

AECOM TECHNOLOGY CORP
Form 10-K/A
May 09, 2008

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

**FORM 10-K/A
Amendment No. 1**

(Mark one)

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007

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 number 0-52423**

AECOM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

61-1088522
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**555 South Flower Street, Suite 3700
Los Angeles, California 90071**

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(213) 593-8000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Name of Exchange on Which Registered

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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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 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, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates on March 31, 2007 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter), based upon the closing price of a share of the registrant's common stock on such date as reported on the New York Stock Exchange was approximately \$425.4 million.

Number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of December 3, 2007: 99,697,193

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III incorporates information by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed within 120 days of our fiscal 2007 year end.

Explanatory Note

AECOM Technology Corporation (the "Company") is filing this Amendment No. 1 ("Amendment No. 1") to its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007 (the "Form 10-K") to reflect reclassification of the Company's consolidated balance sheet and the restatement of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007 as discussed in Note 23 Restatement of Financial Statements of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Amendment No. 1. The restatement did not impact the Company's revenue, income from operations, net income, earnings per share, cash provided by operating activities, total current assets, total assets or stockholders' equity.

During fiscal year 2008, the Company's management and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors concluded that a change related to the classification of certain investments on the Company's balance sheet was appropriate. Specifically, it was determined that the fiscal 2007 issued financial statements should have presented investments of \$198 million held in auction rate securities ("ARS") in current assets as marketable securities, rather than in current assets as cash equivalents, as previously reported. ARS are traditionally highly liquid investments, with interest rates that are reset through a "dutch auction" process that occurs every 7 to 35 days, depending on the terms of the individual security. The securities have long-term maturities. At each auction date, holders may elect to reset the interest rate on these securities at the rate determined by a market auction or to redeem the securities.

Except for Items 7 and 8 of Part II and Item 15 of Part IV, no other information included in the Form 10-K is being amended. The remaining items contained within this Amendment No. 1 consist of all other Items originally contained in the Form 10-K and are included for the convenience of the reader. This Amendment No. 1 does not reflect events occurring after the date of the Form 10-K or modify or update those disclosures affected by subsequent events. Among other things, forward-looking statements made in the Form 10-K have not been revised to reflect events that occurred or facts that became known to the Company after the filing of the Form 10-K, and such forward-looking statements should be read in their historical context. Accordingly, this Amendment No. 1 should be read in conjunction with the Company's filings made with the Securities and Exchange Commission subsequent to the filing of the Form 10-K.

As required by Rule 12b-15 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer are providing Rule 13a-14(a) certifications in connection with this Amendment No. 1 (but otherwise identical to their prior certifications) and are also furnishing, but not filing, Rule 13a-14(b) certifications in connection with this Amendment No. 1 (but otherwise identical to their prior certifications).

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

In this report, we use the terms "AECOM," "the Company," "we," "us" and "our" to refer to AECOM Technology Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. Unless otherwise noted, references to years are for fiscal years. Our fiscal year consists of 52 or 53 weeks, ending on the Friday closest to September 30. For clarity of presentation, we present all periods as if the year ended on September 30. We refer to the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006 as "fiscal 2006" and the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007, as "fiscal 2007."

Overview

We are a leading provider of professional technical and management support services to government and commercial clients around the world. We provide planning, consulting, architectural and engineering design, and program and construction management services for a broad range of projects including highways, airports, bridges, mass transit systems, government and commercial buildings, water and wastewater facilities and power transmission and distribution. We also provide facilities management, training, logistics and other support services primarily for agencies of the United States government. Through our network of approximately 32,000 employees in over 60 countries, we provide our services to a number of end markets, including the transportation, facilities, environmental and energy markets. According to *Engineering News-Record's* (ENR) 2007 Design Survey, we are one of the largest general architectural and engineering design firms in the world. In addition, we are ranked by ENR as the leading firm in a number of end markets including transportation and general building.

We were formed in 1980 as Ashland Technology Company, a Delaware corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Ashland, Inc., an oil and gas refining and distribution company. Since becoming independent of Ashland Inc., we have grown by a combination of organic growth and strategic mergers and acquisitions from approximately 3,300 employees and \$387 million in revenue in fiscal 1991, the first full fiscal year of operations, to approximately 32,000 employees at September 30, 2007 and \$4.2 billion in revenue for fiscal 2007. We completed the initial public offering of our common stock in May 2007 and such shares are now traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

We offer our services through our two business segments: Professional Technical Services and Management Support Services.

Professional Technical Services (PTS). Our PTS segment delivers planning, consulting, architectural and engineering design, and program and construction management services to institutional, commercial and government clients worldwide, primarily to the transportation, facilities, environmental management and energy markets. For example, we are providing master planning services for the 2012 London Summer Olympic Games, program management services through a joint venture for the Second Avenue subway line in New York City and engineering and environmental management services to support global energy infrastructure development for a number of large petroleum companies. Our PTS segment contributed \$3.4 billion, or 81% of our fiscal 2007 revenue.

Management Support Services (MSS). Our MSS segment provides facilities management and maintenance, training, logistics, consulting, technical assistance and systems integration services, primarily for agencies of the U.S. Government. For example, we manage more than 6,000 employees in Kuwait that provide logistics, security, communications and information technology services for the U.S. Army Central Command-Kuwait. We also provide operations and maintenance services for the U.S. Army's Fort Polk Joint Readiness Training Center in Louisiana. Our MSS segment contributed \$818 million, or 19% of our fiscal 2007 revenue.

Our Business Strategy

Our business strategy focuses on leveraging our competitive strengths and leadership positions in our core markets while opportunistically entering new markets and geographies. Key elements of our strategy include:

Expand our long-standing client relationships and provide our clients with a broad range of services

We have long-standing relationships with a number of large corporations, public and private institutions and governmental agencies worldwide. We will continue to focus on client satisfaction along with opportunities to sell a greater range of services to clients and deliver full-service solutions for their needs. For example, as our environmental business has grown, we have provided environmental services for transportation and other infrastructure projects where such services have in the past been subcontracted to third parties.

By integrating and providing a broad range of services, we believe we deliver maximum value to our clients at competitive costs. Also, by coordinating and consolidating our knowledge base, we believe we have the ability to export our leading edge technical skills to any region in the world in which our clients may need them.

Capitalize on opportunities in our core markets

We intend to leverage our leading positions in the transportation, facilities and environmental markets to continue to expand our services and revenue. We believe that the need for infrastructure upgrades, environmental management and increased government spending and outsourcing of support services, among other things, will result in continued growth opportunities in our core markets. With our track record and our global resources, we believe we are well positioned to compete for projects in these markets.

Continue to pursue our acquisition strategy

We intend to continue to attract other successful companies whose growth can be enhanced by joining us. This approach has served us well as we have strengthened and diversified our leadership positions both geographically, technically and across end markets. We believe that the trend towards consolidation in our industry will continue to produce candidates that align with our acquisition strategy. For example, we significantly strengthened our presence in the fast-growing market in the United Arab Emirates with the addition of Cansult Limited in September 2006.

Strengthen and support human capital

Our experienced employees and management are our most valued resources. Attracting and retaining key personnel has been and will remain critical to our success. We will continue to focus on providing our personnel with training and other personal and professional growth opportunities, performance-based incentives, opportunities for stock ownership and other competitive benefits in order to strengthen and support our human capital base. We believe that our employee programs align the interests of our personnel with those of our clients and stockholders.

Our Business Segments

The following table sets forth the revenue attributable to our business segments for the periods indicated(1):

	Year Ended September 30, (in thousands)		
	2007	2006	2005
Professional Technical Services (PTS)	\$ 3,418,683	\$ 2,774,304	\$ 2,086,287
Management Support Services (MSS)	818,587	647,188	309,053
Total	\$ 4,237,270	\$ 3,421,492	\$ 2,395,340

(1) For additional financial information by segment, see Note 19 to the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

Our Professional Technical Services Segment (PTS)

Our PTS segment is comprised of a broad array of services, generally provided on a fee-for-service basis. These services include planning, design, consulting, program management and construction management for industrial, commercial, institutional and government clients worldwide. For each of these services, our technical expertise includes civil, structural, process, mechanical, geotechnical systems and electrical engineering, architecture, landscape and interior design, urban and regional planning, project economics, and environmental, health and safety work.

With our technical and management expertise, we are able to provide our clients with a broad spectrum of services. For example, within our environmental management service offerings, we provide regulatory compliance planning and management, environmental modeling, environmental impact assessment and environmental permitting for major capital/infrastructure projects.

Our services may be sequenced over multiple phases. For example, in the area of program management and construction management services, these services may begin with a small consulting or planning contract, and may later develop into an overall management role for the project or a series of projects, which we refer to as a program. Program and construction management contracts typically employ a staff of 10 to more than 100 and, in many cases, operate as an outsourcing arrangement with our staff located at the project site. For example, since 1990, we have been managing the renovation work at the Pentagon for the U.S. Department of Defense, and we currently have approximately 100 staff members located on-site. Another example of our program and construction management services would be our services related to the development of educational facilities for K-12 school districts and/or community colleges throughout the U.S., including the cities of Dallas, Los Angeles and Houston.

We provide the services in our PTS segment both directly and through joint venture or similar partner arrangements to the following key end markets:

Transportation. We serve several key transportation sectors, including:

Transit and Rail. Projects include light rail, heavy rail (including high speed, commuter and freight) and multimodal transit projects. For example, we have provided engineering design services for the new World Trade Center Terminal for PATH and the Second Avenue Subway (8.5-mile rail route and 16 stations) in New York City, and the Ma On Shan Rail (7-mile elevated railway) in Hong Kong.

Marine, Ports and Harbors. Projects include wharf facilities and container port facilities for private and public port operators. For example, we have provided marine design and engineering services

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for container facilities in Hong Kong, the Ports of Los Angeles, Long Beach, New York and New Jersey and waterfront transshipment facilities for oil and liquid natural gas.

Highways, Bridges and Tunnels. Projects include interstate, primary and secondary urban and rural highway systems and bridge projects. For example, we provided engineering services for the SH-130 Toll Road (49-mile "greenfield" highway project) in Austin, Texas, the Sydney Orbital Bypass (39 kilometer highway) in Sydney, Australia and the Sutong cable-stayed bridge (1088 meter span) crossing the Yangtze River in China.

Aviation. Projects include landside terminal and airside facilities and runways as well as taxiways. For example, we have provided program management services to a number of major U.S. airports, including O'Hare International in Chicago; Los Angeles International; John F. Kennedy and La Guardia in New York City; Reagan National and Dulles International in Washington, D.C. and Miami International. We also have provided services to airports in Hong Kong, London, Cyprus and Qatar.

Facilities.

Government. Projects include our emergency response services for the Department of Homeland Security, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency and engineering and program management services for agencies of the Department of Defense. We also provide architectural and engineering services for several national laboratories, including the laboratories at Hanford, Washington and Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Industrial. Projects include industrial facilities for a variety of niche end markets including manufacturing, distribution, aviation, aerospace, communications, media, pharmaceuticals, renewable energy, chemical, and food and beverage facilities. For example, we have provided engineering and construction support services to Pfizer Inc. at its Portage, Michigan manufacturing facility.

Urban Master Planning/Design. Projects include design services, landscape architecture, general policy consulting and environmental planning projects for a variety of government, institutional and private sector clients. For example, we have provided planning and consulting services for the Olympic Games sites in Atlanta, Sydney, Beijing, Salt Lake City and London. We are providing strategic planning and master planning services for new cities and major mixed use developments in China, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, the U.K. and the U.S.

Commercial and Leisure Facilities. Projects include corporate headquarters, high-rise office towers, historic buildings, leisure and entertainment facilities and corporate campuses. For example, we provided electronic security programming and installation services for the renovation of Soldier Field in Chicago, construction management for the renovation of Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles, and building services, engineering, architectural lighting, advanced modeling, infrastructure and utilities engineering and advanced security for the headquarters of the British Broadcasting Company in London.

Institutional. Projects include engineering services for college and university campuses, including the new Kennedy-King College in Chicago, Illinois. We also have undertaken assignments for Oxford University in the U.K., Pomona College and Loyola Marymount University in California, and various private hospitals throughout the U.S.

Environmental

Water and Wastewater. Projects include treatment facilities as well as supply, distribution and collection systems, stormwater management, desalinization, and other water re-use technologies for metropolitan governments. We have provided services to the Metropolitan Water

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Reclamation District of Greater Chicago's Calumet and Stickney wastewater treatment plants, two of the largest such plants in the world. Currently we are working with New York City on the Bowery Bay facility reconstruction, and have had a major role in Hong Kong's Harbor Area Treatment Scheme for Victoria Harbor.

Environmental Management. Projects include remediation, waste handling, testing and monitoring of environmental conditions and environmental construction management for private sector clients. For example, we have provided permitting services for pipeline projects for major energy companies and environmental remediation, restoration of damaged wetlands, and services associated with reduction of greenhouse gas emissions for large multinational corporations.

Water Resources. Projects include regional-scale floodplain mapping and analysis for public agencies, along with the analysis and development of protected groundwater resources for companies in the bottled water industry.

Energy/Power

Demand Side Management. Projects include energy efficient systems for public K-12 schools and universities, health care facilities, and courthouses and other public buildings, as well as energy conservation systems for utilities.

Transmission and Distribution. Projects include power stations and electric transmissions and distribution and co-generation systems, including enhanced electrical power generation in Stung Treng, Cambodia. These projects utilize a wide range of services that include consulting, forecasting and surveying to detailed engineering design and construction management.

Alternative/Renewable Energy. Projects include production facilities such as ethanol plants, wind farms and micro hydropower and geothermal subsections of regional power grids. We would typically provide engineering, procurement and construction management and related services.

Hydropower/Dams. Projects include hydroelectric power stations, dams, spillways, and flood control systems including the Song Ba Ha Hydropower Project in Vietnam and the Pine Brook Dam in Boulder County, Colorado.

Our Management Support Services Segment

Through our MSS segment, we offer infrastructure management and maintenance, training, logistics, consulting, technical assistance and systems integration services, primarily for agencies of the United States government.

We provide a wide array of services in our MSS segment, both directly and through joint venture or similar partner arrangements, including:

Installation, Operations and Maintenance. Projects include Department of Defense and Department of Energy installations where we provide comprehensive services for the operation and maintenance of complex government installations, including military bases, test ranges and equipment. We have undertaken assignments in this category in the Middle East and the U.S. We also provide services for the operations and maintenance of the Department of Energy's Nevada Test Site.

Logistics and Field Services. Projects include logistics support services for a number of Department of Defense agencies and defense prime contractors focused on developing and managing integrated supply and distribution networks. We oversee warehousing, packaging, delivery and traffic management for the distribution of government equipment and materials.

Training. Projects include training applications in live, virtual and simulation training environments. We have conducted training at the U.S. Army's Center for Security Training in Maryland for law enforcement and military personnel. We have also supported the training of international police officers and peacekeepers for deployment in various locations around the world in the areas of maintaining electronics and communications equipment.

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Systems Support. Projects cover a diverse set of operational and support systems for the maintenance, operation and modernization of Department of Defense and Department of Energy installations. Our services in this area range from information technology and communications to life cycle optimization and engineering, including environmental management services. Through our joint venture operations at the Nevada Test Site and the Combat Support Services operation in Kuwait, our teams are responsible for facility and infrastructure support for critical missions of the U.S. government in its nonproliferation efforts, emergency response readiness, and force support and sustainment. Enterprise network operations and information systems support, including remote location engineering and operation in classified environments, are also areas of specialized services we provide.

Technical Personnel Placement. Projects include the placement of personnel in key functional areas of military and other government agencies, as these entities continue to outsource critical services to commercial entities. We provide systems, processes and personnel in support of the Department of Justice's management of forfeited assets recovered by law enforcement agencies. We also support the Department of State in its enforcement programs by recruiting, training and supporting police officers for international and homeland security missions.

Field Services. Projects include maintaining, modifying and overhauling ground vehicles, armored carriers and associated support equipment both within and outside of the United States under contracts with the Department of Defense. We also maintain and repair telecommunications systems for military and civilian entities.

