

DYNCORP INTERNATIONAL INC.

Form 10-Q

November 07, 2007

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

x

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

For the quarterly period ended September 28, 2007

or

o

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 001-32869

DYNCORP INTERNATIONAL INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

01-0824791

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

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3190 Fairview Park Drive, Suite 700, Falls Church, Virginia 22042

(571) 722-0210

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code,

of registrant's principal executive offices)

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 is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☒

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 November 1, 2007, the registrant had 57,000,000 shares of its Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding.

DYNCORP INTERNATIONAL INC.

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DYNCORP INTERNATIONAL INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	For the Three Months Ended	
	Sept. 28, 2007	Sept. 29, 2006
	(unaudited)	
Revenues	\$ 495,109	\$ 474,721
Cost of services	(425,633)	(423,433)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(24,928)	(30,552)
Depreciation and amortization expense	(10,601)	(11,212)
Operating income	33,947	9,524
Interest expense	(13,705)	(14,689)
Net earnings (loss) from affiliates	1,176	(123)
Interest income	430	410
Income (loss) before income taxes	21,848	(4,878)
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	(7,895)	1,998
Net income (loss)	\$ 13,953	\$ (2,880)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	\$ 0.24	\$ (0.05)

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

DYNCORP INTERNATIONAL INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	For the Six Months Ended	
	Sept. 28, 2007	Sept. 29, 2006
	(unaudited)	
Revenues	\$ 1,043,782	\$ 1,012,405
Cost of services	(905,721)	(893,767)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(51,463)	(57,957)
Depreciation and amortization expense	(20,991)	(22,349)
Operating income	65,607	38,332
Interest expense	(28,195)	(29,503)
Interest expense on mandatory redeemable shares		(3,002)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt and preferred stock		(9,201)
Net earnings from affiliates	2,067	323
Interest income	1,680	560
Income (loss) before income taxes	41,159	(2,491)
Provision for income taxes	(14,948)	(1,006)
Net income (loss)	\$ 26,211	\$ (3,497)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	\$ 0.46	\$ (0.07)

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

DYNCORP INTERNATIONAL INC.**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS***(Amounts in thousands)*

	Sept. 28, 2007	As of (unaudited)	March 30, 2007
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 110,062	\$	102,455
Restricted cash	17,627		20,224
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$955 and \$3,428	457,718		461,950
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	79,391		69,487
Deferred income taxes	15,427		12,864
Total current assets	680,225		666,980
Property and equipment, net	12,912		12,646
Goodwill	420,180		420,180
Tradename	18,318		18,318
Other intangibles, net	195,835		214,364
Deferred income taxes	17,360		13,459
Other assets, net	14,960		16,954
Total assets	\$ 1,359,790	\$	1,362,901
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 3,096	\$	37,850
Accounts payable	134,188		127,282
Accrued payroll and employee costs	91,263		88,929
Other accrued liabilities	114,804		116,308
Income taxes payable	9,427		13,682
Total current liabilities	352,778		384,051
Long-term debt, less current portion	591,614		593,144
Other long-term liabilities	9,673		6,032
Commitments and contingencies			
Shareholders' equity:			
Common stock, \$0.01 par value - 57,000,000 shares issued and outstanding	570		570
Additional paid-in capital	354,570		352,245
Retained earnings	51,860		27,023
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,275)		(164)
Total shareholders' equity	405,725		379,674
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,359,790	\$	1,362,901

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

DYNCORP INTERNATIONAL INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Dollars in thousands)

	For the Six Months Ended	
	Sept. 28, 2007	Sept. 29, 2006
	(unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ 26,211	\$ (3,497)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	21,632	23,515
Loss on early extinguishment of debt		2,657
Loss on early extinguishment of preferred stock		5,717
Amortization of deferred loan costs	1,507	2,342
Recovery of losses on accounts receivable	(1,066)	(4,563)
Net earnings from affiliates, net of dividends received	(511)	(334)
Deferred income taxes	(1,957)	(6,609)
Equity-based compensation	2,263	999
Net loss on disposition of assets	178	7
Excess tax benefits from equity-based compensation	(62)	
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Restricted cash	2,597	
Accounts receivable	6,062	28,791
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(9,227)	(4,599)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7,671	30,931
Redeemable preferred stock dividend		(3,695)
Income taxes payable	(5,388)	(5,854)
Net cash provided by operating activities	49,910	65,808
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(2,114)	(2,671)
Purchase of computer software	(1,264)	(1,386)
Other investing activities	158	(363)
Net cash used by investing activities	(3,220)	(4,420)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net proceeds from initial public offering		346,446
Redemption of preferred stock		(216,126)
Payment of special Class B distribution		(100,000)
Payments on long-term debt	(36,285)	(28,831)
Premium paid on redemption of senior subordinated notes		(2,657)
Premium paid on redemption of preferred stock		(5,717)
Payment of deferred financing costs		(529)
Excess tax benefits from equity-based compensation	62	
(Payments) borrowings under other financing arrangements	(2,860)	5,892
Net cash used by financing activities	(39,083)	(1,522)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,607	59,866
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	102,455	20,573
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 110,062	\$ 80,439
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	\$ 21,297	\$ 13,470
Interest paid	\$ 27,234	\$ 27,956
Non-cash investing activities	\$	\$ 1,554

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

DYNCORP INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

DynCorp International Inc., through its subsidiaries, provides defense and technical services and government outsourced solutions primarily to United States (U.S.) government agencies. Our specific global expertise is in law enforcement training and support, security services, base operations, and aviation services and operations. References herein to DynCorp , the Company , we , our , or us refer to DynCorp International and its subsidiaries unless otherwise stated or indicated by context. We refer to our subsidiary, DynCorp International LLC and its subsidiaries, as our operating company.

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its domestic and foreign subsidiaries. These condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company, without audit, pursuant to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. However, the Company believes that all disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) on June 18, 2007.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to fairly present the Company's financial position at September 28, 2007 and March 30, 2007, the results of operations for the three and six months ended September 28, 2007 and September 29, 2006, and cash flows for the six months ended September 28, 2007 and September 29, 2006, have been included. The results of operations for the three and six months ended September 28, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full fiscal year or for any future periods. The Company uses estimates and assumptions required for preparation of the financial statements. The estimates are primarily based on historical experience and business knowledge and are revised as circumstances change. However, actual results could differ from the estimates.

The Company reports its results on a 52/53 week fiscal year with the fiscal year ending on the Friday closest to March 31 of such year. The three months ended September 28, 2007 was a 13-week period from June 30, 2007 to September 28, 2007. The three months ended September 29, 2006 was a 13-week period from July 1, 2006 to September 29, 2006. The six months ended September 28, 2007 was a 26-week period from March 31, 2007 to September 28, 2007. The six months ended September 29, 2006 was a 26-week period from April 1, 2006 to September 29, 2006.

