resulting from the negotiated contract settlement.

    Upon termination for convenience of a U.S. federal government cost reimbursable or time and material contract, we normally are entitled to reimbursement of allowable costs plus a fee. Allowable costs generally include the cost to terminate agreements with suppliers and subcontractors. The amount of the fee recovered, if any, generally is related to the portion of the work completed prior to termination and is determined by negotiation.

    A termination arising out of our default may expose us to liability and have a material adverse effect on our ability to compete for future contracts and orders.

    In addition, certain of our U.S. federal government contracts span one or more base years and multiple option years. The U.S. federal government generally has the right not to exercise option periods and may not exercise an option period for various reasons, effectively terminating the contract when the period of performance expires. Any decision by the U.S. federal government not to exercise an option or to terminate a major contract could adversely impact our revenue, profitability and financial condition. There have been no U.S. federal government terminations or renegotiations that materially impacted the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows in fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012.

20. *Our ability to compete in certain markets we serve is dependent on our ability to continue to expand our capacity in certain offshore locations. However, as our presence in these locations increases, we are exposed to risks inherent to these locations which may adversely impact our revenue and profitability.*

    A significant portion of our application outsourcing and software development activities have been shifted to India, and we plan to continue to expand our presence there and in other lower cost locations. As such, we are exposed to the risks inherent to operating in India including (1) a highly competitive labor market for skilled workers which may result in significant increases in labor costs as well as shortages of qualified workers in the future, and (2) the possibility that the U.S. federal government or the European Union may enact legislation that provides significant disincentives for customers to locate certain of their operations offshore which would reduce the demand for the services we provide in India and may adversely impact our cost structure and profitability. In addition, India has experienced civil unrest and acts of terrorism and has been involved in confrontations with Pakistan. If India continues to experience this civil unrest or if its conflicts with Pakistan escalate, our operations in India could be adversely affected.

    The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and similar anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions prohibit U.S.-based companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to non-U.S. officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. We pursue opportunities in certain parts of the world that experience government corruption, and in certain circumstances, compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with local customs and practices. Our internal policies mandate compliance with all applicable anti-bribery laws. We require our partners, subcontractors, agents and others who work for us or on our behalf to comply with the FCPA and other anti-bribery laws. There is no assurance that our policies or procedures will protect us against liability under the FCPA

or other laws for actions taken by our agents, employees and intermediaries. If we are found to be liable for FCPA violations (either due to our own acts or our inadvertence, or due to the acts or inadvertence of others), we could suffer from severe criminal or civil penalties or other sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, results of operations or cash flows. In addition, detecting, investigating and resolving actual or alleged violations of the FCPA or other anti-bribery violations is expensive and could consume significant time and attention of our senior management.

21. *Our performance on contracts, including those on which we have partnered with third parties, may be adversely affected if we or the third parties fail to deliver on commitments.*

    Our contracts are increasingly complex and, in some instances, require that we partner with other parties, including software and hardware vendors, to provide the complex solutions required by our customers. Our ability to deliver the solutions and provide the services required by our customers is dependent on our and our partners' ability to meet our customers' delivery schedules. If we or our partners fail to deliver services or products on time, our ability to complete the contract may be adversely affected, which may have a material and adverse impact on our revenue and profitability.

22. *Security breaches or service interruptions could expose us to liability or impair our reputation, which could cause significant financial loss.*

    As a provider of information technology services to private and public sector customers operating in a number of regulated industries and countries, we handle sensitive data of our clients, including personal information and information relating to sensitive government functions. We rely on internal and external information and technological systems to manage our operations and are exposed to risk of loss resulting from breaches in the security or other failures of these systems. We collect and store certain personal and financial information from customers and employees. Security breaches could expose us to a risk of loss of this information, regulatory scrutiny, actions and penalties, extensive contractual liability litigation, reputational harm, and a loss of confidence that could potentially have an adverse impact on future business with current and potential customers.

    We rely on encryption and authentication technology licensed from third parties to provide the security and authentication necessary to effect secure online transmission of confidential information from customers and employees. Advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other events or developments may result in a compromise or breach of the algorithms that we use to protect sensitive customer transaction data. A party who is able to circumvent our security measures could misappropriate proprietary information or cause interruption in our operations. We may be required to expend capital and other resources to protect against such security breaches or cyber attacks or to alleviate problems caused by such breaches or attacks. Our security measures are designed to protect against security breaches and cyber attacks, but our failure to prevent such security breaches and cyber attacks could subject us to liability, decrease our profitability and damage our reputation.

    Increasing data privacy and information security obligations could impose additional regulatory pressures on our customers’ businesses, and indirectly, on our operations. In response, some of our customers have sought, and may continue to seek, to contractually impose certain strict data privacy and information security obligations on us and some of our customer contracts may not contractually limit our liability for the loss of confidential information. If we are unable to adequately address these concerns, our business and results of operations could suffer. Compliance with new privacy and security laws, requirements and regulations, where required or undertaken by us, may result in cost increases due to potential systems changes, the development of additional administrative processes and increased enforcement actions and fines and penalties. While we strive to comply with all applicable data protection laws and regulations as well as our own posted privacy policies, any failure or perceived failure to comply or any misappropriation, loss or other unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential information may result in proceedings or actions against us by government or other entities, private lawsuits against us such as class actions or the loss of customers, which could potentially have an adverse effect on our business, reputation and results of operations.

23. *Changes in the Company's tax rates could affect our future results.*

    Our future effective tax rates could be affected by changes in the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, or by changes in tax laws or their interpretation. We are subject to the continuous examination of its income tax returns by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. We regularly assesses the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of its provision for taxes. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from these examinations will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

24. *We may be adversely affected by disruptions in the credit markets, including disruptions that reduce our customers' access to credit and increase the costs to our customers of obtaining credit.*

    The credit markets have historically been volatile and therefore it is not possible for the Company to predict the ability of our clients and customers to access short-term financing and other forms of capital. If a disruption in the credit markets were to occur, it could also pose a risk to our business if customers and suppliers are unable to obtain financing to meet payment or delivery obligations to the Company. In addition, customers may decide to downsize, defer or cancel contracts which could negatively affect our revenue.

25. *Our hedging program is subject to counterparty default risk.*

    We enter into foreign currency forward contracts and options and interest rate swaps with a number of counterparties. As of March 28, 2014, we had outstanding foreign currency forward contracts with a notional value of $816 million, outstanding option contracts with a notional value of $81 million, and interest rate swap transactions of $275 million. As a result, we are subject to the risk that the counterparty to one or more of these contracts defaults on its performance under the contract. During an economic downturn, the counterparty's financial condition may deteriorate rapidly and with little notice and we may be unable to take action to protect our exposure. In the event of a counterparty default, we could incur significant losses, which may harm our business and financial condition. In the event that one or more of our counterparties becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy, our ability to eventually recover any losses suffered as a result of that counterparty's default may be limited by the liquidity of the counterparty.

26. *We derive significant revenue and profit from contracts awarded through competitive bidding processes, which can impose substantial costs on us, and we will not achieve revenue and profit objectives if we fail to bid on such projects effectively.*

    We derive significant revenue and profit from government contracts that are awarded through competitive bidding processes. We expect that most of the government business we seek in the foreseeable future will be awarded through competitive bidding. Competitive bidding imposes substantial costs and presents a number of risks, including:

    - the substantial cost and managerial time and effort that we spend to prepare bids and proposals for contracts that may or may not be awarded to us;
    - the need to estimate accurately the resources and costs that will be required to service any contracts we are awarded, sometimes in advance of the final determination of their full scope and design;
    - the expense and delay that may arise if our competitors protest or challenge awards made to us pursuant to competitive bidding, and the risk that such protests or challenges could result in the requirement to resubmit bids, and in the termination, reduction, or modification of the awarded contracts; and
    - the opportunity cost of not bidding on and winning other contracts we might otherwise pursue.

    Within our NPS segment, we are also seeing an increasing number of bid protests from unsuccessful bidders on new program awards. Bid protests could result in litigation expenses to the company, contract modifications or the award decision being overturned and loss of the contract award. Even where a bid protest does not result in the loss of an award, the resolution can extend the time until the contract activity can begin, and delay earnings.

27. *Catastrophic events or climate conditions may disrupt our business.*

    The Company and its customers are subject to various federal, state, local and foreign government requirements relating to the protection of the environment. Our revenues and results of operations may be adversely affected by the passage of climate change and other environmental legislation and regulations. For example, new legislation or regulations may result in increased costs directly relating to our compliance or indirectly to the extent that such requirements increase prices charged to us by vendors because of increased compliance costs. At this point, we are unable to determine the impact that climate change and other environmental legislation and regulations could have on our overall business.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

On February 11, 2011, the Company received a letter from the Staff of the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance as part of its review of the Company's Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended October 1, 2010 and Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2010. The Company responded to that letter, which has been followed by a series of new letters with additional comments from the Staff on subsequent filings. The Company has responded to each of these letters with supplemental information and analyses to address the comments from the Staff. The Staff's comments have focused on a number of issues and have requested, among other things, additional information regarding the Company's previously disclosed accounting adjustments, the Company's conclusions regarding the materiality of such adjustments and the Company's analysis of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures and its internal control over financial reporting. As of the date of this annual report, the Company has not received confirmation from the Staff that its review process is complete. The Company intends to continue to work with the Staff and respond to any remaining comments. See Risk Factor number 2 under Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in this Annual Report.

On August 23, 2012, the Company received a letter from the Staff of the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance as part of its review of the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 30, 2012. The Staff requested additional information and provided comments related to our acquisition of iSOFT Group Limited, revenue recognition policies and litigation matters. The Company responded to that letter on September 7, 2012 and September 19, 2012 and believes that it has addressed the Staff's comments. As of the date of this annual report, the Company has not received confirmation from the Staff that its review process is complete. The Company intends to continue to work with the Staff and respond to any remaining comments.

On July 30, 2013, the Company received a letter from the Staff of the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance as part of its review of the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 29, 2013. The Staff requested additional information and provided comments related to CSC's risk factors, critical accounting estimates, revenue recognition policies and litigation matters. The Company responded to that letter on August 26, 2013. On October 2, 2013, the Company received a follow-up letter from the Staff on our revenue recognition policies. The Company responded to that letter and believes that it has addressed the Staff's comments. As of the date of this annual report, the Company has not received confirmation from the Staff that its review process is complete. The Company intends to continue to work with the Staff and respond to any remaining comments.

Item 2. Properties

Following is a summary of properties owned and leased by CSC or its subsidiaries as of March 28, 2014:

Properties Owned	Approximate Square Footage	General Usage
Blythewood, South Carolina	456,000	Computer and General Office
Falls Church, Virginia	401,000	General Office
Copenhagen, Denmark	368,000	Computer and General Office
Aldershot, United Kingdom	211,000	General Office
Newark, Delaware	176,000	Computer and General Office
Chennai, India	159,000	General Office
Daleville, Alabama	150,000	General Office
Norwich, Connecticut	144,000	Computer and General Office
Petaling Jaya, Malaysia	126,000	Computer and General Office
Meriden, Connecticut	118,000	Computer and General Office
Maidstone, United Kingdom	79,000	Computer and General Office
Jacksonville, Illinois	60,000	General Office
Chesterfield, United Kingdom	51,000	General Office
Singapore, Singapore	46,000	General Office
Tunbridge Wells, United Kingdom	43,000	Computer and General Office
Sterling, Virginia	41,000	General Office
Various other U.S. and foreign locations	93,000	General Office

Properties Leased	Approximate Square Footage	General Usage
India	2,056,000	General Office
Washington, D.C. area	1,701,000	Computer and General Office
Germany	624,000	General Office
Australia & other Pacific Rim locations	582,000	Computer and General Office
United Kingdom	382,000	Computer and General Office
Texas	368,000	Computer and General Office
Denmark	350,000	General Office
North Carolina	318,000	General Office
France	239,000	General Office
New York	232,000	General Office
New Jersey	222,000	General Office
Connecticut	173,000	Computer and General Office
Spain	155,000	General Office
Illinois	150,000	General Office
Alabama	148,000	General Office
Sweden	146,000	General Office
Delaware	134,000	General Office
California	128,000	General Office
Canada	118,000	General Office
China	105,000	General Office
Bulgaria	101,000	General Office

Various other U.S. and foreign locations	1,379,000	Computer and General Office

Upon expiration of its leases, the Company expects to obtain renewals or to lease alternative space. Lease expiration dates range from fiscal 2015 through 2030. We believe that all of the properties are well-maintained, suitable and adequate to meet current and anticipated requirements.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The information required by this Item is set forth in Note 23, Commitments & Contingencies of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements under the caption "Contingencies", contained in Part II - Item 8 of this filing. Such information is incorporated herein by reference and made a part hereof.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

Name	Age	Year First Elected as an Officer	Term as an Officer	Position Held With the Registrant as of the filing date	Family Relationship
J. Michael Lawrie	60	2012	Indefinite	President and Chief Executive Officer	None
Paul N. Saleh	57	2012	Indefinite	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	None
Romil Bahl	45	2014	Indefinite	Executive Vice President and General Manager, Global Industries	None
Gary M. Budzinski	57	2012	Indefinite	Executive Vice President and General Manager, Global Infrastructure Services	None
Thomas R. Colan	58	2012	Indefinite	Vice President and Controller	None
William L. Deckelman, Jr.	56	2008	Indefinite	Executive Vice President and General Counsel	None
Donna Lesch	54	2014	Indefinite	Executive Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer	None
John P. Maguire	53	2013	Indefinite	Executive Vice President and General Manager for Global Sales and Marketing and Regional Operations	None
James R. Smith	47	2013	Indefinite	Executive Vice President and General Manager, Global Business Services	None
David W. Zolet	53	2012	Indefinite	Executive Vice President and General Manager, North American Public Sector	None

Business Experience of Executive Officers

J. Michael Lawrie joined CSC as President and Chief Executive Officer on March 19, 2012 and as a member of its Board of Directors in February 2012. Prior to joining CSC, he served as the Chief Executive Officer of UK-based Misys plc, a leading global IT solutions provider to the financial services industry, from November 2006 to March 2012. Mr. Lawrie also served as the Executive Chairman of Allscripts-Misys Healthcare Solutions, Inc., from October 2008 to August 2010. From 2005 to 2006, Mr. Lawrie was a general partner with ValueAct Capital, a San Francisco-based private investment firm. He also served as Chief Executive Officer of Siebel Systems, Inc., an international software and solutions company, from 2004 to 2005. Mr. Lawrie also spent 27 years with IBM where he rose to Senior Vice President and Group Executive, responsible for sales and distribution of all IBM products and services worldwide. From 1998 to 2001, Mr. Lawrie was General Manager for IBM's business in Europe, the Middle East and Africa, which included operations in 124 countries and 90,000 employees. Prior to that, Mr. Lawrie served as General Manager of Industries for IBM's business operations in Asia Pacific, based in Tokyo. Mr. Lawrie is currently the lead independent, non-executive Director of Juniper Networks, Inc. and is also a Trustee of Drexel University, Philadelphia.

Paul N. Saleh joined CSC as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer on May 23, 2012. His current CSC job title is Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Saleh served as the Chief Financial Officer of Gannett Co. from 2010 to 2012. Prior to his tenure at Gannett Co., from 2008 to 2010, Mr. Saleh was a Managing Partner at Menza Partners, an operational and financial advisory group focusing on media, telecommunications, and technology industries. Prior to that, he served as Chief Financial Officer of Sprint Nextel Communications from 2001 to 2007 and as Interim Chief Executive Officer of Sprint Nextel until 2008. He served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Walt Disney International where he also held various other senior positions from 1997 to 2001.

Romil Bahl is currently the Executive Vice President and General Manager, Global Industries. Prior to joining CSC, Mr. Bahl was President and Chief Executive Officer of PRGX Global, a provider of business analytics and recovery audit services, from 2009 to 2013. Prior to his tenure at PRGX, Mr. Bahl led the systems integration business unit of Infosys and was a co-founder of the company's business consulting subsidiary in the U.S., where he led the industry practices and the go-to-market services portfolio from 2004 to 2009. Prior to that, he also served as head of Global Consulting Services at EDS and the European Strategic Technology Practice A.T. Kearney from 1995 to 2004.

Gary M. Budzinski is currently the Executive Vice President and General Manager, Global Infrastructure Services. Prior to joining CSC, Mr. Budzinski was CEO and Founder of Integrity Innovation International, LLC, a private IT consulting firm from 2011 to 2012. Prior to that, he was Senior Vice President and General Manager at Hewlett Packard's Technology Services business unit from 2005 to 2011.

Thomas R. Colan was appointed Vice President, Controller and Principal Accounting Officer in August, 2012. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Colan served as Executive Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer at Discovery Communications from 2008 to 2012. Prior to his tenure at Discovery Communications, Mr. Colan served as Senior Vice President, Controller and Treasurer at AOL Online/Time Warner. Prior to that, he held various financial leadership positions at GTE, Planning Research Corporation and Coopers & Lybrand.

William L. Deckelman, Jr. is Executive Vice President and General Counsel. Mr. Deckelman joined CSC in January 2008 and served as Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary from 2008 to 2012. Prior to joining CSC, Mr. Deckelman served as Executive Vice President and General Counsel of Affiliated Computer Services Inc., since March 2000, and served as a director from 2000 to 2003, holding various executive positions there since 1989.

Donna Lesch is the Executive Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer. She joined CSC in February 2014. Prior to joining CSC, she served as Associate Principal for Change Logic, a management consulting firm from 2011 to 2014. Prior to that, she served as Executive Vice President, Human Resources for Knowledge Universe from 2007 to 2011. Prior to that, she served in senior Human Resources positions for ACC Capital, Westcorp and American Savings Bank.

John P. Maguire was appointed Executive Vice President and General Manager, Global Sales & Marketing and Regional Operations in May 2013. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Maguire served as Senior Vice President at Hewlett-Packard from 2011 to 2013. Prior to that, he served as Managing Partner at Accenture from 2002 to 2011. Prior to that he served as Vice President at IBM from 1984 to 2002.

James R. Smith is the Executive Vice President and General Manager, Global Business Services. He joined CSC in August 2013. Prior to joining CSC, Mr. Smith served as Chief Executive Officer of Motricity, a provider of cloud-based mobile enterprise and analytics solutions from 2009 to 2012. Prior to that, he held various executive leadership positions at Avaya from 2001 to 2008. Prior to that, he was an Associate Partner at Accenture.

David W. Zolet is Executive Vice President and General Manager, North American Public Sector in June 2012. Mr. Zolet joined CSC as Vice President of Business Development in the North American Public Sector in July 2010 and was promoted to President, North American Public Sector in June 2012. Prior to his tenure at the Company, from 2009 to 2012, Mr. Zolet was a Vice President of Public Sector Systems Integration at IBM. Prior to that, he held various senior positions at Northrop Grumman Corporation.

PART II

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

(a) Holders

Common stock of Computer Sciences Corporation is listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "CSC."

As of April 25, 2014, the number of registered shareholders of Computer Sciences Corporation's common stock was 6,061. The table shows the high and low sales prices of the Company's common stock as reported on the composite tape of the New York Stock Exchange for each quarter during the last two fiscal years.

Fiscal Quarter	2014		2013	
	High	Low	High	Low
1st	$ 50.26	$ 42.43	$ 30.28	$ 23.10
2nd	54.80	43.99	34.74	22.19
3rd	55.91	46.80	40.63	30.15
4th	64.10	52.92	50.59	39.02

Cash dividends declared on our common stock for each quarter of fiscal 2014 and fiscal 2013 are included in Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited) of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We expect to return excess cash flow to our stockholders from time to time through our common stock repurchase program described below or the payment of dividends. However, there can be no assurance that share repurchases will occur or future dividends will be declared or paid. Our share repurchase program and the declaration and payment of future dividends, the amount of any such share repurchases or dividends, and the establishment of record and payment dates for dividends, if any, are subject to final determination by our Board of Directors after review of our current strategy and financial performance and position, among other things.

(b) Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table provides information on a monthly basis for the fourth quarter ended March 28, 2014 with respect to the Company's purchase of equity securities:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased [(1)]	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs [(2)]	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs [(2)]
December 28, 2013 to January 24, 2014	448,592	$55.73	448,570	$251,135,275
January 25, 2014 to February 21, 2014	805,589	$60.47	795,882	$202,986,462
February 22, 2014 to March 28, 2014	1,310,265	$62.45	1,249,900	$124,860,304

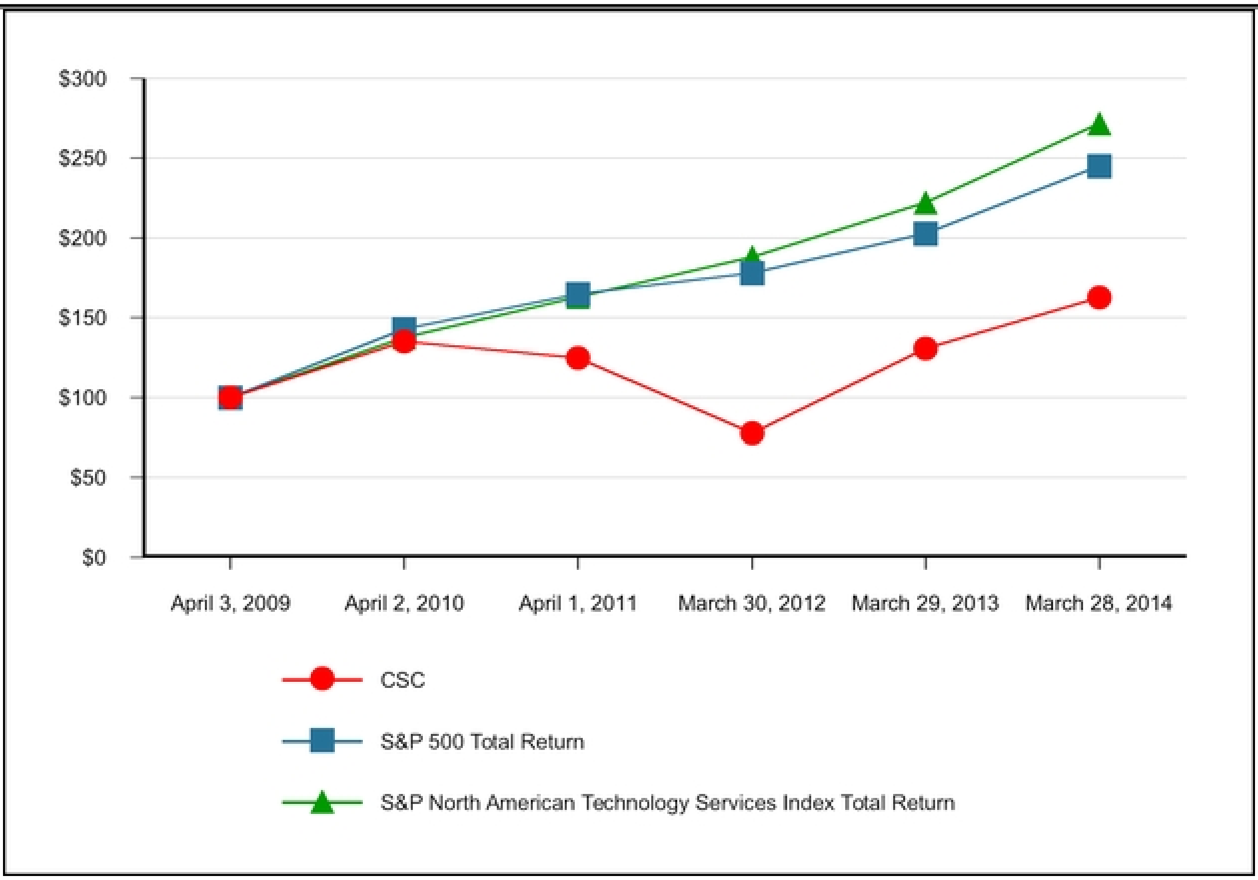
(1) *The Company accepted 40,087 shares of common stock in the quarter ended March 28, 2014 tendered by employees in lieu of cash due to the Company in connection with the exercise of stock options. The Company accepted 30,007 shares of its common stock in the quarter ended March 28, 2014 from employees in lieu of cash due to the Company in connection with the issuance of shares of common stock related to vested RSUs. Such shares of common stock are stated at cost and held as treasury shares.*

(2) *On December 13, 2010, the Company publicly announced that its Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program authorizing up to $1 billion in repurchases of shares of the Company's outstanding common stock. CSC is implementing the program through purchases made in open market transactions in compliance with SEC Rule 10b-18, subject to market conditions, and applicable state and federal legal requirements. Share repurchases will be funded with available cash. The timing, volume, and nature of share repurchases will be at the discretion of management, and may be suspended or discontinued at any time. CSC's Board of Directors has not established an end date for the new repurchase program. The Company repurchased 2,494,352 shares of its common stock in the fiscal quarter ended March 28, 2014 under the share repurchase program.*

(c) Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total return on CSC common stock during the last five fiscal years with the cumulative total return on the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index and the S&P North American Technology Services Index.

CSC Total Shareholder Return
(Period Ended March 28, 2014)



Indexed Return Chart (2009 = 100)

	Return 2010	Return 2011	Return 2012	Return 2013	Return 2014	CAGR
CSC common stock	35.12%	-7.61 %	-37.74 %	68.31%	24.35%	10.22%
S&P 500 Index	42.85%	15.36 %	8.00 %	13.96%	20.88%	19.64%
S&P North American Technology Services Index	37.63%	18.49 %	15.36 %	18.02%	22.38%	22.13%

Assumes $100 invested on April 3, 2009, in CSC common stock, the S&P 500 Index, and the S&P North American Technology Services Index, formerly the Goldman Sachs Technology Services Index. Indexed amounts and return percentages follow CSC fiscal years.

(d) Equity Compensation Plans

See Item 12 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for information regarding our equity compensation plans.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION

	Five Year Review				
Amounts in millions, except per share amounts	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**	**April 1, 2011**	**April 2, 2010**
Total assets	$ 11,389	$ 11,251	$ 11,189	$ 16,120	$ 16,455
Debt					
Long-term, net of current maturities	2,207	2,498	1,486	2,409	3,669
Short-term	444	—	43	29	21
Current maturities	237	234	1,211	141	54
Total	2,888	2,732	2,740	2,579	3,744
Stockholders' equity	3,944	3,160	2,834	7,560	6,508
Debt to total capitalization	42.3%	46.4%	49.2%	25.4%	36.5%

	Five Year Review				
	Fiscal Year				
Amounts in millions, except per-share amount	**2014(5)**	**2013(1)(5)**	**2012(1)(5)**	**2011(1)(5)**	**2010(1)(5)**
Revenues	$ 12,998	$ 14,195	$ 14,476	$ 14,597	$ 14,537
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization, contract charge, settlement charge and restructuring costs of $70 (2014), $238 (2013) and $137 (2012))	9,567	11,100	12,181	11,653	11,389
Costs of services – specified contract charge (excludes amount charged to revenue of $204)(2)	—	—	1,281	—	—
Costs of services – settlement charge (excludes amount charged to revenue of $42)(3)	—	—	227	—	—
Restructuring costs	76	264	140	—	—
Goodwill impairment(4)	—	—	2,745	—	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	910	449	(4,487)	827	881
Taxes on income (benefit)	289	(49)	(96)	194	135
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of taxes	621	498	(4,391)	633	746
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	69	481	166	126	88
Net income (loss) attributable to CSC common shareholders	$ 674	$ 961	$ (4,242)	$ 740	$ 817
Earnings (loss) per common share:					
Basic:					
Continuing operations	$ 4.09	$ 3.11	$ (28.44)	$ 3.97	$ 4.80
Discontinued operations	0.47	3.11	1.07	0.82	0.56
	$ 4.56	$ 6.22	$ (27.37)	$ 4.79	$ 5.36
Diluted:					
Continuing operations	$ 4.01	$ 3.09	$ (28.44)	$ 3.93	$ 4.73
Discontinued operations	0.46	3.09	1.07	0.80	0.55
	$ 4.47	$ 6.18	$ (27.37)	$ 4.73	$ 5.28
Cash dividend per common share(6)	$ 0.80	$ 0.80	$ 0.80	$ 0.70	$ —

(1) *Fiscal 2013 and prior year amounts have been recast to present discontinued operations for divestments of two businesses in fiscal 2014, and a business that CSC has committed to a plan to sell in fiscal 2014 and is expected to sell in fiscal 2015.*

(2) *Fiscal 2012 specified contract charge related to the Company's contract with the U.K. National Health Service. See Note 21 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.*

(3) *Fiscal 2012 settlement charge related to the contract settlement with the federal government. See Note 22 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.*

(4) Fiscal 2012 goodwill impairment charge related to GIS segment and two of the reporting units in the GBS segment. See Note 11 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(5) The Company recorded various out of period adjustments in fiscal 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011 and 2010 that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years. See Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(6) In fiscal 2011, the Company implemented a regular quarterly dividend.

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

General

The following discussion and analysis provides information management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of the consolidated results of operations and financial condition of the Company. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and associated notes as of and for the year ended March 28, 2014.

There are three primary objectives of this discussion:

1. Provide a narrative on the consolidated financial statements, as presented through the eyes of management;
2. Enhance the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and footnotes by providing context within which the consolidated financial statements should be analyzed; and
3. Provide information to assist the reader in ascertaining the predictive value of the reported financial results.

To achieve these objectives, the management discussion and analysis is presented in the following sections:

Overview - includes a description of the Company's business, how it earns revenue and generates cash, as well as a discussion of economic and industry factors, key business drivers, key performance indicators and fiscal 2014 highlights.

Results of Operations - discusses year-over-year changes to operating results for fiscal 2012 through fiscal 2014, describing the factors affecting revenue on a consolidated and reportable segment basis, including new contracts, acquisitions and divestitures and currency impacts, and also describing the factors affecting changes in the Company's major cost and expense categories.

Financial Condition - discusses causes of changes in cash flows and describes the Company's liquidity and available capital resources.

Critical Accounting Estimates - discusses the significant accounting policies that require critical judgments and estimates.

Overview

CSC is a global leader of information technology (IT) and professional services and solutions. The Company's mission is to enable superior returns on our client's technology investments through best-in-class industry solutions, domain expertise and global scale.

During fiscal 2014, the Company continued to focus on its strategy on leading the next-generation of IT services and solutions. CSC has undertaken numerous organizational and operational changes to align the company's leadership, assets, and operating model with this strategy. The new operating model supports the execution of CSC's strategy by facilitating the effective development, sales and support of a portfolio of next-generation offerings for commercial and government clients. The redesigned operating model, which came into effect at the beginning of fiscal 2014, resulted in a change to the Company's reportable segments for fiscal 2014 and going forward.

The Company’s new reportable segments are as follows:

- Global Business Services (GBS) – GBS provides innovative, high-value technology solutions including consulting, applications services, and software, which address key business challenges within the customer’s industry. GBS strives to help clients understand and exploit industry trends of IT modernization and virtualization of the IT portfolio (hardware, software, networking, storage and computing assets). GBS has three primary growth engines: end-to-end applications services; value-driven consulting services; and industry aligned next-generation software and solutions. Applications Services optimize and modernize clients' business and technical environments, enabling clients to capitalize on emerging services such as cloud, mobility, and big data within new commercial models such as the "as a Service" and digital economies. The consulting business helps organizations innovate, transform, and create sustainable competitive advantage through a combination of

industry, business process, technology, systems integration and change management expertise. The industry software & solutions unit’s vertically-aligned software solutions and process-based intellectual property power mission-critical transaction engines in insurance, banking, healthcare and life sciences, manufacturing and a host of diversified industries. Key competitive differentiators for GBS include its global scale, solution objectivity, depth of industry expertise, strong partnerships, vendor and product independence and end-to-end solutions and capabilities. Changing business issues such as globalization, fast-developing economies, government regulation, and growing concerns around risk, security, and compliance drive demand for these GBS offerings.

- Global Infrastructure Services (GIS) – GIS provides managed and virtual desktop solutions, unified communications and collaboration services, data center management, cyber security, compute and managed storage solutions to commercial clients globally. GIS also delivers CSC's next-generation Cloud offerings, including Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), private Cloud solutions, CloudMail and Storage as a Service (SaaS). GIS provides a rich portfolio of standard offerings that have predictable outcomes and measurable results while reducing business risk and operational costs for clients. To provide clients with uniquely differentiated offerings, GIS maintains a select number of key alliance partners to make investments in developing unique offerings and go-to market strategies. This collaboration helps CSC determine the best technology, road map and opportunities to differentiate solutions, expand market reach, augment capabilities, and jointly deliver impactful solutions. GIS seeks to capitalize on the emerging market trend and rebundled IT portfolio on virtualized infrastructure.

- North American Public Sector (NPS) – NPS delivers IT, mission, and operations-related services to the Department of Defense, civil agencies of the U.S. federal government, as well as other foreign, state and local government agencies. Commensurate with the Company's strategy, NPS is leveraging our commercial best practices and next-generation technologies to bring scalable and more cost-effective IT solutions to government agencies that are seeking efficiency through innovation. This approach is designed to yield lower implementation and operational costs as well as a higher standard of delivery excellence. Demand for NPS offerings are driven by evolving government priorities such as: 1) migration to next-generation IT solutions, which includes hybrid cloud infrastructure, application modernization and orchestration, 2) mission intelligence driven by big data solutions, 3) health IT and informatics, and 4) cyber security.

To conform to the new reportable segments, CSC filed a Form 8-K on February 7, 2014 to recast prior period segment information presented in its Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 29, 2013. For additional information regarding our business segments, see Note 19 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Economic and Industry Factors

The Company's results of operations are impacted by economic conditions generally, including macroeconomic conditions. CSC monitors the macroeconomic conditions, the credit market conditions, and levels of business confidence, and assesses their potential impact on its customers' and its own business. A severe and/or prolonged economic downturn could adversely affect the financial condition and the levels of business activities in the industries and geographies in which CSC operates. This may reduce demand for CSC's services or depress pricing of those services and have a material adverse effect on its new contract bookings and results of operations. Particularly in light of recent economic uncertainty, CSC continues to monitor its costs closely in order to respond to changing conditions and to manage any impact to its results of operations.

The Company's results of operations are also affected by levels of business activity and rates of change in the industries it serves, as well as by the pace of technological change and the type and level of technology spending by its clients. The ability to identify and capitalize on these markets and technological changes early in their cycles is a key driver of CSC's performance.

Revenues are driven by the Company's ability to secure new contracts and to deliver solutions and services that add value to its clients. CSC's ability to add value to clients, and therefore generate revenues, depends in part on its ability to deliver market-leading service offerings and to deploy skilled teams of professionals quickly and on a global basis.

The GBS and GIS segment markets are affected by various economic and industry factors. The economic environment in the regions CSC serves will impact customers' decisions for discretionary spending on IT projects. CSC is in a highly competitive industry which exerts downward pressure on pricing and requires companies to continually seek ways to differentiate themselves through several factors, including service offerings and flexibility. Management monitors industry

factors including relative market shares, growth rates, billing rates, staff utilization rates and margins as well as macroeconomic indicators such as interest rates, inflation rates and foreign currency rates.

Outsourcing contracts are typically long-term relationships. Long-term, complex outsourcing contracts, including their consulting components, require ongoing review of the terms and scope of work in order to meet clients' evolving business needs and performance expectations.

More recently, the Company has rationalized its service offerings and implemented a strategy of selling defined solutions that require less customization and benefit from leveraged delivery at scale. Such solutions include our portfolio of Cloud-based Infrastructure-as-a-Service offerings, managed applications services and a range of discrete offerings for computing, storage, mobility and networking services.

The NPS segment market is also highly competitive and has unique characteristics. All U.S. federal government contracts and subcontracts may be modified, curtailed or terminated at the convenience of the federal government if program requirements or budgetary constraints change. In the event that a contract is terminated for convenience, the Company generally is reimbursed for its allowable costs through the date of termination and is paid a proportionate amount of the stipulated profit or fee attributable to the work performed. Shifting priorities of the U.S. federal government can also impact the future of projects. Management monitors government priorities and industry factors through numerous industry and government publications and forecasts, legislative activity, budgeting and appropriation processes and by participating in industry professional associations.

The U.S. federal government may terminate almost all of CSC's government contracts and subcontracts either at its convenience or for default based on factors set forth in the Federal Acquisition Regulation. Upon termination for convenience of a fixed-price type contract, our U.S. federal government contracts normally entitle us to receive the purchase price for delivered items, reimbursement for contractual commitments and allowable costs for work-in-process, and a reasonable allowance for profit, although there can also be financial impact resulting from the negotiated contract settlement. Upon termination for convenience of a U.S. federal government cost reimbursable or time and material contract, we normally are entitled to reimbursement of allowable costs plus a fee. Allowable costs generally include the cost to terminate agreements with suppliers and subcontractors. The amount of the fee recovered, if any, generally is related to the portion of the work completed prior to termination and is determined by negotiation. See Risk Factor number 19 under Item 1A "Risk Factors" in this Annual Report for further discussion.

Business Drivers

Revenue in all three lines of business is generated by providing services on a variety of contract types lasting from less than six months to ten years or more. Factors affecting revenue include the Company's ability to successfully:

- bid on and win new contract awards,
- satisfy existing customers and obtain add-on business and win contract recompetes,
- compete on services offered, delivery models offered, technical ability and innovation, quality, flexibility, global reach, experience, and results created, and
- identify and integrate acquisitions and leverage them to generate new revenues.

Earnings are impacted by the above revenue factors and, in addition, the Company's ability to:

- control costs, particularly labor costs, subcontractor expenses and overhead costs including healthcare, pension and general and administrative costs,
- anticipate talent needs to avoid staff shortages or excesses,
- accurately estimate various factors incorporated in contract bids and proposals,
- develop offshore capabilities and migrate compatible service offerings offshore, and
- manage foreign currency fluctuations related to international operations.

Cash flows are affected by the above earnings factors and, in addition, by the following factors:

- timely management of receivables and payables,
- investment opportunities available, particularly related to business acquisitions, dispositions and large outsourcing contracts,
- tax obligations, and
- the ability to efficiently manage capital deployed for outsourcing contracts, software, and property, plant and equipment.

Key Performance Indicators

The Company manages and assesses the performance of its business through various means, with the primary financial measures including new contract wins, revenue, operating margins, and free cash flow.

New contract wins: In addition to being a primary driver of future revenue, new contract wins also provide management an assessment of the Company's ability to compete. The total level of wins tends to fluctuate from year to year depending on the timing of new or recompeted contracts, as well as numerous external factors.

Revenue: Revenue is a product of contracts won in prior periods, known as backlog, and work secured in the current year. Year-over-year revenues tend to vary less than new contract wins, and reflect performance on both new and existing contracts. Foreign currency fluctuations also impact revenue.

Operating margins: Operating margins reflect the Company's performance on contracts and ability to control costs. While the ratios of various cost elements as a percentage of revenue can shift as a result of changes in the mix of businesses with different cost profiles, a focus on maintaining and improving overall margins leads to improved efficiencies and profitability. Although the majority of the Company's costs are denominated in the same currency as revenues, increased use of offshore support also exposes CSC to additional margin fluctuations.

Free cash flow: Primary drivers of the Company's free cash flow are earnings provided by the Company's operations and the use of capital to generate those earnings. Also contributing to short-term cash flow results are movements in current asset and liability balances.

Fiscal 2014 Highlights

The key operating results for fiscal 2014 include:

- Revenues decreased $1,197 million, or 8.4%, to $12,998 million compared to fiscal 2013. On a constant currency basis(1), revenues decreased $1,164 million or 8.2%.

- Operating income(2) increased to $1,322 million as compared to $878 million in fiscal 2013. The operating income margins increased to 10.2% from 6.2% in fiscal 2013.

- Earnings before interest and taxes(3) (EBIT) increased to $1,041 million as compared to $610 million in fiscal 2013. The EBIT margin increased to 8.0% from 4.3% in fiscal 2013.

- Income from continuing operations before taxes was $910 million, compared to $449 million in fiscal 2013.

- Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes was $69 million, compared to $481 million in fiscal 2013.

- Net income attributable to CSC common shareholders was $674 million, compared to $961 million in fiscal 2013.

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(1) *Selected references are made on a "constant currency basis" so that certain financial results can be viewed without the impact of fluctuations in foreign currency rates, thereby providing comparisons of operating performance from period to period. Financial results on a "constant currency basis" are calculated by translating current period activity into U.S. dollars using the comparable prior period's currency conversion rates. This approach is used for all results where the functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.*

(2) *Operating income is a non-U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principle (GAAP) measure used by management to assess performance of the Company's segments and on a consolidated basis. The Company's definition of such measure may differ from other companies. We define operating income as revenue less costs of services, depreciation and amortization expense, and segment general and administrative (G&A) expense, excluding corporate G&A. Management compensates for the limitations of this non-GAAP measure by also reviewing income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes, which includes costs excluded from the operating income definition such as goodwill impairment, corporate G&A, interest and other income. A reconciliation of consolidated operating (loss) income to (loss) income from continuing operations before taxes is as follows:*

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	***March 28, 2014***	***March 29, 2013***	***March 30, 2012***
Operating (loss) income	*$ 1,322*	*$ 878*	*$ (1,383)*
Corporate G&A	*(263)*	*(293)*	*(219)*
Interest expense	*(147)*	*(183)*	*(174)*
Interest Income	*16*	*22*	*38*
Goodwill impairment	*—*	*—*	*(2,745)*
Other income, net	*(18)*	*25*	*(4)*
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	*$ 910*	*$ 449*	*$ (4,487)*

(3) *EBIT is a non-U.S. GAAP measure that provides useful information to investors regarding the Company's results of operations as it provides another measure of the Company's profitability, and is considered an important measure by financial analysts covering CSC and its peers. The Company's definition of such measure may differ from other companies. We define EBIT as revenue less costs of services, selling, general and administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization, goodwill impairment, restructuring costs, and other income (expense). EBIT margin is defined as EBIT as a percentage of revenue. A reconciliation of EBIT to net income from continuing operations is as follows:*

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	***March 28, 2014***	***March 29, 2013***	***March 30, 2012***
Earnings (loss) before interest and taxes	*$ 1,041*	*$ 610*	*$ (4,351)*
Interest expense	*(147)*	*(183)*	*(174)*
Interest income	*16*	*22*	*38*
Taxes on income	*(289)*	*49*	*96*
Income (loss) from continuing operations	*$ 621*	*$ 498*	*$ (4,391)*

- Diluted earnings per share (EPS) from continuing operations was $4.01 as compared to $3.09 in the prior year.

- Diluted EPS from discontinued operations was $0.46 as compared to $3.09 in the prior year.

- In fiscal 2014, the Company recorded restructuring costs of $76 million, of which $46 million related to GBS, $28 million to GIS, and $2 million to NPS. In fiscal 2013, the Company recorded restructuring costs of $264 million, of which $87 million was related to GBS, $142 million to GIS, $13 million to NPS and $22 million to Corporate.

- The Company announced contract awards(4)(5) of $14.5 billion, including GBS segment awards of $6.1 billion, GIS segment awards of $4.1 billion, and NPS segment awards of $4.3 billion.

- Total backlog(6) at the end of fiscal 2014 was $30.1 billion, a decrease of $1.7 billion as compared to the backlog at the end of fiscal 2013 of $31.8 billion. Of the total $30.1 billion backlog, $8.2 billion is expected to be realized as revenue in fiscal 2015, and $9.5 billion is not yet funded.

- Days Sales Outstanding (DSO)(7) was 73 days at March 28, 2014, an improvement from 77 days at March 29, 2013.

- Debt-to-total capitalization ratio(8) was 42.3% at the end of fiscal 2014, a decrease of 4.1 percentage points from 46.4% at the end of fiscal 2013.

- Cash provided by operating activities was $1,560 million, as compared to $1,119 million during fiscal 2013.

- Cash used in investing activities was $566 million, as compared to cash provided of $456 million during fiscal 2013.

- Cash used in financing activities was $599 million, as compared to $589 million during fiscal 2013.

- Free cash flow(9) was $689 million, as compared to $264 million in fiscal 2013.

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(4) *The Company deployed a new global order input system at the beginning of fiscal 2014 to enhance "lead-to-order" management. This new system permits better and more comprehensive tracking of awards, and enabled the implementation of a revised methodology for reporting new bookings. Fiscal 2013 awards have been recast to be consistent for comparison purposes.*

(5) *Business awards for GIS are estimated at the time of contract signing based on then existing projections of service volumes and currency exchange rates, and include option years. Effective fiscal 2014, GBS' policy of tracking awards was made consistent with the existing GIS policy. For NPS, announced award values for competitive indefinite delivery and indefinite quantity (IDIQ) awards represent the expected contract value at the time a task order is awarded under the contract. Announced values for non-competitive IDIQ awards represent management's estimate at the award date. CSC's business awards, for all periods presented, have been recast to exclude the awards relating to businesses that have been sold.*

(6) *Backlog represents total estimated contract value of predominantly long-term contracts, based on customer commitments that the Company believes to be firm. Backlog value is based on contract commitments, management's judgment and assumptions about volume of services, availability of customer funding and other factors. Backlog estimates for government contracts include both the funded and unfunded portions and all of the option periods. Backlog estimates are subject to change and may be affected by factors including modifications of contracts and foreign currency movements. CSC's backlog, for all periods presented, have been recast to exclude the backlog relating to discontinued operations.*

(7) *DSO is calculated as total receivables at the fiscal period end divided by revenue-per-day. Revenue-per-day equals total revenues divided by the number of days in the fiscal period. Total receivables includes unbilled receivables but excludes tax receivables and long-term receivables.*

(8) *Debt-to-total capitalization ratio is defined as total current and long-term debt divided by total debt and equity, including noncontrolling interest.*

(9) *Free cash flow is a non-GAAP measure and the Company's definition of such measure may differ from that used by other companies. We define free cash flow as equal to the sum of (1) operating cash flows, (2) investing cash flows, excluding business acquisitions, dispositions and investments (including short-term investments and purchase or sale of available for sale securities) and (3) payments on capital leases and other long-term asset financings.*

CSC's free cash flow measure does not distinguish operating cash flows from investing cash flows as they are required to be presented in accordance with GAAP, and should not be considered a substitute for operating and investing cash flows as determined in accordance with

GAAP. Free cash flow is one of the factors CSC management uses in reviewing the overall performance of the business. Management compensates for the limitations of this non-GAAP measure by also reviewing the GAAP measures of operating, investing and financing cash flows as well as debt levels measured by the debt-to-total capitalization ratio.

A reconciliation of free cash flow to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure is presented below:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	***March 28, 2014***	***March 29, 2013***	***March 30, 2012***
Net cash provided by operating activities	*$ 1,560*	*$ 1,119*	*$ 1,176*
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	*(566)*	*456*	*(1,308)*
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	*190*	*34*	*374*
Business dispositions	*(248)*	*(1,108)*	*(2)*
Short-term investments	*(5)*	*—*	*(4)*
Payments on capital leases and other long-term asset financings	*(242)*	*(237)*	*(177)*
Free cash flow	*$ 689*	*$ 264*	*$ 59*

Results of Operations

Revenues

Revenues for the GBS, GIS, and NPS segments for fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 are as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended				
	March 28, 2014		**March 29, 2013**		**March 30, 2012**
(Amounts in millions)	**Amount**	**Percent Change**	**Amount**	**Percent Change**	**Amount**
GBS	$ 4,414	(10.2)%	$ 4,917	0.8 %	$ 4,877
GIS	4,613	(2.7)	4,743	(2.0)	4,840
NPS	4,099	(12.1)	4,662	(4.5)	4,880
Corporate	12		13		13
Subtotal	13,138	(8.4)	14,335	(1.9)	14,610
Eliminations	(140)		(140)		(134)
Total Revenue	$ 12,998	(8.4)%	$ 14,195	(1.9)%	$ 14,476

The major factors affecting the percent change in revenues are presented as follows:

Twelve Months Ended March 28, 2014 vs. March 29, 2013	**Acquisitions**	**Approximate Impact of Currency Fluctuations**	**Net Internal Growth (Decline)**	**Total**
GBS	—%	—	(10.2)%	(10.2)%
GIS	0.4	(0.5)%	(2.6)	(2.7)
NPS	0.1%	(0.1)	(12.1)	(12.1)
Cumulative Net Percentage	0.2%	(0.2)%	(8.4)%	(8.4)%

Twelve Months Ended March 29, 2013 vs. March 30, 2012	**Acquisitions**	**Approximate Impact of Currency Fluctuations**	**Net Internal Growth (Decline)**	**Total**
GBS	2.3%	(2.5)%	1.0 %	0.8 %

GIS	—	(1.9)	(0.1)	(2.0)
NPS	0.5	—	(5.0)	(4.5)
Cumulative Net Percentage	1.0%	(1.5)%	(1.4)%	(1.9)%

The Company's fiscal 2014 revenue decreased $1,197 million as compared to fiscal 2013. This decrease was primarily due to a reduction in net internal revenue of $1,188 million and the adverse impact of foreign currency movement of $33 million, partially offset by $24 million of revenue from acquisitions.

The Company's fiscal 2013 revenue decreased $281 million as compared to fiscal 2012. This decrease was primarily due to a reduction in net internal revenue of $205 million and the adverse impact of foreign currency movement of $217 million, partially offset by $141 million of revenue from acquisitions.

Global Business Services

Fiscal 2014

GBS segment revenue decreased $503 million, or 10.2%, as compared to fiscal 2013. In constant currency, revenue decreased $502 million or 10.2%.

GBS revenue was unfavorably impacted by certain fiscal 2013 revenues that did not recur in fiscal 2014. These principally included revenues from the fiscal 2013 divestiture of the Company's Australian information technology staffing business unit (Paxus) of $216 million (see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) and $55 million of milestone revenue realized on the NHS contract during the first quarter of fiscal 2013. In addition, fiscal 2014 GBS revenue was adversely impacted by adjustments of $23 million on certain contracts within the industry software and solutions (IS&S) group and net year-over-year adverse revenue adjustments of $19 million on contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method.

Excluding the effect of the items mentioned above, GBS fiscal 2014 revenue decreased $190 million, or 3.9%, over the prior year. Of the total revenue decrease, $356 million was attributable primarily to GBS' efforts to reposition its consulting business to a partner-led model, and continuing challenging economic conditions and associated business performance, primarily in Australia and in the Central Europe regions. These revenue decreases were partially offset by $157 million of revenue growth on certain existing and new contracts.

During fiscal 2014, GBS had contract awards of $6.1 billion compared to $7.7 billion in fiscal 2013. The fiscal 2014 amount included $1.8 billion of renewals and recompetes, as compared to $2.6 billion in fiscal 2013.

Fiscal 2013

GBS segment revenue increased $40 million, or 0.8%, as compared to fiscal 2012. In constant currency, revenue decreased $163 million, or 3.3%. The twelve-month revenue growth was unfavorably impacted by foreign currency movement in the U.S. dollar of $123 million, or 2.5%, primarily against the euro, the Brazilian real, the British pound and the Australian dollar.

The fiscal 2013 acquisition of iSOFT and AppLabs and the other fiscal 2012 acquisitions provided $115 million, or 2.3%, of the year-over-year revenue increase. Excluding the effect of foreign currency movements and acquisitions, GBS fiscal 2013 revenue decreased $48 million, or 1.0%, compared to the prior year. The increase in GBS net internal revenue includes the impact of the fiscal 2012 adverse revenue adjustment of $204 million associated with the NHS contract charge, which did not recur in fiscal 2013. Excluding the adverse NHS contract revenue charge, GBS fiscal 2013 net internal decreased $156 million or 3.1%.

The decrease in GBS net internal revenue for fiscal 2013, excluding the impact of the adverse fiscal 2012 NHS revenue adjustment, was due to revenue decreases primarily in its applications and consulting businesses, partially offset by increases within its industry software and solutions (IS&S) business.

The year-over-year revenue decrease from the applications business of $191 million comprised mainly a $94 million decline in the Australian staffing business, and a combination of productivity linked savings passed back to the customers in terms of lower rates and exiting from low margin accounts. The decline in the Australian staffing business was due to a combination of a slowdown in its business, prior to its sale, from reduced demand from certain of its key customers, and its sale on January 25, 2013. The revenue decrease of $28 million in the consulting business was due to lower fee rates and utilization on contracts within the European region. The revenue increase within the IS&S business, excluding the

impact of the fiscal 2012 NHS contract charge, was $62 million and was primarily due to revenue increases on the NHS contract, excluding the impact of the fiscal 2012 contract charge, which resulted from realizing revenue on a key milestone associated with the Lorenzo Care Management software, deployment of the software at three NHS trust sites, and revenue indexation for fiscal 2013.

GBS revenue increase included $65 million of net favorable adjustments on contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method. Fiscal 2013 revenue included favorable adjustments of $17 million as compared to fiscal 2012 revenue that included adverse adjustments of $48 million.

GBS year-over-year revenue trend was also favorably impacted by $39 million of out of period adjustments. Fiscal 2013 revenue included $13 million of adverse out of period adjustments, whereas fiscal 2012 included $52 million of adverse adjustments (see Notes 2 and 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

During fiscal 2013, GBS had contract awards of $7.7 billion compared to $5.8 billion in fiscal 2012. The fiscal 2013 amount included $2.6 billion of recompetes, as compared to recompetes of $1.3 billion fiscal 2012.

Global Infrastructure Services

Fiscal 2014

GIS segment revenue decreased $130 million, or 2.7%, as compared to fiscal 2013. In constant currency, revenue decreased $102 million, or 2.2%. The unfavorable foreign currency impact was primarily due to unfavorable movement in the U.S. dollar against the Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, and Japanese yen, partially offset by favorable movement in the U.S. dollar against the euro, Danish kroner, and the British pound.

The fiscal 2014 acquisition of ServiceMesh, Inc. provided revenue of $18 million, or 0.4%. Excluding the effect of foreign currency movements and acquisitions, GIS fiscal 2014 revenue decreased $120 million, or 2.6%, compared to the prior year.

The decrease in GIS' net internal revenue for fiscal 2014 of $120 million was primarily a result of reduced revenue of $97 million from contracts that terminated or concluded, reduced revenue of $176 million due to price-downs and restructured contracts. Partially offsetting these decreases was increased net revenue of $153 million from existing contracts.

During fiscal 2014, GIS had contract awards with a total value of $4.1 billion compared to $3.2 billion during fiscal 2013. The fiscal 2014 contract awards included $2.3 billion due to renewals and recompetes, as compared to $1.6 billion of renewals and recompetes in fiscal 2013. One of the industry trends is a shift toward smaller contract awards. The Company is participating in this trend and is winning a higher volume of smaller value deals and a reduced volume of larger deals, which is driving the year-over-year trend in new contract awards.

Fiscal 2013

GIS segment revenue decreased $97 million, or 2.0%, as compared to fiscal 2012. In constant currency, revenue decreased $3 million, or 0.1%. The unfavorable foreign currency impact was primarily due to the movement in the U.S. dollar against the euro, the Danish kroner, and the British pound.

The decrease in GIS' net internal revenue for fiscal 2013 of $3 million was due to reduced revenue of $184 million from contracts that terminated or concluded and reduced revenue of $87 million from existing contracts primarily due to lower pass-through revenue, mostly offset by $268 million of increased revenue from new client engagements acquired in fiscal 2013 or late in fiscal 2012.

The year-over-year change in revenue was favorably impacted by adjustments of $5 million related to contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method, and $28 million of other fiscal 2013 favorable revenue adjustments relating primarily to contract settlements with certain customers.

During fiscal 2013, GIS had contract awards with a total value of $3.2 billion as compared to $8 billion during fiscal 2012. These amounts included $1.6 billion and $4.2 billion of recompetes, respectively. Additionally, the decrease in awards was

mainly due to the Company being more selective in its bid and proposal activity, and the awards that were bid on being of shorter duration and, thus, lower total contract value.

North American Public Sector

The Company's NPS Sector segment revenues were derived from the following sources:

	Twelve Months Ended				
	March 28, 2014		March 29, 2013		March 30, 2012
Dollars in millions	**Amount**	**Percent Change**	**Amount**	**Percent Change**	**Amount**
Department of Defense[(1)(2)]	$ 2,401	(15.7)%	$ 2,848	(7.3)%	$ 3,071
Civil agencies[(1)(2)]	1,497	(6.4)	1,600	1.8	1,571
Other [(1)(3)]	201	(6.1)	214	(10.1)	238
Total	$ 4,099	(12.1)%	$ 4,662	(4.5)%	$ 4,880

(1) *Certain fiscal 2013 and 2012 amounts were reclassified from Department of Defense to Civil Agencies and Other to conform to current year presentation.*

(2) *NPS revenues for fiscal 2013 and 2012 have been adjusted from amounts previously reported to remove the revenue of the discontinued operation. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.*

(3) *Other revenues consist of foreign, state and local government work as well as commercial contracts performed by the NPS segment.*

Fiscal 2014

NPS segment revenue decreased $563 million, or 12.1%, as compared to fiscal 2013. This decline was primarily due to revenue decreases on Department of Defense (DOD) and Civil Agencies (Civil) contracts, of $447 million, or 15.7%, and $103 million, or 6.4%, respectively.

The revenue decreases on DOD contracts comprised of reduced revenue of $169 million on certain contracts with the National Security Agency (NSA), Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), and other DOD agencies that either had concluded or were winding down. Revenue decreases of $345 million were attributable to a net reduction in tasking on existing contracts, primarily with the U.S. Army, Missile Defense Agency, U.S. Navy and other DOD agencies and were partially offset by net favorable revenue adjustments of $18 million on contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method. These revenue decreases were further offset by increased revenue of $52 million on new contracts with the NSA and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA).

Revenue decrease on contracts with Civil Agencies was due to a reduction in scope and tasking on existing contracts of $88 million, primarily on contracts with the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of State and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and reduced revenue of $91 million due to programs winding down or ending with the Department of Energy, NASA, DHHS, Department of Labor and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These revenue decreases were partially offset by new tasking on existing contracts of $41 million on contracts primarily with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Transportation and net favorable adjustments of $37 million on contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method primarily with DHS and the Department of State.

While NPS continues to experience reduced contract scopes and reduced tasking, CSC is hopeful that the recent U.S. federal government budget agreement will facilitate rapid decisions and result in an improved procurement environment for our differentiated next-generation offerings.

NPS won contracts of $4.3 billion during fiscal 2014 compared to $3.2 billion during fiscal 2013. These amounts included $2.2 billion and $1.0 billion of renewals, respectively.

Fiscal 2013

NPS segment revenue for fiscal 2013 decreased $218 million, or 4.5%, as compared to fiscal 2012. This decline was mainly due to decreases on its DOD and Civil contracts of $223 million, or 7.3%, and $29 million, or 1.8%, respectively.

The revenue decrease on DOD contracts was comprised of reduced revenue of $96 million on certain contracts with the U.S. Air Force and other DOD agencies that either had concluded or were winding down, and reduced revenue of $65 million due to a net reduction in tasking on existing contracts, primarily with the U.S. Army and the U.S. Navy. The year-over-year revenue trend, however, benefited from the fiscal 2012 adverse adjustment to revenue of $42 million resulting from the settlement on a contract with the U.S. Army, which did not recur.

The revenue decrease on contracts with Civil was primarily due to a net reduction in scope and tasking on existing contracts of $103 million, primarily on contracts with NASA and other Civilian agencies, and reduced revenue of $92 million due to the programs winding down or ending with the Department of State, Department of Commerce, Department of Labor and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), along with reduced revenue due to timing of certain contractual milestones of $12 million. These revenue decreases were partially offset by increased revenue of $97 million on contracts with the Department of State and Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which fully ramped up in fiscal 2013.

NPS revenue trend benefited $34 million from adjustments recorded on contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method. Fiscal 2013 had net favorable adjustments of $5 million as compared to $29 million of net adverse adjustments in fiscal 2012.

NPS won new contracts of $3.2 billion during fiscal 2013 as compared to $5.6 billion during fiscal 2012. These amounts included $1.0 billion and $1.4 billion of renewals and recompetes, respectively. The decrease was due to two large awards that occurred in fiscal 2012.

Costs and Expenses

The Company's total costs and expenses were as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended			Percentage of Revenue		
Dollars in millions	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization, contract charge, settlement charge, and restructuring costs of $70 (2014), $238 (2013), and $137 (2012))	$ 9,567	$ 11,100	$ 12,181	73.7%	78.2 %	84.1%
Costs of services - specified contract charge (excludes amount charged to revenue of $204)	—	—	1,281	—	—	8.8
Costs of services - settlement charge (excludes amount charged to revenue of $42)	—	—	227	—	—	1.6
Selling, general and administrative (excludes restructuring costs of $6 (2014), $26 (2013), and $3 (2012))	1,278	1,176	1,108	9.8	8.3	7.7
Depreciation and amortization	1,018	1,070	1,141	7.8	7.5	7.9
Restructuring costs	76	264	140	0.6	1.9	1.0
Goodwill impairment	—	—	2,745	—	—	19.0
Interest expense, net	131	161	136	1.0	1.1	0.9
Other expense (income), net	18	(25)	4	0.1	(0.2)	—
Total	$ 12,088	$ 13,746	$ 18,963	93.0%	96.8 %	131.0%

Costs of Services

Fiscal 2014

Costs of services (COS), excluding depreciation and amortization and restructuring charges, as a percentage of revenue decreased to 73.7% for fiscal 2014 from 78.2% for fiscal 2013. Overall, the fiscal 2014 COS ratio for the Company was favorably impacted by lower headcount resulting from management's restructuring efforts that were directed to align resources to support business needs, including the assessment of management span of control and layers. Lower year-over-year total compensation and overall reduced spending also impacted the COS ratio favorably. In addition, the COS ratio was favorably impacted by certain commercial account management previously engaged in the contract delivery activities (which rolled up under COS) in fiscal 2013, being redirected to focus on sales activities in fiscal 2014.

The GBS ratio for fiscal 2014 benefited from year-over year net favorable cost impact of $50 million, partially offset by net adverse revenue impact of $19 million, due to adjustments on contracts accounted under the percentage-of-completion method.

The GIS COS ratio for fiscal 2014 benefited from the continuing focus on delivery on certain key contracts resulted in better margins including reduced start-up issues on new contracts. This reduction is mainly driven by ongoing operational improvements on focus accounts, the positive effects of restructuring taken over previous periods and the continued focus on cost reductions driven by standardization of products and processes.

The NPS COS ratio for fiscal 2014 benefited from year-over-year net favorable revenue impact of $50 million, partially offset by year-over year net adverse cost impact of $23 million, due to adjustments on contracts accounted under the percentage-of-completion method. Included in the adverse costs adjustments was a favorable cost adjustment in the third quarter of fiscal 2013 of $34 million from a contract settlement with the U.S. government, which did not recur in fiscal 2014.

Fiscal 2013

COS, excluding the specified contract charge, the settlement charge, and the restructuring charges noted above, as a percentage of revenue decreased to 78.2% for fiscal 2013 from 84.1% for fiscal 2012. The year-over-year COS trend was favorably impacted by out of period adjustments of $33 million, which was comprised of $6 million of favorable fiscal 2013 out of period adjustments and $27 million of adverse fiscal 2012 out of period adjustments which did not repeat in fiscal 2013 (see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

The lower GBS COS ratio for fiscal 2013 was primarily due to the fiscal 2012 adverse revenue adjustment of $204 million associated with a contract with the NHS. In addition, the GBS COS ratio was favorably impacted by lower costs within GBS' consulting services due to staff reductions and adversely impacted by a higher COS ratio in the financial services group due to lower revenue. The GBS COS ratio also benefited from by net favorable year-over-year COS and revenue adjustments on contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method, of $48 million and $65 million, respectively.

The lower GIS COS ratio for fiscal 2013 was primarily due to year-over-year operational improvements on contracts which had performance issues in fiscal 2012. The operational improvements were a result of continued focus on troubled accounts, greater focus on cost take out by standardization of products and processes including diagnostics and re-engineering and greater focus on delivery. This year-over-year improvement was illustrated by reduced year-over-year adverse impact of asset impairments of $138 million, net favorable year-over-year adjustments to COS and revenue on contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method of $2 million and $5 million, respectively, and reduced year-over-year impact of transition cost overruns of $16 million. The COS also benefited from operational efficiencies resulting from the implementation of the turnaround strategy, such as improved cost controls, headcount reductions through restructuring, centralized procurement, better discipline around contract management, rationalized organizational spans and layers, and reduced enterprise overhead. These efficiencies are partially offset by costs related to start-up issues on certain new contracts.

The fiscal 2013 NPS COS ratio decreased primarily due to a net favorable year-over-year adjustment to COS of $97 million on contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method. Fiscal 2013 revenue included $54 million of favorable adjustments as compared to fiscal 2012, which had $43 million of adverse adjustments. Of the $97 million,

$94 million related to three contracts, one each with the Department of Labor, U.S. Air Force and the State of North Carolina. The NPS COS ratio also benefited from a $42 million adverse fiscal 2012 revenue adjustment resulting from a contract settlement with the U.S. government that did not recur, and $34 million year-over-year net favorable revenue adjustment on contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method.

Costs of Services – Settlement Charge

During the second quarter of fiscal 2012, the Company reached a settlement agreement with the U.S. government relating to its contract claims asserted under the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (CDA). Under the terms of the settlement, the Company received $277 million in cash and a five-year extension (four base years plus one option year) with an estimated total contract value of $1 billion to continue to support and expand the capabilities of the systems covered by the original contract scheduled to expire in December 2011. In December 2011, the Company signed the contract modification based on the terms described above. As a result of the settlement, the Company recorded a pre-tax charge of $269 million during the second quarter of fiscal 2012 to write down its claim related assets (claim related unbilled receivables of $379 million and deferred costs of $227 million) to reflect the cash received of $277 million, the estimated fair value of the contract extension of $45 million, and previously unapplied payments of $15 million. Of the pre-tax charge of $269 million, $42 million was recorded as a reduction of revenue and $227 million as a separately itemized charge to cost of services. The fair value of the contract extension was recorded as a contract asset and will be amortized as a reduction of revenue over the four year fixed contract term in proportion to the expected revenues or a straight line basis, whichever is greater. The contract extension contained a Requirements portion and an Indefinite Quantity portion (and is not subject to any minimum values). See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Selling, General and Administrative

Fiscal 2014

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expense, excluding the restructuring charges, as a percentage of revenue increased to 9.8% for fiscal 2014 from 8.3% for fiscal 2013. The fiscal 2014 increase was primarily due to management's decision to expand market coverage through a larger dedicated global commercial sales force in line with the overall business strategy surrounding next-generation IT services. As per this strategy, certain account-focused executives in the commercial space, who were previously engaged in the contract delivery activities which rolled up under COS in fiscal 2013, were redirected to focus on sales activities in fiscal 2014. In addition, the Company made new investments in its commercial sales force by making incremental hires of sales personnel. In addition, the SG&A ratio increased due to increased investments in the next-generation offerings. Separately, 0.7% points of the increase in the SG&A ratio was due to reduced fiscal 2014 revenues.

Offsetting the increases in the SG&A ratio described above were benefits from the reduced amount of contingent consideration payable in connection with the ServiceMesh acquisition; total lower compensation expense, excluding the impact of restructuring actions and the sales personnel mentioned above; and reduced bid and proposal spend by NPS.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company finalized the amount of contingent consideration payable for the ServiceMesh, Inc. acquisition at $98 million. This amount was $21 million lower than the $119 million amount accrued at the end of the third quarter, primarily due to the deferral of revenues related to certain software license sales to periods beyond the specified earn-out measurement period (see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). This gain of $21 million was recorded as an offset to general & administrative expenses, which benefited the SG&A ratio.

Corporate general and administrative expenses for fiscal 2014 were $263 million, as compared to $293 million for 2013. The reduction in corporate general and administrative expenses was primarily due to lower net expense on legal settlement, legal expenses on shareholder derivative lawsuits, and legal expenses on SEC investigation of $65 million, partially offset by higher costs associated with the Company's financial transformation project of $19 million, higher stock-based compensation of $16 million.

Fiscal 2013

SG&A expense, excluding the restructuring charges, as a percentage of revenue increased to 8.3% for fiscal 2013 from 7.7% for fiscal 2012. The fiscal 2013 increase was primarily driven by an increase in corporate G&A costs and a higher GIS ratio, partially offset by decreases in NPS and GBS ratios.

The higher GIS ratio was primarily due to the reclassification of $17 million of costs from COS to SG&A in fiscal 2013. In addition, there were higher costs in fiscal 2013 associated with the remediation efforts of investigation findings (see Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements).

The lower GBS ratio was primarily due to the fiscal 2012 adverse revenue adjustment of $204 million associated with a contract with the NHS. The lower ratio was also attributable to a lower run rate within GBS-IS&S due to cost take out activity, including back office integration, and fiscal 2012 acquisition and transition costs of $10 million related to the acquisition of iSOFT, which did not repeat in fiscal 2013.

The lower NPS ratio was primarily due to the cost reduction initiatives and lower bid and proposal costs due to delays in government procurements, fewer opportunities and more selectivity in the bid process towards higher margin targets.

Corporate G&A for fiscal 2013 was $293 million and increased $74 million as compared to the prior year. The higher fiscal 2013 expense was primarily due to accrual of $97.5 million on account of the settlement of the consolidated shareholder securities class action lawsuit (see Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). This amount was partially offset by $45 million that was recoverable under the Company's corporate insurance policies. In addition, the fiscal 2013 increase was also due to higher professional fees of $20 million primarily associated with the Company's financial transformation, higher internal audit fees of $10 million, and higher stock-based compensation and bonus expense. Partially offsetting the increases in the Corporate G&A was net reduced legal fees associated with the SEC investigation and class action lawsuits due to $45 million of insurance claims that offset the fiscal 2013 legal expenses of $78 million.

Goodwill Impairment

The Company recorded no goodwill impairment for fiscal years 2014 and 2013, but recorded a goodwill impairment charge for $2,745 million for fiscal year 2012.

During fiscal 2014, in addition to its annual goodwill impairment test, the Company conducted interim goodwill impairment assessments at the beginning of the first quarter due to the segment change; during the first quarter, associated with the sale of GBS' flood insurance BPS business; during the second quarter, associated with the sale of NPS' disposal of ATD; and at the end of fiscal 2014. Based on all of these tests, the Company determined that none of its reporting units had an impairment of goodwill and the fair values of all of CSC's reporting units were substantially in excess of their carrying values.

Similarly, during fiscal 2013, in addition to its annual goodwill impairment test, the Company conducted an interim goodwill impairment test during the third quarter associated with GBS' divestiture of its credit services business; and at the end of fiscal 2013. Based on all of these tests, the Company determined that none of its reporting units had an impairment of goodwill and the fair values of all of CSC's reporting units were substantially in excess of their carrying values.

During fiscal 2012, based on the Company's annual goodwill impairment analysis performed at the beginning of the second quarter, it was concluded that fair value was below carrying value for three reporting units: GIS, GBS-Consulting and GBS-IS&S. Management believed that the decline in the estimated fair values of these reporting units was a result of several factors, including uncertainty about the Company's overall value as reflected in CSC's stock price decline over the first half of fiscal 2012, overall decline in the broader stock market as indicated by reduced performance metric multiples at comparable public companies, and decline in forecasted operating performance of these reporting units. During the second quarter of fiscal 2012, the Company recorded its best estimated goodwill impairment charge of $2,685 million, of which $2,074 million related to the GIS reporting unit, $453 million related to the GBS-Consulting reporting unit, and $158 million related to the GBS-IS&S reporting unit. The Company completed its annual impairment test during the third quarter, and recorded an adjustment that reduced the impairment loss recorded in the second quarter by $3 million, to $2,682 million.

At the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2013, CSC determined that the GBS-IS&S reporting unit had several indicators, including the loss of a significant customer, failure to win major bids for new business, developments on the NHS contract and reduction in forecasted earnings, to trigger an interim impairment test. There were no triggering events for the remaining reporting units with goodwill. Based on an interim goodwill impairment test, the Company recorded an additional goodwill impairment charge of $63 million.

At the end of fiscal 2013, based on a qualitative assessment, the Company concluded that there were no impairment triggers present and there was no need for an interim impairment test, and the fair values of all of CSC's reporting units were substantially in excess of their carrying values.

Any adverse change in the business climate or in CSC's operating results could cause to perform additional interim goodwill impairment analyses, prior to the next annual test, which may result in impairment charges.

Depreciation and Amortization

Fiscal 2014

Depreciation and amortization (D&A) as a percentage of revenue increased to 7.8% for fiscal 2014 from 7.5% for fiscal 2013, primarily due to decreased revenues.

Fiscal 2013

D&A as a percentage of revenue decreased to 7.5% for fiscal 2013 from 7.9% for fiscal 2012. The decrease in the fiscal 2013 ratio was driven by decreases in the GIS and GBS segments.

The lower GIS ratio was due to reduced D&A expense as a result of significant impairments of fixed and intangible assets recorded in fiscal 2012, as well as a reduction in capital expenditures in fiscal 2013. The lower GBS ratio was due to the fiscal 2012 adverse revenue adjustment of $204 million associated with the NHS contract, as well due to lower depreciation expense due to certain data center assets associated with the NHS contract coming to the end of their useful lives.

Restructuring Costs

During fiscal 2014, the Company continued its efforts to reduce costs, and therefore engaged in additional workforce and facilities related restructuring, under an overall restructuring plan that first commenced during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012 (the "Fiscal 2013 Plan").

The fiscal 2014 and fiscal 2013 actions related primarily to reducing headcount in order to align resources to support business needs, including assessment of management span of control and layers, and to further increase the use of lower cost off-shore resources. In contrast, the fiscal 2012 restructuring efforts (the "Fiscal 2012 Plan") were designed primarily to address excess capacity issues and alignment of workforce with current business needs, primarily in the former MSS segment operations in Europe (see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Total restructuring costs recorded during fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 were $76 million, $264 million, and $140 million, respectively. The amounts recorded in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 included $22 million, $22 million and $20 million, respectively, of pension benefit augmentations that were due to certain employees in accordance with legal or contractual obligations and which will be paid out over several years as part of normal pension distributions.

The total fiscal 2014 restructuring costs of $76 million comprised $74 million under the Fiscal 2013 Plan and $2 million under the Fiscal 2012 Plan. The total fiscal 2013 restructuring costs of $264 million comprised $233 million under the Fiscal 2013 Plan and $31 million under the Fiscal 2012 Plan, as compared to total fiscal 2012 restructuring costs of $140 million, all under the Fiscal 2012 Plan.

Income from Discontinued Operations

During fiscal 2014 and 2013, the Company divested certain non-core businesses as a part of its service portfolio optimization initiative to focus on the next-generation technology services. Fiscal 2014 divestitures included, one business divested from within the NPS segment and one business from within the GBS segment. In addition, the Company committed to a plan to sell another business within the GBS segment, which is held-for-sale at the end of fiscal 2014. Fiscal 2013 divestitures included three businesses divested from within the GBS segment. All the fiscal 2014 and fiscal 2013 divestitures have been presented separately as discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statement of Operations, and the prior years' results have been recast to reflect the divested businesses.

The fiscal 2014 income from discontinued operations, net of taxes was $69 million, and included $74 million of gain on disposition, net of taxes from the sale of the businesses. The fiscal 2013 income from discontinued operations, net of taxes was $481 million, and included $417 million gain on disposition, net of taxes. The fiscal 2012 income from discontinued operations, net of taxes was $166 million and included $1 million of gain on disposition, net of taxes (see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Interest Expense and Interest Income

Fiscal 2014

Interest expense of $147 million in fiscal 2014 decreased $36 million compared to $183 million in fiscal 2013. The lower interest expense was primarily due to lower interest rates on the term notes and credit facility issued during the third quarter of fiscal 2013, replacing the higher rate term notes which were redeemed during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013. Interest income of $16 million in fiscal 2014 decreased $6 million compared to $22 million in fiscal 2013 due to lower cash balances in jurisdictions with higher interest rates.

Fiscal 2013

Interest expense of $183 million in fiscal 2013 increased $9 million compared to fiscal 2012. The higher interest expense was primarily due to the loss of $19 million associated with the early redemption of the 5.50% and 5.00% Senior Notes due 2013, partially offset by lower interest expense associated with the issuances of new Senior Notes (see Note 13 of the Consolidated Financial Statements). Interest income decreased $16 million to $22 million in fiscal 2013 primarily due to reduced average cash balances outside the U.S., primarily in India, where both the rate of interest and average cash balances are typically higher than other non-U.S. jurisdictions.

Other (Income) Expense, Net

The components of other (income) expense, net for fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012 are:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Foreign currency loss (gain)	$ 15	$ 17	$ 4
Other losses (gains)	3	(42)	—
Total	$ 18	$ (25)	$ 4

Fiscal 2014

The foreign currency loss decreased by $2 million due to currency rate movements which favorably impacted the Company's hedging program. Reduction in other gains is primarily due to fiscal 2013 gains on the sale of Paxus that did not recur in fiscal 2014.

Fiscal 2013

The foreign currency loss increased $13 million primarily due to movement in the U.S. dollar primarily versus the Indian rupee, which caused a year-over-year increase in mark-to-market charge of $12 million. The other gains were primarily comprised of the $38 million gain on the sale of Paxus, the Australian staffing business.

Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate (ETR) on (loss) income from continuing operations for fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012 was 31.8%, (10.9)%, and (2.1)%, respectively. As a global enterprise, our ETR is affected by many factors, including our global mix of earnings, the extent to which those global earnings are indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S., legislation, acquisitions, dispositions, and tax characteristics of our income. Our tax returns are routinely audited and settlements of issues raised in these audits sometimes affect our tax provisions. A reconciliation of the differences between the U.S. federal statutory rate and the ETR, as well as other information about our income tax provision, is provided in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. For the tax impact of discontinued operations, see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In fiscal 2014, the ETR was primarily driven by:

- The Company recorded a tax expense of $10 million related to the previous restructuring of an operating subsidiary. This expense increased the ETR by 1.1%.
- A net increase in uncertain tax positions across various jurisdictions of $36 million which increased the ETR by 4.1%. The primary drivers of this increase in tax expense were related to various tax issues including transfer pricing and foreign exchange losses.
- A decrease in the valuation allowance determined on a tax jurisdictional basis due to a shift in the global mix of income which decreased tax expense and the ETR by $35 million and 3.8%, respectively
- Local income on investment recoveries in certain jurisdictions (i) decreased the valuation allowance and the ETR by $90.6 million and 10.0%, respectively, and (ii) increased the foreign rate differential and ETR by $90.6 million and by 10.0%, respectively.

In fiscal 2013, the ETR was primarily driven by:

- The Company executed an internal restructuring whereby a significant operating subsidiary was recapitalized. Certain securities issued pursuant to the recapitalization were subsequently sold to a third party. The sale resulted in the recognition of a capital loss of approximately $640 million, which reduced tax expense and the ETR by $248 million and 55.2%, respectively.
- A valuation allowance recorded for certain of the Company's German subsidiaries related to net operating losses and other net deferred tax assets. The impact to tax expense and the ETR was an increase of $77 million and 17.2%, respectively.
- An increase in the valuation allowance determined on a tax jurisdictional basis due to several factors including: (i) a shift in the global mix of income which increased tax expense and the ETR by $27.6 million and 6.1%, respectively (ii) capital gains from the sale of certain other assets which decreased tax expense and the ETR by $11.5 million and 2.6%, respectively and (iii) state capital losses and credits not expected to be fully utilized within the carryforward period which increased tax expense and the ETR by $29.6 million and 6.6%, respectively.
- Local losses on investment write-downs in certain jurisdictions (i) increased the valuation allowance and the ETR by $240.5 million and 53.5%, respectively, and (ii) decreased the foreign rate differential and ETR by $240.5 million and 53.5%, respectively.

As of March 28, 2014, in accordance with ASC 740, "Income Taxes," the Company’s liability for uncertain tax positions was $250 million, including interest of $27 million, penalties of $19 million, and net of tax attributes of $47 million. During the year ended March 28, 2014, the Company had a net reduction in interest of $11 million ($7 million net of tax) and accrued penalties of $2 million.

Significant management judgment is required in determining the Company's provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities, and any valuation allowance recorded against deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance has been recorded against deferred tax assets of approximately $1,053 million as of March 28, 2014 due to uncertainties related to the ability to utilize these assets. The valuation allowance is based on historical earnings, estimates of taxable income by jurisdiction and the period over which the deferred tax assets will be recoverable. Valuation allowances are evaluated periodically and will be subject to change in each future reporting period as a result of changes in various factors. Based on recent earnings in certain jurisdictions there is a reasonable possibility that, within the next year, sufficient positive evidence may become available to reach a conclusion that a portion of the valuation allowance will no longer be needed. As such, the Company may release a significant portion of its valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets within the next 12 months. This release would result in the recognition of certain deferred tax assets and a decrease to income tax expense for the period such release is recorded. Any such adjustment could materially impact the Company's financial position and results of operations.

In May 2013, Finance Bill 2013 received the assent of the President of India and has been enacted as the Finance Act 2013. There are various provisions in the Finance Act, including a tax on the buy-back of shares and an increase in the dividend distribution tax from 16.22% to 16.99%. The Company uses the lower undistributed tax rate to measure deferred taxes on inside basis differences, including undistributed earnings, of our India operations as these earnings are

permanently reinvested. While the Company has no plans to do so, events may occur in the future that could effectively force management to change its intent not to repatriate our India earnings. If the Company changes its intent and repatriates such earnings, a dividend distribution tax will be incurred for distributions from India. These additional taxes will be recorded as tax expense in the period in which the dividend is declared.

The Finance Act of 2012 (the Finance Act) was signed into law in India on May 28th, 2012. The Act provides for the taxation of indirect foreign investment in India, including on a retroactive basis. The Finance Act overrides the *Vodafone NL* ruling by the Supreme Court of India which held that the Indian Tax Authorities cannot assess capital gains taxes on the sale of shares of non-Indian companies that indirectly own shares in an Indian company. The retroactive nature of these changes in law has been strongly criticized. The Finance Act has been challenged in the Indian courts. However, there is no assurance that such a challenge will be successful. CSC has engaged in the purchase of shares of foreign companies that indirectly own shares of an Indian company and internal reorganizations. The Indian tax authorities may seek to apply the provisions of the Finance Act to these prior transactions and seek to tax CSC directly or as a withholding agent or representative assessee of the sellers involved in prior acquisitions. The Company believes that the Finance Act does not apply to these prior acquisitions and that it has strong defenses against any claims that might be raised by the Indian tax authorities.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share and Share Base

Fiscal 2014

Earnings (loss) per share (EPS), on a diluted basis, decreased $1.71 to $4.47 in fiscal 2014. This decrease in total diluted EPS was comprised of an increase in EPS from continuing operations of $0.92, more than offset by a decrease in EPS from discontinued operations of $2.63. The $1.71 decrease in total EPS included a $0.14 benefit due to decrease in the weighted average shares outstanding.

The increase in income from continuing operations was primarily a result of the Company's fiscal 2013 cost reduction initiatives, partially offset by an increase in tax expense due to the change in global mix of income and change in valuation allowances. The decrease in income from discontinued operations was due to the gain on disposition, net of taxes, of $417 million recorded in fiscal 2013, that did not repeat in fiscal 2014.

Fiscal 2013

Diluted EPS for fiscal 2013 increased $33.55 to $6.18 from $(27.37) in fiscal 2012. This increase in total diluted EPS was comprised of increase in EPS from continuing operations of $31.53 and increase in EPS from discontinued operations of $2.02.

The increase in EPS from continuing operations was primarily due to the adverse fiscal 2012 charges not recurring in fiscal 2013. These fiscal 2012 charges included goodwill impairment of $2,745 million (see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), the NHS contract related charge of $1,485 million (see Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), the settlement charge of $269 million resulting from settlement of claims with the federal government (see Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) and reduced impact of net adjustments on contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method (see Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) and asset impairments (see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

The increase in EPS from discontinued operations was primarily due to the gain, net of taxes of $417 million on the disposition of the U.S. based credit services business and enterprise systems integration business in Malaysia and Singapore (see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Investigations and Out of Period Adjustments

Summary of Audit Committee and SEC Investigations Related to the Out of Period Adjustments

As previously disclosed, the Company initiated an investigation into out of period adjustments resulting from certain accounting errors in its former Managed Services Sector (MSS) segment, primarily involving accounting irregularities in the Nordic region. Initially, the investigation was conducted by Company personnel, but outside Company counsel and forensic accountants retained by such counsel later assisted in the Company's investigation. On January 28, 2011, the Company was notified by the SEC's Division of Enforcement that it had commenced a formal civil investigation relating to these matters, which investigation has been expanded to other matters subsequently identified by the SEC, including matters specified in subpoenas issued to the Company from time to time by the SEC's Division of Enforcement as well as matters under investigation by the Audit Committee, as further described below. The Company is cooperating in the SEC's investigation.

On May 2, 2011, the Audit Committee commenced an independent investigation into the matters relating to the former MSS segment and the Nordic region, matters identified by subpoenas issued by the SEC's Division of Enforcement, and certain other accounting matters identified by the Audit Committee and retained independent counsel to represent CSC on behalf of, and under the exclusive direction of, the Audit Committee in connection with such independent investigation. Independent counsel retained forensic accountants to assist with their work. Independent counsel also represents CSC on behalf of, and under the exclusive direction of, the Audit Committee in connection with the investigation by the SEC's Division of Enforcement.

The Audit Committee’s investigation was expanded to encompass (i) the Company’s operations in Australia, (ii) certain aspects of the Company’s accounting practices within its Americas Outsourcing operation, and (iii) certain of the Company’s accounting practices that involve the percentage-of-completion accounting method, including the Company’s contract with the U.K. National Health Service (NHS). In the course of the Audit Committee's expanded investigation, accounting errors and irregularities were identified. As a result, certain personnel have been reprimanded, suspended, terminated and/or have resigned. The Audit Committee determined in August 2012 that its independent investigation was complete. The Audit Committee instructed its independent counsel to cooperate with the SEC's Division of Enforcement by completing production of documents and providing any further information requested by the SEC's Division of Enforcement.

In addition to the matters noted above, the SEC's Division of Enforcement is continuing its investigation involving its concerns with certain of the Company's prior disclosures and accounting determinations with respect to the Company's contract with the NHS and the possible impact of such matters on the Company's financial statements for years prior to the Company's current fiscal year. The Company and the Audit Committee and its independent counsel are continuing to respond to SEC questions and to cooperate with the SEC's Division of Enforcement in its investigation of prior disclosures and accounting determinations with respect to the Company's contract with the NHS. The SEC's investigative activities are ongoing.

In addition, the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance has issued comment letters to the Company requesting, among other things, additional information regarding its previously disclosed adjustments in connection with the above-referenced accounting errors, the Company's conclusions relating to the materiality of such adjustments, and the Company's analysis of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures and its internal control over financial reporting. The SEC's Division of Corporation Finance's comment letter process is ongoing, and the Company is continuing to cooperate with that process.

The investigation being conducted by the SEC's Division of Enforcement and the review of the Company's financial disclosures by the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance are continuing and could identify other accounting errors, irregularities or other areas of review. As a result, we have incurred and may continue to incur significant legal and accounting expenditures. As the Company previously disclosed, certain of its non-U.S. employees and certain of its former employees, including certain former executives in the United States, have received Wells notices from the SEC’s Division of Enforcement in connection with its ongoing investigation of the Company. The Company received a Wells notice from the SEC’s Division of Enforcement on December 11, 2013. A Wells notice is not a formal allegation or a finding of wrongdoing; it is a preliminary determination by the SEC Enforcement Staff to recommend that the Commission file a civil enforcement action or administrative proceeding against the recipient. Under SEC procedures, a recipient of a Wells notice has an opportunity to respond in the form of a Wells submission that seeks to persuade the Commission that

such an action should not be brought. The Company has been availing itself of the Wells process by making a Wells submission to explain its views concerning such matters, which are aided by the Company Audit Committee's independent investigation and certain expert opinions of outside professionals. The Company made such a submission on January 14, 2014 and a supplemental submission on April 9, 2014. The Company, through outside counsel, has been in continuing discussions with the SEC Enforcement Staff concerning a potential resolution of the staff's investigation involving the Company. However, to date those discussions have not resulted in a resolution. The Company is unable to estimate with confidence or certainty how long the SEC process will last or its ultimate outcome, including whether the Company will reach a settlement with the SEC and, if so, the amount of any related monetary fine and other possible remedies. In addition, the Company is unable to predict the timing of the completion of the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance's review of its financial disclosures or the outcome of such review. Publicity surrounding the foregoing or any enforcement action as a result of the SEC's investigation, even if ultimately resolved favorably for CSC, could have an adverse impact on the Company's reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Out of Period Adjustments Financial Impact Summary

Cumulative Impact of Out of Period Adjustments

The rollover impact on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes of the recorded out of period adjustments in fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012 is attributable to the following prior fiscal years:

	Increase/(Decrease)			
(Amounts in millions)	**Fiscal 2012 Adjustments**	**Fiscal 2013 Adjustments**	**Fiscal 2014 Adjustments**	**Total Adjustments**
Fiscal 2014	$ —	$ —	$ (2)	$ (2)
Fiscal 2013	—	6	4	10
Fiscal 2012	79	7	(6)	80
Prior fiscal years (unaudited)	(79)	(13)	4	(88)

See Note 19 for a summary of the effect of the pre-tax out of period adjustments on the Company's segment results for fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012.

Fiscal 2014 Adjustments Financial Impact Summary

During fiscal 2014, the Company identified and recorded net adjustments increasing income from continuing operations before taxes by $2 million that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years. This net impact on income from continuing operations before taxes for fiscal 2014 is comprised of the following:

- net adjustments decreasing fourth quarter pre-tax income by $1 million primarily resulting from the recognition of impairment charges on abandoned capitalized software costs;
- net adjustments increasing third quarter pre-tax income by $5 million primarily resulting from the recognition of revenue on previously delivered software products and services and previously delivered outsourcing services, offset by charges to cost of services (COS) relating to previously delivered software productions and services and a margin correction on long-term contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion revenue method;
- net adjustments decreasing second quarter pre-tax income by $11 million primarily resulting from the reversal of revenue due to deferral of revenue for undelivered elements on software contracts lacking vendor specific objective evidence and margin corrections on contracts under percentage of completion accounting, a charge to COS for reversal of previously deferred costs and a charge to selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expense reversing excess capitalization associated with internal systems development; and
- net adjustments increasing first quarter pre-tax income by $9 million primarily resulting from the corrections of revenues and costs in its GBS segment, correction of payroll expenses within its GBS segment, corrections to record adjustments that were identified late in the close process but not included in the Company's consolidated fiscal 2013 financial statements.

Adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014 that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years decreased net income attributable to CSC common shareholders by $18 million. This decrease is attributable to the tax effect of the adjustments described above, a net $8 million of tax expense resulting from discrete tax items that should have been recorded in prior

fiscal years and the effect of income from discontinued operations, net of tax of $2 million. The discrete tax expenses are primarily attributable to a $10 million increase in liabilities for uncertain tax positions associated with a tax restructuring of one of the Company's operating subsidiaries and to the tax effect of the net pre-tax adjustments.

The following table summarizes the cumulative effect on net income attributable to CSC common shareholders of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014 under the rollover method. The amounts noted below also include certain adjustments that only impacted quarters (unaudited) within fiscal 2014, but had no net impact on the full year fiscal 2014 results:

	Fiscal 2014				
	Quarter Ended				
(Amounts in millions)	**June 28, 2013**	**September 27, 2013**	**December 27, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**Total**
Other adjustments	$ (21)	$ 32	$ (12)	$ (1)	$ (2)
Effect on income from continuing operations before taxes	(21)	32	(12)	(1)	(2)
Taxes on income	14	(4)	—	—	10
Other income tax adjustments	2	9	5	(8)	8
Effect on income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	—	(1)	3	2
Effect on net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	$ (5)	$ 37	$ (8)	$ (6)	$ 18

Out of period adjustments recorded in fiscal 2014 had the following impact on select line items of the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the twelve months ended March 28, 2014 under the rollover method:

	Twelve Months Ended March 28, 2014		
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	**As Reported**	**Adjustments Increase/ (Decrease)**	**Amount Adjusted for Removal of Errors**
Revenues	$ 12,998	$ 21	$ 13,019
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization and restructuring costs)	9,567	23	9,590
Selling, general and administrative (excluding restructuring costs)	1,278	—	1,278
Depreciation and amortization	1,018	(2)	1,016
Restructuring costs	76	2	78
Interest expense	147	—	147
Other expense, net	18	—	18
Income from continuing operations before taxes	910	(2)	908
Taxes on income	289	(18)	271
Income from continuing operations	621	16	637
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	69	2	71
Net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	674	18	692
EPS – Diluted			
Continuing operations	$ 4.01	$ 0.11	$ 4.12
Discontinued operations	0.46	0.01	0.47
Total	$ 4.47	$ 0.12	$ 4.59

The out of period adjustments affecting income from continuing operations before taxes during the twelve months ended March 28, 2014 under the rollover method are related to the following consolidated balance sheet line items:

- Accounts receivable ($1 million decrease);
- Prepaid expenses and other current assets ($1 million increase);
- Software ($2 million decrease);
- Other assets ($1 million decrease);
- Property and equipment ($1 million decrease);
- Accrued payroll and related costs ($8 million decrease);
- Accrued expenses and other current liabilities ($18 million decrease); and
- Deferred revenue ($20 million increase).

The Company has determined that the impact of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded in fiscal 2014 is immaterial to the consolidated results, financial position and cash flows for fiscal 2014 and prior years. Consequently, the cumulative effect of these adjustments was recorded during fiscal 2014.

Fiscal 2013 Adjustments Financial Impact Summary

During fiscal 2013, the Company identified and recorded net adjustments decreasing income from continuing operations before taxes by $6 million that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years. This net impact on income from continuing operations before taxes for fiscal 2013 is comprised of the following:

- net adjustments decreasing fourth quarter pre-tax income by $9 million resulting primarily from the correction of inappropriately capitalized operating costs originating from the Company's GIS segment, a software revenue recognition correction originating from the Company's GBS segment and the correction of understated payroll and related expenses at Corporate;
- net adjustments decreasing third quarter pre-tax income by $1 million primarily resulting from the correction of useful lives of property and equipment in service at a GIS contract that were inconsistent with established CSC accounting conventions;
- net adjustments increasing second quarter pre-tax income by $5 million primarily resulting from the correction of accounting errors identified by the Company related to costs incurred under the NHS contract (see below for more discussion of out of period adjustments related to the Company's NHS contract); and
- net adjustments decreasing first quarter pre-tax income by $1 million primarily resulting from the corrections of fiscal 2012 revenue recognized on a software contract in the Company's GBS segment, corrections of fiscal 2012 restructuring cost accruals originating primarily from the Company's GBS and GIS segments and corrections to record adjustments that were identified late in the close process but not included in the Company's consolidated fiscal 2012 financial statements

Adjustments recorded during fiscal 2013 that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years increased net income attributable to CSC common shareholders by $7 million. This increase is attributable to the tax effect of the adjustments described above and $5 million of tax benefit resulting from discrete tax items that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years. The discrete tax benefits are primarily attributable to the adjustment of the deferred tax liability related to intellectual property assets.

Further adjustments were identified and recorded in fiscal 2014 related to fiscal 2013 that increased the net error reported by $4 million.

NHS

As previously disclosed in fiscal 2012 and in the first quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company had identified certain additional items related to the investigation of the Company's use of the percentage-of-completion accounting method used on the NHS contract. During the second quarter of fiscal 2013, based on its analysis of these items, the Company recorded net credits of $9 million in pre-tax out of period adjustments impacting prior fiscal years. During the third quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company identified additional prior period errors. Such errors identified in the third quarter, which were self-correcting in the third quarter of fiscal 2012, have no impact on income from continuing operations before taxes for fiscal 2013. The accounting errors identified during fiscal 2013 are primarily related to either costs incurred under the contract or the estimation of contract revenues and costs at completion, which resulted in the overstatement of income from continuing

operations before taxes. The Company has concluded that there is no cumulative impact of this overstatement as a result of the $1.5 billion specified contract charge recorded as of December 30, 2011 being overstated by the same amount.

The Company has concluded that the errors identified during fiscal 2013 do not appear to have any impact on amounts charged to the NHS. Based on information provided by independent counsel, the Company believes that a small portion of such adjustments should be characterized as intentional accounting irregularities. The impact on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes of the out of period adjustments identified in fiscal 2013 related to the Company's NHS contract is attributable to the following prior fiscal years:

	Increase/(Decrease)
(Amounts in millions)	**Fiscal 2013 Adjustments**
Fiscal 2013	$ (9)
Fiscal 2012	10
Fiscal 2011	(15)
Fiscal 2010	18
Prior fiscal years (unaudited)	(4)

The following table summarizes the cumulative effect on the fiscal 2013 net income attributable to CSC common shareholders of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014 and 2013 under the rollover method. The amounts noted below also include certain adjustments that only impacted quarters (unaudited) within fiscal 2013, but had no net impact on the full year fiscal 2013 results:

	Fiscal 2013				
	Quarter Ended				
(Amounts in millions)	**June 29, 2012**	**September 28, 2012**	**December 28, 2012**	**March 29, 2013**	**Total**
NHS adjustments	$ —	$ (9)	$ —	$ —	$ (9)
Other adjustments	3	9	—	7	19
Effect on income from continuing operations before taxes	3	—	—	7	10
Taxes on income	(2)	(2)	(4)	(7)	(15)
Other income tax adjustments	(2)	—	(1)	(12)	(15)
Effect on income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	—	(28)	26	(2)
Effect on net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	$ (1)	$ (2)	$ (33)	$ 14	$(22)

Out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014 and 2013 had the following impact on select line items of the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the twelve months ended March 29, 2013 under the rollover method:

	Twelve Months Ended March 29, 2013		
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	**As Reported**	**Adjustments Increase/ (Decrease)**	**Amount Adjusted for Removal of Errors**
Revenues	$ 14,195	$ (2)	$ 14,193
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization and restructuring costs)	11,100	(13)	11,087
Selling, general and administrative (excludes restructuring costs)	1,176	—	1,176
Depreciation and amortization	1,070	(2)	1,068
Restructuring costs	264	3	267
Interest expense	183	—	183
Other income, net	(25)	—	(25)
Income from continuing operations before taxes	449	10	459
Taxes on income	(49)	30	(19)
Income from continuing operations	498	(20)	478
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	481	(2)	479
Net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	961	(22)	939
EPS – Diluted			
Continuing operations	$ 3.09	$ (0.13)	$ 2.96
Discontinued operations	3.09	(0.01)	3.08
Total	$ 6.18	$ (0.14)	$ 6.04

The out of period adjustments affecting loss from continuing operations before taxes during the twelve months ended March 29, 2013 under the rollover method are related to the following consolidated balance sheet line items:

- Prepaid expenses and other current assets ($14 million increase);
- Software ($1 million increase);
- Outsourcing contract costs ($1 million decrease);
- Other assets ($5 million decrease);
- Property and equipment ($4 million decrease);
- Accrued payroll and related costs ($9 million increase);
- Accrued expenses and other current liabilities ($9 million increase); and
- Deferred revenue ($3 million decrease).

The Company has determined that the impact of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded in fiscal 2014 and 2013 is immaterial to the consolidated results, financial position and cash flows for fiscal 2013 and prior years. Consequently, the cumulative effect of these adjustments was recorded during fiscal 2014 and 2013.

Fiscal 2012 Adjustments Financial Impact Summary

During fiscal 2012, the Company recorded various pre-tax adjustments that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years. The aggregate fiscal 2012 adjustments increased the loss from continuing operations before taxes by $79 million ($63 million net of tax) and were comprised of $13 million of charges relating to operations in the Nordic region, $23 million of charges relating to the Company's operations in Australia, and $25 million of charges originating from the NHS contract in the Company's GBS segment. Additionally, $16 million and $2 million of charges were recorded in the NPS segment and other operations of the Company, respectively. The fiscal 2012 out of period adjustments primarily related to the Company’s GIS and GBS segments, with $24 million and $39 million of adjustments within GIS and GBS, respectively. Further adjustments were identified and recorded in fiscal 2014 and 2013 related to fiscal 2012 that decreased the net error by $6 million and increased the net error by $7 million, respectively.