Our Clients

Our clients consist primarily of national governments, state, regional and local governments, public and private institutions and major corporations. The following table sets forth our total revenue attributable to these categories of clients for each of the periods indicated:

	Year Ended September 30, (dollars in thousands)					
	2007	%	2006	%	2005	%
U.S. Federal Government						
PTS	\$ 279,530	7%	\$ 319,675	9%	\$ 215,951	9%
MSS	818,587	19%	641,764	19%	309,052	13%
U.S. State and Local Governments	949,870	22%	848,530	25%	788,463	33%
Non-U.S. Governments	556,893	13%	355,835	10%	475,991	20%
Subtotal Governments	2,604,880	61%	2,165,804	63%	1,789,457	75%
Private Entities (worldwide)	1,632,390	39%	1,255,688	37%	605,883	25%
Total	\$ 4,237,270	100%	\$ 3,421,492	100%	\$ 2,395,340	100%

Other than the U.S. government, no single client accounted for 10% or more of our revenue in any of the past five fiscal years. Approximately 26%, 28% and 22% of the Company's revenue was derived through direct contracts with agencies of the U.S. Federal Government in the years ended September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. One of these contracts accounted for approximately 13%, 10%, and 10% of the Company's revenue in the years ended September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 respectively. The work attributed to the U.S. government includes our work for the Department of Defense, Department of Energy and the Department of Homeland Security.

Contracts

The price provisions of the contracts we undertake can be grouped into two broad categories: cost-reimbursable contracts and fixed-price contracts. The majority of our contracts fall under the relatively lower risk category of cost-reimbursable contracts. However, as our business outside of the U.S. continues to expand, we expect the relative percentage of fixed-price contracts to increase since fixed-price contracts are the predominant method of contracting outside of the U.S.

Cost-Reimbursable Contracts

Cost-reimbursable contracts consist of two similar contract types, cost-plus and time and material.

Cost-Plus. Cost-plus is the predominant contracting method used by U.S. federal, state and local governments. These contracts provide for reimbursement of actual costs and overhead incurred by us, plus a predetermined fee. Under some cost-plus contracts, our fee may be based on quality, schedule and other performance factors.

Time and Material. Time and material is common for smaller scale engineering and consulting services. Under these types of contracts, we negotiate hourly billing rates and charge our clients based upon actual hours expended on a project. Unlike cost-plus contracts, however, there is no predetermined fee. In addition, any direct project expenditures are passed through to the client and are reimbursed. These contracts may have a fixed-price element in the form of not-to-exceed or guaranteed maximum price provisions.

For fiscal 2007, cost-reimbursable contracts represented approximately 62% of our total revenue, with cost-plus contracts constituting approximately 35% and time and material contracts constituting approximately 27% of our total revenue.

Fixed-Price Contracts

Fixed-price contracts are the predominant contracting method outside of the United States. There are typically two types of fixed-price contracts. The first and more common type, lump-sum, involves performing all of the work under the contract for a specified lump-sum fee. Lump-sum contracts are typically subject to price adjustments if the scope of the project changes or unforeseen conditions arise. The second type, fixed-unit price, involves performing an estimated number of units of work at an agreed price per unit, with the total payment under the contract determined by the actual number of units performed.

Many of our fixed-price contracts are negotiated and arise in the design of projects with a specified scope. Fixed-price contracts often arise in the areas of construction management and design-build services. Construction management services can be in the form of general administrative oversight (in which we do not assume responsibility for construction means and methods and which is on a cost-reimbursable basis), or on a fixed price, "at risk" basis. Under our design-build projects we are typically responsible for the design of a facility with the fixed contract price negotiated after we have had the opportunity to secure specific bids from various subcontractors and to add a contingency and fee.

We typically attempt to mitigate the risks of fixed-price design-build contracts by contracting to complete the projects based on our design as opposed to a third party's design, by not self-performing any construction, by not guaranteeing new or untested processes or technologies and by working only with experienced subcontractors with sufficient bonding capacity. When public agencies seek a design-build approach for major infrastructure projects, we generally act as a fixed-price design subcontractor to the general construction contractor and do not assume overall project or construction risk.

Some of our fixed-price contracts require us to provide performance bonds or parent company guarantees to assure our clients that their project will be completed in accordance with the terms of the contracts. In such cases, we typically require our primary subcontractors to provide similar bonds and guarantees or be adequately insured, and we pass the terms and conditions set forth in our agreement to our subcontractors.

For fiscal 2007, fixed-price contracts represented approximately 37% of our total revenue. Less than 10% of our revenue was generated from contracts where we have exposure to construction cost overruns. There may be risks associated with completing these projects' profitably if we are not able to perform our professional services for the amount of the fixed fee. However, we attempt to mitigate these risks as described above.

Joint Ventures

Some of our larger contracts may operate under joint ventures or other arrangements under which we team with other reputable companies, typically companies with which we have worked for many years. This is often done where the scale of the project dictates such an arrangement or when we want to strengthen either our market position or our technical skills.

Backlog

At September 30, 2007, our backlog of uncompleted projects under contract was approximately \$3.0 billion and our selected-not-booked backlog was approximately \$3.0 billion for a total of \$6.0 billion. Approximately \$4.8 billion of our total backlog (including selected-not-booked) at September 30, 2007 is attributable to our PTS segment, while the remaining \$1.2 billion is attributable to our MSS segment. No assurance can be given that we will ultimately realize our full backlog.

Our backlog includes revenue we expect to record in the future from signed contracts, and in the case of government contracts, where the project has been funded. Our selected-not-booked backlog includes revenue we expect to record in the future where we have been awarded the work, but the contractual agreement has not yet been completed. For non-government contracts, our backlog includes future revenue at contract rates, excluding contract renewals or extensions that are at the discretion of the client. For contracts with a not-to-exceed maximum amount, we include revenue from such contracts in backlog to the extent of the remaining estimated amount. We calculate backlog without regard to possible project reductions or expansions or potential cancellations until such changes or cancellations occur.

Backlog is expressed in terms of gross revenue and therefore may include significant estimated amounts of third party, or pass-through costs to subcontractors and other parties. Moreover, our backlog for the period beyond 12 months may be subject to variations from year to year as existing contracts are completed, delayed or renewed or new contracts are awarded, delayed or cancelled. As a result, we believe that year-to-year comparisons of the portion of backlog expected to be performed more than one year in the future are difficult to interpret and not necessarily indicative of future revenue or profitability. Because backlog is not a defined accounting term, our computation of backlog may not necessarily be comparable to that of our peers.

Competition

The professional technical and management support services markets we serve are highly fragmented and we compete with a large number of regional, national and international companies. Certain of these competitors have greater financial and other resources than we do. Others are smaller and more specialized, and concentrate their resources in particular areas of expertise. The extent of our competition varies according to the particular markets and geographic area. The degree and type of competition we face is also influenced by the type and scope of a particular project. Our clients make competitive determinations based upon experience, reputation and ability to provide the relevant services in a timely, safe and cost-efficient manner.

Seasonality

The fourth quarter of our fiscal year (July 1 to September 30) is typically our strongest quarter. The U.S. federal government tends to authorize more work during the period preceding the end of its fiscal year, September 30. In addition, many U.S. state governments with fiscal years ending on June 30 tend to accelerate spending during the fiscal first quarter when new funding budgets become available. Within the U.S., as well as other parts of the world, we generally benefit from milder weather conditions in our fiscal fourth quarter, which allows for more productivity from our field inspection and other on-site civil services. Our construction and project management services also typically expand during the high construction season of the summer months.

Insurance and Risk Management

We maintain insurance covering professional liability and claims involving bodily injury and property damage. We consider our present limits of coverage, deductibles, and reserves to be adequate. Wherever possible, we endeavor to eliminate or reduce the risk of loss on a project through the use of quality assurance/control, risk management, workplace safety and similar methods. A majority of our operating subsidiaries are quality certified under ISO 9001:2000 or an equivalent standard, and we plan to continue to obtain certification where applicable. ISO 9001:2000 refers to international quality standards developed by the International Organization for Standardization, or ISO.

Risk management is an integral part of our project management approach for fixed-price contracts and our project execution process. We have a risk management group that reviews and oversees the risk profile of our operations. This group also participates in evaluating risk through internal risk analyses in which our corporate management reviews higher-risk projects, contracts or other business decisions that require corporate approval.

Regulation

We are regulated in a number of fields in which we operate. In the United States, we deal with numerous U.S. government agencies and entities, including branches of the U.S. military, the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, intelligence agencies and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. When working with these and other U.S. government agencies and entities, we must comply with laws and regulations relating to the formation, administration and performance of contracts. These laws and regulations, among other things:

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

impose procurement regulations that define allowable and unallowable costs and otherwise govern our right to reimbursement under various cost-based U.S. government contracts; and

restrict the use and dissemination of information classified for national security purposes and the exportation of certain products and technical data.

Internationally, we are subject to various government laws and regulations (including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar non-U.S. laws and regulations), local government regulations and procurement policies and practices and varying currency, political and economic risks.

To help ensure compliance with these laws and regulations, all of our employees are required to complete tailored ethics and other compliance training relevant to their position and our operations.

Personnel

Our principal asset is our employees. A large percentage of our employees have technical and professional backgrounds and bachelor and/or advanced degrees. We believe that we attract and retain talented employees by offering them the opportunity to work on highly visible and technically challenging projects in a stable work environment. The tables below identify our personnel by segment and geographic region.

Personnel by Segment

	As of September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Professional Technical Services	22,700	18,700	16,000
Management Support Services	9,000	8,300	5,700
Corporate	300	300	300
Total	32,000	27,300	22,000

Personnel by Geographic Region

	As of September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Americas	12,500	10,400	10,100
Europe	3,400	3,100	2,700
Middle East	10,000	8,800	5,200
Asia/Pacific	6,100	5,000	4,000
Total	32,000	27,300	22,000

Personnel by Segment and Geographic Region

	As of September 30, 2007		
	PTS	MSS	Total
Americas	11,300	900	12,200
Europe	3,400		3,400
Middle East	1,900	8,100	10,000
Asia/Pacific	6,100		6,100
Total	22,700	9,000	31,700

We have a number of personnel with "Top Secret" or "Q" security clearances. Some of our contracts with the U.S. government relate to projects that have elements that are classified for national security reasons. Although most of our contracts are not themselves classified, persons with high security clearances are often required to perform portions of the contracts.

A portion of our employees are employed on a project by project basis to meet our contractual obligations, generally in connection with government projects in our MSS segment. Approximately 330 of our employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements. We believe our employee relations are good.

Geographic Information

For geographic information, please refer to footnote 19 of our consolidated financial statements found elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Available Information

The reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and proxy materials, are available free of charge on our website at www.aecom.com. You may read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about the public reference room. The SEC also maintains a web site (www.sec.gov) containing reports, proxy, and other information that we file with the SEC. Our Corporate Governance Guidelines and our Code of Ethics are available on our website at www.aecom.com under the "Investors" section. Copies of the information identified above may be obtained without charge from us by writing to AECOM Technology Corporation, 555 South Flower Street, Suite 3700, Los Angeles, California 90071, Attention: Corporate Secretary.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We depend on long-term government contracts, some of which are only funded on an annual basis. If appropriations for funding are not made in subsequent years of a multiple-year contract, we may not be able to realize all of our anticipated revenue and profits from that project.

A substantial majority of our revenue is derived from contracts with agencies and departments of national, state and local governments. During fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005, approximately 61%, 63% and 75%, respectively, of our revenue was derived from contracts with government entities.

Most government contracts are subject to the government's budgetary approval process. Legislatures typically appropriate funds for a given program on a year-by-year basis, even though contract performance may take more than one year. As a result, at the beginning of a program, the related contract is only partially funded, and additional funding is normally committed only as appropriations are made in each subsequent fiscal year. These appropriations, and the timing of payment of appropriated amounts, may be influenced by, among other things, the state of the economy, competing priorities for appropriation, changes in administration or control of legislatures and the timing and amount of tax receipts and the overall level of government expenditures. If appropriations are not made in subsequent years on our government contracts, then we will not realize all of our potential revenue and profit from that contract.

Governmental agencies may modify, curtail or terminate our contracts at any time prior to their completion and, if we do not replace them, we may suffer a decline in revenue.

Most government contracts may be modified, curtailed or terminated by the government either at its convenience or upon the default of the contractor. If the government terminates a contract at its convenience, then we typically are able to recover only costs incurred or committed, settlement expenses and profit on work completed prior to termination, which could prevent us from recognizing all of our potential revenue and profits from that contract. If the government terminates the contract due to our default, we could be liable for excess costs incurred by the government in obtaining services from another source.

A delay in the completion of the budget process of government agencies could delay procurement of our services and have an adverse effect on our future revenue.

In years when the U.S. government does not complete its budget process before the end of its fiscal year on September 30, government operations are typically funded pursuant to a "continuing resolution" that authorizes agencies of the U.S. government to continue to operate, but does not authorize new spending initiatives. When the U.S. government operates under a continuing resolution, government agencies may delay the procurement of services, which could reduce our future revenue. Delays in the budgetary processes of states or other jurisdictions may similarly have adverse effects on our future revenue.

Our contracts with governmental agencies are subject to audit, which could result in adjustments to reimbursable contract costs or, if we are charged with wrongdoing, possible temporary or permanent suspension from participating in government programs.

Our books and records are subject to audit by the various governmental agencies we serve and their representatives. These audits can result in adjustments to the amount of contract costs we believe are reimbursable by the agencies and the amount of our overhead costs allocated to the agencies. In addition, if one of our subsidiaries is charged with wrongdoing as a result of an audit, that subsidiary, and possibly our company as a whole, could be temporarily suspended or could be prohibited from bidding on and receiving future government contracts for a period of time. Furthermore, as a government contractor, we are subject to an increased risk of investigations, criminal prosecution, civil fraud, whistleblower lawsuits and other legal actions and liabilities to which purely private sector companies are not, the results of which could harm our business.

Our business and operating results could be adversely affected by losses under fixed-price contracts.

Fixed-price contracts require us to either perform all work under the contract for a specified lump-sum or to perform an estimated number of units of work at an agreed price per unit, with the total payment determined by the actual number of units performed. In fiscal 2007, approximately 37% of our revenue was recognized under fixed-price contracts. Fixed-price contracts are the predominant method of contracting outside of the United States and our exposure to fixed-price contracts will likely increase as we increase the non-U.S. portions of our business. Fixed-price contracts expose us to a number of risks not inherent in cost-plus and time and material contracts, including underestimation of costs, ambiguities in specifications, unforeseen costs or difficulties, problems with new technologies, delays beyond our control, failures of subcontractors to perform and economic or other changes that may occur during the contract period. Losses under fixed-price contracts could be substantial and harm our results of operations. See "Business Contracts" for further detail regarding our types of contracting methods.

We conduct a portion of our operations through joint venture entities, over which we may have limited control.

Approximately 27% of our fiscal 2007 revenue was derived from our operations through joint ventures or similar partner arrangements, where control may be shared with unaffiliated third parties. As with most joint venture arrangements, differences in views among the joint venture participants may result in delayed decisions or disputes. We also cannot control the actions of our joint venture partners, and we typically have joint and several liability with our joint venture partners under the applicable contracts for joint venture projects. These factors could potentially harm the business and operations of a joint venture and, in turn, our business and operations.

Operating through joint ventures in which we are minority holders results in us having limited control over many decisions made with respect to projects and internal controls relating to projects. Approximately 12% of our fiscal 2007 revenue was derived from our unconsolidated joint ventures where we generally do not have control of the joint venture. These joint ventures may not be subject to the same requirements regarding internal controls and internal control over financial reporting that we follow. As a result, internal control problems may arise with respect to the joint ventures, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Misconduct by our employees or consultants or our failure to comply with laws or regulations applicable to our business could cause us to lose customers or lose our ability to contract with government agencies.

As a government contractor, misconduct, fraud or other improper activities by our employees or consultants failure to comply with laws or regulations could have a significant negative impact on our business and reputation. Such misconduct could include the failure to comply with federal procurement regulations, regulations regarding the protection of classified information, legislation regarding the pricing of labor and other costs in government contracts, regulations on lobbying or similar activities, and other applicable laws or regulations. Our failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations, misconduct by any of our employees or consultants or our failure to make timely and accurate certifications to government agencies regarding misconduct or potential misconduct could subject us to fines and penalties, loss of security clearance, cancellation of contracts and suspension or debarment from contracting with government agencies, any of which may adversely affect our business.