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Income Taxes, Deferred Taxes, Tax Valuation Allowances and Tax Reserves

At the beginning of fiscal 2008, we adopted Financial Interpretation (FIN) No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statement No. 109. FIN No. 48 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under FIN No. 48, we may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities. The determination is based on the technical merits of the position and presumes that each uncertain tax position will be examined by the relevant taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its domestic and foreign subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. Generally, investments in which the Company owns a 20% to 50% ownership interest are accounted for by the equity method. These investments are in business entities in which the Company does not have control, but has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies and is not the primary beneficiary as defined in FASB Interpretation No. 46R (Revised 2003), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* (FIN 46R). The Company has no investments in business entities of less than 20%.

The following table sets forth the Company's ownership in joint ventures and companies that are not consolidated into the Company's financial statements as of September 28, 2007, and are accounted for by the equity method. Economic rights are indicated by the ownership percentages listed below.

DynEgypt LLC	50.0%
Dyn Puerto Rico Corporation	49.9%
Contingency Response Services LLC	45.0%
Babcock DynCorp Limited	44.0%
Partnership for Temporary Housing LLC	40.0%
DCP Contingency Services LLC	40.0%

The following table sets forth the Company's ownership in joint ventures that are consolidated into the Company's financial statements as of September 28, 2007. For the entities listed below, the Company has the right to elect half of the Board of Directors of such entity or other management body and is the primary beneficiary as defined in FIN 46R.

Global Linguist Solutions LLC	51.0%
Global Nation Building LLC	51.0%

During the three months ended September 28, 2007, the Company acquired the remaining 50 percent of DynCorp-Hibera Ltd. (Hibera) from the joint venture partner for approximately \$400,000, net of cash acquired. The assets, liabilities, and results of operations of the entity acquired were not material to the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations, and thus pro-forma information is not presented.

Other Accounting Policies

Other significant accounting policies, for which no significant changes have occurred in the six months ended September 28, 2007, are detailed in Note 1 of our 2007 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on June 18, 2007.

Accounting Developments

Pronouncements Implemented

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 155, Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, which amends SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, and SFAS No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities. SFAS No. 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. Our adoption of SFAS No. 155 in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008 had no impact on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets - an amendment of Statement No. 140. SFAS No. 156 clarifies when an obligation to service financial assets should be separately recognized as a servicing asset or a servicing liability and requires that a separately recognized servicing asset or servicing liability be initially measured at fair value and permits an entity with a separately recognized servicing asset or servicing liability to choose either the amortization method or fair value method for subsequent measurement. SFAS No. 156 is effective for all separately recognized servicing assets and liabilities acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. Our adoption of SFAS No. 156 in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008 had no impact on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

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In July 2006, the FASB issued FIN No. 48, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. The provisions of FIN No. 48 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The impact on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations of adopting FIN No. 48 in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 is presented in Note 4.

Pronouncements Not Yet Implemented

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. SFAS No. 157 establishes a single definition of fair value and a framework for measuring fair value under GAAP and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements; however, it does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 157 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. It provides entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 159 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Note 2 - Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and the effect of all dilutive common stock equivalents during each period. The Company did not have any anti-dilutive or dilutive stock equivalents during the periods presented. The following table reconciles the numerators and denominators used in the computations of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	Sept. 28, 2007	Sept. 29, 2006	Sept. 28, 2007	Sept. 29, 2006
<i>(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)</i>				
Numerator				
Net income (loss)	\$ 13,953	\$ (2,880)	\$ 26,211	\$ (3,497)
Denominator				
Weighted average common shares - basic and diluted	57,000	57,000	57,000	52,467
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	\$ 0.24	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.46	\$ (0.07)

Note 3 - Other Intangible Assets

The following tables provide information about changes relating to intangible assets:

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	September 28, 2007			
	Weighted Average Useful Life (Years)	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net
<i>(Amounts in thousands, except years)</i>				
Finite-lived intangible assets:				
Customer-related intangible assets	8.5	\$ 290,547	\$ (100,983)	\$ 189,564
Other	4.3	13,863	(7,592)	6,271
		\$ 304,410	\$ (108,575)	\$ 195,835
Indefinite-lived intangible assets - Tradename		\$ 18,318	\$	\$ 18,318

		March 30, 2007		
	Weighted Average Useful Life (Years)	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net
(Amounts in thousands, except years)				
Finite-lived intangible assets:				
Customer-related intangible assets	8.5	\$ 290,381	\$ (82,233)	\$ 208,148
Other	4.2	12,599	(6,383)	6,216
		\$ 302,980	\$ (88,616)	\$ 214,364
Indefinite-lived intangible assets - Tradename		\$ 18,318	\$	\$ 18,318

Amortization expense for customer-related and other intangibles was \$10.0 million and \$10.6 million for the three months ended September 28, 2007 and September 29, 2006, respectively, and \$20.0 million and \$20.5 million for the six months ended September 28, 2007 and September 29, 2006, respectively.

Note 4 - Income Taxes

We adopted the provisions of FIN No. 48 at the beginning of fiscal 2008. FIN No. 48 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. FIN No. 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures.

The cumulative effect of adopting FIN No. 48, net of adjustments to deferred tax assets, was an increase to liabilities and a decrease to opening retained earnings of \$1.4 million at March 31, 2007. Upon adoption, the estimated value of the Company's uncertain tax positions is a liability of \$5.9 million resulting from unrecognized net tax benefits, including penalties and interest. The liability for uncertain tax positions is carried in other accrued liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 28, 2007, and approximately \$1.2 million is reported as long-term. At March 31, 2007, the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate was \$1.1 million.

It is reasonably possible that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits could decrease approximately \$3.0 million to \$4.0 million primarily due to items that were not fixed and determinable as of March 31, 2007 and for which economic performance is expected to occur in the next 12 months.

The Company recognizes accrued interest related to uncertain tax positions in interest expense. The balance of accrued interest recorded on the balance sheet at March 31, 2007 was approximately \$0.3 million. The Company recognizes accrued penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. The balance of accrued penalties recorded on the balance sheet at March 31, 2007 was approximately \$0.2 million. The balance of the reserves for uncertain tax positions, including interest and penalties, did not materially change during the six months ended September 28, 2007.

The Company and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in U.S. federal and state jurisdictions and in various foreign jurisdictions. The statute of limitations is open for U.S. federal and state income tax examinations for the Company's fiscal year 2005 forward and, with few exceptions, foreign income tax examinations for the calendar year 2003 forward.

Note 5 - Accounts Receivable

Accounts Receivable, net consisted of the following:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Sept. 28, 2007	March 30, 2007
Billed	\$ 196,683	\$ 227,942
Unbilled	257,393	232,543
Other receivables	3,642	1,465
Total	\$ 457,718	\$ 461,950

Unbilled receivables at September 28, 2007 and March 30, 2007 include \$45.1 million and \$38.3 million, respectively, related to costs incurred on projects for which the Company has been requested by the customer to begin work under a new contract or extend work under an existing contract, and for which formal contracts or contract modifications have not been executed at the end of the respective periods. The balance of unbilled receivables consists of costs and fees billable on contract completion or other specified events, the majority of which is expected to be billed and collected within one year.