Nordic Region

The Company attributes the $13 million in pre-tax adjustments recorded in the Nordic region in fiscal 2012 to miscellaneous errors and not to any accounting irregularities or intentional misconduct other than a $1 million operating lease adjustment noted in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 which was a refinement of an error previously corrected and reported in fiscal 2011.

Australia

As previously disclosed, in the course of the Australia investigation initiated in fiscal 2012, accounting errors and irregularities were identified. As a result, certain personnel in Australia have been reprimanded, terminated and/or resigned. The Company attributes the $23 million of pre-tax adjustments recorded in fiscal 2012 to either intentional accounting irregularities (intentional irregularities) or other accounting errors (Other Errors). Other Errors include both unintentional errors and errors for which the categorization is unclear. The categorizations were provided to the Company through the independent investigation. The impact of the adjustments on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes is attributable to the following prior fiscal years:

	Increase/(Decrease)				
(Amounts in millions)	**Fiscal 2008 & Prior (unaudited)**	**Fiscal 2009 (unaudited)**	**Fiscal 2010**	**Fiscal 2011**	**Total**
Intentional irregularities	$ 10	$ (7)	$ (4)	$ 1	$ —
Other Errors	(7)	(16)	3	(3)	(23)
	$ 3	$ (23)	$ (1)	$ (2)	$ (23)

NHS

As previously disclosed, in fiscal 2012, $25 million of out of period adjustments reducing income from continuing operations related to the Company's NHS contract were identified and recorded. During the course of the investigation in fiscal 2012 of the percentage-of-completion accounting method used on the Company's NHS contract, certain accounting errors were identified related to costs incurred under the contract, which resulted in errors in the recognition of income from continuing operations that would have reduced by approximately $24 million the $1.5 billion write-off recorded by the Company in the third quarter of fiscal 2012. Although the Company has concluded that these errors do not appear to have any impact on amounts charged to the NHS, the errors have impacted the operating income recognized on the NHS contract. The exclusion of certain costs incurred under the contract caused the estimated margin at completion, which determines the operating income that is booked when revenue milestones are achieved, to be overstated. Although the Company has concluded that there is no cumulative impact as a result of the $1.5 billion charge relating to the NHS contract recorded as of December 30, 2011, operating income from fiscal year 2007 through and including fiscal 2011 has been overstated by a total of approximately $24 million and, therefore, the charge taken by the Company as of December 30, 2011 was overstated by approximately the same amount.

Certain additional items had been identified related to the NHS contract that could have had an effect on the amount and the allocation of the out of period adjustments for fiscal 2012 and prior fiscal years. These additional items were subject to further investigation and therefore were not recorded in fiscal 2012. See discussion of fiscal 2013 adjustments above for further information regarding the impact of such items.

Certain CSC finance employees based in the U. K. were aware prior to fiscal 2012 of the aforementioned errors, but those employees failed to appropriately correct the errors. Therefore, the Company has classified these errors as intentional. Such categorization was provided to the Company through the independent investigation. As a result, certain personnel have been suspended.

The impact on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes of the $25 million of out of period adjustments identified in fiscal 2012 related to the Company's NHS contract is attributable to the following prior fiscal years:

	Increase/(Decrease)
(Amounts in millions)	**Fiscal 2012 Adjustments**
Fiscal 2012	$ 25
Fiscal 2011	(7)
Fiscal 2010	(4)
Prior fiscal years (unaudited)	(14)

NPS

As previously reported, in fiscal 2012 the Company identified and recorded pre-tax adjustments reducing income from continuing operations before taxes by $16 million. Such adjustments were identified by the Company and were primarily related to the percentage-of-completion accounting adjustments.

Americas Outsourcing

As previously disclosed, in the course of the independent investigation of Americas Outsourcing accounting practices, accounting conventions used by Americas Outsourcing relating to intraperiod cost allocations were determined to be unintentional accounting errors. The errors did not have an impact on a fiscal year basis. The Company also determined that other operating units employed similar practices and made necessary corrections.

The following table summarizes the cumulative effect on the fiscal 2012 net loss attributable to CSC common shareholders of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 under the rollover method. The amounts noted below also include certain adjustments that only impacted quarters (unaudited) within fiscal 2012, but had no net impact on the full year fiscal 2012 results:

	Fiscal 2012				
	Quarter Ended				
(Amounts in millions)	**July 1, 2011**	**September 30, 2011**	**December 30, 2011**	**March 30, 2012**	**Total**
Operating costs inappropriately capitalized	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1
Misapplication of US GAAP	1	(1)	2	(1)	1
Miscellaneous errors	2	7	—	2	11
Total Nordic adjustments	4	6	2	1	13
Operating costs inappropriately capitalized	—	11	—	—	11
Misapplication of US GAAP	—	8	—	1	9
Miscellaneous errors	—	2	2	(2)	2
Total Australia adjustments	—	21	2	(1)	22
NHS adjustments	(2)	(2)	46	(7)	35
NPS adjustments	3	1	(5)	11	10
Other adjustments	2	(10)	1	7	—
Effect on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	7	16	46	11	80
Taxes on income	(2)	(4)	(2)	(4)	(12)
Other income tax adjustments	1	14	(9)	(6)	—
Effect on net income (loss) attributable to CSC common shareholders	$ 6	$ 26	$ 35	$ 1	$ 68

Out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 had the following impact on select line items of the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the twelve months ended March 30, 2012 under the rollover method:

	Twelve Months Ended March 30, 2012		
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	**As Reported**	**Adjustments Increase/ (Decrease)**	**Amount Adjusted for Removal of Errors**
Revenues	$ 14,476	$ 50	$ 14,526
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization, specified contract charge, settlement charge and restructuring costs)	12,181	(28)	12,153
Cost of services - specified contract charge (excludes amount charged to revenue of $204)	1,281	3	1,284
Selling, general and administrative	1,108	2	1,110
Depreciation and amortization	1,141	(1)	1,140
Restructuring costs	140	(5)	135
Interest expense	174	(3)	171
Other expense, net	4	2	6
Loss from continuing operations before taxes	(4,487)	80	(4,407)
Taxes on income	(96)	12	(84)
Loss from continuing operations	(4,391)	68	(4,323)
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	166	—	166
Net loss attributable to CSC common shareholders	(4,242)	68	(4,174)
EPS – Diluted			
Continuing operations	$ (28.44)	$ 0.44	$ (28.00)
Discontinued operations	1.07	—	1.07
Total	$ (27.37)	$ 0.44	$ (26.93)

The Company has determined that the impact of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 is immaterial to the consolidated results, financial position and cash flows for fiscal 2012 and prior years. Consequently, the cumulative effect of these adjustments was recorded during fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012.

Contract with the U.K. National Health Service

Revised Project Agreement

The Company and the NHS are parties to a contract under which the Company has developed and deployed an integrated electronic patient records system. The NHS contract was amended in April 2009 and the parties entered into variation agreements subsequent to the 2009 amendment agreeing to various operational terms and conditions. The 2009 amendment included mutual releases of all claims existing at the time of the amendment.

On August 31, 2012, the Company and the NHS entered into a binding interim agreement which was approved by all required U.K. government officials ("interim agreement contract change note" or "IACCN"). The IACCN amended the terms of the parties' then current contract under which the Company has developed and deployed an integrated patient records system using the Company's Lorenzo Regional Care software product. On March 28, 2013, the Company and the NHS signed a letter agreement that modified certain financial terms of the IACCN and provided for a change compensation payment by the NHS to the Company on that date in the amount of £10 million ($15 million) net of value added tax in full and final satisfaction of all costs and claims by CSC arising from changes to the Lorenzo software product that CSC delivered up to a certain version of the product. On October 4, 2013, the Company and the NHS finalized a full restatement of the contract through a "revised project agreement" (RPA). The RPA embodies and incorporates the principal terms of the IACCN and such letter agreement, makes certain other changes with respect the Company’s non-Lorenzo product deployments and consolidates the three regional contracts which comprised the Company's NHS contract into a single agreement. The RPA has been approved by all required U.K. government officials. Pursuant to the RPA, the parties have agreed to a mutual release of certain accrued claims under the contract through the date of the RPA, October 4, 2013.

Principal Components of the IACCN and the RPA

The key terms first agreed in the IACCN (and now embodied in the RPA) with respect to the delivery of the Lorenzo product and associated services are as follows:

1. Under contract terms existing prior to the IACCN, the NHS was committed to purchase the Lorenzo product for multiple trusts. In addition, the Company was the exclusive supplier of such software products and related services to two out of the three regions of the U.K. covered by the existing contract. Under the IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA), the parties agreed that the NHS is no longer subject to any trust volume commitment for the Lorenzo product, and the Company agreed to non-exclusive deployment rights for all products and services in those regions in which it previously enjoyed exclusivity. As a result, the individual trusts can choose third-party software vendors other than CSC to provide a software solution. CSC and the NHS have also agreed to a process for trusts which wish to take the Lorenzo products within the NME regions to obtain central funding from the U.K. Department of Health for implementation of the Lorenzo products. In addition, CSC may offer the Lorenzo solution throughout the rest of England where trusts select CSC's solutions through a separate competitive process.

2. The IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA), created pricing and payment terms for the Lorenzo product and new terms under which trusts in the contract's NME region that choose the Lorenzo product can access central funds for its deployment, subject to business case justification and the overall availability of such funding. While the funding is provided by the NHS, there is a far greater degree of interaction with the trusts under the terms agreed in the IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA), as the Company works with each individual trust to build a business case and seek NHS approval and central funding to proceed.

3. Under the IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA), the Lorenzo product was redefined for pricing purposes, with Lorenzo Regional Care comprising the "Base Product," consisting of seven deployment units (or modules) and the "Additional Product," consisting of three other modules. The parties agreed that six of the Base Product's modules had completed the necessary NHS assurances and were ready to deploy to further trusts as of August 31, 2012. The remaining module of the Base Product was similarly accepted by the NHS as complete and ready to deploy to further trusts in early September 2012. Although the NHS assurance of the Base Product's seven modules is complete and the Company and the NHS are committed to complete the assurance of the Additional Product modules, neither the NHS nor any trust is obligated to purchase or deploy any of those modules.

4. New trusts taking deployments of the Lorenzo product will receive ongoing managed services from the Company for a period of five years from the date such deployment is complete, provided deployment is complete or substantially complete by July 7, 2016. The services include hosting of the software and trust data at the Company's data center as well as support and maintenance, including regulatory updates and other changes over the term of the contract. Under contract terms existing prior to the IACCN, all services were to expire upon the end of the contract term of July 7, 2016, subject to an optional one year extension and an exit transition period.

The IACCN did not materially alter the terms relating to the deployment of non-Lorenzo products. However, the RPA reflects certain terms not included in the IACCN relating to the Company's continued deployment, hosting and maintenance services for non-Lorenzo products and services as follows:

1. The RPA provides that the NHS will no longer be subject to commitments to purchase additional volumes of non-Lorenzo products and will instead have a committed repurposed fund of the same value in the approximate amount of £47.5 million ($75 million) as of the October 4, 2013 RPA effective date. The NHS may, but has no obligation to, use the repurposed fund to purchase a wide range of services and solutions from CSC under the RPA other than new deployments of Lorenzo products. Except as noted in point 2 below, the existing estate of deployed non-Lorenzo products are not affected by the RPA.

2. The RPA also provides that the NHS may, subject to certain notice requirements and to the payment of certain decommissioning fees to CSC, require that certain services be removed, or decommissioned, from the scope of the contract and that the related service charges be adjusted accordingly. The NHS's right to decommission services does not apply to Lorenzo services deployed after the October 4, 2013 RPA effective date or to ambulance services. The basis for decommissioning shall be either the complete closure of an NHS trust (or other NHS service recipient) or the cessation of relevant clinical services by a trust (or other NHS service recipient) (a "natural decommissioning"), or an NHS trust (or other NHS service recipient) determining that it no longer requires a particular service for any

other reason (a “voluntary decommissioning”). The NHS is subject, during the remaining term of the contract, to an aggregate monetary limit on the ability to effect any voluntary decommissionings, which at the October 4, 2013 RPA effective date was approximately £19.6 million ($31 million). The NHS is also subject, during the remaining term of the contract, to aggregate monetary limits on the ability to effect any voluntary decommissionings with respect to individual modules of certain products, which limits at the October 4, 2013 RPA effective date, ranged from approximately £0.2 million to £4.4 million ($0.3 million to $6.9 million) (depending on the affected module in question).

Accounting

Prior to the IACCN, the NHS contract has been accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method based on management's best estimates of total contract revenue and costs. Based on then existing circumstances, CSC revised its estimate of revenues and costs at completion during the third quarter of fiscal 2012 to include only those revenues reasonably assured of collection. As a result of that change, the Company recorded a $1.5 billion contract charge in that quarter, resulting in no material remaining net assets.

The terms of the IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA) represented a significant modification to the prior agreement, including a significant reduction in additional product development and elimination of any commitment by the NHS to future Lorenzo deployments and the Company's exclusivity rights in two of the three contract regions. The Company concluded that it will account for the terms of the IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA) as a new contract and will recognize revenue as a services arrangement. Revenue recognition for each trust deployment will begin at the start of the trust's hosting period. Payments from the NHS for deployment of systems will be deferred and recognized over the service period. Direct costs incurred for deployment activities will be deferred and amortized to expense over the service period as well. The total up-front consideration of £78 million ($126 million), including the £68 million ($110 million) net settlement payment and a £10 million ($16 million) escrow release, is primarily attributed to future Lorenzo deployments and will be deferred and recognized as revenue ratably over the term of the contract ending July 2016.

The £10 million ($15 million) payment received on March 28, 2013, as well as future consideration not noted above, when and if earned, will be deferred and amortized over the longer of the term of the contract or the estimated performance period. As of March 28, 2014, the amount of deferred costs and deferred revenues was $14 million and $184 million, respectively.

Financial Condition

Cash Flows

Amounts in millions	**Fiscal 2014**	**Fiscal 2013**	**Fiscal 2012**
Net cash from operations	$ 1,560	$ 1,119	$ 1,176
Net cash (used in) provided by investing	(566)	456	(1,308)
Net cash used in from financing	(599)	(589)	(581)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(6)	(25)	(31)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	389	961	(744)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,054	1,093	1,837
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 2,443	$ 2,054	$ 1,093

Operating Cash Flow

Net cash provided by operating activities for fiscal 2014 of $1,560 million increased $441 million as compared to fiscal 2013. During fiscal 2013, the Company received a non-recurring cash inflow of $185 million associated with the NHS contract. Excluding the impact of NHS, net cash provided by operating activities increased $626 million. This increase in net operating cash flow was primarily attributable to $660 million lower pension contributions, $92 million of lower tax payments, $46 million of lower interest payments, lower vendor payments due to cost reductions and lower payroll payments due to reduced headcount. These increases to cash flow were partially offset by lower year-over-year collections from customers.

Net cash provided by operating activities for fiscal 2013 of $1,119 million decreased $57 million as compared to fiscal 2012. The decrease was primarily due to higher pension plan funding of $500 million, restructuring payments of $166 million, and non-recurrence of cash inflow of $277 million received in the third quarter of fiscal 2012 in connection with settlement of claims with the U.S. government. These decreases were partially offset by a year-over-year favorable impact of $450 million associated with the NHS contract as described below, lower payroll-related payments of $340 million reflecting lower headcount, and higher cash collections from customers. The year-over-year favorable cash impact associated with the NHS contract in fiscal 2013 was due to the second quarter receipt of $185 million, $110 million in relation to the settlement agreement (see Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) and $75 million primarily related to the achievement of a milestone during the first quarter, and non-recurrence of the fiscal 2012 repayment to the NHS of $265 million.

Investing Cash Flow

Net cash used in investing activities for fiscal 2014 of $566 million increased $1,022 million compared to fiscal 2013. The increase is primarily due to lower proceeds from business divestitures and higher payments for business acquisitions.

During fiscal 2014, the Company received an aggregate of $248 million, mostly from the divestitures of its Applied Technology Division and flood-insurance-related business process outsourcing business, compared with $1,108 million net proceeds received from the sale of its credit services business, its Italian consulting and system integration business and its Australian information technology staffing business unit during the prior year. Also, during fiscal 2014, the Company paid an aggregate of $190 million to acquire InfoChimps, Inc. and ServiceMesh, Inc., while during the same period in the prior year, the Company paid $34 million to purchase a privately held entity (see Notes 3 and 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Net cash provided by investing activities for fiscal 2013 of $456 million increased $1,764 million compared to fiscal 2012. The increase is primarily due to net proceeds of $1,108 million from the fiscal 2013 divestitures (see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), less net cash used for purchase of property and equipment and software and payment of outsourcing costs of $324 million, and less cash used for acquisitions of $340 million.

Financing Cash Flow

Net cash used in financing activities in fiscal 2014 was $599 million, an increase of $10 million from fiscal 2013. The increase was primarily due to an increase in cash payments for share repurchases of $238 million and payment of $98 million for the settlement of the contingent consideration related to the Company's acquisition of ServiceMesh, Inc., partially offset by higher net proceeds from borrowings of $149 million, and higher proceeds from stock option exercises of $159 million. The higher net proceeds from borrowings comprised lower repayments on borrowings of $915 million partially offset by lower proceeds from the issuance of new long-term debt of $766 million.

Net cash used in financing activities in fiscal 2013 was $589 million, an increase of $8 million from fiscal 2012. The increase was primarily due to share repurchases of $283 million, higher payments to non-controlling interests of $12 million, and higher debt issuance costs of $8 million, partially offset by higher net proceeds from borrowings of $263 million and higher proceeds from stock options of $40 million. The higher net proceeds from borrowings comprised proceeds from the issuance of new long-term debt of $1,065 million, partially offset by net repayments on borrowings of $802 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents were $2.4 billion and $2.1 billion at March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively. Of the total cash at March 28, 2014, $1.0 billion was held outside of the U.S. as compared to $1.1 billion at March 29, 2013. It is generally management's intent to permanently reinvest earnings of its foreign operations. Should the Company repatriate any portion of this cash as taxable dividends, it would be required to accrue and pay additional U.S. taxes. The Company has no current plans and does not anticipate repatriating some of its cash to the U.S. as taxable dividends. However, if these funds are needed for CSC's U.S. operations, the Company may repatriate some of the cash to the U.S. through settlement of inter-company loans or return of capital distributions in a tax efficient manner. The cash held outside of the U.S. can be used to fund acquisitions, such as the fiscal 2012 acquisitions of iSOFT and AppLabs.

At the end of fiscal 2014, CSC’s ratio of debt to total capitalization was 42.3%, a decrease from 46.4% at the end of fiscal 2013. The decrease in the debt to total capitalization ratio was primarily the result of an increase in total equity of $784 million, arising largely from fiscal 2014 net income of $690 million. The following table summarizes the Company’s debt to total capitalization ratios as of fiscal year end 2014 and 2013:

Amount in millions	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Debt	$ 2,888	$ 2,732
Equity	3,944	3,160
Total capitalization	$ 6,832	$ 5,892
Debt to total capitalization	42.3%	46.4%

At March 28, 2014, the Company had $681 million of short-term borrowings and current maturities of long-term debt, and $2,207 million of long-term debt. There were no borrowings outstanding against the Company's commercial paper program and no amounts were drawn under the Company's committed revolving credit facility (see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

During the third quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company's subsidiary, Computer Sciences Holdings (UK) Ltd., entered into a £250 million or $413 million (at the March 28, 2014 exchange rates; $408 million on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow due to the impact of movement in foreign currency exchange rates) short-term note payable, due December 2014, with a financial institution. The note bears interest at a variable rate based on LIBOR plus a 17 bps margin and is payable quarterly. The note is guaranteed by the Company, and financial covenants associated with the note are largely the same as those associated with the Company's $2.5 billion revolving credit facility described below.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company repaid its $250 million term loan due September 2016 (2016 Term Loan) using available cash balances. The Company recorded $1 million as additional interest expense to write-off previously deferred debt issuance expenses associated with the 2016 Term Loan.

During fiscal 2013, the Company had entered into a credit agreement with a bank to sell the Company's interest in a five-year note receivable, due 2018, issued by one of its wholly-owned subsidiary, for a cash consideration of £41 million ($62 million as of March 29, 2013). During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company amended its credit agreement with a bank to convert the principal amount of its note payable from GBP to U.S. dollars. The original principal amount of £41 million was thereby converted to $68 million. There were no other changes to the credit agreement.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company amended its unsecured $1.5 billion revolving credit facility by expanding its borrowing capacity to $2.5 billion and extending its maturity to January 15, 2019. The terms of the amended $2.5 billion facility allow for borrowings by both CSC and certain of its international subsidiaries within a $2.0 billion sub-limit for borrowings denominated in U.S. dollar, euros and pound sterling, and a $0.5 billion sub-limit for borrowings denominated in U.S. dollar, euros, pounds sterling, Japanese yen, Australian dollar and Singapore dollar. The amended credit facility also provides, on an uncommitted basis, that the aggregate amount of the facility may be increased to up to $3 billion. The amended facility has a lower interest margin on drawn amounts and provides for lower commitment fees on undrawn amounts than the prior credit facility. The Company incurred costs of $4 million related to amendment and expansion of the credit facility. These costs have been deferred and will be amortized over the term of the facility. There were no borrowings outstanding against the $2.5 billion and $1.5 billion credit facilities, as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively.

The Company's committed revolving line of credit of $2.5 billion serves as liquidity support for the Company's commercial paper program. Both the revolving credit facility and the term loan credit facility require the Company to maintain certain financial covenants and the Company was in compliance with these requirements as of March 28, 2014.

On December 13, 2010, CSC's Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program authorizing up to $1.0 billion in share repurchases of the Company's outstanding common stock (2011 Repurchase Program). The timing, volume, and nature of future share repurchases will be at the discretion of management, and may be suspended or discontinued at any time. CSC's Board of Directors has not established an end date for the 2011 Repurchase Program. During fiscal 2014, the Company repurchased 9.8 million shares of its common stock at an aggregate cost of $505 million in open market purchases, of which $499 million was paid in cash and the remainder accrued.

In fiscal 2014, the Company continued paying quarterly cash dividends to its common stockholders. During the year, cash dividends of $0.80 per share, or approximately $119 million, were paid out. The Company has sufficient liquidity and expects to continue paying quarterly cash dividends although such payments are subject to continued approval by the Board of Directors.

Liquidity Risk

The Company's total liquidity comprises cash and cash equivalents plus borrowing available under its credit facility. As of March 28, 2014, the Company's total liquidity was approximately $4.9 billion, consisting of $2.4 billion of cash and the full $2.5 billion available under the 2015 credit facility. In the opinion of management, CSC will be able to meet its liquidity and cash needs for the foreseeable future through the combination of cash flows from operating activities, available cash balances, and from available borrowings under the Company's undrawn credit facilities. If these resources need to be augmented, additional cash requirements would likely be financed by the issuance of debt and/or equity securities. However, there can be no assurances that the Company will be able to issue additional debt or equity with acceptable terms in the future.

As noted above, the Company holds $954 million of cash outside of the U.S. Should the Company repatriate any portion of this cash as dividends, it would be required to accrue and pay additional U.S. taxes.

The Company's exposure to operational liquidity is primarily from long-term contracts which require significant investment of cash flows from operating activities during the initial phases of the contracts. The recovery of these investments is over the life of the contract and is dependent upon the Company's performance as well as customer acceptance. Continued uncertainty in global economic conditions may also affect the Company's business as customers and suppliers may decide to downsize, defer or cancel contracts which could negatively affect operating cash flows.

During March 2014, S&P and Fitch, two of the three major rating agencies that rate the Company's debt, took ratings actions. S&P raised their underlying rating from BBB to BBB+ with no change to the outlook assessment of "stable". Fitch raised the outlook from "stable" to "positive" with no change to the underlying rating.

The most recent ratings and outlooks issued by Moody's, S&P and Fitch are described in the table below:

Rating Agency	**Rating**	**Outlook**	**Short Term Ratings ***
Fitch	BBB	Positive	-
Moody's	Baa2	Stable	-
S&P	BBB+	Stable	A-2

** The Company elected to suspend its commercial paper program; as a result, the rating agencies withdrew their short-term ratings (S&P's rating was withdrawn on April 14, 2014).*

Credit rating agencies review their ratings periodically and, therefore, the credit rating assigned to us by each agency may be subject to revision at any time. Accordingly, we are not able to predict whether our current credit ratings will remain as disclosed above. Factors that can affect our credit ratings include changes in our operating performance, our financial position, outcome of ongoing litigation as well as regulatory action, such as the SEC investigation, and changes in our business strategy. If further changes in our credit ratings were to occur, they could impact, among other things, our future borrowing costs and access to capital markets.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of March 28, 2014, the Company did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in our financial condition, revenues, or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures, or capital resources that is material to investors.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the expiration of the surety bonds and letters of credit associated with the Company's performance guarantees and expiration of the stand-by letters of credit used in lieu of cash, outstanding as of March 28, 2014 (see Note 23 of the Consolidated Financial Statements):

(Amounts in millions)	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017 & thereafter	Total
Surety bonds	$ 21	$ —	$ —	$ 21
Letters of credit	42	4	36	82
Stand-by letters of credit	68	—	12	80
Total	$ 131	$ 4	$ 48	$ 183

The following table summarizes the Company's future payments, excluding the effects of time value, on contractual obligations by period as of March 28, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	1 year or less	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Debt [(1)]	$ 503	$ 382	$ 989	$ 503	$ 2,377
Interest and preferred dividend payments [(2)] [(3)]	95	175	106	79	455
Capitalized lease liabilities	227	266	83	114	690
Operating leases	219	273	109	39	640
Minimum purchase obligations	487	757	182	7	1,433
Total	$ 1,531	$ 1,853	$ 1,469	$ 742	$ 5,595

(1) Includes scheduled principal payments and mandatory redemption of preferred stock of a consolidated subsidiary. Excludes capitalized lease liabilities.

(2) Includes scheduled interest payments on long-term debt and scheduled dividend payments associated with the mandatorily redeemable cumulative preferred stock outstanding.

(3) Excludes the contingent dividends associated with the participation and variable appreciation premium features on the mandatorily redeemable preferred stock outstanding.

The liability related to unrecognized tax benefits has been excluded from the table because a reasonable estimate of the timing and amount of cash outflows from future tax settlements cannot be determined.

Regarding minimum purchase obligations included above, the Company has signed long-term purchase agreements with certain software, hardware, telecommunication and other service providers to obtain favorable pricing, committed service levels and terms for services necessary for the operation of business activities. The Company is contractually committed to purchase specified service minimums over remaining periods ranging generally from one to five years. If the Company does not meet the specified service minimums, the Company may have an obligation to pay the service provider a portion or the entire shortfall.

During fiscal 2015, the Company expects to make contributions of approximately $91 million to pension and $4 million to postretirement benefit plans. The Company has not quantified expected contributions beyond fiscal 2015 because it is not possible to predict future timing or direction of the capital markets, which can have a significant impact on future minimum funding obligations. During fiscal 2014, pension and other pension benefits contributions amounted to $94 million, a decrease of $660 million from $754 million in fiscal 2013. Refer to the Critical Accounting Estimates section later in this MD&A and to Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Dividends

During fiscal 2014, quarterly dividends declared aggregated to $0.80 per share or $118 million. Of the total dividends declared, $29 million was declared but unpaid at March 28, 2014, and was paid on April 17, 2014.

On May 8, 2014, CSC's Board of Directors approved a 15% increase to the Company's quarterly common stock dividend to $0.23 per share.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Our Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements under "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies." The preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with GAAP requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience and other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Many of the estimates made are for contract-specific issues. Changes to estimates or assumptions on a specific contract could result in a material adjustment to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We have identified several critical accounting estimates. An accounting estimate is considered critical if both: (a) the nature of the estimates or assumptions is material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment involved, and (b) the impact of changes in the estimates and assumptions would have a material effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements. Our critical accounting estimates relate to: revenue recognition, cost estimation and recoverability on long-term, fixed-price contracts; revenue recognition on software license sales that require significant customization; capitalization of outsourcing contract costs and software development costs; estimates used to determine deferred income taxes; assumptions related to purchase accounting and goodwill; assumptions to determine retirement benefits costs and liabilities; and assumptions and estimates used to analyze contingencies and litigation. For all of these estimates, we caution that future events rarely develop exactly as forecast, and the best estimates routinely require adjustment.

Revenue recognition

The majority of our revenue is recognized based on objective criteria and does not require significant estimates that may change over time. However, some arrangements are subject to specific accounting guidance that may require significant estimates, including contracts subject to percentage-of-completion accounting, contracts that include multiple-element deliverables, and contracts subject to software accounting guidance.

Percentage-of-completion method

Certain software development projects, all long-term construction-type contracts, and certain contracts with the U.S. federal government require the use of estimates at completion in the application of the percentage-of-completion accounting method, whereby the determination of revenues and costs on a contract through its completion can require significant judgment and estimation. Under this method, and subject to the effects of changes in estimates, we recognize revenue using an estimated margin at completion as contract milestones or other input or output-based measures are achieved. This can result in costs being deferred as work in process until contractual billing milestones are achieved. Alternatively, this can result in revenue recognized in advance of billing milestones if output-based or input-based measures are achieved. Contracts that require estimates at completion using the percentage-of-completion method accounted for approximately 19% of the Company's revenues.

The percentage-of-completion method requires estimates of revenues, costs and profits over the entire term of the contract, including estimates of resources and costs necessary to complete performance. The cost estimation process is based upon the professional knowledge and experience of our software and systems engineers, program managers and financial professionals. The Company follows this method because reasonably dependable estimates of the revenue and costs applicable to various elements of a contract can be made; however, some estimates are particularly difficult for activities involving state-of-the-art technologies such as system development projects. Key factors that are considered in estimating the work to be completed and ultimate contract profitability include the availability and productivity of labor, the nature and complexity of the work to be performed, results of testing procedures, and progress toward completion. Management regularly reviews project profitability and the underlying estimates. A significant change in an estimate on one or more contracts could have a material effect on our results of operations. Revisions in profit estimates are reflected in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become evident.

Modifications to contract scope, schedule, and price may be required on contracts accounted for on a percentage-of-completion basis. Accounting for such changes prior to formal contract modification requires evaluation of the characteristics and circumstances of the effort completed and assessment of probability of recovery. If recovery is deemed probable, we may, as appropriate, either defer the costs until the parties have agreed on the contract change or recognize the costs and related revenue as current period contract performance. We periodically negotiate such contract modifications.

Multiple-element arrangements

Many of our contracts call for us to provide a range of services or elements to our customers, which may include any combination of services, products or both. As a result, significant contract interpretation is sometimes required to determine the appropriate accounting, including whether the elements specified in a multiple-element arrangement should be treated as separate units of accounting for revenue recognition purposes, and, if so, how the total estimated revenue should be allocated among the elements and when to recognize revenue for each element. Allocation of total contract consideration to each element requires estimating the fair value or selling price of each element based on, as required, vendor specific objective evidence (VSOE), third party evidence (TPE) or management's best estimate of selling price (BESP) for the deliverables when VSOE or TPE are not available. VSOE is established for an element based on the price charged when the element is sold separately. TPE is established by considering our competitors' prices for comparable product and service offerings in the market in which we operate. When we conclude that comparable products or services are sold by competitors to similarly situated customers, we consult available information sources to arrive at TPE such as published list prices, quoted market prices, and industry reports. We establish BESP consistent with our existing pricing practices involving a cost-plus-reasonable-margin methodology, and comparison of the margins to margins realized on recent contracts for similar products or services in that market. Once the total estimated revenue has been allocated to the various contract elements, revenue for each element is recognized based on the relevant revenue recognition method for the services performed or elements delivered if the revenue recognition criteria have been met. Estimates of total revenue at contract inception often differ materially from actual revenue due to volume differences, changes in technology or other factors which may not be foreseen at inception.

Software sales

If significant customization is required in the delivery of a proprietary software product, and VSOE is available to support accounting for the software as a separate unit of account, the software is determined to be delivered as the customization services are performed and revenue is recognized in accordance with the percentage-of-completion method described above. Thus, cost and profit estimates are required over the life of the project, and changes in such estimates can have a material effect on results. Additionally, the Company's ability to establish and maintain VSOE of fair value depends on sufficient transaction volumes and sufficient consistent separate pricing of the undelivered elements. Changes in judgments on these assumptions and estimates could materially impact the timing of revenue recognition.

Capitalization of outsourcing contract costs

Certain costs incurred upon initiation of an outsourcing contract are deferred and amortized over the contract life. These costs consist of contract acquisition and transition/set-up costs, costs associated with installation of systems and processes, and amounts paid to clients in excess of the fair market value of assets acquired (i.e., premiums). Finance staff, working with program management, review costs to determine appropriateness for deferral in accordance with relevant accounting guidance.

Key estimates and assumptions that we must make include assessing the fair value of assets acquired from a customer in order to calculate the premium and projecting future cash flows in order to assess the recoverability of deferred costs. We utilize the experience and knowledge of our professional staff in program management, operations, procurement and finance areas, as well as third parties on occasion, to determine fair values of assets acquired. To assess recoverability, undiscounted estimated cash flows of the contract are projected over its remaining life and compared to contract related assets, including the unamortized deferred cost balance. Such estimates require judgment and assumptions, which are based upon the professional knowledge and experience of our personnel. Key factors that are considered in estimating the undiscounted cash flows include projected labor costs and productivity efficiencies. A significant change in an estimate or assumption on one or more contracts could have a material effect on our results of operations. Amortization of such premiums is recorded as a reduction of revenue.

Capitalization of software development costs

We capitalize certain costs incurred to develop commercial software products to be sold, leased or otherwise marketed after establishing technological feasibility and we capitalize costs to develop or purchase internal-use software. Significant estimates and assumptions include: determining the appropriate period over which to amortize the capitalized costs based on estimated useful lives, estimating the marketability of the commercial software products and related future revenues, and assessing the unamortized cost balances for impairment.

For commercial software products, determining the appropriate amortization period is based on estimates of future revenues from sales of the products. We consider various factors to project marketability and future revenues, including an assessment of alternative solutions or products, current and historical demand for the product, and anticipated changes in technology that may make the product obsolete.

For internal-use software, the appropriate amortization period is based on estimates of our ability to utilize the software on an ongoing basis. To assess the recoverability of capitalized software costs, we consider estimates of future revenue, costs and cash flows. Such estimates require assumptions about future cash inflows and outflows, and are based on the experience and knowledge of professional staff. A significant change in an estimate related to one or more software products could result in a material change to our results of operations.

Estimates used to determine income tax expense

We make certain estimates and judgments in determining income tax expense for financial statement purposes. These estimates and judgments occur in the calculation of certain tax assets and liabilities, which principally arise from differences in the timing of recognition of revenue and expense for tax and financial statement purposes. We also must analyze income tax reserves, as well as determine the likelihood of recoverability of deferred tax assets, and adjust any valuation allowances accordingly. Considerations with respect to the recoverability of deferred tax assets include the period of expiration of the tax asset, planned use of the tax asset, and historical and projected taxable income as well as tax liabilities for the tax jurisdiction to which the tax asset relates. Valuation allowances are evaluated periodically and will be subject to change in each future reporting period as a result of changes in one or more of these factors. The calculation of our tax liabilities also involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations. The Company recognizes uncertain tax positions in the financial statements when it is more likely than not the tax position will be sustained under examination.

Assumptions related to purchase accounting and goodwill

We account for acquisitions using the acquisition method of accounting. This method requires us to estimate the fair values of the assets acquired, including for the acquired intangible assets such as customer-related intangibles, the liabilities assumed, and contingent consideration, if any. Liabilities assumed may include litigation and other contingency reserves existing at the time of acquisition, and require judgment in ascertaining the related fair values. Independent appraisals may be used to assist in the determination of the fair value of certain assets and liabilities. Such appraisals are based on significant estimates provided by the Company, such as forecasted revenues or profits utilized in determining the fair value of contract-related acquired intangible assets or liabilities. Additional information obtained during the allocation period, not to exceed one year, related to the acquisition date fair value of acquired assets and liabilities may result in changes to the recorded values of acquired assets and liabilities, resulting in an offsetting adjustment to the goodwill associated with the business acquired. Any adjustment to the fair value of contingent consideration is recorded in earnings. Significant changes in assumptions and estimates subsequent to completing the allocation of the purchase price to the assets and liabilities acquired, as well as differences in actual and estimated results, could result in material impacts to earnings.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable in accordance with ASC 350 “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.” A significant amount of judgment is involved in determining if an event representing an indicator of impairment has occurred between annual test dates. Such indicators may include, among others: a significant decline in expected future cash flows; a sustained, significant decline in stock price and market capitalization; a significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate; unanticipated competition; the testing for recoverability of a significant asset group within a reporting unit; and reductions in revenue or profitability growth rates. Any adverse change in these factors could have a significant impact on the recoverability of goodwill.

The goodwill impairment test initially involves the assessment of qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If the Company determines that it is not more likely than not, then the subsequent two-step process is not required, although the Company has the option to bypass the initial qualitative assessment stage and proceed directly to perform a step one analysis. If the Company determines that it is more likely than not, then it proceeds with the subsequent two-step goodwill impairment testing process. The first step is to compare each reporting unit's fair value to its carrying value. If the reporting unit's fair value exceeds its carrying value, no further procedures are required. However, if a reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying value, an impairment of goodwill may exist, requiring a second step to measure the amount of impairment loss. In this step, the reporting unit's fair value is determined and is allocated to all of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, including any unrecognized intangible assets, to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill in the same manner as if the reporting unit was being acquired in a business acquisition. If the implied fair value of goodwill is less than the recorded goodwill, an impairment charge is recorded for the difference.

The Company estimates the fair value of each reporting unit using a combination of the income approach and the market approach. The income approach incorporates the use of a discounted cash flow method in which the estimated future cash flows and terminal values for each reporting unit are discounted to a present value using a discount rate. Cash flow projections are based on management's estimates of economic and market conditions which drive key assumptions of revenue growth rates, operating margins, capital expenditures and working capital requirements. The discount rate in turn is based on the specific risk characteristics of each reporting unit, the weighted average cost of capital and its underlying forecast. The market approach estimates fair value by applying performance metric multiples to the reporting unit's prior and expected operating performance. The multiples are derived from comparable publicly traded companies with similar operating and investment characteristics as the reporting unit. If the fair value of the reporting unit derived using the income approach is significantly different from the fair value estimate using the market approach, the Company reevaluates its assumptions used in the two models. The fair values determined by the market approach and income approach, as described above, are weighted to determine the fair value for each reporting unit. The weighted values assigned to each reporting unit are primarily driven by two factors: 1) the number of comparable publicly traded companies used in the market approach, and 2) the similarity of the operating and investment characteristics of the reporting units to the comparable publicly traded companies used in the market approach.

In order to assess the reasonableness of the calculated reporting unit fair values, the Company also compares the sum of the reporting units' fair values to its market capitalization (per share stock price multiplied by shares outstanding) and calculates an implied control premium (the excess of the sum of the reporting units' fair values over the market capitalization). The Company evaluates the control premium by comparing it to control premiums of recent comparable transactions. If the implied control premium is not reasonable in light of these recent transactions, the Company will reevaluate its fair value estimates of the reporting units by adjusting the discount rates and/or other assumptions. As a result, when the price for CSC's common stock is low, this reevaluation can result in lower estimated fair values of the reporting units.

Determining the fair value of a reporting unit is judgmental in nature and involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions include revenue growth rates, operating margins, terminal growth rates, and capital expenditures, as well as discount rates. Estimates involve the assessment of labor and other direct costs on existing contracts, estimates of overhead costs and other indirect costs, and assessments of new business prospects and projected win rates. In addition, judgments and assumptions are required for allocating shared assets and liabilities to determine the carrying values of each reporting unit. Although we have consistently used the same methods in developing the assumptions and estimates underlying the fair value calculations, such estimates are uncertain and can vary from actual results.

Assumptions to determine retirement benefits costs and liabilities

We offer a number of pension and postretirement benefit and life insurance benefit plans. CSC utilizes actuarial methods required by ASC 715 "Compensation – Retirement Benefits" to account for pension and postretirement benefit plans, respectively. The actuarial methods require numerous assumptions to calculate the net periodic pension benefit expense and the related pension benefit obligation for our defined benefit pension and postretirement plans. Two of the most significant assumptions are the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets and discount rates. We consider current market conditions such as changes in interest rates, in determining discount rates. Changes in the related net periodic pension costs may occur in the future due to changes in these and other assumptions.

The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets should, over time, approximate the actual long-term returns on pension and postretirement plan assets. The assumption for the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is selected by taking into account the asset mix of the plan and other factors. Please see Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more details. The weighted-average of the expected long-term rate of return, for all pension plans, on plan assets utilized for the fiscal 2014 and 2013 pension plan valuations was 6.7% and 6.2%, respectively. Holding all other assumptions constant, a one-half percentage increase or decrease in each of the assumed rates of return on plan assets would have decreased the fiscal 2014 net periodic pension cost by approximately $28 million, or increased it by approximately $26 million, respectively.

An assumed discount rate is required to be used in each pension and postretirement plan actuarial valuation. The discount rate assumption reflects the market rate for high-quality, fixed income debt instruments based on the expected duration of the benefit payments for our pension and postretirement plans as of the annual measurement date and is subject to change each year. The weighted-average of the discount rates utilized for the fiscal 2014 net periodic pension cost was 4.3% compared to 4.7% used for fiscal 2013. Holding all other assumptions constant, a one-half percent increase or decrease in each of the assumed discount rates would have decreased the fiscal 2013 net periodic pension cost by approximately $10 million, or increased it by approximately $9 million, respectively. Some portion of the increase or decrease would be moderated by cost-reimbursable contracts.

The accounting guidance includes mechanisms that serve to limit the volatility in earnings which would otherwise result from recording changes in the value of plan assets and benefit obligations in the Consolidated Financial Statements in the periods in which such changes occur. For example, while the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets should, over time, approximate the actual long-term returns, differences between the expected and actual returns may occur in any given year. Such differences contribute to the deferred actuarial gains or losses which are then amortized into earnings over time.

Assumptions and estimates used to analyze contingencies and litigation

We are subject to various claims and contingencies associated with lawsuits, insurance, tax and other issues arising in the normal course of business. The Consolidated Financial Statements reflect the treatment of claims and contingencies based on management's view of the expected outcome. CSC consults with legal counsel on issues related to litigation and seeks input from other experts and advisors with respect to matters in the ordinary course of business. If the likelihood of an adverse outcome is probable and the amount is estimable, we accrue a liability in accordance with ASC 450 “Contingencies.” Significant changes in the estimates or assumptions used in assessing the likelihood of an adverse outcome could have a material effect on the consolidated financial results.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Interest Rates

The Company utilizes fixed-rate long-term debt obligations, short-term commercial paper and other borrowings subject to market risk from changes in interest rates.

During fiscal 2014, CSC entered into multiple interest rate swaps to hedge the fair value of $275 million of its 4.45% term notes due September 2022, which effectively converted the debt into floating interest rate debt. These swaps are designated as fair value hedges and are being accounted for in accordance with the shortcut method under FASB ASC Topic 815. At March 28, 2014, the fair value of these derivatives was an asset of $3 million, and is included in other assets line on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet (see Notes 8 and 13 of the Consolidated Financial Statements).

A 10% increase in interest rates would have a negative impact of approximately $1 million and a 10% decrease in interest rates would have a positive impact of approximately $1 million on the annual interest expense related to the Company's interest rates swaps corresponding to the 4.45% term notes.

Foreign Currency

As a large global organization, the Company faces exposure to adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates. In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into certain contracts denominated in foreign currency. Potential foreign currency exposures arising from these contracts are analyzed during the contract bidding process. The Company generally manages these contracts by incurring costs in the same currency in which revenue is received, and any related short-term contract financing requirements are met by borrowing in the same currency. Thus, by generally matching revenues, costs and borrowings to the same currency, the Company is able to mitigate a portion of the foreign currency risk to earnings. However, as the Company has increased its use of offshore support in recent years, it has become more exposed to currency fluctuations.

The Company has policies and procedures to manage the exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency by using foreign currency forwards to hedge intercompany loans denominated in non-functional currencies and certain foreign currency assets and liabilities. For accounting purposes, these contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting and thus all changes in fair value are reported in net earnings as part of other (income) expense. The Company also uses foreign currency options to manage its exposure to economic risk caused by exchange rate fluctuations. These financial instruments are generally short term in nature with typical maturities of less than one year. They are used to offset existing foreign currency positions or as economic hedges and not for speculative or trading purposes.

During fiscal 2014, approximately 40.2% of the Company’s revenue was generated outside of the U.S. The Company uses a sensitivity analysis to assess the impact of movement in foreign currency exchange rates on revenue and earnings. For the year ended March 28, 2014, a hypothetical 10% increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against all currencies would have impacted revenue by approximately 4%, or $522 million, while a hypothetical 10% decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar against all currencies would increase revenue by 4%, or $522 million. In the opinion of management, a substantial portion of this fluctuation would be offset by expenses incurred in local currency. As a result, a hypothetical 10% movement of the value of the U.S. dollar against all currencies in either direction would impact the Company’s earnings before interest and taxes by approximately $67 million for the year ended March 28, 2014. This amount would be offset, in part, from the impacts of local income taxes and local currency interest expense.

As of March 28, 2014, the Company had approximately $954 million of cash and cash equivalents outside of the U.S. The Company had no borrowings outstanding under committed lines of credit with foreign banks as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule

Schedules other than that listed above have been omitted since they are either not required, are not applicable, or the required information is shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements or related notes.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Computer Sciences Corporation
Falls Church, Virginia

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Computer Sciences Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), cash flows, and changes in equity for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended March 28, 2014. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Computer Sciences Corporation and subsidiaries as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended March 28, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 28, 2014, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated May 22, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

McLean, Virginia

May 22, 2014

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,443	$ 2,054
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $48 (2014) and $48 (2013)	2,759	3,199
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	426	420
Total current assets	5,628	5,673
Intangible and other assets:		
Software, net of accumulated amortization of $1,680 (2014) and $1,523 (2013)	650	611
Outsourcing contract costs, net of accumulated amortization of $1,038 (2014) and $968 (2013)	427	505
Goodwill, net	1,667	1,516
Other assets	986	762
Total intangible and other assets	3,730	3,394
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of $3,620 (2014) and $3,467 (2013)	2,031	2,184
Total Assets	$ 11,389	$ 11,251
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt	$ 681	$ 234
Accounts payable	394	373
Accrued payroll and related costs	592	653
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,094	1,425
Deferred revenue and advance contract payments	624	630
Income taxes payable and deferred income taxes	77	34
Total current liabilities	3,462	3,349
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	2,207	2,498
Income tax liabilities and deferred income taxes	557	501
Other long-term liabilities	1,219	1,743
Commitments and contingencies		
CSC stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock par value $1 per share; authorized 1,000,000 shares; none issued	—	—
Common stock, par value $1 per share; authorized 750,000,000; issued 154,720,451 (2014) and 158,984,279 (2013)	155	159
Additional paid-in capital	2,304	2,167
Earnings retained for use in business	2,770	2,564
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(898)	(1,354)
Less: common stock in treasury, at cost, 9,149,009 (2014) and 8,819,517 (2013)	(418)	(401)
Total CSC stockholders' equity	3,913	3,135
Noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries	31	25
Total Equity	3,944	3,160
Total Liabilities and Equity	$ 11,389	$ 11,251

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Revenues	$ 12,998	$ 14,195	$ 14,476
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization, contract charge, settlement charge, and restructuring costs of $70 (2014), $238 (2013), and $137 (2012))	9,567	11,100	12,181
Costs of services - specified contract charge (excludes amount charged to revenue of $204)	—	—	1,281
Costs of services - settlement charge (excludes amount charged to revenue of $42)	—	—	227
Selling, general and administrative (excludes restructuring costs of $6 (2014), $26 (2013), and $3 (2012))	1,278	1,176	1,108
Depreciation and amortization	1,018	1,070	1,141
Goodwill impairment	—	—	2,745
Restructuring costs	76	264	140
Interest expense	147	183	174
Interest income	(16)	(22)	(38)
Other expense (income), net	18	(25)	4
Total costs and expenses	12,088	13,746	18,963
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	910	449	(4,487)
Tax expense (benefit) on income	289	(49)	(96)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	621	498	(4,391)
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	69	481	166
Net income (loss)	690	979	(4,225)
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interest, net of tax	16	18	17
Net income (loss) attributable to CSC common stockholders	$ 674	$ 961	$ (4,242)
Earnings (loss) per share			
Basic:			
Continuing Operations	$ 4.09	$ 3.11	$ (28.44)
Discontinued Operations	0.47	3.11	1.07
	$ 4.56	$ 6.22	$ (27.37)
Diluted:			
Continuing Operations	$ 4.01	$ 3.09	$ (28.44)
Discontinued Operations	0.46	3.09	1.07
	$ 4.47	$ 6.18	$ (27.37)
Cash Dividend per common share	$ 0.80	$ 0.80	$ 0.80

(See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.)

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Net income (loss)	$ 690	$ 979	$ (4,225)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax (expense) of $(2), $(12), and $(1) in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012	(73)	(83)	(124)
Pension and other postretirement benefit plans, net of tax:			
Net actuarial gain (loss), net of tax (expense) benefit of $(76), $38, and $150 in fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012	227	(260)	(323)
Prior service credit (cost), net of tax (expense) benefit of $0, $(8), and $6 in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012	265	19	(4)
Amortization of transition obligation, net of tax expense of $0 for fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012	1	1	2
Amortization of prior service cost, net of tax benefit of $1, $0, and $1 in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012	(4)	(1)	(2)
Amortization of net actuarial gain, net of tax (expense) of $(26), $(25), and $(20) in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012	66	58	45
Foreign currency exchange (loss) gain, net of tax benefit (expense) of $1, $(8), and $(1) in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012	(8)	(14)	3
Pension and other postretirement benefit plans, net of tax	547	(197)	(279)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	474	(280)	(403)
Comprehensive income (loss)	1,164	699	(4,628)
Less: comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	21	(1)	17
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to CSC common stockholders	$ 1,143	$ 700	$ (4,645)

(See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.)

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	$ 690	$ 979	$ (4,225)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,018	1,070	1,141
Goodwill impairment	—	—	2,745
Specified contract charge	—	—	1,485
Settlement charge	—	—	269
Stock-based compensation	73	49	36
Deferred taxes	75	112	(116)
(Gain) loss on dispositions	(73)	(797)	30
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	4	18	18
Excess tax benefit from stock based compensation	(8)	(3)	(2)
Unrealized foreign currency exchange gain	(29)	(37)	(8)
Impairment losses and contract write-offs	3	9	156
Cash surrender value in excess of premiums paid	(8)	(10)	(7)
Other non-cash charges, net	55	64	71
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions and dispositions:			
Decrease in receivables	168	55	232
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(40)	22	(210)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(449)	(690)	(67)
Increase (decrease) in income taxes payable and income tax liability	112	39	(137)
Increase (decrease) in advanced contract payments and deferred revenue	2	270	(247)
Other operating activities, net	(33)	(31)	12
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,560	1,119	1,176
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(420)	(395)	(569)
Payments for outsourcing contract costs	(71)	(115)	(179)
Payments for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(190)	(34)	(374)
Proceeds from business dispositions	248	1,108	2
Software purchased and developed	(197)	(162)	(227)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	38	32	11
Other investing activities, net	26	22	28
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(566)	456	(1,308)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings under lines of credit and short-term debt	439	128	140
Repayment of borrowings under lines of credit	—	(169)	(120)
Borrowing on long-term debt, net of discount	—	1,077	—
Principal payments on long-term debt	(492)	(1,238)	(485)
Proceeds from stock options and other common stock transactions	214	55	15
Excess tax benefit from stock based compensation	8	3	2

Repurchase of common stock and acquisition of treasury stock	(521)	(283)	—
Dividend payments	(119)	(124)	(124)
Payment of contingent consideration	(98)	—	—
Other financing activities, net	(30)	(38)	(9)
Net cash used in financing activities	(599)	(589)	(581)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(6)	(25)	(31)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	389	961	(744)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,054	1,093	1,837
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 2,443	$ 2,054	$ 1,093

(See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.)

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Common Stock								
(Amounts in millions except shares in thousands)	**Shares**	**Amount**	**Additional Paid-in Capital**	**Earnings Retained for Use in Business**	**Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss**	**Common Stock in Treasury**	**Total CSC Equity**	**Non-Controlling Interest**	**Total Equity**
Balance at April 1, 2011	162,873	$ 163	$ 2,120	$ 6,296	$ (690)	$ (385)	$ 7,504	$ 56	$ 7,560
Net (loss) income				(4,242)			(4,242)	17	(4,225)
Other comprehensive loss					(403)		(403)		(403)
Stock-based compensation expense			36				36		36
Acquisition of treasury stock						(5)	(5)		(5)
Stock option exercises and other common stock transactions	847	1	12				13		13
Cash dividends declared				(124)			(124)		(124)
Noncontrolling interest distributions and other								(18)	(18)
Balance at March 30, 2012	163,720	$ 164	$ 2,168	$ 1,930	$ (1,093)	$ (390)	$ 2,779	$ 55	$ 2,834
Net income				961			961	18	979
Other comprehensive loss					(261)		(261)	(19)	(280)
Stock-based compensation expense			48				48		48
Acquisition of treasury stock						(11)	(11)		(11)
Share repurchase program	(6,708)	(7)	(94)	(204)			(305)		(305)
Stock option exercises and other common stock transactions	1,972	2	45				47		47
Cash dividends declared				(123)			(123)		(123)
Noncontrolling interest distributions and other								(29)	(29)
Balance at March 29, 2013	158,984	$ 159	$ 2,167	$ 2,564	$ (1,354)	$ (401)	$ 3,135	$ 25	$ 3,160
Net income				674			674	16	690
Other comprehensive income					469		469	5	474
Stock-based compensation expense			71				71		71
Acquisition of treasury stock						(17)	(17)		(17)
Share repurchase program	(9,773)	(10)	(145)	(350)			(505)		(505)
Stock option exercises and other common stock transactions	5,510	6	211				217		217
Cash dividends declared				(118)			(118)		(118)
Adjustments from business disposition					(13)		(13)	9	(4)
Noncontrolling interest distributions and other							—	(24)	(24)
Balance at March 28, 2014	154,721	$ 155	$ 2,304	$ 2,770	$ (898)	$ (418)	$ 3,913	$ 31	$ 3,944

(See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes are those of Computer Sciences Corporation, its subsidiaries, and those business entities in which the Company maintains a controlling interest, hereafter collectively referred to as “CSC” or “the Company.” Investments in business entities in which the Company does not have control, but has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies, are accounted for by the equity method. Other investments are accounted for by the cost method. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Effective at the beginning of fiscal 2014, the Company began operating under new reportable segments: Global Business Services (GBS), Global Infrastructure Services (GIS), and North American Public Sector (NPS) (see Note 19). All prior period segment disclosures have been recast from those presented in the previously filed Form 10-K to reflect the Company's change in reportable segments.

The Consolidated Statements of Operations, Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, and related notes, for the fiscal years ended March 29, 2013 and March 30, 2012 have been recast from those presented in the previously filed Form 10-K to reflect discontinued operations of two businesses sold during fiscal 2014, as well as the business that CSC has committed to a plan to sell (see Note 4).

The Consolidated Balance Sheet for the year ended March 29, 2013 has not been recast to reflect the assets and liabilities divested as a result of the two fiscal 2014 discontinued operations. The Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for all the fiscal years presented include both continuing and the discontinued operations.

For classification of certain assets and liabilities of our U.S. federal government contracts as current or long-term, we use the duration of the related contract as our operating cycle, which is generally longer than one year.

Use of Estimates

GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. These estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of historical experience, current events, and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Amounts subject to significant judgment and estimates include, but are not limited to, contracts accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method, cash flows used in the evaluation of impairment of goodwill and other long-lived assets, intangible assets, certain deferred costs, collectability of receivables, reserves for uncertain tax benefits, valuation allowances on deferred tax assets, loss accruals for litigation, pension related liabilities, inputs used for computing stock-based compensation and the fair value of derivative instruments.

The Company's income (loss) from continuing operations, before taxes and noncontrolling interests, and diluted earnings per share (EPS) from continuing operations included the following adjustments due to changes in estimated profitability on fixed price contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method for the fiscal years presented:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions), except per share data	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
Gross favorable	$ 125	$ 142	$ 58
Gross unfavorable [(1)]	(50)	(122)	(289)
Total net adjustments, before taxes and noncontrolling interests [(2)]	$ 75	$ 20	$ (231)
Impact on diluted EPS from continuing operations	$ 0.31	$ (0.10)	$ (1.30)

(1) Fiscal 2012 does not include the contract charge related to the Company's contract with the NHS of $1,485 million (see Note 21).

(2) Quarterly changes in estimated profitability on the same fixed price contract are disclosed gross as either favorable or unfavorable.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's primary service offerings are information technology (IT) outsourcing, other professional services, or a combination thereof. Revenues are recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services or products have been provided to the client, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. For non-software arrangements that include multiple-elements, revenue recognition involves the identification of separate units of accounting after consideration of combining and/or segmenting contracts and allocation of the arrangement consideration to the units of accounting on the basis of their relative selling price. Revenue under such contracts is recognized based upon the levels of services delivered in the periods in which they are provided. Upfront fees billed for the contract set-up include configuring hardware to new service levels, consolidating and migrating customer architecture from physical to virtual servers, and establishing disaster recoverability capability. These activities do not qualify as separate units of accounting and they are deferred until service commencement and recognized ratably over the period of performance during the period in which CSC provides the related service, which is the life of the contract. Costs are expensed as incurred, except for direct and incremental set-up costs that are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract (see Outsourcing Contract Costs below). See the section below regarding software transactions that include multiple elements.

The Company provides these services under time and materials, cost-reimbursable, unit-price and fixed-price contracts, the revenue for which is recognized in the following manner:

Time and materials contracts - Revenue is recorded at agreed-upon billing rates at the time services are provided.

Cost-reimbursable contracts - Revenue is recorded at the time costs are incurred and associated fees are recognized when probable and estimable by applying an estimated factor to costs as incurred, such factor being determined by the contract provisions and prior experience.

Unit-price contracts - Revenue is recognized on unit-price contracts based on unit metrics multiplied by the agreed upon contract unit price or when services are delivered.

Fixed-price contracts - For certain fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized under the percentage-of-completion method as described below; these include certain software development projects, all long-term construction-type contracts, and certain fixed-price arrangements with the U.S. federal government. For other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized based on the proportion of the services delivered to date as a percentage of the total services to deliver over the contract term. If output or input measures are not available or cannot be reasonably estimated, revenues are recognized ratably over the contract term.

Under the percentage-of-completion method, progress towards completion is measured based on either achievement of specified contract milestones, costs incurred as a proportion of estimated total costs, or other measures of progress when available. Profit in a given period is reported at the estimated profit margin to be achieved on the overall contract. This method can result in the recognition of unbilled receivables, the deferral of costs as work in process, or deferral of profit on these contracts. Contracts that require estimates at completion using the percentage-of-completion method accounted for approximately 18.7% of the Company's revenues for fiscal 2014. Management regularly reviews project profitability and underlying estimates. Revisions to the estimates at completion are reflected in results of operations as a change in accounting estimate in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known by management. Provisions for estimated losses at completion, if any, are recognized in the period in which the loss becomes evident. The provision includes estimated costs in excess of estimated revenue and any profit margin previously recognized.

Multiple-element software sales - For multiple-element arrangements that involve the sale of CSC proprietary software, post contract customer support, and other software-related services, vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of fair value is required to allocate and recognize revenue for each element. VSOE of fair value is determined based on the price charged where each deliverable is sold separately. In situations where VSOE of fair value exists for all undelivered elements but not a delivered element (typically the software license element), the residual method is used to allocate revenue to the undelivered elements equal to their VSOE value with the remainder allocated to the delivered element. If significant customization is required, and VSOE is available to support accounting for the software as a separate unit of account, software revenue is recognized as the related software customization services are performed in accordance with the percentage-of-completion method described above. In situations where VSOE of fair value does not exist for all of the undelivered software-related elements, revenue is deferred until only one undelivered element remains and then recognized following the pattern of delivery of the final undelivered element.

Depreciation and Amortization

The Company’s depreciation and amortization policies are as follows:

Property and Equipment:	
Buildings	Up to 40 years
Computers and related equipment	3 to 5 years
Furniture and other equipment	2 to 15 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease term or useful life
Software	2 to 10 years
Outsourcing contract costs	Contract life, excluding option years
Customer related intangibles	Expected customer service life
Acquired contract related intangibles	Contract life and first contract renewal, where applicable

The cost of property and equipment, less applicable residual values, is depreciated using predominately the straight-line method. Depreciation commences when the specific asset is complete, installed and ready for normal use.

Software and outsourcing contract costs are amortized using predominately the straight-line method. Acquired contract related and customer related intangible assets are amortized in proportion to the estimated undiscounted cash flows projected over the estimated life of the asset or on a straight-line basis if such cash flows cannot be reliably estimated.

Pension and Other Benefit Plans

The Company and its subsidiaries offer a number of pension and postretirement benefits, life insurance benefits, deferred compensation, and other plans. All plans are accounted for using the guidance of ASC 710 "Compensation - General" and ASC 715 “Compensation—Retirement Benefits” and are measured as of the end of the fiscal year.

CSC utilizes actuarial methods to measure the benefit obligations and net periodic pension cost/(income) for its pension and other postretirement benefit plans. Inherent in the application of these actuarial methods are key assumptions, including, but not limited to, discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on plan assets, mortality rates, rates of compensation increases, and medical cost trend rates. Company management evaluates these assumptions annually and updates assumptions as necessary.

Net actuarial gains or losses are amortized to expense in future periods when they exceed ten percent of the greater of the plan assets or projected benefit obligations by benefit plan. The excess of gains or losses over the ten percent threshold are subject to amortization over the average future service period for employees of plans that are predominately active, or over the average life expectancy of all participants for plans that are predominately inactive or frozen to new accruals. Most of CSC's pension liabilities are frozen to new accruals.

The fair value of assets are determined based on the prevailing market prices or estimated fair value of investments when quoted prices are not available.

Software Development Costs

The Company capitalizes costs incurred to develop commercial software products to be sold, leased or otherwise marketed after establishing technological feasibility until such time the software products are available for general release to customers. Costs incurred to establish technological feasibility are charged to expense as incurred. Enhancements to software products are capitalized where such enhancements extend the life or significantly expand the marketability of the products. Amortization of capitalized software development costs is determined separately for each software product. Annual amortization expense is calculated based on the greater of the ratio of current gross revenues for each product to the total of current and anticipated future gross revenues for the product or the straight-line amortization method over the estimated economic life of the product.

Unamortized capitalized software costs associated with commercial software products are regularly evaluated for impairment on a product-by-product basis by a comparison of the unamortized balance to the product’s net realizable value. The net realizable value is the estimated future gross revenues from that product reduced by the related estimated future costs. When the unamortized balance exceeds the net realizable value, the unamortized balance is written down to the net realizable value and an impairment charge is recorded.

The Company capitalizes costs incurred to develop internal-use computer software during the application development stage. Costs related to preliminary project activities and post implementation activities are expensed as incurred. Internal and external costs incurred in connection with development of upgrades or enhancements that result in additional functionality are also capitalized. Capitalized costs associated with internal-use software are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software. Purchased software is capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful life of the software. Internal-use software assets are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances occur that could impact the recoverability of these assets.

Outsourcing Contract Costs

Costs on outsourcing contracts, including costs incurred for bid and proposal activities, are generally expensed as incurred. However, certain costs incurred upon initiation of an outsourcing contract are deferred and expensed over the contract life. These costs represent incremental external costs or certain specific internal costs that are directly related to the contract acquisition or transition activities. Such capitalized costs can be separated into two principal categories: contract acquisition costs and transition/set-up costs. The primary types of costs that may be capitalized include labor and related fringe benefits, subcontractor costs, travel costs, and premiums on asset purchases.

Premiums are amounts paid to customers in excess of the fair market value of assets acquired. Fixed assets acquired in connection with outsourcing transactions are capitalized at fair value and depreciated consistent with the fixed asset policies described above. Premiums paid are capitalized as outsourcing contract costs and amortized over the contract life. The amortization of outsourcing contract cost premiums is accounted for as a reduction in revenue. The second principal category of capitalized outsourcing costs is transition/set-up costs. Such costs are primarily associated with the installation of systems and processes and are amortized over the contract life.

In the event indications exist that an outsourcing contract cost balance related to a particular contract may be impaired, undiscounted estimated cash flows of the contract are projected over its remaining term and compared to the associated long-lived asset group including the unamortized outsourcing contract cost balance. If the projected cash flows are not adequate to recover the unamortized cost balance of the asset group, the balance would be adjusted based on the fair value of the long-lived assets group in the period such a determination is made. The primary indicator used to determine when impairment testing should be performed is when a contract is materially underperforming, or is expected to materially underperform in the future, as compared to the original bid model or subsequent annual budgets.

Terminations of outsourcing contracts, including transfer of assets either back to the customer or to another IT provider, prior to the end of their committed contract terms, are infrequent due to the complex transition of personnel, assets, methodologies, and processes involved with outsourcing transactions. In the event of an early termination, the Company and the customer, pursuant to certain contractual provisions, engage in discussions to determine the recovery of unamortized contract costs, lost profits, transfer of personnel, rights to implemented systems and processes, as well as other matters.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company provides different forms of stock-based compensation to its employees and non-employee directors. This includes stock options and restricted stocks units (RSUs), including performance shares units (PSUs). The fair value of the awards is determined on the grant date, based on the Company's closing stock price. For awards settled in shares, the Company recognizes compensation expense based on the grant-date fair value net of estimated forfeitures over the vesting period. For awards settled in cash, the Company recognizes compensation expense based on the fair value at each reporting date net of estimated forfeitures.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes-Merton model in determining the fair value of options granted. The expected term is calculated based on the Company’s historical experience with respect to its stock plan activity in combination with an estimate of when vested and unexercised option shares will be exercised. The expected term of options is based on the two separate job tier classifications, which have distinct historical exercise behavior. The risk-free interest rate is based on the zero-coupon interest rate of U.S. government issued Treasury strips with a period commensurate with the expected term of the options. Expected volatility is based on a blended approach, which uses an equal weighting of implied volatility and historical volatility. However, beginning with the first quarter of fiscal 2012, the historical volatility calculation was based on the Company’s six-year and seven-year historical daily closing price, rather than the ten-year historical used in prior periods, in order to bring this factor more closely into alignment with the expected terms of the stock options. The dividend yield assumption was added concurrent with the introduction of a cash dividend in fiscal 2011 and is based on the respective fiscal year dividend payouts. The Company periodically evaluates its significant assumptions used in the fair value calculation.

Acquisition Accounting and Goodwill

When the Company acquires a controlling financial interest through a business combination, CSC uses the acquisition method of accounting to allocate the purchase consideration to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which are recorded at fair value. Any excess of purchase consideration over the fair value of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities, is recognized as goodwill.

If the initial accounting for an acquisition is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which it occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period - no longer than one year from the date of the acquisition - the Company retroactively adjusts the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date if CSC obtains new information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have changed the measurement of the amounts originally recognized. Any measurement adjustments to the acquired assets or the assumed liabilities are recorded with a corresponding adjustment to goodwill.

Acquired in-process research and development intangible assets (IPR&D) are initially capitalized at fair value as intangible assets with indefinite lives and are assessed for impairment thereafter. When a specific project within acquired IPR&D is completed, the corresponding amount of acquired IPR&D is reclassified as an amortizable intangible asset and is amortized over the asset's estimated useful life.

For contingent consideration recorded as a liability, the Company initially measures the amount at fair value as of the acquisition date and adjusts the liability, if needed, to fair value each reporting period. Changes in the fair value of contingent consideration, other than measurement period adjustments, are recognized as operating income or expense.

Acquisition-related expenses costs are recognized separately from the business combination and are expensed as incurred. The results of operations of acquired businesses are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the acquisition date.

The Company tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, as of the first day of the second fiscal quarter, and between annual tests if circumstances change, or if an event occurs that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. A significant amount of judgment is involved in determining whether an event indicating impairment has occurred between annual testing dates. Such indicators include, among other things: a significant decline in expected future cash flows; a significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate; unanticipated competition; the disposal of a significant component of a reporting unit; and the testing for recoverability of a significant asset group within a reporting unit.

The goodwill impairment test initially involves the assessment of qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If the Company determines that it is not more likely than not, then the subsequent two-step process is not required. However, the Company has the option to bypass this initial qualitative assessment for its annual test and proceed directly to step one of the two-step process for one or more of its reporting units. If the Company determines that it is more likely than not that a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds it fair value, then it proceeds with the subsequent two-step goodwill impairment testing process. The first step is to compare each reporting unit’s fair value to its carrying value. If the reporting unit’s fair value exceeds its carrying value, no further procedures are required and no impairment is recorded. However, if a reporting unit’s fair value is less than its carrying value, an impairment of goodwill may exist, requiring a second step to measure the amount of any impairment loss. In the second step, the reporting unit’s fair value is allocated to all of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, including any unrecognized intangible assets, for the sole purpose of calculating the implied fair value of goodwill - as if applying the acquisition method of accounting described above to the reporting unit's assets and liabilities. If the implied fair value of goodwill is less than the recorded goodwill, an impairment charge is recorded in operations for the difference.

When the Company performs step one of the two-step test for a reporting unit, it estimates the fair value of the reporting unit using both the income approach and the market approach. The income approach incorporates the use of a discounted cash flow method in which the estimated future cash flows and terminal values for each reporting unit are discounted to a present value using a discount rate. Cash flow projections are based on management's estimates of economic and market conditions, which drive key assumptions of revenue growth rates, operating margins, capital expenditures and working capital requirements. The discount rate in turn is based on the specific risk characteristics of each reporting unit, the weighted-average cost of capital and its underlying forecasts. The market approach estimates fair value by applying performance-metric multiples to the reporting unit's prior and expected operating performance. The multiples are derived from comparable publicly traded companies that have operating and investment characteristics similar to those of the reporting unit. If the fair value of the reporting unit derived using one approach is significantly different from the fair value estimate using the other approach, the Company reevaluates its assumptions used in the two models. The fair values determined by the market approach and income approach, as described above, are weighted to determine the fair value for each reporting unit. The weighted values assigned to each reporting unit are driven by two primary factors: 1) the number of comparable publicly traded companies used in the market approach, and 2) the similarity of the operating and investment characteristics of the reporting units to the comparable publicly traded companies used in the market approach.

If CSC performs a step one analysis for all of its reporting units in conjunction with its annual goodwill testing, it also compares the sum of all of its reporting units’ fair values to the Company's market capitalization (per-share stock price multiplied by the number of shares outstanding) and calculates an implied control premium (the excess of the sum of the reporting units’ fair values over the market capitalization). The Company evaluates the reasonableness of the control premium by comparing it to control premiums derived from recent comparable business combinations. If the implied control premium is not reasonable in light of the actual acquisition transactions, the Company reevaluates its fair value estimates of the reporting units by adjusting the discount rates and/or other assumptions. As a result, when CSC’s stock price - and thus market capitalization - is low relative to the sum of the estimated fair value of its reporting units, this reevaluation can result in reductions to its estimated fair values for the reporting units.

Fair Value

The Company uses the fair value measurement guidance to value certain of its assets and liabilities. Under this guidance, assets and liabilities are required to be valued based on assumptions used by a market participant, consistent with the following hierarchy of inputs:

Level 1—	Quoted prices unadjusted for identical assets or liabilities in an active market.
Level 2—	Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for similar assets or liabilities.
Level 3—	Unobservable inputs that reflect the entity's own assumptions which market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The assets and liabilities which are valued using the fair value measurement guidance, on a recurring basis, include the Company's money market funds and money market deposits, time deposits, short-term investments, pension assets, and foreign currency derivatives comprised of forward and option contracts. The fair value of the forward contracts is based on quoted prices for similar but not identical derivative financial instruments; as such, the inputs are considered Level 2 inputs. Option contracts are valued using inputs which are based on quoted pricing intervals from external valuation models, which do not involve management judgment and as such, these inputs are considered Level 2 inputs. Certain pension assets are valued using model based pricing methods that use observable market data; as such these inputs are considered Level 2 inputs. There were no significant assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs.

Receivables

Receivables consist of amounts billed and currently due from customers, amounts earned but unbilled (including contracts measured under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting), amounts retained by the customer until the completion of a specified contract, completion of U.S. federal government audit activities, negotiation of contract modification, and claims.

Allowances for uncollectible billed trade receivables are estimated based on a combination of write-off history, aging analysis and any specific known collectability issues. Unbilled amounts under contracts in progress that are recoverable do not have an allowance for credit losses. Adjustments to unbilled amounts under contracts in progress related to credit quality, should they occur, would be recorded as a reduction of revenue.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of long-lived assets or groups of assets is assessed based on a comparison of the carrying amount to the estimated future net cash flows. If estimated future undiscounted net cash flows are less than the carrying amount, an expense is recorded in the amount, if any, required to reduce the carrying amount to fair value. Fair value is determined based on a discounted cash flow approach or, when available and appropriate, comparable market values. Long-lived assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of their carrying amount or their fair value less costs to sell.

Income Taxes

Accounting for income taxes requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. The Company maintains valuation allowances when, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. Changes in valuation allowances from period to period are included in the Company's tax provision in the period of change. In determining whether a valuation allowance is warranted, the Company takes into account such factors as prior earnings history, expected future earnings, carryback and carryforward periods, and tax strategies that could potentially enhance the likelihood of realization of a deferred tax asset.

The Company recognizes uncertain tax positions in the financial statements when it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination. Uncertain tax positions are measured based on the probabilities that the uncertain tax position will be realized upon final settlement (see Note 12).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company's cash equivalents consist of time deposits, money market funds and money market deposit accounts with a number of institutions that have high credit ratings.

Foreign Currency

The Company has determined that, generally, the local currency of its foreign affiliates is their functional currency. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of the foreign affiliates are translated from their respective functional currency to U.S. dollars using year-end exchange rates, income and expense accounts are translated at the average rates in effect during the year, and equity accounts are translated at historical rates. The resulting translation adjustment is reported in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and recorded as part of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI).

To manage the exposure to movements in foreign currency exchange rates, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts and option contracts (see Note 8). The use of these derivative instruments is intended to offset, to the extent possible, the gains and losses from remeasurement of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities. Gains and losses from remeasurement of the Company's foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, and remeasurement and settlement of the related foreign currency derivatives are recorded in other (income) expense.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share (EPS) are computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS reflect the incremental shares issuable upon the assumed exercise of stock options and equity awards.

New Accounting Standards

During fiscal year 2014, the Company adopted the following recent Accounting Standard Updates (ASUs):

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, “Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists”(ASU 2013-11), which clarifies that an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward. An exception to this rule occurs when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position; or the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use the deferred tax asset for such purpose. For these exceptions, the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a liability and should not be combined with deferred tax assets. The amendments in ASU 2013-11 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The amendments in ASU No. 2013-11 are consistent with CSC's existing practices and adoption of ASU 2013-11 did not have a material effect on CSC's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-05, "Foreign Currency Matters (Topic 830): “Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity” (“ASU 2013-05”). ASU 2013-05 resolves the diversity in practice about whether Subtopic 810-10, "Consolidation - Overall," or Subtopic 830-30, "Foreign Currency Matters - Translation of Financial Statements," applies to the release of the cumulative translation adjustment into net income when a parent either sells a part of or all of its investment in a foreign entity or no longer holds a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets

that is a nonprofit activity or a business within a foreign entity. ASU 2013-05 stipulates that when a parent ceases to have a controlling financial interest in such an entity, the parent should apply Subtopic 830-30 and release the cumulative translation adjustment into net income only if the sale or transfer results in the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity in which the subsidiary or group of assets had resided. ASU 2013-05 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The amendments in this ASU are consistent with CSC's existing practices and adoption of ASU 2013-05 did not have a material effect on CSC's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, “Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income” (“ASU 2013-02”), which requires entities to disclose the effect of significant reclassifications out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income on the respective line items in net income unless the amounts are not reclassified in their entirety to net income. For amounts that are not required to be reclassified in their entirety to net income in the same reporting period, entities are required to cross-reference other disclosures that provide additional detail about those amounts. ASU 2013-02 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2012. The Company adopted the amendments of this update during the first quarter of fiscal 2014 and included additional disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements (see Note 15).

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11, “Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities” (“ASU 2011-11”), which was subsequently amended in January 2013 when the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-01 “Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities.” Together, these ASUs provide guidance on disclosure of information pertaining to the offsetting (netting) of assets and liabilities in the financial statements. The amendments in these ASUs affect all entities that have financial instruments and derivative instruments that either (1) offset in accordance with either ASC 210-20-45 or ASC 815-10-45 or (2) are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement. ASU 2011-11 amends the existing disclosure requirements on offsetting in ASC 210-20-50 by requiring disclosures relating to gross amounts of recognized assets and liabilities, the amounts that are offset, net amounts presented in the balance sheet, and amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement. The amendments in these ASUs became effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. The Company adopted the ASUs during the first quarter of fiscal 2014 and included additional disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements (see Note 8).

Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

The following ASUs were recently issued but have not yet been adopted by CSC:

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-08, “Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity” (“ASU 2014-08”), which changes the requirements for reporting discontinued operations in Subtopic 205-20 “Presentation of Financial Statements - Discontinued Operations.” The ASU changes the definition of discontinued operations by limiting discontinued operations reporting to disposals that represent strategic shifts that have (or will have) a major effect on an entity’s operations and financial results. Under current U.S. GAAP, many disposals, some of which may be routine in nature and not representative of a substantive change in an entity’s strategy, are reported in discontinued operations. ASU 2014-08 requires expanded disclosures for discontinued operations designed to provide users of financial statements with more information about the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows related to discontinued operations. ASU 2014-08 also requires an entity to disclose the pretax profit or loss (or change in net assets for a not-for-profit entity) of an individually significant component of an entity that does not qualify for discontinued operations reporting. The amendments in ASU 2014-08 are effective prospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. Early adoption is permitted, but only for disposals (or classifications as held for sale) that have not been reported in financial statements previously issued or available for issuance. CSC is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of ASU 2014-08 may have on CSC's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In January 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-05, "Service Concession Arrangements (Topic 853) (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)” (“ASU 2014-05”). ASU 2014-05 provides guidance on the accounting for service concession arrangements, which are arrangements between a public-sector entity grantor and an operating entity under which the operating entity operates the grantor’s infrastructure (e.g. airports, roads, or bridges). The operating entity also may provide the construction, upgrading, or maintenance services of the grantor’s infrastructure. ASU 2014-05 specifies that an operating entity should not account for a service concession arrangement that is within the scope of this ASU as a lease in accordance with Topic 840, "Leases." ASU 2014-05 also specifies that the infrastructure used in a service concession arrangement should not be recognized as property, plant, and equipment of the operating entity. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2014. For CSC, ASU 2014-05 will be effective beginning in fiscal 2016. CSC is in the process of evaluating the impact of adopting the ASU on CSC's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-04, "Obligations Resulting from Joint and Several Liability Arrangements for which the Total Amount of the Obligation Is Fixed at the Reporting Date" (“ASU 2013-04”). ASU 2013-04 requires an entity to measure obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation within the scope of this guidance is fixed at the reporting date, as the sum of the amount the reporting entity agreed to pay on the basis of its arrangement among its co-obligors and any additional amount the reporting entity expects to pay on behalf of its co-obligors. The guidance in ASU 2013-04 also requires an entity to disclose the nature and amount of the obligation as well as other information about those obligations. The amendments in ASU 2013-04 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. CSC will be required to adopt the amendments in this ASU beginning in fiscal 2015. CSC is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of ASU 2013-04 may have on CSC's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 2 - Investigations and Out of Period Adjustments

Summary of Audit Committee and SEC Investigations Related to the Out of Period Adjustments

As previously disclosed, the Company initiated an investigation into out of period adjustments resulting from certain accounting errors in its former Managed Services Sector (MSS) segment, primarily involving accounting irregularities in the Nordic region. Initially, the investigation was conducted by Company personnel, but outside Company counsel and forensic accountants retained by such counsel later assisted in the Company's investigation. On January 28, 2011, the Company was notified by the SEC's Division of Enforcement that it had commenced a formal civil investigation relating to these matters, which investigation has been expanded to other matters subsequently identified by the SEC, including matters specified in subpoenas issued to the Company from time to time by the SEC's Division of Enforcement as well as matters under investigation by the Audit Committee, as further described below. The Company is cooperating in the SEC's investigation.

On May 2, 2011, the Audit Committee commenced an independent investigation into the matters relating to the former MSS segment and the Nordic region, matters identified by subpoenas issued by the SEC's Division of Enforcement, and certain other accounting matters identified by the Audit Committee and retained independent counsel to represent CSC on behalf of, and under the exclusive direction of, the Audit Committee in connection with such independent investigation. Independent counsel retained forensic accountants to assist with their work. Independent counsel also represents CSC on behalf of, and under the exclusive direction of, the Audit Committee in connection with the investigation by the SEC's Division of Enforcement.

The Audit Committee’s investigation was expanded to encompass (i) the Company’s operations in Australia, (ii) certain aspects of the Company’s accounting practices within its Americas Outsourcing operation, and (iii) certain of the Company’s accounting practices that involve the percentage-of-completion accounting method, including the Company’s contract with the U.K. National Health Service (NHS). In the course of the Audit Committee's expanded investigation, accounting errors and irregularities were identified. As a result, certain personnel have been reprimanded, suspended, terminated and/or have resigned. The Audit Committee determined in August 2012 that its independent investigation was complete. The Audit Committee instructed its independent counsel to cooperate with the SEC's Division of Enforcement by completing production of documents and providing any further information requested by the SEC's Division of Enforcement.

In addition to the matters noted above, the SEC's Division of Enforcement is continuing its investigation involving its concerns with certain of the Company's prior disclosures and accounting determinations with respect to the Company's contract with the NHS and the possible impact of such matters on the Company's financial statements for years prior to the Company's current fiscal year. The Company and the Audit Committee and its independent counsel are continuing to respond to SEC questions and to cooperate with the SEC's Division of Enforcement in its investigation of prior

disclosures and accounting determinations with respect to the Company's contract with the NHS. The SEC's investigative activities are ongoing.

In addition, the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance has issued comment letters to the Company requesting, among other things, additional information regarding its previously disclosed adjustments in connection with the above-referenced accounting errors, the Company's conclusions relating to the materiality of such adjustments, and the Company's analysis of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures and its internal control over financial reporting. The SEC's Division of Corporation Finance's comment letter process is ongoing, and the Company is continuing to cooperate with that process.

The investigation being conducted by the SEC's Division of Enforcement and the review of the Company's financial disclosures by the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance are continuing and could identify other accounting errors, irregularities or other areas of review. As a result, we have incurred and may continue to incur significant legal and accounting expenditures. As the Company previously disclosed, certain of its non-U.S. employees and certain of its former employees, including certain former executives in the United States, have received Wells notices from the SEC’s Division of Enforcement in connection with its ongoing investigation of the Company. The Company received a Wells notice from the SEC’s Division of Enforcement on December 11, 2013. A Wells notice is not a formal allegation or a finding of wrongdoing; it is a preliminary determination by the SEC Enforcement Staff to recommend that the Commission file a civil enforcement action or administrative proceeding against the recipient. Under SEC procedures, a recipient of a Wells notice has an opportunity to respond in the form of a Wells submission that seeks to persuade the Commission that such an action should not be brought. The Company has been availing itself of the Wells process by making a Wells submission to explain its views concerning such matters, which are aided by the Company Audit Committee's independent investigation and certain expert opinions of outside professionals. The Company made such a submission on January 14, 2014 and a supplemental submission on April 9, 2014. The Company, through outside counsel, has been in continuing discussions with the SEC Enforcement Staff concerning a potential resolution of the staff’s investigation involving the Company. However, to date those discussions have not resulted in a resolution. The Company is unable to estimate with confidence or certainty how long the SEC process will last or its ultimate outcome, including whether the Company will reach a settlement with the SEC and, if so, the amount of any related monetary fine and other possible remedies. In addition, the Company is unable to predict the timing of the completion of the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance's review of its financial disclosures or the outcome of such review. Publicity surrounding the foregoing or any enforcement action as a result of the SEC's investigation, even if ultimately resolved favorably for CSC, could have an adverse impact on the Company's reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Out of Period Adjustments Financial Impact Summary

Cumulative Impact of Out of Period Adjustments

The rollover impact on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes of the recorded out of period adjustments in fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012 is attributable to the following prior fiscal years:

	Increase/(Decrease)			
(Amounts in millions)	**Fiscal 2012 Adjustments**	**Fiscal 2013 Adjustments**	**Fiscal 2014 Adjustments**	**Total Adjustments**
Fiscal 2014	$ —	$ —	$ (2)	$ (2)
Fiscal 2013	—	6	4	10
Fiscal 2012	79	7	(6)	80
Prior fiscal years (unaudited)	(79)	(13)	4	(88)

See Note 19 for a summary of the effect of the pre-tax out of period adjustments on the Company's segment results for fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012.

Fiscal 2014 Adjustments Financial Impact Summary

During fiscal 2014, the Company identified and recorded net adjustments increasing income from continuing operations before taxes by $2 million that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years. This net impact on income from continuing operations before taxes for fiscal 2014 is comprised of the following:

- net adjustments decreasing fourth quarter pre-tax income by $1 million primarily resulting from the recognition of impairment charges on abandoned capitalized software costs;
- net adjustments increasing third quarter pre-tax income by $5 million primarily resulting from the recognition of revenue on previously delivered software products and services and previously delivered outsourcing services, offset by charges to cost of services (COS) relating to previously delivered software productions and services and a margin correction on long-term contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion revenue method;
- net adjustments decreasing second quarter pre-tax income by $11 million primarily resulting from the reversal of revenue due to deferral of revenue for undelivered elements on software contracts lacking vendor specific objective evidence and margin corrections on contracts under percentage of completion accounting, a charge to COS for reversal of previously deferred costs and a charge to selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expense reversing excess capitalization associated with internal systems development; and
- net adjustments increasing first quarter pre-tax income by $9 million primarily resulting from the corrections of revenues and costs in its GBS segment, correction of payroll expenses within its GBS segment, corrections to record adjustments that were identified late in the close process but not included in the Company's consolidated fiscal 2013 financial statements.

Adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014 that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years decreased net income attributable to CSC common shareholders by $18 million. This decrease is attributable to the tax effect of the adjustments described above, a net $8 million of tax expense resulting from discrete tax items that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years and the effect of income from discontinued operations, net of tax of $2 million. The discrete tax expenses are primarily attributable to a $10 million increase in liabilities for uncertain tax positions associated with a tax restructuring of one of the Company's operating subsidiaries and to the tax effect of the net pre-tax adjustments.

The following table summarizes the cumulative effect on net income attributable to CSC common shareholders of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014 under the rollover method. The amounts noted below also include certain adjustments that only impacted quarters (unaudited) within fiscal 2014, but had no net impact on the full year fiscal 2014 results:

	Fiscal 2014				
	Quarter Ended				
(Amounts in millions)	**June 28, 2013**	**September 27, 2013**	**December 27, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**Total**
Other adjustments	$ (21)	$ 32	$ (12)	$ (1)	$ (2)
Effect on income from continuing operations before taxes	(21)	32	(12)	(1)	(2)
Taxes on income	14	(4)	—	—	10
Other income tax adjustments	2	9	5	(8)	8
Effect on income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	—	(1)	3	2
Effect on net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	$ (5)	$ 37	$ (8)	$ (6)	$ 18

Out of period adjustments recorded in fiscal 2014 had the following impact on select line items of the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the twelve months ended March 28, 2014 under the rollover method:

	Twelve Months Ended March 28, 2014		
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	As Reported	Adjustments Increase/ (Decrease)	Amount Adjusted for Removal of Errors
Revenues	$ 12,998	$ 21	$ 13,019
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization and restructuring costs)	9,567	23	9,590
Selling, general and administrative (excluding restructuring costs)	1,278	—	1,278
Depreciation and amortization	1,018	(2)	1,016
Restructuring costs	76	2	78
Interest expense	147	—	147
Other expense, net	18	—	18
Income from continuing operations before taxes	910	(2)	908
Taxes on income	289	(18)	271
Income from continuing operations	621	16	637
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	69	2	71
Net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	674	18	692
EPS – Diluted			
Continuing operations	$ 4.01	$ 0.11	$ 4.12
Discontinued operations	0.46	0.01	0.47
Total	$ 4.47	$ 0.12	$ 4.59

The out of period adjustments affecting income from continuing operations before taxes during the twelve months ended March 28, 2014 under the rollover method are related to the following consolidated balance sheet line items:

- Accounts receivable ($1 million decrease);
- Prepaid expenses and other current assets ($1 million increase);
- Software ($2 million decrease);
- Other assets ($1 million decrease);
- Property and equipment ($1 million decrease);
- Accrued payroll and related costs ($8 million decrease);
- Accrued expenses and other current liabilities ($18 million decrease); and
- Deferred revenue ($20 million increase).

The Company has determined that the impact of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded in fiscal 2014 is immaterial to the consolidated results, financial position and cash flows for fiscal 2014 and prior years. Consequently, the cumulative effect of these adjustments was recorded during fiscal 2014.

Fiscal 2013 Adjustments Financial Impact Summary

During fiscal 2013, the Company identified and recorded net adjustments decreasing income from continuing operations before taxes by $6 million that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years. This net impact on income from continuing operations before taxes for fiscal 2013 is comprised of the following:

- net adjustments decreasing fourth quarter pre-tax income by $9 million resulting primarily from the correction of inappropriately capitalized operating costs originating from the Company's GIS segment, a software revenue recognition correction originating from the Company's GBS segment and the correction of understated payroll and related expenses at Corporate;

- net adjustments decreasing third quarter pre-tax income by $1 million primarily resulting from the correction of useful lives of property and equipment in service at a GIS contract that were inconsistent with established CSC accounting conventions;

- net adjustments increasing second quarter pre-tax income by $5 million primarily resulting from the correction of accounting errors identified by the Company related to costs incurred under the NHS contract (see below for more discussion of out of period adjustments related to the Company's NHS contract); and
- net adjustments decreasing first quarter pre-tax income by $1 million primarily resulting from the corrections of fiscal 2012 revenue recognized on a software contract in the Company's GBS segment, corrections of fiscal 2012 restructuring cost accruals originating primarily from the Company's GBS and GIS segments and corrections to record adjustments that were identified late in the close process but not included in the Company's consolidated fiscal 2012 financial statements

Adjustments recorded during fiscal 2013 that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years increased net income attributable to CSC common shareholders by $7 million. This increase is attributable to the tax effect of the adjustments described above and $5 million of tax benefit resulting from discrete tax items that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years. The discrete tax benefits are primarily attributable to the adjustment of the deferred tax liability related to intellectual property assets.

Further adjustments were identified and recorded in fiscal 2014 related to fiscal 2013 that increased the net error reported by $4 million.

NHS

As previously disclosed in fiscal 2012 and in the first quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company had identified certain additional items related to the investigation of the Company's use of the percentage-of-completion accounting method used on the NHS contract. During the second quarter of fiscal 2013, based on its analysis of these items, the Company recorded net credits of $9 million in pre-tax out of period adjustments impacting prior fiscal years. During the third quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company identified additional prior period errors. Such errors identified in the third quarter, which were self-correcting in the third quarter of fiscal 2012, have no impact on income from continuing operations before taxes for fiscal 2013. The accounting errors identified during fiscal 2013 are primarily related to either costs incurred under the contract or the estimation of contract revenues and costs at completion, which resulted in the overstatement of income from continuing operations before taxes. The Company has concluded that there is no cumulative impact of this overstatement as a result of the $1.5 billion specified contract charge recorded as of December 30, 2011 being overstated by the same amount.

The Company has concluded that the errors identified during fiscal 2013 do not appear to have any impact on amounts charged to the NHS. Based on information provided by independent counsel, the Company believes that a small portion of such adjustments should be characterized as intentional accounting irregularities. The impact on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes of the out of period adjustments identified in fiscal 2013 related to the Company's NHS contract is attributable to the following prior fiscal years:

	Increase/(Decrease)
(Amounts in millions)	**Fiscal 2013 Adjustments**
Fiscal 2013	$ (9)
Fiscal 2012	10
Fiscal 2011	(15)
Fiscal 2010	18
Prior fiscal years (unaudited)	(4)

The following table summarizes the cumulative effect on the fiscal 2013 net income attributable to CSC common shareholders of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014 and 2013 under the rollover method. The amounts noted below also include certain adjustments that only impacted quarters (unaudited) within fiscal 2013, but had no net impact on the full year fiscal 2013 results:

	Fiscal 2013				
	Quarter Ended				
(Amounts in millions)	June 29, 2012	September 28, 2012	December 28, 2012	March 29, 2013	Total
NHS adjustments	$ —	$ (9)	$ —	$ —	$ (9)
Other adjustments	3	9	—	7	19
Effect on income from continuing operations before taxes	3	—	—	7	10
Taxes on income	(2)	(2)	(4)	(7)	(15)
Other income tax adjustments	(2)	—	(1)	(12)	(15)
Effect on income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	—	(28)	26	(2)
Effect on net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	$ (1)	$ (2)	$ (33)	$ 14	$(22)

Out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014 and 2013 had the following impact on select line items of the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the twelve months ended March 29, 2013 under the rollover method:

	Twelve Months Ended March 29, 2013		
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	As Reported	Adjustments Increase/ (Decrease)	Amount Adjusted for Removal of Errors
Revenues	$ 14,195	$ (2)	$ 14,193
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization and restructuring costs)	11,100	(13)	11,087
Selling, general and administrative (excludes restructuring costs)	1,176	—	1,176
Depreciation and amortization	1,070	(2)	1,068
Restructuring costs	264	3	267
Interest expense	183	—	183
Other income, net	(25)	—	(25)
Income from continuing operations before taxes	449	10	459
Taxes on income	(49)	30	(19)
Income from continuing operations	498	(20)	478
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	481	(2)	479
Net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	961	(22)	939
EPS – Diluted			
Continuing operations	$ 3.09	$ (0.13)	$ 2.96
Discontinued operations	3.09	(0.01)	3.08
Total	$ 6.18	$ (0.14)	$ 6.04

The out of period adjustments affecting loss from continuing operations before taxes during the twelve months ended March 29, 2013 under the rollover method are related to the following consolidated balance sheet line items:

- Prepaid expenses and other current assets ($14 million increase);
- Software ($1 million increase);
- Outsourcing contract costs ($1 million decrease);
- Other assets ($5 million decrease);

- Property and equipment ($4 million decrease);
- Accrued payroll and related costs ($9 million increase);
- Accrued expenses and other current liabilities ($9 million increase); and
- Deferred revenue ($3 million decrease).

The Company has determined that the impact of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded in fiscal 2014 and 2013 is immaterial to the consolidated results, financial position and cash flows for fiscal 2013 and prior years. Consequently, the cumulative effect of these adjustments was recorded during fiscal 2014 and 2013.

Fiscal 2012 Adjustments Financial Impact Summary

During fiscal 2012, the Company recorded various pre-tax adjustments that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years. The aggregate fiscal 2012 adjustments increased the loss from continuing operations before taxes by $79 million ($63 million net of tax) and were comprised of $13 million of charges relating to operations in the Nordic region, $23 million of charges relating to the Company's operations in Australia, and $25 million of charges originating from the NHS contract in the Company's GBS segment. Additionally, $16 million and $2 million of charges were recorded in the NPS segment and other operations of the Company, respectively. The fiscal 2012 out of period adjustments primarily related to the Company’s GIS and GBS segments, with $24 million and $39 million of adjustments within GIS and GBS, respectively. Further adjustments were identified and recorded in fiscal 2014 and 2013 related to fiscal 2012 that decreased the net error by $6 million and increased the net error by $7 million, respectively.

Nordic Region

The Company attributes the $13 million in pre-tax adjustments recorded in the Nordic region in fiscal 2012 to miscellaneous errors and not to any accounting irregularities or intentional misconduct other than a $1 million operating lease adjustment noted in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 which was a refinement of an error previously corrected and reported in fiscal 2011.

Australia

As previously disclosed, in the course of the Australia investigation initiated in fiscal 2012, accounting errors and irregularities were identified. As a result, certain personnel in Australia have been reprimanded, terminated and/or resigned. The Company attributes the $23 million of pre-tax adjustments recorded in fiscal 2012 to either intentional accounting irregularities (intentional irregularities) or other accounting errors (Other Errors). Other Errors include both unintentional errors and errors for which the categorization is unclear. The categorizations were provided to the Company through the independent investigation. The impact of the adjustments on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes is attributable to the following prior fiscal years:

	Increase/(Decrease)				
(Amounts in millions)	**Fiscal 2008 & Prior (unaudited)**	**Fiscal 2009 (unaudited)**	**Fiscal 2010**	**Fiscal 2011**	**Total**
Intentional irregularities	$ 10	$ (7)	$ (4)	$ 1	$ —
Other Errors	(7)	(16)	3	(3)	(23)
	$ 3	$ (23)	$ (1)	$ (2)	$ (23)

NHS

As previously disclosed, in fiscal 2012, $25 million of out of period adjustments reducing income from continuing operations related to the Company's NHS contract were identified and recorded. During the course of the investigation in fiscal 2012 of the percentage-of-completion accounting method used on the Company's NHS contract, certain accounting errors were identified related to costs incurred under the contract, which resulted in errors in the recognition of income from continuing operations that would have reduced by approximately $24 million the $1.5 billion write-off recorded by the Company in the third quarter of fiscal 2012. Although the Company has concluded that these errors do not appear to have any impact on amounts charged to the NHS, the errors have impacted the operating income recognized on the NHS contract. The exclusion of certain costs incurred under the contract caused the estimated margin at completion, which determines the operating income that is booked when revenue milestones are achieved, to be overstated. Although the Company has concluded that there is no cumulative impact as a result of the $1.5 billion charge relating to the NHS contract recorded as of December 30, 2011, operating income from fiscal year 2007 through and including fiscal 2011 has been overstated by a total of approximately $24 million and, therefore, the charge taken by the Company as of December 30, 2011 was overstated by approximately the same amount.

Certain additional items had been identified related to the NHS contract that could have had an effect on the amount and the allocation of the out of period adjustments for fiscal 2012 and prior fiscal years. These additional items were subject to further investigation and therefore were not recorded in fiscal 2012. See discussion of fiscal 2013 adjustments above for further information regarding the impact of such items.

Certain CSC finance employees based in the U. K. were aware prior to fiscal 2012 of the aforementioned errors, but those employees failed to appropriately correct the errors. Therefore, the Company has classified these errors as intentional. Such categorization was provided to the Company through the independent investigation. As a result, certain personnel have been suspended.

The impact on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes of the $25 million of out of period adjustments identified in fiscal 2012 related to the Company's NHS contract is attributable to the following prior fiscal years:

	Increase/(Decrease)	
(Amounts in millions)	**Fiscal 2012 Adjustments**	
Fiscal 2012	$	25
Fiscal 2011		(7)
Fiscal 2010		(4)
Prior fiscal years (unaudited)		(14)

NPS

As previously reported, in fiscal 2012 the Company identified and recorded pre-tax adjustments reducing income from continuing operations before taxes by $16 million. Such adjustments were identified by the Company and were primarily related to the percentage-of-completion accounting adjustments.

Americas Outsourcing

As previously disclosed, in the course of the independent investigation of Americas Outsourcing accounting practices, accounting conventions used by Americas Outsourcing relating to intraperiod cost allocations were determined to be unintentional accounting errors. The errors did not have an impact on a fiscal year basis. The Company also determined that other operating units employed similar practices and made necessary corrections.