Our defined benefit plans have significant deficits that could grow in the future and cause us to incur additional costs.

We have defined benefit pension plans for employees in the United States, United Kingdom and Australia. At September 30, 2007, our defined benefit pension plans had an aggregate deficit (the excess of projected benefit obligations over the fair value of plan assets) of \$68.7 million. In the future, our pension deficits may increase or decrease depending on changes in the levels of interest rates, pension plan performance and other factors. If we are forced or elect to make up all or a portion of the deficit for unfunded benefit plans, our profits could be materially and adversely affected.

Our operations worldwide expose us to legal, political and economic risks in different countries as well as currency exchange rate fluctuations that could harm our business and financial results.

During fiscal 2007, revenue attributable to our services provided outside of the United States was approximately 51% of our total revenue. There are risks inherent in doing business internationally, including:

imposition of governmental controls and changes in laws, regulations or policies;

political and economic instability;

changes in U.S. and other national government trade policies affecting the markets for our services;

changes in regulatory practices, tariffs and taxes;

potential non-compliance with a wide variety of laws and regulations, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practice Act and similar non-U.S. laws and regulations; and

currency exchange rate fluctuations, devaluations and other conversion restrictions.

Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We work in international locations where there are high security risks, which could result in harm to our employees and contractors or material costs to us.

Some of our services are performed in high-risk locations, such as Iraq and Afghanistan, where the country or location is suffering from political, social or economic problems, or war or civil unrest. In those locations where we have employees or operations, we may incur material costs to maintain the safety of our personnel. Despite these precautions, the safety of our personnel in these locations may continue to be at risk, and we may suffer the loss of key employees and contractors, which could harm our business.

Failure to successfully execute our acquisition strategy may inhibit our growth.

We have grown in part as a result of our acquisitions over the last several years, and we expect continued growth in the form of additional acquisitions and expansion into new markets. We cannot assure you that suitable acquisitions or investment opportunities will continue to be identified or that any of these transactions can be consummated on favorable terms or at all. Any future acquisitions will involve various inherent risks, such as:

our ability to accurately assess the value, strengths, weaknesses, liabilities and potential profitability of acquisition candidates;

the potential loss of key personnel of an acquired business;

increased burdens on our staff and on our administrative, internal control and operating systems, which may hinder our legal and regulatory compliance activities;

post-acquisition integration challenges; and

post-acquisition deterioration in an acquired business that could result in goodwill impairment charges.

Furthermore, during the acquisition process and thereafter, our management may need to assume significant transaction-related responsibilities, which may cause them to divert their attention from our existing operations. If our management is unable to successfully integrate acquired companies or implement our growth strategy, our operating results could be harmed. Moreover, we cannot assure you that we will continue to successfully expand or that growth or expansion will result in profitability.

Our ability to grow and to compete in our industry will be harmed if we do not retain the continued services of our key technical and management personnel and identify, hire and retain additional qualified personnel.

There is strong competition for qualified technical and management personnel in the sectors in which we compete. We may not be able to continue to attract and retain qualified technical and management personnel, such as engineers, architects and project managers, who are necessary for the development of our business or to replace qualified personnel. Our planned growth may place increased demands on our resources and will likely require the addition of technical and management personnel and the development of additional expertise by existing personnel. Also, some of our personnel hold security clearances required to obtain government projects; if we were to lose some or all of these personnel, they would be difficult to replace. Loss of the services of, or failure to recruit, key technical and management personnel could limit our ability to complete existing projects successfully and to compete for new projects.

Additionally, in the past, we have promoted our employee ownership culture as a competitive advantage in recruiting and retaining employees. Although we intend to retain the essential elements of an employee ownership culture and do not intend to change our core values and operating philosophy, if our employees or recruits perceive that our change in May 2007 to a publicly-traded company has negatively impacted our company culture, our ability to recruit and retain employees may be adversely impacted.

Our revenue and growth prospects may be harmed if we or our employees are unable to obtain the security clearances or other qualifications we and they need to perform services for our customers.

A number of government programs require contractors to have security clearances. Depending on the level of required clearance, security clearances can be difficult and time-consuming to obtain. If we or our employees are unable to obtain or retain necessary security clearances, we may not be able to win new business, and our existing customers could terminate their contracts with us or decide not to renew them. To the extent we cannot obtain or maintain the required security clearances for our employees working on a particular contract, we may not derive the revenue anticipated from the contract.

Our industry is highly competitive and we may be unable to compete effectively, which could result in reduced revenue, profitability and market share.

We are engaged in a highly competitive business. The extent of competition varies with the types of services provided and the locations of the projects. Generally, we compete on the bases of technical and management capability, personnel qualifications and availability, geographic presence, experience and price. Increased competition may result in our inability to win bids for future projects and loss of revenue, profitability and market share.

Our services expose us to significant risks of liability and our insurance policies may not provide adequate coverage.

Our services involve significant risks of professional and other liabilities that may substantially exceed the fees that we derive from our services. In addition, we sometimes contractually assume liability under indemnification agreements. We cannot predict the magnitude of potential liabilities from the operation of our business.

Our professional liability policies cover only claims made during the term of the policy. Additionally, our insurance policies may not protect us against potential liability due to various exclusions in the policies and self-insured retention amounts. Partially or completely uninsured claims, if successful and of significant magnitude, could have a material adverse affect on our business.

Our backlog of uncompleted projects under contract is subject to unexpected adjustments and cancellations and thus, may not accurately reflect future revenue and profits.

At September 30, 2007, our backlog of uncompleted projects under contract was approximately \$3.0 billion and our selected-not-booked backlog was approximately \$3.0 billion for a total of \$6.0 billion. Our backlog includes revenue we expect to record in the future from signed contracts, and in the case of a

public client, where the project has been funded. Our selected-not-booked backlog includes revenue we expect to record in the future where we have been awarded the work, but the contractual agreement has not yet been completed. We cannot guarantee that future revenue will be realized from either category of backlog or, if realized, will result in profits. Many projects may remain in our backlog for an extended period of time because of the size or long-term nature of the contract. In addition, from time to time projects are delayed, scaled back or cancelled. These types of backlog reductions adversely affect the revenue and profits that we ultimately receive from contracts reflected in our backlog.

We have submitted claims to clients for work we performed beyond the scope of some of our contracts. If these clients do not approve these claims, our results of operations could be adversely impacted.

We typically have pending claims submitted under some of our contracts for payment of work performed beyond the initial contractual requirements for which we have already recorded revenue. In general, we cannot guarantee that such claims will be approved in whole, in part, or at all. If these claims are not approved, our revenue may be reduced in future periods.

In conducting our business, we depend on other contractors and subcontractors. If these parties fail to satisfy their obligations to us or other parties, or if we are unable to maintain these relationships, our revenue, profitability and growth prospects could be adversely affected.

We depend on contractors and subcontractors in conducting our business. There is a risk that we may have disputes with our subcontractors arising from, among other things, the quality and timeliness of work performed by the subcontractor, customer concerns about the subcontractor, or our failure to extend existing task orders or issue new task orders under a subcontract. In addition, if any of our subcontractors fail to deliver on a timely basis the agreed-upon supplies and/or perform the agreed-upon services, our ability to fulfill our obligations as a prime contractor may be jeopardized.

We also rely on relationships with other contractors when we act as their subcontractor or joint venture partner. Our future revenue and growth prospects could be adversely affected if other contractors eliminate or reduce their subcontracts or joint venture relationships with us, or if a government agency terminates or reduces these other contractors' programs, does not award them new contracts or refuses to pay under a contract.

Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate significantly.

Our quarterly revenue, expenses and operating results may fluctuate significantly because of a number of factors, including:

the spending cycle of our public sector clients;

employee hiring and utilization rates;

the number and significance of client engagements commenced and completed during a quarter;

the ability of clients to terminate engagements without penalties;

the ability of our project managers to accurately estimate the percentage of the project completed;

delays incurred as a result of weather conditions;

delays incurred in connection with an engagement;

the size and scope of engagements;

the timing of expenses incurred for corporate initiatives;

the impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets; and

general economic and political conditions.

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Variations in any of these factors could cause significant fluctuations in our operating results from quarter to quarter.

Systems and information technology interruption could adversely impact our ability to operate.

We rely heavily on computer, information and communications technology and related systems in order to properly operate. From time to time, we experience occasional system interruptions and delays. If we are unable to continually add software and hardware, effectively upgrade our systems and network infrastructure and take other steps to improve the efficiency of and protect our systems, systems operation could be interrupted or delayed. In addition, our computer and communications systems and operations could be damaged or interrupted by natural disasters, telecommunications failures, acts of war or terrorism, computer viruses, physical or electronic security breaches and similar events or disruptions. Any of these or other events could cause system interruption, delays and loss of critical data, could delay or prevent operations, and could adversely affect our operating results.

Our charter documents contain provisions that may delay, defer or prevent a change of control.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us, even if the change in control would be beneficial to stockholders. These provisions include the following:

division of our Board of Directors into three classes, with each class serving a staggered three-year term;

removal of directors for cause only;

ability of our Board of Directors to authorize the issuance of preferred stock in series without stockholder approval;

two-thirds stockholder vote requirement to approve specified business combinations, which include a sale of substantially all of our assets;

vesting of exclusive authority in our Board of Directors to determine the size of the board (subject to limited exceptions) and to fill vacancies;

advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals and nominations for election to our Board of Directors; and

prohibitions on our stockholders from acting by written consent and limitations on calling special meetings.

We do not expect to pay any cash dividends for the foreseeable future.

We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends to our stockholders for the foreseeable future. Our credit facilities also restrict our ability to pay dividends. Accordingly, you may have to sell some or all of your common stock in order to generate cash flow from your investment. You may not receive a gain on your investment when you sell our common stock and may lose some or all of the amount of your investment. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our results of operations, financial conditions, contractual restrictions, restrictions imposed by applicable law and other factors our board of directors deems relevant.

We will incur increased costs as a result of being a publicly-traded company.

We completed the initial public offering of our common stock in May of 2007 and such shares are now traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). As a company with publicly-traded securities, we have incurred and will continue to incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses not incurred as a private company. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as rules promulgated by the SEC

and the NYSE, requires us to adopt corporate governance practices applicable to U.S. public companies. These rules and regulations have increased and will continue to increase our legal and financial compliance costs.

If we do not timely satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the trading price of our common stock could be adversely affected.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires us to document and test the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with an established internal control framework and to report on our conclusion as to the effectiveness of our internal controls. It also requires our independent registered public accounting firm to test our internal controls over financial reporting and report on the effectiveness of such controls as of September 30, 2008. Any delays or difficulty in satisfying these requirements could cause some investors to lose confidence in, or otherwise be unable to rely on, the accuracy of our reported financial information, which could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate offices are located in approximately 82,000 square feet of space at 555 and 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, California. Our other offices consist of an aggregate of approximately 4.5 million square feet worldwide. We also maintain smaller administrative or project offices. Virtually all of our offices are leased. See Note 12 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements for information regarding our lease obligations. We believe our current properties are adequate for our business operations and are not currently underutilized. We may add additional facilities from time to time in the future as the need arises.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As a government contractor, we are subject to various laws and regulations that are more restrictive than those applicable to non-government contractors. Intense government scrutiny of contractors' compliance with those laws and regulations through audits and investigations is inherent in government contracting, and, from time to time, we receive inquiries, subpoenas, and similar demands related to our ongoing business with government entities. Violations can result in civil or criminal liability as well as suspension or debarment from eligibility for awards of new government contracts or option renewals.

We are involved in various investigations, claims and lawsuits in the normal conduct of our business. Although the outcome of our legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and no assurances can be provided, in the opinion of our management, based upon current information and discussions with counsel, none of the investigations, claims and lawsuits in which we are involved is expected to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, cash flows or our ability to conduct business. From time to time we establish reserves for litigation when we consider it probable that a loss will occur.

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

None.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF SECURITIES

The effective date of our registration statement filed on Form S-1 under the Securities Act of 1933 (File No. 333-141504) relating to our initial public offering of our common stock was May 10, 2007. Our common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol "ACM." A total of 40,422,500 shares of common stock was sold in the initial public offering, including common stock sold pursuant to the underwriters' option to purchase 5,272,500 shares. Morgan Stanley, Merrill Lynch and UBS Investment Bank acted as joint book-running managers of the offering. The offering was completed on May 15, 2007. The aggregate net proceeds received by us for the common stock sold in the initial public offering was approximately \$468 million.

We used approximately \$94 million of the net proceeds to repay amounts outstanding under our unsecured senior credit facility and our outstanding 8³/₈% senior notes, which includes principal, accrued interest and make-whole premiums.

We also used \$75.4 million of the net proceeds to fund a rabbi trust for elections made by employee participants in our stock purchase plan to diversify their holdings in connection with the initial public offering.

We used \$19 million for acquisitions, and the remaining net proceeds for investing and general corporate purposes.

According to the records of our transfer agent, there were 1,212 stockholders of record as of December 3, 2007. The following table sets forth the low and high closing sales prices of a share of our common stock during each of the fiscal quarters presented:

	<u>Low Sales Price (\$)</u>	<u>High Sales Price (\$)</u>
Fiscal 2007:		
Third quarter(1)	21.00	26.00
Fourth quarter	24.40	35.94

(1) beginning May 10, 2007, the first day of trading of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange

Our policy is to use cash flow from operations to fund future growth and pay down debt. Accordingly, we have not paid a cash dividend since our inception and we currently have no plans to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

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The following table presents certain information about our equity compensation plans as of September 30, 2007:

Plan Category	Column A	Column B	Column C
	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants, and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in Column A)
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders:	N/A	N/A	N/A
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders:			
AECOM Technology Corporation 2006 Stock Incentive Plan	647,665	\$ 15.09	5,763,201
AECOM Technology Corporation Stock Incentive Plan	1,113,400	\$ 5.27	0
AECOM Technology Corporation 2000 Stock Incentive Plan	5,714,423	\$ 9.35	0
AECOM Technology Corporation Stock Incentive Plan for Non-Employee Directors	182,100	\$ 9.67	0
AECOM Technology Corporation Equity Incentive Plan	N/A	N/A	4,189,556
AECOM Technology Corporation 2006 Stock Incentive Plan for Non-Employee Directors	70,000	\$ 12.54	0
AECOM Technology Corporation Global Stock Program(1)	N/A	N/A	27,893,537
Total	7,727,588	\$ 9.28	37,846,294

(1)

The AECOM Technology Corporation Global Stock Program consists of our plans in Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Singapore, United Arab Emirates/Qatar, United Kingdom and for the United States, the Retirement & Savings Plan, Contract Employee 401(k) Plan, ENSR Stock Purchase Plan and Equity Investment Plan.

During the three-month period ended September 30, 2007, we have issued the following securities that were not registered under the Securities Act:

- i. 1.09 shares of our Class C preferred stock to U.S. Trust for the benefit of our employee shareholders under our Stock Purchase Plan;
- ii. In August 2007, we issued an aggregate of 31,002 shares of exchangeable shares (exchangeable to AECOM common stock on a 1-to-1 basis) valued at \$0.9 million to the shareholders of a privately-held company in connection with our acquisition of the company; and

iii. In September 2007, we issued an aggregate of 1,384 shares of our common stock valued at \$0.05 million as a bonus to certain principals of a privately-held company we acquired.

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We issued the securities identified in paragraph (i) above to our directors, officers, employees and consultants under written compensatory benefit plans in reliance upon Rule 701 under the Securities Act and/or Section 4(2) of the Securities Act as transactions by an issuer not involving any public offering. The securities identified in paragraphs (ii) and (iii) above were issued in reliance upon Regulation S under the Securities Act in offers and sales made outside of the United States.

Performance Measurement Comparison(1)

The following chart compares the percentage change of AECOM stock as well as the Russell 3000 and the S&P 1500 SuperComposite Engineering and Construction indices from March 29, 2007, to September 30, 2007. We believe the Russell 3000 Index is an appropriate independent broad market index, since it measures the performance of companies in numerous sectors with small and large market capitalizations. In addition, we believe the S&P 1500 SuperComposite Engineering and Construction Index is an appropriate published industry index since it measures the performance of engineering and construction companies.