Note 6 - Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consisted of the following:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Sept. 28, 2007	March 30, 2007
Term loans	\$ 302,678	\$ 338,962
9.5% Senior subordinated notes	292,032	292,032
	594,710	630,994
Less current portion of long-term debt	(3,096)	(37,850)
Total long-term debt	\$ 591,614	\$ 593,144

For a description of our indebtedness, see Note 8, *Long-term Debt*, to the consolidated financial statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on June 18, 2007.

The Company is required, under certain circumstances as defined in its credit agreement, to make a payment to reduce the outstanding principal of the term loans in the following year (the *Excess Cash Flow Payment*). Such payments are due at the end of the first quarter of the following fiscal year. As a result, the Company made payments of approximately \$34.6 million on the term loans during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 related to the *Excess Cash Flow Payment* for the fiscal year ended March 30, 2007. The *Excess Cash Flow Payment* is an annual requirement under the credit agreement, and the Company cannot estimate with certainty what the *Excess Cash Flow Payment* will be, if any, for the fiscal year ended March 28, 2008.

At September 28, 2007, availability under the revolving credit line for additional borrowings was approximately \$76.4 million (which gives effect to approximately \$26.6 million of outstanding letters of credit, which reduced the Company's availability by that amount). The credit agreement requires an unused line fee equal to 0.5% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears, of the unused portion of the revolving credit facility.

Note 7 - Commitments and Contingencies***Commitments***

The Company has operating leases for the use of real estate and certain property and equipment. Operating leases are non-cancelable, except by the payment of penalties or cancelable upon one month notice. 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 leases have one or more renewal options. Certain leases on real estate property are subject to annual escalations for increases in utilities and property taxes. Lease rental expense amounted to \$9.6 million and \$10.3 million for the three months ended September 28, 2007 and September 29, 2006, respectively, and \$25.5 million and \$32.4 million for the six months ended September 28, 2007 and September 29, 2006, respectively.

Contingencies

General Legal Matters

The Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates are involved in various lawsuits and claims that have arisen in the normal course of business. In most cases, the Company has denied, or believes it has a basis to deny any liability. The Company has recorded its best estimate of the aggregate liability that will result from these matters and believes that these matters are adequately reserved. While it is not possible to predict with certainty the outcome of litigation and other matters discussed below, it is the opinion of the Company's management, based in part upon opinions of counsel, insurance in force and the facts currently known, that liabilities in excess of those recorded, if any, arising from such matters would not have a material adverse effect on the results of operations, consolidated financial condition or liquidity of the Company over the long term.

Pending Litigation and Claims

On April 24, 2007, March 14, 2007, December 29, 2006 and December 4, 2006 four lawsuits were served, seeking unspecified monetary damages against DynCorp International LLC and several of its former affiliates in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, concerning the spraying of narcotic plant crops along the Colombian border adjacent to Ecuador. Three of the lawsuits, filed on behalf of the Providences of Esmeraldas, Sucumbíos, and Carchi in Ecuador, allege violations of Ecuadorian law, international law, and the statutes and common law of Florida, including negligence, trespass, and nuisance. The fourth lawsuit, filed on behalf of 1,663 citizens of the Ecuadorian provinces of Esmeraldas and Sucumbíos, alleges personal injury, various counts of negligence, trespass, battery, assault, intentional infliction of emotional distress, violations of the Alien Tort Claims Act, and various violations of international law. The Department of State (DoS) contract under which this work is performed provides indemnification to the Company against third-party liabilities arising out of the contract, subject to available funding. The four lawsuits were consolidated and, based on the Company's motion granted by the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida on May 22, 2007, subsequently transferred to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

On May 29, 2003, Gloria Longest, a former accounting manager for the Company, filed suit against DynCorp International LLC under the False Claims Act and the Florida Whistleblower Statute, alleging that it submitted false claims to the government under the International Narcotics & Law Enforcement Affairs contract with the DoS. The action, titled *U.S. ex rel. Longest v. DynCorp and DynCorp International LLC*, was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida under seal. The case was unsealed in 2005, and the Company learned of its existence on August 15, 2005 when it was served with the complaint. After conducting an investigation of the allegations made by the plaintiff, the U.S. government did not join the action. The complaint does not demand any specific monetary damages; however, a court ruling against the Company in this lawsuit could have a material adverse effect on its operating performance.

On September 11, 2001, a class action lawsuit seeking \$100.0 million on behalf of approximately 10,000 citizens of Ecuador was filed against DynCorp International LLC and several of its former affiliates in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. The action alleges personal injury, property damage and wrongful death as a consequence of the spraying of narcotic plant crops along the Colombian border adjacent to Ecuador. The spraying operations were and continue to be conducted under a DoS contract in cooperation with the Colombian government. The terms of the DoS contract provide that the DoS will indemnify DynCorp International LLC against third-party liabilities arising out of the contract, subject to available funding. The Company is also entitled to indemnification by Computer Sciences Corporation in connection with this lawsuit, subject to certain limitations. Additionally, any damage award would have to be apportioned between the other defendants and the Company.

U.S. Government Investigations

We also are occasionally the subject of investigations by various agencies of the U.S. government. Such investigations, whether related to our U.S. 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.

On January 30, 2007, the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, or SIGIR, issued a report on one of our task orders concerning the Iraqi Police Training Program (the Training Program). Among other items, the report raises questions about our work to establish a residential camp in Baghdad to house training personnel. Specifically, the SIGIR report recommends that DoS seek reimbursement from us of \$4.2 million paid by the DoS for work that the SIGIR maintains was not contractually authorized. In addition, the SIGIR report recommends that the DoS request the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) to review two of our invoices totaling \$19.1 million. On June 28, 2007, we received a letter from the DoS contracting officer requesting our repayment of approximately \$4.0 million for work performed under this task order, which the letter claims was unauthorized. We responded to the DoS contracting officer in letters dated July 7, 2007 and September 4, 2007, explaining that the work for which we were paid by DoS was appropriately performed and denying DoS' request for repayment of approximately \$4.0 million.

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On October 23, 2007, the SIGIR issued an interim review of our expenditures under the contract for the Training Program. The SIGIR report generally describes contract management issues within the DoS adversely affecting, among other things, the DoS ability to provide a detailed accounting of our expenditures under the Training Program. Additionally, the report identifies specific expenditures arising from DoS reviews of our invoices under the Training Program which DoS has questioned or addressed with us. We believe that based on facts currently known, the foregoing matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

U.S. Government Audits

Our contracts are regularly audited by the DCAA and other government agencies. These agencies review our contract performance, cost structure and compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards. The DCAA also reviews the adequacy of, and our compliance with, our internal control systems and policies, including our purchasing, property, estimating, compensation and management information systems. Any costs found to be improperly allocated to a specific contract will not be reimbursed. In addition, government contract payments received by us for allowable direct and indirect costs are subject to adjustment after audit by government auditors and repayment to the government if the payments exceed allowable costs as defined in the government contracts.

The Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) formally notified the Company of non-compliance with Cost Accounting Standard 403, Allocation of Home Office Expenses to Segments, on April 11, 2007. The Company issued a response to the DCMA on April 26, 2007 with a proposed solution to resolve the non-compliance, which related to the allocation of corporate general and administrative costs between the Company's divisions. On August 13, 2007 DCMA notified the Company that additional information would be necessary to justify the proposed solution. The Company issued a response on September 17, 2007 and the matter is pending resolution. In management's opinion and based on facts currently known, the above described matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Note 8 - Shareholders' Equity*Common Stock Repurchase*

The Board of Directors has authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$10.0 million of its outstanding common stock. The shares may be repurchased from time to time in open market conditions or through privately negotiated transactions at the Company's discretion, subject to market conditions, and in accordance with applicable federal and state securities laws and regulations. Shares of stock repurchased under this plan will be held as treasury shares. The share repurchase program does not obligate the Company to acquire any particular amount of common stock and may be modified or suspended at any time at the Company's discretion. The purchases will be funded from available working capital. No shares have been repurchased under this program through September 28, 2007.

Shareholders' Equity

The following table presents the changes to shareholders' equity during the six months ended September 28, 2007 (dollars in thousands):

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In	Earnings	Other	Shareholders
			Capital		Comprehensive	Equity
					(Loss) Income	
Balance at March 30, 2007	57,000	\$ 570	\$ 352,245	\$ 27,023	\$ (164)	\$ 379,674
Adjustment for the adoption of FIN No. 48				(1,374)		(1,374)
Comprehensive income:						

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Net income				26,211		26,211
Interest rate hedging activity, net of tax					(1,178)	(1,178)
Foreign currency translation					67	67
Comprehensive income (loss)				26,211	(1,111)	25,100
Equity-based compensation			2,263			2,263
Net tax benefit on equity-based compensation			62			62
Balance at September 28, 2007	57,000	\$	570	\$	51,860	\$ (1,275) 405,725

Note 9 - Interest Rate Derivatives

At September 28, 2007, our derivative instruments consisted of three interest rate swap agreements, designated as cash flow hedges, that effectively fix the interest rate on the applicable notional amounts of our variable rate debt as follows (dollars in thousands):

Date Entered		Notional Amount	Fixed Interest Rate Paid*	Variable Interest Rate Received	Expiration Date
April 2007	\$	168,620	4.975%	3-month LIBOR	May 2010
April 2007	\$	31,380	4.975%	3-month LIBOR	May 2010
September 2007	\$	75,000	4.910%	3-month LIBOR	September 2008

* plus applicable margin (2.00% at September 28, 2007).

The fair value of the interest rate swap agreements was a liability of \$2.0 million at September 28, 2007. Unrealized net loss from the changes in fair value of the interest rate swap agreements of \$1.1 million, net of tax, for the six months ended September 28, 2007 is included in other comprehensive income (loss). There was no material impact on earnings due to hedge ineffectiveness for the quarter and six months ended September 28, 2007.

Note 10 - Equity-Based Compensation*Class B Equity*

For a more detailed description of the Company's equity-based compensation, see Note 12, *Equity-Based Compensation*, to the consolidated financial statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on June 18, 2007.

The Company's equity-based compensation is accounted for under SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*. Under this method, the Company recorded equity-based compensation expense of \$1.1 million and \$0.3 million for the three months ended September 28, 2007 and September 29, 2006, respectively, and \$2.3 million and \$1.0 million for the six months ended September 28, 2007 and September 29, 2006, respectively.

Assuming each grant of Class B equity outstanding as of September 28, 2007 fully vests, the Company will recognize additional non-cash compensation expense as follows (dollars in thousands):

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Six month period ended March 28, 2008	\$	1,880
Fiscal year ended April 3, 2009		2,398
Fiscal year ended April 2, 2010 and thereafter		1,937
Total	\$	6,215

2007 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan

In August 2007, the Company's shareholders approved the adoption of the Company's 2007 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan ("2007 Plan"). Under the 2007 Plan, there are 2,250,000 shares of Class A common stock of the Company authorized for issuance (subject to adjustment as per certain events set forth in the 2007 Plan). The 2007 Plan provides for the grant of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and other share-based awards and provides that the Compensation Committee, which administers the 2007 Plan, may also make awards of performance shares, performance units or performance cash incentives subject to the satisfaction of specified performance criteria. Employees of the Company or its subsidiaries and non-employee members of the Board of Directors are eligible to be selected to participate in the 2007 Plan. No stock options or performance-based restricted stock have been issued under the 2007 Plan as of September 28, 2007.

Note 11 - Segment Information

The Company's operations are aligned into two divisions, each of which constitutes a reporting segment: Government Services (GS) and Maintenance and Technical Support Services (MTSS). GS primarily provides outsourced law enforcement training, drug eradication, construction management, global logistics, base operations and personal and physical security services to government and commercial customers in foreign jurisdictions. MTSS provides long-term aviation services and engineering and logistics support, ranging from daily fleet maintenance to extensive modification and overhauls on aircraft, weapons systems and support equipment.

During the three months ended June 29, 2007, certain contracts were reclassified between segments. All prior year revenues and operating income related to these contracts were reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. The reclassifications had no impact on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The following is a summary of the financial information of the reportable segments reconciled to the amounts reported in the condensed consolidated financial statements.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Sept. 28, 2007	Sept. 29, 2006	Sept. 28, 2007	Sept. 29, 2006
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
Revenues				
Government Services	\$ 325,156	\$ 317,064	\$ 683,172	\$ 676,003
Maintenance and Technical Support Services	169,953	157,657	360,610	336,402
Total reportable segments	495,109	474,721	1,043,782	1,012,405
Corporate activities				
	\$ 495,109	\$ 474,721	\$ 1,043,782	\$ 1,012,405
Operating Income (Loss)				
Government Services	\$ 29,909	\$ 11,153	\$ 56,655	\$ 36,783
Maintenance and Technical Support Services	5,096	(1,326)	11,215	2,548
Total reportable segments	35,005	9,827	67,870	39,331
Net unallocated corporate expenses ^(a)	(1,058)	(303)	(2,263)	(999)
	\$ 33,947	\$ 9,524	\$ 65,607	\$ 38,332
Depreciation and amortization				
Government Services	\$ 7,854	\$ 8,600	\$ 15,231	\$ 16,590
Maintenance and Technical Support Services	3,209	3,515	6,401	6,925
Total reportable segments	11,063	12,115	21,632	23,515
Corporate activities				
	\$ 11,063	\$ 12,115	\$ 21,632	\$ 23,515

(a) Represents equity-based compensation as discussed in Note 10.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our consolidated financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements, and the notes thereto, and other data contained elsewhere in this Quarterly Report. The following discussion and analysis should also be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements, and notes thereto, and

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on June 18, 2007. References to DynCorp, the Company, we, our, or us refer to DynCorp International Inc. and its subsidiaries unless otherwise stated or indicated by context. All references in this Quarterly Report to fiscal years of the U.S. government pertain to the fiscal year which ends on September 30th of each year.

Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains various forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). Forward-looking statements, written, oral or otherwise made, represent our expectation or belief concerning future events. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. Without limiting the foregoing, we use words such as believes, thinks, anticipates, plans, expects and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. We caution that these statements are further qualified by important economic, competitive, governmental and technological factors that could cause our business, strategy or actual results or events to differ materially, or otherwise, from those in the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, changes in the demand for services that we provide; termination of key U.S. government contracts; pursuit of new commercial business and foreign government opportunities; activities of competitors; changes in significant operating expenses; changes in availability of capital; general economic and business conditions in the United States; acts of war or terrorist activities; variations in performance of financial markets; estimates of contract values; anticipated revenues from indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity contracts; expected percentages of future revenues represented by fixed-price and time-and-materials contracts; and statements covering our business strategy, those described in Risk Factors and other risks detailed from time to time in our reports filed with the SEC. Accordingly, such forward-looking statements do not purport to be predictions of future events or circumstances; therefore, there can be no assurance that any forward-looking statement contained herein will prove to be accurate. We assume no obligation to update the forward-looking statements.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

We are a leading provider of specialized mission-critical outsourced technical services to civilian and military government agencies. Our specific global expertise is in law enforcement training and support, security services, base operations and aviation services and operations. We also provide logistics support for all our services. Our current customers include the Department of State, or DoS; the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps (collectively, the Department of Defense, or DoD); commercial customers and foreign governments. As of September 28, 2007, we had over 14,600 employees in 33 countries, approximately 45 active contracts ranging in duration from three to ten years and over 100 task orders. Our predecessors have provided essential services to numerous U.S. government departments and agencies since 1951.

We operate through two core business segments, Government Services, or GS, and Maintenance and Technical Support Services, or MTSS. The following table describes the key service offerings for each of GS and MTSS:

Key Service Offerings	MAINTENANCE AND TECHNICAL	
	GOVERNMENT SERVICES	SUPPORT SERVICES
	Law Enforcement and Security - International police training, judicial support, immigration support, base operations, security for diplomats, personal protection, security system design, installation and operations, and development of security software, smart cards and biometrics Contingency and Logistics Operations - Peace-keeping support, humanitarian relief, de-mining, worldwide contingency planning and other rapid response services, inventory procurement, tracking services, equipment maintenance, property control, data entry and mobile repair services Operations Maintenance and Construction Management - Facility and equipment maintenance, custodial and administrative services, civil, electrical, infrastructure, environmental and mechanical engineering and construction management Specialty Aviation and Counter-drug Operations - Drug eradication, aerial firefighting, counter-drug surveillance, border control, host nation pilot and crew training	Aviation Services and Operations - Aircraft fleet maintenance and modifications, depot augmentation, aftermarket logistics support, aircrew services and training, ground equipment maintenance and modifications, quality control, Federal Aviation Administration certification, facilities and operations support, aircraft scheduling and flight planning and the provisioning of pilots, test pilots and flight crews Aviation Engineering - Aircraft modification programs manufacturing and installation, engineering design and kit manufacturing and installation, avionics upgrades, field installations, cockpit/fuselage design and configuration management and technical data, drawings and manual revisions Aviation Ground Equipment Support - Ground equipment support, maintenance and overhaul, modifications and upgrades, corrosion control, engine rebuilding, hydraulic and load testing and serviceability inspections Ground Vehicle Maintenance - Vehicle maintenance, overhaul and corrosion control and scheduling work flow management, logistics support and

equipment inspection

CURRENT OPERATING CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Over most of the last two decades, the U.S. government has been increasing its reliance on the private sector for a wide range of professional and support services. This increased use of outsourcing by the U.S. government has been driven by a variety of factors: lean-government initiatives launched in the 1990s; surges in demand during times of national crisis; the increased complexity of missions; the transformation of the U.S. military to focus on the war-fighter efforts and the loss of skills within the government caused by workforce reductions and retirements. We believe that the U.S. government's growing mission and continued human capital challenges have combined to create a new market dynamic, one that is less directly reflective of overall government budgets and more reflective of the ongoing shift of service delivery from the federal workforce to private sector providers.

In addition to the increase in government spending on outsourcing, particularly among our customers, our end-markets are also growing. The DoD budget for fiscal 2008, excluding supplemental funding relating to operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, has been proposed to Congress at \$481.4 billion, representing a 62% increase over fiscal 2001. Fiscal 2007 DoD outlay was \$569.2 billion. This growth is expected to continue, with the DoD forecasting its annual budget to grow to over \$538.4 billion (excluding supplemental funding) by fiscal 2012. The U.S. government budget for international development and humanitarian and international security assistance coordinated by the DoS has grown from approximately \$15.0 billion in fiscal 2000 to \$25.0 billion in fiscal 2006, a CAGR of 8.9%. Services included in this budget include law enforcement training, eradication of international narcotics, certain contingency services and security services. Similarly, there has been significant growth in the Department of Homeland Security budget which is estimated at \$39.8 billion for fiscal 2008, which represents a 12% CAGR since fiscal 2002 for the Department of Homeland Security and its predecessor entities.

We believe the following industry trends will further increase demand and enable us to more successfully compete for outsourced services in our target markets:

Transformation of military forces, leading to increases in outsourcing of non-combat functions;

Increased level and frequency of overseas deployment and peace-keeping operations for the DoS, DoD and United Nations;

Growth in U.S. military budget driven by increased operations and maintenance spending;

Increased maintenance, overhaul and upgrade needs to support aging military platforms;

Increased reliance on private contractors to perform life-cycle asset management functions ranging from organizational to depot level maintenance;

Increased opportunities to support foreign governments in providing a wide spectrum of maintenance, supply support, facilities management and construction management-related services; and

Shift to more multiple award Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contracts.

Contract Structure

Our government contracts have three distinct pricing structures: cost-reimbursable, time-and-material and fixed-price. Fixed-price contracts are for a fixed sum to cover all costs and any profit element for a defined scope of work while time-and-material contracts include a fixed labor rate per hour or per day. We assume additional financial risk on fixed-price and time-and-material contracts because we assume the risk of performing those contracts at the stipulated prices or negotiated hourly/daily rates, respectively. While fixed-price and time-and-material contracts involve greater risk, they also are potentially more profitable for us, since the customer pays a premium to transfer many risks to us. With cost-reimbursement contracts, so long as actual costs incurred are within the contract funding and allowable under the terms of the contract, we are entitled to reimbursement of the costs plus a stipulated fee and an additional award fee for some contracts. Cost-reimbursable contracts are generally less risky to us, since the customer retains many of the risks; therefore, are typically less profitable than fixed-price and time-and-material contracts. Effective during the three months ended September 28, 2007, certain portions of our Civilian Police Program, or CIVPOL, contract with the DoS transitioned from fixed-price to cost-reimbursable. As such, our margins on those portions of the contract could be reduced going forward. However, we continue to believe the general trend for our customers is a shift away from cost-reimbursable to fixed-price/time-and-material contracts, which typically result in higher margins.