The following table summarizes the cumulative effect on the fiscal 2012 net loss attributable to CSC common shareholders of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 under the rollover method. The amounts noted below also include certain adjustments that only impacted quarters (unaudited) within fiscal 2012, but had no net impact on the full year fiscal 2012 results:

	Fiscal 2012				
	Quarter Ended				
(Amounts in millions)	July 1, 2011	September 30, 2011	December 30, 2011	March 30, 2012	Total
Operating costs inappropriately capitalized	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1
Misapplication of US GAAP	1	(1)	2	(1)	1
Miscellaneous errors	2	7	—	2	11
Total Nordic adjustments	4	6	2	1	13
Operating costs inappropriately capitalized	—	11	—	—	11
Misapplication of US GAAP	—	8	—	1	9
Miscellaneous errors	—	2	2	(2)	2
Total Australia adjustments	—	21	2	(1)	22
NHS adjustments	(2)	(2)	46	(7)	35
NPS adjustments	3	1	(5)	11	10
Other adjustments	2	(10)	1	7	—
Effect on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	7	16	46	11	80
Taxes on income	(2)	(4)	(2)	(4)	(12)
Other income tax adjustments	1	14	(9)	(6)	—
Effect on net income (loss) attributable to CSC common shareholders	$ 6	$ 26	$ 35	$ 1	$ 68

Out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 had the following impact on select line items of the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the twelve months ended March 30, 2012 under the rollover method:

	Twelve Months Ended March 30, 2012		
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	As Reported	Adjustments Increase/ (Decrease)	Amount Adjusted for Removal of Errors
Revenues	$ 14,476	$ 50	$ 14,526
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization, specified contract charge, settlement charge and restructuring costs)	12,181	(28)	12,153
Cost of services - specified contract charge (excludes amount charged to revenue of $204)	1,281	3	1,284
Selling, general and administrative	1,108	2	1,110
Depreciation and amortization	1,141	(1)	1,140
Restructuring costs	140	(5)	135
Interest expense	174	(3)	171
Other expense, net	4	2	6
Loss from continuing operations before taxes	(4,487)	80	(4,407)
Taxes on income	(96)	12	(84)
Loss from continuing operations	(4,391)	68	(4,323)
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	166	—	166
Net loss attributable to CSC common shareholders	(4,242)	68	(4,174)
EPS – Diluted			
Continuing operations	$ (28.44)	$ 0.44	$ (28.00)

Discontinued operations	1.07	—	1.07
Total	$ (27.37)	$ 0.44	$ (26.93)

The Company has determined that the impact of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 is immaterial to the consolidated results, financial position and cash flows for fiscal 2012 and prior years. Consequently, the cumulative effect of these adjustments was recorded during fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012.

Note 3 - Acquisitions

Fiscal 2014 Acquisitions

ServiceMesh Acquisition

On November 15, 2013, CSC acquired ServiceMesh Inc. (SMI), a privately-held cloud services management company, headquartered in Santa Monica, California, with operations in the United States, Australia and the United Kingdom, for total purchase consideration of $282 million. The acquisition enhances CSC's ability to help its clients migrate their applications into cloud computing environments and to automate the deployment and management of enterprise applications and platforms across private, public and hybrid cloud environments.

The purchase consideration included: 1) cash of $163 million paid at closing to and on behalf of the SMI shareholders, including $10 million paid to retire SMI's debt and 2) additional consideration of $119 million contingent on the achievement of contractually agreed revenue targets. The Company incurred transaction costs of $4 million associated with this acquisition, which are included within selling, general and administrative expenses. The acquisition was funded from CSC's existing cash balances.

The amount of contingent consideration was based on a contractually defined multiple of SMI’s revenues during a specified period ending January 31, 2014. The Company determined the fair value of the contingent consideration payable using a probability-weighted approach, which at the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2014 was preliminarily estimated to be $137 million, representing the maximum amount of contingent consideration payable. During the fourth quarter, the Company reduced the fair value of the contingent consideration payable and goodwill by $18 million, based on additional facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date but which were not known until the fourth quarter. These facts, had they been known, would have reduced the Company's original acquisition-date estimate of the fair value of contingent consideration to $119 million.

After the expiration of the contractual period, the final amount of the contingent consideration payable was determined to be $98 million, which was paid during the fourth quarter. The difference of $21 million, between the revised fair value of contingent consideration liability of $119 million and the actual amount paid of $98 million, was primarily due to the deferral of revenues related to certain software license sales to periods beyond the specified earn-out measurement period. This difference of $21 million was recorded as a reduction to selling, general and administrative expenses during the fourth quarter.

The results of SMI are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition, within its GIS segment. For the fiscal year ended March 28, 2014, SMI contributed revenues of $18 million, and operating income of $17 million, primarily due to the $21 million adjustment described above, partially offset by $4 million of amortization of the acquired intangibles.

The preliminary allocation of the purchase consideration to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including the fourth quarter adjustments to the estimated fair value of contingent consideration, is presented below:

(Amounts in millions)	Estimated Fair Value
Accounts receivable and other current assets	$ 3
Deferred tax assets	31
Intangible asset - developed technology	94
Intangible assets - customer relationships and trade names	10
Property and equipment and other non-current assets	2
Deferred revenue and other current liabilities	(4)
Deferred tax liabilities	(38)
Total identifiable net assets acquired	98
Goodwill	184
Total purchase consideration	$ 282

As of the acquisition date, the fair value of trade receivables approximated book value and are considered fully recoverable. The Company’s purchase price allocation is preliminary, and is subject to the final net working capital adjustment and additional information related to the liabilities that existed as of the acquisition date.

The amortizable lives associated with the intangible assets acquired are as follows:

Description	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)
Developed technology	9
Customer relationships	3
Trade names	4 - 6

The goodwill recognized in the acquisition is attributable to the intellectual capital, the acquired assembled work force, and expected cost synergies, none of which qualify for recognition as a separate intangible asset. The goodwill arising from the acquisition was preliminarily allocated to the Company's reportable segments based on the relative fair value of the expected incremental cash flows that the acquisition is expected to provide to each reporting unit within the Company's reportable segments. Goodwill was allocated as follows: GBS: $28 million, GIS: $120 million, and NPS: $36 million. The goodwill is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

In connection with the SMI acquisition, the Company granted to certain SMI employees restricted stock units with a grant-date fair value of $41 million. These awards generally vest over a three-year period, associated with the continuing employment of the SMI employees, beginning from the date of acquisition, and are recorded as compensation expense ratably over the three-year period.

Infochimps Acquisition

On August 5, 2013, CSC acquired Infochimps, Inc. (Infochimps), a privately-held company, in an all-cash transaction for $27 million. The acquisition complements CSC’s existing Big Data business by providing a flexible, scalable, platform-as-a-service offering. The purchase price has been allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition: $2 million to current and other long-term assets, $2 million to current and long-term liabilities, and $27 million to goodwill. As of the acquisition date, the fair value of trade receivables approximated book value and was considered fully recoverable. The goodwill is associated with the Company's GBS segment and is not tax-deductible.

Pro forma financial information for the fiscal 2014 acquisitions was not presented as the effects of the acquisitions were neither individually nor in the aggregate material to CSC's consolidated results.

Fiscal 2013 Acquisition

In the second quarter of fiscal 2013, CSC acquired a privately-held entity for $35 million in an all-cash transaction. The entity was acquired to enhance CSC's capabilities in Big Data processing and analytics. The purchase price was allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the acquisition date: $4 million to current assets, $8 million to acquired intangible assets, $2 million to liabilities, and $25 million to goodwill. As of the acquisition date, the fair value of trade receivables approximated book value and was considered fully recoverable. The goodwill is associated with the NPS segment and is expected to be tax deductible. The pro forma financial information for this acquisition is not presented because the effects of this acquisition were not material to CSC’s consolidated results.

Fiscal 2012 Acquisitions

iSOFT Acquisition

On July 29, 2011, CSC completed the acquisition of iSOFT Group Limited (iSOFT), an Australian public company. iSOFT was a global healthcare IT company providing advanced application solutions principally to secondary care providers across both the public and private sectors. The acquisition complemented and strengthened CSC’s software products, healthcare integration and services portfolio, and its healthcare research and development capabilities.

CSC acquired all of the outstanding shares in iSOFT for cash consideration of $200 million and the assumed debt of $315 million, of which $298 million was repaid immediately after the acquisition. The acquisition was funded through CSC’s existing cash balances.

Prior to the acquisition, the Company and iSOFT had a subcontracting agreement related to the development and delivery of software and IT services under the Company’s NHS contract. The agreement was effectively settled upon the completion of the acquisition. The Company determined that the subcontract was at market and no settlement gain or loss was recognized on the pre-existing relationship.

The results of iSOFT were included in the Company’s consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition within its GBS segment. For the twelve months ended March 30, 2012, iSOFT contributed revenues of $123 million and an operating loss of $79 million, including the effect of purchase accounting adjustments, primarily relating to the amortization of intangibles. The operating loss was offset by currency gains of $18 million, resulting in an effective loss of $61 million before interest and taxes. The currency gains, which resulted from unhedged inter-company loans, are included in other income. The following unaudited pro forma summary presents consolidated information of the Company as if the acquisition of iSOFT had occurred on April 3, 2010 for all periods presented:

	Twelve Months Ended March 30, 2012	
(Amounts in millions, except per-share data)	**As Reported**	**Pro Forma**
Revenue	$ 14,476	$ 14,554
Net loss attributable to CSC common shareholders	(4,242)	(4,344)
Basic EPS	$ (27.37)	$ (28.02)
Diluted EPS	(27.37)	(28.02)

The pro forma financial information above is not indicative of the results that would have actually been obtained if the acquisition had occurred on April 3, 2010, or that may be obtained in the future. No effect has been given to cost reductions or operating synergies relating to the integration of iSOFT in the Company’s operations. The information for the twelve months ended March 30, 2012 has been adjusted to exclude $37 million of goodwill impairment recorded by iSOFT in June 2011. Additionally, the twelve months ended March 30, 2012 information has been adjusted to exclude the transaction costs of $11 million.

The fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at acquisition date, including adjustments to the valuation of net assets acquired based on additional information that subsequently became available during fiscal 2012, are summarized as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Estimated Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 26
Trade and other receivables	114
Other current assets	14
Deferred tax assets	12
Intangible assets	198
Property and equipment	21
Other non-current assets	3
Trade payables and accrued expenses	(62)
Deferred revenue	(54)
Debt	(315)
Deferred taxes, uncertain tax positions, and other long-term liabilities	(59)
Total identifiable net assets acquired	(102)
Goodwill	302
Total cash purchase price	$ 200

As of the acquisition date, the fair value of receivables approximated book value, which included billed and unbilled receivables and the historical allowance for uncollectible amounts of $10 million.

The components of the definite-lived intangible assets acquired and their respective estimated useful lives were as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Estimated Fair Value	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)
Customer relationships	$ 92	10-13
Software	102	2-7
Trade names	4	1
Total intangible assets	$ 198	

The entire amount of goodwill is associated with the Company's GBS segment, and is attributable to expected increases in the Company's market capabilities, synergies from combining operations, and the value of the acquired workforce. Of the estimated total goodwill, $71 million was estimated to be tax deductible.

AppLabs Acquisition

On September 13, 2011, CSC acquired AppLabs Technologies Private Limited (AppLabs), a Company headquartered in India, which significantly enhances CSC's capabilities in application testing services as well as shortening time-to-market. The AppLabs acquisition was to complement CSC's expertise in financial services, healthcare, manufacturing, chemical, energy and natural resources and technology and consumer verticals.

CSC acquired all outstanding shares of AppLabs for cash consideration of $171 million, which was funded through CSC's existing cash balances.

The results of AppLabs were included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. For the twelve months ended March 30, 2012, AppLabs contributed revenues of $60 million and net income of $2 million, including the effect of purchase accounting adjustments, primarily relating to amortization of intangibles. The pro forma

financial information for this acquisition was not presented as the effects of this acquisition were not material to CSC's consolidated results.

The fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, including adjustments to the valuation of net assets acquired based on additional information that subsequently became available during fiscal 2012, are summarized as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Estimated Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4
Trade receivables	20
Other current assets	8
Intangible assets	26
Property and equipment	4
Trade payables and accrued expenses	(26)
Deferred taxes and uncertain tax positions	(20)
Other liabilities	(2)
Total identifiable net assets acquired	14
Goodwill	157
Total purchase price	$ 171

As of the acquisition date, the fair value of trade receivables approximated book value and was considered fully recoverable.

The components of the definite-lived intangible assets acquired and their respective estimated useful lives are as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Estimated Fair Value	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)
Customer relationships	$ 25	2-8
Software	1	1-5
Total intangible assets	$ 26	

The entire amount of goodwill is associated with the Company's GBS segment and was attributable to expected increases in the Company's market capabilities and the value of the acquired workforce. None of the goodwill was tax deductible.

Other Acquisitions

During fiscal 2012, CSC also acquired two other small privately-held entities for $28 million in all-cash transactions plus additional consideration of up to $2 million contingent on achievement of agreed revenue targets for future periods through the end of May 2014. The acquisitions enhanced CSC's offerings in the healthcare IT and financial services industries.

The results of the acquired businesses were included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from their respective acquisition dates. The pro forma financial information for these acquisitions is not presented as these acquisitions, both individually and in the aggregate, were not material to CSC's consolidated results.

The purchase prices were allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the respective acquisition dates: $8 million to current assets, $2 million to property and equipment, $7 million to intangible assets, $6 million to liabilities and $17 million to goodwill. Identified intangible assets consist primarily of customer related intangibles with useful lives of 4-10 years. Of the $17 million goodwill, $14 million is associated with the NPS segment and

$3 million with the GBS segment. The $14 million goodwill associated with the NPS segment is expected to be tax deductible.

Note 4 - Divestitures

During fiscal 2014 and 2013, the Company divested certain non-core businesses as a part of its service portfolio optimization initiative to focus on the next-generation technology services. Certain of the divestitures met the criteria of discontinued operations presentation, and consequently their historical results have been presented as discontinued operations in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Discontinued Operations

Fiscal 2014 Divestitures

In September 2013, CSC committed to a plan to sell a small software business, a part of the GBS segment's Industry Software & Solutions group (GBS-IS&S). CSC is actively marketing this business for sale and expects the divestiture to be completed during the first quarter of fiscal 2015. As of March 28, 2014, the assets and liabilities of this business are classified as held-for-sale, and include: current assets of $25 million, property and equipment and other long-term assets of $31 million, current liabilities of $31 million, and long-term liabilities of $25 million. No goodwill has been allocated to this business.

On July 19, 2013, CSC completed the sale of its base operations, aviation and ranges services business unit, the Applied Technology Division (ATD) within its NPS Segment, to a strategic investor for cash consideration of $178 million plus a net working capital adjustment receivable of $6 million. The ATD divestiture resulted in a pre-tax gain of $65 million, representing the excess of the sale price over the carrying value of the net assets of the divested business, less transaction costs of $5 million. The divested assets and liabilities included: current assets of $142 million (including cash of $7 million), goodwill of $41 million, other long-term assets of $11 million, current liabilities of $66 million, long-term liabilities of $35 million, and accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of noncontrolling interests, of $21 million.

On May 21, 2013, CSC completed the divestiture of its flood insurance-related business process outsourcing practice (flood insurance BPO), within the GBS segment, to a financial investor for cash consideration of $43 million plus a net working capital adjustment receivable of $4 million. The divestiture resulted in a pre-tax gain of $25 million, representing the excess of the net proceeds over the carrying value of the net assets of the divested business and the related transaction costs. The divested assets and liabilities included: current assets of $9 million, goodwill of $12 million, $2 million of other long-lived assets, and current liabilities of $1 million. During the fourth quarter, the Company received cash of $3 million, representing the final net working capital adjustment, and reduced the gain on disposal by $1 million.

Fiscal 2013 Divestitures

During fiscal 2013, CSC completed the sales of three businesses within its GBS Segment: the U.S.-based credit services business, an enterprise systems integration business with operations in Malaysia and Singapore, and the Italian consulting and system integration business.

For the sale of its U.S.-based credit services business, the Company received cash proceeds of $1,003 million, of which $2 million was received in the first quarter of fiscal 2014 for a subsequent net working capital adjustment. For the sale of its enterprise system integration business, the Company received $90 million in cash and an additional $13 million for subsequent working capital adjustments. For the disposal of its Italian consulting and system integration business, the Company paid $35 million (plus $8 million of cash included in the divested entity's net assets) and received $6 million from the buyer, during the second quarter of fiscal 2014, for a net working capital adjustment.

These three divestitures resulted in a total pre-tax gain of $769 million (after-tax gain of $417 million), representing the excess of the net proceeds over the carrying value of the net assets of the divested businesses and transaction costs of $11 million. The fiscal 2013 divested assets and liabilities included current assets of $129 million, property and equipment and other long-lived assets of $11 million, goodwill of $241 million, and liabilities of $85 million.

During fiscal 2012, CSC recorded a pre-tax loss from discontinued operations of $2 million, representing purchase price adjustments related to a fiscal 2011 divestiture. In fiscal 2012, CSC also recorded a $3 million adjustment to the taxes on gain on discontinued operations recorded in fiscal 2011. The adjustment reflects a change in the estimated tax provision made in fiscal 2011.

Following is the summary of the results of the discontinued operations:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Operations			
Revenue	$ 235	$ 1,193	$ 1,401
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, before taxes	(1)	115	140
Tax expense (benefit)	4	51	(25)
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	(5)	64	165
Disposal			
Gain (loss) on disposition	$ 89	$ 769	$ (2)
Tax expense (benefit)	15	352	(3)
Gain on disposition, net of taxes	74	417	1
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	$ 69	$ 481	$ 166

The tax expense on the gain on sale of ATD was minimal primarily due to the difference between the book and tax basis of the assets sold. The primary difference between the book and tax gains on the sale of the flood insurance BPO business was the write-off of approximately $12 million of goodwill, the majority of which was not deductible for tax purposes.

In connection with the sale of the U.S.-based credit services business, the primary difference between the book and tax gain was the write-off of approximately $241 million of goodwill, a majority of which was not deductible for tax purposes. The income tax expense recorded included an allocation of a deferred tax charge related to such goodwill. In addition, a significant tax benefit was realized on the divestment of the Italian consulting and system integration business. The gain from the sale of the enterprise systems integration business with operations in Malaysia and Singapore was exempt from income tax.

For fiscal 2012, discontinued operations reflects a tax benefit of approximately $82 million due to the change in tax status of one of the Company's foreign subsidiaries. This change in tax status resulted in a deemed liquidation for U.S. tax purposes and triggered various deductions which resulted in an income tax benefit. This benefit was allocable to discontinued operations as such foreign subsidiary was disposed of during the current fiscal year.

Other Divestitures

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company sold Paxus, its Australian IT staffing business unit, included within the Company's GBS Segment. This divestiture did not qualify to be presented as discontinued operations due to CSC's significant continuing business relationship with the divested entity. The total consideration for this divestiture was $79 million, of which $63 million was received in cash and $16 million was recorded as a receivable. During the first quarter of fiscal 2014, CSC collected cash of $10 million and offset the remaining $6 million against a current payable due to the buyer to settle this consideration receivable. The sale of Paxus resulted in a pre-tax gain of $38 million, representing the excess of the proceeds over the carrying value of the net assets divested, net of transaction costs of $3 million. The divested assets and liabilities included current assets of $41 million, property and equipment and other long-lived assets of $2 million, and liabilities of $5 million. The Company recognized no tax expense or benefit on the gain on sale because it had sufficient capital losses in its Australian business unit to completely offset the capital gain.

Note 5 - Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share (EPS) and diluted EPS are calculated as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions, except per-share data)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Net income (loss) attributable to CSC common shareholders:			
From continuing operations	$ 605	$ 480	$ (4,408)
From discontinued operations	69	481	166
	$ 674	$ 961	$ (4,242)
Common share information:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic EPS	147.647	154.590	155.012
Dilutive effect of stock options and equity awards	3.114	0.967	—
Shares for diluted earnings (loss) per share	150.761	155.557	155.012
Earnings (loss) per share – basic and diluted:			
Basic EPS:			
Continuing operations	$ 4.09	$ 3.11	$ (28.44)
Discontinued operations	0.47	3.11	1.07
Total	$ 4.56	$ 6.22	$ (27.37)
Diluted EPS:			
Continuing operations	$ 4.01	$ 3.09	$ (28.44)
Discontinued operations	0.46	3.09	1.07
Total	$ 4.47	$ 6.18	$ (27.37)

The computation of diluted EPS does not include stock options which are antidilutive, as their exercise price exceeded the average market price of the Company's common stock. The number of shares related to such stock options were 4,573,542, 14,755,024, and 17,592,316, for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, respectively. In addition, the computation of diluted EPS for the year ended March 30, 2012, excluded options to purchase 442,228 shares of common stock and 1,064,959 RSUs whose effect, if included, would have been anti-dilutive due to the Company's net loss.

Note 6 - Receivables

Receivables consist of the following:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Billed trade accounts	$ 1,564	$ 1,627
Unbilled recoverable amounts under contracts in progress	1,036	1,176
Other receivables	159	396
Total	$ 2,759	$ 3,199

Unbilled recoverable amounts under contracts in progress generally become billable upon completion of a specified contract, negotiation of contract modifications, completion of U.S. federal government audit activities, achievement of project milestones or upon acceptance by the customer.

Unbilled recoverable amounts under contracts in progress resulting from sales, primarily to the U.S. and other governments, which are expected to be collected after fiscal year 2015 totaled $46 million.

Note 7 - Fair Value

Fair value measurements on a recurring basis

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities, excluding pension assets (see Note 14), that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

	March 28, 2014			
		Fair Value Hierarchy		
(Amounts in millions)	**Fair Value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets:				
Money market funds and money market deposit accounts	$ 717	$ 717	$ —	$ —
Time deposits	693	693	—	—
Short term investments	—	—	—	—
Foreign currency derivative instruments	2	—	2	—
Interest rate swaps	$ 3	$ —	$ 3	—
Total assets	$ 1,415	$ 1,410	$ 5	$ —
Liabilities:				
Foreign currency derivative instruments	$ 4	$ —	$ 4	$ —
Total liabilities	$ 4	$ —	$ 4	$ —

	March 29, 2013			
		Fair Value Hierarchy		
(Amounts in millions)	**Fair Value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets:				
Money market funds and money market deposit accounts	$ 464	$ 464	$ —	$ —
Time deposits	393	393	—	—
Short term investments	6	6	—	—
Foreign currency derivative instruments	5	—	5	—
Total assets	$ 868	$ 863	$ 5	$ —
Liabilities:				
Foreign currency derivative instruments	$ 11	$ —	$ 11	$ —
Total liabilities	$ 11	$ —	$ 11	$ —

The Company's money market funds, money market deposit accounts and time deposits are included in cash and cash equivalents; short-term investments and foreign currency derivative assets are included in prepaid expenses and other current assets; interest rate swap derivative assets are included in other assets; foreign currency derivative liabilities are included in accrued expenses; and interest rate swap derivative liabilities are included in other long-term liabilities. Gains and losses from changes in the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities are included in earnings and reported in other (income) expense. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2.

Derivative assets and liabilities include foreign currency forward and option contracts and interest rate swap contracts. The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts represents the estimated amount required to settle the contracts using current market exchange rates, and is based on the year-end foreign currency exchange rates and forward points. The fair value of currency options is estimated based on valuation models that use the original strike price, movement and volatility in foreign currency exchange rates, and length of time to expiration as inputs. The fair value of interest rate swaps is estimated based on valuation models that use interest rate yield curves as inputs. The inputs used to estimate the fair value of the Company's derivatives are classified as Level 2.

Fair value measurements on a non-recurring basis

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis include goodwill, tangible assets, intangible assets and other contract related long-lived assets. Such assets are reviewed quarterly for impairment indicators. If a triggering event has occurred, the assets are remeasured when the estimated fair value of the corresponding asset or asset group is less than the carrying value. The fair value measurements, in such instances, are based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). There were no significant impairments recorded during the fiscal years ended March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013.

Financial Instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of the Company’s financial instruments with short-term maturities are deemed to approximate their market values. The carrying amount of the Company’s long-term debt, excluding capital leases, was $1,874 million and $2,119 million and the estimated fair value was $2,057 million and $2,324 million as of March 28, 2014, and March 29, 2013, respectively. The fair value of long-term debt is estimated based on the current interest rates offered to the Company for instruments with similar terms and remaining maturities and are classified as Level 2.

The primary financial instruments other than derivatives (see Note 8) that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk are accounts receivable. The Company’s customer base includes Fortune 500 companies, the U.S. federal and other governments and other significant, well-known companies operating in North America, Europe and the Pacific Rim. Credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is minimized because of the nature and diversification of the Company’s customer base. Furthermore, the Company continuously reviews its accounts receivables and records provisions for doubtful accounts as needed.

The Company’s credit risk is also affected by customers in bankruptcy proceedings; however, because most of these proceedings involve business reorganizations rather than liquidations and the nature of the Company’s services are often considered essential to the operational continuity of these customers, the Company is generally able to avoid or mitigate significant adverse financial impact in these cases. As of March 28, 2014, the Company had $13 million of accounts receivable, $8 million of related allowance for doubtful accounts, $1 million of other assets, and $4 million of accounts payable with customers involved in bankruptcy proceedings.

Note 8 - Derivative Instruments

The Company is exposed to market risks associated with movements in foreign currency exchange rates and changes in interest rates. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates can impact the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities, whereas changes in benchmark interest rates can impact the fair value of the Company's term notes. The Company uses derivative instruments to mitigate the impact of these market risks, not for trading or any speculative purpose.

Foreign Currency Derivatives

As a global organization, the Company enters into contracts denominated in foreign currencies. By generally matching revenues, costs and borrowings to the same currency, the Company is able to substantially mitigate foreign currency risk to earnings. In other instances, the Company manages the exposure to fluctuations in foreign currencies by using short-term option contracts to economically hedge certain revenues denominated in non-functional currencies, and short-term foreign currency forward contracts to economically hedge certain foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, including intercompany accounts and loans. For accounting purposes, these foreign currency option and forward contracts are not designated as hedges, as defined under ASC 815, “Derivatives and Hedging,” and all changes in their fair value are reported in current period earnings within the other income (expense) line of the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The notional amount of the foreign currency forward contracts outstanding as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013 was $816 million and $993 million, respectively. The notional amount of option contracts outstanding as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013 was $81 million and $744 million, respectively.

The estimated fair values of the foreign currency derivative assets and liabilities were $2 million and $4 million, respectively, as of March 28, 2014, and $5 million and $11 million, respectively, as of March 29, 2013 (see Note 7).

The Company is subject to counterparty credit risks in connection with its foreign currency derivative instruments. To mitigate this risk, the Company enters into forward and option contracts with several financial institutions and regularly reviews its credit exposure and the creditworthiness of the counterparties. As of March 28, 2014, there were four counterparties with concentration of credit risk, and the maximum amount of loss, based on gross fair value of the foreign currency derivative instruments, that the Company could incur was $1 million.

It is the Company's policy to not offset derivative assets and liabilities despite the existence of enforceable master netting arrangements with some of its counterparties. The following table provides information about the potential effect of such netting arrangements on the Company's derivative instruments:

	Fair Value as of			
	March 28, 2014		March 29, 2013	
(Amounts in millions)	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Gross amount of derivative instruments recognized in consolidated balance sheets	$ 2	$ 4	$ 5	$ 11
Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheets [1]	—	—	2	2
Net amount	$ 2	$ 4	$ 3	$ 9

[1] These amounts represent the fair value of derivative instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangements that the Company has elected to not offset. The Company's derivative contracts do not require it to hold or post financial collateral.

Interest Rate Swaps

Pursuant to its interest rate and risk management strategy, during the second quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company entered into multiple interest rate swap transactions to hedge the fair value of $275 million of the Company's 4.45% term notes, due 2022, which effectively converted the debt into floating interest rate debt.

For accounting purposes, these interest rate swap transactions were designated as fair value hedges and qualified for short-cut method of hedge accounting, as defined under ASC 815, “Derivatives and Hedging.” Accordingly, changes in the fair values of the interest rate swaps were reported in earnings and fully offset changes in the fair value of the underlying debt (see Note 13); therefore, no net gain or loss is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The cash flows associated with the interest rate swaps are reported in net cash provided by (used in) operating activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The estimated fair value of the interest rate swaps was $3 million as of March 28, 2014, and this amount is reported as a derivative asset included within the other assets line on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets (see Note 7). The change in fair value of interest rate swaps was $3 million for the year ended March 28, 2014.

The Company is subject to counterparty credit risk in connection with its interest rate swap derivative instruments. As of March 28, 2014, there were three counterparties with concentration of risk and the maximum amount of loss that the Company could incur was $4 million.

Note 9 - Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following:

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Property and equipment — gross:		
Land, buildings and leasehold improvements	$ 1,226	$ 1,228
Computers and related equipment	4,051	3,989
Furniture and other equipment	346	392
Construction in progress	28	42
	5,651	5,651
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	3,620	3,467
Property and equipment, net	$ 2,031	$ 2,184

Depreciation expense for fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012 was $661 million, $709 million, and $754 million, respectively.

During fiscal 2012, the Company recorded $81 million as an impairment of its fixed tangible assets, primarily due to performance issues on certain long-term outsourcing contracts within its GIS segment. The intangible assets impacted included primarily, software and capitalized transition costs. The Company used the income approach technique to fair value the assets. The unobservable inputs used were based on Company specific information and included, primarily, estimates of revenue and cost growth rates, profit margins and discount rates. The impairment was recorded as a part of cost of services.

Note 10 - Intangible Assets

A summary of amortizable intangible assets is as follows:

	As of March 28, 2014		
(Amounts in millions)	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Outsourcing contract costs	$ 1,465	$ 1,038	$ 427
Software	2,330	1,680	650
Customer and other intangible assets	588	315	273
Total intangible assets	$ 4,383	$ 3,033	$ 1,350

	As of March 29, 2013		
(Amounts in millions)	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Outsourcing contract costs	$ 1,473	$ 968	$ 505
Software	2,134	1,523	611
Customer and other intangible assets	512	281	231
Total intangible assets	$ 4,119	$ 2,772	$ 1,347

Amortization expense for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012 was $402 million, $414 million, and $441 million, respectively, including reductions of revenue for amortization of outsourcing contract cost premiums of $34 million, $40 million, and $53 million and for amortization of contract related intangible asset of $11 million, $11 million and $3 million in each of the respective years (see Note 1).

Estimated amortization related to intangible assets, including amortization of contract cost premium, as of March 28, 2014, for fiscal 2015 through fiscal 2019, is as follows: $375 million, $282 million, $216 million, $166 million, and $139 million, respectively.

Purchased and internally developed software, net of accumulated amortization, consisted of the following:

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Purchased software	$ 287	$ 297
Internally developed commercial software	308	304
Internally developed internal-use software	55	10
Total	$ 650	$ 611

Amortization expense related to purchased software was $130 million, $143 million, and $149 million, for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, respectively. Amortization expense related to internally developed commercial software was $56 million, $53 million, and $47 million, for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, respectively. Amortization expense related to internally developed internal-use software was $2 million, $2 million, and $4 million, for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, respectively.

During fiscal 2012, the Company recorded $75 million as an impairment of its intangible assets, primarily due to performance issues on certain long-term outsourcing contracts within its GIS segment. The intangible assets impacted included primarily, software and capitalized transition costs. The Company used the income approach technique to fair value the assets. The unobservable inputs used were based on Company specific information and included, primarily, estimates of revenue and cost growth rates, profit margins and discount rates. The impairment was recorded as a part of cost of services.

Note 11 - Goodwill

Effective at the beginning of fiscal year 2014, the Company began operating under its new reportable segments: GBS, GIS and NPS (see Note 19). The following tables summarize the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill, by segment, for the years ended March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively, applying the segment changes retroactively to the beginning of fiscal year 2012.

(Amounts in millions)	GBS	GIS	NPS	Total
Goodwill, gross(1)	$ 1,335	$ 2,152	$ 793	$ 4,280
Accumulated impairment losses(1)	(690)	(2,074)	—	(2,764)
Balance as of March 29, 2013, net	645	78	793	1,516
Additions	55	120	36	211
Deductions	(12)	—	(41)	(53)
Foreign currency translation	(8)	1	—	(7)
Other reclassifications	—	—	—	—
Goodwill, gross	1,370	2,273	788	4,431
Accumulated impairment losses	(690)	(2,074)	—	(2,764)
Balance as of March 28, 2014, net	$ 680	$ 199	$ 788	$ 1,667

(1) *Both the gross goodwill and accumulated impairment losses amounts for the GBS segment have been adjusted for a reduction of $19 million, to reflect the fully impaired goodwill associated with the previously divested enterprise systems integration business.*

(Amounts in millions)	GBS	GIS	NPS	Total
Goodwill, gross	$ 1,596	$ 2,152	$ 768	$ 4,516
Accumulated impairment losses	(690)	(2,074)	—	$ (2,764)
Balance as of March 30, 2012, net	906	78	768	1,752
Additions	—	—	25	25
Deductions	(241)	—	—	(241)
Foreign currency translation	(20)	—	—	(20)
Goodwill, gross	1,335	2,152	793	4,280
Accumulated impairment losses	(690)	(2,074)	—	(2,764)
Balance as of March 29, 2013, net	$ 645	$ 78	$ 793	$ 1,516

Concurrent with the change in its reportable segments, the Company reassigned goodwill among certain of its reporting units based on their relative fair values. As a result of this reassignment, $47 million of goodwill was allocated from the former MSS segment to the new GBS segment. The reassignment of goodwill is reflected in the goodwill balances as of March 29, 2013.

The fiscal 2014 additions to goodwill of $211 million are due to the third quarter acquisition of ServiceMesh, which resulted in allocation of goodwill to all three reportable segments, and the second quarter GBS acquisition of InfoChimps (see Note 3). The reductions in goodwill are due to the first quarter divestiture of GBS' flood insurance BPO business and the second quarter divestiture of NPS' ATD business (see Note 4). No goodwill was allocated to the GBS software business that was classified as discontinued operations in the second quarter (see Note 4). The foreign currency translation amount reflects the impact of currency movements on non-U.S. dollar-denominated goodwill balances.

The fiscal 2013 addition of $25 million relates to an acquisition in the NPS segment (see Note 3). The reduction of $241 million relates to the divestiture of a business within the GBS segment (see Note 4).

Goodwill Impairment Analyses

As described in Note 1, the Company tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, as of the first day of the second fiscal quarter, and between annual tests if an event occurs, or circumstances change, that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Following is a description of the goodwill impairment analyses for each of the fiscal years.

Fiscal 2014

As of the beginning of the first quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company performed the first step of the goodwill impairment test for all reporting units due to the segment changes described above. Based on the results of the first step of the impairment test, the Company concluded that the fair value of each reporting unit significantly exceeded its carrying value and therefore the second step of the goodwill impairment test was not required.

Due to the disposal of the flood insurance BPO business later in the first quarter (see Note 4), the Company performed an interim assessment to determine whether the remaining goodwill of the GBS-IS&S reporting unit, which contained the divested business, might be impaired. The Company determined that no impairment existed.

In connection with the fiscal 2014 annual impairment assessment, the Company performed a qualitative assessment for each reporting unit (Step 0). Based on these qualitative assessments, the Company determined that none of its reporting units met the "more-likely-than-not" threshold that would require the Company to perform the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test. Accordingly, the Company did not perform any further analysis.

In addition, in connection with the disposal of ATD during the second quarter (see Note 4), the Company performed the first step of the goodwill impairment test for the remaining business of the NPS reporting unit as of the date of the disposal. The fair value of the remaining NPS reporting unit significantly exceeded its carrying value, and the second step of the goodwill impairment test was not required.

At the end of fiscal year 2014, the Company assessed whether there were events or changes in circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of any of its reporting units below their carrying amounts and require an interim goodwill impairment test. The Company determined that there have been no events or changes in circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of any of its reporting units below their carrying amounts, and, as a result, it was unnecessary to perform an interim impairment test as of March 28, 2014.

Any adverse changes in the business climate or in CSC's operating results could cause to perform additional impairment analyses of goodwill prior to the next annual test, which may result in impairment charges.

Fiscal 2013

In connection with the fiscal 2013 annual impairment assessment, the Company chose to bypass the initial qualitative assessment and proceeded directly to the first step of the impairment test for all reporting units, and concluded that no impairment had occurred. The fair values of all of CSC's reporting units were significantly in excess of their carrying values.

Due to the divestiture of CSC's credit services business in the third quarter of fiscal 2013, which caused the allocation of $241 million of goodwill from the GBS-IS&S reporting unit to that disposed business, the Company assessed the remaining goodwill related to GBS-IS&S for potential impairment. The Company performed the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test and concluded that the remaining goodwill related to GBS-IS&S, after allocation of goodwill to the divested business, was not impaired.

At the end of fiscal year 2013, the Company assessed whether there were events or changes in circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of any of its reporting units below their carrying amounts. There were no such indicators for any of the reporting units, and as a result, it was unnecessary to perform an interim impairment test.

Fiscal 2012

During the fiscal 2012 annual goodwill impairment assessment, the Company concluded that fair value was below carrying value for three reporting units: GIS, GBS-Consulting and GBS IS&S. Management believed that the decline in the estimated fair values of these reporting units during the second quarter was a result of a number of factors, including: the significant decline in the Company’s overall stock price during the first six months of fiscal 2012; an overall decline in the broader stock market which reduced performance metric multiples at comparable public companies; uncertainty caused by concerns about the ongoing SEC investigation into reported errors and irregularities; concerns about the Company’s growth prospects in light of operational issues at its GIS reporting unit; uncertainty over the continuation of the Company’s NHS contract in light of comments made by government officials in the U.K.; government budget pressures on customers worldwide, and lower than forecast operating performance. Therefore, the Company conducted step two of the goodwill impairment test, which is discussed further below.

During the process of conducting the second step of the annual goodwill impairment tests, the Company identified significant previously unrecognized intangible assets, primarily relating to customer relationships and technology. The unrecognized intangible assets, estimated at approximately $1.3 billion, were predominantly attributable to unrecognized customer relationship assets in the GIS reporting unit and were driven by the Company’s high customer retention rates in this business. The combination of these previously unrecognized intangible assets, other unrecognized fair value changes to the carrying values of other assets, and lower reporting unit fair values calculated in step one, resulted in an implied fair value of goodwill substantially below the carrying value of goodwill for the GIS, GBS-Consulting and GBS-IS&S reporting units. At the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2012, the Company had not completed the impairment tests and therefore, recorded its best estimate of the goodwill impairment charge of $2,685 million, of which $2,074 million related to the GIS reporting unit, $453 million related to the GBS-Consulting reporting unit, and $158 million related to the GBS-IS&S reporting unit.

The Company completed all analyses related to its annual and second quarter interim goodwill impairment tests during the third quarter and reduced the impairment loss recorded in the second quarter by $3 million. The entire adjustment related to the GBS-IS&S reporting unit, and resulted from finalizing tax estimates and the fair values of customer-related and technology intangible assets. Thus, the net goodwill impairment loss recorded in fiscal 2012 was $2,682 million, with a $3 million reduction in the impairment loss recorded in the third quarter.

At the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2012, the Company determined that sufficient indicators existed to require performance of an additional interim goodwill impairment analysis as of September 30, 2011. These indicators included: a further significant and sustained decline in CSC’s stock price which resulted in a market capitalization, adjusted for control premium, decreasing to an amount less than book value and remaining there for some time; further decreases in the performance metric multiples of comparable public companies, driving the market approach valuations lower; and additional evidence of certain reporting units’ performance which fell short of forecasts used in the annual market-based and income-based tests. In this interim goodwill impairment test, the GBS-Consulting reporting unit failed step one of the two-step test.

At the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2013, CSC determined that the GBS-IS&S reporting unit had several indicators, including, the loss of a significant customer, failure to win major bids for new business, developments on the NHS contract and reduction in forecasted earnings to trigger an interim impairment test. There were no triggering events for the remaining reporting units with goodwill.

The Company performed the first step of the two-step test and concluded that GBS-IS&S's weighted average fair value was lower that its carrying value. The ensuing step two portion of the goodwill impairment analysis resulted in the Company recording an additional goodwill impairment charge of $63 million, due to the impact of the fair value of tangible assets and the unrecognized intangible assets, primarily customer relationship and technology assets.

The Company tested its long-lived assets for impairment in conjunction with the fiscal 2012 annual and the fiscal 2012 second and third quarter interim goodwill impairment tests and concluded that these assets were not impaired.

At the end of the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company assessed whether there were events or change in circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of any of its reporting units below their carrying amounts. There were no such indicators for any of the reporting units with goodwill, and therefore, an interim goodwill test was not required.

Note 12 - Income Taxes

The sources of (loss) income from continuing operations, before income taxes, classified between domestic entities and those entities domiciled outside of the United States, are as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Domestic entities	$ 354	$ (71)	$ (1,854)
Entities outside the United States	556	520	(2,633)
Total	$ 910	$ 449	$ (4,487)

The income tax (benefit) expense on income (loss) from continuing operations is comprised of:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Current:			
Federal	$ 81	$ (330)	$ (84)
State	7	(5)	10
Foreign	126	174	94
	214	(161)	20
Deferred:			
Federal	47	90	(143)
State	10	(16)	(22)
Foreign	18	38	49
	75	112	(116)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	$ 289	$ (49)	$ (96)

The current (benefit) provision for fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012, includes interest and penalties of $(9) million, $10 million, and $(53) million, respectively, for uncertain tax positions.

The major elements contributing to the difference between the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 35% and the effective tax rate (ETR) for continuing operations are as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
	March 28, 2014	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Statutory rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	(35.0)%
State income tax, net of federal tax	1.6	(0.9)	(0.3)
Change in uncertain tax positions	4.1	1.3	0.6
Foreign tax rate differential	5.6	(71.5)	(0.8)
Income tax credits	(0.5)	(0.1)	(1.0)
Valuation allowance	(13.8)	82.3	17.9
Change in entity tax status	—	(0.4)	(0.7)
Loss on sale of securities	1.1	(55.2)	—
Tax audit settlements	—	—	(2.5)
Goodwill impairment	—	—	18.7
Other items, net	(1.3)	(1.4)	1.0
Effective tax rate	31.8 %	(10.9)%	(2.1)%

In fiscal 2014, the ETR was primarily driven by:

- The Company recorded a tax expense of $10 million related to the previous restructuring of an operating subsidiary. This expense increased the ETR by 1.1%.

- A net increase in uncertain tax positions across various jurisdictions of $36 million which increased the ETR by 4.1%. The primary drivers of this increase in tax expense were related to various tax issues including transfer pricing and foreign exchange losses.
- A decrease in the valuation allowance determined on a tax jurisdictional basis due to a shift in the global mix of income which decreased tax expense and the ETR by $35 million and 3.8%, respectively
- Local income on investment recoveries in certain jurisdictions (i) decreased the valuation allowance and the ETR by $90.6 million and 10.0%, respectively, and (ii) increased the foreign rate differential and ETR by $90.6 million and by 10.0%, respectively.

For the tax impact of discontinued operations, see Note 4.

The deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Deferred Tax Assets		
Employee benefits	$ 333	$ 558
Tax loss/credit carryforwards	966	1,110
Accrued interest	20	47
State taxes	10	13
Cumulative foreign exchange gain/loss	2	14
Contract Accounting	38	—
Other assets	66	111
Total Deferred Tax Assets	1,435	1,853
Valuation allowance	(1,053)	(1,298)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	382	555
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Depreciation and amortization	(341)	(322)
Contract accounting	—	(53)
Investment basis differences	(126)	(128)
Other liabilities	(112)	(75)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	(579)	(578)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	$ (197)	$ (23)

Income tax related assets are included in the accompanying balance sheet as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Current:		
Prepaid Expenses & Other Current Assets	$ 11	$ 24
Income Tax Receivables	92	239
Receivable for Uncertain Tax Positions	—	8
	103	271
Non-current:		
Income Taxes Receivable and Prepaid Taxes	123	70
Other Deferred tax Assets	123	184
	246	254
Total	$ 349	$ 525

Income tax related liabilities are included in the accompanying balance sheet as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Current:		
Deferred Income Taxes	$ (25)	$ —
Income Taxes Payable	(52)	(41)
	(77)	(41)
Non-current:		
Deferred Taxes	(307)	(231)
Non-current Tax Liability for Uncertain Tax Positions	(250)	(270)
	(557)	(501)
Total	$ (634)	$ (542)

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized and adjusts the valuation allowance accordingly. In determining whether the deferred tax assets are realizable, the Company considers all available positive and negative evidence, including future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, taxable income in prior carryback years, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies and recent financial operations. The valuation allowance decreased by $245 million in fiscal year 2014. This change is primarily due to the following:

- A decrease in the valuation allowances in the U.K. and Denmark, primarily related to current year income and pension plan modifications;
- A decrease in the valuation allowance in Luxembourg due to significant gains on investments;
- A decrease in the valuation allowance for state credits and net operating losses.

Significant management judgment is required in determining the Company's provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities, and any valuation allowance recorded against deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance has been recorded against deferred tax assets of approximately $1,053 million as of March 28, 2014 due to uncertainties related to the ability to utilize these assets. The valuation allowance is based on historical earnings, estimates of taxable income by jurisdiction and the period over which the deferred tax assets will be recoverable. Valuation allowances are evaluated periodically and will be subject to change in each future reporting period as a result of changes in various factors. Based on recent earnings in certain jurisdictions there is a reasonable possibility that, within the next year, sufficient positive evidence may become available to reach a conclusion that a portion of the valuation allowance will no longer be needed. As such, the Company may release a portion of its valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets within the next 12 months. This release would result in the recognition of certain deferred tax assets and a decrease to income tax expense for the period such release is recorded. Any such adjustment could materially impact the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The Company has available foreign net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of $3,417 million and $3,661 million, federal NOL carryforwards of $73 million and $5 million, and state NOL carryforwards of $818 million and $782 million as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively. The Company has foreign capital loss carryforwards of $80 million and $45 million as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively. The Company also has state credit carryforwards of $53 million and $67 million and state capital loss carryforwards of $428 million and $411 million as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively. The foreign NOL carryforwards as of March 28, 2014 can be carried over indefinitely, except for $60 million which expire at various dates through 2023. The federal NOL carryforwards as of March 28, 2014 expire at various dates through 2034. The state NOL and credit carryforwards as of March 28, 2014 expire at various dates through 2033. The state capital loss carryforwards as of March 29, 2013 expire in 2018.

The Company is currently the beneficiary of tax holiday incentives in India, which expire in various fiscal years through 2026. As a result of the India tax holiday incentives, the Company’s tax expense was reduced by approximately $3 million,

$3 million, and $1 million, during fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively. The per share effects were $0.02, $0.02, and $0.01, for fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively.

In general, it is the practice and intention of the Company to reinvest the earnings of its non-U.S. subsidiaries in those operations. As of March 28, 2014, the Company has not made a provision for U.S. income tax or additional foreign withholding taxes with respect to accumulated earnings of foreign subsidiaries where the foreign investment of such earnings is essentially permanent in duration. Generally, such amounts would become subject to U.S. taxation upon the remittance of dividends and under certain other circumstances. The cumulative undistributed positive earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries were approximately $3,110 million as of March 28, 2014. It is not practicable to estimate the tax cost of repatriating the cumulative undistributed taxable earnings of these foreign subsidiaries to the United States.

In May 2013, Finance Bill 2013 received the assent of the President of India and has been enacted as the Finance Act 2013. There are various provisions in the Finance Act, including a tax on the buy-back of shares and an increase in the dividend distribution tax from 16.22% to 16.99%. The Company uses the lower undistributed tax rate to measure deferred taxes on inside basis differences, including undistributed earnings, of our India operations as these earnings are permanently reinvested. While the Company has no plans to do so, events may occur in the future that could effectively force management to change its intent not to repatriate our India earnings. If the Company changes its intent and repatriates such earnings, a dividend distribution tax will be incurred for distributions from India. These additional taxes will be recorded as tax expense in the period in which the dividend is declared.

The Company accounts for income tax uncertainties in accordance with ASC 740-10, which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement criteria for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Benefits from tax positions should be recognized in the financial statements only when it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authority that would have full knowledge of all relevant information. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Tax positions that previously failed to meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should be recognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which that threshold is met. Previously recognized tax positions that no longer meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should be derecognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which that threshold is no longer met. ASC 740 also provides guidance on the accounting for and disclosure of liabilities for uncertain tax positions, interest and penalties.

As of March 28, 2014, the Company’s liability for uncertain tax positions was $250 million, including interest of $27 million, penalties of $19 million, and net of tax attributes of $47 million. As of March 29, 2013, the Company’s liability for uncertain tax positions was $262 million, including interest of $38 million, penalties of $17 million, and net of tax attributes of $32 million.

The following table summarizes the activity related to the Company’s uncertain tax positions (excluding interest and penalties and related tax attributes):

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Balance at Beginning of Fiscal Year	$ 241	$ 287	$ 426
Gross increases related to prior year tax positions	31	7	27
Gross decreases related to prior year tax positions	(27)	(40)	(134)
Gross increases related to current year tax positions	10	8	29
Settlements and statute of limitation expirations	(1)	(18)	(115)
Current year acquisitions	—	—	56
Foreign exchange and others	(1)	(3)	(2)
Balance at End of Fiscal Year	$ 253	$ 241	$ 287

The Company’s liability for uncertain tax positions at March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, includes $161 million, $148 million, and $155 million, respectively, related to amounts that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate (excluding related interest and penalties).

The Company recognizes interest accrued related to uncertain tax positions and penalties as a component of income tax expense. During the year ended March 28, 2014, the Company had a net reduction in interest of $11 million ($7 million net of tax) and accrued penalties of $2 million, and as of March 28, 2014, has recognized a liability for interest of $27 million ($21 million net of tax) and penalties of $19 million. During the year ended March 29, 2013, the Company accrued interest expense of $7 million ($5 million net of tax) and accrued penalties of $2 million, and as of March 29, 2013, recognized a liability for interest of $38 million ($28 million net of tax) and penalties of $17 million. During the year ended March 30, 2012, the Company had a net reduction of interest of $56 million ($36 million net of tax) and had a net reduction of penalties of $14 million, and as of March 30, 2012, recognized a liability for interest of $31 million ($23 million net of tax) and penalties of $15 million.

Tax Examination Status:

The Company is currently under examination in several tax jurisdictions. A summary of the tax years that remain subject to examination in certain of the Company's major tax jurisdictions are:

Jurisdiction:	**Tax Years that Remain Subject to Examination (Fiscal Year Ending):**
United States – Federal	2008 and forward
United States – Various States	2001 and forward
Australia	2010 and forward
Canada	2008 and forward
Denmark	2009 and forward
France	2009 and forward
Germany	2006 and forward
India	2008 and forward
United Kingdom	2010 and forward

It is reasonably possible that during the next twelve months the Company's liability for uncertain tax positions may change by a significant amount. The IRS is examining the Company's federal income tax returns for fiscal years 2008 through 2010. During fiscal 2014, the IRS indicated they need additional time to complete the examination. Therefore, the Company now expects to reach a resolution no earlier than fiscal year 2016. The significant items subject to examination primarily relate to foreign exchange losses and other US international tax issues. In addition, the Company may settle certain other tax examinations, have lapses in statutes limitations, or voluntarily settle income tax positions in negotiated settlements for different amounts than the Company has accrued as uncertain tax positions. The Company may need to accrue and ultimately pay additional amounts for tax positions that previously met a more likely than not standard if such positions are not upheld. Conversely, the Company could settle positions with the tax authorities for amounts lower than those that have been accrued or extinguish a position though payment. The Company believes the outcomes which are reasonably possible within the next twelve months may result in a reduction in liability for uncertain tax positions of up to $22 million excluding interest and penalties.

Note 13 - Debt

The following is a summary of the Company's debt as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
4.45% term notes, due September 2022	$ 434	$ 349
6.50% term notes, due March 2018	917	998
2.50% term notes, due September 2015	350	350
Term loan, due December 2014	413	—
Term loan, due September 2016	—	250
Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock outstanding	61	59
Note payable of consolidated subsidiary	68	62
Capitalized lease liabilities	511	561
Borrowings for assets acquired under long-term financing	98	98
Other borrowings	36	5
Total debt	2,888	2,732
Less: short term debt and current maturities of long term debt	681	234
Total long-term debt	$ 2,207	$ 2,498

Term note exchanges

During fiscal 2014, the Company entered into multiple term-note exchange agreements to exchange an aggregate of $82 million of its 6.50% term notes, due 2018, for an aggregate of $97 million original principal amount of its 4.45% term notes, due 2022. All the term note exchanges were accounted for as debt modifications and as a result, the difference between the original face value of term notes exchanged was accounted for as additional debt discount, which along with the existing unamortized discount and deferred financing costs, will be amortized to interest expense over the term of the 4.45% term notes, using the effective interest method.

Interest rate swaps

As disclosed in Note 8, during the second quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company entered into multiple interest rate swap transactions to hedge the fair value of $275 million of its 4.45% term notes, due 2022, which effectively converted the debt into floating interest rate debt. Under the terms of the swap transactions, the Company will receive semi-annual interest payments at the coupon rate of 4.45% and will pay variable interest based upon the LIBOR rate, plus a weighted average contractual margin. The Company designated these interest rate swaps as fair value hedges and is accounting for them in accordance with the short-cut method under ASC Topic 815 (See Note 8). The change in the fair value of the interest rate swaps from inception to March 28, 2014 was $3 million. The carrying value of the 4.45% term notes due 2022, was increased by this amount.

Term loans

During the third quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company's subsidiary, Computer Sciences Holdings (UK) Ltd., entered into a £250 million or $413 million (at the March 29, 2014 exchange rates; $408 million on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow due to the impact of movement in foreign currency exchange rates) short-term note payable, due December 2014, with a financial institution. The note bears interest at a variable rate based on LIBOR plus a margin of 17 basis points (bps) and is payable quarterly. The note is guaranteed by the Company, and financial covenants associated with the note are the same as those associated with the Company's $2.5 billion revolving credit facility, as described below.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company repaid its $250 million term loan, due September 2016, from its cash balances on hand. The Company recorded $1 million as additional interest expense to write-off previously deferred debt issuances expenses associated with this term loan.

Note payable of a consolidated subsidiary

During fiscal 2013, the Company had entered into a credit agreement with a bank to sell the Company's interest in a five-year note receivable, due 2018, issued by one of its wholly-owned subsidiary, for a cash consideration of £41 million ($62 million as of March 29, 2013). During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary amended its credit agreement with the bank to convert the principal amount of its note payable from British pounds to U.S. dollars and to be indexed to lower cost U.S. LIBOR rates. The outstanding principal amount of £41 million was thereby converted to $68 million based upon the conversion rate at the time. The original draw in British pounds was to hedge other British Pounds denominated instruments which have since been unwound. There were no other changes to the credit agreement.

Revolving credit facility

During the third quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company amended its unsecured $1.5 billion revolving credit facility by expanding its borrowing capacity to $2.5 billion and extending its maturity to January 15, 2019. The terms of the amended $2.5 billion facility allow for borrowings by both CSC and certain of its international subsidiaries within a $2.0 billion sub-limit for borrowings denominated in U.S. dollar, euros and pound sterling, and a $0.5 billion sub-limit for borrowings denominated in U.S. dollar, euros, Pounds sterling, Japanese yen, Australian dollar and Singapore dollar. The amended credit facility also provides, on an uncommitted basis, that the aggregate amount of the facility may be increased to up to $3 billion. The amended facility has a lower interest margin on drawn amounts and provides for lower commitment fees on undrawn amounts than the prior credit facility. The Company incurred costs of $4 million related to amendment and expansion of the credit facility. These costs have been deferred and will be amortized over the term of the facility. There were no borrowings outstanding against the $2.5 billion and $1.5 billion credit facilities, as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively.

The financial covenants associated with both the £250 million short-term term loan and the $2.5 billion credit facility require the Company to: (1) maintain a minimum interest coverage ratio of consolidated Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization adjusted for other non-cash charges as defined by the credit agreement (EBITDA), to consolidated interest expense for the period of four consecutive fiscal quarters ending on or immediately prior to such period not to be less than 3.00 to 1.00; and (2) not permit at the end of any quarterly financial reporting period the ratio of consolidated total debt to consolidated EBITDA for the period of four consecutive fiscal quarters ending on or immediately prior to such date, to exceed 3.00 to 1.00. The Company was in compliance with all financial covenants as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013.

Commercial paper

The Company typically issues commercial paper with average maturities of one to three months. The commercial paper is secured by the revolving credit facility discussed above. As of both March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, the Company had no borrowings outstanding against commercial paper. Subsequent to end of fiscal 2014, the Company suspended its commercial paper program.

Capital lease liabilities

Capitalized lease liabilities represent obligations due under capital leases for the use of computers and other equipment. The gross amount of assets recorded under capital leases was $1,208 million with accumulated amortization of $609 million, as of March 28, 2014, and $1,095 million with accumulated amortization of $465 million, as of March 29, 2013.

Borrowings for assets acquired under long-term financing

Certain asset purchases under outsourcing contracts were financed by borrowings from customers. These borrowings carry a rate of interest from 0.0% to 9.5% and will mature over the next five years. Gross amounts of assets purchased under long-term financings included $88 million and $69 million in property and equipment, $76 million and $54 million in software, $93 million and $90 million in outsourcing contract costs and $10 million and $10 million in other intangible assets as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively.

Other borrowings

Foreign subsidiaries of the Company had $31 million borrowings outstanding as of March 28, 2014, and $0 million of borrowings outstanding as of March 29, 2013, under uncommitted lines of credit with certain foreign banks. CSC has provided parent guarantees for these short-term lines of credit which carry no commitment fees or significant covenants. In addition, the Company had $5 million of other borrowings outstanding as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively, consisting of other interest bearing debt and notes payable.

Expected maturities of long-term debt, including borrowings for asset financing but excluding future minimum capital lease payments, for years subsequent to March 28, 2014, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	**Amount (in millions)**
2015	$ 503
2016	366
2017	16
2018	988
2019	1
Thereafter	503
Total	$ 2,377

The future minimum lease payments required to be made under the capital leases as of March 28, 2014, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	**Amount (in millions)**
2015	$ 227
2016	167
2017	99
2018	49
2019	34
Thereafter	114
Total minimum lease payments	690
Less: Amount representing interest and executory costs	(179)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	511
Less: Current maturities of capital lease obligations	(178)
Long-term capitalized lease liabilities	$ 333

Note 14 - Pension and Other Benefit Plans

The Company sponsors a number of defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans for the benefit of eligible employees. The defined benefit plans comprise primarily pension plans and post-retirement medical benefit plans. The defined contribution plans include the Company's deferred compensation plan for executives and non-employee directors.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

U.S. Plans

Contributory, defined benefit pension plans have been generally available to U.S. employees. However, the largest U.S. defined benefit pension plan was frozen for most participants in fiscal 2010. In addition, the Company has two supplemental executive retirement plans (SERP), which are non-qualified, non-contributory pension plans. The Company's funding policy is to make contributions to the Plans in amounts, as determined by an independent actuary, that meets the minimum requirements of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) and ERISA, that may exceed such minimum requirements if determined to be beneficial to the Company for cost recoverability, tax, or other regulatory reasons.

On July 19, 2013, CSC completed the sale of ATD (see Note 4), which had a pension and a retiree medical plan. The plans were remeasured as of the date of the sale, which resulted in settlement cost of $4 million that was recorded as part of the gain on sale of ATD, and a reduction to long-term liabilities of $28 million. The net periodic pension cost related to the divested plans, not including any settlement gain or loss, for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012 was $4 million, $8 million, and $7 million respectively.

On March 26, 2013, the Company made an additional discretionary cash contribution of $80 million to various U.S. pension plans.

On December 31, 2012, the Company made a discretionary cash contribution of $400 million to its largest U.S. pension plan resulting in a remeasurement of the plan. The effects of this remeasurement were recorded during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 and resulted in a reduction of net periodic pension cost of $8 million for fiscal 2013, along with additional plan liabilities of $379 million due to using a new discount rate of 4.0%, a decrease from the previous rate of 4.85%.

Non-US Plans

Eligible non-U.S. employees are enrolled in defined benefit pension plans in their country of domicile. The Contributory defined benefit pension plan in the U.K. represent the largest plan outside of the U.S. Effective July 1, 2010, the accrual of future benefits was discontinued for certain U.K. pension plans. In addition, healthcare, dental and life insurance benefits are also provided to certain non-U.S. employees. A significant number of employees outside the U.S. are covered by government sponsored programs at no direct cost to the Company other than related payroll taxes.

On December 20, 2013, two U.K. pension plans were remeasured due to a plan amendment arising from a change in the index used to determine the level of pension increases, from the Retail Prices Index (RPI) to the Consumer Prices Index (CPI). A weighted average discount rate of 4.65% was used to remeasure the plans; an increase from 4.31% in the prior fiscal year. As a result of the remeasurement, the pension benefit obligation decreased by $443 million and the average funded status was 108%.

In connection with the fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012 restructuring plans (see Note 20), the Company accrued additional contractual termination benefits, for certain employees participating in a U.K. pension plan, which are reflected in the projected benefit obligation and recognized as expense in the net periodic pension cost. The Company accrued net benefits of $17 million, $20 million, and $19 million, for fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The fiscal 2013 amount of $20 million was net of a $3 million reduction to the fiscal 2012 estimated contractual benefits to be paid.

During fiscal 2014, a pension plan in Switzerland recognized a settlement loss of $6 million as a result of restructuring activities. The plan was remeasured on September 30, 2013 using a discount rate of 2.30%, an increase from 2.05% in the prior fiscal year, which resulted in a reduction to the pension benefit obligation of $43 million, improving the plan's funded status.

On March 26, 2013, the Company made a discretionary cash contribution of $20 million to its largest Canadian pension plan.

Effective July 1, 2012 a Norway pension plan was amended to change the index used to benchmark pension payment increases. The plan was remeasured at July 1, 2012 resulting in a reduction to the projected benefit obligation of $28 million, improving the plan's funded status. The plan's fiscal 2013 expense was also remeasured for the remaining nine months of the fiscal year using a discount rate of 4.0%.

The following tables provide reconciliations of the changes in the pension plans' projected benefit obligations and assets, and a statement of their funded status:

Reconciliation of Projected Benefit Obligation	**U.S. Pension Plans**		**Non-U.S. Pension Plans**	
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	$ 3,506	$ 3,284	$ 3,012	$ 2,732
Service cost	5	10	25	25
Interest cost	149	153	124	123
Plan participants' contributions	1	3	6	7
Amendments	—	—	(254)	(28)
Business/contract acquisitions/divestitures	(107)	—	9	(9)
Contractual termination benefits	—	—	17	20
Settlement/curtailment	—	(5)	(46)	(37)
Actuarial loss (gain)	3	194	(135)	400
Benefits paid	(148)	(133)	(88)	(79)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	—	205	(142)
Other	—	—	(2)	—
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	$ 3,409	$ 3,506	$ 2,873	$ 3,012

Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets	**U.S. Pension Plans**		**Non-U.S. Pension Plans**	
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	$ 3,125	$ 2,419	$ 2,550	$ 2,295
Actual return on plan assets	364	245	129	314
Employer contribution	7	591	81	157
Plan participants' contributions	1	3	6	7
Benefits paid	(148)	(133)	(88)	(79)
Business/contract acquisitions/divestitures	(86)	—	9	5
Plan settlement	—	—	(46)	(30)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	—	183	(119)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	$ 3,263	$ 3,125	$ 2,824	$ 2,550
Funded status at end of year	$ (146)	$ (381)	$ (49)	$ (462)

The following table provides the amounts recorded in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet:

	U.S. Pension Plans		**Non-U.S. Pension Plans**	
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Non-current assets	$ —	$ —	$ 166	$ 23
Current liabilities - Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(8)	(7)	(7)	(3)
Non-current liabilities - Other long-term liabilities	(138)	(374)	(208)	(482)
Net amount recorded	$ (146)	$ (381)	$ (49)	$ (462)

The following is a summary of amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss, before tax effects, as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013 that have not been recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as components of net periodic pension cost:

	U.S. Pension Plans		Non-U.S. Pension Plans	
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Net transition obligation	$ —	$ —	$ 3	$ 3
Prior service cost	2	5	(279)	(24)
Net actuarial loss	915	1,140	767	895
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ 917	$ 1,145	$ 491	$ 874

The following table summarizes the weighted average assumptions used in the determination of the Company's pension plans' benefit obligations as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

	U.S. Pension Plans		Non-U.S. Pension Plans	
	March 28, 2014	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Discount rate	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	4.1%
Rates of increase in compensation levels	4.3%	4.1%	3.4%	3.5%

The following table lists selected information for the pension plans as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

	U.S. Pension Plans		Non-U.S. Pension Plans	
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Projected benefit obligation	$ 3,409	$ 3,506	$ 2,873	$ 3,012
Accumulated benefit obligation	3,394	3,487	2,833	2,969
Fair value of plan assets	3,263	3,125	2,824	2,550

	Pension Plans with Projected Benefit Obligation in Excess of Plan Assets (U.S. and Non-U.S.)		Pension Plans with Accumulated Benefit Obligation in Excess of Plan Assets (U.S. and Non-U.S.)	
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Projected benefit obligation	$ 3,945	$ 6,270	$ 3,917	$ 6,132
Accumulated benefit obligation	3,906	6,217	3,888	6,100
Fair value of plan assets	3,585	5,405	3,564	5,276

The net periodic pension cost for U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans included the following components:

	U.S. Pension Plans			Non-U.S. Pension Plans		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Service cost	$ 5	$ 10	$ 10	$ 25	$ 25	$ 33
Interest cost	149	153	164	124	123	128
Expected return on assets	(202)	(160)	(146)	(165)	(124)	(129)
Amortization of transition obligation	—	—	—	1	1	1
Amortization of prior service costs	2	2	2	(5)	(1)	1
Amortization of unrecognized net loss	40	42	32	22	20	13
Contractual termination benefit	—	—	—	17	20	20

Settlement/curtailment	6	—	—	7	—	2
Net periodic pension cost	$ —	$ 47	$ 62	$ 26	$ 64	$ 69

Other before tax changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income during fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012 included the following components:

	U.S. Pension Plans			Non-U.S. Pension Plans		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Net actuarial (gain) / loss	$ (180)	$ 105	$ 319	$ (103)	$ 201	$ 133
Prior service (credit) / cost	—	—	—	(265)	(27)	(11)
Amortization of:						
Transition (asset) /obligation	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prior service (credit) / cost	(2)	(2)	(2)	5	1	(1)
Net actuarial (gain) / loss	(46)	(42)	(32)	(28)	(25)	(20)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	—	—	9	6	(4)
Total recognized in other comprehensive income	$ (228)	$ 61	$ 285	$ (383)	$ 155	$ 96

Other comprehensive (gain) loss related to unamortized pension costs for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012 was $(522) million (net of taxes of $89 million), $210 million (net of taxes of $6 million), and $257 million (net of taxes of $124 million), respectively.

The estimated net transitional obligation, prior service cost and actuarial loss for defined benefit plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic pension cost over the next fiscal year are $1 million, $(9) million and $54 million, respectively.

The weighted-averages of the assumptions used to determine net periodic pension cost were:

	U.S. Pension Plans			Non-U.S. Pension Plans		
	March 28, 2014	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Discount or settlement rates	4.4 %	4.6 %	5.7 %	4.1 %	4.7 %	5.2 %
Expected long-term rates of return on assets	7.2 %	6.8 %	7.5 %	6.2 %	5.4 %	6.1 %
Rates of increase in compensation levels	4.3 %	4.1 %	4.3 %	3.5 %	4.1 %	4.1 %

Information about the expected cash flows for pension plans as of March 28, 2014, is as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**U.S. Plans**	**Non-U.S. Plans**
Employer contributions:		
2015	$ 8	$ 83
Benefit Payments:		
2015	$ 158	$ 102
2016	169	105
2017	181	114
2018	192	122
2019	200	132
2020-2024	1,100	795

Defined Benefit Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

The Company provides subsidized healthcare and life insurance retirement benefits for certain U.S. employees and retirees, generally for those employed prior to August 1992. In response to the passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (PPACA), a number of changes were made to the underlying healthcare coverage offered to certain U.S. retirees. In conjunction with those changes, the Company established limits on the level of employer subsidy it will provide to some retirees. Several plans were amended and the impact of these changes was first reflected on April 1, 2011. In 2012, several retiree medical plans were further amended to allow Medicare Part D subsidies from 2012 and beyond to be collected by the healthcare provider and was reflected on March 30, 2012.

The following tables provide reconciliations of the changes in postretirement plans' benefit obligations and assets and a statement of their funded status:

Reconciliation of Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Accumulated benefit obligation at beginning of year	$ 253	$ 253
Service cost	3	4
Interest cost	10	11
Business/contract acquisitions/divestitures	(15)	—
Actuarial loss (gain)	(16)	(6)
Benefits paid	(11)	(10)
Retiree drug subsidy reimbursement	1	1
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	(1)	—
Other	(3)	—
Accumulated benefit obligation at end of year	$ 221	$ 253

Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	$ 84	$ 81
Actual return on plan assets	10	7
Employer contribution	6	6
Retiree drug subsidy	1	—
Business contract/acquisitions/divestitures	(8)	—
Benefits paid	(11)	(10)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	$ 82	$ 84
Funded status at end of year	$ (139)	$ (169)

The following table provides the amounts recorded in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Current liabilities - Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	$ (4)	$ (5)
Non-current liabilities - Other long-term liabilities	(135)	(164)
Net amount recorded	$ (139)	$ (169)

The following is a summary of amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013 that have not been recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as components of net periodic benefit cost:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Prior service (gain) cost	$ (15)	$ (17)
Net actuarial loss	61	99
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ 46	$ 82

The following table lists selected information for other postretirement benefit plans as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

			Plans with Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation in Excess of the Fair Value of Plan Assets	
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	$ 221	$ 253	$ 221	$ 253
Fair value of plan assets	82	84	82	84

As of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, the Company had no postretirement healthcare plan assets outside the U.S. Benefits paid include amounts paid directly from plan assets and amounts paid by the Company.

The following table summarizes the weighted average assumptions used in the determination of the Company’s postretirement benefit obligations as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

	March 28, 2014	**March 29, 2013**
Discount rate	4.3%	4.1%

The assumed healthcare cost trend rate used in measuring the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was 8.8% for fiscal 2015, declining to 4.9% for 2024 and subsequent years for all retirees. Assumed healthcare cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the healthcare plans. A one-percentage point change in the assumed healthcare cost trend rates would have had the following effect:

	One Percentage Point	
(Amounts in millions)	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Effect on accumulated postretirement benefit obligation as of March 28, 2014	$ 12	$ (10)
Effect on net periodic postretirement benefit cost for fiscal 2014	1	(1)

The net periodic benefit cost for other postretirement benefit plans included the following components:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Service cost	$ 3	$ 4	$ 3
Interest cost	10	11	11
Expected return on assets	(5)	(5)	(6)
Amortization of transition obligation	—	—	1
Amortization of prior service costs	(2)	(2)	(6)
Recognized actuarial loss	12	16	13
Settlements	(2)	—	—
Net provision for postretirement benefits	$ 16	$ 24	$ 16

Other before tax changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income during fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012 included the following components:

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
Net actuarial (gain) / loss	$ (20)	$ (8)	$ 21
Prior service (credit) / cost	—	—	21
Amortization of:			
Transition (asset) /obligation	—	—	(1)
Prior service (credit) / cost	2	2	6
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(18)	(16)	(13)
Total recognized in other comprehensive income	$ (36)	$ (22)	$ 34

Other comprehensive (gain) loss related to unamortized postretirement benefit plan costs for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012 was $(23) million (net of taxes of $13 million), $(13) million (net of taxes of $9 million), and $22 million (net of taxes of $12 million), respectively.

The estimated net transitional obligation, prior service gain and actuarial loss for other postretirement benefit plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year are $0 million, $(2) million and $7 million, respectively.

The weighted-averages of the assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost were as follows.

Fiscal Year End	2014	2013	2012
Discount or settlement rates	4.1%	4.5%	5.3%
Expected long-term rates of return on assets	5.9%	6.5%	7.2%

Following are the expected cash flows for U.S.-based other post-retirement benefit plans:

(Amounts in millions)	U.S. Plans
Employer Contributions:	
2015	$ 4
Benefit Payments:	
2015	$ 13
2016	14
2017	15
2018	16
2019	17
2020-2024	82

No significant cash flow is expected for other post-retirement benefit plans outside the U.S.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets

U.S. pension plan and OPEB plan assets are held in a trust that includes both separate accounts and commingled funds. Non-U.S. assets are subject to country specific regulations and invest primarily in commingled funds. The U.S. pension trust and the U.K. pension plans account for 91% of the total pension plan assets.

The Company’s investment goals and risk management strategy for plan assets takes into account a number of factors, including the time horizon of the pension plans’ obligations. Plan assets are invested in various asset classes that are expected to produce a sufficient level of diversification and a reasonable amount of investment return over the long term.

Sufficient liquidity is maintained to meet benefit obligations as they become due. Third party investment managers are employed to invest assets in both passively-indexed and actively-managed strategies. Equities are primarily invested broadly in domestic and foreign companies across market capitalizations and industries. Fixed income securities are invested broadly, primarily in government treasury, corporate credit, mortgage backed and asset backed investments.

Alternative investment allocations are included in U.S. and U.K. pension plans to achieve greater portfolio diversity intended to reduce the overall risk of the plans.

Risks include, but are not limited to, longevity risk, inflation risk, and the risk of other changes in market conditions that reduce the value of plan assets. Also, a decline in the yield of high quality corporate bonds may adversely affect discount rates resulting in an increase in the pension and other post retirement obligations. These risks, among others, could cause the plans' funded status to deteriorate, increasing reliance on Company contributions. Derivatives are permitted although their current use is limited within traditional funds and broadly allowed within alternative funds. They are primarily used in the U.S. pension trust traditional fixed income portfolios for duration and interest rate risk management and traditional equity portfolios to gain market exposure, and are expected to be used in the U.K. pension schemes for inflation risk management and within the liability driven investing strategy. The Company also has investments in insurance contracts to pay plan benefits in certain countries.

For the U.S. pension trust, an allocation range by asset class is developed. The allocation has a significant weighting to equity investments in part due to the relatively long duration of the plans' obligations. As of March 2014, the plan fiduciaries adopted investment allocation targets for the U.S. pension trust of 35% equities, 30% fixed income securities, and 35% alternative investments. An allocation range is established for each asset class and cash equivalents may represent 0%-10% of the fund. Asset allocations are monitored closely and investment reviews are conducted regularly. The Company consults with internal and external advisors regarding asset strategy.

For the U.K. pension plans, the Company's second largest pension plans by assets and projected liabilities, a target allocation by asset class is developed to achieve their long term objectives. As of March 2014, the plans held investment allocation targets of 35% equities, 45% fixed income (including 35% corporate credit and 10% in liability-driven investment products), and 20% alternatives. Asset allocations are monitored closely by the plan trustees and investment reviews are conducted regularly. The plan trustees consult with internal and external advisors regarding asset strategy.

Plan Asset Valuation Techniques

Cash equivalents are primarily short term money market commingled funds that are categorized as Level 2, except for funds that have quoted prices in active markets, which are classified as Level 1. They are valued at cost plus accrued interest which approximates fair value.

Fixed income accounts are categorized as Level 2. Investments in corporate bonds are primarily investment grade bonds. These investments are generally priced using model-based pricing methods that use observable market data as inputs. Broker dealer bids or quotes of securities with similar characteristics may also be used.

Domestic and global equity separate accounts are categorized as Level 1 if the securities trade on national or international exchanges and are valued at their last reported closing price. Equity assets in commingled funds reporting a net asset value (NAV) are categorized as Level 2.

Insurance contracts purchased to cover benefits payable to retirees are valued using the assumptions used to value the projected benefit obligation. Most of the plans' insurance contracts are categorized as level 2 while one plan has a level 3 insurance contract.

Derivatives are categorized as Level 1 if the securities trade actively on a recognized exchange, as Level 2 if the securities can be valued using observable inputs, or as Level 3 if the securities are valued using significant unobservable inputs.

Alternative investment fund securities are categorized as Level 1 if held in a mutual fund or in a separate account structure and actively traded through a recognized exchange, or as Level 2 if they are held in commingled or collective account structures and are actively traded. Alternative investment fund securities are classified as Level 3 if they are held in Limited Company or Limited Partnership structures or cannot otherwise be classified as Level 1 or Level 2.

The fair value of pension plan assets and postretirement benefit plans by investment category and the corresponding level within the fair value hierarchy as of March 28, 2014 are as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**U.S. Plans**	**Non-U.S. Plans**
Fair value of pension plan assets	$ 3,263	$ 2,824
Fair value of other postretirement benefit plan assets	82	—
Total fair value of retirement plan assets as of March 28, 2014	$ 3,345	$ 2,824

U.S. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

(Amounts in millions)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Equity:				
Global/International	$ 38	$ —	$ —	$ 38
U.S. Domestic Stocks	256	—	—	256
Domestic Equity commingled funds	5	577	—	582
Global Equity commingled funds	—	312	—	312
Fixed Income:				
U.S. Treasuries	—	57	—	57
U.S. Government Agencies	—	3	—	3
Non U.S. Government	—	2	—	2
Mortgage and asset backed securities	—	89	—	89
Corporate	—	54	—	54
Fixed income commingled funds	3	771	—	774
Alternatives:				
Hedge Funds (a)	—	—	328	328
Other Alternatives (b)	324	499	—	823
Cash and Cash equivalents	—	54	—	54
Total	$ 626	$ 2,418	$ 328	$ 3,372
Unsettled Trade Receivable and Accrued Income				28
Unsettled Trade Payable and Accrued Expenses				(55)
Fair value of assets for U.S. pension and postretirement medical plans as of March 28, 2014				$ 3,345

(a) Represents investments in diversified fund of hedge funds in which the CSC pension plans are the sole investor.

(b) Represents institutional funds consisting mainly of equities, bonds, or commodities.

Below is a reconciliation of the assets valued using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

(Amounts in millions)	**Level 3**
Beginning balance as of March 29, 2013	$ —
Actual return on plan assets held at the reporting date	(2)
Actual return on plan assets sold during the period	—
Purchases, sales, and settlements	330
Transfers in and / or out of Level 3	—
Changes due to exchange rates	—
Ending balance as of March 28, 2014	$ 328

Non-U.S. Pension Plan Assets **(Amounts in millions)**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Equity:				
U.S./North American Equity commingled funds	$ —	$ 47	$ —	$ 47
Global/International Equity commingled funds	—	899	—	899
Global equity mutual funds	—	81	—	81
Fixed Income:				
Fixed income commingled funds	—	951	—	951
Insurance contracts	—	161	6	167
Alternatives:				
Hedge Funds [(a)]	—		177	177
Other Alternatives [(b)]	—	460	26	486
Cash and cash equivalents	—	16	—	16
Total	$ —	$ 2,599	$ 209	$ 2,824
Unsettled Trades				—
Fair value of non-U.S. pension assets as of March 28, 2014				$ 2,824

(a) *Represents investments in diversified fund of hedge funds.*

(b) Represents real estate, liability-driven investments, and other commingled funds consisting mainly of equities, bonds, or commodities.

Below is a reconciliation of the assets valued using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

(Amounts in millions)	**Non-U.S. Plans Insurance Contracts**
Beginning balance as of March 29, 2013	$ 6
Actual return on plan assets held at the reporting date	—
Actual return on plan assets sold during the period	—
Purchases, sales, and settlements	164
Transfers in and / or out of Level 3	32
Changes due to exchange rates	7
Ending balance as of March 28, 2014	$ 209

The fair value of our pension plan assets and postretirement benefit plans by investment category and the corresponding level within the fair value hierarchy as of March 29, 2013, are as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**U.S. Plans**	**Non-U.S. Plans**
Fair value of pension plan assets	$ 3,125	$ 2,550
Fair value of other postretirement benefit plan assets	84	—
Total fair value of retirement plan assets as of March 29, 2013	$ 3,209	$ 2,550

U.S. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans (Amounts in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity:				
Global/International	$ 31	$ 38	$ —	$ 69
U.S. Domestic Stocks	51	—	—	51
Domestic Equity commingled funds	5	1,325	—	1,330
Global Equity commingled funds	—	380	—	380
Global Equity mutual funds	83	—	—	83
Fixed Income:				
U.S. Treasuries	—	87	—	87
U.S. Government Agencies	—	11	—	11
Non U.S. Government	—	5	—	5
Mortgage and asset backed securities	—	131	—	131
Corporate	—	74	—	74
Fixed income commingled funds	3	959	—	962
Cash and cash equivalents	8	117	—	125
Total	$ 181	$ 3,127	$ —	$ 3,308
Unsettled Trade Receivable and Accrued Income				79
Unsettled Trade Payable and Accrued Expenses				(178)
Fair value of assets for U.S. pension and postretirement medical plans as of March 29, 2013				$ 3,209

NON-U.S. PENSION PLAN ASSETS (Amounts in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity:				
U.S./North American Equity commingled funds	$ —	$ 54	$ —	$ 54
Global/International Equity commingled funds	—	915	—	915
Global equity mutual funds	—	—	—	—
Fixed Income:				
Fixed income commingled funds	—	1,311	—	1,311
Insurance contracts	—	157	6	163
Alternatives	—	83	—	83
Cash equivalents	—	25	—	25
Total	$ —	$ 2,545	$ 6	$ 2,551
Unsettled Trades				(1)
Fair value of non-U.S. pension assets as of March 29, 2013				$ 2,550

Below is a reconciliation of the assets valued using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

(Amounts in millions)	Non-U.S. Plans Insurance Contracts
Beginning balance as of March 30, 2012	$ 5
Asset acquired in purchase of iSOFT	
Actual return on plan assets relating to assets still held at the reporting date	1
Actual return on plan assets relating to assets sold during the period	—
Purchases, sales, and settlements	—
Transfers in and / or out of Level 3	—
Changes due to exchange rates	—
Ending balance as of March 29, 2013	$ 6

The asset allocation of pension plans at March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively, is as follows:

	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans	
Asset Category	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Equity securities	35 %	58 %	36 %	38 %
Debt securities	29 %	38 %	34 %	51 %
Alternatives	34 %	— %	24 %	4 %
Cash and other	2 %	4 %	6 %	7 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

The asset allocation for U.S. other postretirement benefit plans at March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively, is as follows:

	Percentage of Plan Assets at Year End	
Asset Category	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Equity securities	59 %	29 %
Debt securities	38 %	19 %
Cash and other	3 %	52 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Return on Assets

The Company consults with internal and external advisors regarding the expected long-term rate of return on assets. In the U.S. and U.K., the Company uses a "building block" approach to compute the expected long-term rate of return of the major asset classes expected in each of the plans. CSC utilizes long-term, typically 30 years, asset class return assumptions provided by external advisors. Consideration is also given to the extent active management is employed in each asset class and also to management expenses. A single expected long-term rate of return is calculated for each plan by assessing the plan's expected asset allocation strategy, the benefits of diversification therefrom, historical excess returns from actively managed investments, and expected expenses. The resulting composite rate of return is reviewed by internal and external parties for reasonableness.

Retirement Plan Discount Rate

The U.S. discount rate assumption is prepared with a two step process; the first step is a yield curve developed as of the measurement date using high-quality corporate bond yields. In step two, each plan's future cash flows are applied to the appropriate years on the yield curve and the weighted value of the cash flows is used to determine a single equivalent discount rate. In fiscal 2014, the discount rates were developed separately for each U.S. pension and other postretirement plan to the nearest basis point using a single yield curve, the Aon Hewitt AA Only Above Median Curve. This yield curve is a hypothetical AA or greater yield curve represented by a series of annualized individual spot discount rates going out 100 years. This curve provides a more transparent view to the underlying bonds and is available daily which provides for a discount rate to be calculated specific to the Company's fiscal year end. For years prior to fiscal 2013, the U.S. discount rates were determined using an average of the Citigroup yield curve and the AON Hewitt yield curve rounded to the nearest 10bps.

In fiscal 2013, the UK pension plans began using the AA Corporate Bond Mercer Pension Discount Yield Curve to set the discount rate. This yield curve is based on market data. Cash flow data is applied to yields of different durations to determine a single equivalent discount rate. The benefit of the Mercer Yield Curve over the iBoxx GBP Corporates AA +15 index is that it provides the flexibility to use plan specific cash flow information so that the resulting discounts rates reflect appropriate durations of the pension plan's liabilities rather than over a set time period of 15 years. For years prior to fiscal 2013, the U.K. discount rate assumption was set by reference to the yield on the iBoxx GBP AA rated +15 years corporate bond index with an appropriate adjustment for duration if necessary after considering yield curve models and conditions in credit markets.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company sponsors defined contribution plans for substantially all U.S. employees and certain foreign employees. The plans allow employees to contribute a portion of their earnings in accordance with specified guidelines. Effective January 1, 2014, matching contributions are made once annually in January following the end of the calendar year. In order to receive such contributions, a participant must be employed on December 31 of the plan year. However, if a participant retires (or should decease) from CSC prior to December 31, the participant will be eligible to receive matching contributions approximately 30 days following separation from service. The plan was also amended so participants vest after one year of service from a five-year graded vest. During fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, the Company contributed $179 million, $213 million, and $223 million, respectively. At March 28, 2014, plan assets included 9,378,161 shares of the Company’s common stock.

Deferred Compensation Plan

Effective August 14, 1995, the Company adopted the Computer Sciences Corporation Deferred Compensation Plan (the Plan). The Plan consists of two separate plans, one for the benefit of key executives and one for the benefit of non-employee directors. Pursuant to the Plan, certain management and highly compensated employees are eligible to defer all or a portion of their regular salary that exceeds the limitation set forth in Internal Revenue Section 401(a)(17) and all or a portion of their incentive compensation, and non-employee directors are eligible to defer up to 100% of their compensation. The liability, which is included in “Other long-term liabilities” under the Plan, amounted to $129 million as of March 28, 2014 and $125 million as of March 29, 2013. The Company’s expense under the Plan totaled $9 million, $8 million, and $8 million, for fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, respectively.

Multi-employer Pension Fund

In connection with certain multi-employer pension funds that are pursuant to collective bargaining agreements, the Company made contributions, generally at a stated hourly rate, to various multi-employer pension funds on behalf of its union-represented employees. All of these plans were within the Company's NPS segment. None of the contributions by the Company are individually significant to the multi-employer plans nor do they have a material impact on the Company's financial statements. The risks of participating in these multi-employer plans are different from single-employer plans. If a participating employer stops contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers. The Company's contributions for fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012 were $4 million, $11 million, and $11 million, respectively.

Note 15 - Stockholders' Equity

Stock Repurchase Program

In December 2010, the Company's Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program authorizing up to $1 billion in share repurchases of the Company's outstanding common stock. CSC has been implementing the program through purchases in compliance with Securities and Exchange Commission rules, market conditions, and applicable federal and state legal requirements. The timing, volume, and nature of share repurchases will be at the discretion of management, and may be suspended or discontinued at any time. No end date was established for the repurchase program.

During fiscal 2014, 9,773,469 shares were purchased through open market purchases for an aggregate consideration of $505 million at a weighted average price of $51.65 per share. Of the aggregate consideration of $505 million, $6 million was recorded as an accrued liability for shares purchased but not yet settled in cash by March 28, 2014. The Company also paid $22 million during the first quarter of fiscal 2014 for share purchased during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 that had not yet settled as of March 29, 2013.

During fiscal 2013, 6,707,652 shares were purchased through open market purchases for an aggregate consideration of $305 million at a weighted average price of $45.47 per share. Of the aggregate consideration of $305 million, $22 million was recorded as an accrued liability for shares purchased but not yet settled in cash by March 29, 2013.

During fiscal 2012, no shares were purchased through open market purchases.

The shares repurchased were retired immediately and included in the category of authorized but unissued shares. The excess of purchase price over par value of the shares repurchased was allocated between additional paid-in capital and retained earnings.

Treasury Stock Transactions

In fiscal 2014, the Company accepted 168,739 shares of its common stock in lieu of cash in connection with exercise of stock options, and 160,753 shares in lieu of cash in connection with the tax withholdings associated with the release of common stock upon vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock units.

Similarly, in fiscal 2013, the Company accepted 91,921 shares of its common stock in lieu of cash in connection with exercise of stock options, and 209,056 shares in lieu of cash in connection with the tax withholdings associated with the release of common stock upon vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock units.

Dividends

During fiscal 2014, the Company declared cash dividends per common share of $0.80 totaling $118 million. Of the total dividends declared, $29 million was declared but unpaid as of March 28, 2014. Such dividends were paid on April 17, 2014.

Similarly, during fiscal 2013, the Company declared cash dividends per common share of $0.80 totaling $123 million. Of the total dividends declared, $30 million was unpaid as of March 29, 2013.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following tables show the activity in the components of other comprehensive loss, including the respective tax effects, and reclassification adjustments for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, respectively:

For the year ended March 28, 2014 (Amounts in millions)	**Before Tax Amount**	**Tax (Expense)/ Benefit**	**Net of Tax Amount**
Foreign currency translation adjustments (loss)	$ (71)	$ (2)	$ (73)
Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans adjustments:			
Net actuarial gain (1)	303	(76)	227
Prior service credit (1)	265	—	265
Amortization of transition obligation (2)	1	—	1
Amortization of prior service (cost) (2)	(5)	1	(4)
Amortization of net actuarial gain (2)	92	(26)	66
Foreign currency exchange (loss) gain	(9)	1	(8)
Total pension and other post-retirement benefit plans gain	647	(100)	547
Total other comprehensive income gain	$ 576	$ (102)	$ 474

(1) Represents the result of remeasurement of the pension liability associated with plans in the U.K. and Switzerland, and remeasurement of ATD's pension and retiree medical plans due to CSC's divestiture of ATD during the second quarter of fiscal 2014 (see Note 14).

(2) Represents current period reclassification out of accumulated other comprehensive loss. The reclassified amounts are included in the net periodic pension cost and net periodic post-retirement benefit cost (see Note 14).

For the year ended March 29, 2013 (Amounts in millions)	**Before Tax Amount**	**Tax (Expense)/ Benefit**	**Net of Tax Amount**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	$ (71)	$ (12)	$ (83)
Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans:			
Net actuarial (loss)	(298)	38	(260)
Prior service credit	27	(8)	19
Amortization of transition obligation (1)	1	—	1
Amortization of prior service (cost) (1)	(1)	—	(1)
Amortization of net actuarial gain (1)	83	(25)	58
Foreign currency exchange (loss)	(6)	(8)	(14)
Total pension and other post-retirement benefit plans	(194)	(3)	(197)
Total other comprehensive loss	$ (265)	$ (15)	$ (280)

(1) Represents current period reclassification out of accumulated other comprehensive loss. The reclassified amounts are included in the net periodic pension cost and net periodic post-retirement benefit cost (see Note 14).

For the year ended March 30, 2012 (Amounts in millions)	**Before Tax Amount**	**Tax (Expense)/ Benefit**	**Net of Tax Amount**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	$ (123)	$ (1)	$ (124)
Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans:			
Net actuarial (loss)	(473)	150	(323)
Prior service (cost)	(10)	6	(4)
Amortization of transition obligation [1]	2	—	2
Amortization of prior service (costs) [1]	(3)	1	(2)
Amortization of net actuarial gain [1]	65	(20)	45
Foreign currency exchange gain	4	(1)	3
Total pension and other post-retirement benefit plans	(415)	136	(279)
Total other comprehensive (loss)	$ (538)	$ 135	$ (403)

[1] *Represents current period reclassification out of accumulated other comprehensive loss. The reclassified amounts are included in the net periodic pension cost and net periodic post-retirement benefit cost (see Note 14).*

The following table shows the changes in accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss) for fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012:

(Amounts in millions)	**Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments**	**Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans**	**Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss**
Balance at April 1, 2011	$ 284	(974)	(690)
Current-period other comprehensive (loss), net of taxes	(124)	(324)	(448)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	—	45	45
Balance at March 30, 2012	$ 160	(1,253)	(1,093)
Current-period other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(83)	(236)	(319)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	—	58	58
Balance at March 29, 2013	$ 77	$ (1,431)	$ (1,354)
Current-period other comprehensive (loss) income, net of taxes	(73)	466	393
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	—	63	63
Balance at March 28, 2014	$ 4	$ (902)	$ (898)

Note 16 - Stock Incentive Plans

Employee Incentives

The Company has three stock incentive plans which authorize the issuance of stock options, restricted stock and other stock-based incentives to employees upon terms approved by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. The Company's overall stock-based compensation granting practice has not changed significantly year over year.

The Company issues authorized but previously unissued shares upon the exercise of stock options, the granting of restricted stock awards and the settlement of RSUs. There were no restricted stock awards outstanding during fiscal years 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012. As of March 28, 2014, 18,010,857 shares of CSC common stock were available for the grant of future stock options, restricted stock or other stock-based incentives to employees.

The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense for fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012 as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Cost of services	$ 25	$ 22	$ 15
Selling, general and administrative	48	27	21
Total	$ 73	$ 49	$ 36
Total, net of tax	$ 46	$ 31	$ 23

The increase in the stock-based compensation expense during fiscal 2014 was primarily due to adjustments for actual and expected achievement of the specified performance criteria for certain performance-based RSUs that increased the expense by $21 million, and due to an increased number of RSUs granted during fiscal 2014 at a higher CSC stock price, which increased expense by $13 million. Included in the $13 million increase was an increase of $6 million due to RSUs granted to SMI employees (see Note 3). These increases in expense were partially offset by an adjustment to reflect actual forfeitures of stock options and RSUs during fiscal 2014 that reduced expense by $9 million. In addition, stock-based compensation for fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012 included an adjustment of $4 million, $3 million and $5 million, respectively, to reflect the actual forfeiture experience for prior fiscal years.

The increase in fiscal 2013 stock-based compensation expense was primarily due to performance-based RSUs granted in fiscal 2013 that increased the expense by $15 million. This increase was partially offset by a $3 million reduction of expense as a result of adjustments for expected achievement of the specified performance criteria for performance-based RSUs granted in previous fiscal years. Fiscal 2012 stock-based compensation expense included a $12 million reduction to expense for expected achievement of the specified performance criteria for performance-based RSUs granted in previous fiscal years.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes-Merton model in determining the fair value of stock options granted. In determining the overall risk-free interest rate for fiscal 2014, a range of interest rates from 1.35% to 2.36% was applied depending on the expected life of the grant. The range of volatility used for fiscal 2014 was 33% to 39%. The dividend yield assumption was based on the respective fiscal year dividend payouts. Forfeitures are estimated based on historical experience and adjustments are made annually to reflect actual forfeiture experience.

The weighted average grant date fair values of stock options granted during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012 were $13.34, $7.37, and $10.17 per share, respectively. In calculating the compensation expense for its stock incentive plans,the Company used the following weighted average assumptions:

	Fiscal Year		
	2014	**2013**	**2012**
Risk-free interest rate	1.32%	1.15%	1.80%
Expected volatility	34%	36%	31%
Expected term (in years)	6.48	6.59	6.11
Dividend yield	1.71%	2.86%	1.79%

During fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, the Company's actual tax benefit realized for tax deductions from exercising stock options was of $26 million, $9 million, and $7 million, respectively, and an excess tax benefit of $8 million, $3 million, and $2 million, respectively, related to all of its stock incentive plans.

Stock Options

The Company’s standard vesting schedule for stock options is one-third on each of the first three anniversaries of the grant date. Stock options are generally granted for a term of ten years. Information concerning stock options granted under stock incentive plans during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012 is as follows:

	Number of Option Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In millions)
Outstanding as of April 1, 2011	17,060,193	$ 47.00	5.54	$ 69
Granted	2,457,509	38.18		
Exercised	(428,844)	35.95		5
Canceled/Forfeited	(579,069)	41.75		
Expired	(776,227)	49.05		
Outstanding as of March 30, 2012	17,733,562	46.13	5.08	1
Granted	3,707,172	27.46		
Exercised	(1,497,686)	39.27		10
Canceled/Forfeited	(1,113,422)	35.36		
Expired	(3,689,059)	45.28		
Outstanding as of March 29, 2013	15,140,567	43.23	5.45	113
Granted	2,199,369	45.20		
Exercised	(5,015,849)	44.10		53
Canceled/Forfeited	(1,247,511)	33.89		
Expired	(1,246,965)	52.05		
Outstanding as of March 28, 2014	9,829,611	43.30	5.73	167
Vested and expected to vest in the future as of March 28, 2014	9,690,851	43.32	5.69	164
Exercisable as of March 28, 2014	6,282,733	46.41	4.12	87

	March 28, 2014				
	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
Range of Option Exercise Price	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
$23.06 - $42.12	3,609,882	$ 32.76	6.80	1,985,491	$ 35.92
$42.25 - $48.22	3,323,488	45.79	6.74	1,519,534	47.02
$48.47 - $62.36	2,896,241	53.58	3.23	2,777,708	53.58
	9,829,611			6,282,733	

The total grant date fair value of stock options vested during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, was $14 million, $20 million, and $27 million, respectively. The cash received from stock options exercised during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, was $214 million, $55 million, and $15 million, respectively.

As of March 28, 2014, there was $31 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options, net of expected forfeitures. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.84 years.

Restricted Stock Units

RSUs consist of equity awards with the right to receive one share of common stock of the Company issued at a price of $0. RSUs generally vest over periods of three to five years. Upon the settlement date, RSUs are settled in shares of CSC common stock and dividend equivalents. If, prior to the vesting of the RSU in full, the employee's status as a full-time employee is terminated, then the RSU is automatically canceled on the employment termination date and any unvested shares and dividend equivalents are forfeited.

Certain executives were awarded service-based RSUs for which the shares are redeemable over the ten anniversaries following the executive's separation from service as a full-time employee, provided the executive complies with certain non-competition covenants during the ten-year period following the executive's separation of service. For certain executives who joined the company in fiscal year 2013 and after, the awards vest at age 62, or 50% of the award vests at age 55 with 5 years service with an additional 10% vesting each additional year of service up to 10 years of service. Prior to fiscal year 2013, awards vested at age 65 or age 55 with 10 years of service.

The Company also grants performance-based restricted stock units (PSUs). PSUs, generally vest over period of three years. The number of performance-based RSUs that ultimately vest is dependent upon the Company's achievement of certain specified financial performance criteria over a three-year period. Awards are settled for shares of CSC common stock and dividend equivalents upon the filing with the SEC of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the last fiscal year of the performance period if the specified performance criteria is met. Beginning in fiscal 2013, performance-based RSU awards granted include the potential for accelerated vesting of 25% of the shares granted after the first and second fiscal years if certain company performance targets are met early. Compensation expense during the performance period is estimated at each reporting date using management's expectation of the probable achievement of the specified performance criteria and is adjusted to the extent the expected achievement changes. In the first quarter of fiscal 2014, shares were settled due to meeting the company performance targets in fiscal year 2013. The probable achievement was also increased to the maximum payout based on management's expectation of meeting the performance criteria resulting in additional expense recognized. In the table below, such awards are reflected at the number of shares to be settled upon achievement of target performance measures.

Information concerning RSUs granted under the stock incentive plans during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value
Outstanding as of April 1, 2011	1,478,570	$ 46.10
Granted	1,009,743	35.45
Settled	(419,351)	48.21
Canceled/Forfeited	(328,037)	41.44
Outstanding as of March 30, 2012	1,740,925	40.29
Granted	1,724,639	26.12
Settled	(423,321)	33.17
Canceled/Forfeited	(778,971)	38.27
Outstanding as of March 29, 2013	2,263,272	31.53
Granted	2,018,416	49.05
Settled	(464,293)	33.06
Canceled/Forfeited	(629,654)	38.11
Outstanding as of March 28, 2014	3,187,741	41.34

As of March 28, 2014, there was $107 million total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested RSUs, net of expected forfeitures. The unrecognized compensation expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.23 years.

Non-employee Director Incentives

The Company has two stock incentive plans which authorize the issuance of stock options, restricted stock and other stock-based incentives to non-employee directors upon terms approved by the Company's Board of Directors. As of March 28, 2014, 197,400 shares of CSC common stock remained available for the grant to nonemployee directors of future RSUs or other stock-based incentives.