**Comparison of Percentage Change
March 29, 2007 - September 30, 2007**

End-of-Month Prices

	Mar. 31, 2007	Apr. 30, 2007	May 31, 2007	Jun. 30, 2007	Jul. 31, 2007	Aug. 31, 2007	Sep. 30, 2007
AECOM(2)	15.40	15.40	22.90	24.81	25.95	26.87	34.93
Russell 3000	829.04	861.38	890.95	873.19	842.59	852.97	882.78
S&P 1500 SuperComposite Engineering and Construction	141.40	149.65	171.52	176.08	185.90	190.75	209.65

(1)

This section is not "soliciting material," is not deemed "filed" with the SEC and is not to be incorporated by reference in any of our filings under the Securities Act or Exchange Act whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in any such filing.

(2)

AECOM stock was registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act but not freely traded from March 29, 2007, through May 9, 2007. Its valuation during that time was performed by an independent, third-party appraiser. The end-of-month prices as of March 31 and April 30, 2007 reflect the 2-for-1 stock split effected in the form of a 100% stock dividend effective May 4, 2007. Our common stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange on May 10, 2007.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

You should read the following selected consolidated financial data along with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes, which is included in this Form 10-K. We derived the selected consolidated financial data from our audited consolidated financial statements.

	Year Ended September 30,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	(in millions, except per share data)				
Consolidated Statement of Income Data:					
Revenue	\$ 4,237	\$ 3,421	\$ 2,395	\$ 2,012	\$ 1,915
Cost of revenue	3,076	2,515	1,718	1,443	1,381
Gross profit	1,161	906	677	569	534
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	12	6	2	3	2
General and administrative expenses	1,017	809	581	485	467
Income from operations	156	103	98	87	69
Minority interest share of earnings	16	14	8	3	3
Gain on the sale of equity investment	11				
Interest expense net	3	10	7	8	10
Income before income tax expense	148	79	83	76	56
Income tax expense	48	25	29	26	19
Net income	\$ 100	\$ 54	\$ 54	\$ 50	\$ 37
Net income allocation:					
Preferred stock dividend	\$	\$ 2	\$ 6	\$ 5	\$ 2
Net income available for common stockholders	100	52	48	45	35
Net income	\$ 100	\$ 54	\$ 54	\$ 50	\$ 37
Earnings per share available for common stockholders:					
Basic	\$ 1.37	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.67
Diluted	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.65
Weighted average shares outstanding (in thousands):					
Basic	73,091	54,856	51,880	52,600	52,858
Diluted	87,537	72,658	63,978	64,254	57,178
	Year Ended September 30,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	(in millions, except employee data)				
Other Data:					

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Year Ended September 30,

Depreciation and amortization	\$	45	\$	40	\$ 20
Amortization expense of acquired intangible assets(1)		12		15	3
Capital expenditures		43		32	31
Backlog		3,043		2,480	1,980
Number of full-time and part-time employees		32,000		27,300	22,000
		22			

As of September 30,

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	(in millions)				

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 217	\$ 128	\$ 54	\$ 121	\$ 120
Working capital	598	201	171	225	213
Total assets	2,492	1,826	1,425	1,115	1,056
Long-term debt excluding current portion	39	123	216	105	122
Redeemable preferred and common stock and stock units, net of notes receivable		970	661	576	547
Stockholders' (deficit)/equity	1,278	(291)	(240)	(159)	(181)

(1)

Included in depreciation and amortization above.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes. In addition to historical consolidated financial information, the following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. You should not place undue reliance on these forward looking statements. Our actual results could differ materially. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this report, particularly in "Risk Factors."

Overview

We are a leading global provider of professional technical and management support services for commercial and government clients around the world. We provide our services in a broad range of end markets and strategic geographic markets through a global network of operating offices and our approximately 32,000 employees and staff employed in the field on projects.

Our business focuses primarily on providing fee-based professional technical and support services and, thus, we are labor and not capital intensive. We derive income from our ability to generate revenue and collect cash from our clients through the billing of our employees' time and our ability to manage our costs. We operate our business through two segments: Professional Technical Services (PTS) and Management Support Services (MSS).

Our PTS segment delivers planning, consulting, architecture and engineering design, and program and construction management services to institutional, commercial and government clients worldwide in major end markets such as transportation, facilities and environmental markets. PTS revenue is primarily derived from fees from services that we provide, as opposed to pass-through fees from subcontractors and other direct costs. Revenue for our PTS segment for the year ended September 30, 2007 was \$3.4 billion.

Our MSS segment provides facilities management and maintenance, training, logistics, consulting, technical assistance and systems integration services, primarily for agencies of the U.S. government. MSS revenue typically includes a significant amount of pass-through fees from subcontractor and other direct costs. Revenue for our MSS segment for the year ended September 30, 2007 was \$0.8 billion.

Our revenue is dependent on our ability to attract qualified and productive employees, identify business opportunities, allocate our labor resources to profitable markets, secure new contracts, renew existing client agreements and provide outstanding services. Moreover, as a professional services company, the quality of the work generated by our employees is integral to our revenue generation.

Our costs are driven primarily by the compensation we pay to our employees, including salaries, fringe benefits, the costs of hiring subcontractors and other project-related expenses, and sales, general and administrative overhead costs.

Components of Income and Expense

Our management internally analyzes the results of its operations using several non-GAAP measures. A significant portion of our revenue relates to services provided by subcontractors and other non-employees that it categorizes as other direct costs. Those pass-through costs are typically paid to service providers upon our receipt of payment from the client. Other direct costs are segregated from cost of revenue resulting in revenue, net of other direct costs, which is a measure of work performed by AECOM employees. We have included information on revenue, net of other direct costs, as we believe that it is a more accurate measure on which to base gross margin.

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The following table presents, for the periods indicated, a presentation of the non-GAAP financial measures reconciled to the closest GAAP measure:

	Year Ended September 30,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	(in millions)				
Other Financial Data:					
Revenue	\$ 4,237	\$ 3,421	\$ 2,395	\$ 2,012	\$ 1,915
Other direct costs*	1,832	1,521	933	776	725
Revenue, net of other direct costs*	2,405	1,900	1,462	1,236	1,190
Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs*	1,244	994	785	667	656
Gross profit	1,161	906	677	569	534
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	12	6	2	3	2
Amortization expense of acquired intangible assets	12	15	3		
Other general and administrative expenses	1,005	794	578	485	467
General and administrative expenses	1,017	809	581	485	467
Income from operations	\$ 156	\$ 103	\$ 98	\$ 87	\$ 69
Reconciliation of Cost of Revenue:					
Other direct costs	\$ 1,832	\$ 1,521	\$ 933	\$ 776	\$ 725
Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs	1,244	994	785	667	656
Cost of revenue	\$ 3,076	\$ 2,515	\$ 1,718	\$ 1,443	\$ 1,381

*
Non-GAAP measure

Revenue

We recognize revenue using the percentage-of-completion method. Under this method, revenue is recorded generally on the basis of the ratio of direct labor dollars incurred to the estimated total direct labor dollars. We review our progress on each contract periodically and losses, if any, are recognized as soon as we determine that the contract will result in a loss. Our revenue is primarily derived from fee-based professional and technical services that our employees provide to our portfolio of clients as well as from other direct costs such as subcontractor and direct material purchases. Increases in fees or billable hours of our employees tend to have a more positive impact on our profitability than do increases in other direct costs.

Other Direct Costs

On many projects we are responsible for other direct costs or pass-through costs that may include third party field labor, subcontracts, or the procurement of materials and equipment. We recognize for the reimbursement of these expenses as revenue as these costs are incurred. On projects where the client elects to pay these costs directly, however, pass-through costs are not reflected in our revenue or expenses. Thus, other direct costs can fluctuate significantly. We generally do not earn profits from pass-through costs with the exception when incremental costs are incurred relating to the level of effort expended by us on these pass-through costs for supervision, accounting services and similar activities. In

the cases where we do mark-up costs and earn profits, the amount is typically insignificant. Therefore, contracts with a proportionately higher amount of other direct costs tend to have lower profit margins.

Revenue, Net of Other Direct Costs

In the course of providing our services, we routinely incur "other direct costs" (i.e. payments to subcontractors and other "pass-through" costs). Generally, these other direct costs are passed through to our clients and are included in our revenue when it is our responsibility to procure or manage such costs under the contract. Because other direct costs can vary significantly from project to project and period to period, changes in revenue may not be indicative of our business trends. Accordingly, in addition to revenue, we report revenue, net of other direct costs, and our discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations uses revenue, net of other direct costs as a point of reference. Revenue, net of other direct costs and gross profit as a percentage of revenue, net of other direct costs are non-GAAP measures and may not be comparable to similarly titled items reported by other companies.

Cost of Revenue, Net of Other Direct Costs

Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs reflects the direct cost of our own personnel (including fringe benefits and overhead expense) associated with revenue, net of other direct costs.

Equity in Earnings of Joint Ventures

Equity in earnings of joint ventures includes our portion of fees added by joint ventures in which we participate in client billings for services performed by joint venture partners and earnings from investments in un-consolidated joint ventures.

Amortization Expense of Acquired Intangible Assets

Included in our general and administrative expense is amortization of acquired intangible assets. Under SFAS No. 141, "*Business Combinations*" (SFAS 141), we must ascribe value to identifiable intangible assets other than goodwill in our purchase allocations for acquired companies. These assets include but are not limited to backlog, customer lists and trade names. To the extent we ascribe value to identifiable intangible assets that have finite lives, we amortize those values over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Such amortization expense, although non-cash in the period expensed, directly impacts our results of operations.

It is difficult to predict with any precision the amount of expense we may record relating to acquired intangible assets. As backlog is typically the shortest lived intangible asset in our business, we would expect to see higher amortization expense in the first 12 to 18 months after an acquisition has been consummated.

Other General and Administrative Expenses

Other general and administrative expenses include all overhead expenses, including personnel, occupancy, administrative, performance earnings plan accruals, taxes, benefits and other operating expenses. To date, we have not recognized, nor do we expect in the future to recognize, any expense related to goodwill impairment. Should we determine, however, that our goodwill is impaired the related expense would be a component of our general and administrative expense.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense varies as a function of income before income tax expense and permanent non-tax deductible expenses. We anticipate to continue our merger and acquisition strategy and as such, we anticipate that there will be variability in our effective tax rate from quarter to quarter and year to year, especially to the extent that our permanent differences increase or decrease.

Acquisitions

One of our key strategies is to focus on both organic growth and acquisitions of technical companies that complement our business sectors and/or expand our geographic presence.

The aggregate value of all consideration for our acquisitions consummated during the year ended September 30, 2007 was \$173 million, the largest of which were:

HSMM. In January 2007, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, Inc., a Virginia-based engineering and architectural firm which provides professional technical services for buildings, infrastructure development and environmental restoration for cash.

RETEC. In February 2007, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of RETEC, Inc., a Massachusetts-based environmental consulting and engineering firm for cash.

STS. In March 2007, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of STS Consultants, Ltd., an Illinois-based geotechnical/soil engineering, transportation and environmental management firm for cash.

The aggregate value of all consideration for our acquisitions consummated during the year ended September 30, 2006 was \$90 million, the largest of which were:

EDAW. In December 2005, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of EDAW, Inc., a San Francisco-based professional technical services firm which specializes in global urban development and planning projects. The consideration was valued at \$70.0 million and consisted of cash and our common stock.

Cansult. In September 2006, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Cansult Limited, a Toronto, Canada-based professional technical services firm that is a market leader in the infrastructure development in the UAE for cash.

The aggregate value of all consideration for our acquisitions consummated during the year ended September 30, 2005 was \$177 million, the largest of which were:

Bassett. In October 2004, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of W.E. Bassett, an Australian building engineering firm. This consideration consisted of cash and our common stock.

Bullen. In March 2005, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Bullen Consultants Limited, a U.K.-based transportation and environmental engineering firm. The consideration consisted of cash and our common stock.

ENSR. In September 2005, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of Tiger Acquisition Corp., parent company of ENSR International, a U.S.-based environmental management firm for cash.

The purchase prices of certain of these acquisitions are subject to purchase allocation adjustments based upon the final determination of the acquired firm's tangible and intangible net asset values as of their respective closing dates. All of our acquisitions have been accounted for as purchases and the results of operations of the acquired companies have been included in our consolidated results since the dates of the acquisition.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our financial statements are presented in accordance with GAAP. Highlighted below are the accounting policies that management considers significant to understanding the operations of our business.

Revenue Recognition

Contract revenue is recognized on the percentage-of-completion method, measured generally by the ratio of direct labor dollars incurred to date to the total estimated direct labor dollars at completion. We

include other direct costs (for example, third party field labor, subcontractors, or the procurement of materials or equipment) in contract revenue when the costs of these items are incurred and we are responsible for the ultimate acceptability of such costs. We consider the percentage-of-completion method to be the best available measure of progress on these contracts. Changes in job performance, job conditions and estimated profitability, including those arising from final contract settlements, may result in revisions to estimated costs and revenue and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses become evident.

In the ordinary course of business, and at a minimum on a quarterly basis, we prepare updated estimates of the total forecasted contract revenue, cost and profit or loss. The cumulative effect of revisions in estimates of the total forecasted revenue and costs during the course of the work, including unapproved change orders and claims, is reflected in the accounting period in which the facts that caused the revision become known to us. The financial impact of these revisions to any one contract is a function of both the amount of the revision and the percentage of completion of the contract.

Claims Recognition

Claims are amounts in excess of the agreed contract price (or amounts not included in the original contract price) that we seek to collect from customers or others for delays, errors in specifications and designs, contract terminations, change orders in dispute or unapproved as to both scope and price or other causes of unanticipated additional costs. We record claims in accordance with paragraph 65 of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 81-1, "*Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts.*" This statement of position provides that recognition of amounts related to claims as additional contract revenue is appropriate only if it is probable that the claims will result in additional contract revenue and if the amount can be reliably estimated. The requirements are satisfied by management's determination of the existence of all of the following conditions: the contract or other evidence provides a legal basis for the claim; additional costs are caused by circumstances that were unforeseen at the contract date and are not the result of deficiencies in the contractor's performance; costs associated with the claim are identifiable or otherwise determinable and are reasonable in view of the work performed; and the evidence supporting the claim is objective and verifiable. If such requirements are met, revenue from a claim is recorded to the extent that contract costs relating to the claim have been incurred. The amounts recorded, if material, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Costs attributable to claims are treated as costs of contract performance as incurred.

Unbilled Accounts Receivable and Billings in Excess of Costs on Uncompleted Contracts

Unbilled accounts receivable represents the excess of contract costs and profits (or contract revenue) recognized to date using the percentage-of-completion accounting method over billings to date. Unbilled work results when:

the appropriate contract revenue amount has been recognized in accordance with the percentage-of-completion accounting method, but a portion of the revenue recorded cannot be billed currently due to the billing terms defined in the contract or the billing system does not accommodate billing until after the close of the accounting period in which the revenue is earned; and/or

costs, recorded at estimated realizable value, related to claims are incurred.

Billings in excess of costs on uncompleted contracts represent the excess of billings to date, as allowed under the terms of a contract, over the amount of contract costs and profits (or contract revenue) recognized to date using the percentage-of-completion accounting method on certain contracts.

Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

We establish arrangements with other service providers to provide architecture, engineering, program management, construction management and operations and maintenance services through joint ventures. These joint ventures, the combination of two or more partners, are generally formed for a specific project. Management of the joint venture is controlled by the joint venture executive committee which is typically comprised of a representative of each joint venture partner with equal voting rights, irrespective of the ownership percentage, which is generally based on the percentage split of work to be performed by each joint venture partner. The executive committee provides management oversight and assigns work efforts to the joint venture partners. In accordance with the FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003) "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" (FIN 46R) joint ventures in which we are not the primary beneficiary are accounted for using the equity method. Services performed by us and billed to the joint ventures with respect to work done by us for third party customers are recorded as our revenue in the period such services are rendered. In certain joint ventures, a fee is added to the respective billings from us and the other joint venture partners on the amounts billed to third party customers. These fees ultimately result in earnings to the joint venture and are split with each of the joint venture partners and paid to the joint venture partners upon collection from the third party customer. We record our allocated share of these fees as equity in earnings of joint ventures.