BACKLOG

We track contracted backlog in order to assess our current business development effectiveness and to assist us in forecasting our future business needs and financial performance. Backlog consists of orders and priced options under our contracts. We define contracted backlog as the estimated value of contract modifications received from customers that have not been recognized as revenue. Our backlog consists of funded and unfunded amounts. Funded backlog is based upon amounts actually appropriated by a customer for payment of goods and services less actual revenue recorded as of the measurement date under that appropriation. Unfunded backlog is the actual dollar value of unexercised contract options. Most of our U.S. government contracts allow the customer the option to extend the period of performance of a contract for a period of one or more years. These options may be exercised at the sole discretion of the customer. Historically, it has been our experience that the customer has exercised contract options.

Firm funding for our contracts is usually made for one year at a time, with the remainder of the contract period consisting of a series of one-year options. As is the case with the base period of our U.S. government contracts, option periods are subject to the availability of funding for contract performance. The U.S. government is legally prohibited from ordering work under a contract in the absence of funding. Our historical experience has been that the government generally has funded the option periods of our contracts.

The following table sets forth our approximate contracted backlog as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	Sept. 28, 2007		March 30, 2007	
Funded Backlog	\$	1,029	\$	1,402
Unfunded Backlog		1,691		4,730
Total Backlog	\$	2,720	\$	6,132

The decrease in backlog is due to the exclusion of the previously included \$3.3 billion from the linguist and translation services contract awarded by the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) to Global Linguist Solutions LLC, a joint venture of DynCorp International and McNeil Technologies. The Army terminated the contract for convenience after the Government Accountability Office (GAO) sustained the incumbent's protest. INSCOM requested and received revised proposals which are currently under evaluation prior to making a new award decision.

ESTIMATED REMAINING CONTRACT VALUE

Our estimated remaining contract value represents total backlog plus management's estimate of future revenues under IDIQ contracts that have not been funded, or award term periods that have not yet been earned. These future revenues would be our estimate of revenue that would occur from the end of currently funded task orders until the end of the IDIQ contracts. Our estimated remaining contract value is based on our experience under contracts, and we believe our estimates are reasonable. However, there can be no assurance that our existing contracts will result in actual revenues in any particular period or at all. These amounts could vary or even change significantly depending upon government policies, government budgets, appropriations and the outcome of protested contract awards. The following table sets forth our estimated remaining contract value as of the dates indicated:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	Sept. 28, 2007	March 30, 2007
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Estimated remaining contract value	\$	5,361	\$	8,991
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As discussed above, estimated remaining contract value was reduced \$3.3 billion due to the U.S. Army's actions in response to the GAO's recommendations.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The table below provides selected financial data for the Company for the three months ended September 28, 2007 compared with the three months ended September 29, 2006 and the six months ended September 28, 2007 compared with the six months ended September 29, 2006.

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	Sept. 28, 2007		Sept. 29, 2006		Sept. 28, 2007		Sept. 29, 2006	
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>								
Revenues	\$	495,109	\$	474,721	\$	1,043,782	\$	1,012,405
Cost of services		(425,633)		(423,433)		(905,721)		(893,767)
Selling, general and administrative expenses		(24,928)		(30,552)		(51,463)		(57,957)
Depreciation and amortization expense		(10,601)		(11,212)		(20,991)		(22,349)
Operating income		33,947		9,524		65,607		38,332
Interest expense		(13,705)		(14,689)		(28,195)		(29,503)
Interest expense on mandatory redeemable shares								(3,002)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt and preferred stock								(9,201)
Net earnings (loss) from affiliates		1,176		(123)		2,067		323
Interest income		430		410		1,680		560
Income (loss) before taxes		21,848		(4,878)		41,159		(2,491)
(Provision) benefit for income taxes		(7,895)		1,998		(14,948)		(1,006)
Net income (loss)	\$	13,953	\$	(2,880)	\$	26,211	\$	(3,497)

Revenues: Revenues for the three and six months ended September 28, 2007 increased \$20.4 million or 4.3% and \$31.4 million or 3.1%, respectively, as compared with the three and six months ended September 29, 2006, reflecting increased revenues in both reporting segments. See the reportable segment discussions below for more analysis of our revenue growth.

Operating Income: Operating income for the three and six months ended September 28, 2007, increased \$24.4 million or 256% and \$27.3 million or 71.2%, respectively, as compared with the three and six months ended September 29, 2006. The increases, as more fully described in the reportable segment discussions below, are primarily due to improved contract performance, higher revenue volumes, lower depreciation and amortization expense and lower selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A). Factors contributing to the decreased SG&A included: (i) one-time severance-related expenses incurred during fiscal 2007, and (ii) employee-related costs incurred in the prior year due to the build up of in-house capabilities; offset by (i) cost incurred in fiscal 2008 related to our Sarbanes-Oxley compliance project; and (ii) general SG&A costs necessary to support the continued growth of our business. The lower depreciation and amortization expense is primarily due to certain intangible assets that were fully amortized in the prior fiscal year and an impairment charge incurred in the prior fiscal year related to a customer-related intangible asset.

Interest expense: Interest expense for the three and six months ended September 28, 2007, decreased \$1.0 million, and \$1.3 million, respectively, as compared with the three and six months ended September 29, 2006. The decreases were primarily due to lower average debt outstanding in the three and six months ended September 28, 2007, as compared with the three and six months ended September 29, 2006. The interest expense incurred relates to our credit facility, senior subordinated notes and amortization of deferred financing fees.

Interest on mandatory redeemable shares: Interest on the mandatory redeemable shares, or preferred stock, was \$3.0 million for the six months ended September 29, 2006. All of our outstanding preferred stock was redeemed in connection with our initial public offering in May 2006.

Loss on debt extinguishment and preferred stock: In conjunction with our initial public offering in May 2006, we incurred: (i) a premium of \$5.7 million associated with the redemption of all of our outstanding preferred stock; (ii) a premium of \$2.7 million related to the redemption of a portion of our senior subordinated notes; and (iii) the write-off of \$0.8 million in deferred financing costs associated with the early retirement of a portion of our senior subordinated notes.

Interest income: Interest income for the three and six months ended September 28, 2007 increased \$0.02 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, as compared with the three and six months ended September 29, 2006. The increases were primarily due to higher average cash balances in the six months ended September 28, 2007, as compared with the six months ended September 29, 2006.

Provision for income taxes: Our effective tax rate of 36.1% for the three months ended September 28, 2007 increased from a tax benefit of 41% for the three months ended September 29, 2006. The increase is due to higher income before tax. Our effective tax rate of 36.3% for the six months ended September 28, 2007 decreased from a tax rate of 247% for the six months ended September 29, 2006. The high effective tax rate for the six months ended September 29, 2006 relates to the redemption of our mandatory redeemable shares outstanding. In connection with our initial public offering in May 2006, we redeemed, at a premium, all of our mandatory redeemable shares outstanding. The premium was considered a discreet item for income tax purposes and was not deductible. The income tax benefit before consideration of the discreet item was \$0.9 million resulting in an effective tax rate of 40.4%.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS BY REPORTABLE SEGMENT

The following table sets forth the revenues and operating income for our GS operating segment, for the three months ended September 28, 2007 as compared to the three months ended September 29, 2006 and the six months ended September 28, 2007 as compared to the six months ended September 29, 2006.

