
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2019

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

(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 Number

1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 2600

Los Angeles, California

Address of Principal Executive Offices

90067

Zip Code

(213) 593-8000

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code

Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year, if Changed Since Last Report

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	ACM	New York Stock Exchange

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

As of July 31, 2019, 157,726,729 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding.

AECOM

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Item 1. Financial Statements

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

	June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)	September 30, 2018
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 592,784	\$ 642,168
Cash in consolidated joint ventures	200,783	244,565
Total cash and cash equivalents	793,567	886,733
Accounts receivable—net	3,373,361	3,307,851
Contract assets	2,454,757	2,160,970
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	607,511	585,152
Current assets held for sale	—	59,800
Income taxes receivable	42,629	126,816
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	7,271,825	7,127,322
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT—NET	603,480	614,062
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS—NET	160,289	159,396
INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED JOINT VENTURES	391,520	310,661
GOODWILL	5,906,484	5,921,116
INTANGIBLE ASSETS—NET	255,213	319,892
OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS	206,401	228,682
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 14,795,212	\$ 14,681,131
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Short-term debt	\$ 44,886	\$ 8,353
Accounts payable	2,609,905	2,726,047
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	2,157,870	2,267,046
Income taxes payable	43,351	39,802
Contract liabilities	969,944	931,431
Current liabilities held for sale	—	22,300
Current portion of long-term debt	114,749	134,698
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	5,940,705	6,129,677
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	326,588	329,457
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY—NET	5,168	47,273
PENSION BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS	372,448	412,604
LONG-TERM DEBT	3,653,291	3,483,746
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,298,200	10,402,757
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 14)		
AECOM STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Common stock—authorized, 300,000,000 shares of \$0.01 par value as of June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018; issued and outstanding 157,659,181 and 156,983,356 shares as of June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018, respectively	1,577	1,570
Additional paid-in capital	3,930,999	3,846,392
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(718,396)	(703,330)
Retained earnings	1,088,824	948,148
TOTAL AECOM STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	4,303,004	4,092,780
Noncontrolling interests	194,008	185,594
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	4,497,012	4,278,374
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 14,795,212	\$ 14,681,131

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AECOM
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(unaudited - in thousands, except per share data)

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Revenue	\$ 4,980,204	\$ 5,147,920	\$ 15,057,721	\$ 14,849,662
Cost of revenue	4,770,960	4,962,741	14,482,502	14,387,059
Gross profit	209,244	185,179	575,219	462,603
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	28,563	12,863	67,030	55,621
General and administrative expenses	(37,534)	(35,159)	(110,867)	(100,046)
Restructuring costs	—	—	(79,170)	—
Loss on disposal activities	(7,404)	(2,149)	(7,404)	(2,149)
Impairment of assets held for sale, including goodwill	—	—	—	(168,178)
Income from operations	192,869	160,734	444,808	247,851
Other income	4,886	2,752	12,749	17,542
Interest expense	(55,764)	(55,213)	(169,618)	(211,955)
Income before income tax expense (benefit)	141,991	108,273	287,939	53,438
Income tax expense (benefit)	36,603	33,131	23,946	(38,362)
Net income	105,388	75,142	263,993	91,800
Noncontrolling interests in income of consolidated subsidiaries, net of tax	(21,650)	(14,232)	(50,891)	(39,309)
Net income attributable to AECOM	<u>\$ 83,738</u>	<u>\$ 60,910</u>	<u>\$ 213,102</u>	<u>\$ 52,491</u>
Net income attributable to AECOM per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.38	\$ 1.36	\$ 0.33
Diluted	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.37	\$ 1.34	\$ 0.32
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	157,429	160,395	156,822	159,266
Diluted	159,787	163,213	159,269	162,426

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AECOM
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(unaudited—in thousands)

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2018</u>
Net income	\$ 105,388	\$ 75,142	\$ 263,993	\$ 91,800
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:				
Net unrealized (loss) gain on derivatives, net of tax	(3,570)	626	(13,926)	(214)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(6,073)	(67,255)	(5,108)	(57,742)
Pension adjustments, net of tax	2,464	15,188	4,367	1,553
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(7,179)	(51,441)	(14,667)	(56,403)
Comprehensive income, net of tax	98,209	23,701	249,326	35,397
Noncontrolling interests in comprehensive income of consolidated subsidiaries, net of tax	(21,846)	(14,078)	(51,290)	(40,532)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to AECOM, net of tax	<u>\$ 76,363</u>	<u>\$ 9,623</u>	<u>\$ 198,036</u>	<u>\$ (5,135)</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AECOM
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(unaudited—in thousands)

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total AECOM Stockholders' Equity</u>	<u>Non- Controlling Interests</u>	<u>Total Stockholders' Equity</u>
BALANCE AT MARCH 31, 2019	\$ 1,573	\$ 3,904,298	\$ (711,021)	\$ 1,005,086	\$ 4,199,936	\$ 194,938	\$ 4,394,874
Net income	—	—	—	83,738	83,738	21,650	105,388
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	(7,375)	—	(7,375)	196	(7,179)
Issuance of stock	4	11,154	—	—	11,158	—	11,158
Repurchases of stock	—	(109)	—	—	(109)	—	(109)
Stock based compensation	—	15,656	—	—	15,656	—	15,656
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(22,806)	(22,806)
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2019	<u>\$ 1,577</u>	<u>\$ 3,930,999</u>	<u>\$ (718,396)</u>	<u>\$ 1,088,824</u>	<u>\$ 4,303,004</u>	<u>\$ 194,008</u>	<u>\$ 4,497,012</u>
	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total AECOM Stockholders' Equity</u>	<u>Non- Controlling Interests</u>	<u>Total Stockholders' Equity</u>
BALANCE AT MARCH 31, 2018	\$ 1,602	\$ 3,792,929	\$ (707,000)	\$ 953,221	\$ 4,040,752	\$ 223,873	\$ 4,264,625
Net income	—	—	—	60,910	60,910	14,232	75,142
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	(51,287)	—	(51,287)	(154)	(51,441)
Issuance of stock	5	12,311	—	—	12,316	—	12,316
Repurchases of stock	—	(2,104)	—	—	(2,104)	—	(2,104)
Stock based compensation	—	17,145	—	—	17,145	—	17,145
Other transactions with noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(6,871)	(6,871)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	189	189
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(48,867)	(48,867)
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2018	<u>\$ 1,607</u>	<u>\$ 3,820,281</u>	<u>\$ (758,287)</u>	<u>\$ 1,014,131</u>	<u>\$ 4,077,732</u>	<u>\$ 182,402</u>	<u>\$ 4,260,134</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AECOM
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(unaudited—in thousands)

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total AECOM Stockholders' Equity</u>	<u>Non-Controlling Interests</u>	<u>Total Stockholders' Equity</u>
BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2018	\$ 1,570	\$3,846,392	\$ (703,330)	\$ 948,148	\$4,092,780	\$ 185,594	\$4,278,374
Net income	—	—	—	213,102	213,102	50,891	263,993
Cumulative effect of accounting standard adoption	—	—	—	(12,453)	(12,453)	—	(12,453)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	(15,066)	—	(15,066)	399	(14,667)
Issuance of stock	42	59,833	—	—	59,875	—	59,875
Repurchases of stock	(35)	(22,675)	—	(59,973)	(82,683)	—	(82,683)
Stock based compensation	—	47,449	—	—	47,449	—	47,449
Other transactions with noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	15,922	15,922
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	3,180	3,180
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(61,978)	(61,978)
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2019	\$ 1,577	\$3,930,999	\$ (718,396)	\$1,088,824	\$4,303,004	\$ 194,008	\$4,497,012

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total AECOM Stockholders' Equity</u>	<u>Non-Controlling Interests</u>	<u>Total Stockholders' Equity</u>
BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2017	\$ 1,575	\$ 3,733,572	\$ (700,661)	\$ 961,640	\$ 3,996,126	\$ 218,560	\$ 4,214,686
Net income	—	—	—	52,491	52,491	39,309	91,800
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	(57,626)	—	(57,626)	1,223	(56,403)
Issuance of stock	39	60,588	—	—	60,627	—	60,627
Repurchases of stock	(8)	(30,969)	—	—	(30,977)	—	(30,977)
Proceeds from exercise of options	1	2,749	—	—	2,750	—	2,750
Stock based compensation	—	54,341	—	—	54,341	—	54,341
Other transactions with noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(3,954)	(3,954)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	7,730	7,730
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(80,466)	(80,466)
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2018	\$ 1,607	\$ 3,820,281	\$ (758,287)	\$1,014,131	\$ 4,077,732	\$ 182,402	\$ 4,260,134

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AECOM
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited - in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 263,993	\$ 91,800
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	193,484	200,141
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures	(67,030)	(55,621)
Distribution of earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures	41,195	86,367
Non-cash stock compensation	47,449	54,341
Prepayment premium on redemption of unsecured senior notes	—	34,504
Impairment of assets held for sale, including goodwill	—	168,178
Foreign currency translation	(180)	(49,687)
Write-off of debt issuance costs	—	7,048
Loss on disposal activities	7,404	2,149
Other	4,835	115
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable and contract assets	(340,445)	(365,608)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	11,554	(32,375)
Accounts payable	(103,962)	258,349
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(30,082)	(94,533)
Contract liabilities	37,612	41,662
Other long-term liabilities	(81,914)	(104,163)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	<u>(16,087)</u>	<u>242,667</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from purchase price adjustment on business acquisition	—	2,203
Cash acquired from consolidation of joint venture	—	7,630
Proceeds from disposal of business, net of cash disposed	37,412	19,537
Investment in unconsolidated joint ventures	(117,251)	(75,992)
Return of investment in unconsolidated joint ventures	16,584	12,700
Proceeds from sale of investments	11,987	2,738
Payments for purchase of investments	(3,223)	(20,240)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	8,250	23,124
Payments for capital expenditures	(77,365)	(88,754)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(123,606)</u>	<u>(117,054)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from borrowings under credit agreements	6,396,503	7,439,180
Repayments of borrowings under credit agreements	(6,263,040)	(6,654,873)
Redemption of unsecured senior notes	—	(800,000)
Prepayment premium on redemption of unsecured senior notes	—	(34,504)
Cash paid for debt issuance costs	—	(10,708)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	24,369	27,300
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	—	3,200
Payments to repurchase common stock	(82,683)	(29,342)
Net distributions to noncontrolling interests	(58,798)	(72,736)
Other financing activities	30,059	8,702
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>46,410</u>	<u>(123,781)</u>
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	117	(2,775)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(93,166)	(943)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	886,733	802,362
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	<u>\$ 793,567</u>	<u>\$ 801,419</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AECOM
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of AECOM (the Company) are unaudited and, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments, including all normal recurring items necessary for a fair statement of the Company's financial position and results of operations for the periods presented. All intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018 (the Annual Report). The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States (U.S.) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements included in this report have been prepared consistently with the accounting policies described in the Annual Report, except as noted, and should be read together with the Annual Report.

The results of operations for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019.

The Company reports its annual results of operations based on 52 or 53-week periods ending on the Friday nearest September 30. The Company reports its quarterly results of operations based on periods ending on the Friday nearest December 31, March 31, and June 30. For clarity of presentation, all periods are presented as if the periods ended on September 30, December 31, March 31, and June 30.

2. New Accounting Pronouncements and Changes in Accounting

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued new accounting guidance which amended the existing accounting standards for revenue recognition. The new accounting guidance establishes principles for recognizing revenue upon the transfer of promised goods or services to customers, in an amount that reflects the expected consideration received in exchange for those goods or services. The Company adopted the new standard on October 1, 2018, using the modified retrospective method, which resulted in an adjustment to retained earnings of \$7.0 million, net of tax. Detailed disclosures regarding the adoption and other required disclosures can be found in Note 4.

In February 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance which changes accounting requirements for leases. The new guidance requires lessees to recognize the assets and liabilities arising from all leases, including those classified as operating leases under previous accounting guidance, on the balance sheet. It also requires disclosure of key information about leasing arrangements to increase transparency and comparability among organizations. The new guidance will be effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning October 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted. The new guidance must be adopted using a modified retrospective transition approach and provides for some practical expedients. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the new guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued a new credit loss standard that changes the impairment model for most financial assets and some other instruments. The new guidance will replace the current "incurred loss" approach with an "expected loss" model for instruments measured at amortized cost. It also simplifies the accounting model for purchased credit-impaired debt securities and loans. The guidance will be effective for the Company's fiscal year starting October 1, 2020. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the new guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance clarifying how entities should classify cash receipts and cash payments on the statement of cash flows. The new guidance also clarifies how the predominance principle should be applied when cash receipts and cash payments have aspects of more than one class of cash flows. The Company adopted the new standard on October 1, 2018 and the adoption of the standard did not have a material impact on its statement of cash flows.

In October 2016, the FASB issued additional guidance regarding accounting for intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. The new guidance will require companies to account for the income tax consequences of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory in the period the transfer occurs. The Company adopted this guidance on October 1, 2018, and the adoption resulted in a \$5.5 million reduction to other non-current assets and retained earnings.

In January 2017, the FASB issued new accounting guidance that changes the definition of a business to assist companies with evaluating when a set of transferred assets and activities is a business. This guidance requires the buyer to evaluate if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of assets. The Company elected to adopt this guidance on July 1, 2018 and the adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued new accounting guidance to simplify the test for goodwill impairment. This guidance eliminates step two from the goodwill impairment test. Under the new guidance, an entity should recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value. However, the loss recognized should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to the reporting unit. The Company early adopted the new guidance on January 1, 2018 and the adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued new guidance on how employers that sponsor defined benefit pension or other postretirement benefit plans present the net periodic benefit cost in the income statement. Under the new guidance, employers will present the service cost component of net periodic benefit cost in the same income statement line items as other employee compensation costs. The new guidance was effective for the Company on October 1, 2018. Adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2017, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on derivatives and hedging. This guidance better aligns an entity's risk management activities and financial reporting for hedging relationships through change to both the designation and measurement guidance for qualifying hedging relationships and the presentation of hedging results. The Company early adopted the guidance on January 1, 2018 and the adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

3. Business Acquisitions, Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The Company completed one acquisition during the year ended September 30, 2018 for a total consideration of \$5.6 million, which was accounted for under the acquisition method. Acquired tangible and intangible assets and liabilities were recognized on the acquisition date based upon their fair values. The determination of fair values of assets and liabilities acquired requires the Company to make estimates and use valuation techniques when market value is not readily available. Transaction costs associated with business acquisitions are expensed as they are incurred.

In the second quarter of fiscal 2018, management approved a plan to sell non-core oil and gas assets in North America, included in the Company's Construction Services segment (the Disposal Group). The Company classified the related assets and liabilities of the Disposal Group as held for sale in the consolidated balance sheet. In the third quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company sold a portion of the assets in the Disposal Group and recognized a \$2.1 million loss on disposal. The remaining portion of the Disposal Group was sold in the third quarter of fiscal 2019 and the Company recognized a \$7.4 million loss on disposal.

The Company recorded losses related to the remeasurement of the Disposal Group based on estimated fair value less costs to sell resulting in total asset impairments of \$168.2 million, recorded in Impairment of assets held for sale,

including goodwill in the second quarter of fiscal 2018. Fair value was estimated using Level 3 inputs, such as forecasted cash flows, and Level 2 inputs, including bid prices from potential buyers.

The changes in the carrying value of goodwill by reportable segment for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 were as follows:

	September 30, 2018	Disposal	Foreign Exchange Impact	June 30, 2019
	(in millions)			
Design and Consulting Services	\$ 3,189.2	\$ (0.4)	\$ (6.2)	\$ 3,182.6
Construction Services	1,008.9	—	(1.8)	1,007.1
Management Services	1,723.0	—	(6.2)	1,716.8
Total	<u>\$ 5,921.1</u>	<u>\$ (0.4)</u>	<u>\$ (14.2)</u>	<u>\$ 5,906.5</u>

The gross amounts and accumulated amortization of the Company's acquired identifiable intangible assets with finite useful lives as of June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018, included in intangible assets—net, in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, were as follows:

	June 30, 2019			September 30, 2018			Amortization Period (years)
	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets, Net	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets, Net	
	(in millions)						
Backlog and customer relationships	\$ 1,285.2	\$ (1,030.1)	\$ 255.1	\$ 1,285.1	\$ (966.0)	\$ 319.1	1 - 11
Trademark / tradename	18.3	(18.2)	0.1	18.3	(17.5)	0.8	0.3 - 2
Total	<u>\$ 1,303.5</u>	<u>\$ (1,048.3)</u>	<u>\$ 255.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,303.4</u>	<u>\$ (983.5)</u>	<u>\$ 319.9</u>	

Amortization expense of acquired intangible assets included within cost of revenue was \$64.8 million and \$75.0 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The following table presents estimated amortization expense of existing intangible assets for the remainder of fiscal 2019 and for the succeeding years:

Fiscal Year	(in millions)
2019 (three months remaining)	\$ 20.7
2020	69.4
2021	56.5
2022	43.7
2023	39.3
Thereafter	25.6
Total	<u>\$ 255.2</u>

4. Revenue Recognition

On October 1, 2018, the Company adopted FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 606 on a modified retrospective basis, which amended the accounting standards for revenue recognition. As a result, the new guidance was applied retrospectively to contracts which were not completed as of October 1, 2018. Contracts completed prior to October 1, 2018 were accounted for using the guidance in effect at that time. The cumulative effect of applying the new guidance was recorded as a reduction to retained earnings at October 1, 2018 of \$7.0 million, net of tax. Consistent with the modified retrospective transition approach, the comparative period was not adjusted to conform with current period presentation. The adjustment was primarily related to segmenting or combining contracts by performance obligations identified under the criteria of the new standard. Revenue recognized during the nine months ended June 30, 2019 increased \$4.0 million, net of tax, due to the adoption of the new standard primarily in the Construction Services segment.

The new accounting guidance establishes principles for recognizing revenue upon the transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers, in an amount that reflects the expected consideration received in exchange for those goods or services. The Company generally recognizes revenues over time as performance obligations are satisfied. The Company generally measures its progress to completion using an input measure of total costs incurred divided by total costs expected to be incurred. 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 through to clients and, in accordance with GAAP, are included in the Company's revenue and cost of revenue.

Recognition of revenue and profit is dependent upon a number of factors, including the accuracy of a variety of estimates made at the balance sheet date, such as engineering progress, material quantities, the achievement of milestones, penalty provisions, labor productivity and cost estimates. Additionally, the Company is required to make estimates for the amount of consideration to be received, including bonuses, awards, incentive fees, claims, unpriced change orders, penalties, and liquidated damages. Variable consideration is included in the estimate of the transaction price only to the extent that a significant reversal would not be probable. Management continuously monitors factors that may affect the quality of its estimates, and material changes in estimates are disclosed accordingly.

The following summarizes the Company's major contract types:

Cost Reimbursable Contracts

Cost reimbursable contracts include cost-plus fixed fee, cost-plus fixed rate, and time-and-materials price contracts. Under cost-plus contracts, the Company charges clients for its costs, including both direct and indirect costs, plus a negotiated fee or rate. The Company recognizes revenue based on actual direct costs incurred and the applicable fixed rate or portion of the fixed fee earned as of the balance sheet date. Under time-and-materials price 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 materials and other direct incidental expenditures incurred in connection with its performance under the contract. The Company may apply a practical expedient to recognize revenue in the amount in which it has the right to invoice if its right to consideration is equal to the value of performance completed to date.

Guaranteed Maximum Price Contracts (GMP)

GMP contracts share many of the same contract provisions as cost-plus and fixed-price contracts. As with cost-plus contracts, clients are provided a disclosure of all the project costs, and a lump sum or percentage fee is separately identified. The Company provides clients with a guaranteed price for the overall project (adjusted for change orders issued by clients) and a schedule including the expected completion date. Cost overruns or costs associated with project delays in completion could generally be the Company's responsibility. For many of the Company's commercial or residential GMP contracts, the final price is generally not established until the Company has subcontracted a substantial percentage of the trade contracts with terms consistent with the master contract, and it has negotiated additional contractual limitations, such as waivers of consequential damages as well as aggregate caps on liabilities and liquidated damages. Revenue is recognized for GMP contracts as project costs are incurred relative to total estimated project costs.

Fixed-Price Contracts

Fixed price contracts include both lump-sum and fixed-unit price contracts. Under lump-sum contracts, the Company performs all the work under the contract for a specified fee. Lump-sum contracts are typically subject to price adjustments if the scope of the project changes or unforeseen conditions arise. Under fixed-unit price contracts, the Company performs a 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 delivered. Revenue is recognized for fixed-price contracts using the input method measured on a cost-to-cost basis.

The following tables present the Company's revenues disaggregated by revenue sources:

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
	(in millions)			
Cost reimbursable	\$ 2,692.7	\$ 2,409.2	\$ 7,832.2	\$ 7,018.2
Guaranteed maximum price	950.5	1,189.2	2,978.1	3,517.6
Fixed price	1,337.0	1,549.5	4,247.4	4,313.9
Total revenue	<u>\$ 4,980.2</u>	<u>\$ 5,147.9</u>	<u>\$ 15,057.7</u>	<u>\$ 14,849.7</u>
	(in millions)			
Americas	\$ 4,007.2	\$ 4,046.3	\$ 12,103.4	\$ 11,759.8
Europe, Middle East, Africa	538.0	741.3	1,665.2	1,963.0
Asia Pacific	435.0	360.3	1,289.1	1,126.9
Total revenue	<u>\$ 4,980.2</u>	<u>\$ 5,147.9</u>	<u>\$ 15,057.7</u>	<u>\$ 14,849.7</u>

Revenues in Europe, Middle East, Africa and Asia Pacific are primarily reported in the Company's Design and Consulting Services segment. As of June 30, 2019, the Company had allocated \$22.6 billion of transaction price to unsatisfied or partially satisfied performance obligations, of which approximately 55% is expected to be satisfied within the next twelve months.

The Company's timing of revenue recognition may not be consistent with its rights to bill and collect cash from its clients. Those rights are generally dependent upon advance billing terms, milestone billings based on the completion of certain phases of work or when services are performed. The Company's accounts receivable represent amounts billed to clients that have yet to be collected and represent an unconditional right to cash from its clients. Contract assets represent the amount of contract revenue recognized but not yet billed pursuant to contract terms or accounts billed after the balance sheet date. Contract liabilities represent billings as of the balance sheet date, as allowed under the terms of a contract, but not yet recognized as contract revenue pursuant to the Company's revenue recognition policy.