Under these arrangements, if one partner is financially unable to complete its share of the contract, the other partners will be required to complete those activities. We generally enter into joint venture arrangements with partners who are financially sound and who carry appropriate levels of surety bonds for a project to adequately assure completion of their assignment. In all instances, we attempt to structure our operating agreements among the joint venture partners to minimize risk.

Income Taxes

Valuation Allowance. Deferred income taxes are provided on the liability method whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are established for the difference between the financial reporting and income tax basis of assets and liabilities, as well as operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in our opinion, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets may not be realized. Whether a deferred tax asset may be realized requires considerable judgment by us. In considering the need for a valuation allowance, we consider the future reversal of existing temporary differences, future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carry-forwards, taxable income in carry-back years if carry-back is permitted under tax law, and prudent and feasible tax planning strategies that would not normally be taken by management, in the absence of the desire to realize the deferred tax asset. Whether a deferred tax asset will ultimately be realized is also dependent on varying factors, including, but not limited to, changes in tax laws and audits by tax jurisdictions in which we operate.

We review the need for a valuation allowance annually. If we determine we will not realize all or part of our net deferred tax asset in the future, we will record an additional valuation allowance. Conversely, if we determine that the ultimate realizability of all or part of the net deferred tax asset is more likely than not to be realized, then the amount of the valuation allowance will be reduced. This adjustment will increase or decrease income tax expense in the period of such determination.

Undistributed Foreign Earnings. The results of foreign operations are consolidated by us for financial reporting; however, earnings from investments in foreign operations are included in domestic taxable income only when actually or constructively received. No deferred taxes have been provided on the undistributed earnings of foreign operations of approximately \$138.1 million because we plan to permanently reinvest these earnings overseas. If we were to repatriate these earnings, additional taxes would be due at that time. However, these additional taxes may be offset in part by the use of foreign tax credits.

Goodwill

SFAS 142 requires that we test our goodwill, at least annually, for potential impairment. The process of testing goodwill for impairment involves the determination of the fair value of our reporting units. Inherent in such fair value determinations are certain judgments and estimates, including assumptions about our forecasts with regard to our operations as well as the interpretation of current economic indicators and market valuations. To the extent economic conditions that would impact the future operations of our reporting units change, our goodwill may be deemed to be impaired and an impairment charge could result in a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Accrued Professional Liability Costs

We carry professional liability insurance policies or self-insure for our initial layer of professional liability claims under our professional liability insurance policies and for a deductible for each claim even after exceeding the self-insured retention. We accrue for our portion of the estimated ultimate liability for the estimated potential incurred losses. We establish our estimate of loss for each potential claim in consultation with legal counsel handling the specific matters and based on historic trends taking into account recent events. We also use an outside actuarial firm to assist us in estimating our future claims exposure. It is possible that our estimate of loss may be revised based on the actual or revised estimate of liability of the claims.

Fiscal year ended September 30, 2007 compared to the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006**Consolidated Results**

	Twelve Months Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006	\$	%
	(\$ in thousands)			
Revenue	\$ 4,237,270	\$ 3,421,492	\$ 815,778	23.8%
Other direct costs	1,832,001	1,521,775	310,226	20.4
Revenue, net of other direct costs	2,405,269	1,899,717	505,552	26.6
Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs	1,244,091	993,909	250,182	25.2
Gross profit	1,161,178	905,808	255,370	28.2
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	11,828	6,554	5,274	80.5
General and administrative expense	1,017,067	808,953	208,114	25.7
Income from operations	155,939	103,409	52,530	50.8
Minority interest in share of earnings	16,404	13,924	2,480	17.8
Gain on sale of equity investment	11,286		11,286	
Interest expense net	3,321	10,576	(7,255)	(68.6)
Income before income tax expense	147,500	78,909	68,591	86.9
Income tax expense	47,203	25,223	21,980	87.1
Net income	\$ 100,297	\$ 53,686	\$ 46,611	86.8%

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The following table presents the percentage relationship of certain items to revenue, net of other direct costs:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
Revenue, net of other direct costs	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs	51.7	52.3
Gross profit	48.3	47.7
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	0.5	0.3
General and administrative expense	42.3	42.6
Income from operations	6.5	5.4
Minority interest in share of earnings	0.7	0.6
Gain on sale of equity investment	0.5	
Interest expense net	0.1	0.6
Income before income tax expense	6.2	4.2
Income tax expense	2.0	1.4
Net income	4.2%	2.8%

Revenue

Our revenue for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$0.8 billion, or 23.8%, to \$4.2 billion as compared to \$3.4 billion for the corresponding period last year. Of this increase, \$300 million, or 36.8%, was provided by companies acquired in the past twelve months. Excluding the revenue provided by acquired companies, revenue increased \$516 million, or 15.1%, over the year ended September 30, 2006. This increase was primarily attributable to increased spending for infrastructure development in Australia, Canada, and the United Arab Emirates as a result of continued economic growth in these regions, higher volume of work performed for clients in the building and transportation sectors of our operations in the United Kingdom, and an increase in task orders received associated with U.S. government activity in the Middle East. Increased demand in these markets was partially offset by a decline in revenue from contracts we hold with the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") as a result of a decrease in hurricane recovery activities in the Gulf Coast region.

Revenue, Net of Other Direct Costs

Our revenue, net of other direct costs for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$0.5 billion, or 26.6%, to \$2.4 billion as compared to \$1.9 billion for the corresponding period last year. Of this increase, \$242 million, or 47.9%, was provided by companies acquired in the past twelve months. Excluding revenue, net of other direct costs provided by acquired companies, revenue, net of other direct costs increased \$264 million, or 13.9%, over fiscal 2006. This increase was primarily attributable to the revenue growth factors noted above.

Cost of Revenue, Net of Other Direct Costs

Our cost of revenue, net of other direct costs for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$0.2 billion, or 25.2%, to \$1.2 billion as compared to \$1.0 billion for the corresponding period last year. Of this increase, \$114 million, or 45.5%, was incurred by companies acquired in the past twelve months. Excluding cost of revenue, net of other direct costs incurred by acquired companies, cost of revenue, net of other direct costs increased \$136 million, or 13.7%, over the year ended September 30, 2006.

Gross Profit

Our gross profit for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$255 million, or 28.2%, to \$1.2 billion, as compared to \$906 million for the corresponding period last year. Of this increase, \$128 million, or 50.3%, was provided by companies acquired in the past twelve months. Excluding gross profit provided by acquired companies, gross profit increased \$127 million, or 14.0%, over the year ended September 30, 2006, consistent with the increase in revenue, net of other direct costs. For the year ended September 30, 2007, gross profit as a percentage of revenue, net of other direct costs, increased to 48.3% from 47.7% in the year ended September 30, 2006 primarily due to improved project performance.

Equity in Earnings of Joint Ventures

Our equity in earnings of joint ventures for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$5.3 million, or 80.5%, to \$11.8 million as compared to \$6.6 million for the corresponding period last year. The increase was primarily attributable to an additional \$3.9 million contribution from our participation in a joint venture at the Department of Energy's Nevada Test Site that commenced in the fourth quarter of the year ended September 30, 2006.

General and Administrative Expense

Our general and administrative expenses for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$208 million, or 25.7%, to \$1.0 billion as compared to \$809 million for the corresponding period last year. Of this increase, \$111 million, or 53.3%, was incurred by companies acquired in the past twelve months. Excluding general and administrative expenses associated with acquired companies, general and administrative expenses increased \$97 million, or 12.0%. The increase was primarily attributable to growth in revenue noted above, increased headcount associated with acquired companies, continued investments throughout the organization to support strategic initiatives and expenses incurred related to our becoming a public reporting company, including compliance efforts related to the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. As a percentage of revenue, net of other direct costs, general and administrative expenses decreased slightly from 42.6% in the year ended September 30, 2006 to 42.3% in the year ended September 30, 2007.

Included in general and administrative expense is amortization expense of acquired intangible assets of \$12.4 million and \$14.5 million for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. This expense will vary as we consummate mergers and acquisitions; however, we expect amortization expense to be higher during the first 12 to 18 months following acquisitions due to the short-term nature of acquired backlog.

Gain on Sale of Equity Investment

During the first quarter of the year ended September 30, 2007, we sold our minority interest in an equity investment in the U.K. for 7.5 million GBP, or approximately \$14.7 million. As a result of this sale, we recorded a gain on the sale of \$11.3 million.

Interest Expense Net

Our interest expense, net of \$6.4 million of interest income, for the year ended September 30, 2007 decreased \$7.3 million, or 68.6%, to \$3.3 million as compared to \$10.6 million for the corresponding period last year. This decrease is primarily attributable to lower average borrowings and higher interest income as a result of our initial public offering completed in May 2007, partially offset by \$3.2 million in make whole premiums incurred on the early repayment of fixed rate senior notes. At September 30, 2007, borrowings under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, our Term Credit Agreement and senior notes outstanding totaled \$45.3 million, as compared to \$133.8 million at September 30, 2006.

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Income Tax Expense

Our income tax expense for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$22.0 million, or 87.1%, to \$47.2 million as compared to \$25.2 million for the year ended September 30, 2006. The effective tax rate was 32.0% for the years ended September, 30 2007 and 2006.

Net Income

The factors described above resulted in net income of \$100.3 million in the year ended September 30, 2007, as compared to net income of \$53.7 million in the year ended September 30, 2006.

Results of Operations by Reportable Segment

Professional Technical Services

	Fiscal Year Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006	\$	%
(\$ in thousands)				
Revenue	\$ 3,418,683	\$ 2,774,304	\$ 644,379	23.2%
Other direct costs	1,122,967	971,299	151,668	15.6
Revenue, net of other direct costs	2,295,716	1,803,005	492,711	27.3
Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs	1,179,448	936,070	243,378	26.0
Gross profit	\$ 1,116,268	\$ 866,935	\$ 249,333	28.8%

The following table presents the percentage relationship of certain items to revenue, net of other direct costs:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
Revenue, net of other direct costs	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs	51.4	51.9
Gross profit	48.6%	48.1%

Revenue

Revenue for our PTS segment for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$0.6 billion, or 23.2%, to \$3.4 billion as compared to \$2.8 billion for the corresponding period last year. Of this increase, \$300 million, or 46.5%, was provided by companies acquired in the past twelve months. Excluding revenue provided by companies acquired in the past twelve months, revenue increased \$344 million, or 12.4%, over the year ended September 30, 2006. This increase was primarily attributable to increased government and private sector spending for infrastructure development in Australia, Canada, and the United Arab Emirates as a result of continued economic growth, and an increase in our building and transportation business in the U.K. These increases were partially offset by a decline in task orders received from FEMA as result of decreased hurricane recovery activities in the Gulf Coast region.

Revenue, Net of Other Direct Costs

Revenue, net of other direct costs for our PTS segment for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$0.5 billion, or 27.3%, to \$2.3 billion as compared to \$1.8 billion for the corresponding period last year. Of this increase, \$242 million, or 49.1%, was provided by

companies acquired in the past twelve

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months. Excluding revenue, net of other direct costs provided by companies acquired in the past twelve months, revenue, net of other direct costs increased \$251 million, or 13.9%, over the year ended September 30, 2006. This increase was primarily attributable to the factors mentioned above.

Cost of Revenue, Net of Other Direct Costs

Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs for our PTS segment for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$243 million, or 26.0%, to \$1.2 billion as compared to \$936 million for the corresponding period last year. Of this increase, \$114 million, or 46.7%, was incurred by companies acquired in the past twelve months. Excluding cost of revenue, net of other direct costs incurred by acquired companies, cost of revenue, net of other direct costs increased \$129 million, or 13.8%. For the year ended September 30, 2007, cost of revenue, net of other direct costs, as a percentage of revenue, net of other direct costs, was 51.4% as compared to 51.9% in the corresponding period last year.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for our PTS segment for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$249 million, or 28.8%, to \$1.1 billion as compared to \$867 million for the corresponding period last year. Of this increase, \$128 million, or 51.5%, was provided by companies acquired in the past twelve months. Excluding gross profit provided by acquired companies, gross profit increased \$121 million, or 14.0%, consistent with the increase in revenue, net of other direct costs. As a percentage of revenue, net of other direct costs, gross profit increased to 48.6% of revenue, net of other direct costs in the year ended September 30, 2007 from 48.1% in the corresponding period last year primarily due to improved project performance.

Equity in Earnings of Joint Ventures

Equity in earnings of joint ventures for our PTS segment for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$1.1 million, or 68.1%, to \$2.7 million as compared to \$1.6 million for the corresponding period last year.

Management Support Services

	Fiscal Year Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006	\$	%
	(\$ in thousands)			
Revenue	\$ 818,587	\$ 647,188	\$ 171,399	26.5%
Other direct costs	709,034	550,476	158,558	28.8
Revenue, net of other direct costs	109,553	96,712	12,841	13.3
Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs	64,643	57,839	6,804	11.8
Gross profit	\$ 44,910	\$ 38,873	\$ 6,037	15.5%

The following table presents the percentage relationship of certain items to revenue, net of other direct costs:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
Revenue, net of other direct costs	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs	59.0	59.8
Gross profit	41.0%	40.2%

Revenue

Revenue for our MSS segment for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$171 million, or 26.5%, to \$818 million as compared to \$647 million for the corresponding period last year, none of which was provided by companies acquired in the past twelve months. This increase was primarily attributable to a higher volume of task orders received related to U.S. government activities in the Middle East.

Revenue, Net of Other Direct Costs

Revenue, net of other direct costs for our MSS segment for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$12.8 million, or 13.3%, to \$109.6 million as compared to \$96.7 million for the corresponding period last year. The increase was primarily due to an increase in Company personnel associated with a higher volume of task orders received related to U.S. government activities in the Middle East.

Cost of Revenue, Net of Other Direct Costs

Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs for our MSS segment for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$6.8 million, or 11.8%, to \$64.6 million as compared to \$57.8 million for the corresponding period last year. For the year ended September 30, 2007, cost of revenue, net of other direct costs, as a percentage of revenue, net of other direct costs, was 59.0% as compared to 59.8% in the corresponding period last year.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for our MSS segment for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$6.0 million, or 15.5%, to \$44.9 million as compared to \$38.9 million for the corresponding period last year due to the increase in revenue, net of other direct costs. As a percentage of revenue, net of other direct costs, gross profit increased to 41.0% in the year ended September 30, 2007 from 40.2% in the corresponding period last year.

Equity in Earnings of Joint Ventures

Our equity in earnings of joint ventures for our MSS segment for the year ended September 30, 2007 increased \$4.2 million, or 84.5%, to \$9.1 million as compared to \$4.9 million for the corresponding period last year. The increase was primarily attributable to our participation in the Nevada Test Site project that commenced in the fourth quarter of the year ended September 30, 2006.

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Fiscal year ended September 30, 2006 compared to the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005

Consolidated Results

	Fiscal Year Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005	\$	%
	(\$ in thousands)			
Revenue	\$ 3,421,492	\$ 2,395,340	\$ 1,026,152	42.8%
Other direct costs	1,521,775	932,797	588,978	63.1
Revenue, net of other direct costs	1,899,717	1,462,543	437,174	29.9
Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs	993,909	785,066	208,843	26.6
Gross profit	905,808	677,477	228,331	33.7
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	6,554	2,352	4,202	178.7
General and administrative expenses	808,953	581,529	227,424	39.1
Income from operations	103,409	98,300	5,109	5.2
Minority interest in share of earnings	13,924	8,453	5,471	64.7
Interest expense net	10,576	7,054	3,522	49.9
Income before income tax expense	78,909	82,793	(3,884)	(4.7)
Income tax expense	25,223	28,979	(3,756)	(13.0)
Net income	\$ 53,686	\$ 53,814	\$ (128)	(0.2)%

The following table presents the percentage relationship of certain items to revenue, net of other direct costs:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
Revenue, net of other direct costs	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs	52.3	53.7
Gross profit	47.7	46.3
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	0.3	0.2
General and administrative expenses	42.6	39.8
Income from operations	5.4	6.7
Minority interest in share of earnings	0.6	0.5
Interest expense net	0.6	0.5
Income before income tax expense	4.2	5.7
Income tax expense	1.4	2.0
Net income	2.8%	3.7%

Revenue

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Our revenue for the year ended September 30, 2006 increased \$1.0 billion, or 42.8%, to \$3.4 billion as compared to \$2.4 billion for the corresponding period in fiscal 2005. Excluding revenue provided by companies acquired in the past twelve months, revenue increased \$611.8 million, or 25.5%, over fiscal 2005. Revenue increased among most of our sectors and geographic markets. In particular, there was strong growth in our MSS segment due to increased revenue in several existing and new contract awards.