RSU awards to non-employee directors are granted at a price of $0. For RSU awards granted in fiscal 2014, RSUs vest and settle at the earlier of (i) the one-year anniversary of the grant date, or (ii) the date of the Company's first Annual Meeting of the Stockholders held after the grant date. Alternatively, settlement of the RSU may be deferred per election of the non-employee director. For awards granted in fiscal 2013 and prior, vested RSUs are automatically settled for shares of CSC common stock and dividend equivalents when the non-employee director ceases to be a director of the Company.

The number of shares to be settled is equal to the number of RSUs that are vested at the time the holder ceases to be a director. At the holder’s election, the RSUs may be settled (i) in their entirety, upon the day the holder ceases to be a director, or (ii) in substantially equal amounts upon the first five, ten or fifteen anniversaries of such termination of service.

Information concerning RSUs granted to non-employee directors during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value
Outstanding as of April 1, 2011	158,741	$ 45.34
Granted	37,800	30.07
Settled	(180)	42.69
Canceled/Forfeited	—	—
Outstanding as of March 30, 2012	196,361	42.81
Granted	42,800	30.30
Settled	(50,716)	43.30
Canceled/Forfeited	—	—
Outstanding as of March 29, 2013	188,445	39.85
Granted	25,000	51.55
Settled	(29,299)	35.81
Canceled/Forfeited	—	—
Outstanding as of March 28, 2014	184,146	42.07

Note 17 - Cash Flows

Cash payments for interest on indebtedness and cash payments for taxes on income are as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
Interest	$ 140	$ 186	$ 177
Taxes on income, net of refunds	122	214	139

Non-cash investing activities include the following:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
Capital expenditures in accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 45	$ 32	$ 47
Capital expenditures through capital lease obligations	149	181	270
Assets acquired under long-term financing	49	26	32

Non-cash financing activities for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013 and March 30, 2012 included common stock dividends declared but not yet paid of $29 million, $30 million and $31 million, respectively. Non-cash financing activities also included shares repurchased under the stock repurchase plan but not settled of $6 million, $22 million and $0 million as of March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013 and March 30, 2012, respectively.

Note 18 - Other (Income) Expense, Net

The components of other (income) expense, net for fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012 are:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Foreign currency loss (gain)	$ 15	$ 17	$ 4
Other losses (gains)	3	(42)	—
Total	$ 18	$ (25)	$ 4

Foreign currency (gains) losses are due to the impact of movement in foreign currency exchange rates on the Company's foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, the related hedges including options to manage its exposure to economic risk, and the cost of the Company's hedging program.

For fiscal 2014, the net foreign currency loss was $15 million, including cost of the hedging program of $2 million. The foreign currency expense was primarily due to movements of foreign currency exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the Indian Rupee, which adversely impacted the market valuation of the Company's hedging program.

For fiscal years 2013 and 2012, the net foreign currency losses were $17 million and $4 million, respectively, including the cost of the hedging program of $5 million and $6 million, respectively. Similar to fiscal 2014, the fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012 foreign currency losses were primarily a result of movements of foreign currency exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the Indian Rupee, which adversely impacted the market valuation of the Company's hedging program.

Other gains for fiscal 2013 primarily included a gain of $38 million related to the sale of Paxus, the Company's Australian staffing business.

Note 19 - Segment and Geographic Information

CSC is a leading provider of IT and professional services and solutions. During fiscal 2013, the Company undertook numerous organizational and operational changes to align the Company's leadership, assets, and operating model with its strategy of leading the next-generation of IT services and solutions. The new operating model supports the execution of CSC's strategy by facilitating the effective development, sales and support of a portfolio of next-generation offerings for commercial and government clients.

The redesigned operating model, which came into effect at the beginning of fiscal 2014, resulted in a change to the Company's reportable segments for fiscal 2014. CSC's applications development, testing, and maintenance businesses were transferred from the former MSS segment to the former Business Solutions and Services segment, resulting in the new GIS and GBS reportable segments, respectively. Cloud was identified as a fourth operating segment, and is aggregated within the GIS reportable segment due to its relatively small size. There were no changes to the NPS reportable segment.

The Company's new reportable segments are as follows:

- GBS – GBS comprises three offering-based businesses: Consulting, Industry Software & Solutions (IS&S), and Applications Services. The Consulting business helps large commercial organizations, public-sector entities, and local businesses innovate, transform, and create sustainable competitive advantage through a combination of industry, business process, technology, systems integration and change management expertise. IS&S provides industry-based software, services, and business process services and outsourcing services primarily to the insurance, banking, healthcare and life sciences industries. Applications Services optimizes and modernizes clients' application portfolio and information services sourcing strategy, enabling clients to capitalize on emerging services such as cloud, mobility, and big data within new commercial models such as the "as a Service" (aaS) and digital economies.

- GIS – GIS provides managed and virtual desktop solutions, mobile device management, unified communications and collaboration services, data center management, compute and managed storage solutions to commercial clients globally. GIS also delivers CSC's next-generation Cloud offerings, including secure Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), private Cloud solutions, CloudMail and Storage as a Service (SaaS). To provide clients with uniquely differentiated offerings and expanded market coverage, GIS also collaborates with a select number of strategic partners. This collaboration helps CSC determine the best technology, road map and opportunities to differentiate solutions, augment capabilities, and jointly deliver impactful solutions. CSC seeks to capitalize on an emerging market trend - to rebundle the IT portfolio on virtualized infrastructure.

- NPS – NPS delivers IT, mission, and operations-related services to the Department of Defense, civil agencies of the U.S. federal government, as well as other foreign, state and local government agencies. Commensurate with the Company's strategy, NPS is leveraging CSC's commercial best practices and next-generation technologies to bring scalable and more cost-effective IT solutions to government agencies that are seeking efficiency through innovation. Evolving government priorities such as: 1) IT efficiency, which includes data center consolidation and next-generation cloud technologies, 2) cyber security, 3) mission intelligence driven by big data solutions, and 4) health IT and informatics, drive demand for NPS offerings.

The following table summarizes the operating results by reportable segments. These results have been recast, from amounts previously reported, to reflect the change in the reportable segments as described above, and to reflect the discontinued operations of two businesses sold during fiscal 2014 and a business that CSC has committed to a plan to sell in fiscal 2014 (see Note 4).

Twelve Months Ended **(Amounts in millions)**	**GBS[2]**	**GIS**	**NPS[1]**	**Corporate**	**Eliminations**	**Total**
March 28, 2014						
Revenues	$ 4,414	$ 4,613	$ 4,099	$ 12	$ (140)	$ 12,998
Operating income (loss)	547	342	501	(68)	—	1,322
Depreciation and amortization	152	704	148	14	—	1,018
March 29, 2013						
Revenues	$ 4,917	$ 4,743	$ 4,662	$ 13	$ (140)	$ 14,195
Operating income (loss)	379	125	490	(116)	—	878
Depreciation and amortization	176	722	158	14	—	1,070
March 30, 2012						
Revenues	$ 4,877	$ 4,840	$ 4,880	$ 13	$ (134)	$ 14,476
Operating income (loss)	(1,280)	(142)	104	(65)	—	(1,383)
Depreciation and amortization	203	763	159	16	—	1,141

[1] *The fiscal 2012 amounts include $42 million reduction of revenue and $269 million reduction in operating income as a result of the settlement of claims with the U.S. federal government (see Note 22).*

[2] *The fiscal 2012 amounts include $204 million reduction of revenue and $1,485 million reduction of operating income as a result of the charge associated with the NHS contract (see Note 21).*

Operating income provides useful information to the Company's management for assessment of the Company's performance and results of operations. Components of the measure are utilized to determine executive compensation along with other measures.

Reconciliation of consolidated operating (loss) income to (loss) income from continuing operations before taxes is as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Operating income (loss)	$ 1,322	$ 878	$ (1,383)
Corporate G&A	(263)	(293)	(219)
Interest expense	(147)	(183)	(174)
Interest income	16	22	38
Goodwill impairment	—	—	(2,745)
Other income (expense), net	(18)	25	(4)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	$ 910	$ 449	$ (4,487)

During fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, the Company recorded certain pre-tax out of period adjustments which should have been recorded in prior fiscal years (See Note 2). The following tables summarize the effect of the pre-tax out of period adjustments on the Company's segment results for fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, if the adjustments had been recorded in the appropriate year.

Twelve Months Ended	**GBS**		
(Amounts in millions)	**As Reported**	**Increase/ (Decrease)**	**Adjusted**
March 28, 2014			
Revenues	$ 4,414	$ 22	$ 4,436
Operating income	547	23	570
Depreciation and amortization	152	(1)	151
March 29, 2013			
Revenues	$ 4,917	$ (4)	$ 4,913
Operating loss	379	(27)	352
Depreciation and amortization	176	1	177
March 30, 2012			
Revenues	$ 4,877	$ 46	$ 4,923
Operating income	(1,280)	49	(1,231)
Depreciation and amortization	203	—	203

Twelve Months Ended **(Amounts in millions)**	**GIS** **As Reported**	**GIS** **Increase/ (Decrease)**	**GIS** **Adjusted**
March 28, 2014			
Revenues	$ 4,613	$ (1)	$ 4,612
Operating income	342	(4)	338
Depreciation and amortization	704	(1)	703
March 29, 2013			
Revenues	$ 4,743	$ 2	$ 4,745
Operating income	125	12	137
Depreciation and amortization	722	(3)	719
March 30, 2012			
Revenues	$ 4,840	$ —	$ 4,840
Operating income	(142)	20	(122)
Depreciation and amortization	763	(1)	762

Twelve Months Ended **(Amounts in millions)**	**NPS** **As Reported**	**NPS** **Increase/ (Decrease)**	**NPS** **Adjusted**
March 28, 2014			
Revenues	$ 4,099	$ —	$ 4,099
Operating income	501	(4)	497
Depreciation and amortization	148	—	148
March 29, 2013			
Revenues	$ 4,662	$ —	$ 4,662
Operating income	490	10	500
Depreciation and amortization	158	—	158
March 30, 2012			
Revenues	$ 4,880	$ 5	$ 4,885
Operating income	104	10	114
Depreciation and amortization	159	—	159

Revenue by country is based on the location of the selling business unit. Property and equipment, total assets and capital expenditures (purchase of property and equipment) information is based on the physical location of the asset. Geographic revenue, property and equipment, net, total assets, and capital expenditures for the three years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, are as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014 United States	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Other International	Total
Revenue	$ 7,766	$ 1,699	$ 2,150	$ 1,383	$ 12,998
Property and Equipment, net	1,177	335	253	266	2,031
Total Assets	6,728	1,614	1,473	1,574	11,389
Capital Expenditures	333	89	85	88	595

	March 29, 2013 United States	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Other International	Total
Revenue	$ 8,571	$ 1,729	$ 2,193	$ 1,702	$ 14,195
Property and Equipment, net	1,273	320	217	374	2,184
Total Assets	6,454	1,389	1,487	1,921	11,251
Capital Expenditures	290	70	80	128	568

	March 30, 2012 United States	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Other International	Total
Revenue	$ 8,603	$ 1,576	$ 2,430	$ 1,867	$ 14,476
Property and Equipment, net	1,406	367	237	431	2,441
Total Assets	6,198	1,329	1,115	2,547	11,189
Capital Expenditures	444	77	90	218	829

The Company derives a significant portion of its revenues from departments and agencies of the U.S. federal government, which accounted for 30%, 31%, and 32% of the Company's revenues for fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, respectively. At March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, approximately 25% and 30% of the Company's net accounts receivables was due from the U.S. federal government. No single commercial customer exceeded 10% of the Company's revenues during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, or fiscal 2012.

Note 20 - Restructuring Costs

The Company recorded restructuring costs of $76 million, $264 million, and $140 million for fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively.

Fiscal 2013 Plan

In September 2012, the Company initiated restructuring actions (the Fiscal 2013 Plan) across its business segments. The objectives of the Fiscal 2013 Plan are to (i) further increase the use of lower cost off-shore resources, (ii) reduce headcount in order to align resources to support business needs, including the assessment of management span of control and layers and (iii) optimize utilization of facilities. Actions under the Fiscal 2013 Plan commenced in September 2012 and continued through fiscal 2014.

Total restructuring costs for the Fiscal 2013 Plan recorded during fiscal 2014 and 2013 were $74 million and $233 million, respectively, including pension benefit augmentations of $22 million and $21 million, respectively, that are owed to certain employees in accordance with legal or contractual obligations, and which will be paid out over several years as part of normal pension distributions. The total restructuring costs recorded during fiscal 2013 also included $17 million of professional fees incurred for restructuring related consultancy.

The composition of the restructuring liability for the Fiscal 2013 Plan as of March 28, 2014 is as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Restructuring liability as of March 29, 2013	Costs expensed in fiscal 2014	Less: costs not affecting restructuring liability [1]	Cash paid	Other[3]	Restructuring liability as of March 28, 2014
Workforce reductions	$ 155	$ 63	$ (22)	$ (130)	$ 4	$ 70
Facilities costs	10	11	—	(8)	—	13
Other[2]	11	—	—	(11)	—	—
	$ 176	$ 74	$ (22)	$ (149)	$ 4	$ 83

[1] Charges primarily consist of pension benefit augmentations and are recorded as a pension liability.
[2] Other direct costs associated with the restructuring program.
[3] Foreign currency translation adjustments.

The composition of the restructuring liability for the Fiscal 2013 Plan as of March 29, 2013 was as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Restructuring liability as of March 30, 2012	Costs expensed in fiscal 2013	Less: costs not affecting restructuring liability [1]	Cash paid	Other[3]	Restructuring liability as of March 29, 2013
Workforce reductions	$ —	$ 206	$ (22)	$ (27)	$ (2)	$ 155
Facilities costs	—	10	—	—	—	10
Other[2]	—	17	—	(6)	—	11
	$ —	$ 233	$ (22)	$ (33)	$ (2)	$ 176

[1] Charges primarily consist of pension benefit augmentations and are recorded as a pension liability.
[2] Other direct costs associated with the restructuring program.
[3] Foreign currency translation adjustments.

Fiscal 2012 Plan

In March 2012, the Company initiated restructuring actions (the Fiscal 2012 plan) primarily impacting its former MSS segment. The objectives of the Fiscal 2012 plan were to (i) align the Company's workforce across various geographies with business needs, (ii) increase use of lower cost off-shore resources, and (iii) optimize utilization of facilities. Actions under the Fiscal 2012 plan commenced in March 2012 and were carried out in fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2014.

The restructuring costs for the Fiscal 2012 plan recorded during fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 were $2 million, $31 million, and $140 million, respectively, and were associated primarily with employee terminations. The net restructuring costs include pension benefit augmentations of $1 million and $20 million for fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, respectively, that were due to certain employees in accordance with legal or contractual obligations, which will paid out over several years as part of normal pension distributions. There were no pension benefit augmentations included in the fiscal 2014 restructuring costs.

The composition of the restructuring liability for the Fiscal 2012 plan as of March 28, 2014 is as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Restructuring liability as of March 29, 2013	Costs expensed in fiscal 2014	Less: costs not affecting restructuring liability [1]	Cash paid	Other [2]	Restructuring liability as of March 28, 2014
Workforce reductions	$ 9	$ 2	$ —	$ (10)	$ (1)	$ —
Facilities costs	5	—	—	(3)	—	2
Total	$ 14	$ 2	$ —	$ (13)	$ (1)	$ 2

[1] *Charges primarily consist of pension benefit augmentations and are recorded as a pension liability.*
[2] *Foreign currency translation adjustments and reclassification of $1 million to liabilities held for sale related to the small software business that CSC has committed to sell (see Note 4).*

The composition of the restructuring liability for the Fiscal 2012 plan as of March 29, 2013 was as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Restructuring liability as of March 30, 2012	Costs expensed in fiscal 2013	Less: costs not affecting restructuring liability [1]	Cash paid	Other [2]	Restructuring liability as of March 29, 2013
Workforce reductions	$ 110	$ 31	$ (1)	$ (129)	$ (2)	$ 9
Facilities costs	9	—	—	(4)	—	5
Total	$ 119	$ 31	$ (1)	$ (133)	$ (2)	$ 14

[1] Charges primarily consist of pension benefit augmentations and are recorded as a pension liability.
[2] Foreign currency translation adjustments

The composition of restructuring costs by segment for fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012 is as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended March 29, 2013		
(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
GBS [1]	$ 46	$ 87	$ 66
GIS [1]	28	142	73
NPS	2	13	1
Corporate	—	22	—
Total	$ 76	$ 264	$ 140

[1] Fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2013 amounts have been recast to reflect the change in CSC's reportable segments (see Note 19)

Of the total $85 million restructuring liability as of March 28, 2014, $83 million is included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities and $2 million is included in other long-term liabilities. Of the total $190 million restructuring liability as of March 29, 2013, $186 million was included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities and $4 million was included in other long-term liabilities.

Note 21 - Contract with the U.K. National Health Service

Revised Project Agreement

The Company and the NHS are parties to a contract under which the Company has developed and deployed an integrated electronic patient records system. The NHS contract was amended in April 2009 and the parties entered into variation agreements subsequent to the 2009 amendment agreeing to various operational terms and conditions. The 2009 amendment included mutual releases of all claims existing at the time of the amendment.

On August 31, 2012, the Company and the NHS entered into a binding interim agreement which was approved by all required U.K. government officials ("interim agreement contract change note" or "IACCN"). The IACCN amended the terms of the parties' then current contract under which the Company has developed and deployed an integrated patient records system using the Company's Lorenzo Regional Care software product. On March 28, 2013, the Company and the NHS signed a letter agreement that modified certain financial terms of the IACCN and provided for a change compensation payment by the NHS to the Company on that date in the amount of £10 million ($15 million) net of value added tax in full and final satisfaction of all costs and claims by CSC arising from changes to the Lorenzo software product that CSC delivered up to a certain version of the product. On October 4, 2013, the Company and the NHS finalized a full restatement of the contract through a "revised project agreement" (RPA). The RPA embodies and incorporates the principal terms of the IACCN and such letter agreement, makes certain other changes with respect the Company’s non-Lorenzo product deployments and consolidates the three regional contracts which comprised the Company's NHS contract into a single agreement. The RPA has been approved by all required U.K. government officials. Pursuant to the RPA, the parties have agreed to a mutual release of certain accrued claims under the contract through the date of the RPA, October 4, 2013.

Principal Components of the IACCN and the RPA

The key terms first agreed in the IACCN (and now embodied in the RPA) with respect to the delivery of the Lorenzo product and associated services are as follows:

1. Under contract terms existing prior to the IACCN, the NHS was committed to purchase the Lorenzo product for multiple trusts. In addition, the Company was the exclusive supplier of such software products and related services to two out of the three regions of the U.K. covered by the existing contract. Under the IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA), the parties agreed that the NHS is no longer subject to any trust volume commitment for the Lorenzo product, and the Company agreed to non-exclusive deployment rights for all products and services in those regions in which it previously enjoyed exclusivity. As a result, the individual trusts can choose third-party software vendors other than CSC to provide a software solution. CSC and the NHS have also agreed to a process for trusts which wish to take the Lorenzo products within the NME regions to obtain central funding from the U.K. Department of Health for implementation of the Lorenzo products. In addition, CSC may offer the Lorenzo solution throughout the rest of England where trusts select CSC's solutions through a separate competitive process.

2. The IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA), created pricing and payment terms for the Lorenzo product and new terms under which trusts in the contract's NME region that choose the Lorenzo product can access central funds for its deployment, subject to business case justification and the overall availability of such funding. While the funding is provided by the NHS, there is a far greater degree of interaction with the trusts under the terms agreed in the IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA), as the Company works with each individual trust to build a business case and seek NHS approval and central funding to proceed.

3. Under the IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA), the Lorenzo product was redefined for pricing purposes, with Lorenzo Regional Care comprising the "Base Product," consisting of seven deployment units (or modules) and the "Additional Product," consisting of three other modules. The parties agreed that six of the Base Product's modules had completed the necessary NHS assurances and were ready to deploy to further trusts as of August 31, 2012. The remaining module of the Base Product was similarly accepted by the NHS as complete and ready to deploy to further trusts in early September 2012. Although the NHS assurance of the Base Product's seven modules is complete and the Company and the NHS are committed to complete the assurance of the Additional Product modules, neither the NHS nor any trust is obligated to purchase or deploy any of those modules.

4. New trusts taking deployments of the Lorenzo product will receive ongoing managed services from the Company for a period of five years from the date such deployment is complete, provided deployment is complete or substantially complete by July 7, 2016. The services include hosting of the software and trust data at the Company's data center as well as support and maintenance, including regulatory updates and other changes over the term of the contract. Under contract terms existing prior to the IACCN, all services were to expire upon the end of the contract term of July 7, 2016, subject to an optional one year extension and an exit transition period.

The IACCN did not materially alter the terms relating to the deployment of non-Lorenzo products. However, the RPA reflects certain terms not included in the IACCN relating to the Company’s continued deployment, hosting and maintenance services for non-Lorenzo products and services as follows:

1. The RPA provides that the NHS will no longer be subject to commitments to purchase additional volumes of non-Lorenzo products and will instead have a committed repurposed fund of the same value in the approximate amount of £47.5 million ($75 million) as of the October 4, 2013 RPA effective date. The NHS may, but has no obligation to, use the repurposed fund to purchase a wide range of services and solutions from CSC under the RPA other than new deployments of Lorenzo products. Except as noted in point 2 below, the existing estate of deployed non-Lorenzo products are not affected by the RPA.

2. The RPA also provides that the NHS may, subject to certain notice requirements and to the payment of certain decommissioning fees to CSC, require that certain services be removed, or decommissioned, from the scope of the contract and that the related service charges be adjusted accordingly. The NHS’s right to decommission services does

not apply to Lorenzo services deployed after the October 4, 2013 RPA effective date or to ambulance services. The basis for decommissioning shall be either the complete closure of an NHS trust (or other NHS service recipient) or the cessation of relevant clinical services by a trust (or other NHS service recipient) (a “natural decommissioning”), or an NHS trust (or other NHS service recipient) determining that it no longer requires a particular service for any other reason (a “voluntary decommissioning”). The NHS is subject, during the remaining term of the contract, to an aggregate monetary limit on the ability to effect any voluntary decommissionings, which at the October 4, 2013 RPA effective date was approximately £19.6 million ($31 million). The NHS is also subject, during the remaining term of the contract, to aggregate monetary limits on the ability to effect any voluntary decommissionings with respect to individual modules of certain products, which limits at the October 4, 2013 RPA effective date, ranged from approximately £0.2 million to £4.4 million ($0.3 million to $6.9 million) (depending on the affected module in question).

Accounting

Prior to the IACCN, the NHS contract has been accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method based on management's best estimates of total contract revenue and costs. Based on then existing circumstances, CSC revised its estimate of revenues and costs at completion during the third quarter of fiscal 2012 to include only those revenues reasonably assured of collection. As a result of that change, the Company recorded a $1.5 billion contract charge in that quarter, resulting in no material remaining net assets.

The terms of the IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA) represented a significant modification to the prior agreement, including a significant reduction in additional product development and elimination of any commitment by the NHS to future Lorenzo deployments and the Company's exclusivity rights in two of the three contract regions. The Company concluded that it will account for the terms of the IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA) as a new contract and will recognize revenue as a services arrangement. Revenue recognition for each trust deployment will begin at the start of the trust's hosting period. Payments from the NHS for deployment of systems will be deferred and recognized over the service period. Direct costs incurred for deployment activities will be deferred and amortized to expense over the service period as well. The total up-front consideration of £78 million ($126 million), including the £68 million ($110 million) net settlement payment and a £10 million ($16 million) escrow release, is primarily attributed to future Lorenzo deployments and will be deferred and recognized as revenue ratably over the term of the contract ending July 2016.

The £10 million ($15 million) payment received on March 28, 2013, as well as future consideration not noted above, when and if earned, will be deferred and amortized over the longer of the term of the contract or the estimated performance period. As of March 28, 2014, the amount of deferred costs and deferred revenues was $14 million and $184 million, respectively.

Note 22 - Settlement of Claims with U.S. Government

During the second quarter of fiscal 2012, the Company reached a definitive settlement agreement with the U.S. government in its contract claims asserted under the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (CDA). Under the terms of the settlement, the Company received $277 million in cash and a five-year extension (four base years plus one option year) with an estimated value of $1 billion to continue to support and expand the capabilities of the systems covered by the original contract scheduled to expire in December 2011. In exchange, the Government received unlimited rights to the Company’s intellectual property developed to support the services delivered under the contract, and CSC dismissed the claims and terminated legal actions against the Government and the Government dismissed its counter claims against CSC. The contract extension contained a Requirements portion (Federal Acquisition Regulation (“FAR”) 16.503) and an Indefinite Quantity portion (FAR 16.504) and is not subject to any minimum values. In December 2011, the Company signed the contract modification based on the terms described above.

The Company recorded a pre-tax charge of $269 million during the second quarter of fiscal 2012 to write down its claim related assets (claim related unbilled receivables of $379 million and deferred costs of $227 million) to reflect the cash received of $277 million, the estimated fair value of the contract extension of $45 million, and previously unapplied payments of $15 million. Of the pre-tax charge of $269 million, $42 million was recorded as a reduction of revenue and $227 million as a separately itemized charge to cost of services. The fair value of the contract extension was recorded as a contract asset and will be amortized as a reduction of revenue over the four year fixed contract term in proportion to the expected revenues or on a straight line basis, whichever is greater.

These claims relate to a contract that was awarded (the “Contract”) in December 1999 as a 10 year fixed price contract. In April 2004, the contract was extended by two additional years. Revenue recorded under the core Contract was initially recognized as a single profit center using the percentage-of-completion method based on the guidance in ASC 605-35, “construction-type and production-type contracts.”

During the course of the contract, CSC incurred significant costs for out-of-scope work that was a result of Government directed changes and delays. Negotiations with the Government were initiated to recover the costs related to this work. During the second quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company filed its 14 interest bearing claims (collectively the “CDA Claims”), then totaling approximately $858 million, with the Government. On September 11, 2007, the Company initiated litigation at the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals (“ASBCA”), one of the two forums available for litigation of CDA claims.

In accordance with accepted practice, the Company amended its CDA Claims twice to reflect adjustments to the total value of the CDA Claims. On December 24, 2009, the Government made a partial payment of $35 million on one of the CDA Claims. Thereafter, CSC filed a second amended complaint with the ASBCA reducing the value of its CDA Claims by $35 million. On November 19, 2010, the Government and the Company entered into a formal agreement to stay the CDA Claims litigation and engage in a non-binding alternate dispute resolution (“ADR”) process to resolve all outstanding CDA Claims and other issues associated with the contract. As of July 1, 2011, the Company had fourteen claims totaling approximately $675 million, excluding interest, asserted against the U.S. federal government under a single contract pending before the ASBCA.

Prior to the settlement, the Company believed it had valid bases for pursuing recovery of the CDA Claims supported by outside counsel’s evaluation of the facts and assistance in the preparation of the claims. To verify its position, CSC requested that outside counsel analyze whether the first two conditions of Paragraph 31 of ASC 605-35-25 were satisfied with respect to the Company’s assertions of government breaches of the contract, government-caused delays and disruption to the Company’s performance of the contract, and unanticipated additional work performed by the Company under the contract. The outside counsel issued an opinion that the Company’s position met the criteria on April 22, 2005, and reiterated that opinion on May 20, 2011.

Note 23 - Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

The Company has operating leases for the use of certain real estate and equipment. Substantially all operating leases are non-cancelable or cancelable only by the payment of penalties. All lease payments are based on the lapse of time but include, in some cases, payments for insurance, maintenance and property taxes. There are no purchase options on operating leases at favorable terms, but most real estate leases have one or more renewal options. Certain leases on real estate are subject to annual escalations for increases in utilities and property taxes. Lease rental expense amounted to $280 million, $319 million, and $324 million, for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, respectively. In addition, the Company also has $25 million of sublease income to be received through fiscal 2020.

Minimum fixed rentals required for the next five years and thereafter under operating leases in effect at March 28, 2014, are as follows:

Fiscal Year **(Amounts in millions)**	**Real Estate**	**Equipment**
2015	$ 170	$ 49
2016	130	32
2017	94	17
2018	61	7
2019	40	1
Thereafter	39	—

	$ 534	$ 106

The Company has signed long-term purchase agreements with certain software, hardware, telecommunication and other service providers to obtain favorable pricing and terms for services and products that are necessary for the operations of business activities. Under the terms of these agreements, the Company is contractually committed to purchase specified minimums over periods ranging from one to five years. If the Company does not meet the specified minimums, the Company would have an obligation to pay the service provider all or a portion of the shortfall. Minimum purchase commitments are $487 million in fiscal 2015, $419 million in fiscal 2016, $338 million in fiscal 2017, $175 million in fiscal 2018, $7 million in fiscal 2019, and $7 million thereafter.

In the normal course of business, the Company may provide certain clients, principally governmental entities, with financial performance guarantees, which are generally backed by stand-by letters of credit or surety bonds. In general, the Company would only be liable for the amounts of these guarantees in the event that nonperformance by the Company permits termination of the related contract by the Company's client. As of March 28, 2014, the Company had $82 million of outstanding letters of credit and $21 million of surety bonds relating to these performance guarantees. The Company believes it is in compliance with its performance obligations under all service contracts for which there is a financial performance guarantee, and the ultimate liability, if any, incurred in connection with these guarantees will not have a material adverse affect on its consolidated results of operations or financial position.

The Company also uses stand-by letters of credit, in lieu of cash, to support various risk management insurance policies. These letters of credit represent a contingent liability and the Company would only be liable if it defaults on its payment obligations towards these policies. As of March 28, 2014, the Company had $80 million of outstanding stand-by letters of credit. Generally, such guarantees have a one-year term and are renewed annually.

The following table summarizes the expiration of the Company's financial guarantees and stand-by letters of credit outstanding as of March 28, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	**Fiscal 2015**	**Fiscal 2016**	**Fiscal 2017 and thereafter**	**Total**
Surety bonds	$ 21	$ —	$ —	$ 21
Letters of credit	42	4	36	82
Stand-by letters of credit	68	—	12	80
Total	$ 131	$ 4	$ 48	$ 183

The Company generally indemnifies licensees of its proprietary software products against claims brought by third parties alleging infringement of their intellectual property rights (including rights in patents (with or without geographic limitations), copyright, trademarks and trade secrets). CSC's indemnification of its licensees relates to costs arising from court awards, negotiated settlements and the related legal and internal costs of those licensees. The Company maintains the right, at its own costs, to modify or replace software in order to eliminate any infringement. Historically, CSC has not incurred any significant costs related to licensee software indemnification.

Contingencies

The Company has a contract with the NHS to develop and deploy an integrated patient records system as a part of the U.K. Government's NHS IT program. On August 31, 2012, the Company and NHS entered into a binding interim agreement contract change note, or IACCN, which amended the terms of the then current contract and formed the basis on which the parties finalized a full restatement of the contract. On March 28, 2013, the Company and the NHS signed a letter agreement that modified certain terms of the IACCN. On October 4, 2013, the Company and NHS finalized a full restatement of the contract through a revised project agreement (RPA). The RPA embodies and incorporates the principal terms of the IACCN and such letter agreement, makes certain other changes with respect the Company's non-Lorenzo product deployments and consolidates the three regional contracts which comprised the Company's NHS contract into a single agreement. See Note 21 for further information relating to foregoing matters.

As previously disclosed, the Company initiated an investigation into out of period adjustments resulting from certain accounting errors in its former MSS segment, primarily involving accounting irregularities in the Nordic region. Initially, the investigation was conducted by Company personnel, but outside Company counsel and forensic accountants retained by such counsel later assisted in the Company's investigation. On January 28, 2011, the Company was notified by the SEC's Division of Enforcement that it had commenced a formal civil investigation relating to these matters, which investigation has been expanded to other matters subsequently identified by the SEC, including matters specified in subpoenas issued to the Company from time to time by the SEC's Division of Enforcement as well as matters under investigation by the Audit Committee, as further described below. The Company is cooperating in the SEC's investigation.

On May 2, 2011, the Audit Committee commenced an independent investigation into the matters relating to the former MSS segment and the Nordic region, matters identified by subpoenas issued by the SEC's Division of Enforcement, and certain other accounting matters identified by the Audit Committee and retained independent counsel to represent CSC on behalf of, and under the exclusive direction of, the Audit Committee in connection with such independent investigation. Independent counsel retained forensic accountants to assist with their work. Independent counsel also represents CSC on behalf of, and under the exclusive direction of, the Audit Committee in connection with the investigation by the SEC's Division of Enforcement.

The Audit Committee’s investigation was expanded to encompass (i) the Company’s operations in Australia, (ii) certain aspects of the Company’s accounting practices within its Americas Outsourcing operation, and (iii) certain of the Company’s accounting practices that involve the percentage-of-completion accounting method, including the Company’s contract with the NHS. In the course of the Audit Committee's expanded investigation, accounting errors and irregularities were identified. As a result, certain personnel have been reprimanded, suspended, terminated and/or have resigned. The Audit Committee determined in August 2012 that its independent investigation was complete. The Audit Committee instructed its independent counsel to cooperate with the SEC's Division of Enforcement by completing production of documents and providing any further information requested by the SEC's Division of Enforcement.

In addition to the matters noted above, the SEC's Division of Enforcement is continuing its investigation involving its concerns with certain of the Company's prior disclosures and accounting determinations with respect to the Company's contract with the NHS and the possible impact of such matters on the Company's financial statements for years prior to the Company's current fiscal year. The Company and the Audit Committee and its independent counsel are continuing to respond to SEC questions and to cooperate with the SEC's Division of Enforcement in its investigation of prior disclosures and accounting determinations with respect to the Company's contract with the NHS. The SEC's investigative activities are ongoing.

In addition, the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance has issued comment letters to the Company requesting, among other things, additional information regarding its previously disclosed adjustments in connection with the above-referenced accounting errors, the Company's conclusions relating to the materiality of such adjustments, and the Company's analysis of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures and its internal control over financial reporting. The SEC's Division of Corporation Finance's comment letter process is ongoing, and the Company is continuing to cooperate with that process.

The investigation being conducted by the SEC's Division of Enforcement and the review of the Company's financial disclosures by the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance are continuing and could identify other accounting errors, irregularities or other areas of review. As a result, we have incurred and may continue to incur significant legal and accounting expenditures. As the Company previously disclosed, certain of its non-U.S. employees and certain of its former employees, including certain former executives in the United States, have received Wells notices from the SEC’s Division of Enforcement in connection with its ongoing investigation of the Company. The Company received a Wells notice from the SEC’s Division of Enforcement on December 11, 2013. A Wells notice is not a formal allegation or a finding of wrongdoing; it is a preliminary determination by the SEC Enforcement Staff to recommend that the Commission file a civil enforcement action or administrative proceeding against the recipient. Under SEC procedures, a recipient of a Wells notice has an opportunity to respond in the form of a Wells submission that seeks to persuade the Commission that such an action should not be brought. The Company has been availing itself of the Wells process by making a Wells submission to explain its views concerning such matters, which are aided by the Company Audit Committee's independent investigation and certain expert opinions of outside professionals. The Company made such a submission on January 14, 2014 and a supplemental submission on April 9, 2014. The Company, through outside counsel, has been in continuing discussions with the SEC Enforcement Staff concerning a potential resolution of the staff’s investigation involving the Company. However, to date those discussions have not resulted in a resolution. The Company is unable to estimate with

confidence or certainty how long the SEC process will last or its ultimate outcome, including whether the Company will reach a settlement with the SEC and, if so, the amount of any related monetary fine and other possible remedies. In addition, the Company is unable to predict the timing of the completion of the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance's review of its financial disclosures or the outcome of such review. Publicity surrounding the foregoing or any enforcement action as a result of the SEC's investigation, even if ultimately resolved favorably for CSC, could have an adverse impact on the Company's reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. The Company is unable to estimate with confidence or certainty any possible loss or range of loss associated with these matters at this time. See Note 2 for further information.

Between June 3, 2011, and July 21, 2011, four putative class action complaints were filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, entitled *City of Roseville Employee's Retirement System v. Computer Sciences Corporation, et al.* (No. 1:11-cv-00610-TSE-IDD), *Murphy v. Computer Sciences Corporation, et al.* (No. 1:11-cv-00636-TSE-IDD), *Kramer v. Computer Sciences Corporation, et al.* (No. 1:11-cv-00751-TSE-IDD) and *Goldman v. Computer Sciences Corporation, et al.* (No. 1:11-cv-777-TSE-IDD). On August 29, 2011, the four actions were consolidated as *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation* (No. 1:11-cv-610-TSE-IDD) and Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan Board was appointed lead plaintiff. A consolidated class action complaint was filed by plaintiff on September 26, 2011, and names as defendants CSC, Michael W. Laphen, Michael J. Mancuso and Donald G. DeBuck. A corrected complaint was filed on October 19, 2011. The complaint alleges violations of the federal securities laws in connection with alleged misrepresentations and omissions regarding the business and operations of the Company. Specifically, the allegations arise from the Company's disclosure of the Company's investigation into certain accounting irregularities in the Nordic region and its disclosure regarding the status of the Company's agreement with the NHS. Among other things, the plaintiff sought unspecified monetary damages. The plaintiff filed a motion for class certification with the court on September 22, 2011, and the defendants filed a motion to dismiss on October 18, 2011. A hearing was held on November 4, 2011. On August 29, 2012, the court issued a Memorandum Opinion and Order granting in part and denying in part the motion to dismiss. The court granted the motion to dismiss with respect to the plaintiff's claims in connection with alleged misrepresentations and omissions concerning the Company's operations in the Nordic Region. The court granted in part and denied in part the motion to dismiss with respect to the plaintiff's claims in connection with alleged misrepresentations and omissions concerning the Company's internal controls and the Company's contract with the NHS. The court also granted the plaintiff leave to amend its complaint by September 12, 2012, and maintained the stay of discovery until the sufficiency of the amended complaint had been decided. The court further denied plaintiff's motion for class certification without prejudice. On September 12, 2012, the plaintiff filed a notice advising the Court that it had determined not to amend its complaint and renewed its motion for class certification. On September 21, 2012, the court issued an Order setting the hearing on the motion for class certification for October 12, 2012, directing the parties to complete discovery by January 11, 2013 and scheduling the final pretrial conference for January 17, 2013. On October 9, 2012, the defendants filed their answer to the plaintiff's complaint. On October 12, 2012, the hearing on the motion for class certification was rescheduled to November 1, 2012. On October 31, 2012, the parties filed a joint motion with the court requesting that the hearing on the motion for class certification be rescheduled to a later date. On November 1, 2012, the court issued an order setting the hearing for class certification for November 15, 2012. On November 30, 2012, the court granted plaintiff's motion for class certification. On December 14, 2012, defendants filed with the Fourth Circuit a petition for permission to appeal the class certification order pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(f). Plaintiff's response to the petition was filed on February 20, 2013. On March 5, 2013, the Fourth Circuit denied the petition for permission to appeal the class certification order. On December 14, 2012, the court issued an order extending the expert discovery deadline to February 25, 2013. On December 20, 2012, the court issued an order extending the fact discovery deadline to February 11, 2013 and the expert discovery deadline to March 25, 2013. On January 13, 2013, the court issued an order extending the expert discovery deadline to April 1, 2013. Motions for summary judgment were filed on March 18, 2013. On May 15, 2013, the Company entered into a stipulation and agreement of settlement with the lead plaintiff to settle all claims in the lawsuit for $97.5 million, which was accrued for as of March 29, 2013 and included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. As of March 29, 2013, the Company has also recorded a receivable of $45 million, which represents the amount recoverable under the Company's corporate insurance policies, and is included in receivables on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. The amounts due from the insurance companies were received during fiscal 2014. The agreement was subject to approval by the court. On May 24, 2013, the Court entered a Preliminary Approval Order Providing for Notice and Hearing in Connection with Proposed Class Action Settlement. On September 19, 2013, a Settlement Hearing was held before the Court. On September 20, 2013, the Court entered a Final Order and Judgment, which, among other things, approved the Settlement in all respects.

On September 13, 2011, a shareholder derivative action entitled *Che Wu Hung v. Michael W. Laphen, et al.* (CL 2011 13376) was filed in Circuit Court of Fairfax County, Virginia, against Michael W. Laphen, Michael J. Mancuso, the members of the Audit Committee and the Company as a nominal defendant asserting claims for breach of fiduciary duty and contribution and indemnification relating to alleged failure by the defendants to disclose accounting and financial irregularities in the MSS segment, primarily in the Nordic region, and the Company's performance under the NHS agreement and alleged failure to maintain effective internal controls. The plaintiff sought damages, injunctive relief and attorneys' fees and costs. On October 24, 2011, the defendants removed the action to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. On November 23, 2011, the plaintiff filed a motion to remand the case to state court. Argument was held on December 15, 2011. During argument the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed his complaint without prejudice to refiling the action in state court. The Court granted the plaintiff's request, dismissed the complaint without prejudice and denied the motion to remand as moot. On December 22, 2011, the plaintiff refiled his complaint in Circuit Court of Fairfax County, Virginia in a shareholder derivative action entitled *Che Wu Hung v. Michael W. Laphen, et al.* (CL 2011 18046). Named as defendants are Michael W. Laphen, Michael J. Mancuso, the members of the Audit Committee and the Company as a nominal defendant. The complaint asserts claims for (i) breach of fiduciary duty relating to alleged failure by the defendants to disclose accounting and financial irregularities in the MSS segment, primarily in the Nordic region, the Company's performance under the NHS agreement and alleged failure to maintain effective internal controls and (ii) corporate waste. The plaintiff sought damages, injunctive relief and attorneys' fees and costs. On April 6, 2012, the state court stayed the action until the earlier of (i) entry of an order on the pending motion to dismiss *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation* (No. 1:11-cv-610-TSE-IDD) or (ii) July 5, 2012. On July 20, 2012, the state court renewed the stay until the earlier of (i) entry of an order on the pending motion to dismiss in *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation* or (ii) October 18, 2012. The stay expired on August 30, 2012 with the entry of the court's order in *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation*. On October 19, 2012, upon the joint motion of the parties, the state court issued an order staying the action while discovery proceeded in *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation*. The order required defendants to provide to the plaintiff certain of the discovery produced in the federal action. On May 10, 2013, the court continued the stay to May 31, 2013 upon joint motion of the parties. On June 1, 2013, the parties filed a joint motion to continue the stay. On June 28, 2013, the court denied the joint motion to continue the stay and set the matter for trial on January 6, 2014. On August 9, 2013, the plaintiff filed an amended complaint, which named as defendants Messrs. Laphen and Mancuso, members of the Company’s Board of Directors and the Company as a nominal defendant. On August 23, 2013, the parties, as well as the parties to the Bainto and Himmel cases, entered into a stipulation of settlement, which, if approved by the court, would require CSC to implement or maintain corporate governance reforms and pay to plaintiffs’ counsel an attorney fee and expense amount of $2 million and would release the claims asserted in the Hung, Bainto, Himmel and Morefield cases. The settlement was subject to approval by the Nevada state court. In accordance with the terms of the stipulation of settlement, on August 28, 2013, the plaintiff filed a motion for nonsuit, which was entered by the Virginia state court on September 11, 2013. On September 27, 2013, the Nevada state court entered an Order Preliminarily Approving Derivative Settlement and Providing for Notice. The Order scheduled a Settlement Hearing for November 6, 2013. On November 6, 2013, the Nevada state court entered a Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal with Prejudice, which, among other things, approved the settlement in all respects.

On May 11, 2012, a separate shareholder derivative action entitled *Judy Bainto v. Michael W. Laphen et al.* (No. A-12-661695-C), was filed in District Court, Clark County, Nevada, against Messrs. Laphen and Mancuso, members of the Company's Board of Directors and the Company as a nominal defendant. The complaint is substantively similar to the second *Hung* complaint. On or about August 1, 2012, the court granted the parties' joint motion to extend the time for defendants to respond to the complaint to sixty days after the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia's entry of an order on the pending motion to dismiss the complaint in *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation*. On September 5, 2012, Defendants notified the court of the Eastern District of Virginia's ruling in *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation*. On September 11, 2012, the parties filed a joint status report proposing a schedule for the filing of an amended complaint by plaintiff and for motion to dismiss briefing. Plaintiff filed an amended complaint on September 28, 2012. Upon stipulation of the parties, the court consolidated the Bainto case and Himmel case (described below) and deemed the amended complaint filed in Bainto the operative complaint. In addition, on November 8, 2012, upon joint motion of the parties, the court issued an order staying the action while discovery proceeded in *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation*. The order required Defendants to provide to the Plaintiffs certain of the discovery produced in the federal action. On August 23, 2013, the parties, as well as the parties to the *Hung* and *Himmel* cases, entered into a stipulation of settlement, which, if approved by the court, would require CSC to implement or maintain corporate governance reforms and pay to plaintiffs’ counsel an attorney fee and expense amount

of $2 million and would release the claims asserted in the *Hung*, *Bainto*, *Himmel* and *Morefield* cases. The settlement was subject to approval by the Nevada state court. On September 27, 2013, the Nevada state court entered an Order Preliminarily Approving Derivative Settlement and Providing for Notice. The Order scheduled a Settlement Hearing for November 6, 2013. On November 6, 2013, the Nevada state court entered a Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal with Prejudice, which, among other things, approved the settlement in all respects.

On October 16, 2012, a separate shareholder derivative action entitled *Daniel Himmel v. Michael W. Laphen et al.* (No. A-12-670190-C), was filed in District Court, Clark County, Nevada, against Messrs. Laphen and Mancuso, members of the Company's Board of Directors and the Company as a nominal defendant. The *Himmel* complaint is substantively similar to the *Bainto* complaint, but included a claim for unjust enrichment and sought additional injunctive relief. Upon stipulation of the parties, the court consolidated the *Bainto* case (described above) and the *Himmel* case and deemed the amended complaint filed in *Bainto* the operative complaint. In addition, on November 8, 2012, upon joint motion of the parties, the court issued an order staying the action while discovery proceeded in *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation*. The order required Defendants to provide to the Plaintiffs certain of the discovery produced in the federal action. On August 23, 2013, the parties, as well as the parties to the *Hung* and *Bainto* cases, entered into a stipulation of settlement, which, if approved by the court, would require CSC to implement or maintain corporate governance reforms and pay to plaintiffs' counsel an attorney fee and expense amount of $2 million and would release the claims asserted in the *Hung*, *Bainto*, *Himmel* and *Morefield* cases. The settlement was subject to approval by the Nevada state court. On September 27, 2013, the Nevada state court entered an Order Preliminarily Approving Derivative Settlement and Providing for Notice. The Order scheduled a Settlement Hearing for November 6, 2013. On November 6, 2013, the Nevada state court entered a Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal with Prejudice, which, among other things, approved the settlement in all respects.

On December 20, 2012, a separate shareholder derivative complaint entitled *Shirley Morefield v Irving W. Bailey, II, et al*, (Case No. 1:120V1468GBL/TCB) was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. The complaint names certain of CSC's current and former directors and officers as defendants and the Company as a nominal defendant. The complaint is similar to the Hung complaint but asserts only a claim for breach of fiduciary duty and alleges that the plaintiff made a demand on the CSC Board prior to commencing suit and that such demand was refused. Motions to dismiss were filed on March 18, 2013. On April 8, 2013, Plaintiff filed an amended complaint. Motions to dismiss the amended complaint were filed on April 17, 2013 and were heard on May 10, 2013. On August 7, 2013, the court granted the motions to dismiss with prejudice and entered judgment in favor of the defendants. On or about August 26, 2013, Plaintiff filed a Notice of Appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. On October 6, 2013, the parties reached an agreement to resolve the appeal. Plaintiff agreed to dismiss her appeal upon approval of the settlement in the *Hung*, *Bainto* and *Himmel* matters and agreed that, upon final approval of that settlement, her claims shall be released, fully, finally and forever. CSC agreed to pay to Plaintiff's counsel an attorney fee and expense amount of $195,000. On November 6, 2013, the Nevada state court entered a Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal with Prejudice, which, among other things, approved the settlement of the *Hung*, *Bainto* and *Himmel* matters in all respects. Plaintiff's appeal was dismissed on November 8, 2013.

On March 1, 2012, the Company was competitively awarded the Maryland Medicaid Enterprise Restructuring Project ("MERP") contract by the State of Maryland (the State) to modernize the Medicaid Management Information System ("MMIS"), a database of Medicaid recipients and providers used to manage Medicaid reimbursement claims. The MERP contract is predominately fixed price. Also, since awarded, federal government-mandated Medicaid information technology standards have been in considerable flux. The State has directed the Company to include additional functionality in the design to incorporate new federal mandates and guidance promulgated after the base scope of the Contract was finalized. Further, the State has declined to approve contract modifications to compensate the Company for the additional work.

As a result of the State's refusal to amend the MERP contract and equitably adjust the compensation to be paid to the Company and, in accordance with prescribed State statutes and regulations, the Company timely filed a certified contract claim with the State in the total estimated amount of approximately $61 million on September 27, 2013 (Contract Claim #1). On February 14, 2014, the Company filed Contract Claim #1A, which amends Contract Claim #1, to a claim of approximately $34 million. The Company believes it has valid and reasonable factual and legal bases for Contract Claims #1 and 1A, and that the circumstances that have led or will lead to the Company's additional costs set forth in Contract Claims #1 and 1A were unforeseen as of the operative proposal submission dates and are not the result of deficiencies in

CSC’s performance. However, the Company’s position is subject to the ongoing evaluation of new facts and information which may come to the Company’s attention should an appeal of the State's denial of Contract Claims #1 and 1A be litigated before the Maryland State Board of Contract Appeals (the Board).

On February 19, 2014, the State provided a recommended decision denying Contract Claims #1 and 1A to the Company. The February 19, 2014 recommended decision was not a final agency determination on the claims. On April 29, 2014, the State provided a final decision, dated April 25, 2014, denying the claims to the Company. The Company has 30 days from the receipt of the final decision to file a Notice of Appeal with the Board, which has exclusive initial jurisdiction of State contract claims concerning breach, performance, modification, or termination of contracts procured under Title II of Maryland's General Procurement Law. The Company intends to file an appeal within the allotted time.

In addition to the matters noted above, the Company is currently party to a number of disputes which involve or may involve litigation. The Company consults with legal counsel on those issues related to litigation and seeks input from other experts and advisors with respect to such matters in the ordinary course of business. Whether any losses, damages or remedies ultimately resulting from such matters could reasonably have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operation, or cash flows will depend on a number of variables, including, for example, the timing and amount of such losses or damages (if any) and the structure and type of any such remedies. For these reasons, it is not possible to make reasonable estimates of the amount or range of loss that could result from these other matters at this time. Company management does not, however, presently expect any of such other matters to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Note 24 - Subsequent Events

On May 8, 2014, CSC’s Board of Directors approved a 15% increase to the Company’s quarterly common stock dividend to $0.23 per share.

Additionally, on May 8, 2014, CSC's Board of Directors authorized a new $1.5 billion share repurchase program.

Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

	Fiscal 2014(2)			
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	1st Quarter(3)	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Revenues	$ 3,254	$ 3,187	$ 3,228	$ 3,329
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization and restructuring costs of $7, $17, $4, and $42 for the first, second, third, and fourth quarter, respectively, of fiscal 2014)	2,456	2,338	2,362	2,411
Restructuring costs	7	15	11	43
Income from continuing operations before taxes	211	216	221	262
Income from continuing operations, net of taxes	145	146	151	179
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	14	63	(5)	(3)
Net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	156	203	141	174
Earnings per common share continuing operations(1)				
Basic				
Income from continuing operations	$ 0.95	$ 0.95	$ 0.99	$ 1.21
Income from discontinued operations	$ 0.09	$ 0.42	$ (0.03)	$ (0.02)
Diluted				
Income from continuing operations	$ 0.93	$ 0.93	$ 0.98	$ 1.19
Income from discontinued operations	$ 0.09	$ 0.41	$ (0.04)	$ (0.02)

	Fiscal 2013(2),(3)			
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Revenues	$ 3,628	$ 3,528	$ 3,536	$ 3,503
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization and restructuring costs of $27, $56, $18, and $137 for the first, second, third, and fourth quarter, respectively, of fiscal 2013)	2,967	2,713	2,767	2,653
Restructuring costs	27	58	26	153
Income from continuing operations before taxes	40	162	144	103
Income from continuing operations, net of taxes	21	116	114	247
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	21	22	399	39
Net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	40	130	510	281
Earnings per common share continuing operations(1)				
Basic				
Income from continuing operations	$ 0.12	$ 0.70	$ 0.72	$ 1.58
Income from discontinued operations	$ 0.14	$ 0.14	$ 2.57	$ 0.26
Diluted				
Income from continuing operations	$ 0.12	$ 0.69	$ 0.71	$ 1.56
Income from discontinued operations	$ 0.14	$ 0.14	$ 2.56	$ 0.25

(1) *Quarterly earnings per share (EPS) amounts may not total to the full year EPS. EPS is calculated based on weighted average shares outstanding for the period. Quarterly weighted average shares may not equal the full year weighted average shares for the fiscal year.*

(2) *As discussed in Note 2, the Company recorded various out of period adjustments in fiscal 2014 and fiscal 2013. The additional tables below reflect the net effect on the reported amounts above if the adjustments had been reported in the appropriate quarter.*

(3) *Amounts for the first quarter of fiscal 2014 and all the quarters of fiscal 2013 have been recast to present discontinued operations for divestitures of two businesses in fiscal 2014, and a business that CSC has committed to a plan to sell in fiscal 2014.*

The following tables show the net effect of the out of period adjustments on selected quarterly reported amounts:

Increase (Decrease)	**Fiscal 2014**			
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	**1st Quarter**	**2nd Quarter**	**3rd Quarter**	**4th Quarter**
Revenues	$ 19	$ 12	$ (6)	$ (4)
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization and restructuring costs of $7, $17, $4, and $42 for the first, second, third, and fourth quarter, respectively, of fiscal 2014)	34	(16)	7	(2)
Income from continuing operations before taxes	(21)	32	(12)	(1)
Net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	(5)	37	(8)	(6)
Earnings per common share continuing operations				
Basic	$ (0.03)	$ 0.25	$ (0.05)	$ (0.04)
Diluted	$ (0.03)	$ 0.25	$ (0.05)	$ (0.04)

Increase (Decrease)	**Fiscal 2013**			
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	**1st Quarter**	**2nd Quarter**	**3rd Quarter**	**4th Quarter**
Revenues	$ 5	$ 5	$ —	$ (12)
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization and restructuring costs of $27, $56, $18, and $137 for the first, second, third, and fourth quarter, respectively, of fiscal 2013)	(3)	12	2	(24)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	3	—	—	7
Net income (loss) attributable to CSC common shareholders	(1)	(2)	(33)	14
Earnings (loss) per common share continuing operations				
Basic	$ (0.01)	$ 0.01	$ (0.01)	$ (0.04)
Diluted	$ (0.01)	$ 0.01	$ (0.01)	$ (0.04)

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE II, VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

(Amounts in millions)	**Balance, beginning of period**	**Charged to cost and expenses**	**Other[1]**	**Deductions**	**Balance, end of period**
For the year ended March 28, 2014:					
Allowance for doubtful receivables	$ 48	$ 4	$ (2)	$ (2)	$ 48
For the year ended March 29, 2013:					
Allowance for doubtful receivables	51	16	(1)	(18)	48
For the year ended March 30, 2012:					
Allowance for doubtful receivables	46	18	10	(23)	51

(1) *Includes balances from acquisitions and changes in foreign currency exchange rates.*

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

“Disclosure controls and procedures” are the controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports filed or submitted by it under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission’s rules and forms. “Disclosure controls and procedures” include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in its Exchange Act reports is accumulated and communicated to the issuer’s management, including its principal executive and financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Under the direction of the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company has evaluated its disclosure controls and procedures as of March 28, 2014 to ensure (i) that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 28, 2014.

Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The management of Computer Sciences Corporation (the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Company’s internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorization of management and the 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 Company’s consolidated financial statements. All internal controls, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even where internal control over financial reporting is determined to be effective, it can provide only reasonable assurance. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

As of the end of the Company’s fiscal year 2014, management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management has determined that the Company’s internal control over financial reporting, as of March 28, 2014, was effective.

The Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of March 28, 2014, has been audited by the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing on page 152.

Date: May 22, 2014

Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in internal controls during the quarter ended March 28, 2014, which materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Computer Sciences Corporation
Falls Church, Virginia

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Computer Sciences Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of March 28, 2014, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 28, 2014, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the fiscal year ended March 28, 2014 of the Company and our report dated May 22, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

McLean, Virginia

May 22, 2014

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Certain information required by Part III is omitted from this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference to the definitive proxy statement with respect to our 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "Proxy Statement"), which we will file with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Report.

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Information regarding executive officers of the Company is included in Part I under the caption "Executive Officers of the Registrant." Other information required by this Item will appear in the Proxy Statement under the headings "Proposal 1-Election of Directors"; "Additional Information-Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance"; "Corporate Governance"; and "Additional Information-Business for 2014 Annual Meeting," which sections are incorporated herein by reference.

Information about the Code of Business Conduct governing our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Controller can be found on our website, www.csc.com, under the Investor Relations - Corporate Governance tab.

The Company intends to disclose required information regarding any amendment to or waiver under the Code of Business Conduct referred to above by posting such information on our website within four business days after any such amendment or waiver.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information required by this Item will appear in the Proxy Statement under the headings "Executive Compensation" and "Corporate Governance," which sections are incorporated herein by reference.

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

The following table gives information about our Common Stock that may be issued under our equity compensation plans as of March 28, 2014. See Note 16, "Stock Incentive Plans," to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for information regarding the material features of these plans.

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	13,201,498	$ 32.24	18,208,257 [1]
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	13,201,498		18,208,257

[1] Includes 3,000 shares available for future issuance under the 2006 Non-Employee Director Incentive Plan. This plan permits shares to be issued pursuant to stock options, restricted stock, and RSUs. Includes 194,400 shares available for future issuance under the 2010 Non-Employee Director Incentive Plan. This plan permits shares to be issued pursuant to RSUs and restricted stock.

Includes 1,148,848 and 2,899,014 shares available for future issuance under the 2004 and 2007 Incentive Plans, respectively. Each of these plans permits shares to be issued pursuant to stock options, restricted stock or RSUs, or pursuant to performance awards payable in shares of CSC stock, restricted stock, RSUs or any combination of the foregoing. Of the shares available for issuance under the 2007 plan, 2,899,014 shares are available *for future grant as stock options with each option granted counted as one share against the available shares under such plan or assuming no options are granted, 1,449,507 shares are available for future awards of restricted stock or RSUs, after giving effect to the requirement set forth in the 2007 plan that a grant of one share of restricted stock or one RSU be counted as two shares against the available shares under such plan.*

Includes 13,962,995 shares available for future granting under the 2011 Omnibus Incentive Plan. This plan permits shares to be issued pursuant to stock options, restricted stock or RSUs, or pursuant to performance awards payable in shares of CSC stock, restricted stock, RSUs or any combination of the foregoing. Of the shares available for issuance under the 2011 Omnibus Incentive Plan, 13,962,995 shares are available for future grant as stock options with each option granted counted as one share against the available shares under such plan or assuming no options are granted, 6,981,497 shares are available for future awards of restricted stock or RSUs, after giving effect to the requirement set forth in the 2011 Omnibus Incentive Plan that a grant of one share of restricted stock or one RSU be counted as two shares against the available shares under such plan.

Other information required by this Item will appear in the Proxy Statement under the heading “Stock Ownership,” which section is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Information required by this Item will appear in the Proxy Statement under the heading “Corporate Governance,” which section is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Information required by this Item will appear in the Proxy Statement under the heading “Proposal 3-Ratification of Independent Auditors-Fees,” which section is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Schedules

(1) and (2) Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule

These documents are included in the response to Item 8 of this report. See the index on page 62.

(3) Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed with this report or incorporated by reference to other filings listed on the Exhibit Index.

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
2.1	Scheme Implementation Agreement by and among Computer Sciences Corporation, CSC Computer Sciences Australia Holdings Pty Limited, and iSOFT Group Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (filed on April 5, 2011) (file number 11739300))
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on August 9, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended July 2, 2010 (filed August 11, 2010) (file number 101007138))
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws dated as of February 7, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 30, 2012 (filed May 29, 2012) (file number 12874585))
3.3	Certificate of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Bylaws, dated August 7, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (filed August 10, 2012) (file number 121024334))
4.1	Indenture dated as of March 3, 2008, for the 5.50% senior notes due 2013 and the 6.50% senior notes due 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (filed September 15, 2008) (file number 081071955))
4.2	Indenture dated as of September 18, 2012, for the 2.500% senior notes due 2015 and the 4.450% senior notes due 2022 by and between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (filed September 19, 2012) (file number 121100352))
4.3	First Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 18, 2012, by and between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, and attaching a specimen form of the 2.500% Senior Notes due 2015 and the 4.450% Senior Notes due 2022 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (filed September 19, 2012) (file number 121100352))
4.4	2.500% Senior Note due 2015 (in global form), dated September 18, 2012, among the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (filed September 19, 2012) (file number 121100352))

4.5	4.450% Senior Note due 2022 (in global form), dated September 18, 2012, among the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (filed September 19, 2012) (file number 121100352))

10.1 Credit Agreement, dated as of October 11, 2013, among the Company, certain subsidiaries of the Company from time to time party thereto, the financial institutions listed therein, and Citibank, N.A., as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (filed October 17, 2013) (file number 001-04850))

10.2 Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2012, by and among Computer Sciences Corporation, CSC Credit Services, Inc., Equifax Inc. and Equifax Information Services LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (filed December 3, 2012) (file number 121236237))

10.3 Term Loan Agreement, dated as of September 18 , 2012, by and between the Company, the financial institutions named therein, as lenders, and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K) (filed September 19, 2012) (file number 121100352)

10.4 Credit Agreement dated as of March 18, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K) (filed March 22, 2011) (file number 11704203)

10.5 1998 Stock Incentive Plan(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended July 3, 1998) (filed August 14, 1998) (file number 98687059)

10.6 2001 Stock Incentive Plan(1) (incorporated by reference to Appendix B to the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on August 13, 2001) (filed June 29, 2001) (file number 1672145)

10.7 2004 Incentive Plan(1) (incorporated by reference to Appendix B to the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on August 9, 2004) (filed June 30, 2004) (file number 04890067)

10.8 2007 Employee Incentive Plan(1) (incorporated by reference to Appendix B to the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on July 30, 2007) (filed June 29, 2007) (file number 07948632)

10.9 2011 Omnibus Incentive Plan(1), as amended and restated effective May 14, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Appendix C to the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on August 13, 2013) (filed June 28, 2013) (file number 13940391)

10.10 Form of Award Agreement for Employees(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2010) (filed February 9, 2011) (file number 11585668)

10.11 Form of Stock Option Agreement for Employees(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2010) (filed February 9, 2011) (file number 11585668)

10.12 Form of Stock Option Award Agreement under the 2004 Incentive Plan(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 28, 2013) (filed August 7, 2013) (file number 131014660)

10.13 Form of International Stock Option Agreement for Employees(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2010) (filed February 9, 2011) (file number 11585668)

10.14 Form Stock Option Schedule for United Kingdom Employees under the 2001 Employee Incentive Plan(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended July 1, 2011) (filed August 10, 2011) (file number 111024699)

10.15 Form of Restricted Stock Agreements for Employees(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended July 1, 2005) (filed August 5, 2005) (file number 051002523)

10.16 Form of Service Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Employees(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2010) (filed February 9, 2011) (file number 11585668)

10.17 Form of Performance Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Employees(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2010) (filed February 9, 2011) (file number 11585668)

10.18 Form of Performance Based Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the 2011 Omnibus Incentive Plan(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 28, 2013) (filed August 7, 2013) (file number 131014660)

10.19 Form of Career Shares Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Employees(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2010) (filed February 9, 2011) (file number 11585668)

10.20 Form of Career Shares Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement with J. Michael Lawrie(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 28, 2013) (filed August 7, 2013) (file number 131014660)

10.21 Form of Career Shares Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement with Paul N. Saleh(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 28, 2013) (filed August 7, 2013) (file number 131014660)

10.22	Form of Career Shares Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the 2011 Omnibus Incentive Plan(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 28, 2013) (filed August 7, 2013) (file number 131014660)
10.23	Form of Career Shares Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the 2011 Omnibus Incentive Plan(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 28, 2013) (filed August 7, 2013) (file number 131014660)

10.24 Form of International Service Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Employees(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended July 1, 2011) (filed August 10, 2011) (file number 111024699)

10.25 Form of International Performance Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Employees(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended July 1, 2011) (filed August 10, 2011) (file number 111024699)

10.26 Form of International Career Shares Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Employees(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended July 1, 2011) filed August 10, 2011) (file number 111024699)

10.27 Form of Senior Management and Key Employee Severance Agreement, as amended and restated effective May 20, 2009(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 3, 2009) (filed May 29, 2009) (file number 09858607)

10.28 Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, amended and restated effective December 3, 2007(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K) (filed December 4, 2007) (file number 071283050)

10.29 First Amendment to Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 27, 2013) (filed October 31 , 2013) (file number 131180353)

10.30 Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan No. 2, effective December 3, 2007(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K) (filed December 4, 2007) (file number 071283050)

10.31 First Amendment to the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan No. 2(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 27, 2013) (filed October 31, 2013) (file number 131180353)

10.32 Excess Plan, effective December 3, 2007(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K) (filed December 4, 2007) (file number 071283050)

10.33 First Amendment to the Excess Plan(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 27, 2013) (filed October 31, 2013) (file number 131180353)

10.34 Employment Agreement, dated February 7, 2012, between the Company and J. Michael Lawrie(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 7, 2012) (filed February 8, 2012) (file number 12581529)

10.35 Service Based Inducement Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement, dated April 16, 2012, between the Company and J. Michael Lawrie(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 30, 2012) (filed May 29, 2012) (file number 12874585)

10.36 Fiscal Year 2013 CEO Stock Option Award Agreement, dated April 16, 2012, between the Company and J. Michael Lawrie(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 30, 2012) (filed May 29, 2012) (file number 12874585)

10.37 Fiscal Year 2014 CEO Stock Option Award Agreement, dated May 20, 2013, between the Company and J. Michael Lawrie(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 28, 2013) (filed August 7, 2013) (file number 131014660)

10.38 Service Based Inducement Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement, dated June 15, 2012, between the Company and Paul N. Saleh(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 29, 2012) (filed August 8, 2012) (file number 121016715)

10.39 Form of Performance Based Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for Employees(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 29, 2012) (filed August 8, 2012) (file number 121016715)

10.40 Form of International Performance Based Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for Employees(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 29, 2012) (filed August 8, 2012) (file number 121016715)

10.41 Deferred Compensation Plan, amended and restated effective December 31, 2012(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 28, 2012) (filed February 6, 2013) (file number 13575189)

10.42 First Amendment to Deferred Compensation Plan(1) (filed herewith)

10.43 Severance Plan for Senior Management and Key Employees, amended and restated effective October 28, 2007(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 28, 2007) (filed November 1, 2007) (file number 071207160)

10.44	First Amendment to the Severance Plan for Senior Management and Key Employees(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 27, 2013) (filed October 31, 2013) (file number 131180353)
10.45	Form of Indemnification Agreement for officers and directors(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 18, 2010) (filed February 22, 2010) (file number 10622679)

10.46	2010 Non-Employee Director Stock Incentive Plan(1), as amended and restated effective May 24, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Appendix B to the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on August 13, 2013) (filed June 28, 2013) (file number 13940391)
10.47	1997 Nonemployee Director Stock Incentive Plan(1) (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on August 11, 1997) (filed July 2, 1997) (file number 97635310)
10.48	2006 Nonemployee Director Incentive Plan(1) (incorporated by reference to Appendix B to the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on July 31, 2006) (filed June 22, 2006) (file number 06918523)
10.49	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for directors(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended July 1, 2005) (filed August 5, 2005) (file number 051002523)
10.50	Form of Amendment to Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for directors (1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 5, 2005) (filed December 6, 2005) (file number 051246311)
10.51	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for directors pursuant to the 2010 Non-Employee Director Incentive Plan(1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended July 1, 2011) (filed August 10, 2011) (file number 111024699)
12.1	Calculation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preference Dividends.
21	Significant Active Subsidiaries and Affiliates of the Registrant
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	Section 302 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Section 302 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Section 906 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
32.2	Section 906 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
99.1	Revised Financial Information Disclosure as a result of the Company's restructuring (incorporated by reference to Exhibits 99.01, 99.02 and 99.03 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 16, 2008) (filed December 16, 2008) (file number 081252513)
99.2	Revised Financial Information Disclosure as a result of the Company's fiscal 2014 divestitures and change in reportable segments (incorporated by reference to Exhibits 99.1 and 99.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 7, 2014) (file number 14584785)
101.INS	XBRL Instance
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation

(1) Management contract or compensatory plan or agreement

SIGNATURES

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

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION

Dated: May 22, 2014

By: /s/ J. Michael Lawrie

Name: **J. Michael Lawrie**

Title: **President and Chief Executive Officer**

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

Signature	**Title**	**Date**
/s/ J. Michael Lawrie **J. Michael Lawrie**	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	May 22, 2014
/s/ Paul N. Saleh **Paul N. Saleh**	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	May 22, 2014
/s/ Thomas R. Colan **Thomas R. Colan**	Vice President and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)	May 22, 2014
/s/ Rodney F. Chase **Rodney F. Chase**	Chairman of the Board of Directors	May 22, 2014
/s/ David J. Barram **David J. Barram**	Director	May 22, 2014
/s/ Erik Brynjolfsson **Erik Brynjolfsson**	Director	May 22, 2014
/s/ Judith R. Haberkorn **Judith R. Haberkorn**	Director	May 22, 2014
/s/ Nancy Killefer **Nancy Killefer**	Director	May 22, 2014
/s/ Brian P. MacDonald **Brian P. MacDonald**	Director	May 22, 2014
/s/ Chong Sup Park **Chong Sup Park**	Director	May 22, 2014
/s/ Lawrence A. Zimmerman **Lawrence A. Zimmerman**	Director	May 22, 2014

Exhibit 10.42

FIRST AMENDMENT
TO THE COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

This AMENDMENT to the Computer Sciences Corporation Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective as of December 31, 2012 (the "Plan"), shall be effective as of December 31, 2013.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Computer Sciences Corporation (the "Company") maintains the Plan and has the power to amend the Plan and now wishes to do so;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Plan is hereby amended as follows:

1. Section 17.5 of the Plan is hereby amended in its entirety as follows:

   Section 17.5 Eligible Key Executive

   "Eligible Key Executive" shall mean, with respect to any period beginning after December 31, 2013, any Key Executive who is an active U.S. Employee in Layers 1 through 6 with an annual base salary of at least $150,000. In addition, the term "Eligible Key Executive" shall include any active U.S. Employee who previously participated in the Plan and had a Part A Account, Part B Account or Part C Account with an account balance greater than $0 on October 31, 2013.

2. In all other respects, the Plan is hereby ratified and confirmed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this Amendment to be signed as of the date set forth above.

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION

By: /s/ Eduardo J. Nunez
Eduardo J. Nunez
Vice President, Global Compensation & Benefits

Exhibit 12.1

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION

Calculation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preference Dividends
(unaudited)

	Twelve Months Ended				
(Amounts in millions, except ratios)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013[(d)]**	**March 30, 2012[(d)]**	**April 1, 2011[(d)]**	**April 2, 2010[(d)]**
Earnings:					
Pre-tax income (loss) from continuing operations before adjustment for income or loss from equity investees	$ 910	$ 449	$ (4,487)	$ 826	$ 877
Fixed charges	240	289	282	277	310
Distributed income from equity investees	3	11	7	12	14
Less: Preference security dividend requirements of consolidated subsidiaries	(2)	—	—	—	(1)
Earnings as adjusted	$ 1,151	$ 749	$ (4,198)	$ 1,115	$ 1,200
Fixed charges:					
Interest expense [(a)]	$ 147	$ 183	$ 174	$ 167	$ 212
Portion of rental expense representative of the interest factor [(b)]	93	106	108	110	98
Fixed Charges	$ 240	$ 289	$ 282	$ 277	$ 310
Combined fixed charges and preference dividends:					
Interest expense [(a)]	$ 147	$ 183	$ 174	$ 167	$ 212
Portion of rental expense representative of the interest factor [(b)]	93	106	108	110	98
Preference security dividend requirements of consolidated subsidiaries	2	—	—	—	1
Combined fixed charges and preference dividends	$ 242	$ 289	$ 282	$ 277	$ 311
Ratios:					
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	4.8	2.6	— [(c)]	4.0	3.9
Ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preference dividends	4.8	2.6	— [(c)]	4.0	3.9

(a) *Interest expense includes amortization of debt discount and deferred loan costs.*

(b) *One-third of the rent expense is the portion of rental expense deemed representative of the interest factor.*

(c) *Earnings were insufficient to cover both fixed charges and combined fixed charges and preference dividends during fiscal 2012 by $4,480 million.*

(d) *Fiscal 2013 and prior year amounts have been recast to present discontinued operations of two businesses divested in fiscal 2014, and a business that in fiscal 2014 CSC committed to a plan to sell.*

Exhibit 21

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION
Subsidiaries as of March 28, 2014

Name	Jurisdiction of Organization
42SIX, LLC	Maryland
Adeus Aktienregister-Service GmbH	Germany
Aerospace Center Support	Tennessee
Alliance-One Services, Inc.	Delaware
Antarctic Research Support LLC	Nevada
AppLabs Inc	Delaware
AppLabs Limited	United Kingdom
AppLabs Technologies (UK) PVT Ltd	United Kingdom
AppLabs Technologies Private Limited	India
Bad Homburger Inkasso GmbH	Germany
Beijing CSA Computer Sciences Technology Company Limited	China
Bridgeforward Software Limited	United Kingdom
C.S.C. Visa Services Israel Ltd.	Israel
Centauri Solutions LLC	Delaware
Century Credit Corporation	Nevada
Century Leasing Corporation	Nevada
Century LLC	Nevada
Century Subsidiary Corporation	Nevada
COMPEL EDV-Service GmbH	Germany
Computer Sciences Canada Inc.	Canada
Computer Sciences Corporation (NZ) Limited	New Zealand
Computer Sciences Corporation CSCEcuador S.A.	Ecuador
Computer Sciences Corporation d.o.o. Beograd	Serbia
Computer Sciences Corporation India Private Limited	India
Computer Sciences Corporation Services (pty) Limited	South Africa
Computer Sciences Corporation, Australia Pty Limited	Australia
Computer Sciences España, S.A.	Spain
Computer Sciences Parsons LLC	Oklahoma
Computer Sciences UK Limited	United Kingdom
Consular Services Guatemala, S.A.	Guatemala
Continental Grand, Limited Partnership	Nevada
Continuum (Deutschland) GmbH	Germany
Continuum (UK) Holdings Limited	United Kingdom
Continuum Europe B.V.	Netherlands
Continuum SOCS S.A.S.	France
Corkshare, Inc.	Delaware
Covansys (Asia Pacific) Pte Ltd.	Singapore
Covansys (Mauritius) Limited	Mauritius
Covansys Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands
Covansys S.L.	Spain

Creative Computer Systems Pty Limited	Australia
CSA (PRC) Company Limited	Hong Kong
CSA MSC Sdn Bhd	Malaysia
CSC (Guyana) Inc.	Guyana
CSC (Thailand) Ltd.	Thailand
CSC Airline Solutions Danmark A/S	Denmark
CSC Arabia Ltd.	Saudi Arabia
CSC Asia Holdings Pte Ltd.	Singapore
CSC Asset Management Inc.	Nevada
CSC Australia Pty. Limited	Australia
CSC Belgium Inc	Nevada
CSC BH D.O.O.	Bosnia
CSC BPS India Ltd.	India

CSC Bulgaria E.O.O.D.	Bulgaria
CSC Business Systems Limited	United Kingdom
CSC Commerce 2010 LLC	Nevada
CSC Computer Science Corporation	Nevada
CSC Computer Science Finland OY	Finland
CSC Computer Sciences (Middle East) FZ LLC	UAE
CSC Computer Sciences (Middle East) Limited	United Kingdom
CSC Computer Sciences (Portugal) Lda	Portugal
CSC Computer Sciences (South Africa) (pty) Limited	South Africa
CSC Computer Sciences Argentina S.R.L.	Argentina
CSC Computer Sciences Australia Holdings Pty Limited	Australia
CSC Computer Sciences B.V.	Netherlands
CSC Computer Sciences Bahrain W.L.L	Bahrain
CSC Computer Sciences Brasil S/A	Brazil
CSC Computer Sciences Capital Limited	United Kingdom
CSC Computer Sciences Capital S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg
CSC Computer Sciences Caribbean Inc	Nevada
CSC Computer Sciences Chile Inversiones Ltda.	Chile
CSC Computer Sciences Colombia SAS	Colombia
CSC Computer Sciences Consulting Austria GmbH	Austria
CSC Computer Sciences Corporation (Costa Rica), S.A.	Costa Rica
CSC Computer Sciences Corporation Chile S.A.	Chile
CSC Computer Sciences Corporation Panama Inc.	Panama
CSC Computer Sciences do Brasil Ltda.	Brazil
CSC Computer Sciences Egypt Ltd.	Egypt
CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited	United Kingdom
CSC Computer Sciences Financing LLP	United Kingdom
CSC Computer Sciences GmbH	Germany
CSC Computer Sciences Holdings France SAS	France
CSC Computer Sciences Holdings S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg
CSC Computer Sciences Honduras, S.A.	Honduras
CSC Computer Sciences Iberica, S.L.	Spain
CSC Computer Sciences International Holdings Limited	United Kingdom
CSC Computer Sciences International Inc.	Nevada
CSC Computer Sciences International Limited	United Kingdom
CSC Computer Sciences International Operations Limited	United Kingdom
CSC Computer Sciences International S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg
CSC Computer Sciences International Services Limited	United Kingdom
CSC Computer Sciences Ireland Limited	Ireland
CSC Computer Sciences Italia S.r.l.	Italy
CSC Computer Sciences Limited	United Kingdom
CSC Computer Sciences Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg
CSC Computer Sciences Middle East Ltd OPC	Qatar
CSC Computer Sciences Nicaragua, Sociedad Anomia	Nicaragua
CSC Computer Sciences Peru S.R.L.	Peru

CSC Computer Sciences Polska Sp. zO.O	Poland
CSC Computer Sciences Romania SRL	Romania
CSC Computer Sciences S.A.	Luxembourg
CSC Computer Sciences S.A.S.	France
CSC Computer Sciences s.r.o.	Czech Republic
CSC Computer Sciences Sdn Bhd	Malaysia
CSC Computer Sciences spol s.r.o	Slovakia
CSC Computer Sciences Trinidad & Tobago Ltd	Trinidad & Tobago
CSC Computer Sciences UK Holdings Limited	United Kingdom
CSC Computer Sciences Venezuela, SA	Venezuela
CSC Computer Sciences VOF/SNC	Belgium
CSC Computer Sciences, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
CSC Consular Services Bolivia S.R.L	Bolivia

CSC Consular Services Inc.	Nevada
CSC Consulting, Inc.	Massachusetts
CSC Corporation Limited	United Kingdom
CSC Covansys Corporation	Michigan
CSC Cybertek Corporation	Texas
CSC Danmark A/S	Denmark
CSC Datalab A/S	Denmark
CSC Deutschland Akademie GmbH	Germany
CSC Deutschland Consulting GmbH	Germany
CSC Deutschland Services GmbH	Germany
CSC Deutschland Solutions GmbH	Germany
CSC Enformasyon Teknoloji Hismetleri Limited Sirketi	Turkey
CSC Enterprises	Delaware
CSC Financial GmbH	Germany
CSC Financial Services (Pty) Limited	South Africa
CSC Financial Services GmbH	Germany
CSC Financial Services Group Pty. Limited	Australia
CSC Financial Services Holding S.A.S.	France
CSC Financial Services S.A.S.	France
CSC Financial Solutions Ireland Limited	Ireland
CSC Financial Solutions Limited	United Kingdom
CSC FSG Limited	United Kingdom
CSC Hanford LLC	Nevada
CSC Holdings (SA) (Pty) Limited	South Africa
CSC Hungary Information Technology Services Kft	Hungary
CSC Information Systems LLC	Delaware
CSC Information Technology (Philippines), Inc	Philippines
CSC Information Technology (Tianjin) Co. Ltd.	China
CSC Information Technology Services Pte.Ltd.	Singapore
CSC International Systems Management Inc.	Nevada
CSC Japan LLC	Japan
CSC Japan, LTD.	Delaware
CSC Korea YH	Korea
CSC Kosovo LLC	Kosovo
CSC Life Sciences Limited	United Kingdom
CSC Logic, Inc.	Texas
CSC Malaysia Sdn. Bhd	Malaysia
CSC Managed Holdings LLC	Nevada
CSC New Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Singapore
CSC New Zealand Limited	New Zealand
CSC Norge AS	Norway
CSC Property UK Limited	United Kingdom
CSC S.A.S.	France
CSC Scandihealth A/S	Denmark
CSC Scandinavia Holdings A/S	Denmark

CSC Services Management Ireland Limited	Ireland
CSC Servicios, S de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
CSC Software Technology (Shanghai) Company Ltd.	China
CSC Sverige AB	Sweden
CSC Switzerland GmbH	Switzerland
CSC Systems & Solutions LLC	Delaware
CSC Taiwan Limited	Taiwan
CSC Technologies Deutschland Gmbh	Germany
CSC Technology Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong
CSC Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	China
CSC Technology Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore
CSC UKD 4 Limited	United Kingdom
CSC Uruguay srl	Uruguay

CSC Vietnam Co., Limited	Vietnam
Datatrac Information Services, Inc.	Texas
Dawriver Pty Limited	Australia
Dekru B.V.	Netherlands
DynCorp Biotechnology and Health Services, Inc.	Virginia
DynKePRO LLC	Delaware
DynPort Vaccine Company LLC	Virginia
DynTel Corporation (VA)	Virginia
Eastview (China) Group Limited	British V.I.
EURL CSC Computer Sciences Corporation	Algeria
Everlasting Properties Limited	British V.I.
Experteam S.A./N.V.	Belgium
First Coast Alliance, LLC	Nevada
G.C. McKeown & Co. (N.I.) Ltd	Northern Ireland
G.C. McKeown Systems Limited	Ireland
HAS Solutions (UK) Limited	United Kingdom
HAS Solutions Pty Ltd.	Australia
iSOFT Limited	United Kingdom
IBA (Australia) Limited Partnership	Australia
IBA Health (Asia) Holdings Pte Ltd.	Singapore
IBA Health (Asia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
IBA Health (Europe) Holdings Limited	United Kingdom
IBA Health (Middle East) LLC	Oman
IBA Health (NZ) Operations Limited	New Zealand
IBA Health (Singapore) Pte Limited	Singapore
IBA Health (UK) Holdings Limited	United Kingdom
Image Solutions Europe GmbH	Germany
Implementaciones Soft Sanidad Peru, S.A.C.	Peru
Implementaciones Soft Sanidad, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
InfoChimps, Inc	Delaware
Innovative Banking Solutions AG	Germany
ISI (China) Co., Limited	China
iSOFT (New Zealand & Pacific Islands) Limited	New Zealand
iSOFT (Primary Care) Pty Ltd.	Australia
iSOFT Applications Limited	United Kingdom
iSOFT Australia Pty Limited	Australia
iSOFT eHealth Pty Ltd	Australia
iSOFT Europe (Holdings) Limited	United Kingdom
iSOFT Europe Limited	United Kingdom
iSOFT Group (UK) Limited	United Kingdom
iSOFT Group Pty Limited	Australia
iSOFT Health (Asia) Pte Ltd.	Singapore
iSOFT Health (Germany) Limited	United Kingdom
iSOFT Health (Holdings) Limited	United Kingdom
iSOFT Health (Ireland) Limited	Ireland

iSOFT Health (South Africa) (Proprietary) Ltd.	South Africa
iSOFT Health GmbH	Germany
iSOFT Health Limited	United Kingdom
iSOFT Health Logic (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
iSOFT Health Management (India) Private Limited	India
iSOFT Health Services (India) Private Limited	India
iSOFT Health Systems (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
iSOFT Health Verwaltungs-GmbH	Germany
iSOFT Healthcare Systems Pty Limited	Australia
iSOFT Holdings (Singapore) Pte Ltd.	Singapore
iSOFT Holdings Pty Limited	Australia
iSOFT Iberia, S.L.	Spain
iSOFT Inc. (Delaware)	Delaware

iSOFT Ireland Limited	Ireland
iSOFT Medical Systems Limited	United Kingdom
iSOFT Nederland B.V.	Netherlands
iSOFT Netherlands (Holdings) Limited	United Kingdom
iSOFT NZ Limited	New Zealand
iSOFT Overseas Holdings Limited	United Kingdom
iSOFT Protos Limited	United Kingdom
iSOFT R&D Private Limited	India
iSOFT Radiology Systems Limited	United Kingdom
iSOFT Sanidad Dominicana, S.R.L.	Dominican Republic
iSOFT Sanidad S.L.	Spain
iSOFT Scandinavia AS	Norway
iSOFT Solutions (International) Pty Ltd.	Australia
iSOFT Solutions (Thailand) Limited	Thailand
iSOFT Solutions Pty Ltd	Australia
iSOFT Systems Pty Ltd.	Australia
ITS Medical Systems LLC	Virginia
Jana Java Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
Log.Sec Corporation	Virginia
Log.Sec Group Joint Venture	Virginia
Maricom Systems Incorporated	Maryland
McKeown Software Limited	Ireland
Mississippi Space Services	Mississippi
Mynd Corporation	South Carolina
Mynd International Ltd.	Delaware
Mynd Partners	Pennsylvania
Mynd Partners, L.P.	Texas
Paramedical Pty Ltd.	Australia
PT Cita Simas Artha	Indonesia
PT. CSC Indonesia	Indonesia
ServiceMesh Australia Pty Ltd	Australia
ServiceMesh United Kingdom Limited	United Kingdom
ServiceMesh, Inc.	Delaware
SMS Datacare Limited	United Kingdom
Software Technology (Singapore) Pte Ltd.	Singapore
Supreme Esteem Limited	Hong Kong
Technology Service Partners, Inc.	Florida
Terranova Pacific Services (U.K.) Limited	United Kingdom
Test and Experimentation Services Company	Texas
The Eagle Alliance	Maryland
Tianjin CSA Computer Sciences Technology Company Limited	China
Tri-S Corporation	Maryland
UAB CSC Baltic	Lithuania
UltraGenda N.V	Belgium
Vulnerability Research Labs, LLC	Delaware

Welkin Associates, Ltd	Virginia

Exhibit 23

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement No. 333-183518 on Form S-3 and Registration Statement Nos. 333-193830, 333-193829, 333-181735, 333-181734, 333-170511, 333-149500, 333-149501, 333-120401, 333-103653, 333-67472, 333-58526, 333-75383, 333-33327, 333-00733, 333-77599 on Forms S-8 of our reports dated May 22, 2014 relating to the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule of Computer Sciences Corporation and subsidiaries (the “Company”), and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, appearing in the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the fiscal year ended March 28, 2014.

/s/ *DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP*

McLean, Virginia

May 22, 2014

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a) AND RULE 15d-14(a) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, J. Michael Lawrie, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Computer Sciences Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant’s auditors and the audit committee of registrant’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 22, 2014

/s/ J. Michael Lawrie

J. Michael Lawrie President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a) AND RULE 15d-14(a) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Paul N. Saleh, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Computer Sciences Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

    c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 22, 2014

/s/ Paul N. Saleh

Paul N. Saleh

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, I, J. Michael Lawrie, President and Chief Executive Officer of Computer Sciences Corporation (the "Company"), hereby certify that:

(1) The Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 28, 2014, (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: May 22, 2014

/s/ J. Michael Lawrie

J. Michael Lawrie
President and Chief Executive Officer

This certification should accompany the Report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and shall not, except to the extent required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, be deemed filed by the Company for the purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Exhibit 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, I, Paul N. Saleh, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Computer Sciences Corporation (the "Company"), hereby certify that:

(1) The Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 28, 2014, (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: May 22, 2014

/s/ Paul N. Saleh

Paul N. Saleh
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

This certification should accompany the Report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and shall not, except to the extent required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, be deemed filed by the Company for the purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Divestitures (Tables)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Discontinued operations [Abstract]	
Summary of Discontinued Operations	Following is the summary of the results of the discontinued operations:

(Amounts in millions)	Twelve Months Ended March 28, 2014	 March 29, 2013	 March 30, 2012
Operations			
Revenue	$ 235	$ 1,193	$ 1,401
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, before taxes	(1)	115	140
Tax expense (benefit)	4	51	(25)
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	(5)	64	165
Disposal			
Gain (loss) on disposition	$ 89	$ 769	$ (2)
Tax expense (benefit)	15	352	(3)
Gain on disposition, net of taxes	74	417	1
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	$ 69	$ 481	$ 166

Segment and Geographic Information (Tables)

12 Months Ended
Mar. 28, 2014

Segment and Geographic Information [Abstract]

Operating Results by Reportable Segment

The following table summarizes the operating results by reportable segments. These results have been recast, from amounts previously reported, to reflect the change in the reportable segments as described above, and to reflect the discontinued operations of two businesses sold during fiscal 2014 and a business that CSC has committed to a plan to sell in fiscal 2014 (see Note 4).

Twelve Months Ended **(Amounts in millions)**	**GBS(2)**	**GIS**	**NPS(1)**	**Corporate**	**Eliminations**	**Total**
March 28, 2014						
Revenues	$ 4,414	$ 4,613	$ 4,099	$ 12	$ (140)	$ 12,998
Operating income (loss)	547	342	501	(68)	—	1,322
Depreciation and amortization	152	704	148	14	—	1,018
March 29, 2013						
Revenues	$ 4,917	$ 4,743	$ 4,662	$ 13	$ (140)	$ 14,195
Operating income (loss)	379	125	490	(116)	—	878
Depreciation and amortization	176	722	158	14	—	1,070
March 30, 2012						
Revenues	$ 4,877	$ 4,840	$ 4,880	$ 13	$ (134)	$ 14,476
Operating income (loss)	(1,280)	(142)	104	(65)	—	(1,383)
Depreciation and amortization	203	763	159	16	—	1,141

(1) *The fiscal 2012 amounts include $42 million reduction of revenue and $269 million reduction in operating income as a result of the settlement of claims with the U.S. federal government (see Note 22).*

(2) *The fiscal 2012 amounts include $204 million reduction of revenue and $1,485 million reduction of operating income as a result of the charge associated with the NHS contract (see Note 21).*

Reconciliation of Consolidated Operating Income to Income Before Taxes

Reconciliation of consolidated operating (loss) income to (loss) income from continuing operations before taxes is as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Operating income (loss)	$ 1,322	$ 878	$ (1,383)
Corporate G&A	(263)	(293)	(219)
Interest expense	(147)	(183)	(174)
Interest income	16	22	38
Goodwill impairment	—	—	(2,745)
Other income (expense), net	(18)	25	(4)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	$ 910	$ 449	$ (4,487)

Out of period adjustments by segment

The following tables summarize the effect of the pre-tax out of period adjustments on the Company's segment results for fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, if the adjustments had been recorded in the appropriate year.

Twelve Months Ended	**GBS**		
(Amounts in millions)	**As Reported**	**Increase/ (Decrease)**	**Adjusted**
March 28, 2014			
Revenues	$ 4,414	$ 22	$ 4,436
Operating income	547	23	570
Depreciation and amortization	152	(1)	151
March 29, 2013			
Revenues	$ 4,917	$ (4)	$ 4,913
Operating loss	379	(27)	352
Depreciation and amortization	176	1	177

March 30, 2012			
Revenues	$ 4,877	$ 46	$ 4,923
Operating income	(1,280)	49	(1,231)
Depreciation and amortization	203	—	203

Twelve Months Ended	**GIS**		
(Amounts in millions)	**As Reported**	**Increase/ (Decrease)**	**Adjusted**
March 28, 2014			
Revenues	$ 4,613	$ (1)	$ 4,612
Operating income	342	(4)	338
Depreciation and amortization	704	(1)	703
March 29, 2013			
Revenues	$ 4,743	$ 2	$ 4,745
Operating income	125	12	137
Depreciation and amortization	722	(3)	719
March 30, 2012			
Revenues	$ 4,840	$ —	$ 4,840
Operating income	(142)	20	(122)
Depreciation and amortization	763	(1)	762

Twelve Months Ended	**NPS**		
(Amounts in millions)	**As Reported**	**Increase/ (Decrease)**	**Adjusted**
March 28, 2014			
Revenues	$ 4,099	$ —	$ 4,099
Operating income	501	(4)	497
Depreciation and amortization	148	—	148
March 29, 2013			
Revenues	$ 4,662	$ —	$ 4,662
Operating income	490	10	500
Depreciation and amortization	158	—	158
March 30, 2012			
Revenues	$ 4,880	$ 5	$ 4,885
Operating income	104	10	114
Depreciation and amortization	159	—	159

Revenue and property and equipment, net by geographic segment

Geographic revenue, property and equipment, net, total assets, and capital expenditures for the three years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, are as follows:

	March 28, 2014				
(Amounts in millions)	**United States**	**United Kingdom**	**Other Europe**	**Other International**	**Total**
Revenue	$ 7,766	$ 1,699	$ 2,150	$ 1,383	$ 12,998
Property and Equipment, net	1,177	335	253	266	2,031
Total Assets	6,728	1,614	1,473	1,574	11,389
Capital Expenditures	333	89	85	88	595

	March 29, 2013				
	United States	**United Kingdom**	**Other Europe**	**Other International**	**Total**
Revenue	$ 8,571	$ 1,729	$ 2,193	$ 1,702	$ 14,195
Property and Equipment, net	1,273	320	217	374	2,184
Total Assets	6,454	1,389	1,487	1,921	11,251

Capital Expenditures	290	70	80	128	568

	March 30, 2012				
	United States	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Other International	Total
Revenue	$ 8,603	$ 1,576	$ 2,430	$ 1,867	$ 14,476
Property and Equipment, net	1,406	367	237	431	2,441
Total Assets	6,198	1,329	1,115	2,547	11,189
Capital Expenditures	444	77	90	218	829

Debt (Tables)	**12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014**

Debt Instruments [Abstract]

Schedule of long term debt instruments

The following is a summary of the Company's debt as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
4.45% term notes, due September 2022	$ 434	$ 349
6.50% term notes, due March 2018	917	998
2.50% term notes, due September 2015	350	350
Term loan, due December 2014	413	—
Term loan, due September 2016	—	250
Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock outstanding	61	59
Note payable of consolidated subsidiary	68	62
Capitalized lease liabilities	511	561
Borrowings for assets acquired under long-term financing	98	98
Other borrowings	36	5
Total debt	2,888	2,732
Less: short term debt and current maturities of long term debt	681	234
Total long-term debt	$ 2,207	$ 2,498

Schedule of future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases

Expected maturities of long-term debt, including borrowings for asset financing but excluding future minimum capital lease payments, for years subsequent to March 28, 2014, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	**Amount (in millions)**
2015	$ 503
2016	366
2017	16
2018	988
2019	1
Thereafter	503
Total	$ 2,377

Schedule of long term debt expected maturities

The future minimum lease payments required to be made under the capital leases as of March 28, 2014, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	**Amount (in millions)**
2015	$ 227
2016	167
2017	99
2018	49
2019	34
Thereafter	114
Total minimum lease payments	690

Less: Amount representing interest and executory costs	(179)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	511
Less: Current maturities of capital lease obligations	(178)
Long-term capitalized lease liabilities	$ 333

Fair Value (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	3 Months Ended	12 Months Ended		
	Sep. 30, 2011	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Assets:				
Derivative assets		$ 2	$ 3	
Liabilities:				
Goodwill, Impairment charge	(2,685)	0	0	(2,745)
Recurring [Member]				
Liabilities:				
Total liabilities				
Recurring [Member] | Fair value [Member]				
Assets:				
Money market funds		717	464	
Time deposits		693	393	
Short term investments		0	6	
Derivative assets		2	5	
Interest rate swaps		3		
Total assets		1,415	868	
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities		4	11	
Total liabilities		4	11	
Recurring [Member] | Level 1 [Member]				
Assets:				
Money market funds		717	464	
Time deposits		693	393	
Short term investments		0	6	
Derivative assets		0	0	
Interest rate swaps		0		
Total assets		1,410	863	
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities		0	0	
Total liabilities		0	0	
Recurring [Member] | Level 2 [Member]				
Assets:				
Money market funds		0	0	
Time deposits		0	0	
Short term investments		0	0	
Derivative assets		2	5	
Interest rate swaps		3		
Total assets		5	5	
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities		4	11	
Total liabilities		4	11	

Recurring [Member] | Level 3 [Member]		
Assets:		
Money market funds	0	0
Time deposits	0	0
Short term investments	0	0
Derivative assets	0	0
Interest rate swaps	0	
Total assets	0	0
Liabilities:		
Derivative liabilities	0	0
Total liabilities	$ 0	$ 0

Restructuring Costs (Tables)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014

Restructuring Costs [Abstract]

Schedule of Restructuring and Related Costs

The composition of the restructuring liability for the Fiscal 2012 plan as of March 28, 2014 is as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Restructuring liability as of March 29, 2013	Costs expensed in fiscal 2014	Less: costs not affecting restructuring liability (1)	Cash paid	Other (2)	Restructuring liability as of March 28, 2014
Workforce reductions	$ 9	$ 2	$ —	$ (10)	$ (1)	$ —
Facilities costs	5	—	—	(3)	—	2
Total	$ 14	$ 2	$ —	$ (13)	$ (1)	$ 2

(1) Charges primarily consist of pension benefit augmentations and are recorded as a pension liability.
(2) Foreign currency translation adjustments and reclassification of $1 million to liabilities held for sale related to the small software business that CSC has committed to sell (see Note 4).

The composition of the restructuring liability for the Fiscal 2012 plan as of March 29, 2013 was as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Restructuring liability as of March 30, 2012	Costs expensed in fiscal 2013	Less: costs not affecting restructuring liability (1)	Cash paid	Other (2)	Restructuring liability as of March 29, 2013
Workforce reductions	$ 110	$ 31	$ (1)	$ (129)	$ (2)	$ 9
Facilities costs	9	—	—	(4)	—	5
Total	$ 119	$ 31	$ (1)	$ (133)	$ (2)	$ 14

(1) Charges primarily consist of pension benefit augmentations and are recorded as a pension liability.
(2) Foreign currency translation adjustments

The composition of the restructuring liability for the Fiscal 2013 Plan as of March 28, 2014 is as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Restructuring liability as of March 29, 2013	Costs expensed in fiscal 2014	Less: costs not affecting restructuring liability (1)	Cash paid	Other(3)	Restructuring liability as of March 28, 2014
Workforce reductions	$ 155	$ 63	$ (22)	$ (130)	$ 4	$ 70
Facilities costs	10	11	—	(8)	—	13
Other(2)	11	—	—	(11)	—	—
	$ 176	$ 74	$ (22)	$ (149)	$ 4	$ 83

(1) Charges primarily consist of pension benefit augmentations and are recorded as a pension liability.
(2) Other direct costs associated with the restructuring program.
(3) Foreign currency translation adjustments.