Net accounts receivable consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
	(in millions)	
Billed	\$ 2,767.1	\$ 2,697.7
Contract retentions	656.1	661.7
Total accounts receivable—gross	3,423.2	3,359.4
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(49.8)	(51.6)
Total accounts receivable—net	<u>\$ 3,373.4</u>	<u>\$ 3,307.8</u>

Substantially all contract assets as of June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018 are expected to be billed and collected within twelve months, except for claims. Significant claims recorded in contract assets and other non-current assets were approximately \$360 million and \$266 million as of June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018, respectively, and included amounts related to the Department of Energy Deactivation, Demolition, and Removal Project and Refinery Turnaround Project discussed further in Note 14. Contract retentions represent amounts invoiced to clients where payments have been withheld from progress payments until the contracted work has been completed and approved by the client. These retention agreements vary from project to project and could be outstanding for several months or years.

Allowances for doubtful accounts have been determined through specific identification of amounts considered to be uncollectible and potential write-offs, plus a non-specific allowance for other amounts for which some potential loss has been determined to be probable based on current and past experience.

Other than the U.S. government, no single client accounted for more than 10% of the Company's outstanding receivables at June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018.

The Company sold trade receivables to financial institutions, of which \$369.1 million and \$334.2 million were outstanding as of June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018, respectively. The Company does not retain financial or legal obligations for these receivables that would result in material losses. The Company's ongoing involvement is limited to the remittance of customer payments to the financial institutions with respect to the sold trade receivables.

5. Joint Ventures and Variable Interest Entities

The Company's joint ventures provide architecture, engineering, program management, construction management, operations and maintenance services, and invest in real estate projects. Joint ventures, the combination of two or more partners, are generally formed for a specific project. Management of the joint venture is typically controlled by a joint venture executive committee, comprised of representatives from the joint venture partners. The joint venture executive committee normally provides management oversight and controls decisions which could have a significant impact on the joint venture.

Some of the Company's joint ventures have no employees and minimal operating expenses. For these joint ventures, the Company's employees perform work for the joint venture, which is then billed to a third-party customer by the joint venture. These joint ventures function as pass through entities to bill the third-party customer. For consolidated joint ventures of this type, the Company records the entire amount of the services performed and the costs associated with these services, including the services provided by the other joint venture partners, in the Company's result of operations. For some of these joint ventures where a fee is added by an unconsolidated joint venture to client billings, the Company's portion of that fee is recorded in equity in earnings of joint ventures.

The Company also has joint ventures that have their own employees and operating expenses, and to which the Company generally makes a capital contribution. The Company accounts for these joint ventures either as consolidated entities or equity method investments based on the criteria further discussed below.

The Company follows guidance on the consolidation of variable interest entities (VIEs) that requires companies to utilize a qualitative approach to determine whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. The process for identifying the primary beneficiary of a VIE requires consideration of the factors that indicate a party has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the joint venture's economic performance, including powers granted to the joint venture's program manager, powers contained in the joint venture governing board and a company's economic interest in the joint venture. The Company analyzes its joint ventures and classifies them as either:

- a VIE that must be consolidated because the Company is the primary beneficiary or the joint venture is not a VIE and the Company holds the majority voting interest with no significant participative rights available to the other partners; or
- a VIE that does not require consolidation and is treated as an equity method investment because the Company is not the primary beneficiary or the joint venture is not a VIE and the Company does not hold the majority voting interest.

As part of the above analysis, if it is determined that the Company has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the joint venture's economic performance, the Company considers whether or not it has the obligation to absorb losses or rights to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

Contractually required support provided to the Company's joint ventures is further discussed in Note 14.

Summary of financial information of the consolidated joint ventures is as follows:

	June 30, 2019 (unaudited)	September 30, 2018
	(in millions)	
Current assets	\$ 934.3	\$ 1,013.7
Non-current assets	176.6	192.7
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,110.9</u>	<u>\$ 1,206.4</u>
Current liabilities	\$ 654.5	\$ 724.2
Non-current liabilities	13.1	12.7
Total liabilities	667.6	736.9
Total AECOM equity	250.1	284.2
Noncontrolling interests	193.2	185.3
Total owners' equity	443.3	469.5
Total liabilities and owners' equity	<u>\$ 1,110.9</u>	<u>\$ 1,206.4</u>

Total revenue of the consolidated joint ventures was \$1,880.6 million and \$1,820.8 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The assets of the Company's consolidated joint ventures are restricted for use only by the particular joint venture and are not available for the general operations of the Company.

Summary of unaudited financial information of the unconsolidated joint ventures, as derived from their unaudited financial statements, is as follows:

	June 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
	(in millions)	
Current assets	\$ 1,888.3	\$ 1,903.3
Non-current assets	1,129.3	938.3
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,017.6</u>	<u>\$ 2,841.6</u>
Current liabilities	\$ 1,556.0	\$ 1,658.5
Non-current liabilities	305.1	224.3
Total liabilities	1,861.1	1,882.8
Joint ventures' equity	1,156.5	958.8
Total liabilities and joint ventures' equity	<u>\$ 3,017.6</u>	<u>\$ 2,841.6</u>
AECOM's investment in joint ventures	\$ 391.5	\$ 310.7

	Nine Months Ended	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
	(in millions)	
Revenue	\$ 3,472.6	\$ 4,041.7
Cost of revenue	3,308.4	3,843.7
Gross profit	<u>\$ 164.2</u>	<u>\$ 198.0</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 162.5</u>	<u>\$ 191.8</u>

Summary of AECOM's equity in earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures is as follows:

	Nine Months Ended	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
	(in millions)	
Pass through joint ventures	\$ 24.4	\$ 29.8
Other joint ventures	42.6	25.8
Total	\$ 67.0	\$ 55.6

6. Pension Benefit Obligations

In the U.S., the Company sponsors various qualified defined benefit pension plans. Benefits under these plans generally are based on the employee's years of creditable service and compensation; however, all U.S. defined benefit plans are closed to new participants and have frozen accruals.

The Company also sponsors various non-qualified plans in the U.S.; all of these plans are frozen. Outside the U.S., the Company sponsors various pension plans, which are appropriate to the country in which the Company operates, some of which are government mandated.

The components of net periodic benefit cost other than the service cost component are included in other income (expense) in the consolidated statement of operations. The following table details the components of net periodic benefit cost for the Company's pension plans for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Three Months Ended				Nine Months Ended			
	June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018		June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018	
	U.S.	Int'l	U.S.	Int'l	U.S.	Int'l	U.S.	Int'l
	(in millions)							
Components of net periodic benefit cost:								
Service costs	\$ —	\$ 0.2	\$ 1.3	\$ 0.2	\$ —	\$ 0.4	\$ 3.7	\$ 0.8
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	5.9	7.4	5.1	8.1	17.8	22.5	15.5	24.3
Expected return on plan assets	(6.9)	(9.6)	(7.9)	(10.8)	(20.6)	(28.9)	(23.6)	(32.6)
Amortization of prior service cost	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	(0.1)	—	(0.1)
Amortization of net loss	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.0	6.2
Settlement loss recognized	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.2
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ —	\$ (1.0)	\$ (0.5)	\$ (0.5)	\$ 0.1	\$ (2.9)	\$ (1.4)	\$ (1.2)

The total amounts of employer contributions paid for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 were \$9.2 million for U.S. plans and \$21.7 million for non-U.S. plans. The expected remaining scheduled annual employer contributions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019 are \$5.3 million for U.S. plans and \$5.7 million for non-U.S. plans.

7. Debt

Debt consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
	(in millions)	
2014 Credit Agreement	\$ 1,586.5	\$ 1,433.8
2014 Senior Notes	800.0	800.0
2017 Senior Notes	1,000.0	1,000.0
URS Senior Notes	248.0	247.9
Other debt	218.0	191.8
Total debt	3,852.5	3,673.5
Less: Current portion of debt and short-term borrowings	(159.6)	(143.1)
Less: Unamortized debt issuance costs	(39.6)	(46.7)
Long-term debt	<u>\$ 3,653.3</u>	<u>\$ 3,483.7</u>

The following table presents, in millions, scheduled maturities of the Company's debt as of June 30, 2019:

Fiscal Year	
2019 (three months remaining)	\$ 75.7
2020	108.2
2021	348.4
2022	314.1
2023	668.9
Thereafter	2,337.2
Total	<u>\$ 3,852.5</u>

2014 Credit Agreement

The Company entered into a credit agreement (Credit Agreement) on October 17, 2014, which, as amended to date, consists of (i) a term loan A facility that includes a \$510 million (USD) term loan A facility with a term expiring on March 13, 2021 and a \$500 million Canadian dollar (CAD) term loan A facility and a \$250 million Australian dollar (AUD) term loan A facility, each with terms expiring on March 13, 2023; (ii) a \$600 million term loan B facility with a term expiring on March 13, 2025; and (iii) a revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$1.35 billion with a term expiring on March 13, 2023. Some subsidiaries of the Company (Guarantors) have guaranteed the obligations of the borrowers under the Credit Agreement. The borrowers' obligations under the Credit Agreement are secured by a lien on substantially all of the assets of the Company and the Guarantors pursuant to a security and pledge agreement (Security Agreement). The collateral under the Security Agreement is subject to release upon fulfillment of conditions specified in the Credit Agreement and Security Agreement.

The Credit Agreement contains covenants that limit the ability of the Company and the ability of some of its subsidiaries to, among other things: (i) create, incur, assume, or suffer to exist liens; (ii) incur or guarantee indebtedness; (iii) pay dividends or repurchase stock; (iv) enter into transactions with affiliates; (v) consummate asset sales, acquisitions or mergers; (vi) enter into various types of burdensome agreements; or (vii) make investments.

On July 1, 2015, the Credit Agreement was amended to revise the definition of "Consolidated EBITDA" to increase the allowance for acquisition and integration expenses related to the Company's acquisition of URS Corporation (URS).

On December 22, 2015, the Credit Agreement was amended to further revise the definition of "Consolidated EBITDA" by further increasing the allowance for acquisition and integration expenses related to the acquisition of URS and to allow for an internal corporate restructuring primarily involving the Company's international subsidiaries.

On September 29, 2016, the Credit Agreement and the Security Agreement were amended to (i) lower the applicable interest rate margins for the term loan A and the revolving credit facilities, and lower the applicable letter of credit fees and commitment fees to the revised consolidated leverage levels; (ii) extend the term of the term loan A and the revolving credit facility to September 29, 2021; (iii) add a new delayed draw term loan A facility tranche in the amount of \$185.0 million; (iv) replace the then existing \$500 million performance letter of credit facility with a \$500 million basket to enter into secured letters of credit outside the Credit Agreement; and (v) revise covenants, including the Maximum Consolidated Leverage Ratio, so that the step down from a 5.00 to a 4.75 leverage ratio is effective as of March 31, 2017 as well as the investment basket for the Company's AECOM Capital business.

On March 31, 2017, the Credit Agreement was amended to (i) expand the ability of restricted subsidiaries to borrow under "Incremental Term Loans;" (ii) revise the definition of "Working Capital" as used in "Excess Cash Flow;" (iii) revise the definitions for "Consolidated EBITDA" and "Consolidated Funded Indebtedness" to reflect the expected gain and debt repayment of an AECOM Capital disposition, which disposition was completed on April 28, 2017; and (iv) amend provisions relating to the Company's ability to undertake internal restructuring steps to accommodate changes in tax laws.

On March 13, 2018, the Credit Agreement was amended to (i) refinance the existing term loan A facility to include a \$510 million (US) term loan A facility with a term expiring on March 13, 2021 and a \$500 million CAD term loan A facility and a \$250 million AUD term loan A facility each with terms expiring on March 13, 2023; (ii) issue a new \$600 million term loan B facility to institutional investors with a term expiring on March 13, 2025; (iii) increase the capacity of the Company's revolving credit facility from \$1.05 billion to \$1.35 billion and extend its term until March 13, 2023; (iv) reduce the Company's interest rate borrowing costs as follows: (a) the term loan B facility, at the Company's election, Base Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus 0.75% or Eurocurrency Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus 1.75%, (b) the (USD) term loan A facility, at the Company's election, Base Rate plus 0.50% or Eurocurrency Rate plus 1.50%, and (c) the Canadian (CAD) term loan A facility, the Australian (AUD) term loan A facility, and the revolving credit facility, an initial rate of, at the Company's election, Base Rate plus 0.75% or Eurocurrency Rate plus 1.75%, and after the end of the Company's fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2018, Base Rate loans plus a margin ranging from 0.25% to 1.00% or Eurocurrency Rate plus a margin from 1.25% to 2.00%, based on the Consolidated Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement); and (v) revise covenants including increasing the amounts available under the restricted payment negative covenant and revising the Maximum Consolidated Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement) to include a 4.5 leverage ratio through September 30, 2019 after which the leverage ratio steps down to 4.0.

On November 13, 2018, the Credit Agreement was amended to revise the definition of "Consolidated EBITDA" to increase corporate restructuring allowances and provide for additional flexibility under the covenants for non-core asset dispositions, among other changes.

Under the Credit Agreement, the Company is subject to a maximum consolidated leverage ratio and minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio at the end of each fiscal quarter. The Company's Consolidated Leverage Ratio was 4.0 at June 30, 2019. The Company's Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio was 4.7 at June 30, 2019. As of June 30, 2019, the Company was in compliance with the covenants of the Credit Agreement.

At June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018, outstanding standby letters of credit totaled \$22.9 million and \$28.7 million, respectively, under the Company's revolving credit facilities. As of June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018, the Company had \$1,114.8 million and \$1,321.3 million, respectively, available under its revolving credit facility.

2014 Senior Notes

On October 6, 2014, the Company completed a private placement offering of \$800,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the unsecured 5.750% Senior Notes due 2022 (2022 Notes) and \$800,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the unsecured 5.875% Senior Notes due 2024 (the 2024 Notes and, together with the 2022 Notes, the 2014 Senior Notes). On November 2, 2015, the Company completed an exchange offer to exchange the unregistered 2014 Senior Notes for registered notes, as well as all related guarantees. On March 16, 2018, the Company redeemed all of the 2022 Notes at a redemption price that was 104.313% of the principal amount outstanding plus accrued and unpaid interest.

The March 16, 2018 redemption resulted in a \$34.5 million prepayment premium, which was included in interest expense.

As of June 30, 2019, the estimated fair value of the 2024 Notes was approximately \$864.0 million. The estimated fair value of the 2024 Notes as of June 30, 2019 was derived by taking the mid-point of the trading prices from an observable market input (Level 2) in the secondary bond market and multiplying it by the outstanding balance of the 2024 Notes.

At any time prior to July 15, 2024, the Company may redeem on one or more occasions all or part of the 2024 Notes at a redemption price equal to the sum of (i) 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus (ii) a “make-whole” premium as of the date of the redemption, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. In addition, on or after July 15, 2024, the 2024 Notes may be redeemed at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption.

The indenture pursuant to which the 2024 Notes were issued contains customary events of default, including, among other things, payment default, exchange default, failure to provide notices thereunder and provisions related to bankruptcy events. The indenture also contains customary negative covenants.

The Company was in compliance with the covenants relating to the 2024 Notes as of June 30, 2019.

2017 Senior Notes

On February 21, 2017, the Company completed a private placement offering of \$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its unsecured 5.125% Senior Notes due 2027 (the 2017 Senior Notes) and used the proceeds to immediately retire the remaining \$127.6 million outstanding on the then existing term loan B facility as well as repay \$600 million of the term loan A facility and \$250 million of the revolving credit facility under its Credit Agreement. On June 30, 2017, the Company completed an exchange offer to exchange the unregistered 2017 Senior Notes for registered notes, as well as related guarantees.

As of June 30, 2019, the estimated fair value of the 2017 Senior Notes was approximately \$1,035.0 million. The estimated fair value of the 2017 Senior Notes as of June 30, 2019 was derived by taking the mid-point of the trading prices from an observable market input (Level 2) in the secondary bond market and multiplying it by the outstanding balance of the 2017 Senior Notes. Interest is payable on the 2017 Senior Notes at a rate of 5.125% per annum. Interest on the 2017 Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, commencing on September 15, 2017. The 2017 Senior Notes will mature on March 15, 2027.

At any time and from time to time prior to December 15, 2026, the Company may redeem all or part of the 2017 Senior Notes, at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus a “make whole” premium as of the redemption date, and accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date.

In addition, at any time and from time to time prior to March 15, 2020, the Company may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Senior Notes with the proceeds of one or more qualified equity offerings, at a redemption price equal to 105.125%, plus accrued and unpaid interest. Furthermore, at any time on or after December 15, 2026, the Company may redeem on one or more occasions all or part of the 2017 Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

The indenture pursuant to which the 2017 Senior Notes were issued contains customary events of default, including, among other things, payment default, exchange default, failure to provide notices thereunder and provisions related to bankruptcy events. The indenture also contains customary negative covenants.

The Company was in compliance with the covenants relating to the 2017 Senior Notes as of June 30, 2019.

URS Senior Notes

In connection with the acquisition of URS on October 17, 2014, the Company assumed the URS 3.85% Senior Notes due 2017 (2017 URS Senior Notes) and the URS 5.00% Senior Notes due 2022 (2022 URS Senior Notes), totaling \$1.0 billion (URS Senior Notes). The URS acquisition triggered change in control provisions in the URS Senior Notes that allowed the holders of the URS Senior Notes to redeem their URS Senior Notes at a cash price equal to 101% of the principal amount and, accordingly, the Company redeemed \$572.3 million of the URS Senior Notes on October 24, 2014. The remaining 2017 URS Senior Notes matured and were fully redeemed on April 3, 2017 for \$179.2 million using proceeds from a \$185 million delayed draw term loan A facility tranche under the Credit Agreement. The 2022 URS Senior Notes are general unsecured senior obligations of AECOM Global II, LLC as successor in interest to URS and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint-and-several basis by some former URS domestic subsidiary guarantors.

As of June 30, 2019, the estimated fair value of the 2022 URS Senior Notes was approximately \$253.5 million. The carrying value of the 2022 URS Senior Notes on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2019 was \$248.0 million. The estimated fair value of the 2022 URS Senior Notes as of June 30, 2019 was derived by taking the mid-point of the trading prices from an observable market input (Level 2) in the secondary bond market and multiplying it by the outstanding balance of the 2022 URS Senior Notes.

As of June 30, 2019, the Company was in compliance with the covenants relating to the 2022 URS Senior Notes.

Other Debt and Other Items

Other debt consists primarily of obligations under capital leases and loans, and unsecured credit facilities. The Company's unsecured credit facilities are primarily used for standby letters of credit issued in connection with general and professional liability insurance programs and for contract performance guarantees. At June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018, these outstanding standby letters of credit totaled \$488.3 million and \$486.4 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2019, the Company had \$499.4 million available under these unsecured credit facilities.

Effective Interest Rate

The Company's average effective interest rate on its total debt, including the effects of the interest rate swap agreements, during the nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was 4.7% and 4.6%, respectively.

Interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations included amortization of deferred debt issuance costs for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019 of \$2.4 million and \$7.3 million, respectively, and for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2018 of \$2.5 million and \$15.1 million, respectively.

8. Derivative Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements

The Company uses interest rate derivative contracts to hedge interest rate exposures on the Company's variable rate debt. The Company enters into foreign currency derivative contracts with financial institutions to reduce the risk that its cash flows and earnings will be adversely affected by foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. The Company's hedging program is not designated for trading or speculative purposes.

The Company recognizes derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at fair value. The Company records changes in the fair value (i.e., gains or losses) of the derivatives that have been designated as accounting hedges in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations as cost of revenue, interest expense or to accumulated other comprehensive loss in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Cash Flow Hedges

The Company uses interest rate swap agreements designated as cash flow hedges to fix the variable interest rates on portions of the Company's debt. The Company also uses foreign currency contracts designated as cash flow hedges to

hedge forecasted revenue transactions denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Company initially reports any gain on the effective portion of a cash flow hedge as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss. Depending on the type of cash flow hedge, the gain is subsequently reclassified to either interest expense when the interest expense on the variable rate debt is recognized, or to cost of revenue when the hedged revenues are recorded. If the hedged transaction becomes probable of not occurring, any gain or loss related to interest rate swap agreements or foreign currency contracts would be recognized in other income (expense). Further, the Company excludes the change in the time value of the foreign currency contracts from the assessment of hedge effectiveness. The Company records the premium paid or time value of a contract on the date of purchase as an asset. Thereafter, the Company recognizes any change to this time value in cost of revenue.

The notional principal in U.S. dollar (USD), Canadian dollar (CAD), and Australian dollar (AUD), fixed rates and related expiration dates of the Company's outstanding interest rate swap agreements were as follows:

Notional Amount Currency	June 30, 2019		
	Notional Amount (in millions)	Fixed Rate	Expiration Date
AUD	200.0	2.19%	February 2021
CAD	400.0	2.49%	September 2022
USD	200.0	2.60%	February 2023

Notional Amount Currency	September 30, 2018		
	Notional Amount (in millions)	Fixed Rate	Expiration Date
AUD	200.0	2.19%	February 2021
CAD	400.0	2.49%	September 2022
USD	200.0	2.60%	February 2023

The notional principal of outstanding foreign currency contracts to purchase AUD was AUD 35.6 million (or \$26.6 million) and AUD 65.2 million (or \$49.1 million) at June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018, respectively.

Other Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts which are not designated as accounting hedges to hedge intercompany transactions and other monetary assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of a subsidiary. Gains and losses on these contracts were not material for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company's non-pension financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value relate to derivative instruments and were not material at June 30, 2019 or September 30, 2018.

See Note 13 for accumulated balances and reporting period activities of derivatives related to reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive loss for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss from the Company's foreign currency contracts were immaterial for all periods presented. Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss into income from the foreign currency options were immaterial for all periods presented. Additionally, there were no material losses recognized in income due to amounts excluded from effectiveness testing from the Company's interest rate swap agreements.

9. Share-based Payments

The fair value of an outstanding employee stock option award is estimated on the date of grant. The expected term of the stock option granted represents the period of time the stock option is expected to be outstanding. The risk-free interest rate is based on U.S. Treasury bond rates with maturities equal to the expected term of the stock option on the grant date. The Company uses historical data as a basis to estimate the probability of forfeitures.

Stock option activity for the nine months ended June 30 was as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Shares of stock under options (in millions)	Weighted average exercise price	Shares of stock under options (in millions)	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at September 30, prior year	0.6	\$ 31.62	0.7	\$ 31.11
Options granted	—	—	—	—
Options exercised	—	—	(0.1)	27.79
Options forfeited or expired	(0.5)	(31.62)	—	—
Outstanding at June 30	<u>0.1</u>	<u>31.62</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>31.62</u>
Vested and expected to vest in the future as of June 30	<u>0.1</u>	<u>\$ 31.62</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>\$ 31.62</u>

The Company grants stock units to employees under its Performance Earnings Program (PEP), whereby units are earned and issued dependent upon meeting established cumulative performance objectives and vest over a three-year service period. Additionally, the Company issues restricted stock units to employees which are earned based on service conditions. The grant date fair value of PEP awards and restricted stock unit awards is that day's closing market price of the Company's common stock. The weighted average grant date fair value of PEP awards was \$27.53 and \$37.69 during the nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The weighted average grant date fair value of restricted stock unit awards was \$27.68 and \$36.91 during the nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Total compensation expense related to these share-based payments including stock options was \$47.4 million and \$54.3 million during the nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Unrecognized compensation expense related to total share-based payments outstanding as of June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018 was \$92.3 million and \$94.3 million, respectively, to be recognized on a straight-line basis over the awards' respective vesting periods which are generally three years.

10. Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate was 8.3% and (71.8)% for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The most significant items contributing to the difference between the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate of 21.0% and the Company's effective tax rate for the nine-month period ended June 30, 2019 was a \$38.1 million benefit related to the release of a valuation allowance on foreign tax credits during the first quarter of fiscal 2019 and \$19.3 million of benefit related to income tax credits and incentives for the nine month period ended June 30, 2019, partially offset by nondeductible costs of \$14.6 million. These items are expected to have a continuing impact on the effective tax rate for the remainder of the fiscal year, except for the benefit related to the release of the valuation allowance.

The most significant items contributing to the difference between the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate of 24.5% and the Company's effective tax rate for the nine-month period ended June 30, 2018 were a \$41.7 million net benefit related to one-time U.S. federal tax law changes, benefits of \$33.8 million related to changes in uncertain tax positions primarily in the U.S. and Canada, and a benefit of \$21.6 million related to income tax credits and incentives, partially offset by tax expense of \$33.9 million related to the goodwill impairment charge, which was non-deductible for tax purposes.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2019, a valuation allowance in the amount of \$38.1 million related to foreign tax credits was released due to sufficient positive evidence obtained during the quarter. The positive evidence included the issuance of regulations during the quarter related to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (Tax Act) and forecasting the utilization of the foreign tax credits within the foreseeable future. The Company evaluated the new positive evidence against any negative evidence to determine the valuation allowance was no longer needed.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$26.2 million primarily as a result of a favorable settlement of uncertain tax positions in the U.S. related to research and development (R&D) credits for tax years 2012, 2013 and 2014 and the remeasurement of its U.S. R&D credit uncertain tax positions for future years based on the favorable outcome of the examination.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2018, President Trump signed the Tax Act into law. The Tax Act reduced the Company's U.S. federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, required companies to pay a one-time transition tax on accumulated earnings of foreign subsidiaries, created new taxes on certain foreign sourced earnings, and eliminated or reduced certain deductions.

Other significant provisions included a base erosion anti-abuse tax (BEAT) on excessive amounts paid to foreign related parties and a minimum tax on global intangible low-taxed income (GILTI). The Company has made an accounting policy election to recognize the current tax impact of GILTI as a period cost and has included the impact in the estimated annual effective tax rate as of June 30, 2019.

Given the significance of the Tax Act, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (SAB 118), which allowed registrants to record provisional amounts during a one year "measurement period" similar to that used when accounting for business combinations. The Company completed its accounting for the tax effects relating to the enactment of the Tax Act during the first quarter of fiscal 2019.

The Company is utilizing the annual effective tax rate method under ASC 740 to compute its interim tax provision. The Company's effective tax rate fluctuates from quarter to quarter due to various factors including the change in the mix of global income and expenses, outcomes of administrative audits, changes in the assessment of valuation allowances due to management's consideration of new positive or negative evidence during the quarter, and changes in enacted tax laws and their interpretations which upon enactment include possible tax reform around the world arising from the result of the base erosion and profit shifting project undertaken by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development which, if finalized and adopted, could have a material impact on the Company's income tax expense and deferred tax balances.

The Company is currently under tax audit in several jurisdictions and believes the outcomes which are reasonably possible within the next twelve months, including lapses in statutes of limitations, could result in adjustments, but will not result in a material change in the liability for uncertain tax positions.

Generally, the Company does not provide for U.S. taxes or foreign withholding taxes on gross book-tax differences in its non-U.S. subsidiaries because such basis differences of approximately \$1.8 billion are able to and intended to be reinvested indefinitely. The Company has determined it will continue to indefinitely reinvest the earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries and therefore will continue to account for these undistributed earnings based on existing accounting under ASC 740 and not accrue additional tax outside of the one-time transition tax described above. There may also be additional U.S. or foreign income tax liability upon repatriation, although the calculation of such additional taxes is not practicable.

11. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) excludes dilution and is computed by dividing net income attributable to AECOM by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to AECOM by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and potential common shares for the period. The Company includes as potential common shares the weighted average dilutive effects of equity awards using the treasury stock method. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019, equity awards excluded from the calculation of potential common shares were not significant.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of the denominators for basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
	(in millions)			
Denominator for basic earnings per share	157.4	160.4	156.8	159.3
Potential common shares	2.4	2.8	2.5	3.1
Denominator for diluted earnings per share	<u>159.8</u>	<u>163.2</u>	<u>159.3</u>	<u>162.4</u>

12. Other Financial Information

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consist of the following:

	June 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
	(in millions)	
Accrued salaries and benefits	\$ 851.1	\$ 1,035.9
Accrued contract costs	880.7	861.0
Other accrued expenses	426.1	370.1
	<u>\$ 2,157.9</u>	<u>\$ 2,267.0</u>

Accrued contract costs above include balances related to professional liability accruals of \$473.7 million and \$519.5 million as of June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018, respectively. The remaining accrued contract costs primarily relate to costs for services provided by subcontractors and other non-employees. Liabilities recorded related to accrued contract losses were not material as of June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018. The Company did not have material revisions to estimates for contracts where revenue is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method during the nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. In the first quarter of fiscal 2019, the Company commenced a restructuring plan to improve profitability. The Company incurred restructuring expenses of \$79.2 million, including personnel and other costs of \$56.9 million and real estate costs of \$22.3 million during the nine months ended June 30, 2019, of which \$29.0 million was accrued and unpaid at June 30, 2019. The Company incurred \$26.7 million of severance expenses relating to restructuring activities during the nine months ended June 30, 2018.

During the twelve months ended September 30, 2016, the Company recorded revenue related to the expected accelerated recovery of a pension related entitlement from the federal government of approximately \$50 million, which is included in accounts receivable-net at June 30, 2019. The entitlement resulted from pension costs that are reimbursable through government contracts in accordance with Cost Accounting Standards. The accelerated recognition resulted from an amendment to freeze pension benefits under URS Federal Services, Inc. Employees Retirement Plan. The Company entered into an agreement with the federal government to settle substantially all of the entitlement.

13. Reclassifications out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The accumulated balances and reporting period activities for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 related to reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive loss are summarized as follows (in millions):

	Pension Related Adjustments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Loss on Derivative Instruments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balances at March 31, 2019	\$ (200.4)	\$ (501.5)	\$ (9.1)	\$ (711.0)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassification	1.0	(6.2)	(4.7)	(9.9)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	1.4	—	1.1	2.5
Balances at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ (198.0)</u>	<u>\$ (507.7)</u>	<u>\$ (12.7)</u>	<u>\$ (718.4)</u>

	Pension Related Adjustments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Gain (Loss) on Derivative Instruments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balances at March 31, 2018	\$ (295.5)	\$ (410.2)	\$ (1.3)	\$ (707.0)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassification	13.0	(67.1)	0.4	(53.7)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	2.2	—	0.2	2.4
Balances at June 30, 2018	<u>\$ (280.3)</u>	<u>\$ (477.3)</u>	<u>\$ (0.7)</u>	<u>\$ (758.3)</u>

	Pension Related Adjustments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Gain/ (Loss) on Derivative Instruments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balances at September 30, 2018	\$ (202.3)	\$ (502.2)	\$ 1.2	\$ (703.3)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassification	(0.2)	(5.5)	(16.2)	(21.9)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	4.5	—	2.3	6.8
Balances at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ (198.0)</u>	<u>\$ (507.7)</u>	<u>\$ (12.7)</u>	<u>\$ (718.4)</u>

	Pension Related Adjustments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Loss on Derivative Instruments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balances at September 30, 2017	\$ (281.9)	\$ (418.4)	\$ (0.4)	\$ (700.7)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassification	(5.8)	(58.9)	(0.7)	(65.4)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	7.4	—	0.4	7.8
Balances at June 30, 2018	<u>\$ (280.3)</u>	<u>\$ (477.3)</u>	<u>\$ (0.7)</u>	<u>\$ (758.3)</u>

14. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company records amounts representing its probable estimated liabilities relating to claims, guarantees, litigation, audits and investigations. The Company relies in part on qualified actuaries to assist it in determining the level of reserves to establish for insurance-related claims that are known and have been asserted against it, and for insurance-related claims that are believed to have been incurred based on actuarial analysis, but have not yet been reported to the Company's claims administrators as of the respective balance sheet dates. The Company includes any adjustments to such insurance reserves in its consolidated results of operations. The Company's reasonably possible loss disclosures are presented on a gross basis prior to the consideration of insurance recoveries. The Company does not record gain

contingencies until they are realized. In the ordinary course of business, the Company may not be aware that it or its affiliates are under investigation and may not be aware of whether or not a known investigation has been concluded.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company may enter into various arrangements providing financial or performance assurance to clients, lenders, or partners. Such arrangements include standby letters of credit, surety bonds, and corporate guarantees to support the creditworthiness or the project execution commitments of its affiliates, partnerships and joint ventures. Performance arrangements typically have various expiration dates ranging from the completion of the project contract and extending beyond contract completion in some circumstances such as for warranties. The Company may also guarantee that a project, when complete, will achieve specified performance standards. If the project subsequently fails to meet guaranteed performance standards, the Company may incur additional costs, pay liquidated damages or be held responsible for the costs incurred by the client to achieve the required performance standards. The potential payment amount of an outstanding performance arrangement is typically the remaining cost of work to be performed by or on behalf of third parties. Generally, under joint venture arrangements, if a partner is financially unable to complete its share of the contract, the other partner(s) may be required to complete those activities.

At June 30, 2019, the Company was contingently liable in the amount of approximately \$511.2 million in issued standby letters of credit and \$4.8 billion in issued surety bonds primarily to support project execution.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into various agreements providing financial or performance assurances to clients on behalf of certain unconsolidated partnerships, joint ventures and other jointly executed contracts. These agreements are entered into primarily to support the project execution commitments of these entities.

The Company's investment adviser jointly manages, sponsors and owns equity interest in the AECOM-Canyon Equity Fund, L.P. (the "Fund"), in which the Company has an ongoing capital commitment to fund investments. At June 30, 2019, the Company had capital commitments of \$35 million to the Fund over the next 10 years.

In addition, in connection with the investment activities of AECOM Capital and the Fund, the Company provides guarantees of contractual obligations, including guarantees for completion of projects, repayment of debt, environmental indemnity obligations and other lender required guarantees.

Department of Energy Deactivation, Demolition, and Removal Project

Washington Group International, an Ohio company, the former name of one of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries (AECOM E&C) executed a cost-reimbursable task order with the Department of Energy (DOE) in 2007 to provide deactivation, demolition and removal services at a New York State project site that, during 2010, experienced contamination and performance issues and remains uncompleted. In February 2011, AECOM E&C and the DOE executed a Task Order Modification that changed some cost-reimbursable contract provisions to at-risk. The Task Order Modification, including subsequent amendments, requires the DOE to pay all project costs up to \$106 million, requires AECOM E&C and the DOE to equally share in all project costs incurred from \$106 million to \$146 million, and requires AECOM E&C to pay all project costs exceeding \$146 million.

Due to unanticipated requirements and permitting delays by federal and state agencies, as well as delays and related ground stabilization activities caused by Hurricane Irene in 2011, AECOM E&C has been required to perform work outside the scope of the Task Order Modification. In December 2014, AECOM E&C submitted claims against the DOE pursuant to the Contracts Disputes Acts seeking recovery of \$103 million, including additional fees on changed work scope. AECOM E&C has incurred additional project costs outside the scope of the contract as a result of differing site and ground conditions and intends to submit additional formal claims against the DOE.

Due to significant delays and uncertainties about responsibilities for the scope of remaining work, final project completion costs and other associated costs have exceeded \$100 million over the contracted and claimed amounts. AECOM E&C assets and liabilities, including the value of the above costs and claims, were measured at their fair value on October 17, 2014, the date the Company acquired AECOM E&C's parent company, which measurement has been

reevaluated to account for developments pertaining to this matter. Deconstruction and decommissioning activities are completed and site restoration activities are nearing completion. AECOM E&C increased its receivable during the quarter ended June 30, 2018.

AECOM E&C can provide no certainty that it will recover the claims submitted against the DOE in December 2014, any future claims or any other project costs after December 2014 that AECOM E&C may be obligated to incur, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

SR-91

One of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, URS Corporation, a Nevada corporation, entered into a partial fixed cost and partial time and material design agreement in 2012 with a design build contractor for a state route highway construction project in Riverside County and Orange County, California. On April 1, 2017, URS Corporation filed an \$8.2 million amended complaint in the Superior Court of California against the design build contractor for its failure to pay for services performed under the design agreement. On July 3, 2017, the design build contractor filed an amended cross-complaint against URS Corporation and the Company in Superior Court alleging breaches of contract, negligent interference and professional negligence pertaining to URS Corporation's performance of design services under the design agreement, seeking purported damages of \$70 million. Subsequent discovery and trial responses indicate that the design build contractor is seeking damages of \$103 million. On May 4, 2018, the design build contractor dismissed its claims for negligent interference. On May 24, 2018, URS Corporation filed an \$11.9 million second amended complaint in Superior Court against the design build contractor for its failure to pay for services performed under the design agreement. Trial commenced in Superior Court in July 2019.

URS Corporation and AECOM cannot provide assurances that URS Corporation will be successful in the recovery of the amounts owed to it under the design agreement or in their defense against the amounts alleged under the cross-complaint that they believe are without merit and that they intend to vigorously defend against. The potential range of loss in excess of any current accrual cannot be reasonably estimated at this time primarily because the matter involves complex factual and legal issues; there is substantial uncertainty regarding any alleged damages, including due to liability of and payments, by third parties; and the matter is at a discovery stage of litigation.

New York Department of Environmental Conservation

The following separate matters pertain to government environmental allegations against one of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, AECOM USA, Inc.

- In September 2017, AECOM USA, Inc. was advised by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) of allegations that it committed environmental permit violations pursuant to the New York Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) associated with AECOM USA, Inc.'s oversight of a stream restoration project for Schoharie County which could result in substantial penalties if calculated under the ECL's maximum civil penalty provisions. AECOM USA, Inc. disputes this claim and intends to continue to defend this matter vigorously; however, AECOM USA, Inc. cannot provide assurances that it will be successful in these efforts. The potential range of loss in excess of any current accrual cannot be reasonably estimated at this time primarily because the matter involves complex and unique environmental and regulatory issues; the project site involves the oversight and involvement of various local, state and federal government agencies; there is substantial uncertainty regarding any alleged damages; and the matter is in its preliminary stage of the government's claims and any negotiations of a consent order or other resolution.
- In December 2018, AECOM USA, Inc. was advised by DEC of allegations that, during AECOM USA, Inc.'s oversight of a remedial construction project in Poughkeepsie, New York, sheen escaped a containment boom line near the east bank of the Hudson River without proper notification to DEC and an unapproved dispersant was sprayed onto the Hudson River to control odors in violation of ECL. AECOM USA, Inc. denies these allegations but is working cooperatively with DEC to resolve the matter through a consent order.

Illinois Power Generating Company

Advatech, LLC, a joint venture 60% owned by AECOM E&C executed a fixed-cost engineering, procurement and construction contract for a flue-gas-desulfurization system at a coal-fired power plant owned by Illinois Power Generating Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dynegy, Inc. (Genco). On September 2, 2016, Genco terminated Advatech's contract for convenience and Advatech subsequently submitted its final contractual invoice of approximately \$81 million. Advatech filed and perfected a mechanics lien on the Genco power plant property on October 17, 2016. On December 9, 2016, Genco filed a voluntary petition under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Texas and its plan of reorganization was approved by the Bankruptcy Court on January 25, 2017 (the Bankruptcy Plan). Advatech's contractual invoice and mechanics lien were not extinguished per the terms of the Bankruptcy Plan and remain outstanding claims. On March 15, 2017, Advatech filed a demand for arbitration and on July 21, 2017 submitted a Statement of Claim seeking reimbursement of approximately \$81 million for Genco's breach of contract and failure to reimburse Advatech for all of the cost of work performed under the contract. Arbitration proceedings occurred in October 2018. On June 12, 2019, a final award was issued ordering Genco to pay Advatech \$45.8 million including pre-judgment interest and attorney's fees and further ordering Genco to pay post-judgment interest at a rate of 9% per year until the award is paid. Advatech filed an action to confirm the award in federal court in the Northern District of Illinois on June 18, 2019 and Genco filed a competing action challenging the award in the Southern District of Illinois the same day. Both actions have been stayed while the Southern District of Illinois considers Advatech's motion to consolidate and transfer venue.

Refinery Turnaround Project

AECOM E&C entered into an agreement to perform turnaround maintenance services during a planned shutdown at a refinery in Montana. The project was completed in February 2019. Due to circumstances outside of AECOM E&C's control, including client directed changes and delays and the refinery's condition, AECOM E&C performed additional work outside of the original contract approximating \$90 million. AECOM E&C is demanding payment from the refinery owner of approximately \$144 million. On March 26, 2019, the refinery owner sent a letter to AECOM E&C alleging it incurred substantial damages due to AECOM E&C's project performance. AECOM E&C filed and perfected a \$132 million construction lien against the refinery owner in April 2019 for unpaid labor and materials costs.

AECOM E&C intends to vigorously prosecute and defend this matter; however, AECOM E&C cannot provide assurance that it will be successful in these efforts. The resolution of this matter and any potential range of loss in excess of any current accrual cannot be reasonably determined or estimated at this time, primarily because the matter raises complex legal issues that AECOM E&C is continuing to assess.

15. Reportable Segments

The Company's operations are organized into four reportable segments: Design and Consulting Services (DCS), Construction Services (CS), Management Services (MS), and AECOM Capital (ACAP). The Company's DCS reportable segment delivers planning, consulting, architectural, environmental, and engineering design services to commercial and government clients worldwide. The Company's CS reportable segment provides construction services primarily in the Americas. The Company's MS reportable segment provides program and facilities management and maintenance, training, logistics, consulting, technical assistance, and systems integration and information technology services, primarily for agencies of the U.S. government. The Company's ACAP segment invests primarily in real estate projects. These reportable segments are organized by the types of services provided, the differing specialized needs of the respective clients, and how the Company manages its business. The Company has aggregated various operating segments into its reportable segments based on their similar characteristics, including similar long term financial performance, the nature of services provided, internal processes for delivering those services, and types of customers.

The following tables set forth summarized financial information concerning the Company's reportable segments:

Reportable Segments:	Design and Consulting Services	Construction Services	Management Services	AECOM Capital	Corporate	Total
(in millions)						
Three Months Ended June 30, 2019:						
Revenue	\$ 2,055.2	\$ 1,898.2	\$ 1,025.3	\$ 1.5	\$ —	\$ 4,980.2
Gross profit	142.5	16.3	48.9	1.5	—	209.2
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	4.7	19.5	3.6	0.8	—	28.6
General and administrative expenses	—	—	—	(1.5)	(36.0)	(37.5)
Loss on disposal activities	—	(7.4)	—	—	—	(7.4)
Operating income	147.2	28.4	52.5	0.8	(36.0)	192.9
Gross profit as a % of revenue	6.9 %	0.9 %	4.8 %	—	—	4.2 %
Three Months Ended June 30, 2018:						
Revenue	\$ 2,105.4	\$ 2,106.7	\$ 935.9	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,148.0
Gross profit	116.1	9.1	60.0	—	—	185.2
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	4.2	2.3	6.3	—	—	12.8
General and administrative expenses	—	—	—	(3.7)	(31.4)	(35.1)
Loss on disposal activities	—	(2.1)	—	—	—	(2.1)
Operating income (loss)	120.3	9.3	66.3	(3.7)	(31.4)	160.8
Gross profit as a % of revenue	5.5 %	0.4 %	6.4 %	—	—	3.6 %
Nine Months Ended June 30, 2019:						
Revenue	\$ 6,185.7	\$ 5,830.5	\$ 3,034.6	\$ 6.9	\$ —	\$ 15,057.7
Gross profit	388.0	36.2	144.1	6.9	—	575.2
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	14.0	34.2	10.8	8.0	—	67.0
General and administrative expenses	—	—	—	(4.9)	(105.9)	(110.8)
Restructuring costs	—	—	—	—	(79.2)	(79.2)
Loss on disposal activities	—	(7.4)	—	—	—	(7.4)
Operating income	402.0	63.0	154.9	10.0	(185.1)	444.8
Gross profit as a % of revenue	6.3 %	0.6 %	4.7 %	—	—	3.8 %
Nine Months Ended June 30, 2018:						
Revenue	\$ 6,052.0	\$ 6,120.5	\$ 2,677.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 14,849.7
Gross profit	314.2	22.9	125.5	—	—	462.6
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	14.5	16.9	24.2	—	—	55.6
General and administrative expenses	—	—	—	(9.2)	(90.8)	(100.0)
Loss on disposal activities	—	(2.1)	—	—	—	(2.1)
Impairment of assets held for sale, including goodwill	—	(168.2)	—	—	—	(168.2)
Operating income (loss)	328.7	(130.5)	149.7	(9.2)	(90.8)	247.9
Gross profit as a % of revenue	5.2 %	0.4 %	4.7 %	—	—	3.1 %
Reportable Segments:						
Total assets						
June 30, 2019	\$ 7,220.3	\$ 4,265.5	\$ 2,594.8	\$ 193.8	\$ 520.8	\$ 14,795.2
September 30, 2018	7,013.8	4,212.0	2,701.2	140.6	613.5	14,681.1

16. Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

In connection with the registration of the Company's 2014 Senior Notes that were declared effective by the SEC on September 29, 2015, AECOM became subject to the requirements of Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X regarding financial statements of guarantors and issuers of guaranteed securities. Both the 2014 Senior Notes and the 2017 Senior Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several basis by some of AECOM's directly and indirectly 100% owned subsidiaries (the Subsidiary Guarantors). Other than customary restrictions imposed by applicable statutes, there are no restrictions on the ability of the Subsidiary Guarantors to transfer funds to AECOM in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances.

The following condensed consolidating financial information, which is presented for AECOM, the Subsidiary Guarantors on a combined basis and AECOM's non-guarantor subsidiaries on a combined basis, is provided to satisfy the disclosure requirements of Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X.

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets
(unaudited - in millions)
June 30, 2019

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3.1	\$ 254.7	\$ 535.8	\$ —	\$ 793.6
Accounts receivable and contract assets—net	—	2,628.7	3,199.4	—	5,828.1
Intercompany receivable	1,071.6	126.9	176.1	(1,374.6)	—
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	67.8	267.8	271.9	—	607.5
Current assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	—
Income taxes receivable	—	—	42.6	—	42.6
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	1,142.5	3,278.1	4,225.8	(1,374.6)	7,271.8
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT—NET	204.6	193.3	205.6	—	603.5
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS—NET	172.1	6.9	148.1	(166.8)	160.3
INVESTMENTS IN CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES	6,755.0	2,129.6	—	(8,884.6)	—
INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED JOINT VENTURES	8.8	37.8	344.9	—	391.5
GOODWILL	—	3,392.7	2,513.8	—	5,906.5
INTANGIBLE ASSETS—NET	—	183.8	71.4	—	255.2
OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS	32.2	44.3	129.9	—	206.4
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 8,315.2	\$ 9,266.5	\$ 7,639.5	\$ (10,426.0)	\$ 14,795.2
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY					
CURRENT LIABILITIES:					
Short-term debt	\$ 14.9	\$ —	\$ 30.0	\$ —	\$ 44.9
Accounts payable	29.7	1,604.8	975.4	—	2,609.9
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	105.0	875.8	1,177.1	—	2,157.9
Income taxes payable	16.7	—	26.7	—	43.4
Intercompany payable	117.1	859.9	597.5	(1,574.5)	—
Contract liabilities	—	307.8	662.1	—	969.9
Current portion of long-term debt	43.6	14.0	57.1	—	114.7
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	327.0	3,662.3	3,525.9	(1,574.5)	5,940.7
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	118.3	241.9	338.8	—	699.0
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY—NET	—	63.1	108.9	(166.8)	5.2
NOTE PAYABLE INTERCOMPANY—NON CURRENT	817.3	—	462.7	(1,280.0)	—
LONG-TERM DEBT	2,821.7	289.6	542.0	—	3,653.3
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,084.3	4,256.9	4,978.3	(3,021.3)	10,298.2
TOTAL AECOM STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	4,230.9	5,009.6	2,467.2	(7,404.7)	4,303.0
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	194.0	—	194.0
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	4,230.9	5,009.6	2,661.2	(7,404.7)	4,497.0
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 8,315.2	\$ 9,266.5	\$ 7,639.5	\$ (10,426.0)	\$ 14,795.2

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets
(in millions)
September 30, 2018

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22.0	\$ 270.9	\$ 593.8	\$ —	\$ 886.7
Accounts receivable and contract assets—net	—	2,544.7	2,924.1	—	5,468.8
Intercompany receivable	951.1	84.9	157.9	(1,193.9)	—
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	52.9	331.6	200.7	—	585.2
Current assets held for sale	—	—	59.8	—	59.8
Income taxes receivable	84.6	—	42.2	—	126.8
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	1,110.6	3,232.1	3,978.5	(1,193.9)	7,127.3
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT—NET	202.6	217.3	194.2	—	614.1
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS—NET	134.0	—	150.0	(124.6)	159.4
INVESTMENTS IN CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES	6,364.1	1,912.0	—	(8,276.1)	—
INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED JOINT VENTURES	13.4	49.6	247.7	—	310.7
GOODWILL	—	3,392.7	2,528.4	—	5,921.1
INTANGIBLE ASSETS—NET	—	218.6	101.3	—	319.9
OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS	49.9	45.6	133.1	—	228.6
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 7,874.6	\$ 9,067.9	\$ 7,333.2	\$ (9,594.6)	\$ 14,681.1
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY					
CURRENT LIABILITIES:					
Short-term debt	\$ 8.4	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8.4
Accounts payable	53.6	1,616.7	1,055.7	—	2,726.0
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	58.8	1,035.6	1,172.7	—	2,267.1
Income taxes payable	10.4	—	29.4	—	39.8
Intercompany payable	105.5	830.8	416.9	(1,353.2)	—
Contract liabilities	1.5	316.1	613.8	—	931.4
Current liabilities held for sale	—	—	22.3	—	22.3
Current portion of long-term debt	43.3	27.0	64.4	—	134.7
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	281.5	3,826.2	3,375.2	(1,353.2)	6,129.7
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	131.6	249.0	361.5	—	742.1
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY—NET	—	63.1	108.9	(124.7)	47.3
NOTE PAYABLE INTERCOMPANY—NON CURRENT	800.9	—	487.5	(1,288.4)	—
LONG-TERM DEBT	2,627.8	291.4	564.5	—	3,483.7
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,841.8	4,429.7	4,897.6	(2,766.3)	10,402.8
TOTAL AECOM STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	4,032.8	4,638.2	2,250.1	(6,828.3)	4,092.8
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	185.5	—	185.5
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	4,032.8	4,638.2	2,435.6	(6,828.3)	4,278.3
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 7,874.6	\$ 9,067.9	\$ 7,333.2	\$ (9,594.6)	\$ 14,681.1

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Operations
(unaudited - in millions)

	For the three months ended June 30, 2019				
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
Revenue	\$ —	\$ 2,670.0	\$ 2,324.2	\$ (14.0)	\$ 4,980.2
Cost of revenue	—	2,618.7	2,166.3	(14.0)	4,771.0
Gross profit	—	51.3	157.9	—	209.2
Equity in earnings from subsidiaries	149.5	125.7	—	(275.2)	—
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	—	0.6	28.0	—	28.6
General and administrative expenses	(36.0)	—	(1.5)	—	(37.5)
Loss on disposal activities	—	—	(7.4)	—	(7.4)
Income from operations	113.5	177.6	177.0	(275.2)	192.9
Other income	1.5	11.3	6.5	(14.5)	4.8
Interest expense	(50.9)	(5.2)	(14.1)	14.5	(55.7)
Income before income tax (benefit) expense	64.1	183.7	169.4	(275.2)	142.0
Income tax (benefit) expense	(19.7)	34.7	21.6	—	36.6
Net income	83.8	149.0	147.8	(275.2)	105.4
Noncontrolling interests in income of consolidated subsidiaries, net of tax	—	—	(21.7)	—	(21.7)
Net income attributable to AECOM	<u>\$ 83.8</u>	<u>\$ 149.0</u>	<u>\$ 126.1</u>	<u>\$ (275.2)</u>	<u>\$ 83.7</u>

	For the three months ended June 30, 2018				
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
Revenue	\$ —	\$ 2,818.1	\$ 2,356.8	\$ (26.9)	\$ 5,148.0
Cost of revenue	—	2,731.8	2,257.9	(26.9)	4,962.8
Gross profit	—	86.3	98.9	—	185.2
Equity in earnings from subsidiaries	84.8	40.8	—	(125.6)	—
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	—	6.9	5.9	—	12.8
General and administrative expenses	(31.4)	—	(3.7)	—	(35.1)
Loss on disposal activities	—	—	(2.1)	—	(2.1)
Income from operations	53.4	134.0	99.0	(125.6)	160.8
Other income	0.4	9.6	3.2	(10.5)	2.7
Interest expense	(49.0)	(5.6)	(11.2)	10.5	(55.3)
Income before income tax (benefit) expense	4.8	138.0	91.0	(125.6)	108.2
Income tax (benefit) expense	(56.1)	54.5	34.7	—	33.1
Net income	60.9	83.5	56.3	(125.6)	75.1
Noncontrolling interest in income of consolidated subsidiaries, net of tax	—	—	(14.2)	—	(14.2)
Net income attributable to AECOM	<u>\$ 60.9</u>	<u>\$ 83.5</u>	<u>\$ 42.1</u>	<u>\$ (125.6)</u>	<u>\$ 60.9</u>

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Operations
(unaudited - in millions)

	For the nine months ended June 30, 2019				
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
Revenue	\$ —	\$ 8,097.7	\$ 7,021.1	\$ (61.1)	\$ 15,057.7
Cost of revenue	—	7,824.7	6,718.9	(61.1)	14,482.5
Gross profit	—	273.0	302.2	—	575.2
Equity in earnings from subsidiaries	465.3	223.8	—	(689.1)	—
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	—	2.9	64.1	—	67.0
General and administrative expenses	(105.9)	—	(4.9)	—	(110.8)
Restructuring costs	(79.2)	—	—	—	(79.2)
Loss on disposal activities	—	—	(7.4)	—	(7.4)
Income from operations	280.2	499.7	354.0	(689.1)	444.8
Other income	3.8	35.7	15.4	(42.2)	12.7
Interest expense	(152.7)	(15.8)	(43.3)	42.2	(169.6)
Income before income tax (benefit) expense	131.3	519.6	326.1	(689.1)	287.9
Income tax (benefit) expense	(81.9)	63.8	42.0	—	23.9
Net income	213.2	455.8	284.1	(689.1)	264.0
Noncontrolling interests in income of consolidated subsidiaries, net of tax	—	—	(50.9)	—	(50.9)
Net income attributable to AECOM	\$ 213.2	\$ 455.8	\$ 233.2	\$ (689.1)	\$ 213.1
	For the nine months ended June 30, 2018				
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
Revenue	\$ —	\$ 8,230.1	\$ 6,688.3	\$ (68.7)	\$ 14,849.7
Cost of revenue	—	7,950.0	6,505.8	(68.7)	14,387.1
Gross profit	—	280.1	182.5	—	462.6
Equity in earnings from subsidiaries	272.7	103.8	—	(376.5)	—
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	—	30.9	24.7	—	55.6
General and administrative expenses	(90.8)	—	(9.2)	—	(100.0)
Impairment of assets held for sale, including goodwill	—	—	(168.2)	—	(168.2)
Loss on disposal activities	—	—	(2.1)	—	(2.1)
Income from operations	181.9	414.8	27.7	(376.5)	247.9
Other income	10.8	20.1	9.9	(23.3)	17.5
Interest expense	(194.3)	(14.5)	(26.5)	23.3	(212.0)
(Loss) income before income tax (benefit) expense	(1.6)	420.4	11.1	(376.5)	53.4
Income tax (benefit) expense	(54.1)	149.4	(133.7)	—	(38.4)
Net income	52.5	271.0	144.8	(376.5)	91.8
Noncontrolling interest in income of consolidated subsidiaries, net of tax	—	—	(39.3)	—	(39.3)
Net income attributable to AECOM	\$ 52.5	\$ 271.0	\$ 105.5	\$ (376.5)	\$ 52.5

Consolidating Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(unaudited - in millions)

	For the three months ended June 30, 2019				
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
Net income	\$ 83.8	\$ 149.0	\$ 147.8	\$ (275.2)	\$ 105.4
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:					
Net unrealized loss on derivatives, net of tax	(2.6)	—	(0.9)	—	(3.5)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	(6.1)	—	(6.1)
Pension adjustments, net of tax	0.7	—	1.7	—	2.4
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(1.9)	—	(5.3)	—	(7.2)
Comprehensive income, net of tax	81.9	149.0	142.5	(275.2)	98.2
Noncontrolling interests in comprehensive income of consolidated subsidiaries, net of tax	—	—	(21.9)	—	(21.9)
Comprehensive income attributable to AECOM, net of tax	<u>\$ 81.9</u>	<u>\$ 149.0</u>	<u>\$ 120.6</u>	<u>\$ (275.2)</u>	<u>\$ 76.3</u>

	For the three months ended June 30, 2018				
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
Net income	\$ 60.9	\$ 83.5	\$ 56.3	\$ (125.6)	\$ 75.1
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:					
Net unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives, net of tax	0.9	—	(0.2)	—	0.7
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	(67.2)	—	(67.2)
Pension adjustments, net of tax	0.3	—	14.8	—	15.1
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	1.2	—	(52.6)	—	(51.4)
Comprehensive income, net of tax	62.1	83.5	3.7	(125.6)	23.7
Noncontrolling interests in comprehensive income of consolidated subsidiaries, net of tax	—	—	(14.0)	—	(14.0)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to AECOM, net of tax	<u>\$ 62.1</u>	<u>\$ 83.5</u>	<u>\$ (10.3)</u>	<u>\$ (125.6)</u>	<u>\$ 9.7</u>

Consolidating Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(unaudited - in millions)

	For the nine months ended June 30, 2019				
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
Net income	\$ 213.2	\$ 455.8	\$ 284.1	\$ (689.1)	\$ 264.0
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:					
Net unrealized loss on derivatives, net of tax	(6.7)	—	(7.2)	—	(13.9)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	(5.1)	—	(5.1)
Pension adjustments, net of tax	2.1	(1.2)	3.4	—	4.3
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(4.6)	(1.2)	(8.9)	—	(14.7)
Comprehensive income, net of tax	208.6	454.6	275.2	(689.1)	249.3
Noncontrolling interests in comprehensive income of consolidated subsidiaries, net of tax	—	—	(51.3)	—	(51.3)
Comprehensive income attributable to AECOM, net of tax	<u>\$ 208.6</u>	<u>\$ 454.6</u>	<u>\$ 223.9</u>	<u>\$ (689.1)</u>	<u>\$ 198.0</u>
	For the nine months ended June 30, 2018				
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
Net income	\$ 52.5	\$ 271.0	\$ 144.8	\$ (376.5)	\$ 91.8
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:					
Net unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives, net of tax	1.5	—	(1.7)	—	(0.2)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	(57.7)	—	(57.7)
Pension adjustments, net of tax	1.8	—	(0.3)	—	1.5
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	3.3	—	(59.7)	—	(56.4)
Comprehensive income, net of tax	55.8	271.0	85.1	(376.5)	35.4
Noncontrolling interests in comprehensive income of consolidated subsidiaries, net of tax	—	—	(40.5)	—	(40.5)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to AECOM, net of tax	<u>\$ 55.8</u>	<u>\$ 271.0</u>	<u>\$ 44.6</u>	<u>\$ (376.5)</u>	<u>\$ (5.1)</u>

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited - in millions)

	For the nine months ended June 30, 2019				
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ (31.5)	\$ 116.7	\$ (101.3)	\$ —	\$ (16.1)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from disposal of business, net of cash disposed	—	—	37.4	—	37.4
Net investment in unconsolidated joint ventures	(3.1)	(12.3)	(85.3)	—	(100.7)
Net proceeds from sale of investments	—	—	8.8	—	8.8
Payments for capital expenditures, net of disposals	(30.7)	(17.4)	(21.0)	—	(69.1)
Net (investment in) receipts from intercompany notes	(12.1)	7.7	(27.7)	32.1	—
Other intercompany investing activities	(96.6)	(48.2)	—	144.8	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(142.5)	(70.2)	(87.8)	176.9	(123.6)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from borrowings under credit agreements	6,279.3	—	117.2	—	6,396.5
Repayments of borrowings under credit agreements	(6,107.1)	(24.8)	(131.1)	—	(6,263.0)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	24.4	—	—	—	24.4
Payments to repurchase common stock	(82.7)	—	—	—	(82.7)
Net distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(58.8)	—	(58.8)
Other financing activities	21.2	(6.7)	15.6	—	30.1
Net borrowings (repayments) on intercompany notes	20.0	24.8	(12.7)	(32.1)	—
Other intercompany financing activities	—	(56.0)	200.8	(144.8)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	155.1	(62.7)	131.0	(176.9)	46.5
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(18.9)	(16.2)	(58.0)	—	(93.1)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	22.0	270.9	593.8	—	886.7
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 3.1	\$ 254.7	\$ 535.8	\$ —	\$ 793.6

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited - in millions)

	For the nine months ended June 30, 2018				
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ (59.9)	\$ 257.3	\$ 45.3	\$ —	\$ 242.7
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from purchase price adjustment to business acquisition	—	—	2.2	—	2.2
Cash acquired from consolidation of joint venture	—	—	7.6	—	7.6
Proceeds from disposal of business, net of cash disposed	—	—	19.5	—	19.5
Net investment in unconsolidated joint ventures	(5.2)	(9.4)	(48.7)	—	(63.3)
Net payments for purchase of investments	—	—	(17.5)	—	(17.5)
Payments for capital expenditures, net of disposals	(19.8)	(34.2)	(11.6)	—	(65.5)
Net investment in intercompany notes	(85.4)	(545.3)	(73.8)	704.5	—
Other intercompany investing activities	109.9	504.9	—	(614.8)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(0.5)	(84.0)	(122.3)	89.7	(117.1)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from borrowings under credit agreements	6,701.2	—	737.9	—	7,439.1
Repayments of borrowings under credit agreements	(6,509.5)	(14.0)	(131.4)	—	(6,654.9)
Redemption of unsecured senior notes	(800.0)	—	—	—	(800.0)
Prepayment premium on redemption of unsecured senior notes	(34.5)	—	—	—	(34.5)
Cash paid for debt issuance costs	(10.7)	—	—	—	(10.7)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	27.3	—	—	—	27.3
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	3.2	—	—	—	3.2
Payments to repurchase common stock	(29.3)	—	—	—	(29.3)
Net distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(72.7)	—	(72.7)
Other financing activities	8.8	(26.6)	26.5	—	8.7
Net borrowings (repayments) on intercompany notes	673.3	(4.8)	36.0	(704.5)	—
Other intercompany financing activities	—	(80.0)	(534.8)	614.8	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	29.8	(125.4)	61.5	(89.7)	(123.8)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	—	—	(2.8)	—	(2.8)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(30.6)	47.9	(18.3)	—	(1.0)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	32.6	254.9	514.9	—	802.4
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 2.0	\$ 302.8	\$ 496.6	\$ —	\$ 801.4

Item 2. Management’s Discussion And Analysis Of Financial Condition And Results Of Operations

Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 that are not limited to historical facts, but reflect the Company’s current beliefs, expectations or intentions regarding future events. These statements include forward-looking statements with respect to the Company, including the Company’s business, operations and strategy, and the engineering and construction industry. Statements that are not historical facts, without limitation, including statements that use terms such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “expects,” “estimates,” “intends,” “may,” “plans,” “potential,” “projects,” and “will” and that relate to our future revenues, expenditures and business trends; future reduction of our self-perform at-risk construction exposure; future accounting estimates; future contractual performance obligations; future conversions of backlog; future capital allocation priorities including common stock repurchases, future trade receivables, future debt pay downs; future post-retirement expenses; future tax benefits and expenses; future compliance with regulations; future legal claims and insurance coverage; future effectiveness of our disclosure and internal controls over financial reporting; future costs savings; the potential separation of Management Services from AECOM and our business expectations after the proposed spin-off; and other future economic and industry conditions, are forward-looking statements. In light of the risks and uncertainties inherent in all forward-looking statements, the inclusion of such statements in this Quarterly Report should not be considered as a representation by us or any other person that our objectives or plans will be achieved. Although management believes that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, these assumptions and the forward-looking statements are subject to various factors, risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, including, but not limited to, our business is cyclical and vulnerable to economic downturns and client spending reductions; government shutdowns; long-term government contracts and subject to uncertainties related to government contract appropriations; governmental agencies may modify, curtail or terminate our contracts; government contracts are subject to audits and adjustments of contractual terms; losses under fixed-price contracts; limited control over operations run through our joint venture entities; liability for misconduct by our employees or consultants; failure to comply with laws or regulations applicable to our business; maintaining adequate surety and financial capacity; high leverage and potential inability to service our debt and guarantees; exposure to Brexit and tariffs; exposure to political and economic risks in different countries; currency exchange rate fluctuations; retaining and recruiting key technical and management personnel; legal claims; inadequate insurance coverage; environmental law compliance and inadequate nuclear indemnification; unexpected adjustments and cancellations related to our backlog; partners and third parties who may fail to satisfy their legal obligations; managing pension costs; AECOM Capital’s real estate development; cybersecurity issues, IT outages and data privacy; uncertainties as to the timing and completion of the potential separation of the Management Services segment from AECOM; risks associated with the benefits and costs of the potential separation; the risk that dissynergy and other costs incurred in connection with the potential separation will exceed our estimates or otherwise adversely affect our business or operations; as well as other additional risks and factors discussed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and any subsequent reports we file with the SEC. Accordingly, actual results could differ materially from those contemplated by any forward-looking statement.

All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements concerning the Company or other matters attributable to the Company or any person acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements above. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only to the date they are made. The Company is under no obligation (and expressly disclaims any such obligation) to update or revise any forward-looking statement that may be made from time to time, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise. Please review “Part II, Item 1A — Risk Factors” in this Quarterly Report for a discussion of the factors, risks and uncertainties that could affect our future results.

Overview

We are a leading fully integrated firm positioned to design, build, finance and operate infrastructure assets for governments, businesses and organizations throughout the world. We provide planning, consulting, architectural and engineering design services to commercial and government clients worldwide in major end markets such as transportation, facilities, environmental, energy, water and government markets. We also provide construction services, including building construction and energy, infrastructure and industrial construction. In addition, we provide program

and facilities management and maintenance, training, logistics, consulting, technical assistance, and systems integration and information technology services, primarily for agencies of the U.S. government and also for national governments around the world.

Our business focuses primarily on providing fee-based planning, consulting, architectural and engineering design services and, therefore, our business is labor intensive. We primarily derive income from our ability to generate revenue and collect cash from our clients through the billing of our employees' time spent on client projects and our ability to manage our costs. AECOM Capital primarily derives its income from real estate development sales and management fees.

We report our business through four segments: Design and Consulting Services (DCS), Construction Services (CS), Management Services (MS), and AECOM Capital (ACAP). Such segments are organized by the types of services provided, the differing specialized needs of the respective clients, and how we manage the business. We have aggregated various operating segments into our reportable segments based on their similar characteristics, including similar long-term financial performance, the nature of services provided, internal processes for delivering those services, and types of customers.

Our DCS segment delivers planning, consulting, architectural and engineering design services to commercial and government clients worldwide in major end markets such as transportation, facilities, environmental, energy, water and government. DCS revenue is primarily derived from fees from services that we provide, as opposed to pass-through costs from subcontractors.

Our CS segment provides construction services, including building construction and energy, infrastructure and industrial construction, primarily in the Americas. CS revenue typically includes a significant amount of pass-through costs from subcontractors.

Our MS segment provides program and facilities management and maintenance, training, logistics, consulting, technical assistance, and systems integration and information technology services, primarily for agencies of the U.S. government and also for national governments around the world. MS revenue typically includes a significant amount of pass-through costs from subcontractors.

Our ACAP segment primarily invests in real estate projects. ACAP typically partners with investors and experienced developers as co-general partners. In addition, ACAP may, but is not required to, enter into contracts with our other AECOM affiliates to provide design, engineering, construction management, development and operations and maintenance services for ACAP funded projects.

Our revenue is dependent on our ability to attract and retain qualified and productive employees, identify business opportunities, integrate and maximize the value of our recent acquisitions, allocate our labor resources to profitable and high growth markets, secure new contracts and renew existing client agreements. Demand for our services is cyclical and may be vulnerable to sudden economic downturns and reductions in government and private industry spending, which may result in clients delaying, curtailing or canceling proposed and existing projects. Moreover, as a professional services company, maintaining the high quality of the work generated by our employees is integral to our revenue generation and profitability.

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

In December 2015, the federal legislation referred to as the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act) was authorized. The FAST Act is a five-year federal program expected to provide infrastructure spending on roads, bridges, and public transit and rail systems. We expect that the passage of the FAST Act will continue to positively impact our transportation services business.

The U.S. federal government has proposed significant legislative and executive infrastructure initiatives that, if enacted, could have a positive impact to our infrastructure business.

As part of our capital allocation commitments, we repurchased common stock under our \$1 billion authorization in the first and second quarters of fiscal 2019 and we intend to deploy future free cash flow towards debt reduction and stock repurchases.

United States and foreign trade policy actions and tariffs such as the March 2018 imposition of tariffs on steel and aluminum imports could impact client spending and affect the profitability of our fixed-price construction projects.

We expect to exit the fixed-price combined cycle gas power plant construction and non-core Oil & Gas markets. We are continuing our review of our remaining at-risk construction projects with an expectation of reducing our self-perform at-risk construction exposure. We expect to incur additional restructuring costs in fiscal 2019, and we are evaluating our geographic exposure as part of a proposed plan to exit more than 30 countries, subject to applicable laws, to improve profitability and reduce our risk profile.

We cannot determine if future climate change and greenhouse gas laws and policies, such as the United Nation's COP-21 Paris Agreement, will have a material impact on our business or our clients' business; however, we expect future environmental laws and policies could negatively impact demand for our services related to fossil fuel projects and positively impact demand for our services related to environmental, infrastructure, nuclear and alternative energy projects.

On June 17, 2019, we announced our Board of Directors had approved a plan to pursue the spin-off of our MS segment (the Spin-Off) into an independent, publicly-traded company. The Spin-Off is expected to create a new public company focused on providing government services. The Spin-Off is expected to be effected through a pro-rata distribution to AECOM stockholders of common stock of a newly-formed entity holding the MS segment as a standalone government services business. The distribution is generally intended to qualify as tax free to AECOM and its stockholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Spin-Off is currently expected to be completed in the second half of fiscal 2020, subject to certain customary conditions, including final approval of our Board of Directors, effectiveness of a registration statement to be filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and receipt of an opinion from counsel regarding the federal income tax treatment of the distribution.

Results of Operations

Three and nine months ended June 30, 2019 compared to the three and nine months ended June 30, 2018

Consolidated Results

	Three Months Ended				Nine Months Ended			
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Change		June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Change	
			\$	%			\$	%
	(in millions)							
Revenue	\$ 4,980.2	\$ 5,148.0	\$ (167.8)	(3.3)%	\$ 15,057.7	\$ 14,849.7	\$ 208.0	1.4 %
Cost of revenue	4,771.0	4,962.8	(191.8)	(3.9)	14,482.5	14,387.1	95.4	0.7
Gross profit	209.2	185.2	24.0	13.0	575.2	462.6	112.6	24.3
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	28.6	12.8	15.8	123.4	67.0	55.6	11.4	20.5
General and administrative expenses	(37.5)	(35.1)	(2.4)	6.8	(110.8)	(100.0)	(10.8)	10.8
Restructuring costs	—	—	—	0.0	(79.2)	—	(79.2)	0.0
Loss on disposal activities	(7.4)	(2.1)	(5.3)	252.4	(7.4)	(2.1)	(5.3)	252.4
Impairment of assets held for sale, including goodwill	—	—	—	0.0	—	(168.2)	168.2	(100.0)
Income from operations	192.9	160.8	32.1	20.0	444.8	247.9	196.9	79.4
Other income	4.8	2.7	2.1	77.8	12.7	17.5	(4.8)	(27.4)
Interest expense	(55.7)	(55.3)	(0.4)	0.7	(169.6)	(212.0)	42.4	(20.0)
Income before income tax expense (benefit)	142.0	108.2	33.8	31.2	287.9	53.4	234.5	439.1
Income tax expense (benefit)	36.6	33.1	3.5	10.6	23.9	(38.4)	62.3	(162.2)
Net income	105.4	75.1	30.3	40.3	264.0	91.8	172.2	187.6
Noncontrolling interests in income of consolidated subsidiaries, net of tax	(21.7)	(14.2)	(7.5)	52.8	(50.9)	(39.3)	(11.6)	29.5
Net income attributable to AECOM	<u>\$ 83.7</u>	<u>\$ 60.9</u>	<u>\$ 22.8</u>	37.4 %	<u>\$ 213.1</u>	<u>\$ 52.5</u>	<u>\$ 160.6</u>	305.9 %

The following table presents the percentage relationship of statement of operations items to revenue:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Revenue	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of revenue	95.8	96.4	96.2	96.9
Gross profit	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.1
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4
General and administrative expenses	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)
Restructuring costs	0.0	0.0	(0.5)	0.0
Loss on disposal activities	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impairment of assets held for sale, including goodwill	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.1)
Income from operations	3.9	3.1	3.0	1.7
Other income	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Interest expense	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.4)
Income before income tax expense (benefit)	2.9	2.1	1.9	0.4
Income tax expense (benefit)	0.8	0.6	0.1	(0.2)
Net income	2.1	1.5	1.8	0.6
Noncontrolling interests in income of consolidated subsidiaries, net of tax	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)
Net income attributable to AECOM	1.7 %	1.2 %	1.4 %	0.4 %

Revenue

Our revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2019 decreased \$167.8 million, or 3.3%, to \$4,980.2 million as compared to \$5,148.0 million for the corresponding period last year.

Our revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 increased \$208.0 million, or 1.4%, to \$15,057.7 million as compared to \$14,849.7 million for the corresponding period last year.

The decrease in revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2019 was primarily attributable to a decrease in our DCS segment of \$50.2 million, a decrease in our CS segment of \$208.5 million, offset by an increase in our MS segment of \$89.4 million and an increase in our ACAP segment of \$1.5 million, as discussed further below.

The increase in revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 was primarily attributable to an increase in our DCS segment of \$133.7 million, an increase in our MS segment of \$357.4 million, and an increase in our ACAP segment of \$6.9 million, offset by a decrease in our CS segment of \$290.0 million, as discussed further below.

In the course of providing our services, we routinely subcontract for services and incur other direct costs on behalf of our clients. These costs are passed through to clients and, in accordance with industry practice and GAAP, are included in our revenue and cost of revenue. Because subcontractor 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. Subcontractor and other direct costs for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 were \$2.6 billion and \$2.8 billion, respectively. Subcontractor and other direct costs for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 were \$7.9 billion and \$7.8 billion, respectively. Subcontractor costs and other direct costs, as a percentage of revenue, remained relatively flat at 53% during the three months ended June 30, 2019 compared with 54% during the three months ended June 30, 2018. Subcontractor costs and other direct costs, as a percentage of revenue, remained relatively flat at 52% during the nine months ended June 30, 2019 compared with 53% during the nine months ended June 30, 2018.

Gross Profit

Our gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2019 increased \$24.0 million, or 13.0%, to \$209.2 million as compared to \$185.2 million for the corresponding period last year. For the three months ended June 30, 2019, gross profit, as a percentage of revenue, increased to 4.2% from 3.6% in the three months ended June 30, 2018.

Our gross profit for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 increased \$112.6 million, or 24.3%, to \$575.2 million as compared to \$462.6 million for the corresponding period last year. For the nine months ended June 30, 2019, gross profit, as a percentage of revenue, increased to 3.8% from 3.1% in the nine months ended June 30, 2018.

Gross profit changes were due to the reasons noted in DCS, CS and MS reportable segments below.

Equity in Earnings of Joint Ventures

Our equity in earnings of joint ventures for the three months ended June 30, 2019 was \$28.6 million as compared to \$12.8 million in the corresponding period last year.

Our equity in earnings of joint ventures for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 was \$67.0 million as compared to \$55.6 million in the corresponding period last year.

The increase in equity in earnings of joint ventures for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019 was due primarily to increased profitability from a civil construction project.

General and Administrative Expenses

Our general and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2019 increased \$2.4 million, or 6.8%, to \$37.5 million as compared to \$35.1 million for the corresponding period last year. As a percentage of revenue, general and administrative expenses was 0.8% and 0.7% for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Our general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 increased \$10.8 million, or 10.8%, to \$110.8 million as compared to \$100.0 million for the corresponding period last year. As a percentage of revenue, general and administrative expenses was flat at 0.7% for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

These increases in general and administrative expenses were due to transaction related expenses and foreign exchange.

Restructuring Costs

In the first quarter of fiscal 2019, we commenced a restructuring plan to improve profitability. We expect to incur additional restructuring costs in fiscal 2019 primarily related to personnel and real estate costs. During the first half of fiscal 2019, we incurred restructuring expenses of \$79.2 million. We expect to achieve approximately \$225 million of annual cost savings, which is expected to contribute to \$85 million of cost savings in fiscal 2019.

Loss on Disposal Activities

Loss on disposal activities for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019 was \$7.4 million compared to \$2.1 million for the corresponding periods in the prior year. The losses on disposal activities relate to incremental losses on the sale of specific non-core oil and gas assets in North America from our CS segment previously classified as assets held for sale.

Impairment of Assets Held for Sale, Including Goodwill

Impairment of assets held for sale, including goodwill, was \$168.2 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2018. The loss was due to the disposition of certain non-core oil and gas businesses in North America from our CS segment. The disposition resulted in a remeasurement of the assets held for sale, which were recorded at their estimated fair values less costs to sell. Included in the impairment of assets held for sale was a goodwill impairment charge of \$125.4 million. We did not incur an impairment charge during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019.

Other Income

Our other income for the three months ended June 30, 2019 increased to \$4.8 million from \$2.7 million for the corresponding period last year.

Our other income for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 decreased to \$12.7 million from \$17.5 million for the corresponding period last year.

Other income is primarily comprised of interest income. The decrease in other income for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 was primarily due to a gain recorded in the nine months ended June 30, 2018 from a foreign exchange forward contract entered into as part of the refinance of our Credit Agreement in March 2018, as discussed below in “Liquidity and Capital Resources – Debt – 2014 Credit Agreement.”

Interest Expense

Our interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2019 increased to \$55.7 million as compared to \$55.3 million for the corresponding period last year.

Our interest expense for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 decreased to \$169.6 million as compared to \$212.0 million for the corresponding period last year.

The decrease in interest expense for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 was primarily due to a \$34.5 million prepayment premium paid on our \$800 million unsecured 5.750% Senior Notes due 2022 that was incurred during the nine months ended June 30, 2018 and did not repeat in 2019.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

Our income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2019 was \$36.6 million as compared to \$33.1 million in the corresponding period last year. The increase in tax expense for the current period compared to the corresponding period last year is due primarily to the tax impacts of an increase in overall pre-tax income of \$33.8 million.

Our income tax expense for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 was \$23.9 million as compared to income tax benefit of \$38.4 million in the corresponding period last year. The increase in tax expense for the current period compared to the corresponding period last year is due primarily to the tax impacts of an increase in overall pre-tax income of \$234.5 and a greater tax benefit from accounting for the tax impacts of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (Tax Act) and benefits related to changes in uncertain tax positions in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 as compared to the benefit recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2019 related to releasing a valuation allowance as a result of final regulations related to the Tax Act.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2019, a valuation allowance in the amount of \$38.1 million related to foreign tax credits was released due to sufficient positive evidence obtained during the quarter. The positive evidence included the issuance of regulations related to the Tax Act during the quarter and forecasting the utilization of the foreign tax credits within the foreseeable future. This item is not expected to have a continuing impact on the effective tax rate for the remainder of the fiscal year.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2018, we recorded an income tax benefit of \$26.2 million primarily as a result of a favorable settlement of uncertain tax positions in the U.S. related to R&D credits for tax years 2012, 2013 and 2014 and the remeasurement of our U.S. R&D credit uncertain tax positions for future years based on the favorable outcome of the examination.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2018, President Trump signed the Tax Act into law. The Tax Act reduced our U.S. federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, required companies to pay a one-time transition tax on accumulated earnings of foreign subsidiaries, created new taxes on certain foreign sourced earnings, and eliminated or reduced certain deductions.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2018, we remeasured certain deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the rates at which they were expected to reverse in the future, which is generally 21%. The amount recorded related to the remeasurement of our deferred tax balance was a \$36.1 million tax benefit. In addition, we released the deferred tax liability and recorded a tax benefit related to certain foreign subsidiaries for which the undistributed earnings are not intended to be reinvested indefinitely for \$77.0 million and accrued current tax on these earnings as part of the one-time transition tax.

Also during the first quarter of fiscal 2018, we recorded a provisional amount for the one-time transition tax liability for our foreign subsidiaries resulting in an increase in income tax expense of \$71.4 million. During the first quarter of fiscal 2019, we completed our calculation of the total foreign earnings and profits of our foreign subsidiaries and recorded a tax benefit of \$1.5 million.

Certain operations in Canada continue to have losses and the associated valuation allowances could be reduced if and when our current and forecast profits trend turns and sufficient evidence exists to support the release of the related valuation allowance (approximately \$41 million).

We regularly integrate and consolidate our business operations and legal entity structure, and such internal initiatives could impact the assessment of uncertain tax positions, indefinite reinvestment assertions and the realizability of deferred tax assets.

Net Income Attributable to AECOM

The factors described above resulted in net income attributable to AECOM of \$83.7 million and \$213.1 million for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019, respectively, as compared to net income attributable to AECOM of \$60.9 million and \$52.5 million for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2018, respectively.

Results of Operations by Reportable Segment:

Design and Consulting Services

	Three Months Ended				Nine Months Ended			
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Change \$	Change %	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Change \$	Change %
	(in millions)							
Revenue	\$ 2,055.2	\$ 2,105.4	\$ (50.2)	(2.4)%	\$ 6,185.7	\$ 6,052.0	\$ 133.7	2.2 %
Cost of revenue	1,912.7	1,989.3	(76.6)	(3.9)	5,797.7	5,737.8	59.9	1.0
Gross profit	\$ 142.5	\$ 116.1	\$ 26.4	22.7 %	\$ 388.0	\$ 314.2	\$ 73.8	23.5 %

The following table presents the percentage relationship of statement of operations items to revenue:

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2018</u>
Revenue	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of revenue	93.1	94.5	93.7	94.8
Gross profit	<u>6.9 %</u>	<u>5.5 %</u>	<u>6.3 %</u>	<u>5.2 %</u>

Revenue

Revenue for our DCS segment for the three months ended June 30, 2019 decreased \$50.2 million, or 2.4%, to \$2,055.2 million as compared to \$2,105.4 million for the corresponding period last year.

Revenue for our DCS segment for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 increased \$133.7 million, or 2.2%, to \$6,185.7 million as compared to \$6,052.0 million for the corresponding period last year.

The decrease in revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2019 was primarily attributable to the impact of foreign exchange.

The increase in revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 was primarily attributable to an increase in the Americas of \$230 million, largely due to increased work performed on a residential housing storm disaster relief program, offset by the impact of foreign exchange.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for our DCS segment for the three months ended June 30, 2019 increased \$26.4 million, or 22.7%, to \$142.5 million as compared to \$116.1 million for the corresponding period last year. As a percentage of revenue, gross profit increased to 6.9% of revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2019 from 5.5% in the corresponding period last year.

Gross profit for our DCS segment for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 increased \$73.8 million, or 23.5%, to \$388.0 million as compared to \$314.2 million for the corresponding period last year. As a percentage of revenue, gross profit increased to 6.3% of revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 from 5.2% in the corresponding period last year.

The increases in gross profit and gross profit as a percentage of revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2019 were primarily due to reduced costs resulting from restructuring activities taken earlier in fiscal 2019.

The increases in gross profit and gross profit as a percentage of revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 were primarily due to increased revenues in the Americas, including the residential housing storm disaster relief program increase discussed above and reduced costs resulting from restructuring activities taken earlier in fiscal 2019.

Construction Services

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>				<u>Nine Months Ended</u>			
	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>June 30,</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>Change</u>	
			<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>			<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
	(in millions)							
Revenue	\$ 1,898.2	\$ 2,106.7	\$ (208.5)	(9.9)%	\$ 5,830.5	\$ 6,120.5	\$ (290.0)	(4.7)%
Cost of revenue	1,881.9	2,097.6	(215.7)	(10.3)	5,794.3	6,097.6	(303.3)	(5.0)
Gross profit	<u>\$ 16.3</u>	<u>\$ 9.1</u>	<u>\$ 7.2</u>	79.1 %	<u>\$ 36.2</u>	<u>\$ 22.9</u>	<u>\$ 13.3</u>	58.1 %

The following table presents the percentage relationship of statement of operations items to revenue:

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2018</u>
Revenue	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of revenue	99.1	99.6	99.4	99.6
Gross profit	<u>0.9 %</u>	<u>0.4 %</u>	<u>0.6 %</u>	<u>0.4 %</u>

Revenue

Revenue for our CS segment for the three months ended June 30, 2019 decreased \$208.5 million, or 9.9%, to \$1,898.2 million as compared to \$2,106.7 million for the corresponding period last year.

Revenue for our CS segment for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 decreased \$290.0 million, or 4.7%, to \$5,830.5 million as compared to \$6,120.5 million for the corresponding period last year.

The decrease in revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2019 was primarily attributable to decreased revenue from the construction of residential high-rise buildings in the city of New York, airports, and sports arenas in the U.S. in our building construction business of approximately \$180 million.

The decrease in revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 was primarily attributable to decreased revenue from the construction of residential high-rise buildings in the city of New York, airports, and sports arenas in the U.S. in our building construction business of approximately \$350 million. Additionally, the decrease was due to decreased revenue from our power business. These decreases were partially offset by increased revenue from our oil and gas business in the U.S.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for our CS segment for the three months ended June 30, 2019 increased \$7.2 million, or 79.1%, to \$16.3 million as compared to \$9.1 million for the corresponding period last year. As a percentage of revenue, gross profit increased to 0.9% of revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2019 from 0.4% in the corresponding period last year.

Gross profit for our CS segment for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 increased \$13.3 million, or 58.1%, to \$36.2 million as compared to \$22.9 million for the corresponding period last year. As a percentage of revenue, gross profit increased to 0.6% of revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 from 0.4% in the corresponding period last year.

The increase in gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2019 was primarily due to increased profitability in our oil and gas business in North America. The increase was offset by decreased performance on projects in our building construction business.

The increase in gross profit for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 was primarily due to increased profitability in the oil and gas business in North America. This increase was partially offset by a benefit from project performance on a power contract in the United States in the three months ended December 31, 2017 that did not repeat in the current period. The increase was also offset by decreased performance on projects in our building construction business.

Management Services

	Three Months Ended				Nine Months Ended			
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Change		June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Change	
			\$	%			\$	%
	(in millions)							
Revenue	\$ 1,025.3	\$ 935.9	\$ 89.4	9.6 %	\$ 3,034.6	\$ 2,677.2	\$ 357.4	13.3 %
Cost of revenue	976.4	875.9	100.5	11.5	2,890.5	2,551.7	338.8	13.3
Gross profit	<u>\$ 48.9</u>	<u>\$ 60.0</u>	<u>\$ (11.1)</u>	(18.5)%	<u>\$ 144.1</u>	<u>\$ 125.5</u>	<u>\$ 18.6</u>	14.8 %

The following table presents the percentage relationship of statement of operations items to revenue:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Revenue	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of revenue	95.2	93.6	95.3	95.3
Gross profit	<u>4.8 %</u>	<u>6.4 %</u>	<u>4.7 %</u>	<u>4.7 %</u>

Revenue

Revenue for our MS segment for the three months ended June 30, 2019 increased \$89.4 million, or 9.6%, to \$1,025.3 million as compared to \$935.9 million for the corresponding period last year.

Revenue for our MS segment for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 increased \$357.4 million, or 13.3%, to \$3,034.6 million as compared to \$2,677.2 million for the corresponding period last year.

The increases in revenue for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019 were primarily due to a project with the Department of Defense.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for our MS segment for the three months ended June 30, 2019 decreased \$11.1 million, or 18.5%, to \$48.9 million as compared to \$60.0 million for the corresponding period last year. As a percentage of revenue, gross profit decreased to 4.8% of revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2019 from 6.4% in the corresponding period last year.

Gross profit for our MS segment for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 increased \$18.6 million, or 14.8%, to \$144.1 million as compared to \$125.5 million for the corresponding period last year. As a percentage of revenue, gross profit was 4.7% of revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

The decrease in gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2019 compared with the three months ended June 30, 2018 was primarily due to a benefit of approximately \$15 million from an anticipated recovery on a contract with the Department of Energy and approximately \$10 million related to meeting milestones on another contract with the Department of Energy, both recorded in the three months ended June 30, 2018. The decrease in the three months ended June 30, 2019 was partially offset by the impact of increased revenue from the project with the Department of Defense discussed above.

The increase in gross profit for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 was primarily due to the increased revenue from the project with the Department of Defense discussed above. The increase was partially offset by the benefits from the Department of Energy projects recorded in the prior period, as noted above.

AECOM Capital

	Three Months Ended				Nine Months Ended			
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Change		June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Change	
			\$	%			\$	%
Revenue	\$ 1.5	\$ —	\$ 1.5	NM *	\$ 6.9	\$ —	\$ 6.9	NM
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	0.8	—	0.8	NM	8.0	—	8.0	NM
General and administrative expenses	(1.5)	(3.7)	2.2	(59.5)%	(4.9)	(9.2)	4.3	(46.7)%

* NM — Not Meaningful

Equity in earnings of joint ventures included a gain on the sale of a property.

Seasonality

We experience seasonal trends in our business. The first quarter of our fiscal year (October 1 to December 31) is typically our weakest quarter. The harsher weather conditions impact our ability to complete work in parts of North America and the holiday season schedule affects our productivity during this period. Our revenue is typically higher in the last half of the fiscal 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 our fiscal year, September 30. Further, our construction management revenue typically increases during the high construction season of the summer months. Within the United States, as well as other parts of the world, our business generally benefits 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

Our principal sources of liquidity are cash flows from operations, borrowings under our credit facilities, and access to financial markets. Our principal uses of cash are operating expenses, capital expenditures, working capital requirements, acquisitions, repurchases of common stock, and repayment of debt. We believe our anticipated sources of liquidity including operating cash flows, existing cash and cash equivalents, borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility and our ability to issue debt or equity, if required, will be sufficient to meet our projected cash requirements for at least the next twelve months. We sold non-core oil and gas assets in fiscal 2018 and we sold additional non-core oil and gas assets in the current quarter. We expect to spend approximately \$60 to \$70 million in restructuring costs in fiscal 2019, and we are evaluating our geographic exposure as part of a proposed plan to exit more than 30 countries, subject to applicable laws, to improve profitability and reduce our risk profile.

Generally, we do not provide for U.S. taxes or foreign withholding taxes on gross book-tax basis differences in our non-U.S. subsidiaries because such basis differences are able to and intended to be reinvested indefinitely. At June 30, 2019, we have determined that we will continue to indefinitely reinvest the earnings of some foreign subsidiaries and therefore we will continue to account for these undistributed earnings based on our existing accounting under ASC 740 and not accrue additional tax outside of the one-time transition tax required under the Tax Act that was enacted on December 22, 2017. Determination of the amount of any unrecognized deferred income tax liability on this temporary difference is not practicable because of the complexities of the hypothetical calculation. Based on the available sources of cash flows discussed above, we anticipate we will continue to have the ability to permanently reinvest these remaining amounts.

At June 30, 2019, cash and cash equivalents were \$793.6 million, a decrease of \$93.1 million, or 10.5%, from \$886.7 million at September 30, 2018. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents was primarily attributable to cash investments in unconsolidated joint ventures and repurchases of common stock, partially offset by net borrowings under our credit agreement.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$16.1 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2019, compared with net cash provided of \$242.7 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2018. The change was primarily attributable to the timing of receipts and payments of working capital, which includes accounts receivable, contract assets, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and contract liabilities. The sale of trade receivables to financial institutions during the nine months ended June 30, 2019 provided a net benefit of \$4.0 million as compared to \$40.1 million during the nine months ended June 30, 2018. We expect to continue to sell trade receivables in the future as long as the terms continue to remain favorable to us.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$123.6 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2019, as compared to \$117.1 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2018. This increase in cash used was primarily attributable to an increase in investments in unconsolidated joint ventures of \$41.3 million in our civil construction and ACAP businesses.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$46.5 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 as compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$123.8 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2018. This change was primarily attributable to an increase in net borrowings under our credit agreements, partially offset by repurchases of common stock. Total borrowings may vary during the period. For the nine months ended June 30, 2019, our weighted average floating rate borrowings were \$2,197.0 million.

AECOM Caribe, a subsidiary of the Company, has incurred payment delays supporting the storm recovery work in the U.S. Virgin Islands. AECOM Caribe signed several contracts with Virgin Islands authorities to provide emergency design, construction and technical services after two Category Five hurricanes devastated the Virgin Islands in 2017, that were dependent on federal funding. AECOM Caribe and its subcontractors have performed over \$700 million of work under the Virgin Islands contracts and payment delays have increased working capital by over \$200 million. We are currently negotiating with the Virgin Island authorities and U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency to modify the contract and accelerate funding for current and future contractual payments; however, we can provide no certainty as to the timing or amount of future payments.

Working Capital

Working capital, or current assets less current liabilities, increased \$333.5 million, or 33.4%, to \$1,331.1 million at June 30, 2019 from \$997.6 million at September 30, 2018. Net accounts receivable and contract assets, net of contract liabilities, increased to \$4,858.2 at June 30, 2019 from \$4,537.4 million at September 30, 2018. Working capital increased primarily due to ongoing storm recovery work in the U.S. Virgin Islands, as discussed above.

Days Sales Outstanding (DSO), which includes net accounts receivable and contract assets, net of contract liabilities, was 89 days at June 30, 2019 compared to 78 days at September 30, 2018.

In Note 4, Revenue Recognition, in the notes to our consolidated financial statements, a comparative analysis of the various components of accounts receivable is provided. Except for claims, substantially all contract assets are expected to be billed and collected within twelve months.

Contract assets related to claims are recorded 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, revenue is recorded only to the extent that contract costs relating to the claim have been incurred. Award fees in contract assets are accrued only when there is sufficient information to assess contract performance. On contracts that represent higher than normal risk or technical difficulty, award fees are generally deferred until an award fee letter is received.

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 payment is received (in some cases in the form of advances) from the customers.

Debt

Debt consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
	(in millions)	
2014 Credit Agreement	\$ 1,586.5	\$ 1,433.8
2014 Senior Notes	800.0	800.0
2017 Senior Notes	1,000.0	1,000.0
URS Senior Notes	248.0	247.9
Other debt	218.0	191.8
Total debt	3,852.5	3,673.5
Less: Current portion of debt and short-term borrowings	(159.6)	(143.1)
Less: Unamortized debt issuance costs	(39.6)	(46.7)
Long-term debt	<u>\$ 3,653.3</u>	<u>\$ 3,483.7</u>

The following table presents, in millions, scheduled maturities of our debt as of June 30, 2019:

Fiscal Year	
2019 (three months remaining)	\$ 75.7
2020	108.2
2021	348.4
2022	314.1
2023	668.9
Thereafter	2,337.2
Total	<u>\$ 3,852.5</u>

2014 Credit Agreement

We entered into a credit agreement (Credit Agreement) on October 17, 2014, which, as amended to date, consists of (i) a term loan A facility that includes a \$510 million (USD) term loan A facility with a term expiring on March 13, 2021 and a \$500 million Canadian dollar (CAD) term loan A facility and a \$250 million Australian dollar (AUD) term loan A facility, each with terms expiring on March 13, 2023; (ii) a \$600 million term loan B facility with a term expiring on March 13, 2025; and (iii) a revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$1.35 billion with a term expiring on March 13, 2023. Some of our subsidiaries (Guarantors) have guaranteed the obligations of the borrowers under the Credit Agreement. The borrowers' obligations under the Credit Agreement are secured by a lien on substantially all of our assets and the Guarantors' pursuant to a security and pledge agreement (Security Agreement). The collateral under the Security Agreement is subject to release upon fulfillment of conditions specified in the Credit Agreement and Security Agreement.

The Credit Agreement contains covenants that limit our ability and the ability of some of our subsidiaries to, among other things: (i) create, incur, assume, or suffer to exist liens; (ii) incur or guarantee indebtedness; (iii) pay dividends or repurchase stock; (iv) enter into transactions with affiliates; (v) consummate asset sales, acquisitions or mergers; (vi) enter into various types of burdensome agreements; or (vii) make investments.

On July 1, 2015, the Credit Agreement was amended to revise the definition of "Consolidated EBITDA" to increase the allowance for acquisition and integration expenses related to our acquisition of URS.

On December 22, 2015, the Credit Agreement was amended to further revise the definition of “Consolidated EBITDA” by further increasing the allowance for acquisition and integration expenses related to the acquisition of URS and to allow for an internal corporate restructuring primarily involving our international subsidiaries.

On September 29, 2016, the Credit Agreement and the Security Agreement were amended to (i) lower the applicable interest rate margins for the term loan A and the revolving credit facilities, and lower the applicable letter of credit fees and commitment fees to the revised consolidated leverage levels; (ii) extend the term of the term loan A and the revolving credit facility to September 29, 2021; (iii) add a new delayed draw term loan A facility tranche in the amount of \$185.0 million; (iv) replace the then existing \$500 million performance letter of credit facility with a \$500 million basket to enter into secured letters of credit outside the Credit Agreement; and (v) revise covenants, including the Maximum Consolidated Leverage Ratio, so that the step down from a 5.00 to a 4.75 leverage ratio is effective as of March 31, 2017 as well as the investment basket for our ACAP business.

On March 31, 2017, the Credit Agreement was amended to (i) expand the ability of restricted subsidiaries to borrow under “Incremental Term Loans;” (ii) revise the definition of “Working Capital” as used in “Excess Cash Flow;” (iii) revise the definitions for “Consolidated EBITDA” and “Consolidated Funded Indebtedness” to reflect the expected gain and debt repayment of an AECOM Capital disposition, which disposition was completed on April 28, 2017; and (iv) amend provisions relating to our ability to undertake internal restructuring steps to accommodate changes in tax laws.

On March 13, 2018, the Credit Agreement was amended to (i) refinance the existing term loan A facility to include a \$510 million (US) term loan A facility with a term expiring on March 13, 2021 and a \$500 million CAD term loan A facility and a \$250 million AUD term loan A facility each with terms expiring on March 13, 2023; (ii) issue a new \$600 million term loan B facility to institutional investors with a term expiring on March 13, 2025; (iii) increase the capacity of our revolving credit facility from \$1.05 billion to \$1.35 billion and extend its term until March 13, 2023; (iv) reduce our interest rate borrowing costs as follows: (a) the term loan B facility, at our election, Base Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus 0.75% or Eurocurrency Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus 1.75%, (b) the (USD) term loan A facility, at our election, Base Rate plus 0.50% or Eurocurrency Rate plus 1.50%, and (c) the Canadian (CAD) term loan A facility, the Australian (AUD) term loan A facility, and the revolving credit facility, an initial rate of, at our election, Base Rate plus 0.75% or Eurocurrency Rate plus 1.75%, and after the end of our fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2018, Base Rate loans plus a margin ranging from 0.25% to 1.00% or Eurocurrency Rate plus a margin from 1.25% to 2.00%, based on the Consolidated Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement); and (v) revise covenants including increasing the amounts available under the restricted payment negative covenant and revising the Maximum Consolidated Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement) to include a 4.5 leverage ratio through September 30, 2019 after which the leverage ratio steps down to 4.0.

On November 13, 2018, the Credit Agreement was amended to revise the definition of “Consolidated EBITDA” to increase corporate restructuring allowances and provide for additional flexibility under the covenants for non-core asset dispositions, among other changes.

Under the Credit Agreement, we are subject to a maximum consolidated leverage ratio and minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio at the end of each fiscal quarter. Our Consolidated Leverage Ratio was 4.0 at June 30, 2019. Our Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio was 4.7 at June 30, 2019. As of June 30, 2019, we were in compliance with the covenants of the Credit Agreement.

At June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018, outstanding standby letters of credit totaled \$22.9 million and \$28.7 million, respectively, under our revolving credit facilities. As of June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018, we had \$1,114.8 million and \$1,321.3 million, respectively, available under our revolving credit facility.

2014 Senior Notes

On October 6, 2014, we completed a private placement offering of \$800,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the unsecured 5.750% Senior Notes due 2022 (2022 Notes) and \$800,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the unsecured 5.875% Senior Notes due 2024 (the 2024 Notes and, together with the 2022 Notes, the 2014 Senior Notes).

On November 2, 2015, we completed an exchange offer to exchange the unregistered 2014 Senior Notes for registered notes, as well as all related guarantees. On March 16, 2018, we redeemed all of the 2022 Notes at a redemption price that was 104.313% of the principal amount outstanding plus accrued and unpaid interest. The March 16, 2018 redemption resulted in a \$34.5 million prepayment premium, which was included in interest expense.

As of June 30, 2019, the estimated fair value of the 2024 Notes was approximately \$864.0 million. The estimated fair value of the 2024 Notes as of June 30, 2019 was derived by taking the mid-point of the trading prices from an observable market input (Level 2) in the secondary bond market and multiplying it by the outstanding balance of the 2024 Notes.

At any time prior to July 15, 2024, we may redeem on one or more occasions all or part of the 2024 Notes at a redemption price equal to the sum of (i) 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus (ii) a “make-whole” premium as of the date of the redemption, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. In addition, on or after July 15, 2024, the 2024 Notes may be redeemed at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption.

The indenture pursuant to which the 2024 Notes were issued contains customary events of default, including, among other things, payment default, exchange default, failure to provide notices thereunder and provisions related to bankruptcy events. The indenture also contains customary negative covenants.

We were in compliance with the covenants relating to the 2024 Notes as of June 30, 2019.

2017 Senior Notes

On February 21, 2017, we completed a private placement offering of \$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of our unsecured 5.125% Senior Notes due 2027 (the 2017 Senior Notes) and used the proceeds to immediately retire the remaining \$127.6 million outstanding on the then existing term loan B facility as well as repay \$600 million of the term loan A facility and \$250 million of the revolving credit facility under our Credit Agreement. On June 30, 2017, we completed an exchange offer to exchange the unregistered 2017 Senior Notes for registered notes, as well as related guarantees.

As of June 30, 2019, the estimated fair value of the 2017 Senior Notes was approximately \$1,035.0 million. The estimated fair value of the 2017 Senior Notes as of June 30, 2019 was derived by taking the mid-point of the trading prices from an observable market input (Level 2) in the secondary bond market and multiplying it by the outstanding balance of the 2017 Senior Notes. Interest will be payable on the 2017 Senior Notes at a rate of 5.125% per annum. Interest on the 2017 Senior Notes will be payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, commencing on September 15, 2017. The 2017 Senior Notes will mature on March 15, 2027.

At any time and from time to time prior to December 15, 2026, we may redeem all or part of the 2017 Senior Notes, at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus a “make whole” premium as of the redemption date, and accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date.

In addition, at any time and from time to time prior to March 15, 2020, we may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Senior Notes with the proceeds of one or more qualified equity offerings, at a redemption price equal to 105.125%, plus accrued and unpaid interest. Furthermore, at any time on or after December 15, 2026, we may redeem on one or more occasions all or part of the 2017 Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

The indenture pursuant to which the 2017 Senior Notes were issued contains customary events of default, including, among other things, payment default, exchange default, failure to provide notices thereunder and provisions related to bankruptcy events. The indenture also contains customary negative covenants.

We were in compliance with the covenants relating to the 2017 Senior Notes as of June 30, 2019.

URS Senior Notes

In connection with the acquisition of URS on October 17, 2014, we assumed the URS 3.85% Senior Notes due 2017 (2017 URS Senior Notes) and the URS 5.00% Senior Notes due 2022 (2022 URS Senior Notes), totaling \$1.0 billion (URS Senior Notes). The URS acquisition triggered change in control provisions in the URS Senior Notes that allowed the holders of the URS Senior Notes to redeem their URS Senior Notes at a cash price equal to 101% of the principal amount and, accordingly, we redeemed \$572.3 million of the URS Senior Notes on October 24, 2014. The remaining 2017 URS Senior Notes matured and were fully redeemed on April 3, 2017 for \$179.2 million using proceeds from a \$185 million delayed draw term loan A facility tranche under the Credit Agreement. The 2022 URS Senior Notes are general unsecured senior obligations of AECOM Global II, LLC as successor in interest to URS and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint-and-several basis by some former URS domestic subsidiary guarantors.

As of June 30, 2019, the estimated fair value of the 2022 URS Senior Notes was approximately \$253.5 million. The carrying value of the 2022 URS Senior Notes on our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2019 was \$248.0 million. The estimated fair value of the 2022 URS Senior Notes as of June 30, 2019 was derived by taking the mid-point of the trading prices from an observable market input (Level 2) in the secondary bond market and multiplying it by the outstanding balance of the 2022 URS Senior Notes.

As of June 30, 2019, we were in compliance with the covenants relating to the 2022 URS Senior Notes.

Other Debt and Other Items

Other debt consists primarily of obligations under capital leases and loans, and unsecured credit facilities. Our unsecured credit facilities are primarily used for standby letters of credit issued in connection with general and professional liability insurance programs and for contract performance guarantees. At June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018, these outstanding standby letters of credit totaled \$488.3 million and \$486.4 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2019, we had \$499.4 million available under these unsecured credit facilities.

Effective Interest Rate

Our average effective interest rate on our total debt, including the effects of the interest rate swap agreements, during the nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was 4.7% and 4.6%, respectively.

Interest expense in the consolidated statement of operations included amortization of deferred debt issuance costs for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019 of \$2.4 million and \$7.3 million, respectively, and for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2018 of \$2.5 million and \$15.1 million, respectively.

Other Commitments

We enter into various joint venture arrangements to provide architectural, engineering, program management, construction management and operations and maintenance services. The ownership percentage of these joint ventures is typically representative of the work to be performed or the amount of risk assumed by each joint venture partner. Some of these joint ventures are considered variable interest. We have consolidated all joint ventures for which we have control. For all others, our portion of the earnings is recorded in equity in earnings of joint ventures. See Note 5, Joint Ventures and Variable Interest Entities, in the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

Other than normal property and equipment additions and replacements, expenditures to further the implementation of our various information technology systems, commitments under our incentive compensation programs, amounts we may expend to repurchase stock under our stock repurchase program and acquisitions from time to time and spin-off costs, we currently do not have any significant capital expenditures or outlays planned except as described below. However, if we acquire additional businesses in the future or if we embark on other capital-intensive initiatives, additional working capital may be required.

Under our secured revolving credit facility and other facilities discussed in Other Debt and Other Items above, as of June 30, 2019, there was approximately \$511.2 million outstanding under standby letters of credit primarily issued in connection with general and professional liability insurance programs and for contract performance guarantees. For those projects for which we have issued a performance guarantee, 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.

We recognized on our balance sheet the funded status of our pension benefit plans, measured as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligation. At June 30, 2019, our defined benefit pension plans had an aggregate deficit (the excess of projected benefit obligations over the fair value of plan assets) of approximately \$360.8 million. The total amounts of employer contributions paid for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 were \$9.2 million for U.S. plans and \$21.7 million for non-U.S. plans. Funding requirements for each plan are determined based on the local laws of the country where such plan resides. In some countries, the funding requirements are mandatory while in other countries, they are discretionary. There is a required minimum contribution for one of our domestic plans; however, we may make additional discretionary contributions. In the future, such pension funding may increase or decrease depending on changes in the levels of interest rates, pension plan performance and other factors. In addition, we have collective bargaining agreements with unions that require us to contribute to various third party multiemployer pension plans that we do not control or manage.

New Accounting Pronouncements and Changes in Accounting

For information regarding recent accounting pronouncements, see Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Financial Market Risks

Financial Market Risks

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. 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. In order to accomplish this objective, we sometimes enter into derivative financial instruments, such as forward contracts and interest rate hedge contracts. 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 trading purposes.

Foreign Exchange Rates

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk resulting from our operations outside of the U.S. We use foreign currency forward contracts from time to time to mitigate foreign currency risk. We limit exposure to foreign currency fluctuations in most of our 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, we generally do not need to hedge foreign currency cash flows for contract work performed. The functional currency of our significant foreign operations is the respective local currency.

Interest Rates

Our Credit Agreement and other debt obligations are subject to variable rate interest which could be adversely affected by an increase in interest rates. As of June 30, 2019, we had \$1,586.5 million in outstanding borrowings under our term credit agreements and our revolving credit facility. Interest on amounts borrowed under these agreements is subject to adjustment based on specified levels of financial performance. The applicable margin that is added to the borrowing's base rate can range from 0.25% to 2.00%. For the nine months ended June 30, 2019, our weighted average

floating rate borrowings were \$2,197.0 million, or \$1,554.1 million excluding borrowings with effective fixed interest rates due to interest rate swap agreements. If short-term floating interest rates had increased by 1.00%, our interest expense for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 would have increased by \$11.7 million. We invest our cash in a variety of financial instruments, consisting principally of money market securities or other highly liquid, short-term securities that are subject to minimal credit and market risk.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based on management's evaluation, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), our CEO and CFO have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15(d)-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), were effective as of June 30, 2019 to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or submitted under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2019 identified in connection with the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. 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. We are not always aware that we or our affiliates are under investigation or the status of such matters. 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, with the exception of the matters in Note 14, Commitments and Contingencies, to the financial statements contained in this report to the extent stated therein, 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. See Note 14, Commitments and Contingencies, to the financial statements contained in this report for a discussion of matters to which we are a party. The information set forth in such note is incorporated by reference into this Item 1. From time to time, we establish reserves for litigation when we consider it probable that a loss will occur.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We operate in a changing environment that involves numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could materially adversely affect our operations. The risks described below highlight some of the factors that have affected, and in the future could affect our operations. Additional risks we do not yet know of or that we currently think

are immaterial may also affect our business operations. If any of the events or circumstances described in the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

A United States federal government shutdown, payment delays or reduced demand for our services may have a material impact on our results of operation and financial condition.

The partial shutdown of the U.S. federal government in 2018 resulted in federal payment delays that negatively impacted our operational cash flow. Another U.S. federal government shutdown of similar or greater duration could significantly reduce demand for our services, delay payment and result in workforce reductions that may have a material adverse effect on our results of operation and financial condition. Moreover, a prolonged government shutdown could result in program cancellations, disruptions and/or stop work orders and could limit the U.S. federal government's ability to effectively process and our ability to perform on our U.S. government contracts and successfully compete for new work.

Demand for our services is cyclical and may be vulnerable to sudden economic downturns and reductions in government and private industry spending. If economic conditions remain uncertain and/or weaken, our revenue and profitability could be adversely affected.

Demand for our services is cyclical and may be vulnerable to sudden economic downturns, interest rate fluctuations and reductions in government and private industry spending that result in clients delaying, curtailing or canceling proposed and existing projects. For example, commodity price volatility has previously impacted our oil and gas business and business regions whose economies are substantially dependent on commodities prices such as the Middle East and has also impacted North American oil and gas clients' investment decisions.

United States and foreign trade policy actions and tariffs, such as the March 2018 imposition of tariffs on steel and aluminum imports, could impact client spending and affect the profitability of our fixed-price construction projects. Where economies are weakening, our clients may demand more favorable pricing or other terms while their ability to pay our invoices or to pay them in a timely manner may be adversely affected. Our government clients may face budget deficits that prohibit them from funding proposed and existing projects. If economic conditions remain uncertain and/or weaken and/or government spending is reduced, our revenue and profitability could be adversely affected.

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 portion of our revenue is derived from contracts with agencies and departments of national, state and local governments. During fiscal 2018 and 2017, approximately 53% and 48%, 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. In addition, public-supported financing such as state and local municipal bonds may be only partially raised to support existing infrastructure projects. 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 fiscal year. These appropriations, and the timing of payment of appropriated amounts, may be influenced by, among other things, the state of the economy, a government shutdown, 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. Similarly, the impact of an economic downturn on state and local governments may make it more difficult for them to fund infrastructure projects. 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.

If we are unable to win or renew government contracts during regulated procurement processes, our operations and financial results would be harmed.

Government contracts are awarded through a regulated procurement process. The federal government has awarded multi-year contracts with pre-established terms and conditions, such as indefinite delivery contracts, that generally require those contractors that have previously been awarded the indefinite delivery contract to engage in an additional competitive bidding process before a task order is issued. In addition, the federal government has also awarded federal contracts based on a low-price, technically acceptable criteria emphasizing price over qualitative factors, such as past performance. As a result of these competitive pricing pressures, our profit margins on future federal contracts may be reduced and may require us to make sustained efforts to reduce costs in order to realize revenues and profits under government contracts. If we are not successful in reducing the amount of costs we incur, our profitability on government contracts will be negatively impacted. In addition, we may not be awarded government contracts because of existing government policies designed to protect small businesses and under-represented minority contractors. Our inability to win or renew government contracts during regulated procurement processes could harm our operations and reduce our profits and revenues.

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 discretion or upon the default of the contractor. If the government terminates a contract at its discretion, 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. In addition, for some assignments, the U.S. government may attempt to “insource” the services to government employees rather than outsource to a contractor. If a government terminates a contract due to our default, we could be liable for excess costs incurred by the government in obtaining services from another source.

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. If such matters are not resolved in our favor, they could have a material adverse effect on our business. 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 actions, whistleblower lawsuits and other legal actions and liabilities to which purely private sector companies are not, the results of which could materially adversely impact our business. For example, a qui tam lawsuit related to our affiliate, URS Energy and Construction, was unsealed in 2016. Qui tam lawsuits typically allege that we have made false statements or certifications in connection with claims for payment, or improperly retained overpayments, from the government. These suits may remain under seal (and hence, be unknown to us) for some time while the government decides whether to intervene on behalf of the qui tam plaintiff.

Our substantial leverage and significant debt service obligations could adversely affect our financial condition and our ability to fulfill our obligations and operate our business.

We had approximately \$3.8 billion of indebtedness (excluding intercompany indebtedness) outstanding as of June 30, 2019, of which \$1.8 billion was secured obligations (exclusive of \$22.9 million of outstanding undrawn letters of credit) and we have an additional \$1.1 billion of availability under our Credit Agreement (after giving effect to outstanding letters of credit), all of which would be secured debt, if drawn. Our financial performance could be adversely affected by our substantial leverage. We may also incur significant additional indebtedness in the future, subject to various conditions.

This high level of indebtedness could have important negative consequences to us, including, but not limited to:

- we may have difficulty satisfying our obligations with respect to outstanding debt obligations;
- we may have difficulty obtaining financing in the future for working capital, acquisitions, capital expenditures or other purposes;
- we may need to use all, or a substantial portion, of our available excess cash flow to pay interest and principal on our debt, which will reduce the amount of money available to finance our operations and other business activities, including, but not limited to, working capital requirements, acquisitions, capital expenditures or other general corporate or business activities;
- our debt level increases our vulnerability to general economic downturns and adverse industry conditions;
- our debt level could limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and in our industry in general;
- our substantial amount of debt and the amount we must pay to service our debt obligations could place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt;
- we may have increased borrowing costs;
- our clients, surety providers or insurance carriers may react adversely to our significant debt level;
- we may have insufficient funds, and our debt level may also restrict us from raising the funds necessary, to retire our debt instruments tendered to us upon maturity of our debt or the occurrence of a change of control, which would constitute an event of default under our debt instruments; and
- our failure to comply with the financial and other restrictive covenants in our debt instruments which, among other things, require us to maintain specified financial ratios and limit our ability to incur debt and sell assets, could result in an event of default that, if not cured or waived, could have a material adverse effect on our business or prospects.

Our high level of indebtedness requires that we use a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to pay principal of, and interest on, our indebtedness, which will reduce the availability of cash to fund working capital requirements, future acquisitions, capital expenditures or other general corporate or business activities.

In addition, a portion of our indebtedness bears interest at variable rates, including borrowings under our Credit Agreement. If market interest rates increase, debt service on our variable-rate debt will rise, which could adversely affect our cash flow, results of operations and financial position. Although we may employ hedging strategies such that a portion of the aggregate principal amount of our term loans carries a fixed rate of interest, any hedging arrangement put in place may not offer complete protection from this risk. Additionally, the remaining portion of borrowings under our Credit Agreement that is not hedged will be subject to changes in interest rates.

The agreements governing our debt contain a number of restrictive covenants which will limit our ability to finance future operations, acquisitions or capital needs or engage in other business activities that may be in our interest.

The Credit Agreement and the indentures governing our debt contain a number of significant covenants that impose operating and other restrictions on us and our subsidiaries. Such restrictions affect or will affect, and in many respects limit or prohibit, among other things, our ability and the ability of some of our subsidiaries to:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- create liens;

- pay dividends and make other distributions in respect of our equity securities;
- redeem or repurchase our equity securities;
- distribute excess cash flow from foreign to domestic subsidiaries;
- make investments or other restricted payments;
- sell assets;
- enter into transactions with affiliates; and
- effect mergers or consolidations.

In addition, our Credit Agreement also requires us to comply with a consolidated interest coverage ratio and consolidated leverage ratio. Our ability to comply with these ratios may be affected by events beyond our control.

These restrictions could limit our ability to plan for or react to market or economic conditions or meet capital needs or otherwise restrict our activities or business plans, and could adversely affect our ability to finance our operations, acquisitions, investments or strategic alliances or other capital needs or to engage in other business activities that would be in our interest.

A breach of any of these covenants or our inability to comply with the required financial ratios could result in a default under our debt instruments. If an event of default occurs, our creditors could elect to:

- declare all borrowings outstanding, together with accrued and unpaid interest, to be immediately due and payable;
- require us to apply all of our available cash to repay the borrowings; or
- prevent us from making debt service payments on our borrowings.

If we were unable to repay or otherwise refinance these borrowings when due, the applicable creditors could sell the collateral securing some of our debt instruments, which constitutes substantially all of our domestic and foreign, wholly owned subsidiaries' assets.

Our variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause our debt service obligations to increase significantly.

Borrowings under our Credit Agreement are at variable rates of interest and expose us to interest rate risk. If interest rates increase, our debt service obligations on the variable rate indebtedness will increase even though the amount borrowed remains the same, and our net income and cash flows, including cash available for servicing our indebtedness, will correspondingly decrease. A 1.00% increase in such interest rates would increase total interest expense under our Credit Agreement for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 by \$11.7 million, including the effect of our interest rate swaps. We may, from time to time, enter into additional interest rate swaps that involve the exchange of floating for fixed rate interest payments in order to reduce interest rate volatility. However, we may not maintain interest rate swaps with respect to all of our variable rate indebtedness, and any swaps we enter into may not fully mitigate our interest rate risk and could be subject to credit risk themselves.

If we are unable to continue to access credit on acceptable terms, our business may be adversely affected.

The changing nature of the global credit markets could make it more difficult for us to access funds, refinance our existing indebtedness, enter into agreements for uncommitted debt bond facilities and new indebtedness, replace our existing revolving and term credit agreements or obtain funding through the issuance of our securities. We use credit facilities to support our working capital and other needs. There is no guarantee that we can continue to renew our credit

facility on terms as favorable as those in our existing credit facility and, if we are unable to do so, our costs of borrowing and our business may be adversely affected.

The Budget Control Act of 2011 could significantly reduce U.S. government spending for the services we provide.

Under the Budget Control Act of 2011, an automatic sequestration process, or across-the-board budget cuts (half of which were defense-related), was triggered when the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction, a committee of twelve members of Congress, failed to agree on a deficit reduction plan for the U.S. federal budget. Although the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, and the subsequent Balanced Budget Acts of 2015 and 2018 have provided sequester relief until the end of fiscal year 2019, the Budget Control Act of 2011 remains in place, extended through 2027 and absent additional legislative or other remedial action, the sequestration could require reduced U.S. federal government spending from fiscal 2020 through fiscal 2027. A significant reduction in federal government spending or a change in budgetary priorities could reduce demand for our services, cancel or delay federal projects, and result in the closure of federal facilities and significant personnel reductions, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

The uncertainty surrounding the implementation of, and effects of, the United Kingdom's proposed withdrawal from the European Union could have an adverse effect on our business and financial results.

In March 2017, the United Kingdom government initiated a process to withdraw from the European Union (Brexit) and began negotiating the terms of its separation. A withdrawal without a trade agreement in place could significantly disrupt the free movement of goods, services, and people between the United Kingdom and the European Union, and result in increased legal and regulatory complexities, as well as potential higher costs of conducting business in Europe. Further, the uncertainty surrounding Brexit has created substantial economic and political uncertainty and volatility in currency exchange rates. Our United Kingdom business is a significant part of our European operations with approximately 7,000 employees and revenues representing approximately 4% of our total revenue for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018. The uncertainty created by Brexit may cause our customers to closely monitor their costs and reduce demand for our services and may ultimately result in new regulatory and cost challenges for our United Kingdom and global operations. Any of these events could adversely affect our United Kingdom, European and overall business and financial results.

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 2018, revenue attributable to our services provided outside of the United States to non-U.S. clients was approximately 27% 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, such as in the Middle East and Africa;
- civil unrest, acts of terrorism, force majeure, war, or other armed conflict;
- changes in U.S. and other national government trade policies affecting the markets for our services, such as recent retaliatory tariffs between the United States and China;
- changes in regulatory practices, tariffs and taxes, such as Brexit;
- potential non-compliance with a wide variety of laws and regulations, including anti-corruption, export control and anti-boycott laws and similar non-U.S. laws and regulations;
- changes in labor conditions;
- logistical and communication challenges; 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.

In addition, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain and Egypt have cut diplomatic ties and restricted business with Qatar by closing off access to that country with an air, sea and land traffic embargo. During the economic embargo, products cannot be shipped directly to Qatar from the UAE, Saudi Arabia or Bahrain and financial services may be limited. Our Qatari business is a significant part of our Middle East operations with approximately several hundred employees. The economic embargo may make it difficult to complete ongoing Qatari projects and could reduce future demand for our services.

We operate in many different jurisdictions and we could be adversely affected by violations of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar worldwide anti-corruption laws.

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and similar worldwide anti-corruption laws, including the U.K. Bribery Act of 2010, generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to non-U.S. officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Our internal policies mandate compliance with these anti-corruption laws, including the requirements to maintain accurate information and internal controls which may fall within the purview of the FCPA, its books and records provisions or its anti-bribery provisions. We operate in many parts of the world that have experienced governmental corruption to some degree; and, in some circumstances, strict compliance with anti-corruption laws may conflict with local customs and practices. Despite our training and compliance programs, we cannot assure that our internal control policies and procedures always will protect us from reckless or criminal acts committed by our employees or agents. Our continued expansion outside the U.S., including in developing countries, could increase the risk of such violations in the future. In addition, from time to time, government investigations of corruption in construction-related industries affect us and our peers. Violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt our business and result in a material adverse effect on our 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 the Middle East, Africa, and Southwest Asia, 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. Acts of terrorism and threats of armed conflicts in or around various areas in which we operate could limit or disrupt markets and our operations, including disruptions resulting from the evacuation of personnel, cancellation of contracts, or the loss of key employees, contractors or assets.

Many of our project sites are inherently dangerous workplaces. Failure to maintain safe work sites and equipment could result in environmental disasters, employee deaths or injuries, reduced profitability, the loss of projects or clients and possible exposure to litigation.

Our project sites often put our employees and others in close proximity with mechanized equipment, moving vehicles, chemical and manufacturing processes, and highly regulated materials. On some project sites, we may be responsible for safety and, accordingly, we have an obligation to implement effective safety procedures. If we fail to implement these procedures or if the procedures we implement are ineffective, we may suffer the loss of or injury to our employees, as well as expose ourselves to possible litigation. As a result, our failure to maintain adequate safety standards and equipment could result in reduced profitability or the loss of projects or clients, and could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Cybersecurity threats, information technology systems outages and data privacy incidents could adversely harm our business.

We develop, install and maintain information technology systems for our clients and employees. We may experience errors, outages, or delays of service in our information technology systems, which could significantly disrupt our operations, impact our clients and employees, damage our reputation, and result in litigation and regulatory fines or penalties. Client contracts for the performance of information technology services, primarily with the federal government, as well as various privacy and securities laws pertaining to client and employee usage, require us to manage and protect sensitive and proprietary information. For example, the European's Union General Data Protection Regulation, which became effective in May 2018, extends the scope of the European Union data protection laws to all companies processing data of European Union residents, regardless of the company's location. In addition, the California Consumer Privacy Act takes effect in January 2020, increasing the penalties for data privacy incidents.

We face threats to our information technology systems, including unauthorized access, computer hackers, computer viruses, malicious code, cyber-attacks, phishing and other cybersecurity problems and system disruptions, including possible unauthorized access to our and our clients' proprietary information. We rely on industry-accepted security measures and technology to securely maintain all proprietary information on our information technology systems. In the ordinary course of business, we have been targeted by malicious cyber-attacks. Anyone who circumvents our security measures could misappropriate proprietary information, including information regarding us, our employees and/or our clients, or cause interruptions in our operations. Although we devote significant resources to our cybersecurity programs and have implemented security measures to protect our systems and to prevent, detect and respond to cybersecurity incidents, there can be no assurance that our efforts will prevent these threats. As these security threats continue to evolve, we may be required to devote additional resources to protect, prevent, detect and respond against system disruptions and security breaches.

We also rely in part on third-party software and information technology vendors to run our critical accounting, project management and financial information systems. We depend on our software and information technology vendors to provide long-term software and hardware support for our information systems. Our software and information technology vendors may decide to discontinue further development, integration or long-term software and hardware support for our information systems, in which case we may need to abandon one or more of our current information systems and migrate some or all of our accounting, project management and financial information to other systems, thus increasing our operational expense, as well as disrupting the management of our business operations.

Any of these events could damage our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Furthermore, while we maintain insurance, that specifically cover these attacks, our coverage may not sufficiently cover all types of losses or claims that may arise.

An impairment charge of goodwill could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Because we have grown in part through acquisitions, goodwill and intangible assets-net represent a substantial portion of our assets. Under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP), we are required to test goodwill carried in our Consolidated Balance Sheets for possible impairment on an annual basis based upon a fair value approach and whenever events occur that indicate impairment could exist. These events or circumstances could include a significant change in the business climate, including a significant sustained decline in a reporting unit's market value, legal factors, operating performance indicators, competition, sale or disposition of a significant portion of our business, a significant sustained decline in our market capitalization and other factors. For example, in the year ended September 30, 2018, we recorded an impairment of assets held for sale, which included a goodwill impairment charge of \$125.4 million related to the anticipated disposition of non-core oil and gas businesses.

In addition, if we experience a decrease in our stock price and market capitalization over a sustained period, we could have to record an impairment charge in the future. The amount of any impairment could be significant and could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations for the period in which the charge is taken.

Our business and operating results could be adversely affected by losses under fixed-price or guaranteed maximum 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 addition, we may enter guaranteed maximum price contracts where we guarantee a price or delivery date. For the year ended September 30, 2018, our revenue was comprised of 47%, 23%, and 30% cost-reimbursable, guaranteed maximum price, and fixed-price contracts, respectively. Fixed-price contracts expose us to a number of risks not inherent in cost-reimbursable contracts, including underestimation of costs, ambiguities in specifications, unforeseen increases in or failures in estimating the cost of raw materials, equipment or labor, problems with new technologies, delays beyond our control, fluctuations in profit margins, failures of subcontractors to perform and economic or other changes that may occur during the contract period. In March 2018, President Trump signed proclamations to impose tariffs on steel and aluminum imports increasing the prices for steel and aluminum in the United States which could affect the profitability of our fixed-price construction projects. Losses under fixed-price or guaranteed contracts could be substantial and adversely impact our results of operations.

Our failure to meet contractual schedule or performance requirements that we have guaranteed could adversely affect our operating results.

In some circumstances, we can incur liquidated or other damages if we do not achieve project completion by a scheduled date. If we or an entity for which we have provided a guarantee subsequently fails to complete the project as scheduled and the matter cannot be satisfactorily resolved with the client, we may be responsible for cost impacts to the client resulting from any delay or the cost to complete the project. Our costs generally increase from schedule delays and/or could exceed our projections for a particular project. In addition, project performance can be affected by a number of factors beyond our control, including unavoidable delays from governmental inaction, public opposition, inability to obtain financing, weather conditions, unavailability of vendor materials, changes in the project scope of services requested by our clients, industrial accidents, environmental hazards, labor disruptions and other factors. Material performance problems for existing and future contracts could cause actual results of operations to differ from those anticipated by us and also could cause us to suffer damage to our reputation within our industry and client base.

We may not be able to maintain adequate surety and financial capacity necessary for us to successfully bid on and win contracts.

In line with industry practice, we are often required to provide surety bonds, standby letters of credit or corporate guarantees to our clients that indemnify the customer should our affiliate fail to perform its obligations under the terms of a contract. As of June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018, we were contingently liable for \$4.8 billion and \$5.3 billion, respectively, in issued surety bonds primarily to support project execution and we had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$511.2 million and \$515.1 million, respectively. A surety may issue a performance or payment bond to guarantee to the client that our affiliate will perform under the terms of a contract. If our affiliate fails to perform under the terms of the contract, then the client may demand that the surety or another corporate affiliate provide the contracted services. In addition, we would typically have obligations to indemnify the surety for any loss incurred in connection with the bond. If a surety bond or a letter of credit is required for a particular project and we are unable to obtain an appropriate surety bond or letter of credit, we may not be able to pursue that project, which in turn could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

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

Approximately 15% of our fiscal 2018 revenue was derived from our operations through joint ventures or similar partnership 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 adversely impact 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. Sales of our services provided to our unconsolidated joint ventures were approximately 2% of our fiscal 2018 revenue. We generally do not have control of these unconsolidated joint ventures. 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 these joint ventures, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations and could also affect our reputation in the industries we serve.

We participate in joint ventures where we provide guarantees and may be adversely impacted by the failure of the joint venture or its participants to fulfill their obligations.

We have investments in and commitments to joint ventures with unrelated parties, including in connection with construction services, government services, and the investment activities of ACAP. For example, real estate and infrastructure joint ventures are inherently risky and may result in future losses since real estate markets are impacted by economic trends and government policies that we do not control. These joint ventures from time to time may borrow money to help finance their activities and in some circumstances, we are required to provide guarantees of obligations of our affiliated entities. In addition, in connection with the investment activities of ACAP, we provide guarantees of obligations, including guarantees for completion of projects, repayment of debt, environmental indemnity obligations and other lender required guarantees. If these entities are not able to honor their obligations under the guarantees, we may be required to expend additional resources or suffer losses, which could be significant.

AECOM Capital's real estate development and investment activities are inherently risky and may result in a future loss.

ACAP's real estate business involves managing, sponsoring, investing and developing commercial real estate projects (Real Estate Joint Ventures) that are inherently risky and may result in future losses since real estate markets are significantly impacted by economic trends and government policies that we do not control. Our registered investment adviser jointly manages, sponsors and owns an equity interest with its co-partner in the AECOM-Canyon Equity Fund, L.P. (the "Fund"), which invests and develops Real Estate Joint Ventures on behalf of its investors. Real Estate Joint Ventures rely on substantial amounts of third party borrowing to finance their development activities including completion guarantees, repayment guarantees, environmental indemnities and other lender required credit support guarantees that may be provided by AECOM or an affiliate to secure the Real Estate Joint Venture financing. Although the Fund and the Real Estate Venture have reserves that will be used to share Real Estate Joint Venture cost overruns, if such reserves are depleted, then AECOM may be required to make support payments to fund non-budgeted cost overruns on behalf of the Fund (but not on behalf of the Fund's co-partner or any unaffiliated Real Estate Joint Venture limited partners). Some of the Fund's limited partners may be permitted to make additional equity co-investments in certain Real Estate Joint Ventures for which AECOM will provide support payments, after additional specific reserves have been depleted, on behalf of the limited partner co-investor in the event of a Real Estate Joint Venture cost overrun. AECOM's provision of lender guarantees is contingent upon the Real Estate Joint Venture meeting AECOM's underwriting criteria, including an affiliate of AECOM acting as either the construction manager at risk or the owner's representative for the project, no material adverse change in AECOM's financial condition, and the guarantee not violating a covenant under a material AECOM agreement.

Misconduct by our employees, partners 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 caused by our employees', partners' 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 procurement regulations, environmental regulations, regulations regarding the protection of sensitive government information, legislation regarding the pricing of labor and other costs in government contracts, regulations on lobbying or similar activities, and anti-corruption, anti-competition, export control 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 government granted eligibility, cancellation of contracts and suspension or debarment from contracting with government agencies, any of which may adversely affect our business.

We may be required to contribute additional cash to meet our significant underfunded benefit obligations associated with pension benefit plans we manage or multiemployer pension plans in which we participate.

We have defined benefit pension plans for employees in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and Ireland. At September 30, 2018, our defined benefit pension plans had an aggregate deficit (the excess of projected benefit obligations over the fair value of plan assets) of approximately \$400.5 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 that may require us to make additional cash contributions to our pension plans and recognize further increases in our net pension cost to satisfy our funding requirements. If we are forced or elect to make up all or a portion of the deficit for unfunded benefit plans, our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

A multiemployer pension plan is typically established under a collective bargaining agreement with a union to cover the union-represented workers of various unrelated companies. Our collective bargaining agreements with unions will require us to contribute to various multiemployer pension plans; however, we do not control or manage these plans. For the year ended September 30, 2018, we contributed \$49.8 million to multiemployer pension plans. Under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, an employer who contributes to a multiemployer pension plan, absent an applicable exemption, may also be liable, upon termination or withdrawal from the plan, for its proportionate share of the multiemployer pension plan's unfunded vested benefit. If we terminate or withdraw from a multiemployer plan, absent an applicable exemption (such as for some plans in the building and construction industry), we could be required to contribute a significant amount of cash to fund the multiemployer plan's unfunded vested benefit, which could materially and adversely affect our financial results; however, since we do not control the multiemployer plans, we are unable to estimate any potential contributions that could be required.

New legal requirements could adversely affect our operating results.

Our business and results of operations could be adversely affected by the passage of climate change, defense, environmental, infrastructure and other laws, policies and regulations. Growing concerns about climate change and greenhouse gases, such as those adopted under the United Nations COP-21 Paris Agreement may result in the imposition of additional environmental regulations for our clients' fossil fuel projects. For example, legislation, international protocols, regulation or other restrictions on emissions regulations could increase the costs of projects for our clients or, in some cases, prevent a project from going forward, thereby potentially reducing the need for our services. In addition, relaxation or repeal of laws and regulations, or changes in governmental policies regarding environmental, defense, infrastructure or other industries we serve could result in a decline in demand for our services, which could in turn negatively impact our revenues. We cannot predict when or whether any of these various proposals may be enacted or what their effect will be on us or on our customers.

We may be subject to substantial liabilities under environmental laws and regulations.

Our services are subject to numerous environmental protection laws and regulations that are complex and stringent. Our business involves in part the planning, design, program management, construction and construction management, and operations and maintenance at various sites, including but not limited to, pollution control systems, nuclear facilities, hazardous waste and Superfund sites, contract mining sites, hydrocarbon production, distribution and transport sites, military bases and other infrastructure-related facilities. We also regularly perform work, including construction services in and around sensitive environmental areas, such as rivers, lakes and wetlands. In addition, we have contracts in support of U.S. federal government entities to destroy hazardous materials, including chemical agents and weapons stockpiles, as well as to decontaminate and decommission nuclear facilities. These activities may require us to manage, handle, remove, treat, transport and dispose of toxic or hazardous substances. We also own and operate several properties in the U.S. and Canada that have been used for the storage and maintenance of construction equipment. In the conduct of operations on these properties, and despite precautions having been taken, it is possible that there have been accidental releases of individually relatively small amounts of fuel, oils, hydraulic fluids and other fluids

while storing or servicing this equipment. Such accidental releases though individually relatively small may have accumulated over time. Past business practices at companies that we have acquired may also expose us to future unknown environmental liabilities.

Significant fines, penalties and other sanctions may be imposed for non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations, and some environmental laws provide for joint and several strict liabilities for remediation of releases of hazardous substances, rendering a person liable for environmental damage, without regard to negligence or fault on the part of such person. These laws and regulations may expose us to liability arising out of the conduct of operations or conditions caused by others, or for our acts that were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time these acts were performed. For example, there are a number of governmental laws that strictly regulate the handling, removal, treatment, transportation and disposal of toxic and hazardous substances, such as Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, and comparable state laws, that impose strict, joint and several liabilities for the entire cost of cleanup, without regard to whether a company knew of or caused the release of hazardous substances. In addition, some environmental regulations can impose liability for the entire cleanup upon owners, operators, generators, transporters and other persons arranging for the treatment or disposal of such hazardous substances related to contaminated facilities or project sites. Other federal environmental, health and safety laws affecting us include, but are not limited to, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Air Mercury Rule, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act and the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as well as other comparable national and state laws. Liabilities related to environmental contamination or human exposure to hazardous substances, or a failure to comply with applicable regulations could result in substantial costs to us, including cleanup costs, fines and civil or criminal sanctions, third-party claims for property damage or personal injury or cessation of remediation activities. Our continuing work in the areas governed by these laws and regulations exposes us to the risk of substantial liability.

Demand for our oil and gas services fluctuates.

Demand for our oil and natural gas services fluctuates, and we depend on our customers' willingness to make future expenditures to explore for, develop and produce oil and natural gas in the U.S. and Canada. For example, the past volatility in the price of oil and natural gas has significantly decreased existing and future projects. Our customers' willingness to undertake future projects depends largely upon prevailing industry conditions that are influenced by numerous factors over which we have no control, such as the anticipated future prices for natural gas and crude oil.

The proposed Spin-Off of our Management Services business into a stand-alone, publicly-traded company is subject to various risks and uncertainties, may not be completed in accordance with expected plans or on the currently contemplated timeline, or at all, and we may not achieve some or all the intended benefits of the Spin-Off.

On June 17, 2019, we announced that our Board of Directors had approved a plan to pursue the separation of our Management Services business into a stand-alone, publicly-traded company, which is expected to be effected through the pro-rata distribution of the shares of common stock of the newly-formed entity holding the Management Services business to holders of AECOM common stock. Completion of the proposed Spin-Off will be subject to a number of customary conditions, including the effectiveness of a registration statement to be filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, final approval of the AECOM Board of Directors and receipt of an opinion of counsel regarding the federal income tax treatment of the distribution. The Spin-Off may not be completed as currently expected, within the anticipated time frame or at all. The proposed Spin-Off is complex in nature and may be affected by unanticipated developments or changes, including changes in law, the macroeconomic, regulatory or political environment, changes in credit or equity markets, or changes in other market conditions. These or other unanticipated developments could delay or prevent the proposed Spin-Off or cause the proposed Spin-Off to occur on terms or conditions that are different than anticipated, including without limitation, the failure of the Spin-Off to qualify as tax-free to our stockholders, and the inability of the new Management Services company to incur indebtedness on acceptable terms. If the Spin-Off were ultimately determined to be taxable, we, our stockholders and/or the new Management Services company would incur income tax liabilities that could be significant. If the proposed Spin-Off is completed, we cannot assure that each company will be successful, or that we will achieve some or all of the expected benefits of the Spin-Off.

Whether or not the Spin-Off is completed, our businesses may face material challenges, including, without limitation:

- the diversion of senior management’s attention from ongoing business concerns and overall impact on our business because of senior management’s attention to the Spin-Off;
- maintaining employee morale and retaining key management and other employees;
- retaining existing business and operational relationships, including with customers, suppliers, employees and other counterparties, and attracting new business and operational relationships;
- execution and related risks in connection with the financing transactions undertaken in connection with the Spin-Off;
- foreseen and unforeseen dis-synergy costs, costs of restructuring transactions (including taxes) and other significant costs and expenses; and
- potential negative reactions from the financial markets if we fail to complete the Spin-Off as currently expected, within the anticipated time frame or at all.

Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and/or the price of our common stock.

If the Spin-Off is completed, AECOM and the Management Services company’s operational and financial profiles will change, and each will be a smaller, less diversified company than AECOM as it exists today.

The separation will result in AECOM and the new Management Services company being smaller, less diversified companies with more limited businesses concentrated in their respective areas of focus. For example, following the expected Spin-Off, AECOM will be significantly more reliant on our DCS, CS and ACAP business segments. As a result, each of AECOM and the new Management Services company may be more vulnerable to changing market conditions, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the diversification of revenues, costs, and cash flows will diminish as a result of the Spin-Off, such that each of AECOM’s and the new Management Services company’s results of operations, cash flows, working capital, effective tax rate, and financing requirements may be subject to increased volatility and its ability to fund capital expenditures, investments and service debt may be diminished. In addition, if the Spin-Off is completed, AECOM and the new Management Services company will incur ongoing costs, including costs of operating as independent companies, that the separated businesses will no longer be able to share. Those costs may exceed our estimates or could diminish the benefits we expect to realize from the proposed Spin-Off. It is anticipated that the effective tax rate for each separate company will differ from AECOM’s consolidated effective tax rate.

We may be unable to successfully execute or effectively integrate acquisitions and divestitures may not occur as planned.

We regularly review our portfolio of businesses and pursue growth through acquisitions and seek to divest non-core businesses. We may not be able to complete transactions on favorable terms, on a timely basis, or at all, and during the integration of any acquisition, we may discover regulatory and compliance issues. In addition, our results of operations and cash flows may be adversely impacted by (i) the failure of acquired businesses to meet or exceed expected returns; (ii) the failure to integrate acquired businesses on schedule and/or to achieve expected synergies; (iii) the inability to dispose of non-core assets and businesses on satisfactory terms and conditions; (iv) diversion of attention and increased burdens on our employees; and (v) the discovery of unanticipated liabilities or other problems in acquired businesses for which we lack contractual protections, insurance or indemnities, or with regard to divested businesses,

claims by purchasers to whom we have provided contractual indemnification. Additional difficulties we may encounter as part of the integration process include the following:

- the consequences of a change in tax treatment and the possibility that the full benefits anticipated from the acquisition or disposition will not be realized;
- any delay in the integration or disposition of management teams, strategies, operations, products and services;
- differences in business backgrounds, corporate cultures and management philosophies that may delay successful integration;
- the ability to retain key employees;
- the ability to create and enforce uniform standards, controls, procedures, policies and information systems;
- the challenge of restructuring complex systems, technology, networks and other assets in a seamless manner that minimizes any adverse impact on customers, suppliers, employees and other constituencies;
- potential unknown liabilities and unforeseen increased expenses or delays associated with the acquisition, including costs to integrate beyond current estimates;
- the ability to deduct or claim tax attributes or benefits such as operating losses, business or foreign tax credits; and
- the disruption of, or the loss of momentum in, each company's ongoing businesses or inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies.

Any of these factors could adversely affect our ability to maintain relationships with customers, suppliers, employees and other constituencies or could reduce our earnings or otherwise adversely affect our business and financial results.

Our plans to divest certain businesses are subject to various risks and uncertainties and may not be completed in accordance with the expected plans or anticipated time frame, or at all, and will involve significant time and expense, which could disrupt or adversely affect our business.

Divesting businesses involve risks and uncertainties, such as the difficulty separating assets related to such businesses from the businesses we retain, employee distraction, the need to obtain regulatory approvals and other third-party consents, which potentially disrupts customer and vendor relationships, and the fact that we may be subject to additional tax obligations or loss of certain tax benefits. Such actions also involve significant costs and require time and attention of our management, which may divert attention from other business operations. Because of these challenges, as well as market conditions or other factors, the anticipated divestitures may take longer or be costlier or generate fewer benefits than expected and may not be completed at all. If we are unable to complete the divestitures or to successfully transition divested businesses, our business and financial results could be negatively impacted. After we dispose of a business, we may retain exposure on financial or performance guarantees and other contractual, employment, pension and severance obligations, and potential liabilities that may arise under law because of the disposition or the subsequent failure of an acquirer. As a result, performance by the divested businesses or other conditions outside of our control could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition, the divestiture of any business could negatively impact our profitability because of losses that may result from such a sale, the loss of sales and operating income, or a decrease in cash flows.

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 in the timeframe demanded by our clients. In addition, we may occasionally enter into contracts before we have hired or retained appropriate staffing for that project. Also, some of our personnel hold government granted eligibility that may be required to obtain government projects. If we were to lose some or all of these personnel, they would be difficult to replace. In addition, we rely heavily upon the expertise and leadership of our senior management. If we are unable to retain executives and other key personnel, the roles and responsibilities of those employees will need to be filled, which may require that we devote time and resources to identify, hire and integrate new employees. Loss of the services of, or failure to recruit, key technical and management personnel could limit our ability to successfully complete existing projects and compete for new projects.

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

A number of government programs require contractors to have government granted eligibility, such as security clearance credentials. Depending on the project, eligibility can be difficult and time-consuming to obtain. If we or our employees are unable to obtain or retain the necessary eligibility, 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 or profit anticipated from such 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 markets we serve are highly fragmented and we compete with a large number of regional, national and international companies. These competitors may 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. In addition, the technical and professional aspects of some of our services generally do not require large upfront capital expenditures and provide limited barriers against new competitors.

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 qualifications, experience, performance, reputation, technology, customer relationships and ability to provide the relevant services in a timely, safe and cost-efficient manner. Increased competition may result in our inability to win bids for future projects and loss of revenue, profitability and market share.

If we extend a significant portion of our credit to clients in a specific geographic area or industry, we may experience disproportionately high levels of collection risk and nonpayment if those clients are adversely affected by factors particular to their geographic area or industry.

Our clients include public and private entities that have been, and may continue to be, negatively impacted by the changing landscape in the global economy. While outside of the U.S. federal government, no one client accounted for over 10% of our revenue for fiscal 2018, we face collection risk as a normal part of our business where we perform services and subsequently bill our clients for such services, or when we make equity investments in majority or minority controlled large-scale client projects and other long-term capital projects before the project completes operational status or completes its project financing. In the event that we have concentrated credit risk from clients in a specific geographic area or industry, continuing negative trends or a worsening in the financial condition of that specific geographic area or industry could make us susceptible to disproportionately high levels of default by those clients. Such defaults could materially adversely impact our revenues and our results of operations.

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 to clients on projects under indemnification or guarantee agreements. We cannot predict the magnitude of potential liabilities from the operation of our business. In addition, in the ordinary course of our business, we frequently make professional judgments and recommendations about environmental and engineering conditions of project sites for our clients. We may be deemed to be responsible for these professional judgments and recommendations if they are later determined to be inaccurate. Any unfavorable legal ruling against us could result in substantial monetary damages or even criminal violations.

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 effect on our business.

Unavailability or cancellation of third-party insurance coverage would increase our overall risk exposure as well as disrupt the management of our business operations.

We maintain insurance coverage from third-party insurers as part of our overall risk management strategy and because some of our contracts require us to maintain specific insurance coverage limits. If any of our third-party insurers fail, suddenly cancel our coverage or otherwise are unable to provide us with adequate insurance coverage, then our overall risk exposure and our operational expenses would increase and the management of our business operations would be disrupted. In addition, there can be no assurance that any of our existing insurance coverage will be renewable upon the expiration of the coverage period or that future coverage will be affordable at the required limits.

If we do not have adequate indemnification for our services related to nuclear materials, it could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

We provide services to the Department of Energy and the nuclear energy industry in the ongoing maintenance and modification, as well as the decontamination and decommissioning, of nuclear energy plants. Indemnification provisions under the Price-Anderson Act available to nuclear energy plant operators and Department of Energy contractors do not apply to all liabilities that we might incur while performing services as a radioactive materials cleanup contractor for the Department of Energy and the nuclear energy industry. If the Price-Anderson Act's indemnification protection does not apply to our services or if our exposure occurs outside the U.S., our business and financial condition could be adversely affected either by our client's refusal to retain us, by our inability to obtain commercially adequate insurance and indemnification, or by potentially significant monetary damages we may incur.

We also provide services to the United Kingdom's Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) relating to clean-up and decommissioning of the United Kingdom's public sector nuclear sites. Indemnification provisions under the Nuclear Installations Act 1965 available to nuclear site licensees, the Atomic Energy Authority, and the Crown, and contractual indemnification from the NDA do not apply to all liabilities that we might incur while performing services as a clean-up and decommissioning contractor for the NDA. If the Nuclear Installations Act 1965 and contractual indemnification protection does not apply to our services or if our exposure occurs outside the United Kingdom, our business and financial condition could be adversely affected either by our client's refusal to retain us, by our inability to obtain commercially adequate insurance and indemnification, or by potentially significant monetary damages we may incur.

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 June 30, 2019, our contracted backlog was approximately \$23.2 billion, our awarded backlog was approximately \$33.6 billion and our unconsolidated joint venture backlog was approximately \$2.1 billion for a total backlog of \$58.9 billion. Our contracted backlog includes revenue we expect to record in the future from signed contracts and, in the case of a public sector client, where the project has been funded. We reported transaction price

allocated to remaining unsatisfied performance obligations (RUPO) of \$22.6 billion, as described in Note 4, Revenue Recognition, in the notes to our consolidated financial statements. The most significant difference between our contracted backlog and RUPO is revenue related to service contracts that extend beyond the termination provisions of those contracts. Our contracted backlog includes revenues for service contracts expected to be earned over the term of that contract. Guidance for the calculation of RUPO requires us to assume the contract will be terminated at its earliest convenience, resulting in RUPO to be \$0.6 billion lower than contracted backlog. Our awarded 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 signed. 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 canceled. 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 initial 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. Often, these claims can be the subject of lengthy arbitration or litigation proceedings, and it is difficult to accurately predict when these claims will be fully resolved. When these types of events occur and unresolved claims are pending, we have used working capital in projects to cover cost overruns pending the resolution of the relevant claims. If these claims are not approved, our revenue may be reduced in future periods.

In conducting our business, we depend on other contractors, subcontractors and equipment and material providers. 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, subcontractors and equipment and material providers 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. Also, to the extent that we cannot acquire equipment and materials at reasonable costs, or if the amount we are required to pay exceeds our estimates, our ability to complete a project in a timely fashion or at a profit may be impaired. 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 could be held responsible for such failures and/or we may be required to purchase the supplies or services from another source at a higher price. This may reduce the profit to be realized or result in a loss on a project for which the supplies or services are needed.

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. In addition, due to "pay when paid" provisions that are common in subcontracts in many countries, including the U.S., we could experience delays in receiving payment if the prime contractor experiences payment delays.

If clients use our reports or other work product without appropriate disclaimers or in a misleading or incomplete manner, or if our reports or other work product are not in compliance with professional standards and other regulations, our business could be adversely affected.

The reports and other work product we produce for clients sometimes include projections, forecasts and other forward-looking statements. Such information by its nature is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, any of which could cause the information produced by us to ultimately prove inaccurate. While we include appropriate disclaimers in the reports that we prepare for our clients, once we produce such written work product, we do not always have the ability

to control the manner in which our clients use such information. As a result, if our clients reproduce such information to solicit funds from investors for projects without appropriate disclaimers and the information proves to be incorrect, or if our clients reproduce such information for potential investors in a misleading or incomplete manner, our clients or such investors may threaten to or file suit against us for, among other things, securities law violations. For example, in August 2016, AECOM Australia and other parties entered into a settlement related to, among other things, alleged deficiencies in AECOM Australia's traffic forecast. If we were found to be liable for any claims related to our client work product, our business could be adversely affected.

In addition, our reports and other work product may need to comply with professional standards, licensing requirements, securities regulations and other laws and rules governing the performance of professional services in the jurisdiction where the services are performed. We could be liable to third parties who use or rely upon our reports and other work product even if we are not contractually bound to those third parties. These events could in turn result in monetary damages and penalties.

Failure to adequately protect, maintain, or enforce our rights in our intellectual property may adversely limit our competitive position.

Our success depends, in part, upon our ability to protect our intellectual property. We rely on a combination of intellectual property policies and other contractual arrangements to protect much of our intellectual property where we do not believe that trademark, patent or copyright protection is appropriate or obtainable. Trade secrets are generally difficult to protect. Although our employees are subject to confidentiality obligations, this protection may be inadequate to deter or prevent misappropriation of our confidential information and/or the infringement of our patents and copyrights. Further, we may be unable to detect unauthorized use of our intellectual property or otherwise take appropriate steps to enforce our rights. Failure to adequately protect, maintain, or enforce our intellectual property rights may adversely limit our competitive position

Negotiations with labor unions and possible work actions could divert management attention and disrupt operations. In addition, new collective bargaining agreements or amendments to agreements could increase our labor costs and operating expenses.

We regularly negotiate with labor unions and enter into collective bargaining agreements. The outcome of any future negotiations relating to union representation or collective bargaining agreements may not be favorable to us. We may reach agreements in collective bargaining that increase our operating expenses and lower our net income as a result of higher wages or benefit expenses. In addition, negotiations with unions could divert management attention and disrupt operations, which may adversely affect our results of operations. If we are unable to negotiate acceptable collective bargaining agreements, we may have to address the threat of union-initiated work actions, including strikes. Depending on the nature of the threat or the type and duration of any work action, these actions could disrupt our operations and 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:

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

Changes in tax laws could increase our worldwide tax rate and materially affect our results of operations.

Many international legislative and regulatory bodies have proposed and/or enacted legislation and begun investigations of the tax practices of multinational companies and, in the European Union (EU), the tax policies of EU member states. Since 2013, the European Commission (EC) has been investigating tax rulings granted by tax authorities in a number of EU member states with respect to specific multinational corporations to determine whether such rulings comply with EU rules on state aid, as well as more recent investigations of the tax regimes of EU member states. If the EC determines that a tax ruling or tax regime violates the state aid restrictions, the tax authorities of the affected EU member state may be required to collect back taxes for the period of time covered by the ruling. Due to the large scale of our U.S. and international business activities, many of these proposed and enacted changes to the taxation of our activities could increase our worldwide effective tax rate and harm results of operations. Tax changes including limitations on the ability to defer U.S. taxation on earnings outside of the U.S. could increase our worldwide effective tax rate and harm results of operations.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Stock Repurchase Program

On September 21, 2017, the Company's Board of Directors announced a new capital allocation policy that authorized the repurchase of up to \$1.0 billion in AECOM common stock (the "Program"). Stock repurchases can be made through open market purchases or other methods, including pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 plan. The Company did not make any repurchases under the Program during the three months ended June 30, 2019. The maximum approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the Program is \$790.0 million.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

The Company does not act as the owner of any mines, but we may act as a mining operator as defined under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 where we may be a lessee of a mine, a person who operates, controls or supervises such mine, or an independent contractor performing services or construction of such mine. Information concerning mine safety violations or other regulatory matters required by Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K is included in Exhibit 95.

Item 6. Exhibits

The following documents are filed as Exhibits to the Report:

Exhibit Numbers	Description	Form	Incorporated by Reference (Exchange Act Filings Located at File No. 0-52423)		Filed Herewith
			Exhibit	Filing Date	
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation	Form 10-K	3.1	11/21/2011	
3.2	Certificate of Amendment to Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation	Form S-4	3.2	8/1/2014	
3.3	Certificate of Correction of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation	Form 10-K	3.3	11/17/2014	
3.4	Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation	Form 8-K	3.1	1/9/2015	
3.5	Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation	Form 8-K	3.1	3/3/2017	
3.6	Amended and Restated Bylaws	Form 8-K	3.2	11/15/2018	
31.1	Certification of the Company's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
31.2	Certification of the Company's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
32*	Certification of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
95	Mine Safety Disclosures				X
101	The following financial statements from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2019 were formatted in iXBRL (Inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), (iv) Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity, (v) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text and including detailed tags.				X
104	The cover page from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2019, formatted in Inline XBRL.				X

* Document has been furnished and not filed.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

AECOM

Date: August 7, 2019

By: /S/ W. TROY RUDD
W. Troy Rudd
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

**Certification Pursuant to
Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)**

I, Michael S. Burke, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of AECOM;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: August 7, 2019

/S/ MICHAEL S. BURKE

Michael S. Burke
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

**Certification Pursuant to
Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)**

I, W. Troy Rudd, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of AECOM;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: August 7, 2019

/S/ W. TROY RUDD

W. Troy Rudd
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**Certification Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of AECOM (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2019 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), we, Michael S. Burke, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and W. Troy Rudd, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to our knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/S/ MICHAEL S. BURKE

Michael S. Burke
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
August 7, 2019

/S/ W. TROY RUDD

W. Troy Rudd
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
August 7, 2019

Section 1503 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act requires domestic mine operators to disclose violations and orders issued under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (the Mine Act) by the federal Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA). We do not act as the owner of any mines but we may act as a mining operator as defined under the Mine Act where we may be a lessee of a mine, a person who operates, controls or supervises such mine, or as an independent contractor performing services or construction of such mine.

The following table provides information for the three months ended June 30, 2019.

<u>Mine</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Mine Act §104 Violations</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>Mine Act §104(b) Orders</u> ⁽³⁾	<u>Mine Act §104(d) Citations and Orders</u> ⁽⁴⁾	<u>Mine Act §110(b)(2) Violations</u> ⁽⁵⁾	<u>Mine Act §107(a) Orders</u> ⁽⁶⁾	<u>Proposed Assessments from MSHA</u> <u>(In dollars (\$))</u>	<u>Mining Related Fatalities</u>	<u>Mine Act §104(e) Notice</u> <u>(yes/no)</u> ⁽⁷⁾	<u>Pending Legal Action before Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission</u> <u>(yes/no)</u> ⁽⁸⁾
Black Thunder Project	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 0.00	0	No	No
Bayer Quartzite Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 0.00	0	No	No

- (1) United States mines.
- (2) The total number of violations received from MSHA under §104 of the Mine Act, which includes citations for health or safety standards that could significantly and substantially contribute to a serious injury if left unabated.
- (3) The total number of orders issued by MSHA under §104(b) of the Mine Act, which represents a failure to abate a citation under §104(a) within the period of time prescribed by MSHA.
- (4) The total number of citations and orders issued by MSHA under §104(d) of the Mine Act for unwarrantable failure to comply with mandatory health or safety standards.
- (5) The total number of flagrant violations issued by MSHA under §110(b)(2) of the Mine Act.
- (6) The total number of orders issued by MSHA under §107(a) of the Mine Act for situations in which MSHA determined an imminent danger existed.
- (7) A written notice from the MSHA regarding a pattern of violations, or a potential to have such pattern under §104(e) of the Mine Act.
- (8) The following Pending Legal Action Table provides information for the three months ended June 30, 2019.

<u>Mine</u>	<u>Number Pending Legal Actions</u>	<u>Contests of Penalty Assessments</u>	<u>Legal Action Initiated</u>	<u>Legal Action Resolved</u>
Black Thunder Project	0	0	0	0
Bayer Quartzite Quarry	0	0	0	0