Revenue, Net of Other Direct Costs

Our revenue, net of other direct costs for the year ended September 30, 2006 increased \$437 million, or 29.9%, to \$1.9 billion as compared to \$1.5 billion for the corresponding period in fiscal 2005. Of this increase, \$282 million was provided by companies acquired in the past twelve months. Excluding revenue, net of other direct costs provided by acquired companies, revenue, net of other direct costs increased \$155 million, or 10.6%, over fiscal 2005. The difference between the growth rates of our revenue and revenue, net of other direct costs is primarily attributable to the level of subcontracted costs and other direct costs which can vary significantly from period to period depending on contract requirements and contract mix. In addition, as we realize variations in our billable hours or utilization rates, revenue, net of other direct costs will vary.

Cost of Revenue, Net of Other Direct Costs

Our cost of revenue, net of other direct costs for the year ended September 30, 2006 increased \$209 million, or 26.6%, to \$994 million as compared to \$785 million for the corresponding period in the year ended September 30, 2005. Of this increase, \$128 million was incurred by companies acquired in the past twelve months. Excluding cost of revenue, net of other direct costs incurred by acquired companies, cost of revenue, net of other direct costs increased \$81 million, or 10.3%, over the year ended September 30, 2005. Included in costs of revenue, net of other direct costs is stock match expense of \$10.9 million and \$2.4 million in fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005, respectively. The cost of revenue, net of other direct costs across our business segments was generally in line with the changes in revenue, net of other direct costs for our business segments.

Gross Profit

Our gross profit for the year ended September 30, 2006 increased \$228 million, or 33.7%, to \$906 million as compared to \$678 million for the corresponding period in fiscal 2005. Of this increase, \$154 million was provided by companies acquired in the past twelve months. Excluding gross profit provided by acquired companies, gross profit increased \$74 million, or 11.0%, over the year ended September 30, 2005. As a percentage of revenue, net of other direct costs, gross profit was 46.3% and 47.7% in the year ended September 30, 2005 and 2006, respectively. The increase in the year ended September 30, 2006 was primarily attributable to higher margins that were added through mergers and acquisitions in the past year in addition to margin improvements in our foreign operations.

Equity in Earnings of Joint Ventures

Our equity in earnings of joint ventures for the year ended September 30, 2006 increased \$4.2 million, or 179%, to \$6.6 million as compared to \$2.4 million for the corresponding period in the year ended September 30, 2005.

General and Administrative Expense

Our general and administrative expenses for the year ended September 30, 2006 increased \$227 million, or 39.1%, to \$809 million as compared to \$582 million for the corresponding period in the year ended September 30, 2005. As a percentage of revenue, net of other direct costs, general and administrative expenses increased from 39.8% in the year ended September 30, 2005 to 42.6% in the year ended September 30, 2006.

Included in general and administrative expense is amortization expense of acquired intangible assets. This amortization expense was \$14.5 million in the year ended September 30, 2006, up \$11.5 million, or 383.3%, over the year ended September 30, 2005 as a result of recent mergers and acquisitions. This expense will vary as we consummate mergers and acquisitions; however, we expect the amortization

expense to be higher during the first 12 to 18 months following the acquisition due to the short-term nature of acquired backlog.

Also included in general and administrative expense is stock match expense of \$3.8 million and \$0.8 million in the years ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Also included in general and administrative expense is approximately \$4.0 million in expense incurred related to our becoming a public reporting company, including our SOX compliance efforts.

This overall increase in our general and administrative expense was largely the result of increased personnel, including personnel associated with acquired companies, the factors described above, increased costs to support growth and compliance efforts, as well as one-time expenses related to recent mergers and acquisitions of \$5.5 million.

Income From Operations

An overall increase in our business activity, higher gross profit, offset by higher general and administrative expenses, resulted in income from operations of \$103.4 million in the year ended September 30, 2006, an increase of \$5.1 million, or 5.2%, from \$98.3 million in the year ended September 30, 2005.

Interest Expense Net

Our interest expense, net of \$3.5 million of interest income, for the year ended September 30, 2006 increased \$3.5 million, or 49.9%, to \$10.6 million as compared to \$7.1 million for the year ended September 30, 2005. This increase is primarily attributable to higher average borrowings throughout the year to fund mergers and acquisitions, partially offset by strong cash flow from operations, \$128.4 million in excess proceeds from the \$235.0 million sale of our Class F and Class G convertible stock and a \$1.1 million gain on the termination of our interest-rate swap contracts. At September 30, 2006, borrowings under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, our Term Credit Agreement and senior notes outstanding totaled \$133.8 million, as compared to \$229.7 million at September 30, 2005.

Income Tax Expense

Our income tax expense was for fiscal 2006 decreased \$3.8 million, or 13.0%, to \$25.2 million as compared to \$29.0 million for the corresponding period in fiscal 2005. The effective tax rate was 32.0% in fiscal 2006, as compared to 35.0% in fiscal 2005. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to the favorable resolution of certain contingencies relating to audits that were unresolved at September 30, 2005.

Net Income

The factors described above resulted in net income of \$53.7 million in the year ended September 30, 2006, as compared to net income of \$53.8 million in the year ended September 30, 2005.

Results of Operations by Reportable Segment

Professional Technical Services

	Fiscal Year Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005	\$	%
	(\$ in thousands)			
Revenue	\$ 2,774,304	\$ 2,086,287	\$ 688,017	33.0%
Other direct costs	971,299	666,721	304,578	45.7
Revenue, net of other direct costs	1,803,005	1,419,566	383,439	27.0
Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs	936,070	756,056	180,014	23.8

	Fiscal Year Ended		Change	
Gross profit	\$ 866,935	\$ 663,510	\$ 203,425	30.7%

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The following table presents the percentage relationship of certain items to revenue, net of other direct costs:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
Revenue, net of other direct costs	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs	51.9	53.3
Gross profit	48.1%	46.7%

Revenue

Revenue for our PTS segment for the year ended September 30, 2006 increased \$688 million, or 33.0%, to \$2.8 billion as compared to \$2.1 billion for the year ended September 30, 2005. Of this increase, \$414 million, or 60.2%, was provided by companies acquired in the past twelve months. Excluding revenue provided by acquired companies, revenue increased \$274 million, or 13.1%, over the year ended September 30, 2005. PTS experienced growth throughout most of its business areas, with the exception of U.S. transportation operations due to temporary delays on certain large transportation projects.

Revenue, Net of Other Direct Costs

Revenue, net of other direct costs for our PTS segment for the year ended September 30, 2006 increased \$383 million, or 27.0%, to \$1.8 billion as compared to \$1.4 billion for the year ended September 30, 2005. Of this increase, \$282 million was provided by companies acquired in the past twelve months. Excluding revenue, net of other direct costs provided by acquired companies, revenue, net of other direct costs increased \$101 million, or 7.1%, over fiscal 2005. Revenue, net of other direct costs increased at a lower rate as compared to revenue due to higher pass-through costs to subcontractors included in revenue.

Cost of Revenue, Net of Other Direct Costs

Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs for our PTS segment for the year ended September 30, 2006 increased \$180 million, or 23.8%, to \$936 million as compared to \$756 million for the corresponding period in the year ended September 30, 2005. Of this increase, \$128 million was incurred by companies acquired in the past twelve months. Excluding cost of revenue, net of other direct costs incurred by acquired companies, cost of revenue, net of other direct costs increased \$52 million, or 6.9%.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for our PTS segment for the year ended September 30, 2006 increased \$203 million, or 30.7%, to \$867 million as compared to \$664 million for the year ended September 30, 2005. Of this increase, \$154 million was provided by companies acquired in the past twelve months. Excluding gross profit provided by acquired companies, gross profit increased \$49 million, or 7.4%. As a percentage of revenue, net of other direct costs, gross profit was 48.1% of revenue, net of other direct costs in fiscal 2006 as compared to 46.7% in the year ended September 30, 2005. These changes were attributable to the factors described above.

Equity in Earnings of Joint Ventures

Equity in earnings of joint ventures for our PTS segment for the year ended September 30, 2006 decreased \$0.7 million, or 31.5%, to \$1.6 million as compared to \$2.3 million for the year ended September 30, 2005.

Management Support Services

	Fiscal Year Ended		Change	
	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005	\$	%
(\$ in thousands)				
Revenue	\$ 647,188	\$ 309,053	\$ 338,135	109.4%
Other direct costs	550,476	266,076	284,400	106.9
Revenue, net of other direct costs	96,712	42,977	53,735	125.0
Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs	57,839	29,010	28,829	99.4
Gross profit	\$ 38,873	\$ 13,967	\$ 24,906	178.3%

The following table presents the percentage relationship of certain items to revenue, net of other direct costs:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
Revenue, net of other direct costs	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs	59.8	67.5
Gross profit	40.2%	32.5%

Revenue

Revenue for our MSS segment for the year ended September 30, 2006 increased \$338.1 million, or 109.4%, to \$647.2 million as compared to \$309.1 million for the corresponding period in the year ended September 30, 2005, none of which was provided by companies acquired in the past 12 months. The increase in revenue was primarily attributable to the continuing military activities in the Middle East, resulting in demand for maintenance and operations of installations as well as modification work on military vehicles and systems. We also realized a substantial increase in the value of our indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contracts. The nature of our work task orders focus on establishing facilities, general support and maintenance for U.S. military pre-positioned stocks, logistics, equipment and fleet management.

Revenue, Net of Other Direct Costs

Revenue, net of other direct costs for our MSS segment for the year ended September 30, 2006 increased \$53.7 million, or 125.0%, to \$96.7 million as compared to \$43.0 million for the year ended September 30, 2005. Revenue, net of other direct costs increased at a slower rate than revenue due to a higher amount of pass-through costs that are included in revenue.

Cost of Revenue, Net of Other Direct Costs

Cost of revenue, net of other direct costs for our MSS segment for the year ended September 30, 2006 increased \$28.8 million, or 99.4%, to \$57.8 million as compared to \$29.0 million for the year ended September 30, 2005. This increase was due to higher indirect expenses associated with the increase in business volume and employee-related expenses.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for our MSS segment for the year ended September 30, 2006 increased \$24.9 million, or 178.3%, to \$38.9 million as compared to \$14.0 million for the year ended September 30, 2005. As a

percentage of revenue, net of other direct costs, gross profit was 40.2% in fiscal 2006 as compared to 32.5% in the year ended September 30, 2005.

Equity in Earnings of Joint Ventures

Equity in earnings of joint ventures for our MSS segment for the year ended September 30, 2006 increased \$4.9 million to \$4.9 million as compared to \$0.0 million for the year ended September 30, 2005. The increase was primarily attributable to earnings from recently formed unconsolidated joint ventures. Due to our minority interest in these joint ventures, the earnings are not reflected in revenue for our MSS segment. The joint ventures provide peacekeeping services, administrative support for civilian agencies and response training for law enforcement and military personnel. In addition, the award of the management and operations contract of the U.S. government's Nevada Test Site to the limited liability company for which we serve as a key partner provided earnings contribution through contract award fee performance.

Seasonality

We experience seasonal trends in our business. Our revenue is typically lower in the first quarter of our fiscal year, primarily due to lower utilization rates attributable to holidays recognized around the world. Our revenue is typically higher in the last half of the year. Many U.S. state governments with fiscal years ending on June 30 tend to accelerate spending during their first quarter, when new funding becomes available. In addition, we find that the U.S. Federal government tends to authorize more work during the period preceding the end of its fiscal year, September 30. Further, our construction management revenue typically increases during the high construction season of the summer months. Within the U.S., as well as other parts of the world, we generally benefit from milder weather conditions in our fiscal fourth quarter, which allows for more productivity from our on-site civil services. For these reasons coupled with the number and significance of client contracts commenced and completed during a period as well as the time of expenses incurred for corporate initiatives, it is not unusual for us to experience seasonal changes or fluctuations in our quarterly operating results.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows

In May 2007, we completed the initial public offering of 40,422,500 shares of our common stock, which included the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option to purchase 5,272,500 shares, at \$20.00 per share. Of the total shares sold in the offering, 15,261,203 were sold by stockholders of the Company. Proceeds to AECOM, net of underwriting discounts, commissions, and other offering related costs, were \$468,300,000, of which \$75,400,000 was used to fund elections by employees to diversify their holdings of AECOM stock units in the Company's stock purchase plan.

Our principal source of liquidity is cash flows from operations, and our principal uses of cash are for operating expenses, capital expenditures, working capital requirements, acquisitions, and repayment of debt. We anticipate that our operating cash flows, existing cash and cash equivalents, and borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility will be sufficient to meet our projected cash requirements for at least the next twelve months.

At September 30, 2007, cash and cash equivalents were \$216.9 million, an increase of \$89.0 million, or 69.6%, from \$127.9 million at September 30, 2006. This increase was primarily attributable to the initial public offering of common stock, partially offset by repayment of debt and cash consideration paid in business acquisitions.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$137.5 million for the year ended September 30, 2007, an increase of \$16.2 million, or 13.4%, from \$121.3 million for the year ended September 30, 2006. The

increase was primarily attributable to increased net income, partially offset by a decrease in accounts payable.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$389.5 million for the year ended September 30, 2007, an increase of \$317.7 million, or 442%, from the net cash used in investing activities of \$71.8 million in the year ended September 30, 2006. For the year ended September 30, 2007, net cash used in business combinations was \$158.7 million as compared to \$53.3 million for the year ended September 30, 2006. Acquisitions in the year ended September 30, 2007 included Hayes, Seay, Mattern, & Mattern, Inc., RETEC, Inc., and STS Consultants, Ltd.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$338.2 million for the year ended September 30, 2007, an increase of \$314.4 million from cash provided by financing activities of \$23.8 million in the year ended September 30, 2006. The increase was primarily a result of \$468.3 million in net proceeds from our May 2007 initial public offering of common stock, partially offset by \$75.4 million that was used to fund a rabbi trust associated with amounts diversified under our stock purchase plan. Additionally, the increase was partially offset by the effect of the redemption of our Class D preferred stock in the prior year and proceeds from issuance of our Class F and G preferred stock.

Working Capital

Working capital, or current assets less current liabilities, increased \$396.3 million, or 197%, to \$597.7 million at September 30, 2007 from \$201.3 million at September 30, 2006 primarily as a result of our initial public offering of common stock and newly acquired companies. Net accounts receivable, which includes billed and unbilled costs and fees, net of billings in excess of costs on uncompleted contracts, increased \$129.4 million, or 16.8%, to \$899.3 million at September 30, 2007 from \$769.9 million at September 30, 2006 primarily attributable to an increase of \$210.1 million, or 23.2%, in our fiscal 2007 fourth quarter revenue as compared to the corresponding period last year.

Because our revenue depends to a great extent on billable labor hours, most of our charges are invoiced following the end of the month in which the hours were worked, the majority usually within 15 days. Other direct costs are normally billed along with labor hours. However, as opposed to salary costs, which are generally paid on either a bi-weekly or monthly basis, other direct costs are generally not paid until we receive payment (in some cases in the form of advances) from our customers.

Borrowings and Lines of Credit

At September 30, 2007 and 2006, our long-term obligations consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
	(in thousands)	
Senior Notes	\$ 8,333	\$ 68,810
Term credit agreement	37,015	65,000
Other debt	2,602	3,645
	<u>47,950</u>	<u>137,455</u>
Total long-term obligations	47,950	137,455
Less: Current portion of long-term obligations	(8,764)	(14,665)
	<u>39,186</u>	<u>122,790</u>
Long-term obligations, less current portion	\$ 39,186	\$ 122,790

Amended and Restated Credit Agreement

We have an unsecured credit agreement with a syndicate of banks to support our working capital and acquisition needs. In August 2007, we amended and restated this agreement, primarily to increase the size of the facility. The amended and restated credit agreement ("ARCA") increased the available borrowing

capacity under our unsecured revolving credit facility to \$600 million from \$300 million, and extended the expiration date to August 31, 2012. We may also, at our option, increase the commitments under the facility up to a total of \$750 million. The ARCA contains customary representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default, which include a sub-limit for financial and commercial standby letters of credit of \$100 million. We may borrow, at our option, at either (a) a base rate (the greater of the federal funds rate plus 0.50% or the bank's reference rate), or (b) an offshore, or LIBOR, rate plus a margin which ranges from 0.50% to 1.375%. In addition to these borrowing rates, there is a commitment fee which ranges from 0.10% to 0.25% on any unused commitment. Borrowings under the ARCA are limited by certain financial covenants. At September 30, 2006 and September 30, 2007, there were no borrowings under the ARCA. At September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006, outstanding standby letters of credit totaled \$24.3 million and \$23.1 million, respectively. At September 30, 2007, we had \$575.7 million available for borrowing under the ARCA.

Senior Notes

June 2008 Notes: On June 9, 1998, we issued \$60.0 million of 6.93% senior notes due June 9, 2008. The June 2008 Notes were unsecured and had an average life of seven years. The annual principal payments of \$8.6 million began June 9, 2002. These notes were repaid in full in the quarter ended June 30, 2007.

October 2008 Notes: On September 9, 2002, we issued \$25.0 million of 6.23% senior notes due October 15, 2008. The October 2008 Notes are unsecured and have an average life of five years. The annual principal payments of \$8.3 million were scheduled to begin October 15, 2006; however, we elected to pre-pay the first principal payment in September 2006. Except for \$8.3 million, the remaining principal balances of these notes were repaid in the quarter ended June 30, 2007.

April 2012 Notes: On April 14, 2000, we issued \$35.0 million of 8.38% senior notes due April 14, 2012. The April 2012 Notes were unsecured and had an average life of 10 years. These notes were repaid in full in the quarter ended June 30, 2007.

Term Credit Agreement

On September 22, 2006, through certain of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, we closed an unsecured term credit agreement with a syndicate of banks to facilitate dividend repatriations under section 965 of the American Jobs Creation Act, which provided for a limited time opportunity to repatriate foreign earnings to the U.S. at a 5.25% tax rate. The term credit agreement provides for a \$65.0 million, five-year term loan among four subsidiary borrowers and one subsidiary guarantor. In order to obtain favorable pricing, we also provided a parent-company guarantee. The terms and conditions of the term credit agreement are similar to those contained in the ARCA. At September 30, 2007, outstanding borrowings under this agreement were \$37.0 million.

Other Debt

At September 30, 2007, we had five non-U.S. unsecured credit facilities used to cover periodic overdrafts and to issue letters of credit in the aggregate amount of \$84 million.

We also issued promissory notes to certain former shareholders of acquired companies. The promissory notes of \$0.7 million due to the former shareholders carry fixed and LIBOR-indexed interest rates. These promissory notes have maturities ranging from January 2006 to April 2010.

Commitments and Contingencies

Other than normal property and equipment additions and replacements, expenditures to further the implementation of our ERP system, commitments under our incentive compensation programs,

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repurchases of shares of our common stock, and acquisitions from time to time, we currently do not have any significant capital expenditures or outlays planned except as described below. However, as we acquire additional businesses in the future or if we embark on other capital-intensive initiatives, additional working capital may be required.

As of September 30, 2007, there was approximately \$57.4 million outstanding under standby letters of credit issued primarily in connection with general and professional liability insurance programs and for contract performance guarantees. In addition, in some instances we guarantee that a project, when complete, will achieve specified performance standards. If the project subsequently fails to meet guaranteed performance standards, we may either incur significant additional costs or be held responsible for the costs incurred by the client to achieve the required performance standards.

As discussed in Notes 1 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements, we adopted certain provisions of SFAS 158 as of September 30, 2007, and as such, were required to recognize on our balance sheet the funded status (measured as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligation) of its pension plans. We currently expect to contribute \$15.2 million to our non-U.S. plans in 2008. We do not have a required minimum contribution for our domestic plans; however, we may make additional discretionary contributions. We currently expect to contribute \$3.7 million to our domestic plans in the year ending 2008. In the future, such pension under-funding may increase or decrease depending on changes in the levels of interest rates, pension plan performance and other factors.

Contractual Commitments

The following summarizes our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of September 30, 2007:

Contractual Obligations and Commitments	Total	Less than One Year	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	More than Five Years
(in thousands)					
Long-term debt (including accrued interest)	\$ 47,950	\$ 8,764	\$ 31,422	\$ 7,764	\$
Operating leases	524,945	119,321	154,822	101,556	149,246
Capital leases	960	616	344		
Pension obligations	252,655	20,088	40,641	46,612	145,314
Total Contractual Obligations and Commitments	\$ 826,510	\$ 148,789	\$ 227,229	\$ 155,932	\$ 294,560

We believe that our cash generated from operations and amounts that we expect to be available for borrowing under credit facilities will be sufficient to meet our capital requirements, including our commitments and contingencies, for at least the next twelve months.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "*Fair Value Measurements*" (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of SFAS 157 are effective for the year ending September 30, 2009. We are currently evaluating the impact of the provisions of SFAS 157 on our results of operations and financial position.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation FIN, No. 48, "*Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*" (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements. FIN 48 prescribes that a company should use a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold based on the technical merits of the tax position taken. Additionally, FIN 48 provides guidance on recognition or de-recognition of interest and penalties, changes in judgment in interim periods, and disclosures of uncertain tax positions. FIN 48

becomes effective for us in the year beginning October 1, 2007. We are in the process of determining the effect of the adoption of FIN 48 on our results of operations and financial position.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "*The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*" (SFAS 159), which provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The objective of SFAS No. 159 is to reduce both complexity in accounting for financial instruments and the volatility in earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. SFAS No. 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 159 is effective for us as of October 1, 2008. We have not completed our evaluation of the impact of the provisions of SFAS No. 159.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk, primarily related to foreign currency exchange rates and interest rate exposure of our debt obligations that bear interest based on floating rates. We actively monitor these exposures. To reduce our exposure to market risk, we have, in the past, entered into derivative financial instruments such as forward contracts or interest rate hedge contracts. Our objective is to reduce, where we deem appropriate to do so, fluctuations in earnings and cash flows associated with changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. It is our policy and practice to use derivative financial instruments only to the extent necessary to manage our exposures. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. We currently have no material derivative instruments outstanding.

Foreign Exchange Rate

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk resulting from our operations outside of the United States. We do not comprehensively hedge our exposure to currency rate changes; however, we limit exposure to foreign currency fluctuations in most of our contracts through provisions that require client payments to be in currencies corresponding to the currency in which costs are incurred. As a result, we typically do not need to hedge foreign currency cash flows for contract work performed. The functional currency of all significant foreign operations is the local currency.

Interest Rates

Our senior revolving credit facility and certain other debt obligations are subject to variable rate interest which could be adversely affected by an increase in interest rates. As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, we had \$37.0 and \$65.0 million, respectively, outstanding in borrowings under our credit facility and our term credit agreement. Interest on amounts borrowed under the credit facility and our term credit agreement is subject to adjustment based on certain levels of financial performance. For borrowings at offshore rates, the applicable margin added can range from 0.50% to 1.38%. For the year ended September 30, 2007, our weighted average borrowings on our senior credit facility were \$75.6 million. If short term floating interest rates were to increase or decrease by 1%, our annual interest expense could have increased or decreased by \$0.8 million. We invest our cash in money market securities or other high quality, short-term securities that are subject to minimal credit and market risk.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**AECOM Technology Corporation
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September 30, 2007**

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
AECOM Technology Corporation

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets of AECOM Technology Corporation (the "Company"), as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, and the related Consolidated Statements of Income, Stockholders' Equity, and Cash Flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements 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. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of AECOM Technology Corporation at September 30, 2007 and 2006, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2007, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in fiscal 2007, the Company changed its method of accounting for share-based payments in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment", and its method of accounting for defined benefit pension and other post retirement plans in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans" an amendment of FASB Statement No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)".

As discussed in Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company reclassified certain investments which had previously been reported as cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2007, and the consolidated statement of cash flows has been restated to reflect the impact of the reclassification of these investments for the period ended September 30, 2007.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Los Angeles, California
November 26, 2007
(April 30, 2008 for Note 23)

AECOM Technology Corporation
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except share data)

	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2007</u>	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2006</u>
<u>(As Reclassified)</u>		
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 180,339	\$ 118,477
Cash in consolidated joint ventures	36,572	9,393
	<u>216,911</u>	<u>127,870</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	216,911	127,870
Marketable securities	200,783	
Accounts receivable net	1,091,682	913,178
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	67,087	52,827
	<u>1,576,463</u>	<u>1,093,875</u>
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	1,576,463	1,093,875
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:		
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	120,633	85,201
Leasehold improvements	48,504	31,539
	<u>169,137</u>	<u>116,740</u>
Total	169,137	116,740
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(50,935)	(26,417)
	<u>118,202</u>	<u>90,323</u>
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT NET	118,202	90,323
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS NET	61,594	98,449
INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED JOINT VENTURES	23,551	19,943
GOODWILL NET	592,233	466,508
INTANGIBLE ASSETS NET	30,928	18,168
OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS	88,850	38,508
	<u>2,491,821</u>	<u>1,825,774</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,491,821	\$ 1,825,774
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Short-term debt	\$ 1,926	\$ 2,716
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	228,350	265,192
Accrued expenses	491,989	365,548
Billings in excess of costs on uncompleted contracts	192,400	143,283
Income taxes payable	42,664	35,646
Deferred tax liability net	14,641	12,824
Share purchase liability		55,394
Current portion of long-term obligations	6,838	11,949
	<u>978,808</u>	<u>892,552</u>
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	978,808	892,552
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	174,253	112,970
LONG-TERM DEBT	39,186	122,790
MINORITY INTEREST	21,089	18,701
REDEEMABLE COMMON STOCK AND COMMON STOCK UNITS		771,207
NOTES RECEIVABLE FROM STOCKHOLDERS		(36,552)
REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK, Class F authorized, 200,000; issued and outstanding, 47,000 and 0 as of September 30, 2006 and 2007, respectively; \$2,500 liquidation preference value		117,500
		<u>117,500</u>

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	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK, Class G authorized, 200,000; issued and outstanding, 47,000 and 0 as of September 30, 2006 and 2007, respectively; \$2,500 liquidation preference value		
STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)/EQUITY:		
Convertible preferred stock authorized, 7,799,780; issued and outstanding, 56,203 and 49,779 shares at September 30, 2006 and 2007; respectively, \$100 liquidation preference value	4,978	
Preferred stock, Class C authorized, 200 shares; issued and outstanding, 56 and 72 shares as of September 30, 2006 and 2007, respectively; no par value, \$1.00 liquidation preference value		
Preferred stock, Class E authorized, 20 shares; issued and outstanding, 5 and 5 shares as of September 30, 2006 and 2007, respectively; no par value, \$1.00 liquidation preference value		
Common stock authorized, 150,000,000 shares of \$0.01 par value; issued and outstanding, 34,183,074 and 99,061,692, as of September 30, 2006 and 2007, respectively	991	
Additional paid-in capital (deficit)	1,224,164	(254,225)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(26,211)	(36,669)
Retained earnings	74,563	
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)/EQUITY	1,278,485	(290,894)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)/EQUITY	\$ 2,491,821	\$ 1,825,774

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AECOM Technology Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Income
(in thousands, except per share data)

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
Revenue	\$ 4,237,270	\$ 3,421,492	\$ 2,395,340
Cost of revenue	3,076,092	2,515,684	1,717,863
Gross profit	1,161,178	905,808	677,477
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	11,828	6,554	2,352
General and administrative expenses	1,017,067	808,953	581,529
Income from operations	155,939	103,409	98,300
Minority interest in share of earnings	16,404	13,924	8,453
Gain on sale of equity investment	11,286		
Interest expense, net	3,321	10,576	7,054
Income before income tax expense	147,500	78,909	82,793
Income tax expense	47,203	25,223	28,979
Net income	\$ 100,297	\$ 53,686	\$ 53,814
Net income allocation:			
Preferred stock dividend	\$ 249	\$ 2,205	\$ 5,506
Net income available for common stockholders	100,048	51,481	48,308
Net income	\$ 100,297	\$ 53,686	\$ 53,814
Net income per share:			
Basic	\$ 1.37	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.93
Diluted	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.84
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	73,091	54,856	51,880
Diluted	87,537	72,658	63,978

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AECOM Technology Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(in thousands)

	Convertible Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Stock Warrants	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total
BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2004	\$	\$	\$ 1,605	\$ (129,260)	\$ (31,733)	\$	\$ (159,388)
Comprehensive income:							
Net income						53,814	53,814
Foreign currency translation adjustments					(7,308)		(7,308)
Defined benefit minimum pension liability adjustment					(26,356)		(26,356)
Total comprehensive income							20,150
Tax benefit related to appreciation in value under stock purchase plan						16,427	16,427
Preferred stock dividend						(256)	(256)
Dividend on Class D preferred stock						(5,250)	(5,250)
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options				2,853			2,853
Increase in carrying value of redeemable common and preferred stock and stock units				(49,682)		(64,735)	(114,417)
BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2005			1,605	(176,089)	(65,397)		(239,881)
Comprehensive income:							
Net income						53,686	53,686
Foreign currency translation adjustments					11,236		11,236
Defined benefit minimum pension liability adjustment					17,492		17,492
Total comprehensive income							82,414
Tax benefit related to appreciation in value under stock purchase plan						14,807	14,807
Preferred stock dividend and preferred stock units						(305)	(305)
Dividend on Class D preferred stock						(1,900)	(1,900)
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options				3,479			3,479
Class D preferred stock issuance costs				2,100			2,100
Redemption of Class D preferred stock				(41,486)			(41,486)
Class F and Class G preferred stock issuance costs				(2,880)			(2,880)
Liquidation of Class D preferred stock			(1,605)				(1,605)
Increase in carrying value of redeemable common and preferred stock and stock units				(39,349)		(66,288)	(105,637)
BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2006				(254,225)	(36,669)		(290,894)
Comprehensive income:							
Net income				25,520		74,777	100,297
Foreign currency translation adjustments					15,020		15,020
Defined benefit minimum pension liability adjustment					(4,562)		(4,562)
Total comprehensive income							110,755

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	Convertible Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Stock Warrants	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock in initial public offering, net of \$4.0 million of issuance costs		199		392,667			392,866
Conversion of preferred stock		187		234,813			235,000
Reclassification of common and preferred stock units	5,012	664		816,952			822,628
Issuance of stock		33		65,232			65,265
Repurchases of stock	(283)	(63)		(50,464)			(50,810)
Preferred stock dividend	249			(35)		(214)	
Proceeds from exercise of options		4		3,005			3,009
Tax benefit from exercise of options				7,225			7,225
Stock based compensation		13		24,953			24,966
Repayment of stockholder notes		(46)		(14,254)			(14,300)
Tax effect related to stock purchase plan				(27,225)			(27,225)
BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2007	\$ 4,978	\$ 991	\$	\$ 1,224,164	\$ (26,211)	\$ 74,563	\$ 1,278,485

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AECOM Technology Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
	(As Restated)		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 100,297	\$ 53,686	\$ 53,814
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	45,126	39,830	19,928
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures	(11,828)	(6,554)	(2,352)
Distribution of earnings from unconsolidated affiliates	10,912	6,867	364
Stock match and other non-cash stock compensation	24,966	14,779	3,214
Excess tax benefit from share based payment	(7,225)		
Write-off of deferred financing costs and make-whole premium	3,166	2,100	
Minimum pension liability adjustment	(4,562)	17,492	(26,356)
Interest income on notes from stockholders	(754)	(2,111)	(2,008)
Foreign currency translation	14,625	6,445	(8,926)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	15,667	(12,136)	13,093
Gain on sale of equity investment	(11,286)		
Gain on sale-leaseback	(2,010)		
Gain on termination of interest rate hedge		(1,139)	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	(114,548)	(135,418)	(72,407)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	1,022	(12,845)	(15,418)
Accounts payable	(51,154)	47,433	18,757
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	88,403	74,550	35,593
Billings in excess of costs on uncompleted contracts	42,410	14,525	24,782
Other long-term liabilities	(14,455)	(16,060)	34,545
Income taxes receivable/payable	8,691	29,822	(30,036)
	<u>137,463</u>	<u>121,266</u>	<u>46,587</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments for business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(158,742)	(53,296)	(158,894)
Purchases of investment securities	(357,288)		
Sales of investment securities	156,505		60,538
Deferred income tax on gain from the sale of a building		(6,494)	
Net investment in unconsolidated affiliates	(1,704)	(1,026)	(8,249)
Payments for capital expenditures	(43,203)	(32,300)	(31,175)
Proceeds from sale of equity investment	14,683		
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	225	21,301	785
	<u>(389,524)</u>	<u>(71,815)</u>	<u>(136,995)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock in initial public offering	468,280		
Proceeds from borrowings under credit agreements	197,579	342,161	130,000
Repayments of borrowings under long-term obligations	(287,084)	(442,013)	(9,106)
Funding of stock purchase plan rabbi trust	(75,413)		
Proceeds from issuance of common and preferred stock and units	55,395	62,178	37,057
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	3,009	5,754	4,914
Payments to repurchase common stock and common stock units	(50,076)	(59,155)	(73,538)
Proceeds from payment of notes receivable from stockholders	22,663		
Payment of debt prepayment premium	(3,166)		
Excess tax benefit from share based payment	7,225		
Net proceeds from issuance of Class F and G preferred stock		232,120	
Payments to redeem Class D preferred stock		(116,486)	

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	Fiscal Year Ended		
Proceeds from terminating interest rate hedge		1,139	
Payments of dividends on convertible preferred stock	(249)	(1,900)	(5,250)
Net cash provided by financing activities	338,163	23,798	84,077
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	2,939	269	196
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	89,041	73,518	(6,135)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	127,870	54,352	60,487
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 216,911	\$ 127,870	\$ 54,352
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:			
Retirement of fully depreciated equipment (non-cash)	\$ 16,676	\$ 8,122	\$ 11,554
Interest paid	\$ 7,751	\$ 14,584	\$ 8,788
Income taxes paid, net of refunds received	\$ 36,345	\$ 16,366	\$ 20,182

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AECOM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Organization AECOM Technology Corporation, or the Company, provides professional technical services to the United States government, state, local and non-U.S. governments and agencies and commercial customers. These services encompass a variety of technical disciplines, including consulting, planning, architecture, engineering, construction management, project management, asset management, environmental services and design-build services. These services are applied to a number of areas and industries, including transportation infrastructure; research, testing and defense facilities; water, wastewater and other environmental programs; land development; security and communication systems; institutional, mining, industrial and commercial and energy-related facilities. The Company also provides operations and maintenance services to governmental agencies throughout the United States and abroad.

Fiscal Year The Company reports results of operations based on 52 or 53-week periods ending on the Friday nearest September 30. For clarity of presentation, all periods are presented as if the year ended on September 30. Fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005 each contained 52 weeks and ended on September 28, September 29 and September 30, respectively.

Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP), requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The more significant estimates affecting amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements relate to revenues under long-term contracts and self-insurance accruals. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Principles of Consolidation and Presentation The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of all subsidiaries and material joint ventures in which the Company is the primary beneficiary. All inter-company accounts have been eliminated in consolidation.

Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures The Company has non-controlling operational interests in joint ventures accounted for under the equity method. Services performed by the Company and billed to joint ventures with respect to work done by the Company for third-party customers are recorded as revenues of the Company in the period in which such services are rendered. In certain joint ventures, a fee is added to the respective billings from the Company and the other joint venture partners on the amounts billed to the third-party customers. These fees result in earnings to the joint venture and are split with each of the joint venture partners and paid to the joint venture partners upon collection from the third-party customer. The Company records its allocated share of these fees as equity in earnings of joint ventures.

Variable Interest Entities The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Financial Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003) "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities," (FIN 46R) requires the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity (VIE) among other things, to consolidate into its financial statements the financial results of the VIE and to make certain disclosures regarding the VIEs (unless the primary beneficiary also holds a majority voting interest). At September 30, 2007, the total assets and liabilities of VIEs where the Company was the primary beneficiary were \$161.6 million and \$108.6 million, respectively, as compared to total assets of \$125.4 million and total liabilities of \$80.9 million at September 30, 2006. See Note 8, Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures regarding financial information of VIE's where the Company is not the primary beneficiary.

Revenue Recognition and Costs In the course of providing its services, the Company routinely subcontracts for services and incurs other direct costs on behalf of its clients. These costs are passed

AECOM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

through to clients and, in accordance with industry practice and generally accepted accounting principles, are included in the Company's revenue. Because subcontractor services and other direct costs can change significantly from project to project and period to period, changes in revenue may not be indicative of business trends. These other direct costs for the years ended September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 were \$1.8, \$1.5 and \$0.9 million, respectively.

The Company's contract revenues are determined using the percentage-of-completion method based generally on the ratio of direct labor dollars incurred to estimated total direct labor dollars at the completion of the contract. Recognition of revenue and profit under this revenue recognition method is dependent upon the accuracy of a variety of estimates, including engineering progress, materials quantities, the achievement of milestones, penalty provisions, labor productivity and cost estimates. Due to uncertainties inherent in the estimation process, it is possible that actual completion costs may vary from estimates. If estimated total costs on contracts indicate a loss, the Company recognizes that estimated loss in the period the estimated loss first becomes known.

Cost-Plus Contracts. The Company enters into two major types of cost-plus contracts:

Cost-Plus Fixed Fee. Under cost-plus fixed fee contracts, the Company charges clients for its costs, including both direct and indirect costs, plus a fixed negotiated fee. The total estimated cost plus the fixed negotiated fee represents the total contract value. The Company recognizes revenue based on the actual labor and other direct costs incurred, plus the portion of the fixed fee it has earned to date.

Cost-Plus Fixed Rate. Under the Company's cost-plus fixed rate contracts, the Company charges clients for its direct and indirect costs based upon a negotiated rate. The Company recognizes revenue based on the actual total costs it has expended and the applicable fixed rate.

Certain cost-plus contracts provide for award fees or a penalty based on performance criteria in lieu of a fixed fee or fixed rate. Other contracts include a base fee component plus a performance-based award fee. In addition, the Company may share award fees with subcontractors. The Company records accruals for fee-sharing as fees are earned. The Company generally recognizes revenue to the extent of costs actually incurred plus a proportionate amount of the fee expected to be earned. The Company takes the award fee or penalty on contracts into consideration when estimating revenue and profit rates, and it records revenue related to the award fees when there is sufficient information to assess anticipated contract performance. On contracts that represent higher than normal risk or technical difficulty, the Company may defer all award fees until an award fee letter is received. Once an award letter is received, the estimated or accrued fees are adjusted to the actual award amount.

Certain cost-plus contracts provide for incentive fees based on performance against contractual milestones. The amount of the incentive fees varies, depending on whether the Company achieves above, at, or below target results. The Company originally recognizes revenue on these contracts based upon expected results. These estimates are revised when necessary based upon additional information that becomes available as the contract progresses.

Fixed-Price Contracts. The Company enters into fixed-price contracts:

Firm Fixed-Price. The Company's firm fixed-price contracts have historically accounted for most of its fixed-price contracts. Under firm fixed-price contracts, clients pay the Company an agreed amount negotiated in advance for a specified scope of work. The Company recognizes revenue on firm fixed-price

AECOM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

contracts using the percentage-of-completion method described above. Prior to completion, recognized profit margins on any firm fixed-price contract depend on the accuracy of the Company's estimates and will increase to the extent that its actual costs are below the estimated amounts. Conversely, if the Company's costs exceed these estimates, its profit margins will decrease and the Company may realize a loss on a project. The Company recognizes anticipated losses on contracts in the period in which they become evident.

Time-and-Materials Contracts. The Company enters into time-and-materials contracts:

Time-and-Materials Contracts. Under the Company's time-and-materials contracts, the Company negotiates hourly billing rates and charges its clients based on the actual time that it expends on a project. In addition, clients reimburse the Company for its actual out-of-pocket costs of materials and other direct incidental expenditures that it incurs in connection with its performance under the contract. The Company's profit margins on time-and-materials contracts fluctuate based on actual labor and overhead costs that it directly charges or allocates to contracts compared to negotiated billing rates. Many of the Company's time-and-materials contracts are subject to maximum contract values and, accordingly, revenue relating to these contracts is recognized as if these contracts were a fixed-price contract.

Service-Related Contracts. The Company enters into service-related contracts:

Service-Related Contracts. Service-related contracts, including operations and maintenance services and a variety of technical assistance services, are accounted for over the period of performance, in proportion to the costs of performance.

Contract Claims In accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position No. 81-1, "*Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts*," the Company records contract revenue related to claims only if it is probable that the claim will result in additional contract revenue and if the amount can be reliably estimated. In such cases, the Company records revenue only to the extent that contract costs relating to the claim have been incurred. As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, the Company had no significant net receivables related to contract claims.

Government Contract Matters The Company's federal government and certain state and local agency contracts are subject to among other regulations, regulations issued under the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR). These regulations can limit the recovery of certain specified indirect costs on contracts and subjects the Company to multiple audits by government agencies such as the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA). In addition, most of the Company's federal and state and local contracts are subject to termination at the discretion of the client.

Audits by the DCAA and other agencies consist of reviews of the Company's overhead rates, operating systems and cost proposals to ensure that the Company accounted for such costs in accordance with the Cost Accounting Standards of the FAR (CAS). If the DCAA determines the Company has not accounted for such costs consistent with CAS, the DCAA may disallow these costs. Historically, the Company has not had any material cost disallowances by the DCAA as a result of audit. However, there can be no assurance that audits by the DCAA or other governmental agencies will not result in material cost disallowances in the future.

AECOM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents The Company's cash equivalents include highly liquid investments which have an initial maturity of 90 days or less.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts The Company records its accounts receivable net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. This allowance for doubtful accounts is estimated based on management's evaluation of the contracts involved and the financial condition of its clients. The factors the Company considers in its contract evaluations include, but are not limited to:

Client type federal or state and local government or commercial client;

Historical contract performance;

Historical collection and delinquency trends;

Client credit worthiness; and

General economic conditions

Concentration of Credit Risk Financial instruments, which subject the Company to credit risk, consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and net accounts receivable. The Company places its temporary cash investments with high credit quality financial institutions. As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, no accounts receivable from a single commercial client exceeded 10% of the Company's total accounts receivable. The Company regularly performs credit evaluations of its clients and considers these evaluations in the determination of its allowance for doubtful accounts.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value because of the short maturities of these instruments. The carrying amount of the revolving credit facility and loans under the Senior Executive Equity Investment Plan approximates fair value because the interest rates are based upon variable reference rates. The fair value of the senior secured notes as of September 30, 2006 and September 30, 2007 was not materially different than the carrying value.

Property and Equipment Property and equipment are recorded at cost and are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Typically, estimated useful lives range from three to ten years for equipment, furniture and fixtures. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the remaining terms of the underlying lease agreement.

Deferred Loan Costs Deferred loan costs that relate to the Company's long term debt are being amortized over the terms of the respective agreements.

Long-lived Assets Long-lived assets to be held and used are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the assets may be impaired. For assets to be held and used, impairment losses are recognized based upon the excess of the asset's carrying amount over the fair value of the asset. For long-lived assets to be disposed, impairment losses are recognized at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

Goodwill and Related Intangible Assets Goodwill represents the excess amounts paid over the fair value of net assets acquired in mergers and acquisitions. In order to determine the amount of goodwill resulting from a merger or acquisition, the Company performs an assessment to determine the value of the acquired company's tangible and identifiable intangible assets and liabilities. In its assessment, the Company determines whether identifiable intangible assets exist, such as backlog and customer relationships, patents, trademarks/trade names and other assets.

AECOM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 142, "*Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*", requires that the Company perform an impairment test of its goodwill at least annually for each reporting unit of the Company. Reporting units for purposes of this test are consistent with the Company's reportable segments and consist of Professional Technical Services and Management Support Services. The impairment test is a two-step process. During the first step, the Company estimates the fair value of the reporting unit and compares that amount to the carrying value of that reporting unit's goodwill. In the event the fair value of the reporting unit is determined to be less than the carrying value, a second step is required. The second step requires the Company to perform a hypothetical purchase allocation to compare the current implied fair value of the goodwill to the current carrying value of the goodwill. In the event that the current fair value of the goodwill is less than the carrying value, an impairment charge is recognized. The Company performs this test annually in its fiscal fourth quarter and concluded that no impairment existed at September 30, 2007, 2006, or 2005.

Pension Plans The Company has certain defined benefit pension plans. The Company calculates the market-related value of assets, which is used to determine the return-on-assets component of annual pension expense and the cumulative net unrecognized gain or loss subject to amortization. This calculation reflects the Company's anticipated long-term rate of return and amortization of the difference between the actual return (including capital, dividends, and interest) and the expected return over a five-year period. Cumulative net unrecognized gains or losses that exceed 10% of the greater of the projected benefit obligation or the market related value of plan assets are subject to amortization.

Insurance Reserves The Company maintains insurance for business risks. Insurance coverage contains various retention and deductible amounts for which the Company provides accruals based upon reported claims and an actuarially determined estimated liability for certain claims incurred but not reported. For certain professional liability risks, the Company's retention amount under its claims-made insurance policies does not include an accrual for claims incurred but not reported due to the Company's inability to reliably estimate any potential liability including any potential legal expense to be incurred in defending the Company's position against such claims if they occur. The Company believes that its accruals for estimated liabilities associated with professional and other liabilities are sufficient and any excess liability beyond the accrual is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

Foreign Currency Translation Results of operations for foreign entities are translated to U.S. dollars using the average exchange rates during the period. Assets and liabilities for foreign entities are translated using the exchange rates in effect as of the date of the balance sheet. Resulting translation adjustments are recorded as a foreign currency translation adjustment into other accumulated comprehensive income/(loss) in stockholders' equity. The foreign currency translation adjustment balance within accumulated other comprehensive income at September 30, 2007 and 2006, was \$24.4 million and \$9.4 million, respectively.

The Company uses forward exchange contracts from time to time to mitigate foreign currency risk. The Company limits exposure to foreign currency fluctuations in most of its contracts through provisions that require client payments in currencies corresponding to the currency in which costs are incurred. As a result of this natural hedge, the Company generally does not need to hedge foreign currency cash flows for contract work performed. The functional currency of all significant foreign operations is the respective local currency.

AECOM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging* requires all derivatives to be stated on the balance sheet at fair value. Derivatives that are not hedges or are ineffective hedges must be adjusted to fair value through income. If the derivative is a hedge, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair value of derivatives will either be offset against the change in fair value of the hedged assets, liabilities, or firm commitments through income or recognized in other comprehensive income/(loss) until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. The Company's derivatives are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value and changes in the value of the derivatives are adjusted through income. As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, the Company had no derivative instruments reflected on its balance sheet.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses Selling, general and administrative expenses are expensed in the period incurred.

Income Taxes The Company files a consolidated federal income tax return and combined California franchise tax return. In addition, the Company files other returns that are required in the states and jurisdictions in which it does business, which includes the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company accounts for certain income and expense items differently for financial reporting and income tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities, applying enacted statutory tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. In determining the need for a valuation allowance, management reviews both positive and negative evidence, including current and historical results of operations, future income projections, and potential tax planning strategies. Based upon management's assessment of all available evidence, the Company has concluded that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized, net of valuation allowance.

Stock-Based Compensation The Company's stock compensation plans including its employee stock option plan are accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *"Share-Based Payments"* (SFAS 123R), which requires the Company to expense the value of employee stock options and similar awards. Under SFAS 123R, such awards result in a cost that is measured at fair value on the awards' grant date, based on the estimated number of awards that are expected to vest. The Company adopted the prospective transition method under SFAS 123R. Under this method, prior periods were not restated to reflect the impact of SFAS 123R.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued SFAS No. 158, *"Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans"* (SFAS 158). SFAS 158 requires employers to fully recognize the obligations associated with defined benefit pension plans in their financial statements. The Company has recognized such obligations as of September 30, 2007. Additionally, the Company will be required to measure such obligations as of the end of its fiscal year, rather than up to three months earlier as had been previously permitted, effective in its fiscal year ending September 30, 2009. See further discussion of the impact of adopting SFAS 158 in Note 10, Employee Benefit Plans.