The composition of the restructuring liability for the Fiscal 2013 Plan as of March 29, 2013 was as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Restructuring liability as of	Costs expensed	Less: costs not affecting	Cash paid	Other(3)	Restructuring liability as of

	March 30, 2012	in fiscal 2013	restructuring liability [1]			March 29, 2013
Workforce reductions	$ —	$ 206	$ (22)	$ (27)	$ (2)	$ 155
Facilities costs	—	10	—	—	—	10
Other[2]	—	17	—	(6)	—	11
	$ —	$ 233	$ (22)	$ (33)	$ (2)	$ 176

[1] *Charges primarily consist of pension benefit augmentations and are recorded as a pension liability.*

[2] *Other direct costs associated with the restructuring program.*

[3] *Foreign currency translation adjustments.*

Schedule of Restructuring Reserve by Type of Cost

The composition of restructuring costs by segment for fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012 is as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended March 29, 2013		
(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
GBS [1]	$ 46	$ 87	$ 66
GIS [1]	28	142	73
NPS	2	13	1
Corporate	—	22	—
Total	$ 76	$ 264	$ 140

Income Taxes Operating Loss and Tax Credit Carryforwards (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Foreign Tax Authority			
Operating Loss Carryforwards [Line Items]			
Net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards		$ 3,417	$ 3,661
Finite amount of NOL carryforwards subject to expiration		60	
Deferred Tax Assets, Capital Loss Carryforwards	80	45	
Last year in which NOLs will expire	2023		
Internal Revenue Service (IRS) [Member]			
Operating Loss Carryforwards [Line Items]			
Net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards		73	5
Last year in which NOLs will expire	2034		
State and Local Jurisdiction [Member]			
Operating Loss Carryforwards [Line Items]			
Net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards		818	782
Tax Credit Carryforward, Amount		53	67
Deferred Tax Assets, Capital Loss Carryforwards	$ 428	$ 411	
Last year in which NOLs will expire	2033	2018	

Subsequent Events (Details) (USD $)	12 Months Ended			0 Months Ended
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012	May 08, 2014 Subsequent Event [Member]
Subsequent Event [Line Items]				
Dividend Rate Increase				15.00%
Cash dividend per common share (in dollars per share)	$ 0.8	$ 0.8	$ 0.8	$ 0.23
Share Repurchase Program, Authorized Amount				$ 1,500,000,000.00

Goodwill (Tables)

12 Months Ended
Mar. 28, 2014

Goodwill [Abstract]

Changes in the Carrying Amount of Goodwill by Segment

The following tables summarize the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill, by segment, for the years ended March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively, applying the segment changes retroactively to the beginning of fiscal year 2012.

(Amounts in millions)	**GBS**	**GIS**	**NPS**	**Total**
Goodwill, gross(1)	$ 1,335	$ 2,152	$ 793	$ 4,280
Accumulated impairment losses(1)	(690)	(2,074)	—	(2,764)
Balance as of March 29, 2013, net	645	78	793	1,516
Additions	55	120	36	211
Deductions	(12)	—	(41)	(53)
Foreign currency translation	(8)	1	—	(7)
Other reclassifications	—	—	—	—
Goodwill, gross	1,370	2,273	788	4,431
Accumulated impairment losses	(690)	(2,074)	—	(2,764)
Balance as of March 28, 2014, net	$ 680	$ 199	$ 788	$ 1,667

(1) *Both the gross goodwill and accumulated impairment losses amounts for the GBS segment have been adjusted for a reduction of $19 million, to reflect the fully impaired goodwill associated with the previously divested enterprise systems integration business.*

(Amounts in millions)	**GBS**	**GIS**	**NPS**	**Total**
Goodwill, gross	$ 1,596	$ 2,152	$ 768	$ 4,516
Accumulated impairment losses	(690)	(2,074)	—	$ (2,764)
Balance as of March 30, 2012, net	906	78	768	1,752
Additions	—	—	25	25
Deductions	(241)	—	—	(241)
Foreign currency translation	(20)	—	—	(20)
Goodwill, gross	1,335	2,152	793	4,280
Accumulated impairment losses	(690)	(2,074)	—	(2,764)
Balance as of March 29, 2013, net	$ 645	$ 78	$ 793	$ 1,516

Subsequent Events (Notes)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Subsequent Events [Abstract]	
Subsequent Events	**Subsequent Events** On May 8, 2014, CSC’s Board of Directors approved a 15% increase to the Company’s quarterly common stock dividend to $0.23 per share. Additionally, on May 8, 2014, CSC's Board of Directors authorized a new $1.5 billion share repurchase program.

Income Taxes Income Tax Holiday (Details) (Holiday tax incentives in India, USD $) In Millions, except Per Share data, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012	Apr. 01, 2011
Holiday tax incentives in India			
Income Tax Holiday [Line Items]			
Additional year of tax holiday extension	2026		
Reduction in tax expense due to tax holiday incentives	$ 3	$ 3	$ 1
Reduction in tax expense due to tax holiday incentives per share (in dollars per share)	$ 0.02	$ 0.02	$ 0.01

Derivative Instruments (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014 counterparty		Mar. 29, 2013	
Derivative [Line Items]				
Credit Derivative, Maximum Exposure, Undiscounted	$ 4			
Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Interest Rate Fair Value Hedging Instruments	3			
Number of Counterparties to Interest Rate Derivative Instruments	3			
Derivative Liabilities	4		9	
Derivative Liability, Fair Value, Amount Not Offset Against Collateral	0	[1]	2	[1]
Derivative Liability, Fair Value, Gross Liability	4		11	
Derivative assets	2		3	
Derivative Asset, Fair Value, Amount Not Offset Against Collateral	0	[1]	2	[1]
Derivative Asset, Fair Value, Gross Asset	2		5	
Estimated fair value of foreign currency derivative assets	2		5	
Estimated fair value of foreign currency derivative liabilities	4		11	
Number of counterparties with concentration of credit risk	4			
Maximum amount of loss, based on gross fair value, due to concentration of credit risk	1			
Forward Contracts [Member]				
Derivative [Line Items]				
Notional amount of derivatives outstanding	816		993	
Option Contracts [Member]				
Derivative [Line Items]				
Notional amount of derivatives outstanding	81		744	
Senior unsecured and unsubordinated notes | 4.45% term notes, due September 2022				
Derivative [Line Items]				
Debt instrument, stated interest rate (in hundredths)	4.45%		4.45%	
Interest Rate Derivative Liabilities, at Fair Value	275			
Other Assets [Member]				
Derivative [Line Items]				
Interest Rate Derivative Assets, at Fair Value	$ 3			

[1] These amounts represent the fair value of derivative instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangements that the Company has elected to not offset. The Company's derivative contracts do not require it to hold or post financial collateral.

	12 Months Ended			1 Months Ended	12 Months Ended																			
Stockholders' Equity (Details) (USD $)	**Mar. 28, 2014**	**Mar. 29, 2013**	**Mar. 30, 2012**	**Dec. 31, 2010 Common Class A [Member] December 2010 Share Repurchase Program [Member]**	**Mar. 28, 2014 Common Class A [Member] December 2010 Share Repurchase Program [Member]**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Common Class A [Member] December 2010 Share Repurchase Program [Member]**	**Mar. 28, 2014 Common Class A [Member] December 2010 Share Repurchase Program [Member] Accrued Liabilities [Member]**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Common Class A [Member] December 2010 Share Repurchase Program [Member] Accrued Liabilities [Member]**	**Mar. 30, 2012 Common Class A [Member] December 2010 Share Repurchase Program [Member] Accrued Liabilities [Member]**	**Mar. 28, 2014 Common Class A [Member] Shares Repurchased From Employees Related To Stock Option Plans [Member]**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Common Class A [Member] Shares Repurchased From Employees Related To Stock Option Plans [Member]**	**Mar. 28, 2014 Accumulated Translation Adjustment [Member]**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Accumulated Translation Adjustment [Member]**	**Mar. 30, 2012 Accumulated Translation Adjustment [Member]**	**Mar. 28, 2014 Accumulated Defined Benefit Plans Adjustment [Member]**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Accumulated Defined Benefit Plans Adjustment [Member]**	**Mar. 30, 2012 Accumulated Defined Benefit Plans Adjustment [Member]**	**Mar. 28, 2014 Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment [Member]**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment [Member]**	**Mar. 30, 2012 Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment [Member]**	**Mar. 28, 2014 Other Pension Plans, Postretirement or Supplemental Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Other Pension Plans, Postretirement or Supplemental Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]**	**Mar. 30, 2012 Other Pension Plans, Postretirement or Supplemental Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Open Market Purchases [Member] Common Stock [Member]**
Stock Repurchase Program [Abstract]																								
Share repurchase program				$ 1,000,000,000																				
Repurchased shares (in shares)					9,773,469	6,707,652																		
Stock Repurchased During Period, Value							6,000,000	22,000,000	0															305,000,000
Aggregate consideration	505,000,000	305,000,000			505,000,000																			
Weighted average price (in dollars per share)					$ 51.65																			$ 45.47
Treasury Stock Transactions [Abstract]																								
Accepted common stock in lieu of cash in connection with exercise of stock options (in shares)										168,739	91,921													
Accepted common stock in lieu of cash in connection with the tax withholdings associated with the vesting and release of common stock (in shares)										160,753	209,056													
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) [Roll Forward]																								
Balance at March 30, 2012	(1,354,000,000)	(1,093,000,000)	(690,000,000)									77,000,000	160,000,000	284,000,000	(1,431,000,000)	(1,253,000,000)	(974,000,000)							
Current-period other comprehensive loss income, net of taxes and non-controlling interests	393,000,000	(319,000,000)	(448,000,000)									(73,000,000)	(83,000,000)	(124,000,000)	466,000,000	(236,000,000)	(324,000,000)							
Balance at March 29, 2013	(898,000,000)	(1,354,000,000)	(1,093,000,000)									4,000,000	77,000,000	160,000,000	(902,000,000)	(1,431,000,000)	(1,253,000,000)							
Reclassification from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, Current Period, Net of Tax	$ 63,000,000	$ 58,000,000	$ 45,000,000															$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 63,000,000	$ 58,000,000	$ 45,000,000	

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014 Businesses	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Property, Plant and Equipment [Line Items]			
Number of Divestitures in Period	2		
Revenue Recognition [Abstract]			
Maximum percentage of the Company's revenues recognized under the percentage-of-completion method (in hundredths)	18.70%		
Cash payments for interest and income taxes [Abstract]			
Interest	$ 140	$ 186	$ 177
Taxes on income, net of refunds	122	214	139
Non-cash investing activities [Abstract]			
Capital expenditures in accounts payable and accrued expenses	45	32	47
Capital expenditures through capital lease obligations	149	181	270
Assets acquired under long-term financing	49	26	32
Common share dividends declared but not yet paid	$ 29	$ 30	$ 31

	3 Months Ended		12 Months Ended																
Goodwill (Details) (USD $)	**Jun. 28, 2013**	**Sep. 30, 2011**	**Mar. 28, 2014**	**Mar. 29, 2013**	**Mar. 30, 2012**	**Mar. 28, 2014 NPS [Member]**	**Mar. 29, 2013 NPS [Member]**	**Mar. 30, 2012 NPS [Member]**	**Mar. 28, 2014 GIS Segment [Member]**	**Mar. 29, 2013 GIS Segment [Member]**	**Mar. 30, 2012 GIS Segment [Member]**	**Mar. 28, 2014 GBS Segment [Member]**	**Mar. 29, 2013 GBS Segment [Member]**	**Mar. 30, 2012 GBS Segment [Member]**	**Sep. 30, 2011 GBS - Consulting [Member] GBS Segment [Member]**	**Sep. 30, 2011 GIS Segment [Member]**	**Dec. 30, 2011 GBS - IS&S [Member] GBS Segment [Member]**	**Sep. 30, 2011 GBS - IS&S [Member] GBS Segment [Member]**	**Apr. 01, 2011 GBS - IS&S [Member] GBS Segment [Member]**
									12 Months Ended			**12 Months Ended**			**3 Months Ended**				**12 Months Ended**
Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by segment [Roll Forward]																			
Goodwill Gross	$ 4,280,000,000 [1]		$ 4,280,000,000 [1]	$ 4,516,000,000		$ 793,000,000 [1]	$ 768,000,000		$ 2,152,000,000 [1]	$ 2,152,000,000		$ 1,335,000,000 [1]	$ 1,596,000,000						
Goodwill Accumulated impairment loss	(2,764,000,000) [1]		(2,764,000,000) [1]	(2,764,000,000)		0 [1]	0		(2,074,000,000) [1]	(2,074,000,000)		(690,000,000) [1]	(690,000,000)						
Goodwill Acquired during period and contingent consideration paid			211,000,000	25,000,000		36,000,000	25,000,000		120,000,000	0		55,000,000	0						
Deductions			53,000,000	241,000,000		41,000,000	0		0	0		12,000,000	241,000,000						
Foreign Currency Translation			(7,000,000)	(20,000,000)		0	0		1,000,000	0		(8,000,000)	(20,000,000)						
Goodwill, Other reclassifications			0			0			0			0							
Goodwill impairment		(2,685,000,000)	0	0	(2,745,000,000)										(453,000,000)	(2,074,000,000)		(158,000,000)	(63,000,000)
Goodwill Gross			4,431,000,000	4,280,000,000 [1]	4,516,000,000	788,000,000	793,000,000 [1]		2,273,000,000	2,152,000,000 [1]		1,370,000,000	1,335,000,000 [1]						
Goodwill Impaired Accumulated Impairment loss			(2,764,000,000)	(2,764,000,000) [1]	(2,764,000,000)	0	0 [1]		(2,074,000,000)	(2,074,000,000) [1]		(690,000,000)	(690,000,000) [1]						
Goodwill			1,667,000,000	1,516,000,000	1,752,000,000	788,000,000	793,000,000	768,000,000	199,000,000	78,000,000	78,000,000	680,000,000	645,000,000	906,000,000					
Adjustment to Amount of Goodwill Impairment Charge																	3,000,000		
Goodwill Impairment Loss for Annual and Second Quarter Test		2,682,000,000																	
Goodwill, Other Changes	19,000,000																		
Goodwill, Transfers													47,000,000						
Unrecognized Intangible Assets											$ 1,300,000,000								

[1] Both the gross goodwill and accumulated impairment losses amounts for the GBS segment have been adjusted for a reduction of $19 million, to reflect the fully impaired goodwill associated with the previously divested enterprise systems integration business.

Pension and Other Benefit Plans Pension and Other Benefit Plans (Narrative) (Details) (USD $) In Millions, except Share data, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended						0 Months Ended	12 Months Ended			0 Months Ended		12 Months Ended								3 Months Ended	12 Months Ended	0 Months Ended						12 Months Ended			0 Months Ended	12 Months Ended													
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013 number_of_plans	Mar. 30, 2012	Apr. 01, 2011	Apr. 02, 2010	Jul. 01, 2012	Jul. 19, 2013 ATD [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 ATD [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 ATD [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 ATD [Member]	Dec. 20, 2013 UK pension plans [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 UK pension plans [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]	Apr. 01, 2011 Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Other Postretirement Benefit Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Other Postretirement Benefit Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Other Postretirement Benefit Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]	Apr. 01, 2011 Other Postretirement Benefit Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]	Dec. 27, 2013 Switzerland Pension Plan [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Switzerland Pension Plan [Member]	Sep. 30, 2013 Switzerland Pension Plan [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Switzerland Pension Plan [Member]	Mar. 26, 2013 United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member]	Dec. 31, 2012 United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member]	Sep. 28, 2012 United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member] Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member] Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member] Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 26, 2013 Non-US pension plans [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Non-US pension plans [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Non-US pension plans [Member] Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Non-US pension plans [Member] Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Non-US pension plans [Member] Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Retirees less than 65 years old [Member] Other Postretirement Benefit Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Equity Securities [Member] United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Equity Securities [Member] Non-US pension plans [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Fixed Income Securities [Member] United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Fixed Income Securities [Member] Non-US pension plans [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Corporate Credit [Member] Non-US pension plans [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Liability Driven Investment Products [Member] Non-US pension plans [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Alternative Investments [Member] United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Key executives [Member] number_of_plans	Mar. 29, 2013 Non-employee directors [Member] number_of_plans
Defined Benefit Plan Disclosure [Line Items]																																														
Amount of company contribution during the fiscal year		$ 179	$ 213	$ 223																																										
Defined benefit plan health care cost trend rate assumed for next fiscal year (in hundredths)																																					8.80%									
Ultimate health care cost trend rate (in hundredths)																																					4.90%									
Net unamortized gain (loss), before tax														(522)	210	257		(23)	(13)	22																										
Net unamortized gain (loss), net of tax	227 [1]	(260)	(323)											89	6	124		13	9	12																										
Defined Benefit Plan, Recognized Net Gain (Loss) Due to Settlements							4																																							
Defined Benefit Pension Plan, Liabilities Noncurrent, Decrease from Remeasurement							28																																							
Defined Benefit Plan, Benefit Obligation, Period Increase (Decrease)								4	8	7	443			3							43																									
Defined Contribution Plan, Employer Discretionary Contribution Amount																									80	400						20														
Defined Benefit Plan, Effect of Plan Amendment on Benefit Obligation						(28)																																								
Defined Benefit Plan, Effect of Plan Amendment on Net Periodic Benefit Cost																										8.0																				
Defined Benefit Plan, Effect of Plan Amendment on Liabilities																											379																			
Discount rate (in hundredths)						4.00%					4.65%	4.31%					4.30%	4.10%					2.30%	2.05%		4.00%		4.85%	4.60%	4.40%				4.30%	4.10%											
Defined Benefit Plan, Funded Percentage											108.00%																																			
Contractual termination benefit													17	20	19														0	0	0			17	20	20										
Defined Benefit Plan, Settlements, Benefit Obligation																	(2)	0	0			6																								
Defined Benefit Plan, Amortization of Net Transition Asset (Obligation)														1				0																												
Estimated prior service cost (gain) amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year														(9)				(2)																												
Estimated actuarial loss amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year														54				7																												
Defined Benefit Plan Percentage Of Plan Assets Made Up Of Us Pension Trust And Uk Pension Plan Assets														91.00%																																
Defined Benefit Plan, Target Plan Asset Allocations Range Minimum																																						35.00%		30.00%				35.00%		
Defined Contribution Pension Plans Number Of Shares Of Common Stock Included In Plan Assets		9,378,161																																												
Number of plans within deferred compensation plan		2																																											1	1
Maximum amount of compensation that plan participant is allowed to defer of their eligible compensation (in hundreths)																																													100.00%	100.00%
The liability included in other long-term liabilities under the plan		129		125																																										
The company's expense under the plan		9		8	8																																									
Employer contribution		$ 4	$ 11	$ 11													$ 6	$ 6											$ 7	$ 591				$ 81	$ 157											
Defined Benefit Plan, Target Plan Asset Allocations Range Maximum																																	20.00%						35.00%		45.00%	35.00%	10.00%			

[1] Represents the result of remeasurement of the pension liability associated with plans in the U.K. and Switzerland, and remeasurement of ATD's pension and retiree medical plans due to CSC's divestiture of ATD during the second quarter of fiscal 2014 (see Note 14).

Income Taxes Income Tax Examination (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Settlement with Taxing Authority [Member]	
Income Tax Examination [Line Items]	
Significant Change in Unrecognized Tax Benefits is Reasonably Possible, Amount of Unrecorded Benefit	$ 22
United States - Federal [Member]	
Income Tax Examination [Line Items]	
Tax Years that Remain Subject to Examination (Fiscal Year Ending)	2008 and forward
United States - Various States [Member]	
Income Tax Examination [Line Items]	
Tax Years that Remain Subject to Examination (Fiscal Year Ending)	2001 and forward
Australia [Member]	
Income Tax Examination [Line Items]	
Tax Years that Remain Subject to Examination (Fiscal Year Ending)	2010 and forward
Canada [Member]	
Income Tax Examination [Line Items]	
Tax Years that Remain Subject to Examination (Fiscal Year Ending)	2008 and forward
Denmark [Member]	
Income Tax Examination [Line Items]	
Tax Years that Remain Subject to Examination (Fiscal Year Ending)	2009 and forward
France [Member]	
Income Tax Examination [Line Items]	
Tax Years that Remain Subject to Examination (Fiscal Year Ending)	2009 and forward
Germany [Member]	
Income Tax Examination [Line Items]	
Tax Years that Remain Subject to Examination (Fiscal Year Ending)	2006 and forward
India [Member]	
Income Tax Examination [Line Items]	
Tax Years that Remain Subject to Examination (Fiscal Year Ending)	2008 and forward
United Kingdom [Member]	
Income Tax Examination [Line Items]	
Tax Years that Remain Subject to Examination (Fiscal Year Ending)	2010 and forward

Income Taxes (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended			
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012	Apr. 01, 2011
Sources of income before income taxes [Abstract]				
Domestic entities	$ 354	$ (71)	$ (1,854)	
Entities outside the United States	556	520	(2,633)	
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	910	449	(4,487)	
Income tax expense (benefit) on income from continuing operations, current [Abstract]				
Federal	81	(330)	(84)	
State	7	(5)	10	
Foreign	126	174	94	
Total Current	214	(161)	20	
Income tax expense (benefit) on income from continuing operations, deferred [Abstract]				
Federal	47	90	(143)	
State	10	(16)	(22)	
Foreign	18	38	49	
Total Deferred	75	112	(116)	
Total income tax expense (benefit)	289	(49)	(96)	
Interest and penalties for uncertain tax positions included in current provision (benefit)		(9)	10	(53)
Difference between the U.S. federal statutory tax rate and effective tax rate [Abstract]				
Statutory rate (in hundredths)	35.00%	35.00%	(35.00%)	
State income tax, net of federal tax (in hundredths)	1.60%	(0.90%)	(0.30%)	
Change in uncertain tax positions (in hundredths)	4.10%	1.30%	0.60%	
Foreign tax rate differential (in hundredths)	5.60%	(71.50%)	(0.80%)	
Income tax credits (in hundredths)	(0.50%)	(0.10%)	(1.00%)	
Valuation allowance	(13.80%)	82.30%	17.90%	
Change in entity tax status (in hundreths)	0.00%	(0.40%)	(0.70%)	
Loss on sale of securities (in hundredths)	(1.10%)	55.20%	0.00%	
Tax audit settlements (in hundredths)	0.00%	0.00%	(2.50%)	
Effective income tax rate reconciliation goodwill adjustments	0.00%	0.00%	18.70%	
Other items, net (in hundredths)	(1.30%)	(1.40%)	1.00%	
Gross increases related to current year tax positions	10	8	29	
Effective tax rate (in hundredths)	31.80%	(10.90%)	(2.10%)	
Deferred tax assets [Abstract]				
Employee benefits	333	558		
Tax loss/credit carryforwards	966	1,110		
Accrued interest	20	47		
State taxes	10	13		
Foreign gain/loss on exchange	2	14		

Contract Accounting	38	0
Other assets	66	111
Total Deferred Tax Assets	1,435	1,853
Valuation allowance	(1,053)	(1,298)
Net Assets	382	555
Deferred tax liabilities [Abstract]		
Depreciation and amortization	(341)	(322)
Contract accounting	0	(53)
Investment basis differences	(126)	(128)
Other liabilities	(112)	(75)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	(579)	(578)
Total Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)	(197)	(23)
Current [Abstract]		
Deferred Tax Assets, Net of Valuation Allowance, Current	11	24
Income Taxes Receivable, Current	92	239
Liability for Uncertain Tax Positions, Current	0	8
Deferred Tax Assets, Gross, Current	103	271
Non-current [Abstract]		
Income Taxes Receivable, Noncurrent	123	70
Deferred Tax Assets, Net of Valuation Allowance, Noncurrent	123	184
Deferred Tax Assets, Gross, Noncurrent	246	254
Income Tax Assets, Current and Noncurrent	349	525
Current [Abstract]		
Deferred Tax Liabilities, Net, Current	(25)	0
Accrued Income Taxes, Current	(52)	(41)
Deferred Tax Liabilities, Gross, Current	(77)	(41)
Non-current [Abstract]		
Deferred Tax Liabilities, Net, Noncurrent	(307)	(231)
Liability for Uncertain Tax Positions, Noncurrent	(250)	(270)
Deferred Tax Liabilities, Gross, Noncurrent	(557)	(501)
Deferred Tax Liabilities, Gross	(634)	(542)
Valuation Allowance, Deferred Tax Asset, Change in Amount	1,053	245
Cumulative Undistributed Earnings Of Foreign Subsidiaries		3,110
Transfer Pricing and Foreign Exchange Losses [Member]		
Difference between the U.S. federal statutory tax rate and effective tax rate [Abstract]		
Change in uncertain tax positions (in hundredths)	4.10%	
Gross increases related to current year tax positions	36	
Global Health [Member]		
Difference between the U.S. federal statutory tax rate and effective tax rate [Abstract]		
Effective Income Tax Rate Reconciliation, Change in Deferred Tax Assets Valuation Allowance, Amount	35.0	
Valuation allowance	3.80%	

Investment Recoveries, Luxemburg [Member]	
Difference between the U.S. federal statutory tax rate and effective tax rate [Abstract]	
Effective Income Tax Rate Reconciliation, Change in Deferred Tax Assets Valuation Allowance, Amount	90.6
Valuation allowance	10.00%
Foreign Tax Rate Differential [Member]	
Difference between the U.S. federal statutory tax rate and effective tax rate [Abstract]	
Effective Income Tax Rate Reconciliation, Change in Deferred Tax Assets Valuation Allowance, Amount	90.6
Valuation allowance	10.00%
Restructuring of Operating Subsidiary [Member]	
Income tax expense (benefit) on income from continuing operations, deferred [Abstract]	
Total income tax expense (benefit)	$ 10
Difference between the U.S. federal statutory tax rate and effective tax rate [Abstract]	
Other items, net (in hundredths)	1.10%

Receivables (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013
Accounts, Notes, Loans and Financing Receivable [Line Items]		
Receivables, net	$ 2,759	$ 3,199
Unbilled recoverable amounts primarily from governments that are expected to be collected after one year	46	
Billed trade accounts [Member]		
Accounts, Notes, Loans and Financing Receivable [Line Items]		
Receivables, net	1,564	1,627
Unbilled recoverable amounts under contracts in progress [Member]		
Accounts, Notes, Loans and Financing Receivable [Line Items]		
Receivables, net	1,036	1,176
Other receivables [Member]		
Accounts, Notes, Loans and Financing Receivable [Line Items]		
Receivables, net	$ 159	$ 396

Stock Incentive Plans	**12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014**

Stock Incentive Plans [Abstract]

Stock Incentive Plans

Stock Incentive Plans

Employee Incentives

The Company has three stock incentive plans which authorize the issuance of stock options, restricted stock and other stock-based incentives to employees upon terms approved by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. The Company's overall stock-based compensation granting practice has not changed significantly year over year.
The Company issues authorized but previously unissued shares upon the exercise of stock options, the granting of restricted stock awards and the settlement of RSUs. There were no restricted stock awards outstanding during fiscal years 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012. As of March 28, 2014, 18,010,857 shares of CSC common stock were available for the grant of future stock options, restricted stock or other stock-based incentives to employees.

The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense for fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012 as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Cost of services	$ 25	$ 22	$ 15
Selling, general and administrative	48	27	21
Total	$ 73	$ 49	$ 36
Total, net of tax	$ 46	$ 31	$ 23

The increase in the stock-based compensation expense during fiscal 2014 was primarily due to adjustments for actual and expected achievement of the specified performance criteria for certain performance-based RSUs that increased the expense by $21 million, and due to an increased number of RSUs granted during fiscal 2014 at a higher CSC stock price, which increased expense by $13 million. Included in the $13 million increase was an increase of $6 million due to RSUs granted to SMI employees (see Note 3). These increases in expense were partially offset by an adjustment to reflect actual forfeitures of stock options and RSUs during fiscal 2014 that reduced expense by $9 million. In addition, stock-based compensation for fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012 included an adjustment of $4 million, $3 million and $5 million, respectively, to reflect the actual forfeiture experience for prior fiscal years.

The increase in fiscal 2013 stock-based compensation expense was primarily due to performance-based RSUs granted in fiscal 2013 that increased the expense by $15 million. This increase was partially offset by a $3 million reduction of expense as a result of adjustments for expected achievement of the specified performance criteria for performance-based RSUs granted in previous fiscal years. Fiscal 2012 stock-based compensation expense included a $12 million reduction to expense for expected achievement of the specified performance criteria for performance-based RSUs granted in previous fiscal years.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes-Merton model in determining the fair value of stock options granted. In determining the overall risk-free interest rate for fiscal 2014, a range of interest rates from 1.35% to 2.36% was applied depending on the expected life of the grant. The range of volatility used for fiscal 2014 was 33% to 39%. The dividend yield assumption was based on the respective fiscal year dividend payouts. Forfeitures are estimated based on historical experience and adjustments are made annually to reflect actual forfeiture experience.

The weighted average grant date fair values of stock options granted during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012 were $13.34, $7.37, and $10.17 per share, respectively. In calculating the compensation expense for its stock incentive plans,the Company used the following weighted average assumptions:

	Fiscal Year		
	2014	**2013**	**2012**
Risk-free interest rate	1.32%	1.15%	1.80%
Expected volatility	34%	36%	31%
Expected term (in years)	6.48	6.59	6.11
Dividend yield	1.71%	2.86%	1.79%

During fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, the Company's actual tax benefit realized for tax deductions from exercising stock options was of $26 million, $9 million, and $7 million, respectively, and an excess tax benefit of $8 million, $3 million, and $2 million, respectively, related to all of its stock incentive plans.

Stock Options

The Company’s standard vesting schedule for stock options is one-third on each of the first three anniversaries of the grant date. Stock options are generally granted for a term of ten years. Information concerning stock options granted under stock incentive plans during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012 is as follows:

	Number of Option Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In millions)
Outstanding as of April 1, 2011	17,060,193	$ 47.00	5.54	$ 69
Granted	2,457,509	38.18		
Exercised	(428,844)	35.95		5
Canceled/Forfeited	(579,069)	41.75		
Expired	(776,227)	49.05		
Outstanding as of March 30, 2012	17,733,562	46.13	5.08	1
Granted	3,707,172	27.46		
Exercised	(1,497,686)	39.27		10
Canceled/Forfeited	(1,113,422)	35.36		
Expired	(3,689,059)	45.28		
Outstanding as of March 29, 2013	15,140,567	43.23	5.45	113
Granted	2,199,369	45.20		
Exercised	(5,015,849)	44.10		53
Canceled/Forfeited	(1,247,511)	33.89		
Expired	(1,246,965)	52.05		
Outstanding as of March 28, 2014	9,829,611	43.30	5.73	167
Vested and expected to vest in the future as of March 28, 2014	9,690,851	43.32	5.69	164
Exercisable as of March 28, 2014	6,282,733	46.41	4.12	87

	March 28, 2014				
	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
Range of Option Exercise Price	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
$23.06 - $42.12	3,609,882	$ 32.76	6.80	1,985,491	$ 35.92
$42.25 - $48.22	3,323,488	45.79	6.74	1,519,534	47.02
$48.47 - $62.36	2,896,241	53.58	3.23	2,777,708	53.58
	9,829,611			6,282,733	

The total grant date fair value of stock options vested during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, was $14 million, $20 million, and $27 million, respectively. The cash received from stock options exercised during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, was $214 million, $55 million, and $15 million, respectively.

As of March 28, 2014, there was $31 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options, net of expected forfeitures. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.84 years.

Restricted Stock Units

RSUs consist of equity awards with the right to receive one share of common stock of the Company issued at a price of $0. RSUs generally vest over periods of three to five years. Upon the settlement date, RSUs are settled in shares of CSC common stock and dividend equivalents. If, prior to the vesting of the RSU in full, the employee's status as a full-time employee is terminated, then the RSU is automatically canceled on the employment termination date and any unvested shares and dividend equivalents are forfeited.

Certain executives were awarded service-based RSUs for which the shares are redeemable over the ten anniversaries following the executive's separation from service as a full-time employee, provided the executive complies with certain non-competition covenants during the ten-year period following the executive's separation of service. For certain executives who joined the company in fiscal year 2013 and after, the awards vest at age 62, or 50% of the award vests at age 55 with 5 years service with an additional 10% vesting each additional year of service up to 10 years of service. Prior to fiscal year 2013, awards vested at age 65 or age 55 with 10 years of service.

The Company also grants performance-based restricted stock units (PSUs). PSUs, generally vest over period of three years. The number of performance-based RSUs that ultimately vest is dependent upon the Company's achievement of certain specified financial performance criteria over a three-year period. Awards are settled for shares of CSC common stock and dividend equivalents upon the filing with the SEC of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the last fiscal year of the performance period if the specified performance criteria is met. Beginning in fiscal 2013, performance-based RSU awards granted include the potential for accelerated vesting of 25% of the shares granted after the first and second fiscal years if certain company performance targets are met early. Compensation expense during the performance period is estimated at each reporting date using management's expectation of the probable achievement of the specified performance criteria and is adjusted to the extent the expected achievement changes. In the first quarter of fiscal 2014, shares were settled due to meeting the company performance targets in fiscal year 2013. The probable achievement was also increased to the maximum payout based on management's expectation of meeting the performance criteria resulting in additional expense recognized. In the table below, such awards are reflected at the number of shares to be settled upon achievement of target performance measures.

Information concerning RSUs granted under the stock incentive plans during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value
Outstanding as of April 1, 2011	1,478,570	$ 46.10
Granted	1,009,743	35.45
Settled	(419,351)	48.21
Canceled/Forfeited	(328,037)	41.44
Outstanding as of March 30, 2012	1,740,925	40.29
Granted	1,724,639	26.12
Settled	(423,321)	33.17
Canceled/Forfeited	(778,971)	38.27
Outstanding as of March 29, 2013	2,263,272	31.53
Granted	2,018,416	49.05
Settled	(464,293)	33.06
Canceled/Forfeited	(629,654)	38.11
Outstanding as of March 28, 2014	3,187,741	41.34

As of March 28, 2014, there was $107 million total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested RSUs,
net of expected forfeitures. The unrecognized compensation expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.23 years.

Non-employee Director Incentives

The Company has two stock incentive plans which authorize the issuance of stock options, restricted stock and other stock-based incentives to non-employee directors upon terms approved by the Company's Board of Directors. As of March 28, 2014, 197,400 shares of CSC common stock remained available for the grant to nonemployee directors of future RSUs or other stock-based incentives.

RSU awards to non-employee directors are granted at a price of $0. For RSU awards granted in fiscal 2014, RSUs vest and settle at the earlier of (i) the one-year anniversary of the grant date, or (ii) the date of the Company's first Annual Meeting of the Stockholders held after the grant date. Alternatively, settlement of the RSU may be deferred per election of the non-employee director. For awards granted in fiscal 2013 and prior, vested RSUs are automatically settled for shares of CSC common stock and dividend equivalents when the non-employee director ceases to be a director of the Company.

The number of shares to be settled is equal to the number of RSUs that are vested at the time the holder ceases to be a director. At the holder’s election, the RSUs may be settled (i) in their entirety, upon the day the holder ceases to be a director, or (ii) in substantially equal amounts upon the first five, ten or fifteen anniversaries of such termination of service.

Information concerning RSUs granted to non-employee directors during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	**Weighted Average Fair Value**
Outstanding as of April 1, 2011	158,741	$ 45.34
Granted	37,800	30.07
Settled	(180)	42.69
Canceled/Forfeited	—	—
Outstanding as of March 30, 2012	196,361	42.81
Granted	42,800	30.30
Settled	(50,716)	43.30
Canceled/Forfeited	—	—
Outstanding as of March 29, 2013	188,445	39.85
Granted	25,000	51.55
Settled	(29,299)	35.81
Canceled/Forfeited	—	—
Outstanding as of March 28, 2014	184,146	42.07

Stockholders' Equity (Tables)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014

Shareholders' Equity [Abstract]

Components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net of Tax Effects

The following tables show the activity in the components of other comprehensive loss, including the respective tax effects, and reclassification adjustments for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, respectively:

For the year ended March 28, 2014 (Amounts in millions)	Before Tax Amount	Tax (Expense)/ Benefit	Net of Tax Amount
Foreign currency translation adjustments (loss)	$ (71)	$ (2)	$ (73)
Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans adjustments:			
Net actuarial gain (1)	303	(76)	227
Prior service credit (1)	265	—	265
Amortization of transition obligation (2)	1	—	1
Amortization of prior service (cost) (2)	(5)	1	(4)
Amortization of net actuarial gain (2)	92	(26)	66
Foreign currency exchange (loss) gain	(9)	1	(8)
Total pension and other post-retirement benefit plans gain	647	(100)	547
Total other comprehensive income gain	$ 576	$ (102)	$ 474

(1) Represents the result of remeasurement of the pension liability associated with plans in the U.K. and Switzerland, and remeasurement of ATD's pension and retiree medical plans due to CSC's divestiture of ATD during the second quarter of fiscal 2014 (see Note 14).

(2) Represents current period reclassification out of accumulated other comprehensive loss. The reclassified amounts are included in the net periodic pension cost and net periodic post-retirement benefit cost (see Note 14).

For the year ended March 29, 2013 (Amounts in millions)	Before Tax Amount	Tax (Expense)/ Benefit	Net of Tax Amount
Foreign currency translation adjustments	$ (71)	$ (12)	$ (83)
Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans:			
Net actuarial (loss)	(298)	38	(260)
Prior service credit	27	(8)	19
Amortization of transition obligation (1)	1	—	1
Amortization of prior service (cost) (1)	(1)	—	(1)
Amortization of net actuarial gain (1)	83	(25)	58
Foreign currency exchange (loss)	(6)	(8)	(14)
Total pension and other post-retirement benefit plans	(194)	(3)	(197)
Total other comprehensive loss	$ (265)	$ (15)	$ (280)

(1) Represents current period reclassification out of accumulated other comprehensive loss. The reclassified amounts are included in the net periodic pension cost and net periodic post-retirement benefit cost (see Note 14).

For the year ended March 30, 2012 (Amounts in millions)	Before Tax Amount	Tax (Expense)/ Benefit	Net of Tax Amount
Foreign currency translation adjustments	$ (123)	$ (1)	$ (124)
Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans:			
Net actuarial (loss)	(473)	150	(323)
Prior service (cost)	(10)	6	(4)
Amortization of transition obligation (1)	2	—	2
Amortization of prior service (costs) (1)	(3)	1	(2)
Amortization of net actuarial gain (1)	65	(20)	45
Foreign currency exchange gain	4	(1)	3
Total pension and other post-retirement benefit plans	(415)	136	(279)
Total other comprehensive (loss)	$ (538)	$ 135	$ (403)

[1] *Represents current period reclassification out of accumulated other comprehensive loss. The reclassified amounts are included in the net periodic pension cost and net periodic post-retirement benefit cost (see Note 14).*

The following table shows the changes in accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss) for fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012:

(Amounts in millions)	**Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments**	**Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans**	**Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss**
Balance at April 1, 2011	$ 284	(974)	(690)
Current-period other comprehensive (loss), net of taxes	(124)	(324)	(448)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	—	45	45
Balance at March 30, 2012	$ 160	(1,253)	(1,093)
Current-period other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(83)	(236)	(319)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	—	58	58
Balance at March 29, 2013	$ 77	$ (1,431)	$ (1,354)
Current-period other comprehensive (loss) income, net of taxes	(73)	466	393
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	—	63	63
Balance at March 28, 2014	$ 4	$ (902)	$ (898)

Schedule of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following tables show the activity in the components of other comprehensive loss, including the respective tax effects, and reclassification adjustments for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, respectively:

For the year ended March 28, 2014 (Amounts in millions)	**Before Tax Amount**	**Tax (Expense)/ Benefit**	**Net of Tax Amount**
Foreign currency translation adjustments (loss)	$ (71)	$ (2)	$ (73)
Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans adjustments:			
Net actuarial gain [1]	303	(76)	227
Prior service credit [1]	265	—	265
Amortization of transition obligation [2]	1	—	1
Amortization of prior service (cost) [2]	(5)	1	(4)
Amortization of net actuarial gain [2]	92	(26)	66
Foreign currency exchange (loss) gain	(9)	1	(8)
Total pension and other post-retirement benefit plans gain	647	(100)	547
Total other comprehensive income gain	$ 576	$ (102)	$ 474

[1] *Represents the result of remeasurement of the pension liability associated with plans in the U.K. and Switzerland, and remeasurement of ATD's pension and retiree medical plans due to CSC's divestiture of ATD during the second quarter of fiscal 2014 (see Note 14).*

[2] *Represents current period reclassification out of accumulated other comprehensive loss. The reclassified amounts are included in the net periodic pension cost and net periodic post-retirement benefit cost (see Note 14).*

For the year ended March 29, 2013 (Amounts in millions)	**Before Tax Amount**	**Tax (Expense)/ Benefit**	**Net of Tax Amount**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	$ (71)	$ (12)	$ (83)
Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans:			
Net actuarial (loss)	(298)	38	(260)
Prior service credit	27	(8)	19
Amortization of transition obligation [1]	1	—	1
Amortization of prior service (cost) [1]	(1)	—	(1)
Amortization of net actuarial gain [1]	83	(25)	58
Foreign currency exchange (loss)	(6)	(8)	(14)
Total pension and other post-retirement benefit plans	(194)	(3)	(197)
Total other comprehensive loss	$ (265)	$ (15)	$ (280)

(1) *Represents current period reclassification out of accumulated other comprehensive loss. The reclassified amounts are included in the net periodic pension cost and net periodic post-retirement benefit cost (see Note 14).*

For the year ended March 30, 2012 (Amounts in millions)	**Before Tax Amount**	**Tax (Expense)/ Benefit**	**Net of Tax Amount**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	$ (123)	$ (1)	$ (124)
Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans:			
Net actuarial (loss)	(473)	150	(323)
Prior service (cost)	(10)	6	(4)
Amortization of transition obligation (1)	2	—	2
Amortization of prior service (costs) (1)	(3)	1	(2)
Amortization of net actuarial gain (1)	65	(20)	45
Foreign currency exchange gain	4	(1)	3
Total pension and other post-retirement benefit plans	(415)	136	(279)
Total other comprehensive (loss)	$ (538)	$ 135	$ (403)

(1) *Represents current period reclassification out of accumulated other comprehensive loss. The reclassified amounts are included in the net periodic pension cost and net periodic post-retirement benefit cost (see Note 14).*

Receivables (Tables)

	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Receivables [Abstract]	
Schedule of receivables	Receivables consist of the following:

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Billed trade accounts	$ 1,564	$ 1,627
Unbilled recoverable amounts under contracts in progress	1,036	1,176
Other receivables	159	396
Total	$ 2,759	$ 3,199

Intangible Assets (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Summary of amortizable intangible assets [Abstract]			
Gross Carrying Value	$ 4,383	$ 4,119	
Accumulated Amortization	3,033	2,772	
Net Carrying Value	1,350	1,347	
Amortization expense	402	414	441
Finite-Lived Intangible Assets, Future Amortization Expense [Abstract]			
Fiscal 2014	375		
Fiscal 2015	282		
Fiscal 2016	216		
Fiscal 2017	166		
Fiscal 2018	139		
Impairment of Intangible Assets		(75)	
Purchased software			
Summary of amortizable intangible assets [Abstract]			
Net Carrying Value	287	297	
Internally developed commercial software			
Summary of amortizable intangible assets [Abstract]			
Net Carrying Value	308	304	
Internally developed internal-use software			
Summary of amortizable intangible assets [Abstract]			
Net Carrying Value	55	10	
Outsourcing contract costs			
Summary of amortizable intangible assets [Abstract]			
Gross Carrying Value	1,465	1,473	
Accumulated Amortization	1,038	968	
Net Carrying Value	427	505	
Amortization expense	34	40	53
Contract-based intangible assets			
Summary of amortizable intangible assets [Abstract]			
Amortization expense	11	11	3
Software			
Summary of amortizable intangible assets [Abstract]			
Gross Carrying Value	2,330	2,134	
Accumulated Amortization	1,680	1,523	
Net Carrying Value	650	611	
Software | Purchased software			
Summary of amortizable intangible assets [Abstract]			
Amortization expense	130	143	149
Software | Internally developed commercial software			

Summary of amortizable intangible assets [Abstract]			
Amortization expense	56	53	47
Software | Internally developed internal-use software			
Summary of amortizable intangible assets [Abstract]			
Amortization expense	2	2	4
Customer and other intangible assets			
Summary of amortizable intangible assets [Abstract]			
Gross Carrying Value	588	512	
Accumulated Amortization	315	281	
Net Carrying Value	$ 273	$ 231	

Segment and Geographic Information Geographic revenue and property and equipment, net (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]			
Revenue	$ 12,998	$ 14,195	$ 14,476
Property and Equipment, Net	2,031	2,184	2,441
Total Assets	11,389	11,251	11,189
Capital Expenditures	595	568	829
Percentage of revenues derived from the US federal government (in hundredths)	30.00%	31.00%	32.00%
Percentage of accounts receivable due from the US federal government (in hundredths)	25.00%	30.00%	
Maximum percentage of revenues from transactions with a single commercial customer (in hundredths)	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
United States [Member]			
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]			
Revenue	7,766	8,571	8,603
Property and Equipment, Net	1,177	1,273	1,406
Total Assets	6,728	6,454	6,198
Capital Expenditures	333	290	444
United Kingdom [Member]			
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]			
Revenue	1,699	1,729	1,576
Property and Equipment, Net	335	320	367
Total Assets	1,614	1,389	1,329
Capital Expenditures	89	70	77
Other Europe [Member]			
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]			
Revenue	2,150	2,193	2,430
Property and Equipment, Net	253	217	237
Total Assets	1,473	1,487	1,115
Capital Expenditures	85	80	90
Other International [Member]			
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]			
Revenue	1,383	1,702	1,867
Property and Equipment, Net	266	374	431
Total Assets	1,574	1,921	2,547
Capital Expenditures	$ 88	$ 128	$ 218

Investigations and Out of Period Adjustments (Tables)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Out of period adjustments [Abstract]	
Investigations and out of period adjustments	

The amounts noted below also include certain adjustments that only impacted quarters (unaudited) within fiscal 2012, but had no net impact on the full year fiscal 2012 results:

	Fiscal 2012				
	Quarter Ended				
(Amounts in millions)	**July 1, 2011**	**September 30, 2011**	**December 30, 2011**	**March 30, 2012**	**Total**
Operating costs inappropriately capitalized	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1
Misapplication of US GAAP	1	(1)	2	(1)	1
Miscellaneous errors	2	7	—	2	11
Total Nordic adjustments	4	6	2	1	13
Operating costs inappropriately capitalized	—	11	—	—	11
Misapplication of US GAAP	—	8	—	1	9
Miscellaneous errors	—	2	2	(2)	2
Total Australia adjustments	—	21	2	(1)	22
NHS adjustments	(2)	(2)	46	(7)	35
NPS adjustments	3	1	(5)	11	10
Other adjustments	2	(10)	1	7	—
Effect on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	7	16	46	11	80
Taxes on income	(2)	(4)	(2)	(4)	(12)
Other income tax adjustments	1	14	(9)	(6)	—
Effect on net income (loss) attributable to CSC common shareholders	$ 6	$ 26	$ 35	$ 1	$ 68

Out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 had the following impact on select line items of the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the twelve months ended March 30, 2012 under the rollover method:

	Twelve Months Ended March 30, 2012		
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	**As Reported**	**Adjustments Increase/ (Decrease)**	**Amount Adjusted for Removal of Errors**
Revenues	$ 14,476	$ 50	$ 14,526
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization, specified contract charge, settlement charge and restructuring costs)	12,181	(28)	12,153
Cost of services - specified contract charge (excludes amount charged to revenue of $204)	1,281	3	1,284
Selling, general and administrative	1,108	2	1,110
Depreciation and amortization	1,141	(1)	1,140
Restructuring costs	140	(5)	135
Interest expense	174	(3)	171
Other expense, net	4	2	6
Loss from continuing operations before taxes	(4,487)	80	(4,407)
Taxes on income	(96)	12	(84)
Loss from continuing operations	(4,391)	68	(4,323)
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	166	—	166
Net loss attributable to CSC common shareholders	(4,242)	68	(4,174)
EPS – Diluted			
Continuing operations	$ (28.44)	$ 0.44	$ (28.00)
Discontinued operations	1.07	—	1.07
Total	$ (27.37)	$ 0.44	$ (26.93)

The rollover impact on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes of the recorded out of period adjustments in fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012 is attributable to the following prior fiscal years:

	Increase/(Decrease)			
(Amounts in millions)	**Fiscal 2012 Adjustments**	**Fiscal 2013 Adjustments**	**Fiscal 2014 Adjustments**	**Total Adjustments**
Fiscal 2014	$ —	$ —	$ (2)	$ (2)
Fiscal 2013	—	6	4	10

Fiscal 2012	79	7	(6)	80
Prior fiscal years (unaudited)	(79)	(13)	4	(88)

The amounts noted below also include certain adjustments that only impacted quarters (unaudited) within fiscal 2013, but had no net impact on the full year fiscal 2013 results:

	Fiscal 2013				
	Quarter Ended				
(Amounts in millions)	**June 29, 2012**	**September 28, 2012**	**December 28, 2012**	**March 29, 2013**	**Total**
NHS adjustments	$ —	$ (9)	$ —	$ —	$ (9)
Other adjustments	3	9	—	7	19
Effect on income from continuing operations before taxes	3	—	—	7	10
Taxes on income	(2)	(2)	(4)	(7)	(15)
Other income tax adjustments	(2)	—	(1)	(12)	(15)
Effect on income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	—	(28)	26	(2)
Effect on net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	$ (1)	$ (2)	$ (33)	$ 14	$(22)

The impact of the adjustments on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes is attributable to the following prior fiscal years:

	Increase/(Decrease)				
(Amounts in millions)	**Fiscal 2008 & Prior (unaudited)**	**Fiscal 2009 (unaudited)**	**Fiscal 2010**	**Fiscal 2011**	**Total**
Intentional irregularities	$ 10	$ (7)	$ (4)	$ 1	$ —
Other Errors	(7)	(16)	3	(3)	(23)
	$ 3	$ (23)	$ (1)	$ (2)	$ (23)

The impact on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes of the $25 million of out of period adjustments identified in fiscal 2012 related to the Company's NHS contract is attributable to the following prior fiscal years:

	Increase/(Decrease)
(Amounts in millions)	**Fiscal 2012 Adjustments**
Fiscal 2012	$ 25
Fiscal 2011	(7)
Fiscal 2010	(4)
Prior fiscal years (unaudited)	(14)

Out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014 and 2013 had the following impact on select line items of the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the twelve months ended March 29, 2013 under the rollover method:

	Twelve Months Ended March 29, 2013		
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	**As Reported**	**Adjustments Increase/ (Decrease)**	**Amount Adjusted for Removal of Errors**
Revenues	$ 14,195	$ (2)	$ 14,193
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization and restructuring costs)	11,100	(13)	11,087
Selling, general and administrative (excludes restructuring costs)	1,176	—	1,176
Depreciation and amortization	1,070	(2)	1,068
Restructuring costs	264	3	267
Interest expense	183	—	183
Other income, net	(25)	—	(25)
Income from continuing operations before taxes	449	10	459
Taxes on income	(49)	30	(19)
Income from continuing operations	498	(20)	478
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	481	(2)	479
Net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	961	(22)	939
EPS – Diluted			
Continuing operations	$ 3.09	$ (0.13)	$ 2.96
Discontinued operations	3.09	(0.01)	3.08
Total	$ 6.18	$ (0.14)	$ 6.04

The amounts noted below also include certain adjustments that only impacted quarters (unaudited) within fiscal 2014, but had no net impact on the full year fiscal 2014 results:

Fiscal 2014

	Quarter Ended				
(Amounts in millions)	**June 28, 2013**	**September 27, 2013**	**December 27, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**Total**
Other adjustments	$ (21)	$ 32	$ (12)	$ (1)	$ (2)
Effect on income from continuing operations before taxes	(21)	32	(12)	(1)	(2)
Taxes on income	14	(4)	—	—	10
Other income tax adjustments	2	9	5	(8)	8
Effect on income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	—	(1)	3	2
Effect on net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	$ (5)	$ 37	$ (8)	$ (6)	$ 18

Out of period adjustments recorded in fiscal 2014 had the following impact on select line items of the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the twelve months ended March 28, 2014 under the rollover method:

	Twelve Months Ended March 28, 2014		
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	**As Reported**	**Adjustments Increase/ (Decrease)**	**Amount Adjusted for Removal of Errors**
Revenues	$ 12,998	$ 21	$ 13,019
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization and restructuring costs)	9,567	23	9,590
Selling, general and administrative (excluding restructuring costs)	1,278	—	1,278
Depreciation and amortization	1,018	(2)	1,016
Restructuring costs	76	2	78
Interest expense	147	—	147
Other expense, net	18	—	18
Income from continuing operations before taxes	910	(2)	908
Taxes on income	289	(18)	271
Income from continuing operations	621	16	637
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	69	2	71
Net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	674	18	692
EPS – Diluted			
Continuing operations	$ 4.01	$ 0.11	$ 4.12
Discontinued operations	0.46	0.01	0.47
Total	$ 4.47	$ 0.12	$ 4.59

The impact on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes of the out of period adjustments identified in fiscal 2013 related to the Company's NHS contract is attributable to the following prior fiscal years:

	Increase/(Decrease)
(Amounts in millions)	**Fiscal 2013 Adjustments**
Fiscal 2013	$ (9)
Fiscal 2012	10
Fiscal 2011	(15)
Fiscal 2010	18
Prior fiscal years (unaudited)	(4)

Cash Flows (Tables)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Cash Flow - Supplemental Disclosure [Abstract]	
Cash payments for interest on indebtedness and for taxes, supplemental information on cash flow	Cash payments for interest on indebtedness and cash payments for taxes on income are as follows:
Non-cash investing activities	Non-cash investing activities include the following:

Cash payments for interest on indebtedness and cash payments for taxes on income are as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Interest	$ 140	$ 186	$ 177
Taxes on income, net of refunds	122	214	139

Non-cash investing activities include the following:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Capital expenditures in accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 45	$ 32	$ 47
Capital expenditures through capital lease obligations	149	181	270
Assets acquired under long-term financing	49	26	32

Divestitures (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended						0 Months Ended		3 Months Ended	12 Months Ended	3 Months Ended	12 Months Ended			3 Months Ended	12 Months Ended	
	Mar. 28, 2014 Businesses	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012	Mar. 28, 2014 GBS Segment [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 GBS Segment [Member]	Dec. 27, 2013 European Healthcare [Member] European GBS - IS&S [Member]	Jul. 19, 2013 NPS Applied Technology Division [Member]	May 21, 2013 Flood-Insurance-Related Business Process Outsourcing Practice [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Flood-Insurance-Related Business Process Outsourcing Practice [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 CSC Credit Services, Enterprise System Integration Businessa and CSC Italia [Member] GBS Segment [Member] Businesses	Jun. 28, 2013 CSC Credit Services [Member] GBS Segment [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 CSC Credit Services [Member] GBS Segment [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Enterprise System Integration Business [Member] GBS Segment [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 CSC Italia [Member] GBS Segment [Member]	Jun. 28, 2013 Paxus [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Paxus [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Paxus [Member] GBS Segment [Member]
Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Additional Disclosures by Disposal Groups, Including Discontinued Operations [Line Items]																	
Amount of cash consideration received							$ 178	$ 43			$ 2	$ 1,003	$ 90			$ 63	
Discontinued Operation, Intercompany Amounts with Discontinued Operation before Disposal Transaction, Costs														35			
Disposal Group, Including Discontinued Operation, Cash and Cash Equivalents							7							8			
Discontinued Operations, Proceeds from Divestirure of Business, Purchase Price Adjustment														6			
Accounts Receivable, Net, Current																16	
Number of Divestitures in Period	2									3							
Disposal Group, Including Discontinued Operations, Transaction Costs							5			11							3
Assets of Disposal Group, Including Discontinued Operation, Current						25	142	9		129							41
Assets of Disposal Group, Including Discontinued Operation, Noncurrent										11							2
Disposal Group, Including Discontinued Operation, Goodwill							41	12		241							
Liabilities of Disposal Group, Including Discontinued Operation	1						35	1		85							5
Disposal Group, Including Discontinued Operations, Equity of Disposal Group							21										
Discontinued Operation, Tax Effect of Discontinued Operation		3	82														
Deductions	(53)	(241)		(12)	(241)												
Consideration of divested assets															10	79	
Noncash or Part Noncash Divestiture, Amount of Consideration Received															6		
Pre-tax gain from divestiture																38	
Operations [Abstract]																	
Revenue	235	1,193	1,401														
Income from discontinued operations, before taxes	(1)	115	140														
Taxes on income	(4)	(51)	25														
Net income from discontinued operations	(5)	64	165														
Disposal [Abstract]																	
(Loss) gain on disposition, before taxes	(89)	(769)	2														
Taxes on income	(15)	(352)	3														
Gain (loss) on disposition, net of taxes	74	417	1														
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	69	481	166														
Disposal Group, Including Discontinued Operation, Other Noncurrent Assets						31	11	2									
Disposal Group, Including Discontinued Operation, Other Current Liabilities							66										

Liabilities of Disposal Group, Including Discontinued Operation, Current					31							
Liabilities of Disposal Group, Including Discontinued Operation, Noncurrent					25							
Discontinued Operations, Proceeds from Divestiture of Business, Working Capital Adjustment						6	4	3				13
Discontinued Operation, Amount of Reduction to Prior Gain								1				
Proceeds from business dispositions	$ 248	$ 1,108	$ 2			$ 65	$ 25					

Investigations and Out of Period Adjustments (Cumulative Rollover Impact) (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended			36 Months Ended
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012	Mar. 28, 2014
Fiscal 2014 Adjustments				
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]				
Cumulative effect on income (loss) from continuing opertaions, pre tax	$ (2)	$ 0	$ 0	$ (2)
Fiscal 2013 Adjustments				
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]				
Cumulative effect on income (loss) from continuing opertaions, pre tax	4	6	0	10
Fiscal 2012 Adjustments				
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]				
Cumulative effect on income (loss) from continuing opertaions, pre tax	(6)	7	79	80
Prior fiscal years (unaudited)				
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]				
Cumulative effect on income (loss) from continuing opertaions, pre tax	$ 4	$ (13)	$ (79)	$ (88)

Income Taxes (Tables)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014

Income Taxes [Abstract]

Sources of income before income taxes classified between domestic and foreign entities

The sources of (loss) income from continuing operations, before income taxes, classified between domestic entities and those entities domiciled outside of the United States, are as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Domestic entities	$ 354	$ (71)	$ (1,854)
Entities outside the United States	556	520	(2,633)
Total	$ 910	$ 449	$ (4,487)

Components of the income tax provision

The income tax (benefit) expense on income (loss) from continuing operations is comprised of:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Current:			
Federal	$ 81	$ (330)	$ (84)
State	7	(5)	10
Foreign	126	174	94
	214	(161)	20
Deferred:			
Federal	47	90	(143)
State	10	(16)	(22)
Foreign	18	38	49
	75	112	(116)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	$ 289	$ (49)	$ (96)

Federal statutory tax rate to effective tax rate reconciliation

The major elements contributing to the difference between the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 35% and the effective tax rate (ETR) for continuing operations are as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
	March 28, 2014	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Statutory rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	(35.0)%
State income tax, net of federal tax	1.6	(0.9)	(0.3)
Change in uncertain tax positions	4.1	1.3	0.6
Foreign tax rate differential	5.6	(71.5)	(0.8)
Income tax credits	(0.5)	(0.1)	(1.0)
Valuation allowance	(13.8)	82.3	17.9
Change in entity tax status	—	(0.4)	(0.7)
Loss on sale of securities	1.1	(55.2)	—
Tax audit settlements	—	—	(2.5)
Goodwill impairment	—	—	18.7
Other items, net	(1.3)	(1.4)	1.0
Effective tax rate	31.8 %	(10.9)%	(2.1)%

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities

The deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Deferred Tax Assets		

Employee benefits	$ 333	$ 558
Tax loss/credit carryforwards	966	1,110
Accrued interest	20	47
State taxes	10	13
Cumulative foreign exchange gain/loss	2	14
Contract Accounting	38	—
Other assets	66	111
Total Deferred Tax Assets	1,435	1,853
Valuation allowance	(1,053)	(1,298)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	382	555
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Depreciation and amortization	(341)	(322)
Contract accounting	—	(53)
Investment basis differences	(126)	(128)
Other liabilities	(112)	(75)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	(579)	(578)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	$ (197)	$ (23)

Balance of uncertain tax positions (excluding interest and penalties and related tax carryforwards)

The following table summarizes the activity related to the Company's uncertain tax positions (excluding interest and penalties and related tax attributes):

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Balance at Beginning of Fiscal Year	$ 241	$ 287	$ 426
Gross increases related to prior year tax positions	31	7	27
Gross decreases related to prior year tax positions	(27)	(40)	(134)
Gross increases related to current year tax positions	10	8	29
Settlements and statute of limitation expirations	(1)	(18)	(115)
Current year acquisitions	—	—	56
Foreign exchange and others	(1)	(3)	(2)
Balance at End of Fiscal Year	$ 253	$ 241	$ 287

Tax Examination Status

The Company is currently under examination in several tax jurisdictions. A summary of the tax years that remain subject to examination in certain of the Company's major tax jurisdictions are:

Jurisdiction:	**Tax Years that Remain Subject to Examination (Fiscal Year Ending):**
United States – Federal	2008 and forward
United States – Various States	2001 and forward
Australia	2010 and forward
Canada	2008 and forward
Denmark	2009 and forward
France	2009 and forward
Germany	2006 and forward
India	2008 and forward
United Kingdom	2010 and forward

Schedule of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities [Table Text Block]

Income tax related assets are included in the accompanying balance sheet as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Current:		
Prepaid Expenses & Other Current Assets	$ 11	$ 24

Income Tax Receivables	92	239
Receivable for Uncertain Tax Positions	—	8
	103	271
Non-current:		
Income Taxes Receivable and Prepaid Taxes	123	70
Other Deferred tax Assets	123	184
	246	254
Total	$ 349	$ 525

Income tax related liabilities are included in the accompanying balance sheet as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Current:		
Deferred Income Taxes	$ (25)	$ —
Income Taxes Payable	(52)	(41)
	(77)	(41)
Non-current:		
Deferred Taxes	(307)	(231)
Non-current Tax Liability for Uncertain Tax Positions	(250)	(270)
	(557)	(501)
Total	$ (634)	$ (542)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (USD $) In Millions, except Share data, unless otherwise specified	Total	Common Stock [Member]	Additional Paid-In Capital [Member]	Retained Earnings [Member]	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) [Member]	Common Stock in Treasury [Member]	Total CSC Equity [Member]	Non-Controlling Interest [Member]
Balance at Apr. 01, 2011	$ 7,560	$ 163	$ 2,120	$ 6,296	$ (690)	$ (385)	$ 7,504	$ 56
Balance (in shares) at Apr. 01, 2011		162,873,000						
Increase (Decrease) in Stockholders' Equity [Roll Forward]								
Net income (loss)	(4,225)			(4,242)			(4,242)	17
Total other comprehensive income gain, Net of Tax	(403)				(403)		(403)	
Stock-based compensation expense	36		36				36	
Acquisition of treasury stock	(5)					(5)	(5)	
Stock option exercises and other common stock transactions (in shares)		847,000						
Stock option exercises and other common stock transactions	13	1	12				13	
Cash dividends declared	(124)			(124)			(124)	
Noncontrolling interest distributions and other	(18)							(18)
Balance at Mar. 30, 2012	2,834	164	2,168	1,930	(1,093)	(390)	2,779	55
Balance (in shares) at Mar. 30, 2012		163,720,000						
Increase (Decrease) in Stockholders' Equity [Roll Forward]								
Net income (loss)	979			961			961	18
Total other comprehensive income gain, Net of Tax	(280)				(261)		(261)	(19)
Stock-based compensation expense	48		48				48	
Acquisition of treasury stock	(11)					(11)	(11)	
Repurchase of common stock (in shares)		(6,708,000)						
Repurchase of common stock	(305)	(7)	(94)	(204)			(305)	
Stock option exercises and other common stock transactions (in shares)		1,972,000						
Stock option exercises and other common stock transactions	47	2	45				47	
Cash dividends declared	(123)			(123)			(123)	

Noncontrolling interest distributions and other	(29)							(29)
Balance at Mar. 29, 2013	3,160	159	2,167	2,564	(1,354)	(401)	3,135	25
Balance (in shares) at Mar. 29, 2013		158,984,000						
Increase (Decrease) in Stockholders' Equity [Roll Forward]								
Net income (loss)	690			674			674	16
Total other comprehensive income gain, Net of Tax	474				469		469	5
Stock-based compensation expense	71		71				71	
Acquisition of treasury stock	(17)					(17)	(17)	
Repurchase of common stock (in shares)		(9,773,000)						
Repurchase of common stock	(505)	(10)	(145)	(350)			(505)	
Stock option exercises and other common stock transactions (in shares)		5,510,000						
Stock option exercises and other common stock transactions	217	6	211				217	
Cash dividends declared	(118)			(118)			(118)	
Reclassification from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, Current Period, before Tax	(4)				(13)		(13)	9
Noncontrolling interest distributions and other	(24)						0	(24)
Balance at Mar. 28, 2014	$ 3,944	$ 155	$ 2,304	$ 2,770	$ (898)	$ (418)	$ 3,913	$ 31
Balance (in shares) at Mar. 28, 2014		154,721,000						

Investigations and Out of Period Adjustments (Rollover impact on Income (loss) from continuing operations, before taxes and Impact on Foreign Adjustments) (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	3 Months Ended	12 Months Ended	
	Dec. 30, 2011	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
NHS contract [Member]			
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]			
Amount of pre-tax adjustment	$ 24		
NHS contract [Member] | Fiscal 2013 Adjustments			
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]			
Amount of pre-tax adjustment		(9)	
NHS contract [Member] | Fiscal 2012 Adjustments			
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]			
Amount of pre-tax adjustment	24	10	25
NHS contract [Member] | Fiscal 2011 Adjustments			
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]			
Amount of pre-tax adjustment		(15)	(7)
NHS contract [Member] | Fiscal 2010 Adjustments			
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]			
Amount of pre-tax adjustment		18	(4)
NHS contract [Member] | Adjustments relating to fiscal years prior to 2010			
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]			
Amount of pre-tax adjustment		(4)	(14)
Australia [Member]			
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]			
Amount of pre-tax adjustment			(23)
Australia [Member] | Intentional irregularities			
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]			
Amount of pre-tax adjustment			0
Australia [Member] | Other errors			
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]			

Amount of pre-tax adjustment	(23)
Australia [Member] | Fiscal 2011 Adjustments	
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]	
Amount of pre-tax adjustment	(2)
Australia [Member] | Fiscal 2011 Adjustments | Intentional irregularities	
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]	
Amount of pre-tax adjustment	1
Australia [Member] | Fiscal 2011 Adjustments | Other errors	
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]	
Amount of pre-tax adjustment	(3)
Australia [Member] | Fiscal 2010 Adjustments	
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]	
Amount of pre-tax adjustment	(1)
Australia [Member] | Fiscal 2010 Adjustments | Intentional irregularities	
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]	
Amount of pre-tax adjustment	(4)
Australia [Member] | Fiscal 2010 Adjustments | Other errors	
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]	
Amount of pre-tax adjustment	3
Australia [Member] | Adjustments relating to fiscal 2009	
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]	
Amount of pre-tax adjustment	(23)
Australia [Member] | Adjustments relating to fiscal 2009 | Intentional irregularities	
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]	
Amount of pre-tax adjustment	(7)
Australia [Member] | Adjustments relating to fiscal 2009 | Other errors	
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]	
Amount of pre-tax adjustment	(16)
Australia [Member] | Adjustments relating to fiscal years prior to 2008	
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]	
Amount of pre-tax adjustment	3
Australia [Member] | Adjustments relating to fiscal years prior to 2008 | Intentional irregularities	

Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]	
Amount of pre-tax adjustment	10
Australia [Member] | Adjustments relating to fiscal years prior to 2008 | Other errors	
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]	
Amount of pre-tax adjustment	$ (7)

Derivative Instruments Derivative Instruments (Tables)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities Disclosure [Abstract]	
Schedule of Derivative Instruments, Gain (Loss) in Statement of Financial Performance	The following table provides information about the potential effect of such netting arrangements on the Company's derivative instruments:

	Fair Value as of			
	March 28, 2014		March 29, 2013	
(Amounts in millions)	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Gross amount of derivative instruments recognized in consolidated balance sheets	$ 2	$ 4	$ 5	$ 11
Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheets [1]	—	—	2	2
Net amount	$ 2	$ 4	$ 3	$ 9

[1] These amounts represent the fair value of derivative instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangements that the Company has elected to not offset. The Company's derivative contracts do not require it to hold or post financial collateral.

Restructuring Costs	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Restructuring Costs [Abstract]	
Restructuring and Related Activities Disclosure	

estructuring Costs

The Company recorded restructuring costs of $76 million, $264 million, and $140 million for fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively.

Fiscal 2013 Plan

In September 2012, the Company initiated restructuring actions (the Fiscal 2013 Plan) across its business segments. The objectives of the Fiscal 2013 Plan are to (i) further increase the use of lower cost off-shore resources, (ii) reduce headcount in order to align resources to support business needs, including the assessment of management span of control and layers and (iii) optimize utilization of facilities. Actions under the Fiscal 2013 Plan commenced in September 2012 and continued through fiscal 2014.

Total restructuring costs for the Fiscal 2013 Plan recorded during fiscal 2014 and 2013 were $74 million and $233 million, respectively, including pension benefit augmentations of $22 million and $21 million, respectively, that are owed to certain employees in accordance with legal or contractual obligations, and which will be paid out over several years as part of normal pension distributions. The total restructuring costs recorded during fiscal 2013 also included $17 million of professional fees incurred for restructuring related consultancy.

The composition of the restructuring liability for the Fiscal 2013 Plan as of March 28, 2014 is as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Restructuring liability as of March 29, 2013	Costs expensed in fiscal 2014	Less: costs not affecting restructuring liability [1]	Cash paid	Other[3]	Restructuring liability as of March 28, 2014
Workforce reductions	$ 155	$ 63	$ (22)	$ (130)	$ 4	$ 70
Facilities costs	10	11	—	(8)	—	13
Other[2]	11	—	—	(11)	—	—
	$ 176	$ 74	$ (22)	$ (149)	$ 4	$ 83

[1] *Charges primarily consist of pension benefit augmentations and are recorded as a pension liability.*
[2] *Other direct costs associated with the restructuring program.*
[3] *Foreign currency translation adjustments.*

The composition of the restructuring liability for the Fiscal 2013 Plan as of March 29, 2013 was as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Restructuring liability as of March 30, 2012	Costs expensed in fiscal 2013	Less: costs not affecting restructuring liability [1]	Cash paid	Other[3]	Restructuring liability as of March 29, 2013
Workforce reductions	$ —	$ 206	$ (22)	$ (27)	$ (2)	$ 155
Facilities costs	—	10	—	—	—	10
Other[2]	—	17	—	(6)	—	11
	$ —	$ 233	$ (22)	$ (33)	$ (2)	$ 176

[1] *Charges primarily consist of pension benefit augmentations and are recorded as a pension liability.*
[2] *Other direct costs associated with the restructuring program.*

[3] *Foreign currency translation adjustments.*

Fiscal 2012 Plan

In March 2012, the Company initiated restructuring actions (the Fiscal 2012 plan) primarily impacting its former MSS segment. The objectives of the Fiscal 2012 plan were to (i) align the Company's workforce across various geographies with business needs, (ii) increase use of lower cost off-shore resources, and (iii) optimize utilization of facilities. Actions under the Fiscal 2012 plan commenced in March 2012 and were carried out in fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2014.

The restructuring costs for the Fiscal 2012 plan recorded during fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 were $2 million, $31 million, and $140 million, respectively, and were associated primarily with employee terminations. The net restructuring costs include pension benefit augmentations of $1 million and $20 million for fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, respectively, that were due to certain employees in accordance with legal or contractual obligations, which will paid out over several years as part of normal pension distributions. There were no pension benefit augmentations included in the fiscal 2014 restructuring costs.

The composition of the restructuring liability for the Fiscal 2012 plan as of March 28, 2014 is as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**Restructuring liability as of March 29, 2013**	**Costs expensed in fiscal 2014**	**Less: costs not affecting restructuring liability** [1]	**Cash paid**	**Other** [2]	**Restructuring liability as of March 28, 2014**
Workforce reductions	$ 9	$ 2	$ —	$ (10)	$ (1)	$ —
Facilities costs	5	—	—	(3)	—	2
Total	$ 14	$ 2	$ —	$ (13)	$ (1)	$ 2

[1] *Charges primarily consist of pension benefit augmentations and are recorded as a pension liability.*
[2] *Foreign currency translation adjustments and reclassification of $1 million to liabilities held for sale related to the small software business that CSC has committed to sell (see Note 4).*

The composition of the restructuring liability for the Fiscal 2012 plan as of March 29, 2013 was as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**Restructuring liability as of March 30, 2012**	**Costs expensed in fiscal 2013**	**Less: costs not affecting restructuring liability** [1]	**Cash paid**	**Other** [2]	**Restructuring liability as of March 29, 2013**
Workforce reductions	$ 110	$ 31	$ (1)	$ (129)	$ (2)	$ 9
Facilities costs	9	—	—	(4)	—	5
Total	$ 119	$ 31	$ (1)	$ (133)	$ (2)	$ 14

[1] *Charges primarily consist of pension benefit augmentations and are recorded as a pension liability.*
[2] *Foreign currency translation adjustments*

The composition of restructuring costs by segment for fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012 is as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended March 29, 2013		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
GBS [1]	$ 46	$ 87	$ 66
GIS [1]	28	142	73
NPS	2	13	1
Corporate	—	22	—

Total	$ 76	$ 264	$ 140

[1] *Fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2013 amounts have been recast to reflect the change in CSC's reportable segments (see Note 19)*

Of the total $85 million restructuring liability as of March 28, 2014, $83 million is included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities and $2 million is included in other long-term liabilities. Of the total $190 million restructuring liability as of March 29, 2013, $186 million was included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities and $4 million was included in other long-term liabilities.

Segment and Geographic Information	12 Months Ended Mar. 29, 2013
Segment and Geographic Information [Abstract]	
Segment and Geographic Information	**Segment and Geographic Information**

Segment and Geographic Information

CSC is a leading provider of IT and professional services and solutions. During fiscal 2013, the Company undertook numerous organizational and operational changes to align the Company's leadership, assets, and operating model with its strategy of leading the next-generation of IT services and solutions. The new operating model supports the execution of CSC's strategy by facilitating the effective development, sales and support of a portfolio of next-generation offerings for commercial and government clients.

The redesigned operating model, which came into effect at the beginning of fiscal 2014, resulted in a change to the Company's reportable segments for fiscal 2014. CSC's applications development, testing, and maintenance businesses were transferred from the former MSS segment to the former Business Solutions and Services segment, resulting in the new GIS and GBS reportable segments, respectively. Cloud was identified as a fourth operating segment, and is aggregated within the GIS reportable segment due to its relatively small size. There were no changes to the NPS reportable segment.

The Company’s new reportable segments are as follows:

- GBS – GBS comprises three offering-based businesses: Consulting, Industry Software & Solutions (IS&S), and Applications Services. The Consulting business helps large commercial organizations, public-sector entities, and local businesses innovate, transform, and create sustainable competitive advantage through a combination of industry, business process, technology, systems integration and change management expertise. IS&S provides industry-based software, services, and business process services and outsourcing services primarily to the insurance, banking, healthcare and life sciences industries. Applications Services optimizes and modernizes clients' application portfolio and information services sourcing strategy, enabling clients to capitalize on emerging services such as cloud, mobility, and big data within new commercial models such as the "as a Service" (aaS) and digital economies.

- GIS – GIS provides managed and virtual desktop solutions, mobile device management, unified communications and collaboration services, data center management, compute and managed storage solutions to commercial clients globally. GIS also delivers CSC's next-generation Cloud offerings, including secure Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), private Cloud solutions, CloudMail and Storage as a Service (SaaS). To provide clients with uniquely differentiated offerings and expanded market coverage, GIS also collaborates with a select number of strategic partners. This collaboration helps CSC determine the best technology, road map and opportunities to differentiate solutions, augment capabilities, and jointly deliver impactful solutions. CSC seeks to capitalize on an emerging market trend - to rebundle the IT portfolio on virtualized infrastructure.

- NPS – NPS delivers IT, mission, and operations-related services to the Department of Defense, civil agencies of the U.S. federal government, as well as other foreign, state and local government agencies. Commensurate with the Company's strategy, NPS is leveraging CSC's commercial best practices and next-generation technologies to bring scalable and more cost-effective IT solutions to government agencies that are seeking efficiency through innovation. Evolving government priorities such as: 1) IT efficiency, which includes data center consolidation and next-generation cloud technologies, 2) cyber security, 3) mission intelligence driven by big data solutions, and 4) health IT and informatics, drive demand for NPS offerings.

The following table summarizes the operating results by reportable segments. These results have been recast, from amounts previously reported, to reflect the change in the reportable segments as described above, and to reflect the discontinued operations of two businesses sold during fiscal 2014 and a business that CSC has committed to a plan to sell in fiscal 2014 (see Note 4).

Twelve Months Ended **(Amounts in millions)**	**GBS(2)**	**GIS**	**NPS(1)**	**Corporate**	**Eliminations**	**Total**
March 28, 2014						
Revenues	$ 4,414	$ 4,613	$ 4,099	$ 12	$ (140)	$ 12,998
Operating income (loss)	547	342	501	(68)	—	1,322
Depreciation and amortization	152	704	148	14	—	1,018
March 29, 2013						
Revenues	$ 4,917	$ 4,743	$ 4,662	$ 13	$ (140)	$ 14,195
Operating income (loss)	379	125	490	(116)	—	878
Depreciation and amortization	176	722	158	14	—	1,070
March 30, 2012						
Revenues	$ 4,877	$ 4,840	$ 4,880	$ 13	$ (134)	$ 14,476

Operating income (loss)	(1,280)	(142)	104	(65)	—	(1,383)
Depreciation and amortization	203	763	159	16	—	1,141

(1) *The fiscal 2012 amounts include $42 million reduction of revenue and $269 million reduction in operating income as a result of the settlement of claims with the U.S. federal government (see Note 22).*

(2) *The fiscal 2012 amounts include $204 million reduction of revenue and $1,485 million reduction of operating income as a result of the charge associated with the NHS contract (see Note 21).*

Operating income provides useful information to the Company's management for assessment of the Company's performance and results of operations. Components of the measure are utilized to determine executive compensation along with other measures.

Reconciliation of consolidated operating (loss) income to (loss) income from continuing operations before taxes is as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Operating income (loss)	$ 1,322	$ 878	$ (1,383)
Corporate G&A	(263)	(293)	(219)
Interest expense	(147)	(183)	(174)
Interest income	16	22	38
Goodwill impairment	—	—	(2,745)
Other income (expense), net	(18)	25	(4)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	$ 910	$ 449	$ (4,487)

During fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, the Company recorded certain pre-tax out of period adjustments which should have been recorded in prior fiscal years (See Note 2). The following tables summarize the effect of the pre-tax out of period adjustments on the Company's segment results for fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, if the adjustments had been recorded in the appropriate year.

Twelve Months Ended	**GBS**		
(Amounts in millions)	**As Reported**	**Increase/ (Decrease)**	**Adjusted**
March 28, 2014			
Revenues	$ 4,414	$ 22	$ 4,436
Operating income	547	23	570
Depreciation and amortization	152	(1)	151
March 29, 2013			
Revenues	$ 4,917	$ (4)	$ 4,913
Operating loss	379	(27)	352
Depreciation and amortization	176	1	177
March 30, 2012			
Revenues	$ 4,877	$ 46	$ 4,923
Operating income	(1,280)	49	(1,231)
Depreciation and amortization	203	—	203

Twelve Months Ended	**GIS**		
(Amounts in millions)	**As Reported**	**Increase/ (Decrease)**	**Adjusted**
March 28, 2014			
Revenues	$ 4,613	$ (1)	$ 4,612
Operating income	342	(4)	338
Depreciation and amortization	704	(1)	703
March 29, 2013			
Revenues	$ 4,743	$ 2	$ 4,745
Operating income	125	12	137
Depreciation and amortization	722	(3)	719

March 30, 2012			
Revenues	$ 4,840	$ —	$ 4,840
Operating income	(142)	20	(122)
Depreciation and amortization	763	(1)	762

Twelve Months Ended	**NPS**		
(Amounts in millions)	**As Reported**	**Increase/ (Decrease)**	**Adjusted**
March 28, 2014			
Revenues	$ 4,099	$ —	$ 4,099
Operating income	501	(4)	497
Depreciation and amortization	148	—	148
March 29, 2013			
Revenues	$ 4,662	$ —	$ 4,662
Operating income	490	10	500
Depreciation and amortization	158	—	158
March 30, 2012			
Revenues	$ 4,880	$ 5	$ 4,885
Operating income	104	10	114
Depreciation and amortization	159	—	159

Revenue by country is based on the location of the selling business unit. Property and equipment, total assets and capital expenditures (purchase of property and equipment) information is based on the physical location of the asset. Geographic revenue, property and equipment, net, total assets, and capital expenditures for the three years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, are as follows:

	March 28, 2014				
(Amounts in millions)	**United States**	**United Kingdom**	**Other Europe**	**Other International**	**Total**
Revenue	$ 7,766	$ 1,699	$ 2,150	$ 1,383	$ 12,998
Property and Equipment, net	1,177	335	253	266	2,031
Total Assets	6,728	1,614	1,473	1,574	11,389
Capital Expenditures	333	89	85	88	595

	March 29, 2013				
	United States	**United Kingdom**	**Other Europe**	**Other International**	**Total**
Revenue	$ 8,571	$ 1,729	$ 2,193	$ 1,702	$ 14,195
Property and Equipment, net	1,273	320	217	374	2,184
Total Assets	6,454	1,389	1,487	1,921	11,251
Capital Expenditures	290	70	80	128	568

	March 30, 2012				
	United States	**United Kingdom**	**Other Europe**	**Other International**	**Total**
Revenue	$ 8,603	$ 1,576	$ 2,430	$ 1,867	$ 14,476
Property and Equipment, net	1,406	367	237	431	2,441
Total Assets	6,198	1,329	1,115	2,547	11,189
Capital Expenditures	444	77	90	218	829

The Company derives a significant portion of its revenues from departments and agencies of the U.S. federal government, which accounted for 30%, 31%, and 32% of the Company's revenues for fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, respectively. At March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, approximately 25% and 30% of the Company's net accounts receivables was due from the U.S. federal government. No single commercial customer exceeded 10% of the Company's revenues during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, or fiscal 2012.

Settlement of Claims with U.S. Government (Details) (USD $)	3 Months Ended	12 Months Ended			
	Sep. 30, 2011	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012	Jul. 01, 2011 Claims
Settlement of Claims with U.S. Government [Abstract]					
Cash received under definitive settlement agreement with the U.S. Government in its contract claims asserted under the Contract Disputes Act of 1978	$ 277,000,000				
Contract extension received under definitive settlement agreement with the U.S. Government in its contract claims asserted under the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (in years)			5 years		
Contract extension received under definitive settlement agreement with the U.S. Government in its contract claims asserted under the Contract Disputes Act of 1978, base years (in years)			4 years		
Contract extension received under definitive settlement agreement with the U.S. Government in its contract claims asserted under the Contract Disputes Act of 1978, optional year (in years)			1 year		
Estimated value of contract extension	1,000,000,000				
Total pre-tax charge to write down claim related assets	269,000,000				
Amount unbilled of accounts receivable related to claims filed	379,000,000				
Amount of deferred costs related to claims filed	227,000,000				
Estimated fair value of the contract extension	45,000,000				
Previously unapplied payments on claim related assets	15,000,000				
Pre-tax charge to write down claim related assets recorded as a reduction of revenue	42,000,000				
Pre-tax charge to write down claim related assets recorded as a separately itemized charge to cost of services	227,000,000	0	0	227,000,000	
Fair value of the contract extension, amortization period (in years)			4 years		
Term of original contract awarded (in years)			10 years		
Extension granted to term of original contract awarded (in years)			2 years		
Number of claims outstanding against Federal Government (in claims)					14
Original amount of claims filed, against US Federal Government					858,000,000
Amended claim amount of reduction gross					35,000,000
Number of claims asserted against the U.S. Federal Government under a single contract pending before the Armed Services Board of Contracts Appeals					14

Total amount of claims outstanding, excluding unknown, against US Federal Government	$ 675,000,000

Commitments and Contingencies (Tables)	**12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014**
Commitments and Contingencies [Abstract]	
Future minimum operating lease payments	Minimum fixed rentals required for the next five years and thereafter under operating leases in effect at March 28, 2014, are as follows:

Fiscal Year

(Amounts in millions)	Real Estate	Equipment
2015	$ 170	$ 49
2016	130	32
2017	94	17
2018	61	7
2019	40	1
Thereafter	39	—
	$ 534	$ 106

Expiration of financial guarantees	The following table summarizes the expiration of the Company’s financial guarantees and stand-by letters of credit outstanding as of March 28, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017 and thereafter	Total
Surety bonds	$ 21	$ —	$ —	$ 21
Letters of credit	42	4	36	82
Stand-by letters of credit	68	—	12	80
Total	$ 131	$ 4	$ 48	$ 183

Property and Equipment (Tables)	**12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014**

Property, Plant and Equipment [Abstract]

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Property and equipment — gross:		
Land, buildings and leasehold improvements	$ 1,226	$ 1,228
Computers and related equipment	4,051	3,989
Furniture and other equipment	346	392
Construction in progress	28	42
	5,651	5,651
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	3,620	3,467
Property and equipment, net	$ 2,031	$ 2,184

Contract with the U.K. National Health Service	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Cost of Services [Abstract]	
Cost of Services - Specified Contract Charge	

Contract with the U.K. National Health Service

Revised Project Agreement

The Company and the NHS are parties to a contract under which the Company has developed and deployed an integrated electronic patient records system. The NHS contract was amended in April 2009 and the parties entered into variation agreements subsequent to the 2009 amendment agreeing to various operational terms and conditions. The 2009 amendment included mutual releases of all claims existing at the time of the amendment.

On August 31, 2012, the Company and the NHS entered into a binding interim agreement which was approved by all required U.K. government officials ("interim agreement contract change note" or "IACCN"). The IACCN amended the terms of the parties' then current contract under which the Company has developed and deployed an integrated patient records system using the Company's Lorenzo Regional Care software product. On March 28, 2013, the Company and the NHS signed a letter agreement that modified certain financial terms of the IACCN and provided for a change compensation payment by the NHS to the Company on that date in the amount of £10 million ($15 million) net of value added tax in full and final satisfaction of all costs and claims by CSC arising from changes to the Lorenzo software product that CSC delivered up to a certain version of the product. On October 4, 2013, the Company and the NHS finalized a full restatement of the contract through a "revised project agreement" (RPA). The RPA embodies and incorporates the principal terms of the IACCN and such letter agreement, makes certain other changes with respect the Company’s non-Lorenzo product deployments and consolidates the three regional contracts which comprised the Company's NHS contract into a single agreement. The RPA has been approved by all required U.K. government officials. Pursuant to the RPA, the parties have agreed to a mutual release of certain accrued claims under the contract through the date of the RPA, October 4, 2013.

Principal Components of the IACCN and the RPA

The key terms first agreed in the IACCN (and now embodied in the RPA) with respect to the delivery of the Lorenzo product and associated services are as follows:

1. Under contract terms existing prior to the IACCN, the NHS was committed to purchase the Lorenzo product for multiple trusts. In addition, the Company was the exclusive supplier of such software products and related services to two out of the three regions of the U.K. covered by the existing contract. Under the IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA), the parties agreed that the NHS is no longer subject to any trust volume commitment for the Lorenzo product, and the Company agreed to non-exclusive deployment rights for all products and services in those regions in which it previously enjoyed exclusivity. As a result, the individual trusts can choose third-party software vendors other than CSC to provide a software solution. CSC and the NHS have also agreed to a process for trusts which wish to take the Lorenzo products within the NME regions to obtain central funding from the U.K. Department of Health for implementation of the Lorenzo products. In addition, CSC may offer the Lorenzo solution throughout the rest of England where trusts select CSC's solutions through a separate competitive process.

2. The IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA), created pricing and payment terms for the Lorenzo product and new terms under which trusts in the contract's NME

region that choose the Lorenzo product can access central funds for its deployment, subject to business case justification and the overall availability of such funding. While the funding is provided by the NHS, there is a far greater degree of interaction with the trusts under the terms agreed in the IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA), as the Company works with each individual trust to build a business case and seek NHS approval and central funding to proceed.

3. Under the IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA), the Lorenzo product was redefined for pricing purposes, with Lorenzo Regional Care comprising the "Base Product," consisting of seven deployment units (or modules) and the "Additional Product," consisting of three other modules. The parties agreed that six of the Base Product's modules had completed the necessary NHS assurances and were ready to deploy to further trusts as of August 31, 2012. The remaining module of the Base Product was similarly accepted by the NHS as complete and ready to deploy to further trusts in early September 2012. Although the NHS assurance of the Base Product's seven modules is complete and the Company and the NHS are committed to complete the assurance of the Additional Product modules, neither the NHS nor any trust is obligated to purchase or deploy any of those modules.

4. New trusts taking deployments of the Lorenzo product will receive ongoing managed services from the Company for a period of five years from the date such deployment is complete, provided deployment is complete or substantially complete by July 7, 2016. The services include hosting of the software and trust data at the Company's data center as well as support and maintenance, including regulatory updates and other changes over the term of the contract. Under contract terms existing prior to the IACCN, all services were to expire upon the end of the contract term of July 7, 2016, subject to an optional one year extension and an exit transition period.

The IACCN did not materially alter the terms relating to the deployment of non-Lorenzo products. However, the RPA reflects certain terms not included in the IACCN relating to the Company’s continued deployment, hosting and maintenance services for non-Lorenzo products and services as follows:

1. The RPA provides that the NHS will no longer be subject to commitments to purchase additional volumes of non-Lorenzo products and will instead have a committed repurposed fund of the same value in the approximate amount of £47.5 million ($75 million) as of the October 4, 2013 RPA effective date. The NHS may, but has no obligation to, use the repurposed fund to purchase a wide range of services and solutions from CSC under the RPA other than new deployments of Lorenzo products. Except as noted in point 2 below, the existing estate of deployed non-Lorenzo products are not affected by the RPA.

2. The RPA also provides that the NHS may, subject to certain notice requirements and to the payment of certain decommissioning fees to CSC, require that certain services be removed, or decommissioned, from the scope of the contract and that the related service charges be adjusted accordingly. The NHS’s right to decommission services does not apply to Lorenzo services deployed after the October 4, 2013 RPA effective date or to ambulance services. The basis for decommissioning shall be either the complete closure of an NHS trust (or other NHS service recipient) or the cessation of relevant clinical services by a trust (or other NHS service recipient) (a “natural decommissioning”), or an NHS trust (or other NHS service recipient) determining that it no longer requires a particular service for any other reason (a “voluntary decommissioning”). The NHS is subject, during the remaining term of the contract, to an aggregate monetary limit on the ability to effect any voluntary decommissionings, which at the October 4, 2013 RPA effective date was approximately £19.6 million ($31 million). The NHS is also subject, during the remaining term of the contract, to aggregate monetary limits on the ability to effect any voluntary decommissionings with respect to individual modules of certain

products, which limits at the October 4, 2013 RPA effective date, ranged from approximately £0.2 million to £4.4 million ($0.3 million to $6.9 million) (depending on the affected module in question).

Accounting

Prior to the IACCN, the NHS contract has been accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method based on management's best estimates of total contract revenue and costs. Based on then existing circumstances, CSC revised its estimate of revenues and costs at completion during the third quarter of fiscal 2012 to include only those revenues reasonably assured of collection. As a result of that change, the Company recorded a $1.5 billion contract charge in that quarter, resulting in no material remaining net assets.

The terms of the IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA) represented a significant modification to the prior agreement, including a significant reduction in additional product development and elimination of any commitment by the NHS to future Lorenzo deployments and the Company's exclusivity rights in two of the three contract regions. The Company concluded that it will account for the terms of the IACCN (and as now embodied in the RPA) as a new contract and will recognize revenue as a services arrangement. Revenue recognition for each trust deployment will begin at the start of the trust's hosting period. Payments from the NHS for deployment of systems will be deferred and recognized over the service period. Direct costs incurred for deployment activities will be deferred and amortized to expense over the service period as well. The total up-front consideration of £78 million ($126 million), including the £68 million ($110 million) net settlement payment and a £10 million ($16 million) escrow release, is primarily attributed to future Lorenzo deployments and will be deferred and recognized as revenue ratably over the term of the contract ending July 2016.

The £10 million ($15 million) payment received on March 28, 2013, as well as future consideration not noted above, when and if earned, will be deferred and amortized over the longer of the term of the contract or the estimated performance period. As of March 28, 2014, the amount of deferred costs and deferred revenues was $14 million and $184 million, respectively.

Settlement of Claims with U.S. Government	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Settlement of Claims with U.S. Government [Abstract]	
Settlement of Claims with U.S. Government	

Settlement of Claims with U.S. Government

During the second quarter of fiscal 2012, the Company reached a definitive settlement agreement with the U.S. government in its contract claims asserted under the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (CDA). Under the terms of the settlement, the Company received $277 million in cash and a five-year extension (four base years plus one option year) with an estimated value of $1 billion to continue to support and expand the capabilities of the systems covered by the original contract scheduled to expire in December 2011. In exchange, the Government received unlimited rights to the Company’s intellectual property developed to support the services delivered under the contract, and CSC dismissed the claims and terminated legal actions against the Government and the Government dismissed its counter claims against CSC. The contract extension contained a Requirements portion (Federal Acquisition Regulation (“FAR”) 16.503) and an Indefinite Quantity portion (FAR 16.504) and is not subject to any minimum values. In December 2011, the Company signed the contract modification based on the terms described above.

The Company recorded a pre-tax charge of $269 million during the second quarter of fiscal 2012 to write down its claim related assets (claim related unbilled receivables of $379 million and deferred costs of $227 million) to reflect the cash received of $277 million, the estimated fair value of the contract extension of $45 million, and previously unapplied payments of $15 million. Of the pre-tax charge of $269 million, $42 million was recorded as a reduction of revenue and $227 million as a separately itemized charge to cost of services. The fair value of the contract extension was recorded as a contract asset and will be amortized as a reduction of revenue over the four year fixed contract term in proportion to the expected revenues or on a straight line basis, whichever is greater.

These claims relate to a contract that was awarded (the “Contract”) in December 1999 as a 10 year fixed price contract. In April 2004, the contract was extended by two additional years. Revenue recorded under the core Contract was initially recognized as a single profit center using the percentage-of-completion method based on the guidance in ASC 605-35, “construction-type and production-type contracts.”

During the course of the contract, CSC incurred significant costs for out-of-scope work that was a result of Government directed changes and delays. Negotiations with the Government were initiated to recover the costs related to this work. During the second quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company filed its 14 interest bearing claims (collectively the “CDA Claims”), then totaling approximately $858 million, with the Government. On September 11, 2007, the Company initiated litigation at the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals (“ASBCA”), one of the two forums available for litigation of CDA claims.

In accordance with accepted practice, the Company amended its CDA Claims twice to reflect adjustments to the total value of the CDA Claims. On December 24, 2009, the Government made a partial payment of $35 million on one of the CDA Claims. Thereafter, CSC filed a second amended complaint with the ASBCA reducing the value of its CDA Claims by $35 million. On November 19, 2010, the Government and the Company entered into a formal agreement to stay the CDA Claims litigation and engage in a non-binding alternate dispute resolution (“ADR”) process to resolve all outstanding CDA Claims and other issues associated with the contract. As of July 1, 2011, the Company had fourteen claims totaling approximately $675 million, excluding interest, asserted against the U.S. federal government under a single contract pending before the ASBCA.

Prior to the settlement, the Company believed it had valid bases for pursuing recovery of the CDA Claims supported by outside counsel’s evaluation of the facts and assistance in the preparation of the claims. To verify its position, CSC requested that outside counsel analyze whether the first two conditions of Paragraph 31 of ASC 605-35-25 were satisfied with respect to the Company’s assertions of government breaches of the contract, government-caused delays and disruption to the Company’s performance of the contract, and unanticipated additional work performed by the Company under the contract. The outside counsel issued an opinion that the Company’s position met the criteria on April 22, 2005, and reiterated that opinion on May 20, 2011.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	$ 690	$ 979	$ (4,225)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,018	1,070	1,141
Goodwill impairment	0	0	2,745
Specified contract charge	0	0	1,485
Settlement charge	0	0	269
Stock-based compensation	73	49	36
Deferred taxes	75	112	(116)
(Gain) loss on dispositions	(73)	(797)	30
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	4	18	18
Excess tax benefit from stock based compensation	(8)	(3)	(2)
Unrealized foreign currency exchange gain	(29)	(37)	(8)
Impairment losses and contract write-offs	3	9	156
Cash surrender value in excess of premiums paid	(8)	(10)	(7)
Other non-cash charges, net	55	64	71
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions and dispositions:			
Decrease in receivables	168	55	232
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(40)	22	(210)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(449)	(690)	(67)
Increase (decrease) in income taxes payable and income tax liability	112	39	(137)
Increase (decrease) in advanced contract payments and deferred revenue	2	270	(247)
Other operating activities, net	(33)	(31)	12
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,560	1,119	1,176
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(420)	(395)	(569)
Payments for outsourcing contract costs	(71)	(115)	(179)
Payments for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(190)	(34)	(374)
Proceeds from business dispositions	248	1,108	2
Software purchased and developed	(197)	(162)	(227)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	38	32	11
Other investing activities, net	26	22	28
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(566)	456	(1,308)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings under lines of credit and short-term debt	439	128	140
Repayment of borrowings under lines of credit	0	(169)	(120)
Borrowing on long-term debt, net of discount	0	1,077	0

Principal payments on long-term debt	(492)	(1,238)	(485)
Proceeds from stock options and other common stock transactions	214	55	15
Excess tax benefit from stock based compensation	8	3	2
Repurchase of common stock and acquisition of treasury stock	(521)	(283)	0
Dividend payments	(119)	(124)	(124)
Payment of contingent consideration	(98)	0	0
Other financing activities, net	(30)	(38)	(9)
Net cash used in financing activities	(599)	(589)	(581)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(6)	(25)	(31)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	389	961	(744)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,054	1,093	1,837
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 2,443	$ 2,054	$ 1,093

Commitments and Contingencies	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Commitments and Contingencies [Abstract]	
Commitments and Contingencies	**Commitments and Contingencies** ***Commitments***

The Company has operating leases for the use of certain real estate and equipment. Substantially all operating leases are non-cancelable or cancelable only by the payment of penalties. All lease payments are based on the lapse of time but include, in some cases, payments for insurance, maintenance and property taxes. There are no purchase options on operating leases at favorable terms, but most real estate leases have one or more renewal options. Certain leases on real estate are subject to annual escalations for increases in utilities and property taxes. Lease rental expense amounted to $280 million, $319 million, and $324 million, for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, respectively. In addition, the Company also has $25 million of sublease income to be received through fiscal 2020.

Minimum fixed rentals required for the next five years and thereafter under operating leases in effect at March 28, 2014, are as follows:

Fiscal Year

(Amounts in millions)	**Real Estate**	**Equipment**
2015	$ 170	$ 49
2016	130	32
2017	94	17
2018	61	7
2019	40	1
Thereafter	39	—
	$ 534	$ 106

The Company has signed long-term purchase agreements with certain software, hardware, telecommunication and other service providers to obtain favorable pricing and terms for services and products that are necessary for the operations of business activities. Under the terms of these agreements, the Company is contractually committed to purchase specified minimums over periods ranging from one to five years. If the Company does not meet the specified minimums, the Company would have an obligation to pay the service provider all or a portion of the shortfall. Minimum purchase commitments are $487 million in fiscal 2015, $419 million in fiscal 2016, $338 million in fiscal 2017, $175 million in fiscal 2018, $7 million in fiscal 2019, and $7 million thereafter.

In the normal course of business, the Company may provide certain clients, principally governmental entities, with financial performance guarantees, which are generally backed by stand-by letters of credit or surety bonds. In general, the Company would only be liable for the amounts of these guarantees in the event that nonperformance by the Company permits termination of the related contract by the Company’s client. As of March 28, 2014, the Company had $82 million of outstanding letters of credit and $21 million of surety bonds relating to these performance guarantees. The Company believes it is in compliance with its performance obligations under all service contracts for which there is a financial performance guarantee, and the ultimate liability, if any, incurred in connection with these guarantees will not have a material adverse affect on its consolidated results of operations or financial position.