Government Services

	Three Months Ended						Six Months Ended					
	Sept. 28, 2007		Sept. 29, 2006		Increase		Sept. 28, 2007		Sept. 29, 2006		Increase	
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>												
Revenues	\$	325,156	\$	317,064	\$	8,092	\$	683,172	\$	676,003	\$	7,169
Operating income	\$	29,909	\$	11,153	\$	18,756	\$	56,655	\$	36,783	\$	19,872

Three Months Ended September 28, 2007 Compared To Three Months Ended September 29, 2006

Revenues Revenues for the three months ended September 28, 2007 increased \$8.1 million, or 2.6%, as compared to the three months ended September 29, 2006. The increase primarily reflected the following:

increased deployment of international police advisors to the Middle East under CIVPOL, a CIVPOL task order to train Iraqi border security personnel, both in the Law Enforcement and Security strategic business unit - \$13.8 million; and

additional work supporting the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Air Wing program in the Specialty Aviation and Counter-Drug Operations strategic business unit - \$8.2 million.

offset by:

conclusion of construction and camp support services task orders and non-recurring contingency and logistics services provided to the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency after hurricane Katrina in the prior fiscal year in the Contingency and Logistics Operations strategic business unit - \$9.5 million; and

conclusion of construction task orders in the Operations Maintenance and Construction Management strategic business unit - \$4.5 million.

Operating Income Operating income for the three months ended September 28, 2007 increased \$18.8 million, or 168.2%, as compared to the three months ended September 29, 2006. The increase primarily reflected the following:

improved contract performance in fiscal 2008 and elimination of certain one-time costs incurred during the three months ended September 29, 2006 related to contract losses in the Law Enforcement and Security strategic business unit - \$23.0 million; and

lower corporate expense allocation, primarily due to one-time costs incurred in the prior year related to severance expenses for certain former executives and bonus compensation associated with the Company's initial public offering - \$4.5 million.

offset by:

conclusion of construction and camp support services task orders in the prior fiscal year in the Contingency and Logistics Operations strategic business unit - \$2.2 million;

conclusion of construction task orders in the Operations Maintenance and Construction Management strategic business unit - \$3.2 million; and

charges related to severance and cost in excess of contract funding in the Specialty Aviation & Counter Drug strategic business unit - \$3.3 million.

Six Months Ended September 28, 2007 Compared To Six Months Ended September 29, 2006

Revenues Revenues for the six months ended September 28, 2007 increased \$7.2 million, or 1.1%, as compared to the six months ended September 29, 2006. The increase primarily reflected the following:

contract modifications which expanded the program scope in the Specialty Aviation and Counter-Drug Operations strategic business unit - \$25.7 million.

offset by:

conclusion of various task orders in the Law Enforcement and Security strategic business unit - \$4.7 million; and

conclusion of construction and camp support services task orders in the Contingency and Logistics Operations strategic business unit - \$13.4 million.

Operating Income Operating income for the six months ended September 28, 2007 increased \$19.9 million, or 54.0%, as compared to the six months ended September 29, 2006. The increase primarily reflected the following:

improved contract performance and non-recurring write-offs due to contract losses that occurred in the prior year in the Law Enforcement and Security strategic business unit - \$25.4 million; and

lower corporate expense allocation, primarily due to one-time costs incurred in the prior year related to severance expenses for certain former executives and bonus compensation associated with the Company's initial public offering- \$5.4 million.

offset by:

conclusion of construction and camp support services task orders in the prior fiscal year in the Contingency and Logistics Operations strategic business unit - \$3.5 million;

conclusion of construction task orders in the Operations Maintenance and Construction Management strategic business unit - \$3.9 million; and

charges related to severance and cost in excess of contract funding in the Specialty Aviation & Counter Drug strategic business unit - \$3.5 million.

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The following table sets forth the revenues and operating income (loss) for our MTSS operating segment, for the three months ended September 28, 2007 as compared to the three months ended September 29, 2006 and the six months ended September 28, 2007 as compared to the six months ended September 29, 2006.

Maintenance & Technical Support Services

	Three Months Ended						Six Months Ended					
	Sept. 28, 2007		Sept. 29, 2006		Increase		Sept. 28, 2007		Sept. 29, 2006		Increase	
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>												
Revenues	\$	169,953	\$	157,657	\$	12,296	\$	360,610	\$	336,402	\$	24,208
Operating income (loss)	\$	5,096	\$	(1,326)	\$	6,422	\$	11,215	\$	2,548	\$	8,667

Three Months Ended September 28, 2007 Compared To Three Months Ended September 29, 2006

Revenues Revenues for the three months ended September 28, 2007 increased \$12.3 million, or 7.8%, as compared to the three months ended September 29, 2006. The increase primarily reflected the following:

new business growth in Contract Logistics Support service line, primarily related to a new contract under which we provide logistic support services to the U.S. Air Force C-21 fleet - \$9.3 million; and

new business growth in the Aviation and Maintenance service line - \$14.5 million.

offset by:

decrease in personnel and level of services provided under the Field Service Operations service line - \$11.5 million.

Operating Income Operating income for the three months ended September 28, 2007 increased \$6.4 million to \$5.1 million from an operating loss of \$1.3 million for the three months ended September 29, 2006. The increase primarily reflected the following:

improved operating performance, non-recurring contract losses in the prior year and new business growth in Contract Logistics Support service line, primarily related to a new contract under which we provide logistic support services to the U.S. Air Force C-21 fleet - \$2.1 million;

net new business growth and improved operating performance in the Aviation and Maintenance service line - \$2.8 million; and

lower corporate expense allocation, primarily due to one-time costs incurred in the prior year related to severance expenses for certain former executives and bonus compensation associated with the Company's initial public offering- \$2.8 million.

offset by:

decrease in personnel and level of services provided under the Field Service Operations service line - \$1.3 million.

Six Months Ended September 28, 2007 Compared To Six Months Ended September 29, 2006

Revenues Revenues for the six months ended September 28, 2007 increased \$24.2 million, or 7.2%, as compared to the six months ended September 29, 2006. The increase primarily reflected the following:

new business growth in Contract Logistics Support service line, primarily related to a new contract under which we provide logistic support services to the U.S. Air Force C-21 fleet - \$20.4 million; and

new business growth in the Aviation and Maintenance service line - \$17.0 million.

offset by:

decrease in personnel and level of services provided under the Field Service Operations service line - \$13.2 million.

Operating Income Operating income for the six months ended September 28, 2007 increased \$8.7 million to \$11.2 million from \$2.5 million for the six months ended September 29, 2006. The increase primarily reflected the following:

improved operating performance and non-recurring contract losses in the prior year under the Contract Logistics Support service line - \$3.2 million;

net new business growth and improved operating performance in the Aviation and Maintenance service line - \$3.4 million; and

lower corporate expense allocation, primarily due to one-time costs incurred in the prior year related to severance expenses for certain former executives and bonus compensation associated with the Company's initial public offering- \$2.8 million.

offset by:

decrease in personnel and level of services provided under the Field Service Operations service line - \$0.7 million.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash generated by operations and borrowings available under our credit facility are our primary sources of short-term liquidity. Our sources of operating cash generally include revenues and the reduction of our working capital, particularly accounts receivable. Based on our current level of operations, we believe our cash flow from operations and our available borrowings under our credit facility will be adequate to meet our

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liquidity needs for at least the next twelve months.