The Company also uses stand-by letters of credit, in lieu of cash, to support various risk management insurance policies. These letters of credit represent a contingent liability and the Company would only be liable if it defaults on its payment obligations towards these policies. As of March 28, 2014, the Company had $80 million of outstanding stand-by letters of credit. Generally, such guarantees have a one-year term and are renewed annually.

The following table summarizes the expiration of the Company’s financial guarantees and stand-by letters of credit outstanding as of March 28, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017 and thereafter	Total
Surety bonds	$ 21	$ —	$ —	$ 21
Letters of credit	42	4	36	82
Stand-by letters of credit	68	—	12	80
Total	$ 131	$ 4	$ 48	$ 183

The Company generally indemnifies licensees of its proprietary software products against claims brought by third parties alleging infringement of their intellectual property rights (including rights in patents (with or without geographic limitations), copyright, trademarks and trade secrets). CSC’s indemnification of its licensees relates to costs arising from court awards, negotiated settlements and the related legal and internal costs of those licensees. The Company maintains the right, at its own costs, to modify or replace software in order to eliminate any infringement. Historically, CSC has not incurred any significant costs related to licensee software indemnification.

Contingencies

The Company has a contract with the NHS to develop and deploy an integrated patient records system as a part of the U.K. Government's NHS IT program. On August 31, 2012, the Company and NHS entered into a binding interim agreement contract change note, or IACCN, which amended the terms of the then current contract and formed the basis on which the parties finalized a full restatement of the contract. On March 28, 2013, the Company and the NHS signed a letter agreement that modified certain terms of the IACCN. On October 4, 2013, the Company and NHS finalized a full restatement of the contract through a revised project agreement (RPA). The RPA embodies and incorporates the principal terms of the IACCN and such letter agreement, makes certain other changes with respect the Company’s non-Lorenzo product deployments and consolidates the three regional contracts which comprised the Company's NHS contract into a single agreement. See Note 21 for further information relating to foregoing matters.

As previously disclosed, the Company initiated an investigation into out of period adjustments resulting from certain accounting errors in its former MSS segment, primarily involving accounting irregularities in the Nordic region. Initially, the investigation was conducted by Company personnel, but outside Company counsel and forensic accountants retained by such counsel later assisted in the Company's investigation. On January 28, 2011, the Company was notified by the SEC's Division of Enforcement that it had commenced a formal civil investigation relating to these matters, which investigation has been expanded to other matters subsequently identified by the SEC, including matters specified in subpoenas issued to the Company from time to time by the SEC's Division of Enforcement as well as matters under investigation by the Audit Committee, as further described below. The Company is cooperating in the SEC's investigation.

On May 2, 2011, the Audit Committee commenced an independent investigation into the matters relating to the former MSS segment and the Nordic region, matters identified by subpoenas issued by the SEC's Division of Enforcement, and certain other accounting matters identified by the Audit Committee and retained independent counsel to represent CSC on behalf of, and under the exclusive direction of, the Audit Committee in connection with such independent investigation. Independent counsel retained forensic accountants to assist with their work. Independent counsel also represents CSC on behalf of, and under the exclusive direction of, the Audit Committee in connection with the investigation by the SEC's Division of Enforcement.

The Audit Committee’s investigation was expanded to encompass (i) the Company’s operations in Australia, (ii) certain aspects of the Company’s accounting practices within its Americas Outsourcing operation, and (iii) certain of the Company’s accounting practices that involve the percentage-of-completion accounting method, including the Company’s contract with the NHS. In the course of the Audit Committee's expanded investigation, accounting errors and irregularities were identified. As a result, certain personnel have been reprimanded, suspended, terminated and/or have resigned. The Audit Committee determined in August 2012 that its independent investigation was complete. The Audit Committee instructed its independent counsel to cooperate with the SEC's Division of Enforcement by completing production of documents and providing any further information requested by the SEC's Division of Enforcement.

In addition to the matters noted above, the SEC's Division of Enforcement is continuing its investigation involving its concerns with certain of the Company's prior disclosures and accounting determinations with respect to the Company's contract with the NHS and the possible impact of such matters on the Company's financial statements for years prior to the Company's current fiscal year. The Company and the Audit Committee and its independent counsel are continuing to respond to SEC questions and to cooperate with the SEC's Division of Enforcement in its investigation of prior disclosures and accounting determinations with respect to the Company's contract with the NHS. The SEC's investigative activities are ongoing.

In addition, the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance has issued comment letters to the Company requesting, among other things, additional information regarding its previously disclosed adjustments in connection with the above-referenced accounting errors, the Company's conclusions relating to the materiality of such adjustments, and the Company's analysis of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures and its internal control over financial reporting. The SEC's Division of Corporation Finance's comment letter process is ongoing, and the Company is continuing to cooperate with that process.

The investigation being conducted by the SEC's Division of Enforcement and the review of the Company's financial disclosures by the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance are continuing and could identify other accounting errors, irregularities or other areas of review. As a result, we have incurred and may continue to incur significant legal and accounting expenditures. As the Company previously disclosed, certain of its non-U.S. employees and certain of its former employees, including certain former executives in the United States, have received Wells notices from the SEC’s Division of Enforcement in connection with its ongoing investigation of the Company. The Company received a Wells notice from the SEC’s Division of Enforcement on December 11, 2013. A Wells notice is not a formal allegation or a finding of wrongdoing; it is a preliminary determination by the SEC Enforcement Staff to recommend that the Commission file a civil enforcement action or administrative proceeding against the recipient. Under SEC procedures, a recipient of a Wells notice has an opportunity to respond in the form of a Wells submission that seeks to persuade the Commission that such an action should not be brought. The Company has been availing itself of the Wells process by making a Wells submission to explain its views concerning such matters, which are aided by the Company Audit Committee's independent investigation and certain expert opinions of outside professionals. The Company made such a submission on January 14, 2014 and a supplemental submission on April 9, 2014. The Company, through outside counsel, has been in continuing discussions with the SEC Enforcement Staff concerning a potential resolution of the staff’s investigation involving the Company. However, to date those discussions have not resulted in a resolution. The Company is unable to estimate with confidence or certainty how long the SEC process will last or its ultimate outcome, including whether the Company will reach a settlement with the SEC and, if so, the amount of any related monetary fine and other possible remedies. In addition, the Company is unable to predict the timing of the completion of the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance's review of its financial disclosures or the outcome of such review. Publicity surrounding the foregoing or any enforcement action as a result of the SEC's investigation, even if ultimately resolved favorably for CSC, could have an adverse impact on the Company's reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. The Company is unable to estimate with confidence or certainty any possible loss or range of loss associated with these matters at this time. See Note 2 for further information.

Between June 3, 2011, and July 21, 2011, four putative class action complaints were filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, entitled *City of Roseville Employee's Retirement System v. Computer Sciences Corporation, et al.* (No. 1:11-cv-00610-TSE-IDD), *Murphy v. Computer Sciences Corporation, et al.* (No. 1:11-cv-00636-TSE-IDD), *Kramer v. Computer Sciences Corporation, et al.* (No. 1:11-cv-00751-TSE-IDD) and *Goldman v. Computer Sciences Corporation, et al.* (No. 1:11-cv-777-TSE-IDD). On August 29, 2011, the four actions were consolidated as *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation* (No. 1:11-cv-610-TSE-IDD) and Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan Board was appointed lead plaintiff. A consolidated class action complaint was filed by plaintiff on September 26, 2011, and names as defendants CSC, Michael W. Laphen, Michael J. Mancuso and Donald G. DeBuck. A corrected complaint was filed on October 19, 2011. The complaint alleges violations of the federal securities laws in connection with alleged misrepresentations and omissions regarding the business and operations of the Company. Specifically, the allegations arise from the Company's disclosure of the Company's investigation into certain accounting irregularities in the Nordic region and its disclosure regarding the status of the Company's agreement with the NHS. Among other things, the plaintiff sought unspecified monetary damages. The plaintiff filed a motion for class certification with the court on September 22, 2011, and the defendants filed a motion to dismiss on October 18, 2011. A hearing was held on November 4, 2011. On August 29, 2012, the court issued a Memorandum Opinion and Order granting in part and denying in part the motion to dismiss. The court granted the motion to dismiss with respect to the plaintiff's claims in connection with alleged misrepresentations and omissions concerning the Company's operations in the Nordic Region. The court granted in part and denied in part the motion to dismiss with respect to the plaintiff's claims in connection with alleged misrepresentations and omissions concerning the Company's internal controls and the Company's contract with the NHS. The court also granted the plaintiff leave to amend its complaint by September 12, 2012, and maintained the stay of discovery until the sufficiency of the amended complaint had been decided. The court further denied plaintiff's motion for class certification without prejudice. On September 12, 2012, the plaintiff filed a notice advising the Court that it had determined not to amend its complaint and renewed its motion for class certification. On September 21, 2012, the court issued an Order setting the hearing on the motion for class certification for October 12, 2012, directing the parties to complete discovery by January 11, 2013 and scheduling the final pretrial conference for January 17, 2013. On October 9, 2012, the defendants filed their answer to the plaintiff's complaint. On October 12, 2012, the hearing on the motion for class certification was rescheduled to November 1, 2012. On October 31, 2012, the parties filed a joint motion with the court requesting that the hearing on the motion for class certification be rescheduled to a later date. On November 1, 2012, the court issued an order setting the hearing for class certification for November 15, 2012. On November 30, 2012, the court granted plaintiff's motion for class certification. On December 14, 2012, defendants filed with the Fourth Circuit a petition for permission to appeal the class certification order pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(f). Plaintiff's response to the petition was filed on February 20, 2013. On March 5, 2013, the Fourth Circuit denied the petition for permission to appeal the class certification order. On December 14, 2012, the court issued an order extending the expert discovery deadline to February 25, 2013. On December 20, 2012, the court issued an order extending the fact discovery deadline to February 11, 2013 and the expert discovery deadline to March 25, 2013. On January 13, 2013, the court issued an order extending the expert discovery deadline to April 1, 2013. Motions for summary judgment were filed on March 18, 2013. On May 15, 2013, the Company entered into a stipulation and agreement of settlement with the lead plaintiff to settle all claims in the lawsuit for $97.5 million, which was accrued for as of March 29, 2013 and included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. As of March 29, 2013, the Company has also recorded a receivable of $45 million, which represents the amount recoverable under the Company's corporate insurance policies, and is included in receivables on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. The amounts due from the insurance companies were received during fiscal 2014. The agreement was subject to approval by the court. On May 24, 2013, the Court entered a Preliminary Approval Order Providing for Notice and Hearing in Connection with Proposed Class Action Settlement. On September 19, 2013, a Settlement Hearing was held before the Court. On September 20, 2013, the Court entered a Final Order and Judgment, which, among other things, approved the Settlement in all respects.

On September 13, 2011, a shareholder derivative action entitled *Che Wu Hung v. Michael W. Laphen, et al.* (CL 2011 13376) was filed in Circuit Court of Fairfax County, Virginia, against Michael W. Laphen, Michael J. Mancuso, the members of the Audit Committee and the Company as a nominal defendant asserting claims for breach of fiduciary duty and contribution and indemnification relating to alleged failure by the defendants to disclose accounting and financial irregularities in the MSS segment, primarily in the Nordic region, and the Company's performance under the NHS agreement and alleged failure to maintain effective internal controls. The plaintiff sought damages, injunctive relief and attorneys' fees and costs. On October 24, 2011, the defendants removed the action to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. On November 23, 2011, the plaintiff filed a motion to remand the case to state court. Argument was held on December 15, 2011. During argument the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed his complaint without prejudice to refiling the action in state court. The Court granted the plaintiff's request, dismissed the complaint without prejudice and denied the motion to remand as moot. On December 22, 2011, the plaintiff refiled his complaint in Circuit Court of Fairfax County, Virginia in a shareholder derivative action entitled *Che Wu Hung v. Michael W. Laphen, et al.* (CL 2011 18046). Named as defendants are Michael W. Laphen, Michael J. Mancuso, the members of the Audit Committee and the Company as a nominal defendant. The complaint asserts claims for (i) breach of fiduciary duty relating to alleged failure by the defendants to disclose accounting and financial irregularities in the MSS segment, primarily in the Nordic region, the Company's performance under the NHS agreement and alleged failure to maintain effective internal controls and (ii) corporate waste. The plaintiff sought damages, injunctive relief and attorneys' fees and costs. On April 6, 2012, the state court stayed the action until the earlier of (i) entry of an order on the pending motion to dismiss *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation* (No. 1:11-cv-610-TSE-IDD) or (ii) July 5, 2012. On July 20, 2012, the state court renewed the stay until the earlier of (i) entry of an order on the pending motion to dismiss in *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation* or (ii) October 18, 2012. The stay expired on August 30, 2012 with the entry of the court's order in *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation*. On October 19, 2012, upon the joint motion of the parties, the state court issued an order staying the action while discovery proceeded in *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation*. The order required defendants to provide to the plaintiff certain of the discovery produced in the federal action. On May 10, 2013, the court continued the stay to May 31, 2013 upon joint motion of the parties. On June 1, 2013, the parties filed a joint motion to continue the stay. On June 28, 2013, the court denied the joint motion to continue the stay and set the matter for trial on January 6, 2014. On August 9, 2013, the plaintiff filed an amended complaint, which named as defendants Messrs. Laphen and Mancuso, members of the Company's Board of Directors and the Company as a nominal defendant. On August 23, 2013, the parties, as well as the parties to the Bainto and Himmel cases, entered into a stipulation of settlement, which, if approved by the court, would require CSC to implement or maintain corporate governance reforms and pay to plaintiffs' counsel an attorney fee and expense amount of $2 million and would release the claims asserted in the Hung, Bainto, Himmel and Morefield cases. The settlement was subject to approval by the Nevada state court. In accordance with the terms of the stipulation of settlement, on August 28, 2013, the plaintiff filed a motion for nonsuit, which was entered by the Virginia state court on September 11, 2013. On September 27, 2013, the Nevada state court entered an Order Preliminarily Approving Derivative Settlement and Providing for Notice. The Order scheduled a Settlement Hearing for November 6, 2013. On November 6, 2013, the Nevada state court entered a Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal with Prejudice, which, among other things, approved the settlement in all respects.

On May 11, 2012, a separate shareholder derivative action entitled *Judy Bainto v. Michael W. Laphen et al.* (No. A-12-661695-C), was filed in District Court, Clark County, Nevada, against Messrs. Laphen and Mancuso, members of the Company's Board of Directors and the Company as a nominal defendant. The complaint is substantively similar to the second *Hung* complaint. On or about August 1, 2012, the court granted the parties' joint motion to extend the time for defendants to respond to the complaint to sixty days after the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia's entry of an order on the pending motion to dismiss the complaint in *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation*. On September 5, 2012, Defendants notified the court of the Eastern District of Virginia's ruling in *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation*. On September 11, 2012, the parties filed a joint status report proposing a schedule for the filing of an amended complaint by plaintiff and for motion to dismiss briefing. Plaintiff filed an amended complaint on September 28, 2012. Upon stipulation of the parties, the court consolidated the Bainto case and Himmel case (described below) and deemed the amended complaint filed in Bainto the operative complaint. In addition, on November 8, 2012, upon joint motion of the parties, the court issued an order staying the action while discovery proceeded in *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation*. The order required Defendants to provide to the Plaintiffs certain of the discovery produced in the federal action. On August 23, 2013, the parties, as well as the parties to the *Hung* and *Himmel* cases, entered into a stipulation of settlement, which, if approved by the court, would require CSC to implement or maintain corporate governance reforms and pay to plaintiffs' counsel an attorney fee and expense amount of $2 million and would release the claims asserted in the *Hung*, *Bainto*, *Himmel* and *Morefield* cases. The settlement was subject to approval by the Nevada state court. On September 27, 2013, the Nevada state court entered an Order Preliminarily Approving Derivative Settlement and Providing for Notice. The Order scheduled a Settlement Hearing for November 6, 2013. On November 6, 2013, the Nevada state court entered a Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal with Prejudice, which, among other things, approved the settlement in all respects.

On October 16, 2012, a separate shareholder derivative action entitled *Daniel Himmel v. Michael W. Laphen et al.* (No. A-12-670190-C), was filed in District Court, Clark County, Nevada, against Messrs. Laphen and Mancuso, members of the Company's Board of Directors and the Company as a nominal defendant. The *Himmel* complaint is substantively similar to the *Bainto* complaint, but included a claim for unjust enrichment and sought additional injunctive relief. Upon stipulation of the parties, the court consolidated the *Bainto* case (described above) and the *Himmel* case and deemed the amended complaint filed in *Bainto* the operative complaint. In addition, on November 8, 2012, upon joint motion of the parties, the court issued an order staying the action while discovery proceeded in *In re Computer Sciences Corporation Securities Litigation*. The order required Defendants to provide to the Plaintiffs certain of the discovery produced in the federal action. On August 23, 2013, the parties, as well as the parties to the *Hung* and *Bainto* cases, entered into a stipulation of settlement, which, if approved by the court, would require CSC to implement or maintain corporate governance reforms and pay to plaintiffs' counsel an attorney fee and expense amount of $2 million and would release the claims asserted in the *Hung*, *Bainto*, *Himmel* and *Morefield* cases. The settlement was subject to approval by the Nevada state court. On September 27, 2013, the Nevada state court entered an Order Preliminarily Approving Derivative Settlement and Providing for Notice. The Order scheduled a Settlement Hearing for November 6, 2013. On November 6, 2013, the Nevada state court entered a Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal with Prejudice, which, among other things, approved the settlement in all respects.

On December 20, 2012, a separate shareholder derivative complaint entitled *Shirley Morefield v Irving W. Bailey, II, et al*, (Case No. 1:120V1468GBL/TCB) was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. The complaint names certain of CSC's current and former directors and officers as defendants and the Company as a nominal defendant. The complaint is similar to the Hung complaint but asserts only a claim for breach of fiduciary duty and alleges that the plaintiff made a demand on the CSC Board prior to commencing suit and that such demand was refused. Motions to dismiss were filed on March 18, 2013. On April 8, 2013, Plaintiff filed an amended complaint. Motions to dismiss the amended complaint were filed on April 17, 2013 and were heard on May 10, 2013. On August 7, 2013, the court granted the motions to dismiss with prejudice and entered judgment in favor of the defendants. On or about August 26, 2013, Plaintiff filed a Notice of Appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. On October 6, 2013, the parties reached an agreement to resolve the appeal. Plaintiff agreed to dismiss her appeal upon approval of the settlement in the *Hung*, *Bainto* and *Himmel* matters and agreed that, upon final approval of that settlement, her claims shall be released, fully, finally and forever. CSC agreed to pay to Plaintiff's counsel an attorney fee and expense amount of $195,000. On November 6, 2013, the Nevada state court entered a Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal with Prejudice, which, among other things, approved the settlement of the *Hung*, *Bainto* and *Himmel* matters in all respects. Plaintiff's appeal was dismissed on November 8, 2013.

On March 1, 2012, the Company was competitively awarded the Maryland Medicaid Enterprise Restructuring Project ("MERP") contract by the State of Maryland (the State) to modernize the Medicaid Management Information System ("MMIS"), a database of Medicaid recipients and providers used to manage Medicaid reimbursement claims. The MERP contract is predominately fixed price. Also, since awarded, federal government-mandated Medicaid information technology standards have been in considerable flux. The State has directed the Company to include additional functionality in the design to incorporate new federal mandates and guidance promulgated after the base scope of the Contract was finalized. Further, the State has declined to approve contract modifications to compensate the Company for the additional work.

As a result of the State's refusal to amend the MERP contract and equitably adjust the compensation to be paid to the Company and, in accordance with prescribed State statutes and regulations, the Company timely filed a certified contract claim with the State in the total estimated amount of approximately $61 million on September 27, 2013 (Contract Claim #1). On February 14, 2014, the Company filed Contract Claim #1A, which amends Contract Claim #1, to a claim of approximately $34 million. The Company believes it has valid and reasonable factual and legal bases for Contract Claims #1 and 1A, and that the circumstances that have led or will lead to the Company's additional costs set forth in Contract Claims #1 and 1A were unforeseen as of the operative proposal submission dates and are not the result of deficiencies in CSC's performance. However, the Company's position is subject to the ongoing evaluation of new facts and information which may come to the Company’s attention should an appeal of the State's denial of Contract Claims #1 and 1A be litigated before the Maryland State Board of Contract Appeals (the Board).

On February 19, 2014, the State provided a recommended decision denying Contract Claims #1 and 1A to the Company. The February 19, 2014 recommended decision was not a final agency determination on the claims. On April 29, 2014, the State provided a final decision, dated April 25, 2014, denying the claims to the Company. The Company has 30 days from the receipt of the final decision to file a Notice of Appeal with the Board, which has exclusive initial jurisdiction of State contract claims concerning breach, performance, modification, or termination of contracts procured under Title II of Maryland's General Procurement Law. The Company intends to file an appeal within the allotted time.

In addition to the matters noted above, the Company is currently party to a number of disputes which involve or may involve litigation. The Company consults with legal counsel on those issues related to litigation and seeks input from other experts and advisors with respect to such matters in the ordinary course of business. Whether any losses, damages or remedies ultimately resulting from such matters could reasonably have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operation, or cash flows will depend on a number of variables, including, for example, the timing and amount of such losses or damages (if any) and the structure and type of any such remedies. For these reasons, it is not possible to make reasonable estimates of the amount or range of loss that could result from these other matters at this time. Company management does not, however, presently expect any of such other matters to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Short-term Debt (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	Mar. 28, 2014 Commercial Paper	Mar. 29, 2013 Commercial Paper Parent Company	Mar. 28, 2014 Line of Credit Foreign Bank Guarantor Subsidiaries	Mar. 29, 2013 Line of Credit Foreign Bank Guarantor Subsidiaries	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014 Minimum Commercial Paper	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014 Maximum Commercial Paper
Short-term Debt [Line Items]						
Short-term Debt, Term					1 month	3 months
Commercial paper outstanding	$ 0	$ 0	$ 31	$ 0		

Earnings (Loss) Per Share (Tables)	**12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014**
Earnings Per Share [Abstract]	
Schedule of earnings per share	Basic earnings (loss) per common share (EPS) and diluted EPS are calculated as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions, except per-share data)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Net income (loss) attributable to CSC common shareholders:			
From continuing operations	$ 605	$ 480	$ (4,408)
From discontinued operations	69	481	166
	$ 674	$ 961	$ (4,242)
Common share information:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic EPS	147.647	154.590	155.012
Dilutive effect of stock options and equity awards	3.114	0.967	—
Shares for diluted earnings (loss) per share	150.761	155.557	155.012
Earnings (loss) per share – basic and diluted:			
Basic EPS:			
Continuing operations	$ 4.09	$ 3.11	$ (28.44)
Discontinued operations	0.47	3.11	1.07
Total	$ 4.56	$ 6.22	$ (27.37)
Diluted EPS:			
Continuing operations	$ 4.01	$ 3.09	$ (28.44)
Discontinued operations	0.46	3.09	1.07
Total	$ 4.47	$ 6.18	$ (27.37)

Other (Income) Expense, Net (Tables)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Other Income and Expenses [Abstract]	
Schedule of Other Income (Expense)	The components of other (income) expense, net for fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012 are:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Foreign currency loss (gain)	$ 15	$ 17	$ 4
Other losses (gains)	3	(42)	—
Total	$ 18	$ (25)	$ 4

Fair Value Financial Instruments (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013
Fair Value, Balance Sheet Grouping, Financial Statement Captions [Line Items]		
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	$ 2,207	$ 2,498
Accounts receivable with customers involved in bankruptcy proceedings	13	
Allowance for doubtful accounts with customers involved in bankruptcy proceedings	8	
Other assets with customers in bankruptcy proceedings	1	
Accounts Payable with Customers in Bankruptcy Proceedings	4	
Carrying value [Member]		
Fair Value, Balance Sheet Grouping, Financial Statement Captions [Line Items]		
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	1,874	2,119
Fair value [Member]		
Fair Value, Balance Sheet Grouping, Financial Statement Captions [Line Items]		
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	$ 2,057	$ 2,324

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,443	$ 2,054
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $48 (2014) and $48 (2013)	2,759	3,199
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	426	420
Total current assets	5,628	5,673
Intangible and other assets:		
Software, net of accumulated amortization of $1,680 (2014) and $1,523 (2013)	650	611
Outsourcing contract costs, net of accumulated amortization of $1,038 (2014) and $968 (2013)	427	505
Goodwill, net	1,667	1,516
Other assets	986	762
Total intangible and other assets	3,730	3,394
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of $3,620 (2014) and $3,467 (2013)	2,031	2,184
Total Assets	11,389	11,251
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt	681	234
Accounts payable	394	373
Accrued payroll and related costs	592	653
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,094	1,425
Deferred revenue and advance contract payments	624	630
Income taxes payable and deferred income taxes	77	34
Total current liabilities	3,462	3,349
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	2,207	2,498
Income tax liabilities and deferred income taxes	557	501
Other long-term liabilities	1,219	1,743
Commitments and contingencies		
CSC stockholders’ equity:		
Preferred stock par value $1 per share; authorized 1,000,000 shares; none issued	0	0
Common stock, par value $1 per share; authorized 750,000,000; issued 154,720,451 (2014) and 158,984,279 (2013)	155	159
Additional paid-in capital	2,304	2,167
Earnings retained for use in business	2,770	2,564
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(898)	(1,354)
Less: common stock in treasury, at cost, 9,149,009 (2014) and 8,819,517 (2013)	(418)	(401)
Total CSC stockholders’ equity	3,913	3,135
Noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries	31	25
Total Equity	3,944	3,160
Total Liabilities and Equity	$ 11,389	$ 11,251

Intangible Assets (Tables)

12 Months Ended
Mar. 28, 2014

Intangible Assets [Abstract]

Summary of Amortizable Intangible Assets

A summary of amortizable intangible assets is as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	As of March 28, 2014 Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Outsourcing contract costs	$ 1,465	$ 1,038	$ 427
Software	2,330	1,680	650
Customer and other intangible assets	588	315	273
Total intangible assets	$ 4,383	$ 3,033	$ 1,350

(Amounts in millions)	As of March 29, 2013 Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Outsourcing contract costs	$ 1,473	$ 968	$ 505
Software	2,134	1,523	611
Customer and other intangible assets	512	281	231
Total intangible assets	$ 4,119	$ 2,772	$ 1,347

Schedule Purchased and Internally Developed Software, Net of Accumulated Amortization

Purchased and internally developed software, net of accumulated amortization, consisted of the following:

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Purchased software	$ 287	$ 297
Internally developed commercial software	308	304
Internally developed internal-use software	55	10
Total	$ 650	$ 611

Segment and Geographic Information (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	3 Months Ended	12 Months Ended		
	Sep. 30, 2011	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]				
Revenues		$ 12,998	$ 14,195	$ 14,476
Operating income (loss)		1,322	878	(1,383)
Depreciation and amortization		1,018	1,070	1,141
Reconciliation of Consolidated Operating Income to Income Before Taxes [Abstract]				
Operating income (loss)		1,322	878	(1,383)
Corporate G&A		(263)	(293)	(219)
Interest expense		(147)	(183)	(174)
Interest income		16	22	38
Goodwill impairment	(2,685)	0	0	(2,745)
Other income (expense), net		(18)	25	(4)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes		910	449	(4,487)
NPS [Member]				
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]				
Revenues		4,099 [1]	4,662 [1]	4,880 [1]
Operating income (loss)		501 [1]	490 [1]	104 [1]
Depreciation and amortization		148 [1]	158 [1]	159 [1]
Reconciliation of Consolidated Operating Income to Income Before Taxes [Abstract]				
Operating income (loss)		501 [1]	490 [1]	104 [1]
NPS [Member] | Segment As Reported [Member]				
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]				
Revenues		4,099	4,662	4,880
Operating income (loss)		501	490	104
Depreciation and amortization		148	158	159
Reconciliation of Consolidated Operating Income to Income Before Taxes [Abstract]				
Operating income (loss)		501	490	104
NPS [Member] | Segment Out of Period Adjustments Increase (Decrease) [Member]				
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]				
Revenues		0	0	5
Operating income (loss)		(4)	10	10
Depreciation and amortization		0	0	0
Reconciliation of Consolidated Operating Income to Income Before Taxes [Abstract]				

Operating income (loss)	(4)	10	10
NPS [Member] | Segment Adjusted [Member]			
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]			
Revenues	4,099	4,662	4,885
Operating income (loss)	497	500	114
Depreciation and amortization	148	158	159
Reconciliation of Consolidated Operating Income to Income Before Taxes [Abstract]			
Operating income (loss)	497	500	114
GIS Segment [Member] | Segment As Reported [Member]			
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]			
Revenues	4,613	4,743	4,840
Operating income (loss)	342	125	(142)
Depreciation and amortization	704	722	763
Reconciliation of Consolidated Operating Income to Income Before Taxes [Abstract]			
Operating income (loss)	342	125	(142)
GIS Segment [Member] | Segment Out of Period Adjustments Increase (Decrease) [Member]			
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]			
Revenues	(1)	2	0
Operating income (loss)	(4)	12	20
Depreciation and amortization	(1)	(3)	(1)
Reconciliation of Consolidated Operating Income to Income Before Taxes [Abstract]			
Operating income (loss)	(4)	12	20
GIS Segment [Member] | Segment Adjusted [Member]			
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]			
Revenues	4,612	4,745	4,840
Operating income (loss)	338	137	(122)
Depreciation and amortization	703	719	762
Reconciliation of Consolidated Operating Income to Income Before Taxes [Abstract]			
Operating income (loss)	338	137	(122)
Corporate [Member]			
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]			
Revenues	12	13	13
Operating income (loss)	(68)	(116)	(65)
Depreciation and amortization	14	14	16
Reconciliation of Consolidated Operating Income to Income Before Taxes [Abstract]			
Operating income (loss)	(68)	(116)	(65)
Eliminations [Member]			
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]			
Revenues	(140)	(140)	(134)

Operating income (loss)	0	0	0
Depreciation and amortization	0	0	0
Reconciliation of Consolidated Operating Income to Income Before Taxes [Abstract]			
Operating income (loss)	0	0	0
GBS Segment [Member]			
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]			
Number of Operating Segments	3		
Revenues	4,414 [2]	4,917 [2]	4,877 [2]
Operating income (loss)	547 [2]	379 [2]	(1,280) [2]
Depreciation and amortization	152 [2]	176 [2]	203 [2]
Change in accounting estimate, reduction in revenue			204
Reconciliation of Consolidated Operating Income to Income Before Taxes [Abstract]			
Operating income (loss)	547 [2]	379 [2]	(1,280) [2]
GBS Segment [Member] | Segment As Reported [Member]			
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]			
Revenues	4,414	4,917	4,877
Operating income (loss)	547	379	(1,280)
Depreciation and amortization	152	176	203
Reconciliation of Consolidated Operating Income to Income Before Taxes [Abstract]			
Operating income (loss)	547	379	(1,280)
GBS Segment [Member] | Segment Out of Period Adjustments Increase (Decrease) [Member]			
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]			
Revenues	22	(4)	46
Operating income (loss)	23	(27)	49
Depreciation and amortization	(1)	1	0
Reconciliation of Consolidated Operating Income to Income Before Taxes [Abstract]			
Operating income (loss)	23	(27)	49
GBS Segment [Member] | Segment Adjusted [Member]			
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]			
Revenues	4,436	4,913	4,923
Operating income (loss)	570	352	(1,231)
Depreciation and amortization	151	177	203
Reconciliation of Consolidated Operating Income to Income Before Taxes [Abstract]			
Operating income (loss)	570	352	(1,231)
Contracts Accounted for under Percentage of Completion, U.S. Claims [Member] | NPS [Member]			
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]			
Change in accounting estimate, reduction in revenue			42

Change in accounting estimate, reduction in operating income	269
Contracts Accounted for under Percentage of Completion, U.K. Contract [Member] | GBS Segment [Member]	
Segment Reporting Information [Line Items]	
Change in accounting estimate, reduction in operating income	$ 1,485

[1] The fiscal 2012 amounts include $42 million reduction of revenue and $269 million reduction in operating income as a result of the settlement of claims with the U.S. federal government (see Note 22)

[2] The fiscal 2012 amounts include $204 million reduction of revenue and $1,485 million reduction of operating income as a result of the charge associated with the NHS contract (see Note 21).

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended			
	Mar. 28, 2014		Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Net income (loss)	$ 690		$ 979	$ (4,225)
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax (expense) of $(2), $(12), and $(1) in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012	(73)		(83)	(124)
Net actuarial gain (loss), net of tax (expense) benefit of $(76), $38, and $150 in fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012	227		(260)	(323)
Prior service credit (cost), net of tax (expense) benefit of $0, $(8), and $6 in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012	265	[1]	19	(4)
Amortization of transition obligation, net of tax expense of $0 for fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012	1		1	2
Amortization of prior service cost, net of tax benefit of $1, $0, and $1 in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012	(4)		(1)	(2)
Amortization of net actuarial gain, net of tax (expense) of $(26), $(25), and $(20) in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012	66		58	45
Foreign currency exchange (loss) gain, net of tax benefit (expense) of $1, $(8), and $(1) in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012	(8)		(14)	3
Pension and other postretirement benefit plans, net of tax	547		(197)	(279)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	474		(280)	(403)
Comprehensive income (loss)	1,164		699	(4,628)
Less: comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	21		(1)	17
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to CSC common stockholders	$ 1,143		$ 700	$ (4,645)

[1] Represents the result of remeasurement of the pension liability associated with plans in the U.K. and Switzerland, and remeasurement of ATD's pension and retiree medical plans due to CSC's divestiture of ATD during the second quarter of fiscal 2014 (see Note 14).

Cash Flows (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014	 Mar. 29, 2013	 Mar. 30, 2012
Cash payments for interest and income taxes [Abstract]			
Interest	$ 140	$ 186	$ 177
Taxes on income, net of refunds	122	214	139
Noncash Investing Activities [Abstract]			
Capital expenditures in accounts payable and accrued expenses	45	32	47
Capital expenditures through capital lease obligations	149	181	270
Assets acquired under long-term financing	49	26	32
Common share dividends declared but not yet paid	29	30	31
Common Class A [Member] | December 2010 Share Repurchase Program [Member] | Accrued Liabilities [Member]			
Noncash Investing Activities [Abstract]			
Stock Repurchased During Period, Value	$ 6	$ 22	$ 0

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Depreciation and Amortization (Details)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Building [Member]	
Property, Plant, and Equipment - Useful Life [Abstract]	
Property, plant and equipment useful life, minimum (in years)	40 years
Leasehold Improvements [Member]	
Property, Plant, and Equipment - Useful Life [Abstract]	
Property, plant and equipment useful life, description	Shorter of lease term or useful life
Outsourcing contract costs	
Property, Plant, and Equipment - Useful Life [Abstract]	
Property, plant and equipment useful life, description	Contract life, excluding option years
Customer Relationships [Member]	
Property, Plant, and Equipment - Useful Life [Abstract]	
Property, plant and equipment useful life, description	Expected customer service life
Acquired contract related intangibles [Member]	
Property, Plant, and Equipment - Useful Life [Abstract]	
Property, plant and equipment useful life, description	Contract life and first contract renewal, where applicable
Minimum | Computers and related equipment [Member]	
Property, Plant, and Equipment - Useful Life [Abstract]	
Property, plant and equipment useful life, minimum (in years)	3 years
Minimum | Furniture and other equipment	
Property, Plant, and Equipment - Useful Life [Abstract]	
Property, plant and equipment useful life, minimum (in years)	2 years
Minimum | Software [Member]	
Property, Plant, and Equipment - Useful Life [Abstract]	
Property, plant and equipment useful life, minimum (in years)	2 years
Maximum | Computers and related equipment [Member]	
Property, Plant, and Equipment - Useful Life [Abstract]	

Property, plant and equipment useful life, minimum (in years)	5 years
Maximum | Furniture and other equipment	
Property, Plant, and Equipment - Useful Life [Abstract]	
Property, plant and equipment useful life, minimum (in years)	15 years
Maximum | Software [Member]	
Property, Plant, and Equipment - Useful Life [Abstract]	
Property, plant and equipment useful life, minimum (in years)	10 years

Contract with the U.K. National Health Service (Details) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	0 Months Ended							3 Months Ended				
	Mar. 27, 2013 USD ($)	Mar. 27, 2013 GBP (£)	Aug. 31, 2012 USD ($)	Aug. 31, 2012 GBP (£)	Mar. 28, 2014 USD ($)	Oct. 04, 2013 USD ($)	Oct. 04, 2013 GBP (£)	Dec. 30, 2011 NHS contract [Member] Contracts Accounted for under Percentage of Completion, U.S. Claims [Member] USD ($)	Oct. 04, 2013 Minimum USD ($)	Oct. 04, 2013 Minimum GBP (£)	Oct. 04, 2013 Maximum USD ($)	Oct. 04, 2013 Maximum GBP (£)
Employee Service Share-based Compensation, Allocation of Recognized Period Costs [Line Items]												
Change in accounting estimate, reduction in operating income								$ 1,485				
Contract Modification, Total Consideration To Be Received			126	78								
Proceeds from Customers to Settle Disputed Amounts, Net of Value Added Tax	15	10	110	68								
Contract Modification, Amount Held in Escrow			16	10								
Deferred Costs					14							
Deferred Revenue					184							
U.K. National Health (NHS) current contract value						75.0	47.5					
Contract Modification, Aggregate Voluntary Decommision Limit						31.0	19.6					
Contract Modification, Voluntary Decommision Limit, Certain Products									$ 0.3	£ 0.2	$ 6.9	£ 4.4

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Policies)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014	 Mar. 29, 2013
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies [Abstract]		
Use of Estimates	***Use of Estimates*** GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. These estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of historical experience, current events, and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Amounts subject to significant judgment and estimates include, but are not limited to, contracts accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method, cash flows used in the evaluation of impairment of goodwill and other long-lived assets, intangible assets, certain deferred costs, collectability of receivables, reserves for uncertain tax benefits, valuation allowances on deferred tax assets, loss accruals for litigation, pension related liabilities, inputs used for computing stock-based compensation and the fair value of derivative instruments.	
Revenue Recognition	***Revenue Recognition*** The Company's primary service offerings are information technology (IT) outsourcing, other professional services, or a combination thereof. Revenues are recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services or products have been provided to the client, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. For non-software arrangements that include multiple-elements, revenue recognition involves the identification of separate units of accounting after consideration of combining and/or segmenting contracts and allocation of the arrangement consideration to the units of accounting on the basis of their relative selling price. Revenue under such contracts is recognized based upon the levels of services delivered in the periods in which they are provided. Upfront fees billed for the contract set-up include configuring hardware to new service levels, consolidating and migrating customer architecture from physical to virtual servers, and establishing disaster recoverability capability. These activities do not qualify as separate units of accounting and they are deferred until service commencement and recognized	

ratably over the period of performance during the period in which CSC provides the related service, which is the life of the contract. Costs are expensed as incurred, except for direct and incremental set-up costs that are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract (see Outsourcing Contract Costs below). See the section below regarding software transactions that include multiple elements.

The Company provides these services under time and materials, cost-reimbursable, unit-price and fixed-price contracts, the revenue for which is recognized in the following manner:

Time and materials contracts - Revenue is recorded at agreed-upon billing rates at the time services are provided.

Cost-reimbursable contracts - Revenue is recorded at the time costs are incurred and associated fees are recognized when probable and estimable by applying an estimated factor to costs as incurred, such factor being determined by the contract provisions and prior experience.

Unit-price contracts - Revenue is recognized on unit-price contracts based on unit metrics multiplied by the agreed upon contract unit price or when services are delivered.

Fixed-price contracts - For certain fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized under the percentage-of-completion method as described below; these include certain software development projects, all long-term construction-type contracts, and certain fixed-price arrangements with the U.S. federal government. For other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized based on the proportion of the services delivered to date as a percentage of the total services to deliver over the contract term. If output or input measures are not available or cannot be reasonably estimated, revenues are recognized ratably over the contract term.

Under the percentage-of-completion method, progress towards completion is measured based on either achievement of specified contract milestones, costs incurred as a proportion of estimated total costs, or other measures of progress when available. Profit in a given period is reported at the estimated profit margin to be achieved on the overall contract. This method can result in the recognition of unbilled receivables, the deferral of costs as work in process, or deferral of profit on these contracts. Contracts that require estimates at completion using the percentage-of-completion method accounted for approximately 18.7% of the Company's revenues for fiscal 2014. Management regularly reviews project profitability and underlying estimates. Revisions to the estimates at completion are reflected in results of operations as a change in accounting estimate in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known by management. Provisions for estimated losses at completion, if any, are recognized in the period in which the loss becomes evident. The provision includes estimated costs in excess of estimated revenue and any profit margin previously recognized.

Multiple-element software sales - For multiple-element arrangements that involve the sale of CSC proprietary software, post contract customer support, and other software-related services, vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of fair value is required to allocate and recognize revenue for each element. VSOE of fair value is determined based on the price charged where each deliverable is sold separately. In situations where VSOE of fair value exists for all undelivered elements but not a delivered element (typically the software license element), the residual method is used to allocate revenue to the undelivered elements equal to their VSOE value with the remainder allocated to the delivered element. If significant customization is required, and VSOE is available to support accounting for the software as a separate unit of account, software revenue is recognized as the related software customization services are performed in accordance with the percentage-of-completion method described above. In situations where VSOE of fair value does not exist for all of the undelivered software-related elements, revenue is deferred until only one undelivered element remains and then recognized following the pattern of delivery of the final undelivered element.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and Amortization

The Company’s depreciation and amortization policies are as follows:

Property and Equipment:	
Buildings	Up to 40 years
Computers and related equipment	3 to 5 years
Furniture and other equipment	2 to 15 years

Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease term or useful life
Software	2 to 10 years
Outsourcing contract costs	Contract life, excluding option years
Customer related intangibles	Expected customer service life
Acquired contract related intangibles	Contract life and first contract renewal, where applicable

The cost of property and equipment, less applicable residual values, is depreciated using predominately the straight-line method. Depreciation commences when the specific asset is complete, installed and ready for normal use.

Software and outsourcing contract costs are amortized using predominately the straight-line method. Acquired contract related and customer related intangible assets are amortized in proportion to the estimated undiscounted cash flows projected over the estimated life of the asset or on a straight-line basis if such cash flows cannot be reliably estimated.

Pension and Other Benefit Plans

Pension and Other Benefit Plans

The Company and its subsidiaries offer a number of pension and postretirement benefits, life insurance benefits, deferred compensation, and other plans. All plans are accounted for using the guidance of ASC 710 "Compensation - General" and ASC 715 “Compensation—Retirement Benefits” and are measured as of the end of the fiscal year.

CSC utilizes actuarial methods to measure the benefit obligations and net periodic pension cost/(income) for its pension and other postretirement benefit plans. Inherent in the application of these actuarial methods are key assumptions, including, but not limited to, discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on plan assets, mortality rates, rates of compensation increases, and medical cost trend rates. Company management evaluates these assumptions annually and updates assumptions as necessary.

Net actuarial gains or losses are amortized to expense in future periods when they exceed ten percent of the greater of the plan assets or projected benefit obligations by benefit plan. The excess of gains or losses over the ten percent threshold are subject to amortization over the average future service period for employees of plans that are predominately active, or over the average life expectancy of all participants for plans that are predominately inactive or frozen to new accruals. Most of CSC's pension liabilities are frozen to new accruals.

The fair value of assets are determined based on the prevailing market prices or estimated fair value of investments when quoted prices are not available.

Software Development Costs

Software Development Costs

The Company capitalizes costs incurred to develop commercial software products to be sold, leased or otherwise marketed after establishing technological feasibility until such time the software products are available for general release to customers. Costs incurred to establish technological feasibility are charged to expense as incurred. Enhancements to software products are capitalized where such enhancements extend the life or significantly expand the marketability of the products. Amortization of capitalized software development costs is determined separately for each software product. Annual amortization expense is calculated based on the greater of the ratio of current gross revenues for each product to the total of current and anticipated future gross revenues for the product or the straight-line amortization method over the estimated economic life of the product.

Unamortized capitalized software costs associated with commercial software products are regularly evaluated for impairment on a product-by-product basis by a comparison of the unamortized balance to the product’s net realizable value. The net realizable value is the estimated future gross revenues from that product reduced by the related estimated future costs. When the unamortized balance exceeds the net realizable value, the unamortized balance is written down to the net realizable value and an impairment charge is recorded.

The Company capitalizes costs incurred to develop internal-use computer software during the application development stage. Costs related to preliminary project activities and post implementation activities are expensed as incurred. Internal and external costs incurred in connection with development of upgrades or enhancements that result in additional functionality are also capitalized. Capitalized costs associated with internal-use software are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software. Purchased software is capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful life of the software. Internal-use software assets are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances occur that could impact the recoverability of these assets.

Outsourcing Contract Costs

Outsourcing Contract Costs

Costs on outsourcing contracts, including costs incurred for bid and proposal activities, are generally expensed as incurred. However, certain costs incurred upon initiation of an outsourcing contract are deferred and expensed over the contract life. These costs represent incremental external costs or certain specific internal costs that are directly related to the contract acquisition or transition activities. Such capitalized costs can be separated into two principal categories: contract acquisition costs and transition/set-up costs. The primary types of costs that may be capitalized include labor and related fringe benefits, subcontractor costs, travel costs, and premiums on asset purchases.

Premiums are amounts paid to customers in excess of the fair market value of assets acquired. Fixed assets acquired in connection with outsourcing transactions are capitalized at fair value and depreciated consistent with the fixed asset policies described above. Premiums paid are capitalized as outsourcing contract costs and amortized over the contract life. The amortization of outsourcing contract cost premiums is accounted for as a reduction in revenue. The second principal category of capitalized outsourcing costs is transition/set-up costs. Such costs are primarily associated with the installation of systems and processes and are amortized over the contract life.

In the event indications exist that an outsourcing contract cost balance related to a particular contract may be impaired, undiscounted estimated cash flows of the contract are projected over its remaining term and compared to the associated long-lived asset group including the unamortized outsourcing contract cost balance. If the projected cash flows are not adequate to recover the unamortized cost balance of the asset group, the balance would be adjusted based on the fair value of the long-lived assets group in the period such a determination is made. The primary indicator used to determine when impairment testing should be performed is when a contract is materially underperforming, or is expected to materially underperform in the future, as compared to the original bid model or subsequent annual budgets.

Terminations of outsourcing contracts, including transfer of assets either back to the customer or to another IT provider, prior to the end of their committed contract terms, are infrequent due to the complex transition of personnel, assets, methodologies, and processes involved with outsourcing transactions. In the event of an early termination, the Company and the customer, pursuant to certain contractual provisions, engage in discussions to determine the recovery of unamortized contract costs, lost profits, transfer of personnel, rights to implemented systems and processes, as well as other matters.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company provides different forms of stock-based compensation to its employees and non-employee directors. This includes stock options and restricted stocks units (RSUs), including performance shares units (PSUs). The fair value of the awards is determined on the grant date, based on the Company's closing stock price. For awards settled in shares, the Company recognizes compensation expense based on the grant-date fair value net of estimated forfeitures over the vesting period. For awards settled in cash, the Company recognizes compensation expense based on the fair value at each reporting date net of estimated forfeitures.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes-Merton model in determining the fair value of options granted. The expected term is calculated based on the Company’s historical experience with respect to its stock plan activity in combination with an estimate of when vested and unexercised option shares will be exercised. The expected term of options is based on the two separate job tier classifications, which have distinct historical exercise behavior. The risk-free interest rate is based on the zero-coupon interest rate of U.S. government issued Treasury strips with a period commensurate with the expected term of the options. Expected volatility is based on a blended approach, which uses an equal weighting of implied volatility and historical volatility. However, beginning with the first quarter of fiscal 2012, the historical volatility calculation was based on the Company’s six-year and seven-year historical daily closing price, rather than the ten-year historical used in prior periods, in order to bring this factor more closely into alignment with the expected terms of the stock options. The dividend yield assumption was added concurrent with the introduction of a cash dividend in fiscal 2011 and is based on the respective fiscal year dividend payouts. The Company periodically evaluates its significant assumptions used in the fair value calculation.

Acquisition Accounting and Goodwill

Acquisition Accounting and Goodwill

When the Company acquires a controlling financial interest through a business combination, CSC uses the acquisition method of accounting to allocate the purchase consideration to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which are recorded at fair value. Any excess of purchase consideration over the fair value of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities, is recognized as goodwill.

If the initial accounting for an acquisition is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which it occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period - no longer than one year from the date of the acquisition - the Company retroactively adjusts the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date if CSC obtains new information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have changed the measurement of the amounts originally recognized. Any measurement adjustments to the acquired assets or the assumed liabilities are recorded with a corresponding adjustment to goodwill.

Acquired in-process research and development intangible assets (IPR&D) are initially capitalized at fair value as intangible assets with indefinite lives and are assessed for impairment thereafter. When a specific project within acquired IPR&D is completed, the corresponding amount of acquired IPR&D is reclassified as an amortizable intangible asset and is amortized over the asset's estimated useful life.

For contingent consideration recorded as a liability, the Company initially measures the amount at fair value as of the acquisition date and adjusts the liability, if needed, to fair value each reporting period. Changes in the fair value of contingent consideration, other than measurement period adjustments, are recognized as operating income or expense.

Acquisition-related expenses costs are recognized separately from the business combination and are expensed as incurred. The results of operations of acquired businesses are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the acquisition date.

The Company tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, as of the first day of the second fiscal quarter, and between annual tests if circumstances change, or if an event occurs that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. A significant amount of judgment is involved in determining whether an event indicating impairment has occurred between annual testing dates. Such indicators include, among other things: a significant decline in expected future cash flows; a significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate; unanticipated competition; the disposal of a significant component of a reporting unit; and the testing for recoverability of a significant asset group within a reporting unit.

The goodwill impairment test initially involves the assessment of qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If the Company determines that it is not more likely than not, then the subsequent two-step process is not required. However, the Company has the option to bypass this initial qualitative assessment for its annual test and proceed directly to step one of the two-step process for one or more of its reporting units. If the Company determines that it is more likely than not that a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds it fair value, then it proceeds with the subsequent two-step goodwill impairment testing process. The first step is to compare each reporting unit’s fair value to its carrying value. If the reporting unit’s fair value exceeds its carrying value, no further procedures are required and no impairment is recorded. However, if a reporting unit’s fair value is less than its carrying value, an impairment of goodwill may exist, requiring a second step to measure the amount of any impairment loss. In the second step, the reporting unit’s fair value is allocated to all of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, including any unrecognized intangible assets, for the sole purpose of calculating the implied fair value of goodwill - as if applying the acquisition method of accounting described above to the reporting unit's assets and liabilities. If the implied fair value of goodwill is less than the recorded goodwill, an impairment charge is recorded in operations for the difference.

When the Company performs step one of the two-step test for a reporting unit, it estimates the fair value of the reporting unit using both the income approach and the market approach. The income approach incorporates the use of a discounted cash flow method in which the estimated future cash flows and terminal values for each reporting unit are discounted to a present value using a discount rate. Cash flow projections are based on management's estimates of economic and market conditions, which drive key assumptions of revenue growth rates, operating margins, capital expenditures and working capital requirements. The discount rate in turn is based on the specific risk characteristics of each reporting unit, the weighted-average cost of capital and its underlying forecasts. The market approach estimates fair value by applying performance-metric multiples to the reporting unit's prior and expected operating performance. The multiples are derived from comparable publicly traded companies that have operating and investment characteristics similar to those of the reporting unit. If the fair value of the reporting unit derived using one approach is significantly different from the fair value estimate using the other approach, the Company reevaluates its assumptions used in the two models. The fair values determined by the market approach and income approach, as described above, are weighted to determine the fair value for each reporting unit. The weighted values assigned to each reporting unit are driven by two primary factors: 1) the number of comparable publicly traded companies used in the market approach, and 2) the similarity of the operating and investment characteristics of the reporting units to the comparable publicly traded companies used in the market approach.

Fair Value

Fair Value

The Company uses the fair value measurement guidance to value certain of its assets and liabilities. Under this guidance, assets and liabilities are required to be valued based on assumptions used by a market participant, consistent with the following hierarchy of inputs:

Level 1— Quoted prices unadjusted for identical assets or liabilities in an active market.

Level 2— Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for similar assets or liabilities.

Level 3— Unobservable inputs that reflect the entity's own assumptions which market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The assets and liabilities which are valued using the fair value measurement guidance, on a recurring basis, include the Company's money market funds and money market deposits, time deposits, short-term investments, pension assets, and foreign currency derivatives comprised of forward and option contracts. The fair value of the forward contracts is based on quoted prices for similar but not identical derivative financial instruments; as such, the inputs are considered Level 2 inputs. Option contracts are valued using inputs which are based on quoted pricing intervals from external valuation models, which do not involve management judgment and as such, these inputs are considered Level 2 inputs. Certain pension assets are valued using model based pricing methods that use observable market data; as such these inputs are considered Level 2 inputs. There were no significant assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs.

Receivables

Receivables

Receivables consist of amounts billed and currently due from customers, amounts earned but unbilled (including contracts measured under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting), amounts retained by the customer until the completion of a specified contract, completion of U.S. federal government audit activities, negotiation of contract modification, and claims.

Allowances for uncollectible billed trade receivables are estimated based on a combination of write-off history, aging analysis and any specific known collectability issues. Unbilled amounts under contracts in progress that are recoverable do not have an allowance for credit losses. Adjustments to unbilled amounts under contracts in progress related to credit quality, should they occur, would be recorded as a reduction of revenue.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets	***Impairment of Long-Lived Assets*** Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of long-lived assets or groups of assets is assessed based on a comparison of the carrying amount to the estimated future net cash flows. If estimated future undiscounted net cash flows are less than the carrying amount, an expense is recorded in the amount, if any, required to reduce the carrying amount to fair value. Fair value is determined based on a discounted cash flow approach or, when available and appropriate, comparable market values. Long-lived assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of their carrying amount or their fair value less costs to sell.
Income Taxes	***Income Taxes*** Accounting for income taxes requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. The Company maintains valuation allowances when, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. Changes in valuation allowances from period to period are included in the Company’s tax provision in the period of change. In determining whether a valuation allowance is warranted, the Company takes into account such factors as prior earnings history, expected future earnings, carryback and carryforward periods, and tax strategies that could potentially enhance the likelihood of realization of a deferred tax asset. The Company recognizes uncertain tax positions in the financial statements when it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination. Uncertain tax positions are measured based on the probabilities that the uncertain tax position will be realized upon final settlement (see Note 12).
Cash and Cash Equivalents	***Cash and Cash Equivalents*** The Company considers investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company’s cash equivalents consist of time deposits, money market funds and money market deposit accounts with a number of institutions that have high credit ratings.
Foreign Currency	***Foreign Currency***

The Company has determined that, generally, the local currency of its foreign affiliates is their functional currency. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of the foreign affiliates are translated from their respective functional currency to U.S. dollars using year-end exchange rates, income and expense accounts are translated at the average rates in effect during the year, and equity accounts are translated at historical rates. The resulting translation adjustment is reported in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and recorded as part of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI).

To manage the exposure to movements in foreign currency exchange rates, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts and option contracts (see Note 8). The use of these derivative instruments is intended to offset, to the extent possible, the gains and losses from remeasurement of the Company’s foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities. Gains and losses from remeasurement of the Company’s foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, and remeasurement and settlement of the related foreign currency derivatives are recorded in other (income) expense.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share (EPS) are computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS reflect the incremental shares issuable upon the assumed exercise of stock options and equity awards.

New Accounting Pronouncements and Standards Not Yet Adopted

New Accounting Standards

During fiscal year 2014, the Company adopted the following recent Accounting Standard Updates (ASUs):

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, “Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists”(ASU 2013-11), which clarifies that an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward. An exception to this rule occurs when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position; or the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use the deferred tax asset for such purpose. For these exceptions, the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a liability and should not be combined with deferred tax assets. The amendments in ASU 2013-11 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The amendments in ASU No. 2013-11 are consistent with CSC's existing practices and adoption of ASU 2013-11 did not have a material effect on CSC's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-05, "Foreign Currency Matters (Topic 830): “Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity” (“ASU 2013-05”). ASU 2013-05 resolves the diversity in practice about whether Subtopic 810-10, "Consolidation - Overall," or Subtopic 830-30, "Foreign Currency Matters - Translation of Financial Statements," applies to the release of the cumulative translation adjustment into net income when a parent either sells a part of or all of its investment in a foreign entity or no longer holds a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a nonprofit activity or a business within a foreign entity. ASU 2013-05 stipulates that when a parent ceases to have a controlling financial interest in such an entity, the parent should apply Subtopic 830-30 and release the cumulative translation adjustment into net income only if the sale or transfer results in the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity in which the subsidiary or group of assets had resided. ASU 2013-05 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The amendments in this ASU are consistent with CSC's existing practices and adoption of ASU 2013-05 did not have a material effect on CSC's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, “Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income” (“ASU 2013-02”), which requires entities to disclose the effect of significant reclassifications out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income on the respective line items in net income unless the amounts are not reclassified in their entirety to net income. For amounts that are not required to be reclassified in their entirety to net income in the same reporting period, entities are required to cross-reference other disclosures that provide additional detail about those amounts. ASU 2013-02 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2012. The Company adopted the amendments of this update during the first quarter of fiscal 2014 and included additional disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements (see Note 15).

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11, "Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities" ("ASU 2011-11"), which was subsequently amended in January 2013 when the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-01 "Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities." Together, these ASUs provide guidance on disclosure of information pertaining to the offsetting (netting) of assets and liabilities in the financial statements. The amendments in these ASUs affect all entities that have financial instruments and derivative instruments that either (1) offset in accordance with either ASC 210-20-45 or ASC 815-10-45 or (2) are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement. ASU 2011-11 amends the existing disclosure requirements on offsetting in ASC 210-20-50 by requiring disclosures relating to gross amounts of recognized assets and liabilities, the amounts that are offset, net amounts presented in the balance sheet, and amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement. The amendments in these ASUs became effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. The Company adopted the ASUs during the first quarter of fiscal 2014 and included additional disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements (see Note 8).

Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

The following ASUs were recently issued but have not yet been adopted by CSC:

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-08, "Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity" ("ASU 2014-08"), which changes the requirements for reporting discontinued operations in Subtopic 205-20 "Presentation of Financial Statements - Discontinued Operations." The ASU changes the definition of discontinued operations by limiting discontinued operations reporting to disposals that represent strategic shifts that have (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results. Under current U.S. GAAP, many disposals, some of which may be routine in nature and not representative of a substantive change in an entity's strategy, are reported in discontinued operations. ASU 2014-08 requires expanded disclosures for discontinued operations designed to provide users of financial statements with more information about the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows related to discontinued operations. ASU 2014-08 also requires an entity to disclose the pretax profit or loss (or change in net assets for a not-for-profit entity) of an individually significant component of an entity that does not qualify for discontinued operations reporting. The amendments in ASU 2014-08 are effective prospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. Early adoption is permitted, but only for disposals (or classifications as held for sale) that have not been reported in financial statements previously issued or available for issuance. CSC is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of ASU 2014-08 may have on CSC's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In January 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-05, "Service Concession Arrangements (Topic 853) (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)" ("ASU 2014-05"). ASU 2014-05 provides guidance on the accounting for service concession arrangements, which are arrangements between a public-sector entity grantor and an operating entity under which the operating entity operates the grantor's infrastructure (e.g. airports, roads, or bridges). The operating entity also may provide the construction, upgrading, or maintenance services of the grantor's infrastructure. ASU 2014-05 specifies that an operating entity should not account for a service concession arrangement that is within the scope of this ASU as a lease in accordance with Topic 840, "Leases." ASU 2014-05 also specifies that the infrastructure used in a service concession arrangement should not be recognized as property, plant, and equipment of the operating entity. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2014. For CSC, ASU 2014-05 will be effective beginning in fiscal 2016. CSC is in the process of evaluating the impact of adopting the ASU on CSC's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-04, "Obligations Resulting from Joint and

Several Liability Arrangements for which the Total Amount of the Obligation Is Fixed at the Reporting Date" ("ASU 2013-04"). ASU 2013-04 requires an entity to measure obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation within the scope of this guidance is fixed at the reporting date, as the sum of the amount the reporting entity agreed to pay on the basis of its arrangement among its co-obligors and any additional amount the reporting entity expects to pay on behalf of its co-obligors. The guidance in ASU 2013-04 also requires an entity to disclose the nature and amount of the obligation as well as other information about those obligations. The amendments in ASU 2013-04 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. CSC will be required to adopt the amendments in this ASU beginning in fiscal 2015. CSC is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of ASU 2013-04 may have on CSC's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Investigations and Out of Period Adjustments (Cumulative effect on net loss attributable to common shareholders of the consolidated out of period adjustments) (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended			3 Months Ended				12 Months Ended	3 Months Ended				12 Months Ended	3 Months Ended				12 Months Ended	3 Months Ended				12 Months Ended	3 Months Ended				12 Months Ended	3 Months Ended				12 Months Ended	3 Months Ended				12 Months Ended	3 Months Ended				12 Months Ended	3 Months Ended				12 Months Ended	3 Months Ended				12 Months Ended	3 Months Ended				12 Months Ended	3 Months Ended				12 Months Ended
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012	Mar. 30, 2012 Fiscal 2012	Dec. 30, 2011 Fiscal 2012	Sep. 30, 2011 Fiscal 2012	Jul. 01, 2011 Fiscal 2012	Mar. 30, 2012 Fiscal 2012	Mar. 30, 2012 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012	Dec. 30, 2011 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012	Sep. 30, 2011 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012	Jul. 01, 2011 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012	Mar. 30, 2012 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012	Mar. 30, 2012 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012 Operating costs inappropriately capitalized [Member]	Dec. 30, 2011 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012 Operating costs inappropriately capitalized [Member]	Sep. 30, 2011 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012 Operating costs inappropriately capitalized [Member]	Jul. 01, 2011 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012 Operating costs inappropriately capitalized [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012 Operating costs inappropriately capitalized [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012 Misapplication of US GAAP [Member]	Dec. 30, 2011 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012 Misapplication of US GAAP [Member]	Sep. 30, 2011 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012 Misapplication of US GAAP [Member]	Jul. 01, 2011 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012 Misapplication of US GAAP [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012 Misapplication of US GAAP [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012 Miscellaneous errors [Member]	Dec. 30, 2011 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012 Miscellaneous errors [Member]	Sep. 30, 2011 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012 Miscellaneous errors [Member]	Jul. 01, 2011 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012 Miscellaneous errors [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Nordic Operations Fiscal 2012 Miscellaneous errors [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012	Dec. 30, 2011 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012	Sep. 30, 2011 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012	Jul. 01, 2011 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012	Mar. 30, 2012 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012	Mar. 30, 2012 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012 Operating costs inappropriately capitalized [Member]	Dec. 30, 2011 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012 Operating costs inappropriately capitalized [Member]	Sep. 30, 2011 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012 Operating costs inappropriately capitalized [Member]	Jul. 01, 2011 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012 Operating costs inappropriately capitalized [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012 Operating costs inappropriately capitalized [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012 Misapplication of US GAAP [Member]	Dec. 30, 2011 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012 Misapplication of US GAAP [Member]	Sep. 30, 2011 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012 Misapplication of US GAAP [Member]	Jul. 01, 2011 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012 Misapplication of US GAAP [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012 Misapplication of US GAAP [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012 Miscellaneous errors [Member]	Dec. 30, 2011 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012 Miscellaneous errors [Member]	Sep. 30, 2011 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012 Miscellaneous errors [Member]	Jul. 01, 2011 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012 Miscellaneous errors [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Australia Operations Fiscal 2012 Miscellaneous errors [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 NHS contract [Member] Fiscal 2012	Dec. 30, 2011 NHS contract [Member] Fiscal 2012	Sep. 30, 2011 NHS contract [Member] Fiscal 2012	Jul. 01, 2011 NHS contract [Member] Fiscal 2012	Mar. 30, 2012 NHS contract [Member] Fiscal 2012	Mar. 30, 2012 NPS Contract [Member] Fiscal 2012	Dec. 30, 2011 NPS Contract [Member] Fiscal 2012	Sep. 30, 2011 NPS Contract [Member] Fiscal 2012	Jul. 01, 2011 NPS Contract [Member] Fiscal 2012	Mar. 30, 2012 NPS Contract [Member] Fiscal 2012	Mar. 30, 2012 Other errors Fiscal 2012	Dec. 30, 2011 Other errors Fiscal 2012	Sep. 30, 2011 Other errors Fiscal 2012	Jul. 01, 2011 Other errors Fiscal 2012	Mar. 30, 2012 Other errors Fiscal 2012
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]																																																															
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	$ 605	$ 480	$ (4,408)						$ 1	$ 2	$ 6	$ 4	$ 13	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1	$ 1	$ (1)	$ 2	$ (1)	$ 1	$ 1	$ 2	$ 0	$ 7	$ 2	$ 11	$ (1)	$ 2	$ 21	$ 0	$ 22	$ 0	$ 0	$ 11	$ 0	$ 11	$ 1	$ 0	$ 8	$ 0	$ 9	$ (2)	$ 2	$ 2	$ 0	$ 2	$ (7)	$ 46	$ (2)	$ (2)	$ 35	$ 11	$ (5)	$ 1	$ 3	$ 10	$ 7	$ 1	$ (10)	$ 2	$ 0
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes, Extraordinary Items, Noncontrolling Interest				11	46	16	7	80																																																							
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	289	(49)	(96)	(4)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(12)																																																						
Other Income Tax Benefit Adjustments				(6)	(9)	14	1	0																																																							
Net income (loss)	$ 674	$ 961	$ (4,242)	$ 1	$ 35	$ 26	$ 6	$ 68																																																							

Debt	**12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014**

Debt Instruments [Abstract]

Debt

Debt

The following is a summary of the Company's debt as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
4.45% term notes, due September 2022	$ 434	$ 349
6.50% term notes, due March 2018	917	998
2.50% term notes, due September 2015	350	350
Term loan, due December 2014	413	—
Term loan, due September 2016	—	250
Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock outstanding	61	59
Note payable of consolidated subsidiary	68	62
Capitalized lease liabilities	511	561
Borrowings for assets acquired under long-term financing	98	98
Other borrowings	36	5
Total debt	2,888	2,732
Less: short term debt and current maturities of long term debt	681	234
Total long-term debt	$ 2,207	$ 2,498

Term note exchanges

During fiscal 2014, the Company entered into multiple term-note exchange agreements to exchange an aggregate of $82 million of its 6.50% term notes, due 2018, for an aggregate of $97 million original principal amount of its 4.45% term notes, due 2022. All the term note exchanges were accounted for as debt modifications and as a result, the difference between the original face value of term notes exchanged was accounted for as additional debt discount, which along with the existing unamortized discount and deferred financing costs, will be amortized to interest expense over the term of the 4.45% term notes, using the effective interest method.

Interest rate swaps

As disclosed in Note 8, during the second quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company entered into multiple interest rate swap transactions to hedge the fair value of $275 million of its 4.45% term notes, due 2022, which effectively converted the debt into floating interest rate debt. Under the terms of the swap transactions, the Company will receive semi-annual interest payments at the coupon rate of 4.45% and will pay variable interest based upon the LIBOR rate, plus a weighted average contractual margin. The Company designated these interest rate swaps as fair value hedges and is accounting for them in accordance with the short-cut method under ASC Topic 815 (See Note 8). The change in the fair value of the interest rate swaps from inception to March 28, 2014 was $3 million. The carrying value of the 4.45% term notes due 2022, was increased by this amount.

Term loans

During the third quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company's subsidiary, Computer Sciences Holdings (UK) Ltd., entered into a £250 million or $413 million (at the March 29, 2014 exchange rates; $408 million on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow due to the impact of movement in foreign currency exchange rates) short-term note payable, due December 2014, with a financial institution. The note bears interest at a variable rate based on LIBOR plus a margin of 17 basis points (bps) and is payable quarterly. The note is guaranteed by the Company, and financial covenants associated with the note are the same as those associated with the Company's $2.5 billion revolving credit facility, as described below.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company repaid its $250 million term loan, due September 2016, from its cash balances on hand. The Company recorded $1 million as additional interest expense to write-off previously deferred debt issuances expenses associated with this term loan.

Note payable of a consolidated subsidiary

During fiscal 2013, the Company had entered into a credit agreement with a bank to sell the Company's interest in a five-year note receivable, due 2018, issued by one of its wholly-owned subsidiary, for a cash consideration of £41 million ($62 million as of March 29, 2013). During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary amended its credit agreement with the bank to convert the principal amount of its note payable from British pounds to U.S. dollars and to be indexed to lower cost U.S. LIBOR rates. The outstanding principal amount of £41 million was thereby converted to $68 million based upon the conversion rate at the time. The original draw in British pounds was to hedge other British Pounds denominated instruments which have since been unwound. There were no other changes to the credit agreement.

Revolving credit facility

During the third quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company amended its unsecured $1.5 billion revolving credit facility by expanding its borrowing capacity to $2.5 billion and extending its maturity to January 15, 2019. The terms of the amended $2.5 billion facility allow for borrowings by both CSC and certain of its international subsidiaries within a $2.0 billion sub-limit for borrowings denominated in U.S. dollar, euros and pound sterling, and a $0.5 billion sub-limit for borrowings denominated in U.S. dollar, euros, Pounds sterling, Japanese yen, Australian dollar and Singapore dollar. The amended credit facility also provides, on an uncommitted basis, that the aggregate amount of the facility may be increased to up to $3 billion. The amended facility has a lower interest margin on drawn amounts and provides for lower commitment fees on undrawn amounts than the prior credit facility. The Company incurred costs of $4 million related to amendment and expansion of the credit facility. These costs have been deferred and will be amortized over the term of the facility. There were no borrowings outstanding against the $2.5 billion and $1.5 billion credit facilities, as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively.

The financial covenants associated with both the £250 million short-term term loan and the $2.5 billion credit facility require the Company to: (1) maintain a minimum interest coverage ratio of consolidated Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization adjusted for other non-cash charges as defined by the credit agreement (EBITDA), to consolidated interest expense for the period of four consecutive fiscal quarters ending on or immediately prior to such period not to be less than 3.00 to 1.00; and (2) not permit at the end of any quarterly financial reporting period the ratio of consolidated total debt to consolidated EBITDA for the period of four consecutive fiscal quarters ending on or immediately prior to such date, to exceed 3.00 to 1.00. The Company was in compliance with all financial covenants as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013.

Commercial paper

The Company typically issues commercial paper with average maturities of one to three months. The commercial paper is secured by the revolving credit facility discussed above. As of both March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, the Company had no borrowings outstanding against commercial paper. Subsequent to end of fiscal 2014, the Company suspended its commercial paper program.

Capital lease liabilities

Capitalized lease liabilities represent obligations due under capital leases for the use of computers and other equipment. The gross amount of assets recorded under capital leases was $1,208 million with accumulated amortization of $609 million, as of March 28, 2014, and $1,095 million with accumulated amortization of $465 million, as of March 29, 2013.

Borrowings for assets acquired under long-term financing

Certain asset purchases under outsourcing contracts were financed by borrowings from customers. These borrowings carry a rate of interest from 0.0% to 9.5% and will mature over the next five years. Gross amounts of assets purchased under long-term financings included $88 million and $69 million in property and equipment, $76 million and $54 million in software, $93 million and $90 million in outsourcing contract costs and $10 million and $10 million in other intangible assets as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively.

Other borrowings

Foreign subsidiaries of the Company had $31 million borrowings outstanding as of March 28, 2014, and $0 million of borrowings outstanding as of March 29, 2013, under uncommitted lines of credit with certain foreign banks. CSC has provided parent guarantees for these short-term lines of credit which carry no commitment fees or significant covenants. In addition, the Company had $5 million of other borrowings outstanding as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively, consisting of other interest bearing debt and notes payable.

Expected maturities of long-term debt, including borrowings for asset financing but excluding future minimum capital lease payments, for years subsequent to March 28, 2014, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	**Amount (in millions)**
2015	$ 503
2016	366
2017	16
2018	988
2019	1
Thereafter	503
Total	$ 2,377

The future minimum lease payments required to be made under the capital leases as of March 28, 2014, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	**Amount (in millions)**
2015	$ 227
2016	167

2017	99
2018	49
2019	34
Thereafter	114
Total minimum lease payments	690
Less: Amount representing interest and executory costs	(179)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	511
Less: Current maturities of capital lease obligations	(178)
Long-term capitalized lease liabilities	$ 333

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Tables)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies [Abstract]

Schedule of Change in Accounting Estimate

The Company's income (loss) from continuing operations, before taxes and noncontrolling interests, and diluted earnings per share (EPS) from continuing operations included the following adjustments due to changes in estimated profitability on fixed price contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method for the fiscal years presented:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions), except per share data	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Gross favorable	$ 125	$ 142	$ 58
Gross unfavorable (1)	(50)	(122)	(289)
Total net adjustments, before taxes and noncontrolling interests (2)	$ 75	$ 20	$ (231)
Impact on diluted EPS from continuing operations	$ 0.31	$ (0.10)	$ (1.30)

(1) Fiscal 2012 does not include the contract charge related to the Company’s contract with the NHS of $1,485 million (see Note 21).

(2) Quarterly changes in estimated profitability on the same fixed price contract are disclosed gross as either favorable or unfavorable.

Depreciation And Amortization Schedule Of Estimated Useful Lives By Asset [Table Text Block]

The Company’s depreciation and amortization policies are as follows:

Property and Equipment:	
Buildings	Up to 40 years
Computers and related equipment	3 to 5 years
Furniture and other equipment	2 to 15 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease term or useful life
Software	2 to 10 years
Outsourcing contract costs	Contract life, excluding option years
Customer related intangibles	Expected customer service life
Acquired contract related intangibles	Contract life and first contract renewal, where applicable

The amortizable lives associated with the intangible assets acquired are as follows:

Description	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)
Developed technology	9
Customer relationships	3
Trade names	4 - 6

Cash payments for interest on indebtedness and for taxes, supplemental information on cash flow

Cash payments for interest on indebtedness and cash payments for taxes on income are as follows:

Twelve Months Ended

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
Interest	$ 140	$ 186	$ 177
Taxes on income, net of refunds	122	214	139

Non-cash investing activities

Non-cash investing activities include the following:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
Capital expenditures in accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 45	$ 32	$ 47
Capital expenditures through capital lease obligations	149	181	270
Assets acquired under long-term financing	49	26	32

Schedule of earnings per share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share (EPS) and diluted EPS are calculated as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions, except per-share data)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
Net income (loss) attributable to CSC common shareholders:			
From continuing operations	$ 605	$ 480	$ (4,408)
From discontinued operations	69	481	166
	$ 674	$ 961	$ (4,242)
Common share information:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic EPS	147.647	154.590	155.012
Dilutive effect of stock options and equity awards	3.114	0.967	—
Shares for diluted earnings (loss) per share	150.761	155.557	155.012
Earnings (loss) per share – basic and diluted:			
Basic EPS:			
Continuing operations	$ 4.09	$ 3.11	$ (28.44)
Discontinued operations	0.47	3.11	1.07
Total	$ 4.56	$ 6.22	$ (27.37)
Diluted EPS:			
Continuing operations	$ 4.01	$ 3.09	$ (28.44)
Discontinued operations	0.46	3.09	1.07
Total	$ 4.47	$ 6.18	$ (27.37)

Restructuring Costs (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended					
	Mar. 28, 2014		Mar. 29, 2013		Mar. 30, 2012	
Restructuring Reserve [Roll Forward]						
Restructuring liability at beginning of period	$ 11	[1]	$ 0	[1]		
Restructuring costs	76		264		140	
Costs not affecting restructuring liability	0	[1],[2]	0	[1],[2]		
Cash paid	(11)	[1]	(6)	[1]		
Other	0	[1],[3]	0	[1],[3]		
Restructuring liability at end of period	0	[1]	11	[1]	0	[1]
Restructuring liability	85		190			
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Liabilities	83		186			
Increase (Decrease) in Other Accrued Liabilities	2		4			
Liabilities of Disposal Group, Including Discontinued Operation	1					
GBS Segment [Member]						
Restructuring Reserve [Roll Forward]						
Restructuring costs	46		87		66	
GIS Segment [Member]						
Restructuring Reserve [Roll Forward]						
Restructuring costs	28		142		73	
NPS [Member]						
Restructuring Reserve [Roll Forward]						
Restructuring costs	2		13		1	
Corporate [Member]						
Restructuring Reserve [Roll Forward]						
Restructuring costs	0		22		0	
Restructuring Plan Fiscal 2013 Plan [Member]						
Restructuring Reserve [Roll Forward]						
Restructuring liability at beginning of period	176		0			
Restructuring costs	74		233			
Costs not affecting restructuring liability	(22)	[2]	(22)	[2]		
Cash paid	(149)		(33)			
Other	4	[3]	(2)	[3]		
Restructuring liability at end of period	83		176			
Restructuring Plan Fiscal 2013 Plan [Member] | Pension Benefit Augmentation [Member]						
Restructuring Reserve [Roll Forward]						
Restructuring costs	22		21			
Restructuring Plan Fiscal 2013 Plan [Member] | Workforce reductions						
Restructuring Reserve [Roll Forward]						
Restructuring liability at beginning of period	155		0			

Restructuring costs	63	206	
Costs not affecting restructuring liability	(22) [2]	(22) [2]	
Cash paid	(130)	(27)	
Other	4 [3]	(2) [3]	
Restructuring liability at end of period	70	155	
Restructuring Plan Fiscal 2013 Plan [Member] | Facility Closing [Member]			
Restructuring Reserve [Roll Forward]			
Restructuring liability at beginning of period	10	0	
Restructuring costs	11	10	
Costs not affecting restructuring liability	0 [2]	0 [2]	
Cash paid	(8)	0	
Other	0 [3]	0 [3]	
Restructuring liability at end of period	13	10	
Restructuring Plan Fiscal 2013 Plan [Member] | Professional Fees [Member]			
Restructuring Reserve [Roll Forward]			
Restructuring costs		17	
Restructuring Plan Fiscal 2013 Plan [Member] | Other [Member]			
Restructuring Reserve [Roll Forward]			
Restructuring costs	0 [1]	17 [1]	
Restructuring Plan Fiscal 2012 Plan [Member]			
Restructuring Reserve [Roll Forward]			
Restructuring liability at beginning of period	14	119	
Restructuring costs	2	31	140
Costs not affecting restructuring liability	0 [2]	(1) [2]	
Cash paid	(13)	(133)	
Other	(1) [4]	(2) [5]	
Restructuring liability at end of period	2	14	119
Restructuring Plan Fiscal 2012 Plan [Member] | Pension Benefit Augmentation [Member]			
Restructuring Reserve [Roll Forward]			
Restructuring costs	0	1	20
Restructuring Plan Fiscal 2012 Plan [Member] | Workforce reductions			
Restructuring Reserve [Roll Forward]			
Restructuring liability at beginning of period	9	110	
Restructuring costs	2	31	
Costs not affecting restructuring liability	0 [2]	(1) [2]	
Cash paid	(10)	(129)	
Other	(1) [4]	(2) [5]	
Restructuring liability at end of period	0	9	
Restructuring Plan Fiscal 2012 Plan [Member] | Facility Closing [Member]			
Restructuring Reserve [Roll Forward]			

Restructuring liability at beginning of period	5		9	
Restructuring costs	0		0	
Costs not affecting restructuring liability	0	[2]	0	[2]
Cash paid	(3)		(4)	
Other	0	[4]	0	[5]
Restructuring liability at end of period	$ 2		$ 5	

[1] Other direct costs associated with the restructuring program.

[2] Charges primarily consist of pension benefit augmentations and are recorded as a pension liability.

[3] Foreign currency translation adjustments.

[4] Foreign currency translation adjustments and reclassification of $1 million to liabilities held for sale related to the small software business that CSC has committed to sell (see Note 4).

[5] Foreign currency translation adjustments

Stockholders' Equity	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Shareholders' Equity [Abstract]	
Shareholders' Equity	

Stockholders’ Equity

Stock Repurchase Program

In December 2010, the Company’s Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program authorizing up to $1 billion in share repurchases of the Company’s outstanding common stock. CSC has been implementing the program through purchases in compliance with Securities and Exchange Commission rules, market conditions, and applicable federal and state legal requirements. The timing, volume, and nature of share repurchases will be at the discretion of management, and may be suspended or discontinued at any time. No end date was established for the repurchase program.

During fiscal 2014, 9,773,469 shares were purchased through open market purchases for an aggregate consideration of $505 million at a weighted average price of $51.65 per share. Of the aggregate consideration of $505 million, $6 million was recorded as an accrued liability for shares purchased but not yet settled in cash by March 28, 2014. The Company also paid $22 million during the first quarter of fiscal 2014 for share purchased during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 that had not yet settled as of March 29, 2013.

During fiscal 2013, 6,707,652 shares were purchased through open market purchases for an aggregate consideration of $305 million at a weighted average price of $45.47 per share. Of the aggregate consideration of $305 million, $22 million was recorded as an accrued liability for shares purchased but not yet settled in cash by March 29, 2013.

During fiscal 2012, no shares were purchased through open market purchases.

The shares repurchased were retired immediately and included in the category of authorized but unissued shares. The excess of purchase price over par value of the shares repurchased was allocated between additional paid-in capital and retained earnings.

Treasury Stock Transactions

In fiscal 2014, the Company accepted 168,739 shares of its common stock in lieu of cash in connection with exercise of stock options, and 160,753 shares in lieu of cash in connection with the tax withholdings associated with the release of common stock upon vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock units.

Similarly, in fiscal 2013, the Company accepted 91,921 shares of its common stock in lieu of cash in connection with exercise of stock options, and 209,056 shares in lieu of cash in connection with the tax withholdings associated with the release of common stock upon vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock units.

Dividends

During fiscal 2014, the Company declared cash dividends per common share of $0.80 totaling $118 million. Of the total dividends declared, $29 million was declared but unpaid as of March 28, 2014. Such dividends were paid on April 17, 2014.

Similarly, during fiscal 2013, the Company declared cash dividends per common share of $0.80 totaling $123 million. Of the total dividends declared, $30 million was unpaid as of March 29, 2013.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following tables show the activity in the components of other comprehensive loss, including the respective tax effects, and reclassification adjustments for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, respectively:

For the year ended March 28, 2014 (Amounts in millions)	**Before Tax Amount**	**Tax (Expense)/ Benefit**	**Net of Tax Amount**
Foreign currency translation adjustments (loss)	$ (71)	$ (2)	$ (73)
Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans adjustments:			
Net actuarial gain (1)	303	(76)	227

Prior service credit (1)	265	—	265
Amortization of transition obligation (2)	1	—	1
Amortization of prior service (cost) (2)	(5)	1	(4)
Amortization of net actuarial gain (2)	92	(26)	66
Foreign currency exchange (loss) gain	(9)	1	(8)
Total pension and other post-retirement benefit plans gain	647	(100)	547
Total other comprehensive income gain	$ 576	$ (102)	$ 474

(1) *Represents the result of remeasurement of the pension liability associated with plans in the U.K. and Switzerland, and remeasurement of ATD's pension and retiree medical plans due to CSC's divestiture of ATD during the second quarter of fiscal 2014 (see Note 14).*

(2) *Represents current period reclassification out of accumulated other comprehensive loss. The reclassified amounts are included in the net periodic pension cost and net periodic post-retirement benefit cost (see Note 14).*

For the year ended March 29, 2013 (Amounts in millions)	**Before Tax Amount**	**Tax (Expense)/ Benefit**	**Net of Tax Amount**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	$ (71)	$ (12)	$ (83)
Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans:			
Net actuarial (loss)	(298)	38	(260)
Prior service credit	27	(8)	19
Amortization of transition obligation (1)	1	—	1
Amortization of prior service (cost) (1)	(1)	—	(1)
Amortization of net actuarial gain (1)	83	(25)	58
Foreign currency exchange (loss)	(6)	(8)	(14)
Total pension and other post-retirement benefit plans	(194)	(3)	(197)
Total other comprehensive loss	$ (265)	$ (15)	$ (280)

(1) *Represents current period reclassification out of accumulated other comprehensive loss. The reclassified amounts are included in the net periodic pension cost and net periodic post-retirement benefit cost (see Note 14).*

For the year ended March 30, 2012 (Amounts in millions)	**Before Tax Amount**	**Tax (Expense)/ Benefit**	**Net of Tax Amount**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	$ (123)	$ (1)	$ (124)
Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans:			
Net actuarial (loss)	(473)	150	(323)
Prior service (cost)	(10)	6	(4)
Amortization of transition obligation (1)	2	—	2
Amortization of prior service (costs) (1)	(3)	1	(2)
Amortization of net actuarial gain (1)	65	(20)	45
Foreign currency exchange gain	4	(1)	3
Total pension and other post-retirement benefit plans	(415)	136	(279)
Total other comprehensive (loss)	$ (538)	$ 135	$ (403)

(1) *Represents current period reclassification out of accumulated other comprehensive loss. The reclassified amounts are included in the net periodic pension cost and net periodic post-retirement benefit cost (see Note 14).*

The following table shows the changes in accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss) for fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012:

(Amounts in millions)	**Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments**	**Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans**	**Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss**
Balance at April 1, 2011	$ 284	(974)	(690)
Current-period other comprehensive (loss), net of taxes	(124)	(324)	(448)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	—	45	45
Balance at March 30, 2012	$ 160	(1,253)	(1,093)
Current-period other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(83)	(236)	(319)

Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	—	58	58
Balance at March 29, 2013	$ 77	$ (1,431)	$ (1,354)
Current-period other comprehensive (loss) income, net of taxes	(73)	466	393
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	—	63	63
Balance at March 28, 2014	$ 4	$ (902)	$ (898)

Earnings (Loss) Per Share (Details) (USD $) In Millions, except Share data, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Net income attributable to CSC common shareholders [Abstract]			
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	$ 605	$ 480	$ (4,408)
From discontinued operations	69	481	166
Net income (loss) attributable to CSC common stockholders	$ 674	$ 961	$ (4,242)
Common share information [Abstract]			
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic EPS (in shares)	147,647,000.000	154,590,000.000	155,012,000.000
Dilutive effect of stock options and equity awards (in shares)	3,114,000.000	967,000.000	0.000
Shares for diluted earngns (loss) per share (in shares)	150,761,000.000	155,557,000.000	155,012,000.000
Basic EPS:			
Continuing operations (in dollars per share)	$ 4.09	$ 3.11	$ (28.44)
Discontinued operations (in dollars per share)	$ 0.47	$ 3.11	$ 1.07
Total	$ 4.56	$ 6.22	$ (27.37)
Diluted EPS:			
Continuing operations (in dollars per share)	$ 4.01	$ 3.09	$ (28.44)
Discontinued operations (in dollars per share)	$ 0.46	$ 3.09	$ 1.07
Total	$ 4.47	$ 6.18	$ (27.37)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Parentheticals) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended			
	Mar. 28, 2014		Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Foreign currency translation adjustments, tax benefit (expense)	$ (2)		$ (12)	$ (1)
Net actuarial gain, Tax (Expense) Benefit	(76)	[1]	38	150
Prior service cost / (credit), tax benefit (expense)	0		(8)	6
Amortization of transition obligation, tax benefit (expense)	0		0	0
Amortization of prior service (credit) / cost, tax benefit (expense)	1		0	1
Amortization of net actuarial loss, tax benefit (expense)	(26)		(25)	(20)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes, tax benefit (expense)	$ 1		$ (8)	$ (1)

[1] Represents the result of remeasurement of the pension liability associated with plans in the U.K. and Switzerland, and remeasurement of ATD's pension and retiree medical plans due to CSC's divestiture of ATD during the second quarter of fiscal 2014 (see Note 14).

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS Parenthetical (USD $) In Millions, except Share data, unless otherwise specified	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013
Current assets:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	$ 48	$ 48
Intangible and other assets:		
Accumulated amortization	3,033	2,772
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	3,620	3,467
CSC stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value (in dollars per share)	$ 1	$ 1
Common stock, authorized (in shares)	750,000,000	750,000,000
Common stock, issued (in shares)	154,720,451	158,984,279
Preferred stock, par value (in dollars per share)	$ 1	$ 1
Preferred stock, authorized (in shares)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Preferred stock, shares issued (in shares)	0	493
Common stock in treasury, at cost (in shares)	9,149,009	8,819,517
Software		
Intangible and other assets:		
Accumulated amortization	1,680	1,523
Outsourcing contract costs		
Intangible and other assets:		
Accumulated amortization	$ 1,038	$ 968

Derivative Instruments	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities Disclosure [Abstract]	
Foreign Currency Derivative Instruments	

Derivative Instruments

The Company is exposed to market risks associated with movements in foreign currency exchange rates and changes in interest rates. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates can impact the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities, whereas changes in benchmark interest rates can impact the fair value of the Company's term notes. The Company uses derivative instruments to mitigate the impact of these market risks, not for trading or any speculative purpose.

Foreign Currency Derivatives

As a global organization, the Company enters into contracts denominated in foreign currencies. By generally matching revenues, costs and borrowings to the same currency, the Company is able to substantially mitigate foreign currency risk to earnings. In other instances, the Company manages the exposure to fluctuations in foreign currencies by using short-term option contracts to economically hedge certain revenues denominated in non-functional currencies, and short-term foreign currency forward contracts to economically hedge certain foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, including intercompany accounts and loans. For accounting purposes, these foreign currency option and forward contracts are not designated as hedges, as defined under ASC 815, “Derivatives and Hedging,” and all changes in their fair value are reported in current period earnings within the other income (expense) line of the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The notional amount of the foreign currency forward contracts outstanding as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013 was $816 million and $993 million, respectively. The notional amount of option contracts outstanding as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013 was $81 million and $744 million, respectively.

The estimated fair values of the foreign currency derivative assets and liabilities were $2 million and $4 million, respectively, as of March 28, 2014, and $5 million and $11 million, respectively, as of March 29, 2013 (see Note 7).

The Company is subject to counterparty credit risks in connection with its foreign currency derivative instruments. To mitigate this risk, the Company enters into forward and option contracts with several financial institutions and regularly reviews its credit exposure and the creditworthiness of the counterparties. As of March 28, 2014, there were four counterparties with concentration of credit risk, and the maximum amount of loss, based on gross fair value of the foreign currency derivative instruments, that the Company could incur was $1 million.

It is the Company's policy to not offset derivative assets and liabilities despite the existence of enforceable master netting arrangements with some of its counterparties. The following table provides information about the potential effect of such netting arrangements on the Company's derivative instruments:

	Fair Value as of			
	March 28, 2014		**March 29, 2013**	
(Amounts in millions)	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Gross amount of derivative instruments recognized in consolidated balance sheets	$ 2	$ 4	$ 5	$ 11
Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheets (1)	—	—	2	2
Net amount	$ 2	$ 4	$ 3	$ 9

(1) *These amounts represent the fair value of derivative instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangements that the Company has elected to not offset. The Company's derivative contracts do not require it to hold or post financial collateral.*

Interest Rate Swaps

Pursuant to its interest rate and risk management strategy, during the second quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company entered into multiple interest rate swap transactions to hedge the fair value of $275 million of the Company's 4.45% term notes, due 2022, which effectively converted the debt into floating interest rate debt.

For accounting purposes, these interest rate swap transactions were designated as fair value hedges and qualified for short-cut method of hedge accounting, as defined under ASC 815, “Derivatives and Hedging.” Accordingly, changes in the fair values of the interest rate swaps were reported in earnings and fully offset changes in the fair value of the underlying debt (see Note 13); therefore, no net gain or loss is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The cash flows associated with the interest rate swaps are reported in net cash provided by (used in) operating activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The estimated fair value of the interest rate swaps was $3 million as of March 28, 2014, and this amount is reported as a derivative asset included within the other assets line on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets (see Note 7). The change in fair value of interest rate swaps was $3 million for the year ended March 28, 2014.

The Company is subject to counterparty credit risk in connection with its interest rate swap derivative instruments. As of March 28, 2014, there were three counterparties with concentration of risk and the maximum amount of loss that the Company could incur was $4 million.

Commitments and Contengencies (Contingencies) (Details) (USD $)	Mar. 28, 2014	Feb. 14, 2014	Sep. 27, 2013	Mar. 29, 2013	2 Months Ended Jul. 21, 2011 Pending Litigation [Member] lawsuit	0 Months Ended May 15, 2013 United States District Court, Eastern District of Virginia [Member] Pending Litigation [Member]	Oct. 06, 2013 Bainto and Himmel Cases [Member] Pending Litigation [Member]	Aug. 23, 2013 Bainto and Himmel Cases [Member] Pending Litigation [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Letters of credit
Loss Contingencies [Line Items]									
Total Guarantees Outstanding	$ 183,000,000								$ 82,000,000
Number of pending class action complaints					4				
Litigation settlement amount						97,500,000			
Related receivable, pending corporate insurance claim		34,000,000	61,000,000	45,000,000					
Loss Contingency, Settlement Agreement, Consideration							$ 195,000	$ 2,000,000	

Stock Incentive Plans Schedule of share based compensation shares authorized under stock option plans by exercise price range table (Details) (USD $)	12 Months Ended Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 28, 2014
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]		
Number of options outstanding (in shares)		9,829,611
Number of exercisable options (in shares)		6,282,733
$23.06-$39.04 [Member]		
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]		
Range of Option Exercise Price, Minimum	$ 23.06	
Range of Option Exercise Price, Maximum	$ 39.04	
Number of options outstanding (in shares)		3,609,882
Weighted average exercise price (in dollars per share)		$ 32.76
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	6 years 9 months 18 days	
Number of exercisable options (in shares)		1,985,491
Weighted average exercise price of exercisable options (in dollars per share)		$ 35.92
$39.11-$48.61 [Member]		
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]		
Range of Option Exercise Price, Minimum	$ 39.11	
Range of Option Exercise Price, Maximum	$ 48.61	
Number of options outstanding (in shares)		3,323,488
Weighted average exercise price (in dollars per share)		$ 45.79
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	6 years 8 months 27 days	
Number of exercisable options (in shares)		1,519,534
Weighted average exercise price of exercisable options (in dollars per share)		$ 47.02
$48.65-$60.25 [Member]		
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]		
Range of Option Exercise Price, Minimum	$ 48.65	
Range of Option Exercise Price, Maximum	$ 60.25	
Number of options outstanding (in shares)		2,896,241
Weighted average exercise price (in dollars per share)		$ 53.58
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	3 years 2 months 23 days	
Number of exercisable options (in shares)		2,777,708
Weighted average exercise price of exercisable options (in dollars per share)		$ 53.58

Stockholders' Equity Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) [Line Items]			
Foreign currency translation adjustments (loss), Before tax	$ (71)	$ (71)	$ (123)
Foreign currency translation adjustments (loss), Tax (Expense) Benefit	(2)	(12)	(1)
Foreign currency translation adjustments (loss), Net of tax	(73)	(83)	(124)
Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans adjustments:			
Net actuarial gain, Before tax	303 [1]	(298)	(473)
Net actuarial gain, Tax (Expense) Benefit	(76) [1]	38	150
Net unamortized gain (loss), net of tax	227 [1]	(260)	(323)
Prior service cost, Before Tax	265 [1]	27	(10)
Prior service credit, Tax (Expense) Benefit	0 [1]	(8)	6
Prior service cost, Net of tax	265 [1]	19	(4)
Amortization of Transition Obligation, Before tax	1 [2]	1 [2]	2 [2]
Amortization of Transition Obligation, Tax (Expense) Benefit	0 [2]	0 [2]	0 [2]
Amortization of Transition Obligation, Net of Tax	1 [2]	1 [2]	2 [2]
Amortization of Prior Service (Cost), before Tax	(5) [2]	(1) [2]	(3) [2]
Amortization of Prior Service (Cost), Tax	1 [2]	0 [2]	1 [2]
Amortization of Prior Service (Cost), Net of Tax	(4) [2]	(1) [2]	(2) [2]
Amortization of Net Actuarial Gain, before Tax	92 [2]	83 [2]	65 [2]
Amortization of Net Gain, Tax	(26) [2]	(25) [2]	(20) [2]
Amortization of Net Gain, Net of Tax	66 [2]	58 [2]	45 [2]
Foreign currency exchange (loss) gain, before Tax	(9)	(6)	4
Foreign currency exchange (loss) gain, Tax	1	(8)	(1)
Foreign currency exchange (loss) gain, Net of Tax	(8)	(14)	3
Total pension and other post-retirement benefit plans gain, before Tax	647	(194)	(415)
Total pension and other post-retirement benefit plans gain, Tax	(100)	(3)	136
Pension and other postretirement benefit plans, net of tax	547	(197)	(279)
Total other comprehensive income gain, Before Tax	576	(265)	(538)
Total other comprehensive income gain, Tax	(102)	(15)	135
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	$ 474	$ (280)	$ (403)

[1] Represents the result of remeasurement of the pension liability associated with plans in the U.K. and Switzerland, and remeasurement of ATD's pension and retiree medical plans due to CSC's divestiture of ATD during the second quarter of fiscal 2014 (see Note 14).

[2] Represents current period reclassification out of accumulated other comprehensive loss. The reclassified amounts are included in the net periodic pension cost and net periodic post-retirement benefit cost (see Note 14).

Document And Entity Information (USD $)	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014	Apr. 25, 2014	Sep. 27, 2013
Document Information [Abstract]			
Entity Registrant Name	COMPUTER SCIENCES CORP		
Entity Central Index Key	0000023082		
Current Fiscal Year End Date	--03-28		
Entity Filer Category	Large Accelerated Filer		
Document Type	10-K		
Document Period End Date	Mar. 28, 2014		
Document Fiscal Year Focus	2014		
Document Fiscal Period Focus	FY		
Amendment Flag	false		
Entity Common Stock, Shares Outstanding		144,870,144	
Entity Well-known Seasoned Issuer	Yes		
Entity Voluntary Filers	No		
Entity Current Reporting Status	Yes		
Entity Public Float			$ 7,615,698,240

Property and Equipment (Notes)	**12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014**
Property, Plant and Equipment [Abstract]	
Property and Equipment	**Property and Equipment** Property and equipment consisted of the following:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Property and equipment — gross:		
Land, buildings and leasehold improvements	$ 1,226	$ 1,228
Computers and related equipment	4,051	3,989
Furniture and other equipment	346	392
Construction in progress	28	42
	5,651	5,651
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	3,620	3,467
Property and equipment, net	$ 2,031	$ 2,184

Depreciation expense for fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012 was $661 million, $709 million, and $754 million, respectively.

During fiscal 2012, the Company recorded $81 million as an impairment of its fixed tangible assets, primarily due to performance issues on certain long-term outsourcing contracts within its GIS segment. The intangible assets impacted included primarily, software and capitalized transition costs. The Company used the income approach technique to fair value the assets. The unobservable inputs used were based on Company specific information and included, primarily, estimates of revenue and cost growth rates, profit margins and discount rates. The impairment was recorded as a part of cost of services.

Income Taxes Income Tax Contingency (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified				12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012	Mar. 29, 2013 Internal Revenue Service [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Internal Revenue Service [Member]	Apr. 01, 2011 Internal Revenue Service [Member]
Reconciliation of Unrecognized Tax Benefits, Excluding Amounts Pertaining to Examined Tax Returns [Roll Forward]						
Balance at Beginning of Fiscal Year	$ 241	$ 287	$ 426			
Gross increases related to prior year tax positions	31	7	27			
Gross decreases related to prior year tax positions	(27)	(40)	(134)			
Gross increases related to current year tax positions	10	8	29			
Settlements	(1)	(18)	(115)			
Curreny year acquisitions	0	0	56			
Foreign exchange and others	(1)	(3)	(2)			
Balance at End of Fiscal Year	253	241	287			
Cumulative Undistributed Earnings Of Foreign Subsidiaries		3,110				
Total liability for uncertain tax positions				250	262	
Interest liability related to uncertain tax positions				27	38	31
Income tax penalty liability related to uncertain tax positions				19	17	15
Total liability for uncertain tax positions - tax attributes component				47	32	
Liability for uncertain tax positions that if recognized would affect the effective tax rate				161	148	155
Interest expense (benefit) accrued related to uncertain tax positions				11	7	56
Interest expense (benefit) accrued related to uncertain tax positions, net of tax				7	5	36
Net release (accrual) of income tax penalties accrued related to uncertain tax positions				2	2	14
Interest liability related to uncertain tax positions, net of tax				$ 21	$ 28	$ 23

Stockholders' Equity Dividends Disclosure (Details) (USD $) In Millions, except Per Share data, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Stockholders' Equity Attributable to Parent [Abstract]			
Common Stock, Dividends, Per Share, Declared	$ 0.8	$ 0.8	$ 0.8
Dividends declared	$ 118	$ 123	
Dividends declared not paid	$ 29	$ 30	$ 31

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (USD $) In Millions, except Per Share data, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Income Statement [Abstract]			
Revenues	$ 12,998	$ 14,195	$ 14,476
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization, contract charge, settlement charge, and restructuring costs of $70 (2014), $238 (2013), and $137 (2012))	9,567	11,100	12,181
Costs of services - specified contract charge (excludes amount charged to revenue of $204)	0	0	1,281
Costs of services - settlement charge (excludes amount charged to revenue of $42)	0	0	227
Selling, general and administrative (excludes restructuring costs of $6 (2014), $26 (2013), and $3 (2012))	1,278	1,176	1,108
Depreciation and amortization	1,018	1,070	1,141
Goodwill impairment	0	0	2,745
Restructuring costs	76	264	140
Interest expense	147	183	174
Interest income	(16)	(22)	(38)
Other expense (income), net	18	(25)	4
Total costs and expenses	12,088	13,746	18,963
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	910	449	(4,487)
Tax expense (benefit) on income	289	(49)	(96)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	621	498	(4,391)
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	69	481	166
Net income (loss)	690	979	(4,225)
Less:			
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest, net of tax	16	18	17
Net income (loss) attributable to CSC common stockholders	$ 674	$ 961	$ (4,242)
Earnings (loss) per common share - Basic:			
Continuing operations (in dollars per share)	$ 4.09	$ 3.11	$ (28.44)
Discontinued operations (in dollars per share)	$ 0.47	$ 3.11	$ 1.07
Basic EPS (in dollars per share)	$ 4.56	$ 6.22	$ (27.37)
Earnings (loss) per common share - Diluted:			
Continuing operations (in dollars per share)	$ 4.01	$ 3.09	$ (28.44)
Discontinued operations (in dollars per share)	$ 0.46	$ 3.09	$ 1.07
Diluted EPS (in dollars per share)	$ 4.47	$ 6.18	$ (27.37)
Cash dividend per common share (in dollars per share)	$ 0.8	$ 0.8	$ 0.8

Acquisitions	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Acquisitions and Divestitures [Abstract]	
Acquisitions and Divestitures	

Acquisitions

Fiscal 2014 Acquisitions

ServiceMesh Acquisition

On November 15, 2013, CSC acquired ServiceMesh Inc. (SMI), a privately-held cloud services management company, headquartered in Santa Monica, California, with operations in the United States, Australia and the United Kingdom, for total purchase consideration of $282 million. The acquisition enhances CSC's ability to help its clients migrate their applications into cloud computing environments and to automate the deployment and management of enterprise applications and platforms across private, public and hybrid cloud environments.

The purchase consideration included: 1) cash of $163 million paid at closing to and on behalf of the SMI shareholders, including $10 million paid to retire SMI's debt and 2) additional consideration of $119 million contingent on the achievement of contractually agreed revenue targets. The Company incurred transaction costs of $4 million associated with this acquisition, which are included within selling, general and administrative expenses. The acquisition was funded from CSC's existing cash balances.

The amount of contingent consideration was based on a contractually defined multiple of SMI’s revenues during a specified period ending January 31, 2014. The Company determined the fair value of the contingent consideration payable using a probability-weighted approach, which at the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2014 was preliminarily estimated to be $137 million, representing the maximum amount of contingent consideration payable. During the fourth quarter, the Company reduced the fair value of the contingent consideration payable and goodwill by $18 million, based on additional facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date but which were not known until the fourth quarter. These facts, had they been known, would have reduced the Company's original acquisition-date estimate of the fair value of contingent consideration to $119 million.

After the expiration of the contractual period, the final amount of the contingent consideration payable was determined to be $98 million, which was paid during the fourth quarter. The difference of $21 million, between the revised fair value of contingent consideration liability of $119 million and the actual amount paid of $98 million, was primarily due to the deferral of revenues related to certain software license sales to periods beyond the specified earn-out measurement period. This difference of $21 million was recorded as a reduction to selling, general and administrative expenses during the fourth quarter.

The results of SMI are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition, within its GIS segment. For the fiscal year ended March 28, 2014, SMI contributed revenues of $18 million, and operating income of $17 million, primarily due to the $21 million adjustment described above, partially offset by $4 million of amortization of the acquired intangibles.

The preliminary allocation of the purchase consideration to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including the fourth quarter adjustments to the estimated fair value of contingent consideration, is presented below:

(Amounts in millions)	Estimated Fair Value
Accounts receivable and other current assets	$ 3
Deferred tax assets	31
Intangible asset - developed technology	94
Intangible assets - customer relationships and trade names	10
Property and equipment and other non-current assets	2
Deferred revenue and other current liabilities	(4)
Deferred tax liabilities	(38)
Total identifiable net assets acquired	98
Goodwill	184
Total purchase consideration	$ 282

As of the acquisition date, the fair value of trade receivables approximated book value and are considered fully recoverable. The Company’s purchase price allocation is preliminary, and is subject to the final net working capital adjustment and additional information related to the liabilities that existed as of the acquisition date.

The amortizable lives associated with the intangible assets acquired are as follows:

Description	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)
Developed technology	9
Customer relationships	3
Trade names	4 - 6

The goodwill recognized in the acquisition is attributable to the intellectual capital, the acquired assembled work force, and expected cost synergies, none of which qualify for recognition as a separate intangible asset. The goodwill arising from the acquisition was preliminarily allocated to the Company's reportable segments based on the relative fair value of the expected incremental cash flows that the acquisition is expected to provide to each reporting unit within the Company's reportable segments. Goodwill was allocated as follows: GBS: $28 million, GIS: $120 million, and NPS: $36 million. The goodwill is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

In connection with the SMI acquisition, the Company granted to certain SMI employees restricted stock units with a grant-date fair value of $41 million. These awards generally vest over a three-year period, associated with the continuing employment of the SMI employees, beginning from the date of acquisition, and are recorded as compensation expense ratably over the three-year period.

Infochimps Acquisition

On August 5, 2013, CSC acquired Infochimps, Inc. (Infochimps), a privately-held company, in an all-cash transaction for $27 million. The acquisition complements CSC’s existing Big Data business by providing a flexible, scalable, platform-as-a-service offering. The purchase price has been allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition: $2 million to current and other long-term assets, $2 million to current and long-term liabilities, and $27 million to goodwill. As of the acquisition date, the fair value of trade receivables approximated book value and was considered fully recoverable. The goodwill is associated with the Company's GBS segment and is not tax-deductible.

Pro forma financial information for the fiscal 2014 acquisitions was not presented as the effects of the acquisitions were neither individually nor in the aggregate material to CSC's consolidated results.

Fiscal 2013 Acquisition

In the second quarter of fiscal 2013, CSC acquired a privately-held entity for $35 million in an all-cash transaction. The entity was acquired to enhance CSC's capabilities in Big Data processing and analytics. The purchase price was allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the acquisition date: $4 million to current assets, $8 million to acquired intangible assets, $2 million to liabilities, and $25 million to goodwill. As of the acquisition date, the fair value of trade receivables approximated book value and was considered fully recoverable. The goodwill is associated with the NPS segment and is expected to be tax deductible. The pro forma financial information for this acquisition is not presented because the effects of this acquisition were not material to CSC’s consolidated results.

Fiscal 2012 Acquisitions

iSOFT Acquisition

On July 29, 2011, CSC completed the acquisition of iSOFT Group Limited (iSOFT), an Australian public company. iSOFT was a global healthcare IT company providing advanced application solutions principally to secondary care providers across both the public and private sectors. The acquisition complemented and strengthened CSC’s software products, healthcare integration and services portfolio, and its healthcare research and development capabilities.

CSC acquired all of the outstanding shares in iSOFT for cash consideration of $200 million and the assumed debt of $315 million, of which $298 million was repaid immediately after the acquisition. The acquisition was funded through CSC’s existing cash balances.

Prior to the acquisition, the Company and iSOFT had a subcontracting agreement related to the development and delivery of software and IT services under the Company’s NHS contract. The agreement was effectively settled upon the completion of the acquisition. The Company determined that the subcontract was at market and no settlement gain or loss was recognized on the pre-existing relationship.

The results of iSOFT were included in the Company’s consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition within its GBS segment. For the twelve months ended March 30, 2012, iSOFT contributed revenues of $123 million and an operating loss of $79 million, including the effect of purchase accounting adjustments, primarily relating to the amortization of intangibles. The operating loss was offset by currency gains of $18 million, resulting in an effective loss of $61 million before interest and taxes. The currency gains, which resulted from unhedged inter-company loans, are included in other income. The following unaudited pro forma summary presents consolidated information of the Company as if the acquisition of iSOFT had occurred on April 3, 2010 for all periods presented:

	Twelve Months Ended March 30, 2012	
(Amounts in millions, except per-share data)	**As Reported**	**Pro Forma**
Revenue	$ 14,476	$ 14,554
Net loss attributable to CSC common shareholders	(4,242)	(4,344)
Basic EPS	$ (27.37)	$ (28.02)

Diluted EPS	(27.37)	(28.02)

The pro forma financial information above is not indicative of the results that would have actually been obtained if the acquisition had occurred on April 3, 2010, or that may be obtained in the future. No effect has been given to cost reductions or operating synergies relating to the integration of iSOFT in the Company's operations. The information for the twelve months ended March 30, 2012 has been adjusted to exclude $37 million of goodwill impairment recorded by iSOFT in June 2011. Additionally, the twelve months ended March 30, 2012 information has been adjusted to exclude the transaction costs of $11 million.

The fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at acquisition date, including adjustments to the valuation of net assets acquired based on additional information that subsequently became available during fiscal 2012, are summarized as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Estimated Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 26
Trade and other receivables	114
Other current assets	14
Deferred tax assets	12
Intangible assets	198
Property and equipment	21
Other non-current assets	3
Trade payables and accrued expenses	(62)
Deferred revenue	(54)
Debt	(315)
Deferred taxes, uncertain tax positions, and other long-term liabilities	(59)
Total identifiable net assets acquired	(102)
Goodwill	302
Total cash purchase price	$ 200

As of the acquisition date, the fair value of receivables approximated book value, which included billed and unbilled receivables and the historical allowance for uncollectible amounts of $10 million.

The components of the definite-lived intangible assets acquired and their respective estimated useful lives were as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	Estimated Fair Value	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)
Customer relationships	$ 92	10-13
Software	102	2-7
Trade names	4	1
Total intangible assets	$ 198	

The entire amount of goodwill is associated with the Company's GBS segment, and is attributable to expected increases in the Company's market capabilities, synergies from combining operations, and the value of the acquired workforce. Of the estimated total goodwill, $71 million was estimated to be tax deductible.

AppLabs Acquisition

On September 13, 2011, CSC acquired AppLabs Technologies Private Limited (AppLabs), a Company headquartered in India, which significantly enhances CSC's capabilities in application testing services as well as shortening time-to-market. The AppLabs acquisition was to complement CSC's expertise in financial services, healthcare, manufacturing, chemical, energy and natural resources and technology and consumer verticals.

CSC acquired all outstanding shares of AppLabs for cash consideration of $171 million, which was funded through CSC's existing cash balances.

The results of AppLabs were included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. For the twelve months ended March 30, 2012, AppLabs contributed revenues of $60 million and net income of $2 million, including the effect of purchase accounting adjustments, primarily relating to amortization of intangibles. The pro forma financial information for this acquisition was not presented as the effects of this acquisition were not material to CSC's consolidated results.

The fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, including adjustments to the valuation of net assets acquired based on additional information that subsequently became available during fiscal 2012, are summarized as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**Estimated Fair Value**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4
Trade receivables	20
Other current assets	8
Intangible assets	26
Property and equipment	4
Trade payables and accrued expenses	(26)
Deferred taxes and uncertain tax positions	(20)
Other liabilities	(2)
Total identifiable net assets acquired	14
Goodwill	157
Total purchase price	$ 171

As of the acquisition date, the fair value of trade receivables approximated book value and was considered fully recoverable.

The components of the definite-lived intangible assets acquired and their respective estimated useful lives are as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Estimated Useful Lives (Years)**
Customer relationships	$ 25	2-8
Software	1	1-5
Total intangible assets	$ 26	

The entire amount of goodwill is associated with the Company's GBS segment and was attributable to expected increases in the Company's market capabilities and the value of the acquired workforce. None of the goodwill was tax deductible.

Other Acquisitions

During fiscal 2012, CSC also acquired two other small privately-held entities for $28 million in all-cash transactions plus additional consideration of up to $2 million contingent on achievement of agreed revenue targets for future periods through the end of May 2014. The acquisitions enhanced CSC's offerings in the healthcare IT and financial services industries.

The results of the acquired businesses were included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from their respective acquisition dates. The pro forma financial information for these acquisitions is not presented as these acquisitions, both individually and in the aggregate, were not material to CSC's consolidated results.

The purchase prices were allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the respective acquisition dates: $8 million to current assets, $2 million to property and equipment, $7 million to intangible assets, $6 million to liabilities and $17 million to goodwill. Identified intangible assets consist primarily of customer related intangibles with useful lives of 4-10 years. Of the $17 million goodwill, $14 million is associated with the NPS segment and $3 million with the GBS segment. The $14 million goodwill associated with the NPS segment is expected to be tax deductible.

Investigations and Out of Period Adjustments	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Out of period adjustments [Abstract]	
Investigations and Out of Period Adjustments	

Investigations and Out of Period Adjustments

Summary of Audit Committee and SEC Investigations Related to the Out of Period Adjustments

As previously disclosed, the Company initiated an investigation into out of period adjustments resulting from certain accounting errors in its former Managed Services Sector (MSS) segment, primarily involving accounting irregularities in the Nordic region. Initially, the investigation was conducted by Company personnel, but outside Company counsel and forensic accountants retained by such counsel later assisted in the Company's investigation. On January 28, 2011, the Company was notified by the SEC's Division of Enforcement that it had commenced a formal civil investigation relating to these matters, which investigation has been expanded to other matters subsequently identified by the SEC, including matters specified in subpoenas issued to the Company from time to time by the SEC's Division of Enforcement as well as matters under investigation by the Audit Committee, as further described below. The Company is cooperating in the SEC's investigation.

On May 2, 2011, the Audit Committee commenced an independent investigation into the matters relating to the former MSS segment and the Nordic region, matters identified by subpoenas issued by the SEC's Division of Enforcement, and certain other accounting matters identified by the Audit Committee and retained independent counsel to represent CSC on behalf of, and under the exclusive direction of, the Audit Committee in connection with such independent investigation. Independent counsel retained forensic accountants to assist with their work. Independent counsel also represents CSC on behalf of, and under the exclusive direction of, the Audit Committee in connection with the investigation by the SEC's Division of Enforcement.

The Audit Committee’s investigation was expanded to encompass (i) the Company’s operations in Australia, (ii) certain aspects of the Company’s accounting practices within its Americas Outsourcing operation, and (iii) certain of the Company’s accounting practices that involve the percentage-of-completion accounting method, including the Company’s contract with the U.K. National Health Service (NHS). In the course of the Audit Committee's expanded investigation, accounting errors and irregularities were identified. As a result, certain personnel have been reprimanded, suspended, terminated and/or have resigned. The Audit Committee determined in August 2012 that its independent investigation was complete. The Audit Committee instructed its independent counsel to cooperate with the SEC's Division of Enforcement by completing production of documents and providing any further information requested by the SEC's Division of Enforcement.

In addition to the matters noted above, the SEC's Division of Enforcement is continuing its investigation involving its concerns with certain of the Company's prior disclosures and accounting determinations with respect to the Company's contract with the NHS and the possible impact of such matters on the Company's financial statements for years prior to the Company's current fiscal year. The Company and the Audit Committee and its independent counsel are continuing to respond to SEC questions and to cooperate with the SEC's Division of Enforcement in its investigation of prior disclosures and accounting determinations with respect to the Company's contract with the NHS. The SEC's investigative activities are ongoing.

In addition, the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance has issued comment letters to the Company requesting, among other things, additional information regarding its previously disclosed adjustments in connection with the above-referenced accounting errors, the Company's conclusions relating to the materiality of such adjustments, and the Company's analysis of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures and its internal control over financial reporting. The SEC's Division of Corporation Finance's comment letter process is ongoing, and the Company is continuing to cooperate with that process.

The investigation being conducted by the SEC's Division of Enforcement and the review of the Company's financial disclosures by the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance are continuing and could identify other accounting errors, irregularities or other areas of review. As a result, we have incurred and may continue to incur significant legal and accounting expenditures. As the Company previously disclosed, certain of its non-U.S. employees and certain of its former employees, including certain former executives in the United States, have received Wells notices from the SEC’s Division of Enforcement in connection with its ongoing investigation of the Company. The Company received a Wells notice from the SEC’s Division of Enforcement on December 11, 2013. A Wells notice is not a formal allegation or a finding of wrongdoing; it is a preliminary determination by the SEC Enforcement Staff to recommend that the Commission file a civil enforcement action or administrative proceeding against the recipient. Under SEC procedures, a recipient of a Wells notice has an opportunity to respond in the form of a Wells submission that seeks to persuade the Commission that such an action should not be brought. The Company has been availing itself of the Wells process by making a Wells submission to explain its views concerning such matters, which are aided by the Company Audit Committee's independent investigation and certain expert opinions of outside professionals. The Company made such a submission on January 14, 2014 and a supplemental submission on April 9, 2014. The Company, through outside counsel, has been in continuing discussions with the SEC Enforcement Staff concerning a potential resolution of the staff’s investigation involving the Company. However, to date those discussions have not resulted in a resolution. The Company is unable to estimate with confidence or certainty how long the SEC process will last or its ultimate outcome, including whether the Company will reach a settlement with the SEC and, if so, the amount of any related monetary fine and other possible remedies. In addition, the Company is unable to predict the timing of the completion of the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance's review of its financial disclosures or the outcome of such review. Publicity surrounding the foregoing or any enforcement action as a result of the SEC's investigation, even if ultimately resolved favorably for CSC, could have an adverse impact on the Company's reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Out of Period Adjustments Financial Impact Summary

Cumulative Impact of Out of Period Adjustments

The rollover impact on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes of the recorded out of period adjustments in fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012 is attributable to the following prior fiscal years:

	Increase/(Decrease)			
(Amounts in millions)	Fiscal 2012 Adjustments	Fiscal 2013 Adjustments	Fiscal 2014 Adjustments	Total Adjustments
Fiscal 2014	$ —	$ —	$ (2)	$ (2)
Fiscal 2013	—	6	4	10
Fiscal 2012	79	7	(6)	80
Prior fiscal years (unaudited)	(79)	(13)	4	(88)

See Note 19 for a summary of the effect of the pre-tax out of period adjustments on the Company's segment results for fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012.

Fiscal 2014 Adjustments Financial Impact Summary

During fiscal 2014, the Company identified and recorded net adjustments increasing income from continuing operations before taxes by $2 million that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years. This net impact on income from continuing operations before taxes for fiscal 2014 is comprised of the following:

- net adjustments decreasing fourth quarter pre-tax income by $1 million primarily resulting from the recognition of impairment charges on abandoned capitalized software costs;
- net adjustments increasing third quarter pre-tax income by $5 million primarily resulting from the recognition of revenue on previously delivered software products and services and previously delivered outsourcing services, offset by charges to cost of services (COS) relating to previously delivered software productions and services and a margin correction on long-term contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion revenue method;
- net adjustments decreasing second quarter pre-tax income by $11 million primarily resulting from the reversal of revenue due to deferral of revenue for undelivered elements on software contracts lacking vendor specific objective evidence and margin corrections on contracts under percentage of completion accounting, a charge to COS for reversal of previously deferred costs and a charge to selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expense reversing excess capitalization associated with internal systems development; and
- net adjustments increasing first quarter pre-tax income by $9 million primarily resulting from the corrections of revenues and costs in its GBS segment, correction of payroll expenses within its GBS segment, corrections to record adjustments that were identified late in the close process but not included in the Company's consolidated fiscal 2013 financial statements.

Adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014 that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years decreased net income attributable to CSC common shareholders by $18 million. This decrease is attributable to the tax effect of the adjustments described above, a net $8 million of tax expense resulting from discrete tax items that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years and the effect of income from discontinued operations, net of tax of $2 million. The discrete tax expenses are primarily attributable to a $10 million increase in liabilities for uncertain tax positions associated with a tax restructuring of one of the Company's operating subsidiaries and to the tax effect of the net pre-tax adjustments.

The following table summarizes the cumulative effect on net income attributable to CSC common shareholders of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014 under the rollover method. The amounts noted below also include certain adjustments that only impacted quarters (unaudited) within fiscal 2014, but had no net impact on the full year fiscal 2014 results:

	Fiscal 2014				
	Quarter Ended				
(Amounts in millions)	June 28, 2013	September 27, 2013	December 27, 2013	March 28, 2014	Total
Other adjustments	$ (21)	$ 32	$ (12)	$ (1)	$ (2)
Effect on income from continuing operations before taxes	(21)	32	(12)	(1)	(2)
Taxes on income	14	(4)	—	—	10
Other income tax adjustments	2	9	5	(8)	8
Effect on income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	—	(1)	3	2
Effect on net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	$ (5)	$ 37	$ (8)	$ (6)	$ 18

Out of period adjustments recorded in fiscal 2014 had the following impact on select line items of the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the twelve months ended March 28, 2014 under the rollover method:

	Twelve Months Ended March 28, 2014		
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	**As Reported**	**Adjustments Increase/ (Decrease)**	**Amount Adjusted for Removal of Errors**
Revenues	$ 12,998	$ 21	$ 13,019
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization and restructuring costs)	9,567	23	9,590
Selling, general and administrative (excluding restructuring costs)	1,278	—	1,278
Depreciation and amortization	1,018	(2)	1,016
Restructuring costs	76	2	78
Interest expense	147	—	147
Other expense, net	18	—	18
Income from continuing operations before taxes	910	(2)	908
Taxes on income	289	(18)	271
Income from continuing operations	621	16	637
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	69	2	71
Net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	674	18	692
EPS – Diluted			
Continuing operations	$ 4.01	$ 0.11	$ 4.12
Discontinued operations	0.46	0.01	0.47
Total	$ 4.47	$ 0.12	$ 4.59

The out of period adjustments affecting income from continuing operations before taxes during the twelve months ended March 28, 2014 under the rollover method are related to the following consolidated balance sheet line items:

- Accounts receivable ($1 million decrease);
- Prepaid expenses and other current assets ($1 million increase);
- Software ($2 million decrease);
- Other assets ($1 million decrease);
- Property and equipment ($1 million decrease);
- Accrued payroll and related costs ($8 million decrease);
- Accrued expenses and other current liabilities ($18 million decrease); and
- Deferred revenue ($20 million increase).

The Company has determined that the impact of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded in fiscal 2014 is immaterial to the consolidated results, financial position and cash flows for fiscal 2014 and prior years. Consequently, the cumulative effect of these adjustments was recorded during fiscal 2014.

Fiscal 2013 Adjustments Financial Impact Summary

During fiscal 2013, the Company identified and recorded net adjustments decreasing income from continuing operations before taxes by $6 million that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years. This net impact on income from continuing operations before taxes for fiscal 2013 is comprised of the following:

- net adjustments decreasing fourth quarter pre-tax income by $9 million resulting primarily from the correction of inappropriately capitalized operating costs originating from the Company's GIS segment, a software revenue recognition correction originating from the Company's GBS segment and the correction of understated payroll and related expenses at Corporate;
- net adjustments decreasing third quarter pre-tax income by $1 million primarily resulting from the correction of useful lives of property and equipment in service at a GIS contract that were inconsistent with established CSC accounting conventions;
- net adjustments increasing second quarter pre-tax income by $5 million primarily resulting from the correction of accounting errors identified by the Company related to costs incurred under the NHS contract (see below for more discussion of out of period adjustments related to the Company's NHS contract); and
- net adjustments decreasing first quarter pre-tax income by $1 million primarily resulting from the corrections of fiscal 2012 revenue recognized on a software contract in the Company's GBS segment, corrections of fiscal 2012 restructuring cost accruals originating primarily from the Company's GBS and GIS segments and corrections to record adjustments that were identified late in the close process but not included in the Company's consolidated fiscal 2012 financial statements

Adjustments recorded during fiscal 2013 that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years increased net income attributable to CSC common shareholders by $7 million. This increase is attributable to the tax effect of the adjustments described above and $5 million of tax benefit resulting from discrete tax items that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years. The discrete tax benefits are primarily attributable to the adjustment of the deferred tax liability related to intellectual property assets.

Further adjustments were identified and recorded in fiscal 2014 related to fiscal 2013 that increased the net error reported by $4 million.

NHS

As previously disclosed in fiscal 2012 and in the first quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company had identified certain additional items related to the investigation of the Company's use of the percentage-of-completion accounting method used on the NHS contract. During the second quarter of fiscal 2013, based on its analysis of these items, the Company recorded net credits of $9 million in pre-tax out of period adjustments impacting prior fiscal years. During the third quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company identified additional prior period errors. Such errors identified in the third quarter, which were self-correcting in the third quarter of fiscal 2012, have no impact on income from continuing operations before taxes for fiscal 2013. The accounting errors identified during fiscal 2013 are primarily related to either costs incurred under the contract or the estimation of contract revenues and costs at completion, which resulted in the overstatement of income from continuing operations before taxes. The Company has concluded that there is no cumulative impact of this overstatement as a result of the $1.5 billion specified contract charge recorded as of December 30, 2011 being overstated by the same amount.

The Company has concluded that the errors identified during fiscal 2013 do not appear to have any impact on amounts charged to the NHS. Based on information provided by independent counsel, the Company believes that a small portion of such adjustments should be characterized as intentional accounting irregularities. The impact on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes of the out of period adjustments identified in fiscal 2013 related to the Company's NHS contract is attributable to the following prior fiscal years:

	Increase/(Decrease)
(Amounts in millions)	**Fiscal 2013 Adjustments**
Fiscal 2013	$ (9)
Fiscal 2012	10
Fiscal 2011	(15)
Fiscal 2010	18
Prior fiscal years (unaudited)	(4)

The following table summarizes the cumulative effect on the fiscal 2013 net income attributable to CSC common shareholders of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014 and 2013 under the rollover method. The amounts noted below also include certain adjustments that only impacted quarters (unaudited) within fiscal 2013, but had no net impact on the full year fiscal 2013 results:

	Fiscal 2013				
	Quarter Ended				
(Amounts in millions)	**June 29, 2012**	**September 28, 2012**	**December 28, 2012**	**March 29, 2013**	**Total**
NHS adjustments	$ —	$ (9)	$ —	$ —	$ (9)
Other adjustments	3	9	—	7	19
Effect on income from continuing operations before taxes	3	—	—	7	10
Taxes on income	(2)	(2)	(4)	(7)	(15)
Other income tax adjustments	(2)	—	(1)	(12)	(15)
Effect on income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	—	(28)	26	(2)
Effect on net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	$ (1)	$ (2)	$ (33)	$ 14	$(22)

Out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014 and 2013 had the following impact on select line items of the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the twelve months ended March 29, 2013 under the rollover method:

	Twelve Months Ended March 29, 2013		
(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	**As Reported**	**Adjustments Increase/ (Decrease)**	**Amount Adjusted for Removal of Errors**
Revenues	$ 14,195	$ (2)	$ 14,193
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization and restructuring costs)	11,100	(13)	11,087
Selling, general and administrative (excludes restructuring costs)	1,176	—	1,176
Depreciation and amortization	1,070	(2)	1,068
Restructuring costs	264	3	267
Interest expense	183	—	183
Other income, net	(25)	—	(25)
Income from continuing operations before taxes	449	10	459
Taxes on income	(49)	30	(19)
Income from continuing operations	498	(20)	478

Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	481	(2)	479
Net income attributable to CSC common shareholders	961	(22)	939
EPS – Diluted			
Continuing operations	$ 3.09	$ (0.13)	$ 2.96
Discontinued operations	3.09	(0.01)	3.08
Total	$ 6.18	$ (0.14)	$ 6.04

The out of period adjustments affecting loss from continuing operations before taxes during the twelve months ended March 29, 2013 under the rollover method are related to the following consolidated balance sheet line items:

- Prepaid expenses and other current assets ($14 million increase);
- Software ($1 million increase);
- Outsourcing contract costs ($1 million decrease);
- Other assets ($5 million decrease);
- Property and equipment ($4 million decrease);
- Accrued payroll and related costs ($9 million increase);
- Accrued expenses and other current liabilities ($9 million increase); and
- Deferred revenue ($3 million decrease).

The Company has determined that the impact of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded in fiscal 2014 and 2013 is immaterial to the consolidated results, financial position and cash flows for fiscal 2013 and prior years. Consequently, the cumulative effect of these adjustments was recorded during fiscal 2014 and 2013.

Fiscal 2012 Adjustments Financial Impact Summary

During fiscal 2012, the Company recorded various pre-tax adjustments that should have been recorded in prior fiscal years. The aggregate fiscal 2012 adjustments increased the loss from continuing operations before taxes by $79 million ($63 million net of tax) and were comprised of $13 million of charges relating to operations in the Nordic region, $23 million of charges relating to the Company's operations in Australia, and $25 million of charges originating from the NHS contract in the Company's GBS segment. Additionally, $16 million and $2 million of charges were recorded in the NPS segment and other operations of the Company, respectively. The fiscal 2012 out of period adjustments primarily related to the Company’s GIS and GBS segments, with $24 million and $39 million of adjustments within GIS and GBS, respectively. Further adjustments were identified and recorded in fiscal 2014 and 2013 related to fiscal 2012 that decreased the net error by $6 million and increased the net error by $7 million, respectively.

Nordic Region

The Company attributes the $13 million in pre-tax adjustments recorded in the Nordic region in fiscal 2012 to miscellaneous errors and not to any accounting irregularities or intentional misconduct other than a $1 million operating lease adjustment noted in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 which was a refinement of an error previously corrected and reported in fiscal 2011.

Australia

As previously disclosed, in the course of the Australia investigation initiated in fiscal 2012, accounting errors and irregularities were identified. As a result, certain personnel in Australia have been reprimanded, terminated and/or resigned. The Company attributes the $23 million of pre-tax adjustments recorded in fiscal 2012 to either intentional accounting irregularities (intentional irregularities) or other accounting errors (Other Errors). Other Errors include both unintentional errors and errors for which the categorization is unclear. The categorizations were provided to the Company through the independent investigation. The impact of the adjustments on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes is attributable to the following prior fiscal years:

	Increase/(Decrease)				
(Amounts in millions)	**Fiscal 2008 & Prior (unaudited)**	**Fiscal 2009 (unaudited)**	**Fiscal 2010**	**Fiscal 2011**	**Total**
Intentional irregularities	$ 10	$ (7)	$ (4)	$ 1	$ —
Other Errors	(7)	(16)	3	(3)	(23)
	$ 3	$ (23)	$ (1)	$ (2)	$ (23)

NHS

As previously disclosed, in fiscal 2012, $25 million of out of period adjustments reducing income from continuing operations related to the Company's NHS contract were identified and recorded. During the course of the investigation in fiscal 2012 of the percentage-of-completion accounting method used on the Company's NHS contract, certain accounting errors were identified related to costs incurred under the contract, which resulted in errors in the recognition of income from continuing operations that would have reduced by approximately $24 million the $1.5 billion write-off recorded by the Company in the third quarter of fiscal 2012. Although the Company has concluded that these errors do not appear to have any impact on amounts charged to the NHS, the errors have impacted the operating income recognized on the NHS contract. The exclusion of certain costs incurred under the contract caused the estimated margin at completion, which determines the operating income that is booked when revenue milestones are achieved, to be overstated. Although the Company has concluded that there is no cumulative impact as a result of the $1.5 billion charge relating to the NHS contract recorded as of December 30, 2011, operating income from fiscal year 2007 through and including fiscal 2011 has been overstated by a total of approximately $24 million and, therefore, the charge taken by the Company as of December 30, 2011 was overstated by approximately the same amount.

Certain additional items had been identified related to the NHS contract that could have had an effect on the amount and the allocation of the out of period adjustments for fiscal 2012 and prior fiscal years. These additional items were subject to further investigation and therefore were not recorded in fiscal 2012. See discussion of fiscal 2013 adjustments above for further information regarding the impact of such items.

Certain CSC finance employees based in the U. K. were aware prior to fiscal 2012 of the aforementioned errors, but those employees failed to appropriately correct the errors. Therefore, the Company has classified these errors as intentional. Such categorization was provided to the Company through the independent investigation. As a result, certain personnel have been suspended.

The impact on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes of the $25 million of out of period adjustments identified in fiscal 2012 related to the Company's NHS contract is attributable to the following prior fiscal years:

	Increase/(Decrease)
(Amounts in millions)	**Fiscal 2012 Adjustments**
Fiscal 2012	$ 25
Fiscal 2011	(7)
Fiscal 2010	(4)
Prior fiscal years (unaudited)	(14)

NPS

As previously reported, in fiscal 2012 the Company identified and recorded pre-tax adjustments reducing income from continuing operations before taxes by $16 million. Such adjustments were identified by the Company and were primarily related to the percentage-of-completion accounting adjustments.

Americas Outsourcing

As previously disclosed, in the course of the independent investigation of Americas Outsourcing accounting practices, accounting conventions used by Americas Outsourcing relating to intraperiod cost allocations were determined to be unintentional accounting errors. The errors did not have an impact on a fiscal year basis. The Company also determined that other operating units employed similar practices and made necessary corrections.

The following table summarizes the cumulative effect on the fiscal 2012 net loss attributable to CSC common shareholders of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 under the rollover method. The amounts noted below also include certain adjustments that only impacted quarters (unaudited) within fiscal 2012, but had no net impact on the full year fiscal 2012 results:

	Fiscal 2012				
	Quarter Ended				
(Amounts in millions)	**July 1, 2011**	**September 30, 2011**	**December 30, 2011**	**March 30, 2012**	**Total**
Operating costs inappropriately capitalized	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1
Misapplication of US GAAP	1	(1)	2	(1)	1
Miscellaneous errors	2	7	—	2	11
Total Nordic adjustments	4	6	2	1	13
Operating costs inappropriately capitalized	—	11	—	—	11
Misapplication of US GAAP	—	8	—	1	9
Miscellaneous errors	—	2	2	(2)	2
Total Australia adjustments	—	21	2	(1)	22
NHS adjustments	(2)	(2)	46	(7)	35
NPS adjustments	3	1	(5)	11	10
Other adjustments	2	(10)	1	7	—
Effect on income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	7	16	46	11	80
Taxes on income	(2)	(4)	(2)	(4)	(12)
Other income tax adjustments	1	14	(9)	(6)	—
Effect on net income (loss) attributable to CSC common shareholders	$ 6	$ 26	$ 35	$ 1	$ 68

Out of period adjustments recorded during fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 had the following impact on select line items of the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the twelve months ended March 30, 2012 under the rollover method:

(Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)	Twelve Months Ended March 30, 2012 As Reported	Adjustments Increase/ (Decrease)	Amount Adjusted for Removal of Errors
Revenues	$ 14,476	$ 50	$ 14,526
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization, specified contract charge, settlement charge and restructuring costs)	12,181	(28)	12,153
Cost of services - specified contract charge (excludes amount charged to revenue of $204)	1,281	3	1,284
Selling, general and administrative	1,108	2	1,110
Depreciation and amortization	1,141	(1)	1,140
Restructuring costs	140	(5)	135
Interest expense	174	(3)	171
Other expense, net	4	2	6
Loss from continuing operations before taxes	(4,487)	80	(4,407)
Taxes on income	(96)	12	(84)
Loss from continuing operations	(4,391)	68	(4,323)
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	166	—	166
Net loss attributable to CSC common shareholders	(4,242)	68	(4,174)
EPS – Diluted			
Continuing operations	$ (28.44)	$ 0.44	$ (28.00)
Discontinued operations	1.07	—	1.07
Total	$ (27.37)	$ 0.44	$ (26.93)

The Company has determined that the impact of the consolidated out of period adjustments recorded in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 is immaterial to the consolidated results, financial position and cash flows for fiscal 2012 and prior years. Consequently, the cumulative effect of these adjustments was recorded during fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012.

Pension and Other Benefit Plans	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Pension And Other Benefit Plans [Abstract]	
Pension and other benefit plans	**Pension and Other Benefit Plans**

The Company sponsors a number of defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans for the benefit of eligible employees. The defined benefit plans comprise primarily pension plans and post-retirement medical benefit plans. The defined contribution plans include the Company's deferred compensation plan for executives and non-employee directors.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

U.S. Plans

Contributory, defined benefit pension plans have been generally available to U.S. employees. However, the largest U.S. defined benefit pension plan was frozen for most participants in fiscal 2010. In addition, the Company has two supplemental executive retirement plans (SERP), which are non-qualified, non-contributory pension plans. The Company's funding policy is to make contributions to the Plans in amounts, as determined by an independent actuary, that meets the minimum requirements of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) and ERISA, that may exceed such minimum requirements if determined to be beneficial to the Company for cost recoverability, tax, or other regulatory reasons.

On July 19, 2013, CSC completed the sale of ATD (see Note 4), which had a pension and a retiree medical plan. The plans were remeasured as of the date of the sale, which resulted in settlement cost of $4 million that was recorded as part of the gain on sale of ATD, and a reduction to long-term liabilities of $28 million. The net periodic pension cost related to the divested plans, not including any settlement gain or loss, for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012 was $4 million, $8 million, and $7 million respectively.

On March 26, 2013, the Company made an additional discretionary cash contribution of $80 million to various U.S. pension plans.

On December 31, 2012, the Company made a discretionary cash contribution of $400 million to its largest U.S. pension plan resulting in a remeasurement of the plan. The effects of this remeasurement were recorded during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 and resulted in a reduction of net periodic pension cost of $8 million for fiscal 2013, along with additional plan liabilities of $379 million due to using a new discount rate of 4.0%, a decrease from the previous rate of 4.85%.

Non-US Plans

Eligible non-U.S. employees are enrolled in defined benefit pension plans in their country of domicile. The Contributory defined benefit pension plan in the U.K. represent the largest plan outside of the U.S. Effective July 1, 2010, the accrual of future benefits was discontinued for certain U.K. pension plans. In addition, healthcare, dental and life insurance benefits are also provided to certain non-U.S. employees. A significant number of employees outside the U.S. are covered by government sponsored programs at no direct cost to the Company other than related payroll taxes.

On December 20, 2013, two U.K. pension plans were remeasured due to a plan amendment arising from a change in the index used to determine the level of pension increases, from the Retail Prices Index (RPI) to the Consumer Prices Index (CPI). A weighted average discount rate of 4.65% was used to remeasure the plans; an increase from 4.31% in the prior fiscal year. As a result of the remeasurement, the pension benefit obligation decreased by $443 million and the average funded status was 108%.

In connection with the fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012 restructuring plans (see Note 20), the Company accrued additional contractual termination benefits, for certain employees participating in a U.K. pension plan, which are reflected in the projected benefit obligation and recognized as expense in the net periodic pension cost. The Company accrued net benefits of $17 million, $20 million, and $19 million, for fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The fiscal 2013 amount of $20 million was net of a $3 million reduction to the fiscal 2012 estimated contractual benefits to be paid.

During fiscal 2014, a pension plan in Switzerland recognized a settlement loss of $6 million as a result of restructuring activities. The plan was remeasured on September 30, 2013 using a discount rate of 2.30%, an increase from 2.05% in the prior fiscal year, which resulted in a reduction to the pension benefit obligation of $43 million, improving the plan's funded status.

On March 26, 2013, the Company made a discretionary cash contribution of $20 million to its largest Canadian pension plan.

Effective July 1, 2012 a Norway pension plan was amended to change the index used to benchmark pension payment increases. The plan was remeasured at July 1, 2012 resulting in a reduction to the projected benefit obligation of $28 million, improving the plan's funded status. The plan's fiscal 2013 expense was also remeasured for the remaining nine months of the fiscal year using a discount rate of 4.0%.

The following tables provide reconciliations of the changes in the pension plans' projected benefit obligations and assets, and a statement of their funded status:

Reconciliation of Projected Benefit Obligation	**U.S. Pension Plans**		**Non-U.S. Pension Plans**	
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	$ 3,506	$ 3,284	$ 3,012	$ 2,732
Service cost	5	10	25	25
Interest cost	149	153	124	123
Plan participants' contributions	1	3	6	7
Amendments	—	—	(254)	(28)
Business/contract acquisitions/divestitures	(107)	—	9	(9)
Contractual termination benefits	—	—	17	20
Settlement/curtailment	—	(5)	(46)	(37)
Actuarial loss (gain)	3	194	(135)	400
Benefits paid	(148)	(133)	(88)	(79)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	—	205	(142)
Other	—	—	(2)	—
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	$ 3,409	$ 3,506	$ 2,873	$ 3,012

Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets	**U.S. Pension Plans**		**Non-U.S. Pension Plans**	
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	$ 3,125	$ 2,419	$ 2,550	$ 2,295
Actual return on plan assets	364	245	129	314
Employer contribution	7	591	81	157
Plan participants' contributions	1	3	6	7
Benefits paid	(148)	(133)	(88)	(79)
Business/contract acquisitions/divestitures	(86)	—	9	5
Plan settlement	—	—	(46)	(30)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	—	183	(119)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	$ 3,263	$ 3,125	$ 2,824	$ 2,550
Funded status at end of year	$ (146)	$ (381)	$ (49)	$ (462)

The following table provides the amounts recorded in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet:

	U.S. Pension Plans		**Non-U.S. Pension Plans**	
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Non-current assets	$ —	$ —	$ 166	$ 23
Current liabilities - Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(8)	(7)	(7)	(3)
Non-current liabilities - Other long-term liabilities	(138)	(374)	(208)	(482)
Net amount recorded	$ (146)	$ (381)	$ (49)	$ (462)

The following is a summary of amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss, before tax effects, as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013 that have not been recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as components of net periodic pension cost:

	U.S. Pension Plans		**Non-U.S. Pension Plans**	

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Net transition obligation	$ —	$ —	$ 3	$ 3
Prior service cost	2	5	(279)	(24)
Net actuarial loss	915	1,140	767	895
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ 917	$ 1,145	$ 491	$ 874

The following table summarizes the weighted average assumptions used in the determination of the Company's pension plans' benefit obligations as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

	U.S. Pension Plans		Non-U.S. Pension Plans	
	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Discount rate	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	4.1%
Rates of increase in compensation levels	4.3%	4.1%	3.4%	3.5%

The following table lists selected information for the pension plans as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

	U.S. Pension Plans		Non-U.S. Pension Plans	
(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Projected benefit obligation	$ 3,409	$ 3,506	$ 2,873	$ 3,012
Accumulated benefit obligation	3,394	3,487	2,833	2,969
Fair value of plan assets	3,263	3,125	2,824	2,550

	Pension Plans with Projected Benefit Obligation in Excess of Plan Assets (U.S. and Non-U.S.)		Pension Plans with Accumulated Benefit Obligation in Excess of Plan Assets (U.S. and Non-U.S.)	
(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Projected benefit obligation	$ 3,945	$ 6,270	$ 3,917	$ 6,132
Accumulated benefit obligation	3,906	6,217	3,888	6,100
Fair value of plan assets	3,585	5,405	3,564	5,276

The net periodic pension cost for U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans included the following components:

	U.S. Pension Plans			Non-U.S. Pension Plans		
(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
Service cost	$ 5	$ 10	$ 10	$ 25	$ 25	$ 33
Interest cost	149	153	164	124	123	128
Expected return on assets	(202)	(160)	(146)	(165)	(124)	(129)
Amortization of transition obligation	—	—	—	1	1	1
Amortization of prior service costs	2	2	2	(5)	(1)	1
Amortization of unrecognized net loss	40	42	32	22	20	13
Contractual termination benefit	—	—	—	17	20	20
Settlement/curtailment	6	—	—	7	—	2
Net periodic pension cost	$ —	$ 47	$ 62	$ 26	$ 64	$ 69

Other before tax changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income during fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012 included the following components:

	U.S. Pension Plans			Non-U.S. Pension Plans		
(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
Net actuarial (gain) / loss	$ (180)	$ 105	$ 319	$ (103)	$ 201	$ 133
Prior service (credit) / cost	—	—	—	(265)	(27)	(11)
Amortization of:						
Transition (asset) /obligation	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prior service (credit) / cost	(2)	(2)	(2)	5	1	(1)
Net actuarial (gain) / loss	(46)	(42)	(32)	(28)	(25)	(20)

Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	—	—	9	6	(4)
Total recognized in other comprehensive income	$ (228)	$ 61	$ 285	$ (383)	$ 155	$ 96

Other comprehensive (gain) loss related to unamortized pension costs for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012 was $(522) million (net of taxes of $89 million), $210 million (net of taxes of $6 million), and $257 million (net of taxes of $124 million), respectively.

The estimated net transitional obligation, prior service cost and actuarial loss for defined benefit plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic pension cost over the next fiscal year are $1 million, $(9) million and $54 million, respectively.

The weighted-averages of the assumptions used to determine net periodic pension cost were:

	U.S. Pension Plans			**Non-U.S. Pension Plans**		
	March 28, 2014	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Discount or settlement rates	4.4 %	4.6 %	5.7 %	4.1 %	4.7 %	5.2 %
Expected long-term rates of return on assets	7.2 %	6.8 %	7.5 %	6.2 %	5.4 %	6.1 %
Rates of increase in compensation levels	4.3 %	4.1 %	4.3 %	3.5 %	4.1 %	4.1 %

Information about the expected cash flows for pension plans as of March 28, 2014, is as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**U.S. Plans**	**Non-U.S. Plans**
Employer contributions:		
2015	$ 8	$ 83
Benefit Payments:		
2015	$ 158	$ 102
2016	169	105
2017	181	114
2018	192	122
2019	200	132
2020-2024	1,100	795

Defined Benefit Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

The Company provides subsidized healthcare and life insurance retirement benefits for certain U.S. employees and retirees, generally for those employed prior to August 1992. In response to the passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (PPACA), a number of changes were made to the underlying healthcare coverage offered to certain U.S. retirees. In conjunction with those changes, the Company established limits on the level of employer subsidy it will provide to some retirees. Several plans were amended and the impact of these changes was first reflected on April 1, 2011. In 2012, several retiree medical plans were further amended to allow Medicare Part D subsidies from 2012 and beyond to be collected by the healthcare provider and was reflected on March 30, 2012.

The following tables provide reconciliations of the changes in postretirement plans' benefit obligations and assets and a statement of their funded status:

Reconciliation of Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Accumulated benefit obligation at beginning of year	$ 253	$ 253
Service cost	3	4
Interest cost	10	11
Business/contract acquisitions/divestitures	(15)	—
Actuarial loss (gain)	(16)	(6)
Benefits paid	(11)	(10)

Retiree drug subsidy reimbursement	1	1
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	(1)	—
Other	(3)	—
Accumulated benefit obligation at end of year	$ 221	$ 253

Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets **(Amounts in millions)**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	$ 84	$ 81
Actual return on plan assets	10	7
Employer contribution	6	6
Retiree drug subsidy	1	—
Business contract/acquisitions/divestitures	(8)	—
Benefits paid	(11)	(10)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	$ 82	$ 84
Funded status at end of year	$ (139)	$ (169)

The following table provides the amounts recorded in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Current liabilities - Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	$ (4)	$ (5)
Non-current liabilities - Other long-term liabilities	(135)	(164)
Net amount recorded	$ (139)	$ (169)

The following is a summary of amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013 that have not been recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as components of net periodic benefit cost:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Prior service (gain) cost	$ (15)	$ (17)
Net actuarial loss	61	99
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ 46	$ 82

The following table lists selected information for other postretirement benefit plans as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

			Plans with Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation in Excess of the Fair Value of Plan Assets	
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	$ 221	$ 253	$ 221	$ 253
Fair value of plan assets	82	84	82	84

As of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, the Company had no postretirement healthcare plan assets outside the U.S. Benefits paid include amounts paid directly from plan assets and amounts paid by the Company.

The following table summarizes the weighted average assumptions used in the determination of the Company's postretirement benefit obligations as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

	March 28, 2014	**March 29, 2013**
Discount rate	4.3%	4.1%

The assumed healthcare cost trend rate used in measuring the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was 8.8% for fiscal 2015, declining to 4.9% for 2024 and subsequent years for all retirees. Assumed healthcare cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the healthcare plans. A one-percentage point change in the assumed healthcare cost trend rates would have had the following effect:

	One Percentage Point	
(Amounts in millions)	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Effect on accumulated postretirement benefit obligation as of March 28, 2014	$ 12	$ (10)
Effect on net periodic postretirement benefit cost for fiscal 2014	1	(1)

The net periodic benefit cost for other postretirement benefit plans included the following components:

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
Service cost	$ 3	$ 4	$ 3
Interest cost	10	11	11
Expected return on assets	(5)	(5)	(6)
Amortization of transition obligation	—	—	1
Amortization of prior service costs	(2)	(2)	(6)
Recognized actuarial loss	12	16	13
Settlements	(2)	—	—
Net provision for postretirement benefits	$ 16	$ 24	$ 16

Other before tax changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income during fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012 included the following components:

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
Net actuarial (gain) / loss	$ (20)	$ (8)	$ 21
Prior service (credit) / cost	—	—	21
Amortization of:			
Transition (asset) /obligation	—	—	(1)
Prior service (credit) / cost	2	2	6
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(18)	(16)	(13)
Total recognized in other comprehensive income	$ (36)	$ (22)	$ 34

Other comprehensive (gain) loss related to unamortized postretirement benefit plan costs for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012 was $(23) million (net of taxes of $13 million), $(13) million (net of taxes of $9 million), and $22 million (net of taxes of $12 million), respectively.

The estimated net transitional obligation, prior service gain and actuarial loss for other postretirement benefit plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year are $0 million, $(2) million and $7 million, respectively.

The weighted-averages of the assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost were as follows.

Fiscal Year End	2014	2013	2012
Discount or settlement rates	4.1%	4.5%	5.3%
Expected long-term rates of return on assets	5.9%	6.5%	7.2%

Following are the expected cash flows for U.S.-based other post-retirement benefit plans:

(Amounts in millions)	U.S. Plans
Employer Contributions:	
2015	$ 4
Benefit Payments:	
2015	$ 13
2016	14
2017	15
2018	16
2019	17
2020-2024	82

No significant cash flow is expected for other post-retirement benefit plans outside the U.S.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets

U.S. pension plan and OPEB plan assets are held in a trust that includes both separate accounts and commingled funds. Non-U.S. assets are subject to country specific regulations and invest primarily in commingled funds. The U.S. pension trust and the U.K. pension plans account for 91% of the total pension plan assets.

The Company's investment goals and risk management strategy for plan assets takes into account a number of factors, including the time horizon of the pension plans' obligations. Plan assets are invested in various asset classes that are expected to produce a sufficient level of diversification and a reasonable amount of investment return over the long term. Sufficient liquidity is maintained to meet benefit obligations as they become due. Third party investment managers are employed to invest assets in both passively-indexed and actively-managed strategies. Equities are primarily invested broadly in domestic and foreign companies across market capitalizations and industries. Fixed income securities are invested broadly, primarily in government treasury, corporate credit, mortgage backed and asset backed investments. Alternative investment allocations are included in U.S. and U.K. pension plans to achieve greater portfolio diversity intended to reduce the overall risk of the plans.

Risks include, but are not limited to, longevity risk, inflation risk, and the risk of other changes in market conditions that reduce the value of plan assets. Also, a decline in the yield of high quality corporate bonds may adversely affect discount rates resulting in an increase in the pension and other post retirement obligations. These risks, among others, could cause the plans' funded status to deteriorate, increasing reliance on Company contributions. Derivatives are permitted although their current use is limited within traditional funds and broadly allowed within alternative funds. They are primarily used in the U.S. pension trust traditional fixed income portfolios for duration and interest rate risk management and traditional equity portfolios to gain market exposure, and are expected to be used in the U.K. pension schemes for inflation risk management and within the liability driven investing strategy. The Company also has investments in insurance contracts to pay plan benefits in certain countries.

For the U.S. pension trust, an allocation range by asset class is developed. The allocation has a significant weighting to equity investments in part due to the relatively long duration of the plans' obligations. As of March 2014, the plan fiduciaries adopted investment allocation targets for the U.S. pension trust of 35% equities, 30% fixed income securities, and 35% alternative investments. An allocation range is established for each asset class and cash equivalents may represent 0%-10% of the fund. Asset allocations are monitored closely and investment reviews are conducted regularly. The Company consults with internal and external advisors regarding asset strategy.

For the U.K. pension plans, the Company's second largest pension plans by assets and projected liabilities, a target allocation by asset class is developed to achieve their long term objectives. As of March 2014, the plans held investment allocation targets of 35% equities, 45% fixed income (including 35% corporate credit and 10% in liability-driven investment products), and 20% alternatives. Asset allocations are monitored closely by the plan trustees and investment reviews are conducted regularly. The plan trustees consult with internal and external advisors regarding asset strategy.

Plan Asset Valuation Techniques

Cash equivalents are primarily short term money market commingled funds that are categorized as Level 2, except for funds that have quoted prices in active markets, which are classified as Level 1. They are valued at cost plus accrued interest which approximates fair value.

Fixed income accounts are categorized as Level 2. Investments in corporate bonds are primarily investment grade bonds. These investments are generally priced using model-based pricing methods that use observable market data as inputs. Broker dealer bids or quotes of securities with similar characteristics may also be used.

Domestic and global equity separate accounts are categorized as Level 1 if the securities trade on national or international exchanges and are valued at their last reported closing price. Equity assets in commingled funds reporting a net asset value (NAV) are categorized as Level 2.

Insurance contracts purchased to cover benefits payable to retirees are valued using the assumptions used to value the projected benefit obligation. Most of the plans' insurance contracts are categorized as level 2 while one plan has a level 3 insurance contract.

Derivatives are categorized as Level 1 if the securities trade actively on a recognized exchange, as Level 2 if the securities can be valued using observable inputs, or as Level 3 if the securities are valued using significant unobservable inputs.

Alternative investment fund securities are categorized as Level 1 if held in a mutual fund or in a separate account structure and actively traded through a recognized exchange, or as Level 2 if they are held in commingled or collective account structures and are actively traded. Alternative investment fund securities are classified as Level 3 if they are held in Limited Company or Limited Partnership structures or cannot otherwise be classified as Level 1 or Level 2.

The fair value of pension plan assets and postretirement benefit plans by investment category and the corresponding level within the fair value hierarchy as of March 28, 2014 are as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**U.S. Plans**	**Non-U.S. Plans**
Fair value of pension plan assets	$ 3,263	$ 2,824
Fair value of other postretirement benefit plan assets	82	—
Total fair value of retirement plan assets as of March 28, 2014	$ 3,345	$ 2,824

U.S. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

(Amounts in millions)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Equity:				
Global/International	$ 38	$ —	$ —	$ 38
U.S. Domestic Stocks	256	—	—	256
Domestic Equity commingled funds	5	577	—	582
Global Equity commingled funds	—	312	—	312
Fixed Income:				
U.S. Treasuries	—	57	—	57
U.S. Government Agencies	—	3	—	3
Non U.S. Government	—	2	—	2
Mortgage and asset backed securities	—	89	—	89
Corporate	—	54	—	54
Fixed income commingled funds	3	771	—	774
Alternatives:				
Hedge Funds (a)	—	—	328	328
Other Alternatives (b)	324	499	—	823
Cash and Cash equivalents	—	54	—	54
Total	$ 626	$ 2,418	$ 328	$ 3,372
Unsettled Trade Receivable and Accrued Income				28
Unsettled Trade Payable and Accrued Expenses				(55)
Fair value of assets for U.S. pension and postretirement medical plans as of March 28, 2014				$ 3,345

(a) Represents investments in diversified fund of hedge funds in which the CSC pension plans are the sole investor.

(b) Represents institutional funds consisting mainly of equities, bonds, or commodities.

Below is a reconciliation of the assets valued using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

(Amounts in millions)	**Level 3**
Beginning balance as of March 29, 2013	$ —
Actual return on plan assets held at the reporting date	(2)
Actual return on plan assets sold during the period	—
Purchases, sales, and settlements	330
Transfers in and / or out of Level 3	—
Changes due to exchange rates	—
Ending balance as of March 28, 2014	$ 328

Non-U.S. Pension Plan Assets

(Amounts in millions)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Equity:				
U.S./North American Equity commingled funds	$ —	$ 47	$ —	$ 47
Global/International Equity commingled funds	—	899	—	899
Global equity mutual funds	—	81	—	81
Fixed Income:				
Fixed income commingled funds	—	951	—	951
Insurance contracts	—	161	6	167
Alternatives:				
Hedge Funds (a)	—		177	177
Other Alternatives (b)	—	460	26	486
Cash and cash equivalents	—	16	—	16

Total	$ —	$ 2,599	$ 209	$ 2,824
Unsettled Trades				—
Fair value of non-U.S. pension assets as of March 28, 2014				$ 2,824

(a) Represents investments in diversified fund of hedge funds.

(b) Represents real estate, liability-driven investments, and other commingled funds consisting mainly of equities, bonds, or commodities.

Below is a reconciliation of the assets valued using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

(Amounts in millions)	**Non-U.S. Plans Insurance Contracts**
Beginning balance as of March 29, 2013	$ 6
Actual return on plan assets held at the reporting date	—
Actual return on plan assets sold during the period	—
Purchases, sales, and settlements	164
Transfers in and / or out of Level 3	32
Changes due to exchange rates	7
Ending balance as of March 28, 2014	$ 209

The fair value of our pension plan assets and postretirement benefit plans by investment category and the corresponding level within the fair value hierarchy as of March 29, 2013, are as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**U.S. Plans**	**Non-U.S. Plans**
Fair value of pension plan assets	$ 3,125	$ 2,550
Fair value of other postretirement benefit plan assets	84	—
Total fair value of retirement plan assets as of March 29, 2013	$ 3,209	$ 2,550

U.S. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans (Amounts in millions)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Equity:				
Global/International	$ 31	$ 38	$ —	$ 69
U.S. Domestic Stocks	51	—	—	51
Domestic Equity commingled funds	5	1,325	—	1,330
Global Equity commingled funds	—	380	—	380
Global Equity mutual funds	83	—	—	83
Fixed Income:				
U.S. Treasuries	—	87	—	87
U.S. Government Agencies	—	11	—	11
Non U.S. Government	—	5	—	5
Mortgage and asset backed securities	—	131	—	131
Corporate	—	74	—	74
Fixed income commingled funds	3	959	—	962
Cash and cash equivalents	8	117	—	125
Total	$ 181	$ 3,127	$ —	$ 3,308
Unsettled Trade Receivable and Accrued Income				79
Unsettled Trade Payable and Accrued Expenses				(178)
Fair value of assets for U.S. pension and postretirement medical plans as of March 29, 2013				$ 3,209

NON-U.S. PENSION PLAN ASSETS (Amounts in millions)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Equity:				
U.S./North American Equity commingled funds	$ —	$ 54	$ —	$ 54
Global/International Equity commingled funds	—	915	—	915
Global equity mutual funds	—	—	—	—

Fixed Income:				
Fixed income commingled funds	—	1,311	—	1,311
Insurance contracts	—	157	6	163
Alternatives	—	83	—	83
Cash equivalents	—	25	—	25
Total	$ —	$ 2,545	$ 6	$ 2,551
Unsettled Trades				(1)
Fair value of non-U.S. pension assets as of March 29, 2013				$ 2,550

Below is a reconciliation of the assets valued using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

(Amounts in millions)	**Non-U.S. Plans Insurance Contracts**
Beginning balance as of March 30, 2012	$ 5
Asset acquired in purchase of iSOFT	
Actual return on plan assets relating to assets still held at the reporting date	1
Actual return on plan assets relating to assets sold during the period	—
Purchases, sales, and settlements	—
Transfers in and / or out of Level 3	—
Changes due to exchange rates	—
Ending balance as of March 29, 2013	$ 6

The asset allocation of pension plans at March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively, is as follows:

	U.S. Plans		**Non-U.S. Plans**	
Asset Category	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Equity securities	35 %	58 %	36 %	38 %
Debt securities	29 %	38 %	34 %	51 %
Alternatives	34 %	— %	24 %	4 %
Cash and other	2 %	4 %	6 %	7 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

The asset allocation for U.S. other postretirement benefit plans at March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively, is as follows:

	Percentage of Plan Assets at Year End	
Asset Category	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Equity securities	59 %	29 %
Debt securities	38 %	19 %
Cash and other	3 %	52 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Return on Assets

The Company consults with internal and external advisors regarding the expected long-term rate of return on assets. In the U.S. and U.K., the Company uses a "building block" approach to compute the expected long-term rate of return of the major asset classes expected in each of the plans. CSC utilizes long-term, typically 30 years, asset class return assumptions provided by external advisors. Consideration is also given to the extent active management is employed in each asset class and also to management expenses. A single expected long-term rate of return is calculated for each plan by assessing the plan's expected asset allocation strategy, the benefits of diversification therefrom, historical excess returns from actively managed investments, and expected expenses. The resulting composite rate of return is reviewed by internal and external parties for reasonableness.

Retirement Plan Discount Rate

The U.S. discount rate assumption is prepared with a two step process; the first step is a yield curve developed as of the measurement date using high-quality corporate bond yields. In step two, each plan's future cash flows are applied to the appropriate years on the yield curve and the weighted value of the cash flows is used to determine a single equivalent discount rate. In fiscal 2014, the discount rates were developed separately for each U.S. pension and other postretirement plan to the nearest basis point using a single yield curve, the Aon Hewitt AA Only Above Median Curve. This yield curve is a hypothetical AA or greater yield curve represented by a series of annualized individual spot discount rates going out 100 years. This curve provides a more transparent view to the underlying bonds and is available daily which provides for a discount rate to be calculated specific to the Company's fiscal year end. For years prior to fiscal 2013, the U.S. discount rates were determined using an average of the Citigroup yield curve and the AON Hewitt yield curve rounded to the nearest 10bps.

In fiscal 2013, the UK pension plans began using the AA Corporate Bond Mercer Pension Discount Yield Curve to set the discount rate. This yield curve is based on market data. Cash flow data is applied to yields of different durations to determine a single equivalent discount rate. The benefit of the Mercer Yield Curve over the iBoxx GBP Corporates AA +15 index is that it provides the flexibility to use plan specific cash flow information so that the resulting discounts rates reflect appropriate durations of the pension plan's liabilities rather than over a set time period of 15 years. For years prior to fiscal 2013, the U.K. discount rate assumption was set by reference to the yield on the iBoxx GBP AA rated +15 years corporate bond index with an appropriate adjustment for duration if necessary after considering yield curve models and conditions in credit markets.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company sponsors defined contribution plans for substantially all U.S. employees and certain foreign employees.
The plans allow employees to contribute a portion of their earnings in accordance with specified guidelines. Effective January 1, 2014, matching contributions are made once annually in January following the end of the calendar year. In order to receive such contributions, a participant must be employed on December 31 of the plan year. However, if a participant retires (or should decease) from CSC prior to December 31, the participant will be eligible to receive matching contributions approximately 30 days following separation from service. The plan was also amended so participants vest after one year of service from a five-year graded vest. During fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, the Company contributed $179 million, $213 million, and $223 million, respectively. At March 28, 2014, plan assets included 9,378,161 shares of the Company’s common stock.

Deferred Compensation Plan

Effective August 14, 1995, the Company adopted the Computer Sciences Corporation Deferred Compensation Plan (the Plan). The Plan consists of two separate plans, one for the benefit of key executives and one for the benefit of non-employee directors. Pursuant to the Plan, certain management and highly compensated employees are eligible to defer all or a portion of their regular salary that exceeds the limitation set forth in Internal Revenue Section 401(a)(17) and all or a portion of their incentive compensation, and non-employee directors are eligible to defer up to 100% of their compensation. The liability, which is included in “Other long-term liabilities” under the Plan, amounted to $129 million as of March 28, 2014 and $125 million as of March 29, 2013. The Company’s expense under the Plan totaled $9 million, $8 million, and $8 million, for fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, respectively.

Multi-employer Pension Fund

In connection with certain multi-employer pension funds that are pursuant to collective bargaining agreements, the Company made contributions, generally at a stated hourly rate, to various multi-employer pension funds on behalf of its union-represented employees. All of these plans were within the Company's NPS segment. None of the contributions by the Company are individually significant to the multi-employer plans nor do they have a material impact on the Company's financial statements. The risks of participating in these multi-employer plans are different from single-employer plans. If a participating employer stops contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers. The Company's contributions for fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012 were $4 million, $11 million, and $11 million, respectively.

Intangible Assets	**12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014**
Intangible Assets [Abstract]	
Intangible Assets	

Intangible Assets

A summary of amortizable intangible assets is as follows:

	As of March 28, 2014		
(Amounts in millions)	**Gross Carrying Value**	**Accumulated Amortization**	**Net Carrying Value**
Outsourcing contract costs	$ 1,465	$ 1,038	$ 427
Software	2,330	1,680	650
Customer and other intangible assets	588	315	273
Total intangible assets	$ 4,383	$ 3,033	$ 1,350

	As of March 29, 2013		
(Amounts in millions)	**Gross Carrying Value**	**Accumulated Amortization**	**Net Carrying Value**
Outsourcing contract costs	$ 1,473	$ 968	$ 505
Software	2,134	1,523	611
Customer and other intangible assets	512	281	231
Total intangible assets	$ 4,119	$ 2,772	$ 1,347

Amortization expense for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012 was $402 million, $414 million, and $441 million, respectively, including reductions of revenue for amortization of outsourcing contract cost premiums of $34 million, $40 million, and $53 million and for amortization of contract related intangible asset of $11 million, $11 million and $3 million in each of the respective years (see Note 1).

Estimated amortization related to intangible assets, including amortization of contract cost premium, as of March 28, 2014, for fiscal 2015 through fiscal 2019, is as follows: $375 million, $282 million, $216 million, $166 million, and $139 million, respectively.

Purchased and internally developed software, net of accumulated amortization, consisted of the following:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Purchased software	$ 287	$ 297
Internally developed commercial software	308	304
Internally developed internal-use software	55	10
Total	$ 650	$ 611

Amortization expense related to purchased software was $130 million, $143 million, and $149 million, for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, respectively. Amortization expense related to internally developed commercial software was $56 million, $53 million, and $47 million, for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, respectively. Amortization expense related to internally developed internal-use software was $2 million, $2 million, and $4 million, for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, respectively.

During fiscal 2012, the Company recorded $75 million as an impairment of its intangible assets, primarily due to performance issues on certain long-term outsourcing contracts within its GIS segment. The intangible assets impacted included primarily, software and capitalized transition costs. The Company used the income approach technique to fair value the assets. The unobservable inputs used were based on Company specific information and included, primarily, estimates of revenue and cost growth rates, profit margins and discount rates. The impairment was recorded as a part of cost of services.

Debt Assets Acquired by Debt (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified									12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014 Borrowings for Assets Acquired Under Long-term Financing [Member] Property and equipment [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Borrowings for Assets Acquired Under Long-term Financing [Member] Property and equipment [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Borrowings for Assets Acquired Under Long-term Financing [Member] Software [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Borrowings for Assets Acquired Under Long-term Financing [Member] Software [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Borrowings for Assets Acquired Under Long-term Financing [Member] Contract premium costs [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Borrowings for Assets Acquired Under Long-term Financing [Member] Contract premium costs [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Borrowings for Assets Acquired Under Long-term Financing [Member] Other assets acquired [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Borrowings for Assets Acquired Under Long-term Financing [Member] Other assets acquired [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Outsourcing contract costs	Mar. 28, 2014 Outsourcing contract costs Minimum	Mar. 28, 2014 Outsourcing contract costs Maximum
Schedule of Assets Acquired By Debt [Line Items]											
Expected maturity of debt in years									5 years		
Weighted average rate of interest (in hundredths)										0.00%	9.50%
Purchased assets financed by borrowing from customers under outsourcing contracts	$ 88	$ 69	$ 76	$ 54	$ 93	$ 90	$ 10	$ 10			

Fair Value	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014

Fair Value [Abstract]

Fair Value

Fair Value

Fair value measurements on a recurring basis

The following table presents the Company’s assets and liabilities, excluding pension assets (see Note 14), that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

	March 28, 2014			
		Fair Value Hierarchy		
(Amounts in millions)	**Fair Value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets:				
Money market funds and money market deposit accounts	$ 717	$ 717	$ —	$ —
Time deposits	693	693	—	—
Short term investments	—	—	—	—
Foreign currency derivative instruments	2	—	2	—
Interest rate swaps	$ 3	$ —	$ 3	—
Total assets	$ 1,415	$ 1,410	$ 5	$ —
Liabilities:				
Foreign currency derivative instruments	$ 4	$ —	$ 4	$ —
Total liabilities	$ 4	$ —	$ 4	$ —

	March 29, 2013			
		Fair Value Hierarchy		
(Amounts in millions)	**Fair Value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets:				
Money market funds and money market deposit accounts	$ 464	$ 464	$ —	$ —
Time deposits	393	393	—	—
Short term investments	6	6	—	—
Foreign currency derivative instruments	5	—	5	—
Total assets	$ 868	$ 863	$ 5	$ —
Liabilities:				
Foreign currency derivative instruments	$ 11	$ —	$ 11	$ —
Total liabilities	$ 11	$ —	$ 11	$ —

The Company's money market funds, money market deposit accounts and time deposits are included in cash and cash equivalents; short-term investments and foreign currency derivative assets are included in prepaid expenses and other current assets; interest rate swap derivative assets are included in other assets; foreign currency derivative liabilities are included in accrued expenses; and interest rate swap derivative liabilities are included in other long-term liabilities. Gains and losses from changes in the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities are included in earnings and reported in other (income) expense. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2.

Derivative assets and liabilities include foreign currency forward and option contracts and interest rate swap contracts. The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts represents the estimated amount required to settle the contracts using current market exchange rates, and is based on the year-end foreign currency exchange rates and forward points. The fair value of currency options is estimated based on valuation models that use the original strike price, movement and volatility in foreign currency exchange rates, and length of time to expiration as inputs. The fair value of interest rate swaps is estimated based on valuation models that use interest rate yield curves as inputs. The inputs used to estimate the fair value of the Company's derivatives are classified as Level 2.

Fair value measurements on a non-recurring basis

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis include goodwill, tangible assets, intangible assets and other contract related long-lived assets. Such assets are reviewed quarterly for impairment indicators. If a triggering event has occurred, the assets are remeasured when the estimated fair value of the corresponding asset or asset group is less than the carrying value. The fair value measurements, in such instances, are based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). There were no significant impairments recorded during the fiscal years ended March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013.

Financial Instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments with short-term maturities are deemed to approximate their market values. The carrying amount of the Company's long-term debt, excluding capital leases, was $1,874 million and $2,119 million and the estimated fair value was $2,057 million and $2,324 million as of March 28, 2014, and March 29, 2013, respectively. The fair value of long-term debt is estimated based on the current interest rates offered to the Company for instruments with similar terms and remaining maturities and are classified as Level 2.

The primary financial instruments other than derivatives (see Note 8) that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk are accounts receivable. The Company's customer base includes Fortune 500 companies, the U.S. federal and other governments and other significant, well-known companies operating in North America, Europe and the Pacific Rim. Credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is minimized because of the nature and diversification of the Company's customer base. Furthermore, the Company continuously reviews its accounts receivables and records provisions for doubtful accounts as needed.

The Company's credit risk is also affected by customers in bankruptcy proceedings; however, because most of these proceedings involve business reorganizations rather than liquidations and the nature of the Company's services are often considered essential to the operational continuity of these customers, the Company is generally able to avoid or mitigate significant adverse financial impact in these cases. As of March 28, 2014, the Company had $13 million of accounts receivable, $8 million of related allowance for doubtful accounts, $1 million of other assets, and $4 million of accounts payable with customers involved in bankruptcy proceedings.

Investigations and Out of Period Adjustments (Narrative) (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	3 Months Ended								12 Months Ended											
	Mar. 28, 2014	Dec. 27, 2013	Sep. 27, 2013	Jun. 28, 2013	Mar. 29, 2013	Dec. 28, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Jun. 29, 2012	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012	Mar. 28, 2014 Adjustments Increase	Mar. 29, 2013 Adjustments Increase	Mar. 28, 2014 Adjustments Decrease	Mar. 29, 2013 Adjustments Decrease	Mar. 28, 2014 Adjustment Increase/ (Decrease)	Mar. 29, 2013 Adjustment Increase/ (Decrease)	Mar. 30, 2012 Adjustment Increase/ (Decrease)	Mar. 30, 2012 Prior fiscal years (unaudited) Adjustment Increase/ (Decrease)	Mar. 30, 2012 GBS Segment [Member] Prior fiscal years (unaudited)
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]																				
Amount of pre-tax adjustment																		$ 79		
Change in accounting estimate, reduction in operating income																				
Income from continuing operations, net of tax									605	480	(4,408)								(63)	
Accounts receivable														1						
Prepaid expenses and other current assets												1	14							
Capitalized Computer Software, Period Increase (Decrease)													(1)	2						
Period Increase (Decrease) in Outsourcing Contract Costs															1					
Increase (Decrease) in Other Noncurrent Assets														(1)	5					
Property and equipment														1	4					
Increase (Decrease) in Employee Related Liabilities													9	(8)						
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(1,094)				(1,425)				(1,094)	(1,425)			9	(18)						
Increase (decrease) in advanced contract payments and deferred revenue									2	270	(247)	20			3					
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes									910	449	(4,487)					(2)	10	80		(39)
Cumulative effect on income (loss) from continuing opertaions, pre tax																				
Cumulative Quantifying Misstatement Effect of Correction Tax	0	0	4	(14)	7	4	2	2	(10)	15										
Discontinued Operation, Tax Effect of Discontinued Operation										3	82									
Unrecognized Tax Benefits, Period Increase (Decrease)																				

Investigations and Out of Period Adjustments (Narrative) (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	3 Months Ended					12 Months Ended										36 Months Ended	12 Months Ended			
	Mar. 29, 2013 NHS contract [Member]	Dec. 28, 2012 NHS contract [Member]	Sep. 28, 2012 NHS contract [Member]	Jun. 29, 2012 NHS contract [Member]	Dec. 30, 2011 NHS contract [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 NHS contract [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Nordic Operations Prior fiscal years (unaudited)	Mar. 30, 2012 Nordic Operations Prior fiscal years (unaudited) Error in accounting for operating lease	Mar. 30, 2012 Australia Operations Prior fiscal years (unaudited)	Mar. 30, 2012 NPS [Member] Prior fiscal years (unaudited)	Mar. 30, 2012 GIS Segment [Member] Prior fiscal years (unaudited)	Mar. 30, 2012 GBS Segment [Member] NHS contract [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Fiscal 2013 Adjustments	Mar. 29, 2013 Fiscal 2013 Adjustments	Mar. 30, 2012 Fiscal 2013 Adjustments	Mar. 28, 2014 Fiscal 2013 Adjustments	Mar. 29, 2013 Fiscal 2013 Adjustments NHS contract [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Fiscal 2012 Adjustments	Mar. 29, 2013 Fiscal 2012 Adjustments	Mar. 30, 2012 Fiscal 2012 Adjustments
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]																				
Amount of pre-tax adjustment					$ (24)		$ 13	$ 1	$ 23	$ 16	$ 2						$ 9			
Change in accounting estimate, reduction in operating income																				
Income from continuing operations, net of tax																				
Accounts receivable																				
Prepaid expenses and other current assets																				
Capitalized Computer Software, Period Increase (Decrease)																				
Period Increase (Decrease) in Outsourcing Contract Costs																				
Increase (Decrease) in Other Noncurrent Assets																				
Property and equipment																				
Increase (Decrease) in Employee Related Liabilities																				
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities																				
Increase (decrease) in advanced contract payments and deferred revenue																				
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes											(24)	(25)								
Cumulative effect on income (loss) from continuing opertaions, pre tax	0	0	9	0		9							(4)	(6)	0	(10)		6	(7)	(79)
Cumulative Quantifying Misstatement Effect of Correction Tax																				
Discontinued Operation, Tax Effect of Discontinued Operation																				
Unrecognized Tax Benefits, Period Increase (Decrease)																				

Investigations and Out of Period Adjustments (Narrative) (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	36 Months Ended	3 Months Ended	12 Months Ended					3 Months Ended								12 Months Ended				3 Months Ended
	Mar. 28, 2014 Fiscal 2012 Adjustments	Dec. 30, 2011 Fiscal 2012 Adjustments NHS contract [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Fiscal 2012 Adjustments NHS contract [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Fiscal 2012 Adjustments NHS contract [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Fiscal 2011 Adjustments NHS contract [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Fiscal 2011 Adjustments NHS contract [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Fiscal 2014	Mar. 28, 2014 Fiscal 2014 Fiscal 2014 Adjustments	Dec. 27, 2013 Fiscal 2014 Fiscal 2014 Adjustments	Sep. 27, 2013 Fiscal 2014 Fiscal 2014 Adjustments	Jun. 28, 2013 Fiscal 2014 Fiscal 2014 Adjustments	Mar. 29, 2013 Fiscal 2013	Dec. 28, 2012 Fiscal 2013	Sep. 28, 2012 Fiscal 2013	Jun. 29, 2012 Fiscal 2013	Mar. 28, 2014 Fiscal 2013	Mar. 29, 2013 Fiscal 2013	Mar. 28, 2014 Fiscal 2013 Discrete Tax Benefits	Mar. 29, 2013 Fiscal 2013 Discrete Tax Benefits	Sep. 28, 2012 Fiscal 2013 NHS contract [Member]
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]																				
Amount of pre-tax adjustment		$ (24)	$ (10)	$ (25)	$ 15	$ 7														
Change in accounting estimate, reduction in operating income																				
Income from continuing operations, net of tax																				
Accounts receivable																				
Prepaid expenses and other current assets																				
Capitalized Computer Software, Period Increase (Decrease)																				
Period Increase (Decrease) in Outsourcing Contract Costs																				
Increase (Decrease) in Other Noncurrent Assets																				
Property and equipment																				
Increase (Decrease) in Employee Related Liabilities																				
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities																				
Increase (decrease) in advanced contract payments and deferred revenue																				
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes																				
Cumulative effect on income (loss) from continuing opertaions, pre tax	(80)							(1)	5	(11)	9	(9)	(1)	5	(1)		(6)			9
Cumulative Quantifying Misstatement Effect of Correction Tax							(18)									2	7	8	5	
Discontinued Operation, Tax Effect of Discontinued Operation																				
Unrecognized Tax Benefits, Period Increase (Decrease)																$ 10				

Investigations and Out of Period Adjustments (Narrative) (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified					12 Months Ended	3 Months Ended				12 Months Ended	3 Months Ended				12 Months Ended		3 Months Ended	
	Mar. 30, 2012 Fiscal 2012 NHS contract [Member]	Dec. 30, 2011 Fiscal 2012 NHS contract [Member]	Sep. 30, 2011 Fiscal 2012 NHS contract [Member]	Jul. 01, 2011 Fiscal 2012 NHS contract [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Fiscal 2012 NHS contract [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Fiscal 2012 Nordic Operations	Dec. 30, 2011 Fiscal 2012 Nordic Operations	Sep. 30, 2011 Fiscal 2012 Nordic Operations	Jul. 01, 2011 Fiscal 2012 Nordic Operations	Mar. 30, 2012 Fiscal 2012 Nordic Operations	Mar. 30, 2012 Fiscal 2012 Australia Operations	Dec. 30, 2011 Fiscal 2012 Australia Operations	Sep. 30, 2011 Fiscal 2012 Australia Operations	Jul. 01, 2011 Fiscal 2012 Australia Operations	Mar. 30, 2012 Fiscal 2012 Australia Operations	Mar. 30, 2012 Fiscal 2012 Fiscal 2012 Adjustments NHS contract [Member]	Dec. 30, 2011 Contracts Accounted for under Percentage of Completion, U.S. Claims [Member] NHS contract [Member]	Dec. 30, 2011 Contracts Accounted for under Percentage of Completion, U.S. Claims [Member] NHS contract [Member]
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]																		
Amount of pre-tax adjustment																$ 25		$ (1,500)
Change in accounting estimate, reduction in operating income																	1,485	1,500
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	(7)	46	(2)	(2)	35	1	2	6	4	13	(1)	2	21	0	22			
Accounts receivable																		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets																		
Capitalized Computer Software, Period Increase (Decrease)																		
Period Increase (Decrease) in Outsourcing Contract Costs																		
Increase (Decrease) in Other Noncurrent Assets																		
Property and equipment																		
Increase (Decrease) in Employee Related Liabilities																		
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities																		
Increase (decrease) in advanced contract payments and deferred revenue																		
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes																		
Cumulative effect on income (loss) from continuing opertaions, pre tax																		
Cumulative Quantifying Misstatement Effect of Correction Tax																		
Discontinued Operation, Tax Effect of Discontinued Operation																		
Unrecognized Tax Benefits, Period Increase (Decrease)																		

Divestitures	**12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014**
Discontinued operations [Abstract]	
Discontinued operations	

Divestitures

During fiscal 2014 and 2013, the Company divested certain non-core businesses as a part of its service portfolio optimization initiative to focus on the next-generation technology services. Certain of the divestitures met the criteria of discontinued operations presentation, and consequently their historical results have been presented as discontinued operations in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Discontinued Operations

Fiscal 2014 Divestitures

In September 2013, CSC committed to a plan to sell a small software business, a part of the GBS segment's Industry Software & Solutions group (GBS-IS&S). CSC is actively marketing this business for sale and expects the divestiture to be completed during the first quarter of fiscal 2015. As of March 28, 2014, the assets and liabilities of this business are classified as held-for-sale, and include: current assets of $25 million, property and equipment and other long-term assets of $31 million, current liabilities of $31 million, and long-term liabilities of $25 million. No goodwill has been allocated to this business.

On July 19, 2013, CSC completed the sale of its base operations, aviation and ranges services business unit, the Applied Technology Division (ATD) within its NPS Segment, to a strategic investor for cash consideration of $178 million plus a net working capital adjustment receivable of $6 million. The ATD divestiture resulted in a pre-tax gain of $65 million, representing the excess of the sale price over the carrying value of the net assets of the divested business, less transaction costs of $5 million. The divested assets and liabilities included: current assets of $142 million (including cash of $7 million), goodwill of $41 million, other long-term assets of $11 million, current liabilities of $66 million, long-term liabilities of $35 million, and accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of noncontrolling interests, of $21 million.

On May 21, 2013, CSC completed the divestiture of its flood insurance-related business process outsourcing practice (flood insurance BPO), within the GBS segment, to a financial investor for cash consideration of $43 million plus a net working capital adjustment receivable of $4 million. The divestiture resulted in a pre-tax gain of $25 million, representing the excess of the net proceeds over the carrying value of the net assets of the divested business and the related transaction costs. The divested assets and liabilities included: current assets of $9 million, goodwill of $12 million, $2 million of other long-lived assets, and current liabilities of $1 million. During the fourth quarter, the Company received cash of $3 million, representing the final net working capital adjustment, and reduced the gain on disposal by $1 million.

Fiscal 2013 Divestitures

During fiscal 2013, CSC completed the sales of three businesses within its GBS Segment: the U.S.-based credit services business, an enterprise systems integration business with operations in Malaysia and Singapore, and the Italian consulting and system integration business.

For the sale of its U.S.-based credit services business, the Company received cash proceeds of $1,003 million, of which $2 million was received in the first quarter of fiscal

2014 for a subsequent net working capital adjustment. For the sale of its enterprise system integration business, the Company received $90 million in cash and an additional $13 million for subsequent working capital adjustments. For the disposal of its Italian consulting and system integration business, the Company paid $35 million (plus $8 million of cash included in the divested entity's net assets) and received $6 million from the buyer, during the second quarter of fiscal 2014, for a net working capital adjustment.

These three divestitures resulted in a total pre-tax gain of $769 million (after-tax gain of $417 million), representing the excess of the net proceeds over the carrying value of the net assets of the divested businesses and transaction costs of $11 million. The fiscal 2013 divested assets and liabilities included current assets of $129 million, property and equipment and other long-lived assets of $11 million, goodwill of $241 million, and liabilities of $85 million.

During fiscal 2012, CSC recorded a pre-tax loss from discontinued operations of $2 million, representing purchase price adjustments related to a fiscal 2011 divestiture. In fiscal 2012, CSC also recorded a $3 million adjustment to the taxes on gain on discontinued operations recorded in fiscal 2011. The adjustment reflects a change in the estimated tax provision made in fiscal 2011.

Following is the summary of the results of the discontinued operations:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Operations			
Revenue	$ 235	$ 1,193	$ 1,401
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, before taxes	(1)	115	140
Tax expense (benefit)	4	51	(25)
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	(5)	64	165
Disposal			
Gain (loss) on disposition	$ 89	$ 769	$ (2)
Tax expense (benefit)	15	352	(3)
Gain on disposition, net of taxes	74	417	1
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	$ 69	$ 481	$ 166

The tax expense on the gain on sale of ATD was minimal primarily due to the difference between the book and tax basis of the assets sold. The primary difference between the book and tax gains on the sale of the flood insurance BPO business was the write-off of approximately $12 million of goodwill, the majority of which was not deductible for tax purposes.

In connection with the sale of the U.S.-based credit services business, the primary difference between the book and tax gain was the write-off of approximately $241 million of goodwill, a majority of which was not deductible for tax purposes. The income tax expense recorded included an allocation of a deferred tax charge related to such goodwill. In addition, a significant tax benefit was realized on the divestment of the Italian consulting and system integration business. The gain from the sale of the enterprise systems integration business with operations in Malaysia and Singapore was exempt from income tax.

For fiscal 2012, discontinued operations reflects a tax benefit of approximately $82 million due to the change in tax status of one of the Company's foreign subsidiaries. This change in tax status resulted in a deemed liquidation for U.S. tax purposes and triggered various deductions which resulted in an income tax benefit. This benefit was allocable to discontinued operations as such foreign subsidiary was disposed of during the current fiscal year.

Other Divestitures

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company sold Paxus, its Australian IT staffing business unit, included within the Company's GBS Segment. This divestiture did not qualify to be presented as discontinued operations due to CSC's significant continuing business relationship with the divested entity. The total consideration for this divestiture was $79 million, of which $63 million was received in cash and $16 million was recorded as a receivable. During the first quarter of fiscal 2014, CSC collected cash of $10 million and offset the remaining $6 million against a current payable due to the buyer to settle this consideration receivable. The sale of Paxus resulted in a pre-tax gain of $38 million, representing the excess of the proceeds over the carrying value of the net assets divested, net of transaction costs of $3 million. The divested assets and liabilities included current assets of $41 million, property and equipment and other long-lived assets of $2 million, and liabilities of $5 million. The Company recognized no tax expense or benefit on the gain on sale because it had sufficient capital losses in its Australian business unit to completely offset the capital gain.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share (Notes)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Earnings Per Share [Abstract]	
Earnings Per Share [Text Block]	

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions, except per-share data)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Net income (loss) attributable to CSC common shareholders:			
From continuing operations	$ 605	$ 480	$ (4,408)
From discontinued operations	69	481	166
	$ 674	$ 961	$ (4,242)
Common share information:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic EPS	147.647	154.590	155.012
Dilutive effect of stock options and equity awards	3.114	0.967	—
Shares for diluted earnings (loss) per share	150.761	155.557	155.012
Earnings (loss) per share – basic and diluted:			
Basic EPS:			
Continuing operations	$ 4.09	$ 3.11	$ (28.44)
Discontinued operations	0.47	3.11	1.07
Total	$ 4.56	$ 6.22	$ (27.37)
Diluted EPS:			
Continuing operations	$ 4.01	$ 3.09	$ (28.44)
Discontinued operations	0.46	3.09	1.07
Total	$ 4.47	$ 6.18	$ (27.37)

The computation of diluted EPS does not include stock options which are antidilutive, as their exercise price exceeded the average market price of the Company’s common stock. The number of shares related to such stock options were 4,573,542, 14,755,024, and 17,592,316, for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, respectively. In addition, the computation of diluted EPS for the year ended March 30, 2012, excluded options to purchase 442,228 shares of common stock and 1,064,959 RSUs whose effect, if included, would have been anti-dilutive due to the Company’s net loss.

Receivables	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014

Receivables [Abstract]

Receivables

Receivables

Receivables consist of the following:

(Amounts in millions)		March 28, 2014		March 29, 2013
Billed trade accounts	$	1,564	$	1,627
Unbilled recoverable amounts under contracts in progress		1,036		1,176
Other receivables		159		396
Total	$	2,759	$	3,199

Unbilled recoverable amounts under contracts in progress generally become billable upon completion of a specified contract, negotiation of contract modifications, completion of U.S. federal government audit activities, achievement of project milestones or upon acceptance by the customer.

Unbilled recoverable amounts under contracts in progress resulting from sales, primarily to the U.S. and other governments, which are expected to be collected after fiscal year 2015 totaled $46 million.

Investigations and Out of Period Adjustments (Impact on Consolidated Statement of Operations) (Details) (USD $) In Millions, except Per Share data, unless otherwise specified	3 Months Ended	12 Months Ended		
	Sep. 30, 2011	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]				
Revenues		$ 12,998	$ 14,195	$ 14,476
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization)		9,567	11,100	12,181
Pre-tax charge to write down claim related assets recorded as a separately itemized charge to cost of services	227	0	0	227
Costs of services - specified contract charge (excludes amount charged to revenue of $204)		0	0	1,281
Selling, general and administrative (excludes restructuring costs of $6 (2014), $26 (2013), and $3 (2012))		1,278	1,176	1,108
Depreciation and amortization		1,018	1,070	1,141
Restructuring costs		76	264	140
Interest expense		147	183	174
Other expense (income), net		18	(25)	4
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes		910	449	(4,487)
Tax expense (benefit) on income		289	(49)	(96)
Income from continuing operations, net of tax		621	498	(4,391)
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes		69	481	166
Net income (loss)		690	979	(4,225)
Net income (loss)		674	961	(4,242)
Earnings Per Share, Diluted [Abstract]				
Continuing operations (in dollars per share)		$ 4.01	$ 3.09	$ (28.44)
Discontinued operations (in dollars per share)		$ 0.46	$ 3.09	$ 1.07
Diluted EPS (in dollars per share)		$ 4.47	$ 6.18	$ (27.37)
Adjustment Increase/(Decrease)				
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]				
Revenues		21	(2)	50
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization)		23	(13)	(28)
Pre-tax charge to write down claim related assets recorded as a separately itemized charge to cost of services				3
Selling, general and administrative (excludes restructuring costs of $6 (2014), $26 (2013), and $3 (2012))		0	0	2
Depreciation and amortization		(2)	(2)	(1)
Restructuring costs		2	3	(5)
Interest expense		0	0	(3)
Other expense (income), net		0	0	2

Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	(2)	10	80
Tax expense (benefit) on income	(18)	30	12
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	16	(20)	68
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	2	(2)	0
Net income (loss)	18	(22)	68
Earnings Per Share, Diluted [Abstract]			
Continuing operations (in dollars per share)	$ 0.11	$ (0.13)	$ 0.44
Discontinued operations (in dollars per share)	$ 0.01	$ (0.01)	$ 0.00
Diluted EPS (in dollars per share)	$ 0.12	$ (0.14)	$ 0.44
Amount Adjusted for Removal of Errors [Member]			
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]			
Revenues	13,019	14,193	14,526
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization)	9,590	11,087	12,153
Pre-tax charge to write down claim related assets recorded as a separately itemized charge to cost of services			1,284
Selling, general and administrative (excludes restructuring costs of $6 (2014), $26 (2013), and $3 (2012))	1,278	1,176	1,110
Depreciation and amortization	1,016	1,068	1,140
Restructuring costs	78	267	135
Interest expense	147	183	171
Other expense (income), net	18	(25)	6
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	908	459	(4,407)
Tax expense (benefit) on income	271	(19)	(84)
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	637	478	(4,323)
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	71	479	166
Net income (loss)	$ 692	$ 939	$ (4,174)
Earnings Per Share, Diluted [Abstract]			
Continuing operations (in dollars per share)	$ 4.12	$ 2.96	$ (28.00)
Discontinued operations (in dollars per share)	$ 0.47	$ 3.08	$ 1.07
Diluted EPS (in dollars per share)	$ 4.59	$ 6.04	$ (26.93)

Debt Future Minimum Capital Lease Payments (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	Mar. 28, 2014
Capital Lease Obligations [Abstract]	
2014	$ 227
2015	167
2016	99
2017	49
2018	34
Thereafter	114
Total minimum lease payments	690
Less: Amount representing interest	(179)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	511
Less: Current maturities of capital lease obligations	(178)
Long-term capitalized lease liabilities	$ 333

Acquisitions (Details) (USD $) In Millions, except Share data, unless otherwise specified	3 Months Ended	12 Months Ended									12 Months Ended					0 Months Ended	12 Months Ended									12 Months Ended		12 Months Ended		12 Months Ended		12 Months Ended				12 Months Ended					12 Months Ended		12 Months Ended		0 Months Ended			12 Months Ended		
	Sep. 30, 2011	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012	Mar. 28, 2014 GBS Segment [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 GBS Segment [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 GBS Segment [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 GIS Segment [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 GIS Segment [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 GIS Segment [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 NPS [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 NPS [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 NPS [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Developed Technology Rights [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Customer Relationships [Member]	Nov. 15, 2013 ServiceMesh, Inc	Mar. 28, 2014 ServiceMesh, Inc	Nov. 15, 2013 ServiceMesh, Inc Selling, General and Administrative Expenses [Member]	Nov. 15, 2013 ServiceMesh, Inc GBS Segment [Member]	Nov. 15, 2013 ServiceMesh, Inc GIS Segment [Member]	Nov. 15, 2013 ServiceMesh, Inc NPS [Member]	Nov. 15, 2013 ServiceMesh, Inc Developed Technology Rights [Member]	Nov. 15, 2013 ServiceMesh, Inc Customer Relationships and Trade Names [Member]	Aug. 05, 2013 InfoChimps Inc [Member]	Sep. 28, 2012 Acquisition of privately held entities [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 AppLabs Acquisition [Member]	Sep. 13, 2011 AppLabs Acquisition [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 AppLabs Acquisition [Member] Customer Relationships [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 AppLabs Acquisition [Member] Customer Relationships [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 AppLabs Acquisition [Member] Software	Mar. 30, 2012 AppLabs Acquisition [Member] Software	Mar. 29, 2013 iSOFT Group Limited [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 iSOFT Group Limited [Member]	Jul. 29, 2011 iSOFT Group Limited [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 iSOFT Group Limited [Member] Customer Relationships [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 iSOFT Group Limited [Member] Software	Mar. 29, 2013 iSOFT Group Limited [Member] Trade Names [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Other Acquisition [Member] Businesses	Mar. 30, 2012 Other Acquisition [Member] GBS Segment [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Other Acquisition [Member] NPS [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Scenario, Previously Reported [Member]	Dec. 27, 2013 Level 3 [Member] Recurring [Member] ServiceMesh, Inc	Mar. 28, 2014 Minimum Trade Names [Member]	Mar. 28, 2014 Maximum Trade Names [Member]	Nov. 15, 2013 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) [Member] ServiceMesh, Inc	Mar. 29, 2013 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) [Member] Minimum	Mar. 29, 2013 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) [Member] Maximum	Mar. 28, 2014 Stock Options [Member]	Mar. 29, 2013 Stock Options [Member]	Mar. 30, 2012 Stock Options [Member]
Business Acquisition [Line Items]																																																		
Asset acquired in purchase of iSOFT																	$ 282																																	
Total cash consideration paid																98								27	35	171	171						200	200				28												
Current assets																								2	4																									
Intangible assets																									8																									
Liabilities																								2	2																									
Goodwill																									25																									
Acquired debt paid off																																298																		
Summary of consolidated information as reported [Abstract]																																																		
Revenues		12,998	14,195	14,476													18									60						123																		
Net income (loss)		674	961	(4,242)																																					(4,242)									
Basic EPS (in dollars per share)		$ 4.56	$ 6.22	$ (27.37)																																														
Diluted EPS (in dollars per share)		$ 4.47	$ 6.18	$ (27.37)																																														
Results of acquisitions included in consolidated financial statements [Abstract]																																																		
Revenues		12,998	14,195	14,476													18									60						123																		
Operating income (loss)		1,322	878	(1,383)	547 [1]	379 [1]	(1,280) [1]				501 [2]	490 [2]	104 [2]				17									2						79																		
Currency gains																																18																		
Pre-tax net income (loss)		910	449	(4,487)																												61																		
Assets acquired and liabilities assumed [Abstract]																																																		
Business Combination, Recognized Identifiable Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed, Current Assets, Receivables and Other Current Assets																3																																		
Cash and cash equivalents																										4							26																	
Trade and other receivables																										20							114																	
Other current assets																										8							14																	
Deferred tax assets																																	12																	
Intangible assets																										26			25		1	198	198		92	102	4	7												
Property and equipment																										4							21					2												
Business Acquisition, Purchase Price Allocation, Other Noncurrent Assets																																	3																	
Trade payables and accrued expenses																										(26)							(62)																	
Deferred revenue																																	(54)																	
Debt																																(315)	(315)																	
Deferred tax, uncertain tax positions, and other long-term liabilities																																	(59)																	
Total identifiable net assets acquired																										14							(102)																	
Goodwill																										157							302					17	3											
Total purchase price																98								27	35	171	171						200	200				28												
Current assets																																						8												
Current liabilities																																						6												
Income tax liabilities and deferred income taxes																										(20)																								
Other liabilities																										(2)																								
Goodwill impairment	2,685	0	0	2,745																												37																		
Estimated fair value																										26			25		1	198	198		92	102	4	7												
Estimated useful life, lower range																												2 years		1 year					10 years	2 years		4 years												
Estimated useful life, upper range																												8 years		5 years					13 years	7 years		10 years												
Estimated useful life														9 years	3 years																						1 year						4 years	6 years						
Fair value of accounts receivable [Abstract]																																																		
Uncollectible contractual receivables																																10																		
Tax deductible goodwill																																71								14										
Additional consideration of contingent on achievement of agreed revenue targets for future periods																																						2												
Number of acquisitions (in number of entity)																																						2												
Transaction costs included (excluded) due to integration of acquisition into Company's operations																																11																		
Net income (loss)		674	961	(4,242)																																					(4,242)									
Unaudited pro forma summary of consolidated information [Abstract]																																																		
Revenue				14,554																																														
Net (loss) income attributable to CSC common shareholders				(4,344)																																														
Basic EPS (in dollars per share)				$ (28.02)																																														
Diluted EPS (in dollars per share)				$ (28.02)																																														
Payments to Acquire Businesses, Gross																163																																		
Business Combination, Recognized Identifiable Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed, Financial Liabilities																10																																		
Business Acquisition, Contingent Consideration, at Fair Value																119		21																																
Business Combination, Contingent Consideration, Liability																																										137								
Business Combination, Contingent Consideration Arrangements, Change in Amount of Contingent Consideration, Liability		98	0	0													18																																	
Business Combination, Acquisition Related Costs																4																																		
Business Combination, Recognized Identifiable Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed, Deferred Tax Assets, Current																31																																		
Business Combination, Recognized Identifiable Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed, Finite-Lived Intangibles																						94	10																											
Business Combination, Recognized Identifiable Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed, Property, Plant, and Equipment and Other Noncurrent Assets																2																																		
Business Combination, Recognized Identifiable Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed, Current Liabilities, Accounts Payable, Accrued Expenses and Deferred Revenue																4																																		
Business Combination, Recognized Identifiable Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed, Deferred Tax Liabilities, Current																38																																		
Business Combination, Recognized Identifiable Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed, Net																98																																		
Goodwill		1,667	1,516	1,752	680	645	906	199	78	78	788	793	768			(184)			28	120	36			27																										
Shares granted in acquisition																																													41,000,000			2,199,369	3,707,172	2,457,509
Amortization expense		$ 402	$ 414	$ 441													$ 4																																	
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award, Award Vesting Period																																													3 years	3 years	5 years			

[1] The fiscal 2012 amounts include $204 million reduction of revenue and $1,485 million reduction of operating income as a result of the charge associated with the NHS contract (see Note 21).

[2] The fiscal 2012 amounts include $42 million reduction of revenue and $269 million reduction in operating income as a result of the settlement of claims with the U.S. federal government (see Note 22)

Commitments and Contingencies (Guarantor Obligations) (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 28, 2014
Guarantor Obligations [Line Items]		
Fiscal 2015		$ 131
Fiscal 2016		4
Fiscal 2017 and thereafter		48
Total		183
Line of credit, term	1 year	
Surety Bonds Performance Guarantee		
Guarantor Obligations [Line Items]		
Fiscal 2015		21
Fiscal 2016		0
Fiscal 2017 and thereafter		0
Total		21
Letters of credit		
Guarantor Obligations [Line Items]		
Fiscal 2015		42
Fiscal 2016		4
Fiscal 2017 and thereafter		36
Total		82
Standby letters of credit [Member]		
Guarantor Obligations [Line Items]		
Guarantee obligations maximum exposure		80
Fiscal 2015		68
Fiscal 2016		0
Fiscal 2017 and thereafter		12
Total		$ 80

Investigations and Out of Period Adjustments (Other Adjustments) (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	3 Months Ended								12 Months Ended	
	Mar. 28, 2014	Dec. 27, 2013	Sep. 27, 2013	Jun. 28, 2013	Mar. 29, 2013	Dec. 28, 2012	Sep. 28, 2012	Jun. 29, 2012	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]										
Cumulative Quantifying Misstatement Effect of Correction Tax	$ 0	$ 0	$ (4)	$ 14	$ (7)	$ (4)	$ (2)	$ (2)	$ 10	$ (15)
Cumulative effect of correction on net income (loss), net of tax	(6)	(8)	37	(5)	14	(33)	(2)	(1)	18	(22)
Other Operations [Member]										
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]										
Cumulative effect on income (loss) from continuing opertaions, pre tax	(1)	(12)	32	(21)	7	0	9	3	(2)	19
Cumulative effect of correction on net income (loss), net of tax	(8)	5	9	2	(12)	(1)	0	(2)	8	(15)
Continuing Operations [Member]										
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]										
Cumulative effect on income (loss) from continuing opertaions, pre tax	(1)	(12)	32	(21)	7	0	0	3	(2)	10
Discontinued Operations [Member]										
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]										
Cumulative effect of correction on net income (loss), net of tax	3	(1)	0	0	26	(28)	0	0	2	(2)
NHS contract [Member]										
Quantifying Misstatement in Current Year Financial Statements [Line Items]										
Cumulative effect on income (loss) from continuing opertaions, pre tax					$ 0	$ 0	$ (9)	$ 0		$ (9)

Stock Incentive Plans (Details) (USD $) In Millions, except Share data, unless otherwise specified	9 Months Ended		12 Months Ended			
	Dec. 27, 2013	Dec. 28, 2012	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012	Apr. 01, 2011
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]						
Term Of Historical Daily Closing Price On Which Historical Volatilty Calculation Was Based In Prior Periods				10 years		
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award, Fair Value Assumptions, Expected Term			6 years 5 months 23 days	6 years 7 months 2 days	6 years 1 month 10 days	
Stock-based compensation expense			$ 71	$ 48	$ 36	
Share-based Compensation			73	49	36	
Number of incentive plans within the employee or nonemployee plan			3			
Number of common shares available for grant at period end			18,010,857			
Information regarding stock options granted during the period [Roll Forward]						
Canceled/Forfeited (in shares)			(9,000,000)			
Aggregate disclosures [Abstract]						
Total grant date fair value of stock options vested during the period			14	20	27	
Cash received from stock awards exercised during the period			214	55	15	
Total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested awards, net of expected forfeitures			31			
Weighted average period over which cost is expected to be recognized (in years)			1 year 10 months 2 days			
Additional disclosures other than options [Abstract]						
Share Based Compensation Net Of Tax			46	31	23	
Adjustment In Stock Compensation Expense Due To Actual Forfeiture True Up			4	3	5	
Risk Free Interest Rate, Minimum			1.35%			
Risk Free Interest Rate, Maximum			2.36%			
Expected Volatility Rate, Minimum			33.00%			
Expected Volatility Rate, Maximum			39.00%			

Current Term Of Historical Daily Closing Price On Which Historical Volatilty Calculation Was Based				7 years		
Service-based RSU's [Member]						
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]						
Vesting period - minimum (in years)			10 years			
Additional disclosures other than options [Abstract]						
Vesting Percent			10.00%			
Minimum Service Period			10 years			
Performance-based Restricted Stock Units (PSUs)						
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]						
Stock-based compensation expense			21			
Vesting period - minimum (in years)			3 years			
Performance-based Restricted Stock Units (PSUs) | Contingent Accelerated Vesting [Member]						
Additional disclosures other than options [Abstract]						
Award Vesting Rights, Percentage				25.00%		
Stock Options [Member]						
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]						
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award, Fair Value Assumptions, Expected Term	6 years 5 months 23 days	6 years 7 months 2 days			6 years 1 month 10 days	
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award, Fair Value Assumptions, Risk Free Interest Rate			1.32%	1.15%	1.80%	
Information regarding stock options granted during the period [Roll Forward]						
Outstanding beginning of period (in shares)	15,140,567	17,733,562	15,140,567	17,733,562	17,060,193	
Granted (in shares)			2,199,369	3,707,172	2,457,509	
Exercised (in shares)			(5,015,849)	(1,497,686)	(428,844)	
Canceled/Forfeited (in shares)			(1,247,511)	(1,113,422)	(579,069)	
Expired (in shares)			(1,246,965)	(3,689,059)	(776,227)	
Outstanding end of period (in shares)			9,829,611	15,140,567	17,733,562	17,060,193

Vested and expected to vest [Abstract]						
Vested and expected to vest in the future as of period end (in shares)			9,690,851			
Exercisable as of period end (in shares)			6,282,733			
Additional disclosures - stock options [Abstract]						
Weighted average exercise price - beginning of period (in dollars per share)	$ 43.23	$ 46.13	$ 43.23	$ 46.13	$ 47.00	
Weighted average exercise price - granted (in dollars per share)			$ 45.20	$ 27.46	$ 38.18	
Weighted average exercise price - exercised (in dollars per share)			$ 44.10	$ 39.27	$ 35.95	
Weighted average exercise price - cancelled/forfeited (in dollars per share)			$ 33.89	$ 35.36	$ 41.75	
Weighted average exercise price - expired (in dollars per share)			$ 52.05	$ 45.28	$ 49.05	
Weighted average exercise price - end of period (in dollars per share)			$ 43.30	$ 43.23	$ 46.13	$ 47.00
Weighted average exercise price vested and expected to vest as of period end (in dollars per share)			$ 43.32			
Weighted average exercise price exercisable as of period end (in dollars per share)			$ 46.41			
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)			5 years 8 months 23 days	5 years 5 months 12 days	5 years 0 months 29 days	5 years 6 months 15 days
Weighted average remaining contractual life vested and expected to vest in the future as of period end (in years)			5 years 8 months 9 days			
Weighted average remaining contractual life exercisable as of period end (in years)			4 years 1 month 13 days			
Aggregate intrinsic value			167	113	1	69
Aggregate intrinsic value vested and expected to vest in the future as of period end			164			
Aggregate intrinsic value exercisable as of period end			87			
Aggregate disclosures [Abstract]						
Total intrinsic value of options exercised during the period			53	10	5	
Additional disclosures other than options [Abstract]						
Expected Volatility Rate			34.00%	36.00%	31.00%	
Dividend yield			1.71%	2.86%	1.79%	

Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value			$ 13.34	$ 7.37	$ 10.17
Tax Benefit from Compensation Expense			8	3	2
Stock Options and RSU's [Member]					
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]					
Employee Service Share-based Compensation, Tax Benefit Realized from Exercise of Stock Options			26	9	7
Other stock based incentives [Member]					
Equity instruments other than options nonvested [Roll Forward]					
Equity instruments other than options nonvested - beginning balance (in shares)	2,263,272	1,740,925	2,263,272	1,740,925	1,478,570
Equity instruments other than options nonvested - granted (in shares)			2,018,416	1,724,639	1,009,743
Equity instruments other than options nonvested - released/redeemed (in shares)			(464,293)	(423,321)	(419,351)
Equity instruments other than options nonvested - canceled/forfeited (in shares)			(629,654)	(778,971)	(328,037)
Equity instruments other than options nonvested - ending balance (in shares)			3,187,741	2,263,272	1,740,925
Additional disclosures other than options [Abstract]					
Weighted average fair value other than options - beginning balance (in dollars per share)	$ 31.53	$ 40.29	$ 31.53	$ 40.29	$ 46.10
Weighted average fair value other than options - granted (in dollars per share)			$ 49.05	$ 26.12	$ 35.45
Weighted average fair value other than options - released/redeemed (in dollars per share)			$ 33.06	$ 33.17	$ 48.21
Weighted average fair value other than options - canceled/forfeited (in dollars per share)			$ 38.11	$ 38.27	$ 41.44
Weighted average fair value other than options - ending balance (in dollars per share)			$ 41.34	$ 31.53	$ 40.29
Other stock based incentives [Member] | Service-based RSU's [Member]					
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]					
Number of anniversaries following the executive's termination that the shares are redeemable			10		

Total Restricted Stock Awards And Other Stock Based Incentives [Member]			
Aggregate disclosures [Abstract]			
Total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested awards, net of expected forfeitures	107		
Weighted average period over which cost is expected to be recognized (in years)	2 years 2 months 23 days		
Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) [Member]			
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]			
Stock-based compensation expense	13	15	(12)
Issue price of award (in dollars per share)	$ 0		
Additional disclosures other than options [Abstract]			
Adjustment In Stock Compensation Expense Due To Actual Forfeiture True Up		3	
Minimum | Other stock based incentives [Member]			
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]			
Vesting period - minimum (in years)		3 years	
Minimum | Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) [Member]			
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]			
Vesting period - minimum (in years)		3 years	
Maximum | Other stock based incentives [Member]			
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]			
Vesting period - minimum (in years)		5 years	
Maximum | Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) [Member]			
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]			
Vesting period - minimum (in years)		5 years	
SMI Employees [Member] | Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) [Member]			

Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]					
Stock-based compensation expense			6		
Nonemployee Director Incentives [Member]					
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]					
Number of incentive plans within the employee or nonemployee plan			2		
Number of common shares available for grant at period end			197,400		
Equity instruments other than options nonvested [Roll Forward]					
Equity instruments other than options nonvested - beginning balance (in shares)	188,445	196,361	188,445	196,361	158,741
Equity instruments other than options nonvested - granted (in shares)			25,000	42,800	37,800
Equity instruments other than options nonvested - released/redeemed (in shares)			(29,299)	(50,716)	(180)
Equity instruments other than options nonvested - canceled/forfeited (in shares)			0	0	0
Equity instruments other than options nonvested - ending balance (in shares)			184,146	188,445	196,361
Additional disclosures other than options [Abstract]					
Weighted average fair value other than options - beginning balance (in dollars per share)	$ 39.85	$ 42.81	$ 39.85	$ 42.81	$ 45.34
Weighted average fair value other than options - granted (in dollars per share)			$ 51.55	$ 30.30	$ 30.07
Weighted average fair value other than options - released/redeemed (in dollars per share)			$ 35.81	$ 43.30	$ 42.69
Weighted average fair value other than options - canceled/forfeited (in dollars per share)			$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Weighted average fair value other than options - ending balance (in dollars per share)			$ 42.07	$ 39.85	$ 42.81
Cost Of Services [Member]					
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]					
Share-based Compensation			25	22	15

Allocated Share Based Compensation Expense Selling General And Administrative [Member]			
Share-based Compensation Arrangement by Share-based Payment Award [Line Items]			
Share-based Compensation	$ 48	$ 27	$ 21
Fiscal 2013 and Thereafter [Member] | Service-based RSU's [Member]			
Additional disclosures other than options [Abstract]			
Age Covenant	62		
Vesting Percent	50.00%		
Age Covenant, with Five Years of Service	55		
Minimum Service Period	5 years		
Prior to Fiscal Year 2013 [Member]			
Additional disclosures other than options [Abstract]			
Minimum Service Period		10 years	
Prior to Fiscal Year 2013 [Member] | Service-based RSU's [Member]			
Additional disclosures other than options [Abstract]			
Age Covenant		65	
Age Covenant, with Ten Years of Service		55	

SCHEDULE II, VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS	12 Months Ended Mar. 29, 2013
Valuation and Qualifying Accounts [Abstract]	
SCHEDULE II, VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS	

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE II, VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

(Amounts in millions)	Balance, beginning of period	Charged to cost and expenses	Other[1]	Deductions	Balance, end of period
For the year ended March 28, 2014:					
Allowance for doubtful receivables	$ 48	$ 4	$ (2)	$ (2)	$ 48
For the year ended March 29, 2013:					
Allowance for doubtful receivables	51	16	(1)	(18)	48
For the year ended March 30, 2012:					
Allowance for doubtful receivables	46	18	10	(23)	51

[1] *Includes balances from acquisitions and changes in foreign currency exchange rates.*

Stock Incentive Plans (Tables)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014

Stock Incentive Plans [Abstract]

Schedule of Employee Service Share-based Compensation, Allocation of Recognized Period Costs [Table Text Block]

he Company recognized stock-based compensation expense for fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012 as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
Cost of services	$ 25	$ 22	$ 15
Selling, general and administrative	48	27	21
Total	$ 73	$ 49	$ 36
Total, net of tax	$ 46	$ 31	$ 23

Share Based Compensation Arrangement By Share Based Payment Award Fair Value Assumptions [Table Text Block]

In calculating the compensation expense for its stock incentive plans,the Company used the following weighted average assumptions:

	Fiscal Year		
	2014	2013	2012
Risk-free interest rate	1.32%	1.15%	1.80%
Expected volatility	34%	36%	31%
Expected term (in years)	6.48	6.59	6.11
Dividend yield	1.71%	2.86%	1.79%

Disclosure of share based compensation arrangements by share based payment award

Information concerning RSUs granted to non-employee directors during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value
Outstanding as of April 1, 2011	158,741	$ 45.34
Granted	37,800	30.07
Settled	(180)	42.69
Canceled/Forfeited	—	—
Outstanding as of March 30, 2012	196,361	42.81
Granted	42,800	30.30
Settled	(50,716)	43.30
Canceled/Forfeited	—	—
Outstanding as of March 29, 2013	188,445	39.85
Granted	25,000	51.55
Settled	(29,299)	35.81
Canceled/Forfeited	—	—
Outstanding as of March 28, 2014	184,146	42.07

Information concerning RSUs granted under the stock incentive plans during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012, is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value
Outstanding as of April 1, 2011	1,478,570	$ 46.10
Granted	1,009,743	35.45
Settled	(419,351)	48.21
Canceled/Forfeited	(328,037)	41.44
Outstanding as of March 30, 2012	1,740,925	40.29
Granted	1,724,639	26.12
Settled	(423,321)	33.17
Canceled/Forfeited	(778,971)	38.27
Outstanding as of March 29, 2013	2,263,272	31.53

Granted	2,018,416	49.05
Settled	(464,293)	33.06
Canceled/Forfeited	(629,654)	38.11
Outstanding as of March 28, 2014	3,187,741	41.34

Information concerning stock options granted under stock incentive plans during fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012 is as follows:

	Number of Option Shares	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	**Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term**	**Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In millions)**
Outstanding as of April 1, 2011	17,060,193	$ 47.00	5.54	$ 69
Granted	2,457,509	38.18		
Exercised	(428,844)	35.95		5
Canceled/Forfeited	(579,069)	41.75		
Expired	(776,227)	49.05		
Outstanding as of March 30, 2012	17,733,562	46.13	5.08	1
Granted	3,707,172	27.46		
Exercised	(1,497,686)	39.27		10
Canceled/Forfeited	(1,113,422)	35.36		
Expired	(3,689,059)	45.28		
Outstanding as of March 29, 2013	15,140,567	43.23	5.45	113
Granted	2,199,369	45.20		
Exercised	(5,015,849)	44.10		53
Canceled/Forfeited	(1,247,511)	33.89		
Expired	(1,246,965)	52.05		
Outstanding as of March 28, 2014	9,829,611	43.30	5.73	167
Vested and expected to vest in the future as of March 28, 2014	9,690,851	43.32	5.69	164
Exercisable as of March 28, 2014	6,282,733	46.41	4.12	87

Schedule of share based compensation shares authorized under stock option plans by exercise price range

	March 28, 2014				
	Options Outstanding			**Options Exercisable**	
Range of Option Exercise Price	**Number Outstanding**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	**Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term**	**Number Exercisable**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**
$23.06 - $42.12	3,609,882	$ 32.76	6.80	1,985,491	$ 35.92
$42.25 - $48.22	3,323,488	45.79	6.74	1,519,534	47.02
$48.47 - $62.36	2,896,241	53.58	3.23	2,777,708	53.58
	9,829,611			6,282,733	

Income Taxes	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014

Income Taxes [Abstract]

Income Taxes

Income Taxes

The sources of (loss) income from continuing operations, before income taxes, classified between domestic entities and those entities domiciled outside of the United States, are as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Domestic entities	$ 354	$ (71)	$ (1,854)
Entities outside the United States	556	520	(2,633)
Total	$ 910	$ 449	$ (4,487)

The income tax (benefit) expense on income (loss) from continuing operations is comprised of:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Current:			
Federal	$ 81	$ (330)	$ (84)
State	7	(5)	10
Foreign	126	174	94
	214	(161)	20
Deferred:			
Federal	47	90	(143)
State	10	(16)	(22)
Foreign	18	38	49
	75	112	(116)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	$ 289	$ (49)	$ (96)

The current (benefit) provision for fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012, includes interest and penalties of $(9) million, $10 million, and $(53) million, respectively, for uncertain tax positions.

The major elements contributing to the difference between the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 35% and the effective tax rate (ETR) for continuing operations are as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
	March 28, 2014	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Statutory rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	(35.0)%
State income tax, net of federal tax	1.6	(0.9)	(0.3)
Change in uncertain tax positions	4.1	1.3	0.6
Foreign tax rate differential	5.6	(71.5)	(0.8)
Income tax credits	(0.5)	(0.1)	(1.0)
Valuation allowance	(13.8)	82.3	17.9
Change in entity tax status	—	(0.4)	(0.7)
Loss on sale of securities	1.1	(55.2)	—
Tax audit settlements	—	—	(2.5)
Goodwill impairment	—	—	18.7

Other items, net	(1.3)	(1.4)	1.0
Effective tax rate	31.8 %	(10.9)%	(2.1)%

In fiscal 2014, the ETR was primarily driven by:

- The Company recorded a tax expense of $10 million related to the previous restructuring of an operating subsidiary. This expense increased the ETR by 1.1%.
- A net increase in uncertain tax positions across various jurisdictions of $36 million which increased the ETR by 4.1%. The primary drivers of this increase in tax expense were related to various tax issues including transfer pricing and foreign exchange losses.
- A decrease in the valuation allowance determined on a tax jurisdictional basis due to a shift in the global mix of income which decreased tax expense and the ETR by $35 million and 3.8%, respectively
- Local income on investment recoveries in certain jurisdictions (i) decreased the valuation allowance and the ETR by $90.6 million and 10.0%, respectively, and (ii) increased the foreign rate differential and ETR by $90.6 million and by 10.0%, respectively.

For the tax impact of discontinued operations, see Note 4.

The deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Deferred Tax Assets		
Employee benefits	$ 333	$ 558
Tax loss/credit carryforwards	966	1,110
Accrued interest	20	47
State taxes	10	13
Cumulative foreign exchange gain/loss	2	14
Contract Accounting	38	—
Other assets	66	111
Total Deferred Tax Assets	1,435	1,853
Valuation allowance	(1,053)	(1,298)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	382	555
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Depreciation and amortization	(341)	(322)
Contract accounting	—	(53)
Investment basis differences	(126)	(128)
Other liabilities	(112)	(75)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	(579)	(578)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	$ (197)	$ (23)

Income tax related assets are included in the accompanying balance sheet as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Current:		
Prepaid Expenses & Other Current Assets	$ 11	$ 24
Income Tax Receivables	92	239
Receivable for Uncertain Tax Positions	—	8
	103	271
Non-current:		

Income Taxes Receivable and Prepaid Taxes	123	70
Other Deferred tax Assets	123	184
	246	254
Total	$ 349	$ 525

Income tax related liabilities are included in the accompanying balance sheet as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Current:		
Deferred Income Taxes	$ (25)	$ —
Income Taxes Payable	(52)	(41)
	(77)	(41)
Non-current:		
Deferred Taxes	(307)	(231)
Non-current Tax Liability for Uncertain Tax Positions	(250)	(270)
	(557)	(501)
Total	$ (634)	$ (542)

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized and adjusts the valuation allowance accordingly. In determining whether the deferred tax assets are realizable, the Company considers all available positive and negative evidence, including future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, taxable income in prior carryback years, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies and recent financial operations. The valuation allowance decreased by $245 million in fiscal year 2014. This change is primarily due to the following:

- A decrease in the valuation allowances in the U.K. and Denmark, primarily related to current year income and pension plan modifications;
- A decrease in the valuation allowance in Luxembourg due to significant gains on investments;
- A decrease in the valuation allowance for state credits and net operating losses.

Significant management judgment is required in determining the Company's provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities, and any valuation allowance recorded against deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance has been recorded against deferred tax assets of approximately $1,053 million as of March 28, 2014 due to uncertainties related to the ability to utilize these assets. The valuation allowance is based on historical earnings, estimates of taxable income by jurisdiction and the period over which the deferred tax assets will be recoverable. Valuation allowances are evaluated periodically and will be subject to change in each future reporting period as a result of changes in various factors. Based on recent earnings in certain jurisdictions there is a reasonable possibility that, within the next year, sufficient positive evidence may become available to reach a conclusion that a portion of the valuation allowance will no longer be needed. As such, the Company may release a portion of its valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets within the next 12 months. This release would result in the recognition of certain deferred tax assets and a decrease to income tax expense for the period such release is recorded. Any such adjustment could materially impact the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The Company has available foreign net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of $3,417 million and $3,661 million, federal NOL carryforwards of $73 million and $5 million, and state NOL carryforwards of $818 million and $782 million as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively. The Company has foreign capital loss carryforwards of $80 million and $45 million as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively. The Company also has state credit carryforwards of $53 million and $67 million and state capital loss carryforwards of $428 million and $411 million as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively. The foreign NOL carryforwards as of March 28, 2014 can be carried over indefinitely, except for $60 million which expire at various dates through 2023. The federal NOL carryforwards as of March 28, 2014 expire at various dates through 2034. The state NOL and credit carryforwards as of March 28, 2014 expire at various dates through 2033. The state capital loss carryforwards as of March 29, 2013 expire in 2018.

The Company is currently the beneficiary of tax holiday incentives in India, which expire in various fiscal years through 2026. As a result of the India tax holiday incentives, the Company's tax expense was reduced by approximately $3 million, $3 million, and $1 million, during fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively. The per share effects were $0.02, $0.02, and $0.01, for fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively.

In general, it is the practice and intention of the Company to reinvest the earnings of its non-U.S. subsidiaries in those operations. As of March 28, 2014, the Company has not made a provision for U.S. income tax or additional foreign withholding taxes with respect to accumulated earnings of foreign subsidiaries where the foreign investment of such earnings is essentially permanent in duration. Generally, such amounts would become subject to U.S. taxation upon the remittance of dividends and under certain other circumstances. The cumulative undistributed positive earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries were approximately $3,110 million as of March 28, 2014. It is not practicable to estimate the tax cost of repatriating the cumulative undistributed taxable earnings of these foreign subsidiaries to the United States.

In May 2013, Finance Bill 2013 received the assent of the President of India and has been enacted as the Finance Act 2013. There are various provisions in the Finance Act, including a tax on the buy-back of shares and an increase in the dividend distribution tax from 16.22% to 16.99%. The Company uses the lower undistributed tax rate to measure deferred taxes on inside basis differences, including undistributed earnings, of our India operations as these earnings are permanently reinvested. While the Company has no plans to do so, events may occur in the future that could effectively force management to change its intent not to repatriate our India earnings. If the Company changes its intent and repatriates such earnings, a dividend distribution tax will be incurred for distributions from India. These additional taxes will be recorded as tax expense in the period in which the dividend is declared.

The Company accounts for income tax uncertainties in accordance with ASC 740-10, which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement criteria for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Benefits from tax positions should be recognized in the financial statements only when it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authority that would have full knowledge of all relevant information. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Tax positions that previously failed to meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should be recognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which that threshold is met. Previously recognized tax positions that no longer meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should be derecognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which that threshold is no longer met. ASC 740 also provides guidance on the accounting for and disclosure of liabilities for uncertain tax positions, interest and penalties.

As of March 28, 2014, the Company's liability for uncertain tax positions was $250 million, including interest of $27 million, penalties of $19 million, and net of tax attributes of $47 million. As of March 29, 2013, the Company's liability for uncertain tax positions was $262 million, including interest of $38 million, penalties of $17 million, and net of tax attributes of $32 million.

The following table summarizes the activity related to the Company's uncertain tax positions (excluding interest and penalties and related tax attributes):

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Balance at Beginning of Fiscal Year	$ 241	$ 287	$ 426
Gross increases related to prior year tax positions	31	7	27
Gross decreases related to prior year tax positions	(27)	(40)	(134)
Gross increases related to current year tax positions	10	8	29
Settlements and statute of limitation expirations	(1)	(18)	(115)
Current year acquisitions	—	—	56
Foreign exchange and others	(1)	(3)	(2)
Balance at End of Fiscal Year	$ 253	$ 241	$ 287

The Company's liability for uncertain tax positions at March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013, and March 30, 2012, includes $161 million, $148 million, and $155 million, respectively, related to amounts that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate (excluding related interest and penalties).

The Company recognizes interest accrued related to uncertain tax positions and penalties as a component of income tax expense. During the year ended March 28, 2014, the Company had a net reduction in interest of $11 million ($7 million net of tax) and accrued penalties of $2 million, and as of March 28, 2014, has recognized a liability for interest of $27 million ($21 million net of tax) and penalties of $19 million. During the year ended March 29, 2013, the Company accrued interest expense of $7 million ($5 million net of tax) and accrued penalties of $2 million, and as of March 29, 2013, recognized a liability for interest of $38 million ($28 million net of tax) and penalties of $17 million. During the year ended March 30, 2012, the Company had a net reduction of interest of $56 million ($36 million net of tax) and had a net reduction of penalties of $14 million, and as of March 30, 2012, recognized a liability for interest of $31 million ($23 million net of tax) and penalties of $15 million.

Tax Examination Status:

The Company is currently under examination in several tax jurisdictions. A summary of the tax years that remain subject to examination in certain of the Company’s major tax jurisdictions are:

Jurisdiction:	**Tax Years that Remain Subject to Examination (Fiscal Year Ending):**
United States – Federal	2008 and forward
United States – Various States	2001 and forward
Australia	2010 and forward
Canada	2008 and forward
Denmark	2009 and forward
France	2009 and forward
Germany	2006 and forward
India	2008 and forward
United Kingdom	2010 and forward

It is reasonably possible that during the next twelve months the Company's liability for uncertain tax positions may change by a significant amount. The IRS is examining the Company's federal income tax returns for fiscal years 2008 through 2010. During fiscal 2014, the IRS indicated they need additional time to complete the examination. Therefore, the Company now expects to reach a resolution no earlier than fiscal year 2016. The significant items subject to examination primarily relate to foreign exchange losses and other US international tax issues. In addition, the Company may settle certain other tax examinations, have lapses in statutes limitations, or voluntarily settle income tax positions in negotiated settlements for different amounts than the Company has accrued as uncertain tax positions. The Company may need to accrue and ultimately pay additional amounts for tax positions that previously met a more likely than not standard if such positions are not upheld. Conversely, the Company could settle positions with the tax authorities for amounts lower than those that have been accrued or extinguish a position though payment. The Company believes the outcomes which are reasonably possible within the next twelve months may result in a reduction in liability for uncertain tax positions of up to $22 million excluding interest and penalties.

Cash Flows (Notes)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Cash Flow - Supplemental Disclosure [Abstract]	
Cash Flow, Supplemental Disclosures [Text Block]	**Cash Flows** Cash payments for interest on indebtedness and cash payments for taxes on income are as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Interest	$ 140	$ 186	$ 177
Taxes on income, net of refunds	122	214	139

Non-cash investing activities include the following:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Capital expenditures in accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 45	$ 32	$ 47
Capital expenditures through capital lease obligations	149	181	270
Assets acquired under long-term financing	49	26	32

Non-cash financing activities for the years ended March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013 and March 30, 2012 included common stock dividends declared but not yet paid of $29 million, $30 million and $31 million, respectively. Non-cash financing activities also included shares repurchased under the stock repurchase plan but not settled of $6 million, $22 million and $0 million as of March 28, 2014, March 29, 2013 and March 30, 2012, respectively.

Other (Income) Expense, Net (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Other (Income) Expense [Abstract]			
Foreign currency loss (gain)	$ 15	$ 17	$ 4
Other losses (gains)	3	(42)	0
Total	18	(25)	4
Foreign currency (gains) lossses, due to foreign currency exchange rates	(29)	(37)	(8)
Cost of Company's Hedging Program		5	6
Paxus [Member]			
Other (Income) Expense [Abstract]			
Pre-tax gain from divestiture		38	
Foreign Exchange Option [Member]			
Other (Income) Expense [Abstract]			
Foreign currency (gains) lossses, due to foreign currency exchange rates	$ (2)		

Pension and Other Benefit Plans (Tables)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014

Pension And Other Benefit Plans [Abstract]

Schedule of defined benefit plans disclosures

The following tables provide reconciliations of the changes in the pension plans' projected benefit obligations and assets, and a statement of their funded status:

Reconciliation of Projected Benefit Obligation	**U.S. Pension Plans**		**Non-U.S. Pension Plans**	
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	$ 3,506	$ 3,284	$ 3,012	$ 2,732
Service cost	5	10	25	25
Interest cost	149	153	124	123
Plan participants' contributions	1	3	6	7
Amendments	—	—	(254)	(28)
Business/contract acquisitions/divestitures	(107)	—	9	(9)
Contractual termination benefits	—	—	17	20
Settlement/curtailment	—	(5)	(46)	(37)
Actuarial loss (gain)	3	194	(135)	400
Benefits paid	(148)	(133)	(88)	(79)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	—	205	(142)
Other	—	—	(2)	—
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	$ 3,409	$ 3,506	$ 2,873	$ 3,012

Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets	**U.S. Pension Plans**		**Non-U.S. Pension Plans**	
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	$ 3,125	$ 2,419	$ 2,550	$ 2,295
Actual return on plan assets	364	245	129	314
Employer contribution	7	591	81	157
Plan participants' contributions	1	3	6	7
Benefits paid	(148)	(133)	(88)	(79)
Business/contract acquisitions/divestitures	(86)	—	9	5
Plan settlement	—	—	(46)	(30)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	—	183	(119)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	$ 3,263	$ 3,125	$ 2,824	$ 2,550
Funded status at end of year	$ (146)	$ (381)	$ (49)	$ (462)

The following table provides the amounts recorded in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet:

	U.S. Pension Plans		**Non-U.S. Pension Plans**	
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Non-current assets	$ —	$ —	$ 166	$ 23
Current liabilities - Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(8)	(7)	(7)	(3)
Non-current liabilities - Other long-term liabilities	(138)	(374)	(208)	(482)
Net amount recorded	$ (146)	$ (381)	$ (49)	$ (462)

The following is a summary of amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss, before tax effects, as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013 that have not been recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as components of net periodic pension cost:

	U.S. Pension Plans		**Non-U.S. Pension Plans**	
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Net transition obligation	$ —	$ —	$ 3	$ 3

Prior service cost	2	5	(279)	(24)
Net actuarial loss	915	1,140	767	895
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ 917	$ 1,145	$ 491	$ 874

The following table summarizes the weighted average assumptions used in the determination of the Company's pension plans' benefit obligations as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

	U.S. Pension Plans		Non-U.S. Pension Plans	
	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Discount rate	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	4.1%
Rates of increase in compensation levels	4.3%	4.1%	3.4%	3.5%

The following table lists selected information for the pension plans as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

	U.S. Pension Plans		Non-U.S. Pension Plans	
(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Projected benefit obligation	$ 3,409	$ 3,506	$ 2,873	$ 3,012
Accumulated benefit obligation	3,394	3,487	2,833	2,969
Fair value of plan assets	3,263	3,125	2,824	2,550

	Pension Plans with Projected Benefit Obligation in Excess of Plan Assets (U.S. and Non-U.S.)		Pension Plans with Accumulated Benefit Obligation in Excess of Plan Assets (U.S. and Non-U.S.)	
(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Projected benefit obligation	$ 3,945	$ 6,270	$ 3,917	$ 6,132
Accumulated benefit obligation	3,906	6,217	3,888	6,100
Fair value of plan assets	3,585	5,405	3,564	5,276

The net periodic pension cost for U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans included the following components:

	U.S. Pension Plans			Non-U.S. Pension Plans		
(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
Service cost	$ 5	$ 10	$ 10	$ 25	$ 25	$ 33
Interest cost	149	153	164	124	123	128
Expected return on assets	(202)	(160)	(146)	(165)	(124)	(129)
Amortization of transition obligation	—	—	—	1	1	1
Amortization of prior service costs	2	2	2	(5)	(1)	1
Amortization of unrecognized net loss	40	42	32	22	20	13
Contractual termination benefit	—	—	—	17	20	20
Settlement/curtailment	6	—	—	7	—	2
Net periodic pension cost	$ —	$ 47	$ 62	$ 26	$ 64	$ 69

Other before tax changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income during fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012 included the following components:

	U.S. Pension Plans			Non-U.S. Pension Plans		
(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
Net actuarial (gain) / loss	$ (180)	$ 105	$ 319	$ (103)	$ 201	$ 133
Prior service (credit) / cost	—	—	—	(265)	(27)	(11)
Amortization of:						
Transition (asset) /obligation	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prior service (credit) / cost	(2)	(2)	(2)	5	1	(1)
Net actuarial (gain) / loss	(46)	(42)	(32)	(28)	(25)	(20)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	—	—	9	6	(4)

Total recognized in other comprehensive income	$ (228)	$ 61	$ 285	$ (383)	$ 155	$ 96

The weighted-averages of the assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost were as follows.

Fiscal Year End	2014	2013	2012
Discount or settlement rates	4.1%	4.5%	5.3%
Expected long-term rates of return on assets	5.9%	6.5%	7.2%

Following are the expected cash flows for U.S.-based other post-retirement benefit plans:

(Amounts in millions)	U.S. Plans
Employer Contributions:	
2015	$ 4
Benefit Payments:	
2015	$ 13
2016	14
2017	15
2018	16
2019	17
2020-2024	82

The weighted-averages of the assumptions used to determine net periodic pension cost were:

	U.S. Pension Plans			Non-U.S. Pension Plans		
	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012
Discount or settlement rates	4.4 %	4.6 %	5.7 %	4.1 %	4.7 %	5.2 %
Expected long-term rates of return on assets	7.2 %	6.8 %	7.5 %	6.2 %	5.4 %	6.1 %
Rates of increase in compensation levels	4.3 %	4.1 %	4.3 %	3.5 %	4.1 %	4.1 %

Information about the expected cash flows for pension plans as of March 28, 2014, is as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans
Employer contributions:		
2015	$ 8	$ 83
Benefit Payments:		
2015	$ 158	$ 102
2016	169	105
2017	181	114
2018	192	122
2019	200	132
2020-2024	1,100	795

The following tables provide reconciliations of the changes in postretirement plans' benefit obligations and assets and a statement of their funded status:

Reconciliation of Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Accumulated benefit obligation at beginning of year	$ 253	$ 253
Service cost	3	4
Interest cost	10	11
Business/contract acquisitions/divestitures	(15)	—
Actuarial loss (gain)	(16)	(6)
Benefits paid	(11)	(10)
Retiree drug subsidy reimbursement	1	1
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	(1)	—
Other	(3)	—

Accumulated benefit obligation at end of year	$ 221	$ 253

Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	$ 84	$ 81
Actual return on plan assets	10	7
Employer contribution	6	6
Retiree drug subsidy	1	—
Business contract/acquisitions/divestitures	(8)	—
Benefits paid	(11)	(10)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	$ 82	$ 84
Funded status at end of year	$ (139)	$ (169)

The following table provides the amounts recorded in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets:

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Current liabilities - Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	$ (4)	$ (5)
Non-current liabilities - Other long-term liabilities	(135)	(164)
Net amount recorded	$ (139)	$ (169)

The following is a summary of amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013 that have not been recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as components of net periodic benefit cost:

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Prior service (gain) cost	$ (15)	$ (17)
Net actuarial loss	61	99
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ 46	$ 82

The following table lists selected information for other postretirement benefit plans as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

			Plans with Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation in Excess of the Fair Value of Plan Assets	
(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	$ 221	$ 253	$ 221	$ 253
Fair value of plan assets	82	84	82	84

As of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, the Company had no postretirement healthcare plan assets outside the U.S. Benefits paid include amounts paid directly from plan assets and amounts paid by the Company.

The following table summarizes the weighted average assumptions used in the determination of the Company's postretirement benefit obligations as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013
Discount rate	4.3%	4.1%

The assumed healthcare cost trend rate used in measuring the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was 8.8% for fiscal 2015, declining to 4.9% for 2024 and subsequent years for all retirees. Assumed healthcare cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the healthcare plans. A one-percentage point change in the assumed healthcare cost trend rates would have had the following effect:

	One Percentage Point	
(Amounts in millions)	Increase	Decrease
Effect on accumulated postretirement benefit obligation as of March 28, 2014	$ 12	$ (10)
Effect on net periodic postretirement benefit cost for fiscal 2014	1	(1)

The net periodic benefit cost for other postretirement benefit plans included the following components:

(Amounts in millions)	March 28, 2014	March 29, 2013	March 30, 2012

Service cost	$ 3	$ 4	$ 3
Interest cost	10	11	11
Expected return on assets	(5)	(5)	(6)
Amortization of transition obligation	—	—	1
Amortization of prior service costs	(2)	(2)	(6)
Recognized actuarial loss	12	16	13
Settlements	(2)	—	—
Net provision for postretirement benefits	$ 16	$ 24	$ 16

Other before tax changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income during fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012 included the following components:

(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Net actuarial (gain) / loss	$ (20)	$ (8)	$ 21
Prior service (credit) / cost	—	—	21
Amortization of:			
Transition (asset) /obligation	—	—	(1)
Prior service (credit) / cost	2	2	6
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(18)	(16)	(13)
Total recognized in other comprehensive income	$ (36)	$ (22)	$ 34

Schedule of fair value of financial assets for pension and postretirement benefits

The fair value of pension plan assets and postretirement benefit plans by investment category and the corresponding level within the fair value hierarchy as of March 28, 2014 are as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**U.S. Plans**	**Non-U.S. Plans**
Fair value of pension plan assets	$ 3,263	$ 2,824
Fair value of other postretirement benefit plan assets	82	—
Total fair value of retirement plan assets as of March 28, 2014	$ 3,345	$ 2,824

U.S. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

(Amounts in millions)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Equity:				
Global/International	$ 38	$ —	$ —	$ 38
U.S. Domestic Stocks	256	—	—	256
Domestic Equity commingled funds	5	577	—	582
Global Equity commingled funds	—	312	—	312
Fixed Income:				
U.S. Treasuries	—	57	—	57
U.S. Government Agencies	—	3	—	3
Non U.S. Government	—	2	—	2
Mortgage and asset backed securities	—	89	—	89
Corporate	—	54	—	54
Fixed income commingled funds	3	771	—	774
Alternatives:				
Hedge Funds (a)	—	—	328	328
Other Alternatives (b)	324	499	—	823
Cash and Cash equivalents	—	54	—	54
Total	$ 626	$ 2,418	$ 328	$ 3,372
Unsettled Trade Receivable and Accrued Income				28
Unsettled Trade Payable and Accrued Expenses				(55)
Fair value of assets for U.S. pension and postretirement medical plans as of March 28, 2014				$ 3,345

(a) Represents investments in diversified fund of hedge funds in which the CSC pension plans are the sole investor.
(b) Represents institutional funds consisting mainly of equities, bonds, or commodities.

Below is a reconciliation of the assets valued using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

(Amounts in millions)	**Level 3**
Beginning balance as of March 29, 2013	$ —

Actual return on plan assets held at the reporting date	(2)
Actual return on plan assets sold during the period	—
Purchases, sales, and settlements	330
Transfers in and / or out of Level 3	—
Changes due to exchange rates	—
Ending balance as of March 28, 2014	$ 328

Non-U.S. Pension Plan Assets

(Amounts in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity:				
U.S./North American Equity commingled funds	$ —	$ 47	$ —	$ 47
Global/International Equity commingled funds	—	899	—	899
Global equity mutual funds	—	81	—	81
Fixed Income:				
Fixed income commingled funds	—	951	—	951
Insurance contracts	—	161	6	167
Alternatives:				
Hedge Funds [(a)]	—		177	177
Other Alternatives [(b)]	—	460	26	486
Cash and cash equivalents	—	16	—	16
Total	$ —	$ 2,599	$ 209	$ 2,824
Unsettled Trades				—
Fair value of non-U.S. pension assets as of March 28, 2014				$ 2,824

(a) Represents investments in diversified fund of hedge funds.

(b) Represents real estate, liability-driven investments, and other commingled funds consisting mainly of equities, bonds, or commodities.

Below is a reconciliation of the assets valued using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

(Amounts in millions)	Non-U.S. Plans Insurance Contracts
Beginning balance as of March 29, 2013	$ 6
Actual return on plan assets held at the reporting date	—
Actual return on plan assets sold during the period	—
Purchases, sales, and settlements	164
Transfers in and / or out of Level 3	32
Changes due to exchange rates	7
Ending balance as of March 28, 2014	$ 209

The fair value of our pension plan assets and postretirement benefit plans by investment category and the corresponding level within the fair value hierarchy as of March 29, 2013, are as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans
Fair value of pension plan assets	$ 3,125	$ 2,550
Fair value of other postretirement benefit plan assets	84	—
Total fair value of retirement plan assets as of March 29, 2013	$ 3,209	$ 2,550

U.S. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

(Amounts in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity:				
Global/International	$ 31	$ 38	$ —	$ 69
U.S. Domestic Stocks	51	—	—	51
Domestic Equity commingled funds	5	1,325	—	1,330
Global Equity commingled funds	—	380	—	380
Global Equity mutual funds	83	—	—	83

Fixed Income:				
U.S. Treasuries	—	87	—	87
U.S. Government Agencies	—	11	—	11
Non U.S. Government	—	5	—	5
Mortgage and asset backed securities	—	131	—	131
Corporate	—	74	—	74
Fixed income commingled funds	3	959	—	962
Cash and cash equivalents	8	117	—	125
Total	$ 181	$ 3,127	$ —	$ 3,308
Unsettled Trade Receivable and Accrued Income				79
Unsettled Trade Payable and Accrued Expenses				(178)
Fair value of assets for U.S. pension and postretirement medical plans as of March 29, 2013				$ 3,209

NON-U.S. PENSION PLAN ASSETS

(Amounts in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity:				
U.S./North American Equity commingled funds	$ —	$ 54	$ —	$ 54
Global/International Equity commingled funds	—	915	—	915
Global equity mutual funds	—	—	—	—
Fixed Income:				
Fixed income commingled funds	—	1,311	—	1,311
Insurance contracts	—	157	6	163
Alternatives	—	83	—	83
Cash equivalents	—	25	—	25
Total	$ —	$ 2,545	$ 6	$ 2,551
Unsettled Trades				(1)
Fair value of non-U.S. pension assets as of March 29, 2013				$ 2,550

Below is a reconciliation of the assets valued using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

(Amounts in millions)	Non-U.S. Plans Insurance Contracts
Beginning balance as of March 30, 2012	$ 5
Asset acquired in purchase of iSOFT	
Actual return on plan assets relating to assets still held at the reporting date	1
Actual return on plan assets relating to assets sold during the period	—
Purchases, sales, and settlements	—
Transfers in and / or out of Level 3	—
Changes due to exchange rates	—
Ending balance as of March 29, 2013	$ 6

The asset allocation of pension plans at March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively, is as follows:

	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans	
Asset Category	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Equity securities	35 %	58 %	36 %	38 %
Debt securities	29 %	38 %	34 %	51 %
Alternatives	34 %	— %	24 %	4 %
Cash and other	2 %	4 %	6 %	7 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

The asset allocation for U.S. other postretirement benefit plans at March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively, is as follows:

	Percentage of Plan Assets at Year End

Asset Category	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**
Equity securities	59 %	29 %
Debt securities	38 %	19 %
Cash and other	3 %	52 %
Total	100 %	100 %

SCHEDULE II, VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS (Details) (Allowance for Doubtful Accounts [Member], USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended					
	Mar. 29, 2013		Mar. 30, 2012		Apr. 01, 2011	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts [Member]						
Movement in valuation allowances and reserves [Roll Forward]						
Balance, beginning of period	$ 48		$ 51		$ 46	
Charged to cost and expenses	4		16		18	
Other	(2)	[1]	(1)	[1]	10	[1]
Deductions	(2)		(18)		(23)	
Balance, end of period	$ 48		$ 48		$ 51	

[1] changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Fair Value (Tables)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014

Fair Value [Abstract]

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities, excluding pension assets (see Note 14), that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013:

	March 28, 2014			
		Fair Value Hierarchy		
(Amounts in millions)	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Money market funds and money market deposit accounts	$ 717	$ 717	$ —	$ —
Time deposits	693	693	—	—
Short term investments	—	—	—	—
Foreign currency derivative instruments	2	—	2	—
Interest rate swaps	$ 3	$ —	$ 3	—
Total assets	$ 1,415	$ 1,410	$ 5	$ —
Liabilities:				
Foreign currency derivative instruments	$ 4	$ —	$ 4	$ —
Total liabilities	$ 4	$ —	$ 4	$ —

	March 29, 2013			
		Fair Value Hierarchy		
(Amounts in millions)	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Money market funds and money market deposit accounts	$ 464	$ 464	$ —	$ —
Time deposits	393	393	—	—
Short term investments	6	6	—	—
Foreign currency derivative instruments	5	—	5	—
Total assets	$ 868	$ 863	$ 5	$ —
Liabilities:				
Foreign currency derivative instruments	$ 11	$ —	$ 11	$ —
Total liabilities	$ 11	$ —	$ 11	$ —

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Parentheticals) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income Parentheticals [Abstract]			
Restructuring Charges excluded from COS	$ 70	$ 238	$ 137
Specified contract charge (amount charged to revenue)	0	0	204
Settlement charge (amount charged to revenue)	0	0	42
Restructuring Charges excluded from SGA	$ 6	$ 26	$ 3

Pension and Other Benefit Plans Pension and Other Benefit Plans 2 (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Beginning balance		$ 5	
Asset acquired in purchase of iSOFT			
Actual return on plan assets relating to assets still held at the reporting date		1	
Actual return on plan assets relateing to assets sold during the period		0	
Purchases, sales, and settlements		0	
Transfers in and / or out of Level 3		0	
Changes due to exchange rates		0	
Ending balance		6	
Actual Plan asset allocations	100.00%	100.00%	
Level 3 [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Beginning balance	0		
Actual return on plan assets relating to assets still held at the reporting date	(2)		
Actual return on plan assets relateing to assets sold during the period	0		
Purchases, sales, and settlements	330		
Transfers in and / or out of Level 3	0		
Changes due to exchange rates	0		
Ending balance	328		
Insurance contracts [Member] | Level 3 [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Beginning balance	6		
Actual return on plan assets relating to assets still held at the reporting date	0		
Actual return on plan assets relateing to assets sold during the period	0		
Purchases, sales, and settlements	164		
Transfers in and / or out of Level 3	32		
Changes due to exchange rates	7		
Ending balance	209		
Other Postretirement Benefit Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Beginning balance	84	81	
Changes due to exchange rates	(1)	0	
Ending balance	82	84	81
Defined Benefit Plan, Expected Return on Plan Assets	5	5	6

Other Postretirement Benefit Plans, Defined Benefit [Member] | Equity Securities [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Actual Plan asset allocations	59.00%	29.00%	
Other Postretirement Benefit Plans, Defined Benefit [Member] | Debt Securities [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Actual Plan asset allocations	38.00%	19.00%	
Other Postretirement Benefit Plans, Defined Benefit [Member] | Cash and Other Investments [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Actual Plan asset allocations	3.00%	52.00%	
United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Ending balance	3,345	3,209	
United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member] | Other Postretirement Benefit Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Ending balance	82	84	
United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member] | Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Beginning balance	3,125	2,419	
Changes due to exchange rates	0	0	
Ending balance	3,263	3,125	2,419
Defined Benefit Plan, Expected Return on Plan Assets	202	160	146
United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member] | Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member] | Equity Securities [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Actual Plan asset allocations	35.00%	58.00%	
United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member] | Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member] | Debt Securities [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Actual Plan asset allocations	29.00%	38.00%	
United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member] | Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member] | Alternative Investments [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			

Actual Plan asset allocations	34.00%	0.00%	
United States Pension Plans of US Entity, Defined Benefit [Member] | Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member] | Cash and Other Investments [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Actual Plan asset allocations	2.00%	4.00%	
Non-US pension plans [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Ending balance	2,824	2,550	
Non-US pension plans [Member] | Other Postretirement Benefit Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Ending balance	0	0	
Non-US pension plans [Member] | Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Beginning balance	2,550	2,295	
Changes due to exchange rates	205	(142)	
Ending balance	2,824	2,550	2,295
Defined Benefit Plan, Expected Return on Plan Assets	$ 165	$ 124	$ 129
Non-US pension plans [Member] | Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member] | Equity Securities [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Actual Plan asset allocations	36.00%	38.00%	
Non-US pension plans [Member] | Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member] | Debt Securities [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Actual Plan asset allocations	34.00%	51.00%	
Non-US pension plans [Member] | Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member] | Alternative Investments [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Actual Plan asset allocations	24.00%	4.00%	
Non-US pension plans [Member] | Pension Plans, Defined Benefit [Member] | Cash and Other Investments [Member]			
Fair Value, Assets Measured on Recurring Basis, Unobservable Input Reconciliation, Calculation [Roll Forward]			
Actual Plan asset allocations	6.00%	7.00%	

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	12 Months Ended	
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies [Abstract]		
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	see text below	see text below

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes are those of Computer Sciences Corporation, its subsidiaries, and those business entities in which the Company maintains a controlling interest, hereafter collectively referred to as “CSC” or “the Company.” Investments in business entities in which the Company does not have control, but has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies, are accounted for by the equity method. Other investments are accounted for by the cost method. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Effective at the beginning of fiscal 2014, the Company began operating under new reportable segments: Global Business Services (GBS), Global Infrastructure Services (GIS), and North American Public Sector (NPS) (see Note 19). All prior period segment disclosures have been recast from those presented in the previously filed Form 10-K to reflect the Company's change in reportable segments.

The Consolidated Statements of Operations, Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, and related notes, for the fiscal years ended March 29, 2013 and March 30, 2012 have been recast from those presented in the previously filed Form 10-K to reflect discontinued operations of two businesses sold during fiscal 2014, as well as the business that CSC has committed to a plan to sell (see Note 4).

The Consolidated Balance Sheet for the year ended March 29, 2013 has not been recast to reflect the assets and liabilities divested as a result of the two fiscal 2014 discontinued operations. The Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for all the

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company provides different forms of stock-based compensation to its employees and non-employee directors. This includes stock options and restricted stocks units (RSUs), including performance shares units (PSUs). The fair value of the awards is determined on the grant date, based on the Company's closing stock price. For awards settled in shares, the Company recognizes compensation expense based on the grant-date fair value net of estimated forfeitures over the vesting period. For awards settled in cash, the Company recognizes compensation expense based on the fair value at each reporting date net of estimated forfeitures.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes-Merton model in determining the fair value of options granted. The expected term is calculated based on the Company’s historical experience with respect to its stock plan activity in combination with an estimate of when vested and unexercised option shares will be exercised. The expected term of options is based on the two separate job tier classifications, which have distinct historical exercise behavior. The risk-free interest rate is based on the zero-coupon interest rate of U.S. government issued Treasury strips with a period commensurate with the expected term of the options. Expected volatility is based on a blended approach, which uses an equal weighting of implied volatility and historical volatility. However, beginning with the first quarter of fiscal 2012, the historical volatility calculation was based on the Company’s six-year and seven-year historical daily closing price, rather than the ten-year historical used in prior periods, in order to fiscal years presented include both continuing and the discontinued operations.

For classification of certain assets and liabilities of our U.S. federal government contracts as current or long-term, we use the duration of the related contract as our operating cycle, which is generally longer than one year.

Use of Estimates

GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. These estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of historical experience, current events, and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Amounts subject to significant judgment and estimates include, but are not limited to, contracts accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method, cash flows used in the evaluation of impairment of goodwill and other long-lived assets, intangible assets, certain deferred costs, collectability of receivables, reserves for uncertain tax benefits, valuation allowances on deferred tax assets, loss accruals for litigation, pension related liabilities, inputs used for computing stock-based compensation and the fair value of derivative instruments.

The Company's income (loss) from continuing operations, before taxes and noncontrolling interests, and diluted earnings per share (EPS) from continuing operations included the following adjustments due to changes in estimated profitability on fixed price contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method for the fiscal years presented:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions), except per share data	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Gross favorable	$ 125	$ 142	$ 58
Gross unfavorable (1)	(50)	(122)	(289)
Total net adjustments, before taxes and noncontrolling interests (2)	$ 75	$ 20	$ (231)

bring this factor more closely into alignment with the expected terms of the stock options. The dividend yield assumption was added concurrent with the introduction of a cash dividend in fiscal 2011 and is based on the respective fiscal year dividend payouts. The Company periodically evaluates its significant assumptions used in the fair value calculation.

Impact on diluted EPS from continuing operations	$ 0.31	$ (0.10)	$ (1.30)

[1] Fiscal 2012 does not include the contract charge related to the Company's contract with the NHS of $1,485 million (see Note 21).

[2] Quarterly changes in estimated profitability on the same fixed price contract are disclosed gross as either favorable or unfavorable.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's primary service offerings are information technology (IT) outsourcing, other professional services, or a combination thereof. Revenues are recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services or products have been provided to the client, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. For non-software arrangements that include multiple-elements, revenue recognition involves the identification of separate units of accounting after consideration of combining and/or segmenting contracts and allocation of the arrangement consideration to the units of accounting on the basis of their relative selling price. Revenue under such contracts is recognized based upon the levels of services delivered in the periods in which they are provided. Upfront fees billed for the contract set-up include configuring hardware to new service levels, consolidating and migrating customer architecture from physical to virtual servers, and establishing disaster recoverability capability. These activities do not qualify as separate units of accounting and they are deferred until service commencement and recognized ratably over the period of performance during the period in which CSC provides the related service, which is the life of the contract. Costs are expensed as incurred, except for direct and incremental set-up costs that are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract (see Outsourcing Contract Costs below). See the section below regarding software transactions that include multiple elements.

The Company provides these services under time and materials, cost-reimbursable, unit-price and fixed-price contracts, the revenue for which is recognized in the following manner:

Time and materials contracts - Revenue is recorded at agreed-upon billing rates at the time services are provided.

Cost-reimbursable contracts - Revenue is recorded at the time costs are incurred and associated fees are recognized when probable and estimable by applying an estimated factor to costs as incurred, such factor being determined by the contract provisions and prior experience.

Unit-price contracts - Revenue is recognized on unit-price contracts based on unit metrics multiplied by the agreed upon contract unit price or when services are delivered.

Fixed-price contracts - For certain fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized under the percentage-of-completion method as described below; these include certain software development projects, all long-term construction-type contracts, and certain fixed-price arrangements with the U.S. federal government. For other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized based on the proportion of the services delivered to date as a percentage of the total services to deliver over the contract term. If output or input measures are not available or cannot be reasonably estimated, revenues are recognized ratably over the contract term.

Under the percentage-of-completion method, progress towards completion is measured based on either achievement of specified contract milestones, costs incurred as a proportion of estimated total costs, or other measures of progress when available. Profit in a given period is reported at the estimated profit margin to be achieved on the overall contract. This method can result in the recognition of unbilled receivables, the deferral of costs as work in process, or deferral of profit on these contracts. Contracts that require estimates at completion using the percentage-of-completion method accounted for approximately 18.7% of the Company's revenues for fiscal 2014. Management regularly reviews project profitability and underlying estimates. Revisions to the estimates at completion are reflected in results of operations as a change in accounting estimate in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known by management. Provisions for estimated losses at completion, if any, are recognized in the period in which the loss becomes evident. The provision includes estimated costs in excess of estimated revenue and any profit margin previously recognized.

Multiple-element software sales - For multiple-element arrangements that involve the sale of CSC proprietary software, post contract customer support, and other software-related services, vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of fair value is required to allocate and recognize revenue for each element. VSOE of fair value is determined based on the price charged where each deliverable is sold separately. In situations where VSOE of fair value exists for all undelivered elements but not a delivered element (typically the software license element), the residual method is used to allocate revenue to the undelivered elements equal to their VSOE value with the remainder allocated to the delivered element. If significant customization is required, and VSOE is available to support accounting for the software as a separate unit of account, software revenue is recognized as the related software customization services are performed in accordance with the percentage-of-completion method described above. In situations where VSOE of fair value does not exist for all of the undelivered software-related elements, revenue is deferred until only one undelivered element remains and then recognized following the pattern of delivery of the final undelivered element.

Depreciation and Amortization

The Company’s depreciation and amortization policies are as follows:

Property and Equipment:	
Buildings	Up to 40 years
Computers and related equipment	3 to 5 years
Furniture and other equipment	2 to 15 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease term or useful life
Software	2 to 10 years
Outsourcing contract costs	Contract life, excluding option years
Customer related intangibles	Expected customer service life
Acquired contract related intangibles	Contract life and first contract renewal, where applicable

The cost of property and equipment, less applicable residual values, is depreciated using predominately the straight-line method. Depreciation commences when the specific asset is complete, installed and ready for normal use.

Software and outsourcing contract costs are amortized using predominately the straight-line method. Acquired contract related and customer related intangible assets are amortized in proportion to the estimated undiscounted cash flows projected over the estimated life of the asset or on a straight-line basis if such cash flows cannot be reliably estimated.

Pension and Other Benefit Plans

The Company and its subsidiaries offer a number of pension and postretirement benefits, life insurance benefits, deferred compensation, and other plans. All plans are accounted for using the guidance of ASC 710 "Compensation - General" and ASC 715 “Compensation—Retirement Benefits” and are measured as of the end of the fiscal year.

CSC utilizes actuarial methods to measure the benefit obligations and net periodic pension cost/(income) for its pension and other postretirement benefit plans. Inherent in the application of these actuarial methods are key assumptions, including, but not limited to, discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on plan assets, mortality rates, rates of compensation increases, and medical cost trend rates. Company management evaluates these assumptions annually and updates assumptions as necessary.

Net actuarial gains or losses are amortized to expense in future periods when they exceed ten percent of the greater of the plan assets or projected benefit obligations by benefit plan. The excess of gains or losses over the ten percent threshold are subject to amortization over the average future service period for employees of plans that are predominately active, or over the average life expectancy of all participants for plans that are predominately inactive or frozen to new accruals. Most of CSC's pension liabilities are frozen to new accruals.

The fair value of assets are determined based on the prevailing market prices or estimated fair value of investments when quoted prices are not available.

Software Development Costs

The Company capitalizes costs incurred to develop commercial software products to be sold, leased or otherwise marketed after establishing technological feasibility until such time the software products are available for general release to customers. Costs incurred to establish technological feasibility are charged to expense as incurred. Enhancements to software products are capitalized where such enhancements extend the life or significantly expand the marketability of the products. Amortization of capitalized software development costs is determined separately for each software product. Annual amortization expense is calculated based on the greater of the ratio of current gross revenues for each product to the total of current and anticipated future gross revenues for the product or the straight-line amortization method over the estimated economic life of the product.

Unamortized capitalized software costs associated with commercial software products are regularly evaluated for impairment on a product-by-product basis by a comparison of the unamortized balance to the product's net realizable value. The net realizable value is the estimated future gross revenues from that product reduced by the related estimated future costs. When the unamortized balance exceeds the net realizable value, the unamortized balance is written down to the net realizable value and an impairment charge is recorded.

The Company capitalizes costs incurred to develop internal-use computer software during the application development stage. Costs related to preliminary project activities and post implementation activities are expensed as incurred. Internal and external costs incurred in connection with development of upgrades or enhancements that result in additional functionality are also capitalized. Capitalized costs associated with internal-use software are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software. Purchased software is capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful life of the software. Internal-use software assets are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances occur that could impact the recoverability of these assets.

Outsourcing Contract Costs

Costs on outsourcing contracts, including costs incurred for bid and proposal activities, are generally expensed as incurred. However, certain costs incurred upon initiation of an outsourcing contract are deferred and expensed over the contract life. These costs represent incremental external costs or certain specific internal costs that are directly related to the contract acquisition or transition activities. Such capitalized costs can be separated into two principal categories: contract acquisition costs and transition/set-up costs. The primary types of costs that may be capitalized include labor and related fringe benefits, subcontractor costs, travel costs, and premiums on asset purchases.

Premiums are amounts paid to customers in excess of the fair market value of assets acquired. Fixed assets acquired in connection with outsourcing transactions are capitalized at fair value and depreciated consistent with the fixed asset policies described above. Premiums paid are capitalized as outsourcing contract costs and amortized over the contract life. The amortization of outsourcing contract cost premiums is accounted for as a reduction in revenue. The second principal category of capitalized outsourcing costs is transition/set-up costs. Such costs are primarily associated with the installation of systems and processes and are amortized over the contract life.

In the event indications exist that an outsourcing contract cost balance related to a particular contract may be impaired, undiscounted estimated cash flows of the contract are projected over its remaining term and compared to the associated long-lived asset group including the unamortized outsourcing contract cost balance. If the projected cash flows are not adequate to recover the unamortized cost balance of the asset group, the balance would be adjusted based on the fair value of the long-lived assets group in the period such a determination is made. The primary indicator used to determine when impairment testing should be performed is when a contract is materially underperforming, or is expected to materially underperform in the future, as compared to the original bid model or subsequent annual budgets.

Terminations of outsourcing contracts, including transfer of assets either back to the customer or to another IT provider, prior to the end of their committed contract terms, are infrequent due to the complex transition of personnel, assets, methodologies, and processes involved with outsourcing transactions. In the event of an early termination, the Company and the customer, pursuant to certain contractual provisions, engage in discussions to determine the recovery of unamortized contract costs, lost profits, transfer of personnel, rights to implemented systems and processes, as well as other matters.

Acquisition Accounting and Goodwill

When the Company acquires a controlling financial interest through a business combination, CSC uses the acquisition method of accounting to allocate the purchase consideration to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which are recorded at fair value. Any excess of purchase consideration over the fair value of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities, is recognized as goodwill.

If the initial accounting for an acquisition is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which it occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period - no longer than one year from the date of the acquisition - the Company retroactively adjusts the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date if CSC obtains new information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have changed the measurement of the amounts originally recognized. Any measurement adjustments to the acquired assets or the assumed liabilities are recorded with a corresponding adjustment to goodwill.

Acquired in-process research and development intangible assets (IPR&D) are initially capitalized at fair value as intangible assets with indefinite lives and are assessed for impairment thereafter. When a specific project within acquired IPR&D is completed, the corresponding amount of acquired IPR&D is reclassified as an amortizable intangible asset and is amortized over the asset's estimated useful life.

For contingent consideration recorded as a liability, the Company initially measures the amount at fair value as of the acquisition date and adjusts the liability, if needed, to fair value each reporting period. Changes in the fair value of contingent consideration, other than measurement period adjustments, are recognized as operating income or expense.

Acquisition-related expenses costs are recognized separately from the business combination and are expensed as incurred. The results of operations of acquired businesses are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the acquisition date.

The Company tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, as of the first day of the second fiscal quarter, and between annual tests if circumstances change, or if an event occurs that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. A significant amount of judgment is involved in determining whether an event indicating impairment has occurred between annual testing dates. Such indicators include, among other things: a significant decline in expected future cash flows; a significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate; unanticipated competition; the disposal of a significant component of a reporting unit; and the testing for recoverability of a significant asset group within a reporting unit.

The goodwill impairment test initially involves the assessment of qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If the Company determines that it is not more likely than not, then the subsequent two-step process is not required. However, the Company has the option to bypass this initial qualitative assessment for its annual test and proceed directly to step one of the two-step process for one or more of its reporting units. If the Company determines that it is more likely than not that a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds it fair value, then it proceeds with the subsequent two-step goodwill impairment testing process. The first step is to compare each reporting unit’s fair value to its carrying value. If the reporting unit’s fair value exceeds its carrying value, no further procedures are required and no impairment is recorded. However, if a reporting unit’s fair value is less than its carrying value, an impairment of goodwill may exist, requiring a second step to measure the amount of any impairment loss. In the second step, the reporting unit’s fair value is allocated to all of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, including any unrecognized intangible assets, for the sole purpose of calculating the implied fair value of goodwill - as if applying the acquisition method of accounting described above to the reporting unit's assets and liabilities. If the implied fair value of goodwill is less than the recorded goodwill, an impairment charge is recorded in operations for the difference.

When the Company performs step one of the two-step test for a reporting unit, it estimates the fair value of the reporting unit using both the income approach and the market approach. The income approach incorporates the use of a discounted cash flow method in which the estimated future cash flows and terminal values for each reporting unit are discounted to a present value using a discount rate. Cash flow projections are based on management's estimates of economic and market conditions, which drive key assumptions of revenue growth rates, operating margins, capital expenditures and working capital requirements. The discount rate in turn is based on the specific risk characteristics of each reporting unit, the weighted-average cost of capital and its underlying forecasts. The market approach estimates fair value by applying performance-metric multiples to the reporting unit's prior and expected operating performance. The multiples are derived from comparable publicly traded companies that have operating and investment characteristics similar to those of the reporting unit. If the fair value of the reporting unit derived using one approach is significantly different from the fair value estimate using the other approach, the Company reevaluates its assumptions used in the two models. The fair values determined by the market approach and income approach, as described above, are weighted to determine the fair value for each reporting unit. The weighted values assigned to each reporting unit are driven by two primary factors: 1) the number of comparable publicly traded companies used in the market approach, and 2) the similarity of the operating and investment characteristics of the reporting units to the comparable publicly traded companies used in the market approach.

If CSC performs a step one analysis for all of its reporting units in conjunction with its annual goodwill testing, it also compares the sum of all of its reporting units’ fair values to the Company's market capitalization (per-share stock price multiplied by the number of shares outstanding) and calculates an implied control premium (the excess of the sum of the reporting units’ fair values over the market capitalization). The Company evaluates the reasonableness of the control premium by comparing it to control premiums derived from recent comparable business combinations. If the implied control premium is not reasonable in light of the actual acquisition transactions, the Company reevaluates its fair value estimates of the reporting units by adjusting the discount rates and/or other assumptions. As a result, when CSC’s stock price - and thus market capitalization - is low relative to the sum of the estimated fair value of its reporting units, this reevaluation can result in reductions to its estimated fair values for the reporting units.

Fair Value

The Company uses the fair value measurement guidance to value certain of its assets and liabilities. Under this guidance, assets and liabilities are required to be valued based on assumptions used by a market participant, consistent with the following hierarchy of inputs:

Level 1—	Quoted prices unadjusted for identical assets or liabilities in an active market.
Level 2—	Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for similar assets or liabilities.

Level 3—	Unobservable inputs that reflect the entity’s own assumptions which market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The assets and liabilities which are valued using the fair value measurement guidance, on a recurring basis, include the Company’s money market funds and money market deposits, time deposits, short-term investments, pension assets, and foreign currency derivatives comprised of forward and option contracts. The fair value of the forward contracts is based on quoted prices for similar but not identical derivative financial instruments; as such, the inputs are considered Level 2 inputs. Option contracts are valued using inputs which are based on quoted pricing intervals from external valuation models, which do not involve management judgment and as such, these inputs are considered Level 2 inputs. Certain pension assets are valued using model based pricing methods that use observable market data; as such these inputs are considered Level 2 inputs. There were no significant assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs.

Receivables

Receivables consist of amounts billed and currently due from customers, amounts earned but unbilled (including contracts measured under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting), amounts retained by the customer until the completion of a specified contract, completion of U.S. federal government audit activities, negotiation of contract modification, and claims.

Allowances for uncollectible billed trade receivables are estimated based on a combination of write-off history, aging analysis and any specific known collectability issues. Unbilled amounts under contracts in progress that are recoverable do not have an allowance for credit losses. Adjustments to unbilled amounts under contracts in progress related to credit quality, should they occur, would be recorded as a reduction of revenue.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of long-lived assets or groups of assets is assessed based on a comparison of the carrying amount to the estimated future net cash flows. If estimated future undiscounted net cash flows are less than the carrying amount, an expense is recorded in the amount, if any, required to reduce the carrying amount to fair value. Fair value is determined based on a discounted cash flow approach or, when available and appropriate, comparable market values. Long-lived assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of their carrying amount or their fair value less costs to sell.

Income Taxes

Accounting for income taxes requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. The Company maintains valuation allowances when, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. Changes in valuation allowances from period to period are included in the Company's tax provision in the period of change. In determining whether a valuation allowance is warranted, the Company takes into account such factors as prior earnings history, expected future earnings, carryback and carryforward periods, and tax strategies that could potentially enhance the likelihood of realization of a deferred tax asset.

The Company recognizes uncertain tax positions in the financial statements when it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination. Uncertain tax positions are measured based on the probabilities that the uncertain tax position will be realized upon final settlement (see Note 12).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company's cash equivalents consist of time deposits, money market funds and money market deposit accounts with a number of institutions that have high credit ratings.

Foreign Currency

The Company has determined that, generally, the local currency of its foreign affiliates is their functional currency. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of the foreign affiliates are translated from their respective functional currency to U.S. dollars using year-end exchange rates, income and expense accounts are translated at the average rates in effect during the year, and equity accounts are translated at historical rates. The resulting translation adjustment is reported in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and recorded as part of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI).

To manage the exposure to movements in foreign currency exchange rates, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts and option contracts (see Note 8). The use of these derivative instruments is intended to offset, to the extent possible, the gains and losses from remeasurement of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities. Gains and losses from remeasurement of the Company's foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, and remeasurement and settlement of the related foreign currency derivatives are recorded in other (income) expense.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share (EPS) are computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS reflect the incremental shares issuable upon the assumed exercise of stock options and equity awards.

New Accounting Standards

During fiscal year 2014, the Company adopted the following recent Accounting Standard Updates (ASUs):

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, "Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists"(ASU 2013-11), which clarifies that an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward. An exception to this rule occurs when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position; or the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use the deferred tax asset for such purpose. For these exceptions, the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a liability and should not be combined with deferred tax assets. The amendments in ASU 2013-11 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The amendments in ASU No. 2013-11 are consistent with CSC's existing practices and adoption of ASU 2013-11 did not have a material effect on CSC's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-05, "Foreign Currency Matters (Topic 830): “Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity” (“ASU 2013-05”). ASU 2013-05 resolves the diversity in practice about whether Subtopic 810-10, "Consolidation - Overall," or Subtopic 830-30, "Foreign Currency Matters - Translation of Financial Statements," applies to the release of the cumulative translation adjustment into net income when a parent either sells a part of or all of its investment in a foreign entity or no longer holds a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a nonprofit activity or a business within a foreign entity. ASU 2013-05 stipulates that when a parent ceases to have a controlling financial interest in such an entity, the parent should apply Subtopic 830-30 and release the cumulative translation adjustment into net income only if the sale or transfer results in the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity in which the subsidiary or group of assets had resided. ASU 2013-05 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The amendments in this ASU are consistent with CSC's existing practices and adoption of ASU 2013-05 did not have a material effect on CSC's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, “Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income” (“ASU 2013-02”), which requires entities to disclose the effect of significant reclassifications out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income on the respective line items in net income unless the amounts are not reclassified in their entirety to net income. For amounts that are not required to be reclassified in their entirety to net income in the same reporting period, entities are required to cross-reference other disclosures that provide additional detail about those amounts. ASU 2013-02 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2012. The Company adopted the amendments of this update during the first quarter of fiscal 2014 and included additional disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements (see Note 15).

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11, “Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities” (“ASU 2011-11”), which was subsequently amended in January 2013 when the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-01 “Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities.” Together, these ASUs provide guidance on disclosure of information pertaining to the offsetting (netting) of assets and liabilities in the financial statements. The amendments in these ASUs affect all entities that have financial instruments and derivative instruments that either (1) offset in accordance with either ASC 210-20-45 or ASC 815-10-45 or (2) are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement. ASU 2011-11 amends the existing disclosure requirements on offsetting in ASC 210-20-50 by requiring disclosures relating to gross amounts of recognized assets and liabilities, the amounts that are offset, net amounts presented in the balance sheet, and amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement. The amendments in these ASUs became effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. The Company adopted the ASUs during the first quarter of fiscal 2014 and included additional disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements (see Note 8).

Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

The following ASUs were recently issued but have not yet been adopted by CSC:

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-08, “Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity” (“ASU 2014-08”), which changes the requirements for reporting discontinued operations in Subtopic 205-20 “Presentation of Financial Statements - Discontinued Operations.” The ASU changes the definition of discontinued operations by limiting discontinued operations reporting to disposals that represent strategic shifts that have (or will have) a major effect on an entity’s operations and financial results. Under current U.S. GAAP, many disposals, some of which may be routine in nature and not representative of a substantive change in an entity’s strategy, are reported in discontinued operations. ASU 2014-08 requires expanded disclosures for discontinued operations designed to provide users of financial statements with more information about the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows related to discontinued operations. ASU 2014-08 also requires an entity to disclose the pretax profit or loss (or change in net assets for a not-for-profit entity) of an individually significant component of an entity that does not qualify for discontinued operations reporting. The amendments in ASU 2014-08 are effective prospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. Early adoption is permitted, but only for disposals (or classifications as held for sale) that have not been reported in financial statements previously issued or available for issuance. CSC is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of ASU 2014-08 may have on CSC's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In January 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-05, "Service Concession Arrangements (Topic 853) (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)" (“ASU 2014-05”). ASU 2014-05 provides guidance on the accounting for service concession arrangements, which are arrangements between a public-sector entity grantor and an operating entity under which the operating entity operates the grantor’s infrastructure (e.g. airports, roads, or bridges). The operating entity also may provide the construction, upgrading, or maintenance services of the grantor’s infrastructure. ASU 2014-05 specifies that an operating entity should not account for a service concession arrangement that is within the scope of this ASU as a lease in accordance with Topic 840, "Leases." ASU 2014-05 also specifies that the infrastructure used in a service concession arrangement should not be recognized as property, plant, and equipment of the operating entity. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2014. For CSC, ASU 2014-05 will be effective beginning in fiscal 2016. CSC is in the process of evaluating the impact of adopting the ASU on CSC's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-04, "Obligations Resulting from Joint and Several Liability Arrangements for which the Total Amount of the Obligation Is Fixed at the Reporting Date” (“ASU 2013-04”). ASU 2013-04 requires an entity to measure obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation within the scope of this guidance is fixed at the reporting date, as the sum of the amount the reporting entity agreed to pay on the basis of its arrangement among its co-obligors and any additional amount the reporting entity expects to pay on behalf of its co-obligors. The guidance in ASU 2013-04 also requires an entity to disclose the nature and amount of the obligation as well as other information about those obligations. The amendments in ASU 2013-04 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. CSC will be required to adopt the amendments in this ASU beginning in fiscal 2015. CSC is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of ASU 2013-04 may have on CSC's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Change in Estimates (Details) (USD $) In Millions, except Per Share data, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended			3 Months Ended
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012	Dec. 30, 2011 NHS contract [Member] Contracts Accounted for under Percentage of Completion, U.S. Claims [Member]
Change in Accounting Estimate [Line Items]				
Gross favorable	$ 125	$ 142	$ 58	
Gross unfavorable	(50) [1]	(122) [1]	(289) [1]	
Total net adjustments, before taxes and noncontrolling interests (2)	75 [2]	20 [2]	(231) [2]	
Impact on diluted EPS from continuing operations	$ 0	$ (0.10)	$ (1.30)	
Change in accounting estimate, reduction in operating income				$ 1,485

[1] Fiscal 2012 does not include the contract charge related to the Company's contract with the NHS of $1,485 million (see Note 21).

[2] Quarterly changes in estimated profitability on the same fixed price contract are disclosed gross as either favorable or unfavorable.

	3 Months Ended	9 Months Ended	12 Months Ended				3 Months Ended																						12 Months Ended											3 Months Ended
Debt Long-term Debt Instruments (Details)	**Dec. 27, 2013 USD ($)**	**Dec. 27, 2013 USD ($)**	**Mar. 28, 2014 USD ($)**	**Mar. 29, 2013 USD ($)**	**Mar. 30, 2012 USD ($)**	**Sep. 27, 2013 USD ($)**	**Dec. 27, 2013 Line of Credit Facility, Due September 2016 [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Line of Credit Facility, Due September 2016 [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 28, 2014 Line of Credit Facility, Due December 2014 [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Line of Credit Facility, Due December 2014 [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 28, 2014 Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock outstanding [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock outstanding [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 28, 2014 Capitalized lease liabilities [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Capitalized lease liabilities [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 28, 2014 Borrowings for assets acquired under long-term financing [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Borrowings for assets acquired under long-term financing [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 28, 2014 Other borrowings [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Other borrowings [Member] USD ($)**	**Dec. 27, 2013 4.45% term notes, due September 2022 USD ($)**	**Dec. 27, 2013 4.45% term notes, due September 2022 GBP (£)**	**Dec. 27, 2013 Borrowing Sub-limits Denominated in USD, Euros and Pound Sterling [Member] USD ($)**	**Dec. 27, 2013 Borrowing Sub-limits Denominated in USD, Euros, Pound Sterling, Yen, Austrailian Dollar and Singapore Dollar [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 28, 2014 4.45% term notes, due September 2022 Senior unsecured and unsubordinated notes USD ($)**	**Mar. 29, 2013 4.45% term notes, due September 2022 Senior unsecured and unsubordinated notes USD ($)**	**Mar. 28, 2014 6.50% term notes, due March 2018 [Member] Senior unsecured and unsubordinated notes USD ($)**	**Mar. 29, 2013 6.50% term notes, due March 2018 [Member] Senior unsecured and unsubordinated notes USD ($)**	**Mar. 28, 2014 2.50% term notes, due September 2015 [Member] Senior unsecured and unsubordinated notes USD ($)**	**Mar. 29, 2013 2.50% term notes, due September 2015 [Member] Senior unsecured and unsubordinated notes USD ($)**	**Mar. 28, 2014 Four-year term loan credit facility [Member]**	**Mar. 28, 2014 Four-year term loan credit facility [Member] Term loan credit facility [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Four-year term loan credit facility [Member] Term loan credit facility [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 28, 2014 5.50% term notes, due March 2013 [Member] Senior unsecured and unsubordinated notes**	**Mar. 29, 2013 5.50% term notes, due March 2013 [Member] Senior unsecured and unsubordinated notes**	**Mar. 28, 2014 5.00% term notes, due February 2013 [Member] Senior unsecured and unsubordinated notes**	**Mar. 29, 2013 5.00% term notes, due February 2013 [Member] Senior unsecured and unsubordinated notes**	**Mar. 28, 2014 Other interest bearing debt and notes payable [Member] Other borrowings [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 28, 2014 Subsidiary [Member] Note payable [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Subsidiary [Member] Note payable [Member] USD ($)**	**Mar. 29, 2013 Subsidiary [Member] Note payable [Member] EUR (€)**	**Dec. 27, 2013 Maximum USD ($)**
Debt [Abstract]																																								
Total debt			$ 2,888,000,000	$ 2,732,000,000				$ 250,000,000	$ 413,000,000	$ 0	$ 61,000,000	$ 59,000,000	$ 511,000,000	$ 561,000,000	$ 98,000,000	$ 98,000,000	$ 36,000,000	$ 5,000,000	$ 413,000,000	£ 250,000,000			$ 434,000,000	$ 349,000,000	$ 917,000,000	$ 998,000,000	$ 350,000,000	$ 350,000,000		$ 0	$ 250,000,000					$ 5,000,000	$ 68,000,000	$ 62,000,000	€ 41,000,000	
Less: short term debt and current maturities of long term debt			681,000,000	234,000,000																																				
Total long-term debt			2,207,000,000	2,498,000,000																																				
Debt Conversion, Original Debt, Amount			82,300,000																																					
Debt Conversion, Original Debt, Interest Rate of Debt			6.50%																																					
Debt Conversion, Converted Instrument, Amount			97,200,000																																					
Debt Conversion, Converted Instrument, Rate			4.45%																																					
Interest Rate Derivative Liabilities, at Fair Value																							275,000,000																	
Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Interest Rate Fair Value Hedging Instruments			3,000,000																																					
Borrowings under lines of credit and short-term debt		408,000,000	439,000,000	128,000,000	140,000,000																																			
Amount of multi-year committed revolving credit facility	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000				1,500,000,000																																		
Write off of Deferred Debt Issuance Cost							1,000,000																																	
Line of Credit Facility, Borrowing Sub-limit																					2,000,000,000	500,000,000																		
Line of Credit Facility, Increase, Additional Borrowings																																								3,000,000,000
Payments of Debt Issuance Costs	4,000,000																																							
Accumulated amortization on computers and other equipment under capital lease				609,000,000	465,000,000																																			
Gross amount of computer and other equipment under capital lease				1,208,000,000	1,095,000,000																																			
Debt instrument, stated interest rate (in hundredths)																							4.45%	4.45%	6.50%	6.50%	2.50%	2.50%				5.50%	5.50%	5.00%	5.00%					
Debt instrument, maturity date																							Sep. 30, 2022	Sep. 30, 2022	Mar. 31, 2018	Mar. 31, 2018	Sep. 30, 2015	Sep. 30, 2015				Mar. 31, 2013	Mar. 31, 2013	Feb. 28, 2013	Feb. 28, 2013					
Debt Instrument, Term																													4 years											
Credit facility expiration date																														Jul. 31, 2012	Jul. 31, 2012									
Long-term Debt, by Maturity [Abstract]																																								
2014			503,000,000																																					
2015			366,000,000																																					
2016			16,000,000																																					
2017			988,000,000																																					
2018			1,000,000																																					
Thereafter			503,000,000																																					
Total			$ 2,377,000,000																																					

Earnings (Loss) Per Share (Antidilutive Shares) (Details)	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Antidilutive Securities Excluded from Computation of Earnings Per Share [Line Items]			
Antidilutive Securities Excluded from Computation of Earnings Per Share, Amount	4,573,542	14,755,024	17,592,316
Stock Options [Member]			
Antidilutive Securities Excluded from Computation of Earnings Per Share [Line Items]			
Antidilutive Securities Excluded from Computation of Earnings Per Share, Amount	442,228		
Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) [Member]			
Antidilutive Securities Excluded from Computation of Earnings Per Share [Line Items]			
Antidilutive Securities Excluded from Computation of Earnings Per Share, Amount			1,064,959

Other (Income) Expense, Net	**12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014**
Other Income and Expenses [Abstract]	
Other (Income) Expense, Net	**Other (Income) Expense, Net** The components of other (income) expense, net for fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012 are:

	Twelve Months Ended		
(Amounts in millions)	**March 28, 2014**	**March 29, 2013**	**March 30, 2012**
Foreign currency loss (gain)	$ 15	$ 17	$ 4
Other losses (gains)	3	(42)	—
Total	$ 18	$ (25)	$ 4

Foreign currency (gains) losses are due to the impact of movement in foreign currency exchange rates on the Company’s foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, the related hedges including options to manage its exposure to economic risk, and the cost of the Company’s hedging program.

For fiscal 2014, the net foreign currency loss was $15 million, including cost of the hedging program of $2 million. The foreign currency expense was primarily due to movements of foreign currency exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the Indian Rupee, which adversely impacted the market valuation of the Company's hedging program.

For fiscal years 2013 and 2012, the net foreign currency losses were $17 million and $4 million, respectively, including the cost of the hedging program of $5 million and $6 million, respectively. Similar to fiscal 2014, the fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012 foreign currency losses were primarily a result of movements of foreign currency exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the Indian Rupee, which adversely impacted the market valuation of the Company's hedging program.

Other gains for fiscal 2013 primarily included a gain of $38 million related to the sale of Paxus, the Company's Australian staffing business.

Property and Equipment (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Property, Plant and Equipment [Line Items]			
Property and equipment—at cost	$ 5,651	$ 5,651	
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	3,620	3,467	
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of $3,620 (2014) and $3,467 (2013)	2,031	2,184	
Depreciation expense	661	709	754
Tangible asset impairment charges			81
Land, buildings and leasehold improvements			
Property, Plant and Equipment [Line Items]			
Property and equipment—at cost	1,226	1,228	
Computers and related equipment			
Property, Plant and Equipment [Line Items]			
Property and equipment—at cost	4,051	3,989	
Furniture and other equipment			
Property, Plant and Equipment [Line Items]			
Property and equipment—at cost	346	392	
Construction in progress			
Property, Plant and Equipment [Line Items]			
Property and equipment—at cost	$ 28	$ 42	

Acquisitions (Tables)	12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014
Acquisitions and Divestitures [Abstract]	
Schedule of Recognized Identified Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed	The preliminary allocation of the purchase consideration to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including the fourth quarter adjustments to the estimated fair value of contingent consideration, is presented below:

(Amounts in millions)	Estimated Fair Value
Accounts receivable and other current assets	$ 3
Deferred tax assets	31
Intangible asset - developed technology	94
Intangible assets - customer relationships and trade names	10
Property and equipment and other non-current assets	2
Deferred revenue and other current liabilities	(4)
Deferred tax liabilities	(38)
Total identifiable net assets acquired	98
Goodwill	184
Total purchase consideration	$ 282

Depreciation And Amortization Schedule Of Estimated Useful Lives By Asset [Table Text Block]

The Company’s depreciation and amortization policies are as follows:

Property and Equipment:	
Buildings	Up to 40 years
Computers and related equipment	3 to 5 years
Furniture and other equipment	2 to 15 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease term or useful life
Software	2 to 10 years
Outsourcing contract costs	Contract life, excluding option years
Customer related intangibles	Expected customer service life
Acquired contract related intangibles	Contract life and first contract renewal, where applicable

The amortizable lives associated with the intangible assets acquired are as follows:

Description	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)
Developed technology	9
Customer relationships	3
Trade names	4 - 6

Pro Forma Information

The following unaudited pro forma summary presents consolidated information of the Company as if the acquisition of iSOFT had occurred on April 3, 2010 for all periods presented:

	Twelve Months Ended March 30, 2012	
(Amounts in millions, except per-share data)	As Reported	Pro Forma
Revenue	$ 14,476	$ 14,554
Net loss attributable to CSC common shareholders	(4,242)	(4,344)

Basic EPS	$ (27.37)	$ (28.02)
Diluted EPS	(27.37)	(28.02)

Estimated Fair Values of the Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed

The fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, including adjustments to the valuation of net assets acquired based on additional information that subsequently became available during fiscal 2012, are summarized as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**Estimated Fair Value**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4
Trade receivables	20
Other current assets	8
Intangible assets	26
Property and equipment	4
Trade payables and accrued expenses	(26)
Deferred taxes and uncertain tax positions	(20)
Other liabilities	(2)
Total identifiable net assets acquired	14
Goodwill	157
Total purchase price	$ 171

The fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at acquisition date, including adjustments to the valuation of net assets acquired based on additional information that subsequently became available during fiscal 2012, are summarized as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**Estimated Fair Value**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 26
Trade and other receivables	114
Other current assets	14
Deferred tax assets	12
Intangible assets	198
Property and equipment	21
Other non-current assets	3
Trade payables and accrued expenses	(62)
Deferred revenue	(54)
Debt	(315)
Deferred taxes, uncertain tax positions, and other long-term liabilities	(59)
Total identifiable net assets acquired	(102)
Goodwill	302
Total cash purchase price	$ 200

Intangible Assets Acquired

The components of the definite-lived intangible assets acquired and their respective estimated useful lives were as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Estimated Useful Lives (Years)**
Customer relationships	$ 92	10-13
Software	102	2-7

Trade names	4	1
Total intangible assets	$ 198	

The components of the definite-lived intangible assets acquired and their respective estimated useful lives are as follows:

(Amounts in millions)	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Estimated Useful Lives (Years)**
Customer relationships	$ 25	2-8
Software	1	1-5
Total intangible assets	$ 26	

Goodwill	**12 Months Ended Mar. 28, 2014**
Goodwill [Abstract]	
Goodwill	**Goodwill**

Effective at the beginning of fiscal year 2014, the Company began operating under its new reportable segments: GBS, GIS and NPS (see Note 19). The following tables summarize the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill, by segment, for the years ended March 28, 2014 and March 29, 2013, respectively, applying the segment changes retroactively to the beginning of fiscal year 2012.

(Amounts in millions)	**GBS**	**GIS**	**NPS**	**Total**
Goodwill, gross[1]	$ 1,335	$ 2,152	$ 793	$ 4,280
Accumulated impairment losses[1]	(690)	(2,074)	—	(2,764)
Balance as of March 29, 2013, net	645	78	793	1,516
Additions	55	120	36	211
Deductions	(12)	—	(41)	(53)
Foreign currency translation	(8)	1	—	(7)
Other reclassifications	—	—	—	—
Goodwill, gross	1,370	2,273	788	4,431
Accumulated impairment losses	(690)	(2,074)	—	(2,764)
Balance as of March 28, 2014, net	$ 680	$ 199	$ 788	$ 1,667

[1] Both the gross goodwill and accumulated impairment losses amounts for the GBS segment have been adjusted for a reduction of $19 million, to reflect the fully impaired goodwill associated with the previously divested enterprise systems integration business.

(Amounts in millions)	**GBS**	**GIS**	**NPS**	**Total**
Goodwill, gross	$ 1,596	$ 2,152	$ 768	$ 4,516
Accumulated impairment losses	(690)	(2,074)	—	$ (2,764)
Balance as of March 30, 2012, net	906	78	768	1,752
Additions	—	—	25	25
Deductions	(241)	—	—	(241)
Foreign currency translation	(20)	—	—	(20)
Goodwill, gross	1,335	2,152	793	4,280
Accumulated impairment losses	(690)	(2,074)	—	(2,764)
Balance as of March 29, 2013, net	$ 645	$ 78	$ 793	$ 1,516

Concurrent with the change in its reportable segments, the Company reassigned goodwill among certain of its reporting units based on their relative fair values. As a result of this reassignment, $47 million of goodwill was allocated from the former MSS segment to the new GBS segment. The reassignment of goodwill is reflected in the goodwill balances as of March 29, 2013.

The fiscal 2014 additions to goodwill of $211 million are due to the third quarter acquisition of ServiceMesh, which resulted in allocation of goodwill to all three reportable segments, and the second quarter GBS acquisition of InfoChimps (see Note 3). The reductions in goodwill are due to the first quarter divestiture of GBS' flood insurance BPO business and the second quarter divestiture of NPS' ATD business (see Note 4). No goodwill was allocated to the GBS software business that was classified as discontinued operations in the second quarter (see Note 4). The foreign currency translation amount reflects the impact of currency movements on non-U.S. dollar-denominated goodwill balances.

The fiscal 2013 addition of $25 million relates to an acquisition in the NPS segment (see Note 3). The reduction of $241 million relates to the divestiture of a business within the GBS segment (see Note 4).

Goodwill Impairment Analyses

As described in Note 1, the Company tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, as of the first day of the second fiscal quarter, and between annual tests if an event occurs, or circumstances change, that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Following is a description of the goodwill impairment analyses for each of the fiscal years.

Fiscal 2014

As of the beginning of the first quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company performed the first step of the goodwill impairment test for all reporting units due to the segment changes described above. Based on the results of the first step of the impairment test, the Company concluded that the fair value of each reporting unit significantly exceeded its carrying value and therefore the second step of the goodwill impairment test was not required.

Due to the disposal of the flood insurance BPO business later in the first quarter (see Note 4), the Company performed an interim assessment to determine whether the remaining goodwill of the GBS-IS&S reporting unit, which contained the divested business, might be impaired. The Company determined that no impairment existed.

In connection with the fiscal 2014 annual impairment assessment, the Company performed a qualitative assessment for each reporting unit (Step 0). Based on these qualitative assessments, the Company determined that none of its reporting units met the "more-likely-than-not" threshold that would require the Company to perform the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test. Accordingly, the Company did not perform any further analysis.

In addition, in connection with the disposal of ATD during the second quarter (see Note 4), the Company performed the first step of the goodwill impairment test for the remaining business of the NPS reporting unit as of the date of the disposal. The fair value of the remaining NPS reporting unit significantly exceeded its carrying value, and the second step of the goodwill impairment test was not required.

At the end of fiscal year 2014, the Company assessed whether there were events or changes in circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of any of its reporting units below their carrying amounts and require an interim goodwill impairment test. The Company determined that there have been no events or changes in circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of any of its reporting units below their carrying amounts, and, as a result, it was unnecessary to perform an interim impairment test as of March 28, 2014.

Any adverse changes in the business climate or in CSC's operating results could cause to perform additional impairment analyses of goodwill prior to the next annual test, which may result in impairment charges.

Fiscal 2013

In connection with the fiscal 2013 annual impairment assessment, the Company chose to bypass the initial qualitative assessment and proceeded directly to the first step of the impairment test for all reporting units, and concluded that no impairment had occurred. The fair values of all of CSC's reporting units were significantly in excess of their carrying values.

Due to the divestiture of CSC's credit services business in the third quarter of fiscal 2013, which caused the allocation of $241 million of goodwill from the GBS-IS&S reporting unit to that disposed business, the Company assessed the remaining goodwill related to GBS-IS&S for potential impairment. The Company performed the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test and concluded that the remaining goodwill related to GBS-IS&S, after allocation of goodwill to the divested business, was not impaired.

At the end of fiscal year 2013, the Company assessed whether there were events or changes in circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of any of its reporting units below their carrying amounts. There were no such indicators for any of the reporting units, and as a result, it was unnecessary to perform an interim impairment test.

Fiscal 2012

During the fiscal 2012 annual goodwill impairment assessment, the Company concluded that fair value was below carrying value for three reporting units: GIS, GBS-Consulting and GBS IS&S. Management believed that the decline in the estimated fair values of these reporting units during the second quarter was a result of a number of factors, including: the significant decline in the Company’s overall stock price during the first six months of fiscal 2012; an overall decline in the broader stock market which reduced performance metric multiples at comparable public companies; uncertainty caused by concerns about the ongoing SEC investigation into reported errors and irregularities; concerns about the Company’s growth prospects in light of operational issues at its GIS reporting unit; uncertainty over the continuation of the Company’s NHS contract in light of comments made by government officials in the U.K.; government budget pressures on customers worldwide, and lower than forecast operating performance. Therefore, the Company conducted step two of the goodwill impairment test, which is discussed further below.

During the process of conducting the second step of the annual goodwill impairment tests, the Company identified significant previously unrecognized intangible assets, primarily relating to customer relationships and technology. The unrecognized intangible assets, estimated at approximately $1.3 billion, were predominantly attributable to unrecognized customer relationship assets in the GIS reporting unit and were driven by the Company’s high customer retention rates in this business. The combination of these previously unrecognized intangible assets, other unrecognized fair value changes to the carrying values of other assets, and lower reporting unit fair values calculated in step one, resulted in an implied fair value of goodwill substantially below the carrying value of goodwill for the GIS, GBS-Consulting and GBS-IS&S reporting units. At the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2012, the Company had not completed the impairment tests and therefore, recorded its best estimate of the goodwill impairment charge of $2,685 million, of which $2,074 million related to the GIS reporting unit, $453 million related to the GBS-Consulting reporting unit, and $158 million related to the GBS-IS&S reporting unit.

The Company completed all analyses related to its annual and second quarter interim goodwill impairment tests during the third quarter and reduced the impairment loss recorded in the second quarter by $3 million. The entire adjustment related to the GBS-IS&S reporting unit, and resulted from finalizing tax estimates and the fair values of customer-related and technology intangible assets. Thus, the net goodwill impairment loss recorded in fiscal 2012 was $2,682 million, with a $3 million reduction in the impairment loss recorded in the third quarter.

At the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2012, the Company determined that sufficient indicators existed to require performance of an additional interim goodwill impairment analysis as of September 30, 2011. These indicators included: a further significant and sustained decline in CSC's stock price which resulted in a market capitalization, adjusted for control premium, decreasing to an amount less than book value and remaining there for some time; further decreases in the performance metric multiples of comparable public companies, driving the market approach valuations lower; and additional evidence of certain reporting units' performance which fell short of forecasts used in the annual market-based and income-based tests. In this interim goodwill impairment test, the GBS-Consulting reporting unit failed step one of the two-step test.

At the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2013, CSC determined that the GBS-IS&S reporting unit had several indicators, including, the loss of a significant customer, failure to win major bids for new business, developments on the NHS contract and reduction in forecasted earnings to trigger an interim impairment test. There were no triggering events for the remaining reporting units with goodwill.

The Company performed the first step of the two-step test and concluded that GBS-IS&S's weighted average fair value was lower that its carrying value. The ensuing step two portion of the goodwill impairment analysis resulted in the Company recording an additional goodwill impairment charge of $63 million, due to the impact of the fair value of tangible assets and the unrecognized intangible assets, primarily customer relationship and technology assets.

The Company tested its long-lived assets for impairment in conjunction with the fiscal 2012 annual and the fiscal 2012 second and third quarter interim goodwill impairment tests and concluded that these assets were not impaired.

At the end of the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company assessed whether there were events or change in circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of any of its reporting units below their carrying amounts. There were no such indicators for any of the reporting units with goodwill, and therefore, an interim goodwill test was not required.

Commitments and Contingencies (Details) (USD $) In Millions, unless otherwise specified	12 Months Ended		
	Mar. 28, 2014	Mar. 29, 2013	Mar. 30, 2012
Schedule of future minimum lease payments, operating leases [Line Items]			
Lease rental expense	$ 280	$ 319	$ 324
Sublease income		25	
Minimum purchase commitments [Abstract]			
Term of contractual purchase commitments, minimum (in years)		1 year	
Term of contractual purchase commitments, maximum (in years)		5 years	
Fiscal 2015	487		
Fiscal 2016	419		
Fiscal 2017	338		
Fiscal 2018	175		
Fiscal 2019	7		
Thereafter	7		
Real Estate [Member]			
Operating Leases, Future Minimum Payments Due [Abstract]			
2015	170		
2016	130		
2017	94		
2018	61		
2019	40		
Thereafter	39		
Total future minimum lease payments	534		
Equipment [Member]			
Operating Leases, Future Minimum Payments Due [Abstract]			
2015	49		
2016	32		
2017	17		
2018	7		
2019	1		
Thereafter	0		
Total future minimum lease payments	$ 106		