Cash Flow Analysis

	Six Months Ended			
	Sept. 28, 2007		Sept. 29, 2006	
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	49,910	\$	65,808
Net cash used by investing activities	\$	(3,220)	\$	(4,420)
Net cash used by financing activities	\$	(39,083)	\$	(1,522)

Cash provided by operating activities for the six months ended September 28, 2007 was \$49.9 million, a decrease of \$15.9 million, or 24.2%, compared to \$65.8 million of cash provided for the six months ended September 29, 2006. The decrease in cash flows is primarily due to the timing of cash collections from the DoS, offset by an increase in net income of \$29.7 million. In addition, the operating cash flow for the six months ended September 29, 2006 benefited from the timing of payroll processing, interest payments and customer advances.

Cash used by investing activities was \$3.2 million for the six months ended September 28, 2007 compared to cash used of \$4.4 million for the six months ended September 29, 2006. The cash used in both periods was primarily due to the purchase of property and equipment and computer software.

Cash used by financing activities was \$39.1 million for the six months ended September 28, 2007 compared to cash used of \$1.5 million for the six months ended September 29, 2006. The cash used by financing activities during the six months ended September 28, 2007 was primarily due to repayment of borrowings under our term loans of \$36.3 million. The cash used during the six months ended September 29, 2006 included: (i) gross proceeds received from the initial public offering of \$375.0 million; (ii) payment of initial public offering costs of \$30.0 million; (iii) partial redemption of senior subordinated notes of \$31.4 million, including accrued interest; (iv) redemption of all outstanding preferred stock and related accrued and unpaid interest of \$221.8 million; (v) payment of special Class B distribution of \$100.0 million and (vi) borrowings related to other financing arrangements of \$3.5 million.

Financing

As of September 28, 2007, no balance was outstanding under our revolving credit facility and \$302.7 million was outstanding under our term loans. Our available borrowing capacity under the revolving credit facility, totaled \$76.4 million at September 28, 2007, which gives effect to \$26.6 million of outstanding letters of credit. The weighted-average interest rate at September 28, 2007 for our borrowings under the credit facility was approximately 7.0%.

We are required, under certain circumstances as defined in our credit agreement, to make the Excess Cash Flow Payment. Such payments are due at the end of the first quarter of the following fiscal year. As a result, we made payments of approximately \$34.6 million on the term loans during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 related to the Excess Cash Flow Payment for the fiscal year ended March 30, 2007. The Excess Cash Flow Payment is an annual requirement under the credit agreement, and we cannot estimate with certainty what the Excess Cash Flow Payment will be, if any, for the fiscal year ended March 28, 2008.

As of September 28, 2007, \$292.0 million of principal amount was outstanding under our senior subordinated notes. Our senior subordinated notes mature February 2013. Interest accrues on our senior subordinated notes and is payable semi-annually.

Principal payments on our credit facilities and senior subordinated notes based on outstanding borrowings as of September 28, 2007 are expected to be approximately \$1.5 million for the remainder of fiscal 2008, \$3.9 million in fiscal 2009, \$3.1 million in fiscal 2010, \$294.2 million in fiscal 2011, none in fiscal 2012, and \$292.0 million in the fiscal years thereafter.

We entered into interest rate swap agreements to hedge our exposure to cash flows related to our credit facility. These agreements are more fully described in Note 9 to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report.

Debt Covenants and Other Matters

Our credit facility contains various financial covenants, including minimum levels of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), minimum interest and fixed charge coverage ratios, and maximum capital expenditures and total leverage ratio. Non-financial covenants restrict the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to dispose of assets; incur additional indebtedness, prepay other indebtedness or amend certain debt instruments; pay dividends; create liens on assets; enter into sale and leaseback transactions; make investments, loans or advances; issue certain equity instruments; make acquisitions; engage in mergers or consolidations or engage in certain transactions with affiliates; and otherwise restrict certain corporate activities. We were in compliance with various financial and non-financial covenants at September 28, 2007.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

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Our off-balance sheet arrangements relate to operating lease obligations and letters of credit, which are excluded from the balance sheet in accordance with GAAP.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based on our condensed consolidated financial statements and related footnotes contained within this Quarterly Report. Our more critical accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements were discussed in our 2007 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 30, 2007, filed with the SEC on June 18, 2007. These critical policies, for which no significant changes have occurred in the six months ended September 28, 2007, include:

Revenue Recognition and Cost Estimation on Long-Term Contracts;

Use of Estimates;

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts;

Property and Equipment;

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets, including Amortized Intangibles;

Indefinite Lived Assets;

Income Taxes;

Equity-Based Compensation;

Fair Values of Financial Instruments; and

Currency Translation.

The process of preparing financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the use of estimates and assumptions to determine certain of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are based upon what we believe is the best information available at the time of the estimates or assumptions. The estimates and assumptions could change materially as conditions within and beyond our control change. Accordingly, actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS

We have presented the information about accounting pronouncements not yet implemented in Note 1 to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report.

**ITEM 3.
RISK**

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET

There have been no material changes in market risk from the information provided in Part II, Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 30, 2007, filed with the SEC on June 18, 2007.

ITEM 4.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act are: (1) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms; and (2) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls

There have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that have occurred during the most recently completed fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Information related to various commitments and contingencies is described in Note 7 to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes in risk factors from those described in Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 30, 2007, filed with the SEC on June 18, 2007.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

At our annual meeting of shareholders held on August 8, 2007 (the Annual Meeting), the shareholders elected Herbert J. Lanese, Barry R. McCaffrey, Robert B. McKeon, Joseph W. Prueher and Leighton W. Smith Jr. to our Board of Directors, each to serve a three-year term. The following table shows the vote tabulation for the shares represented at the meeting:

Nominee	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Broker Non-Votes
Herbert J. Lanese	53,654,223	1,505,158	
Barry R. McCaffery	47,042,653	8,116,728	
Robert B. McKeon	46,757,986	8,401,395	
Joseph W. Prueher	53,629,248	1,530,133	
Leighton W. Smith, Jr.	53,654,548	1,504,833	

Our shareholders also voted to approve the Company's Amended and Restated Executive Incentive Plan at the Annual Meeting. The vote was 47,540,755 in favor, 5,970,286 against, 8,081 abstaining and 1,640,259 broker non-votes.

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Our shareholders also voted to approve the Company's 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan at the Annual Meeting. The vote was 51,503,928 in favor, 1,985,555 against, 49,639 abstaining and 1,640,259 broker non-votes.

Our shareholders also ratified the Audit Committee's decision to retain Deloitte and Touche LLP as the Company's independent auditors for the 2008 fiscal year at the Annual Meeting. The vote was 55,146,142 in favor, 8,964 against, and 4,273 abstaining.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

* Filed herewith.

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.

DYNCORP INTERNATIONAL INC.

Date: November 7, 2007

/s/ MICHAEL J. THORNE

Name:

Michael J. Thorne

Title:

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer