

ABM INDUSTRIES INC /DE/

Form 10-Q

March 09, 2007

Table of Contents

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

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JANUARY 31, 2007

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____
Commission file number: 1-8929
ABM INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

94-1369354

(State of Incorporation)

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

160 Pacific Avenue, Suite 222, San Francisco,
California

94111

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

415/733-4000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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 the filing requirements for at least the past 90 days. Yes No

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

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

Number of shares of common stock outstanding as of February 28, 2007: 48,951,375.

ABM INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED
FORM 10-Q
For the three months ended January 31, 2007
Table of Contents

<u>PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	3
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements</u>	3
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	7
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	16
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	26
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	26
<u>PART II. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	27
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	27
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	28
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	32
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	32
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	33
<u>EXHIBIT INDEX</u>	34
<u>EXHIBIT 31.1</u>	
<u>EXHIBIT 31.2</u>	
<u>EXHIBIT 32.1</u>	

Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****ABM INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(in thousands, except share amounts)	January 31, 2007	October 31, 2006
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 90,665	\$ 134,001
Trade accounts receivable	391,944	392,018
Less: Allowances	(7,943)	(8,041)
Accounts receivable, net	384,001	383,977
Inventories	23,356	22,783
Deferred income taxes	45,037	43,945
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	59,525	47,035
Prepaid income taxes	3,765	
Total current assets	606,349	631,741
Long-term receivables	13,455	14,097
Property, plant and equipment, at cost		
Land and buildings	4,137	4,131
Transportation equipment	14,673	14,659
Machinery and other equipment	84,686	82,405
Leasehold improvements	17,499	17,827
	120,995	119,022
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(89,540)	(86,837)
Property, plant and equipment, net	31,455	32,185
Goodwill, net of accumulated amortization	251,079	247,888
Other intangibles, at cost	39,497	39,431
Less: Accumulated amortization	(16,715)	(15,550)
Other intangibles, net	22,782	23,881

Deferred income taxes	41,377	42,120
Other assets	26,594	24,362
Total assets	\$993,091	\$1,016,274

(Continued)

Table of Contents

ABM INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share amounts)	January 31, 2007	October 31, 2006
	(Unaudited)	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 66,890	\$ 66,336
Income taxes payable	1,363	36,712
Accrued liabilities:		
Compensation	74,136	78,673
Taxes other than income	26,532	20,587
Insurance claims	62,705	66,364
Other	50,509	50,613
Total current liabilities	282,135	319,285
Retirement plans and other non-current liabilities	27,417	26,917
Insurance claims	132,029	128,825
Total liabilities	441,581	475,027
Stockholders equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 500,000 shares authorized; none issued		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 55,897,560 and 55,663,472 shares issued at January 31, 2007 and October 31, 2006, respectively	560	557
Additional paid-in capital	233,604	225,796
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(166)	149
Retained earnings	439,850	437,083
Cost of treasury stock (7,028,500 shares)	(122,338)	(122,338)
Total stockholders equity	551,510	541,247
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 993,091	\$1,016,274

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

**ABM INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31**

(in thousands, except per share data)	2007	2006
		(Unaudited)
Revenues		
Sales and other income	\$703,549	\$666,601
Expenses		
Operating expenses and cost of goods sold	630,105	606,176
Selling, general and administrative	58,613	52,893
Intangible amortization	1,340	1,578
Interest	133	123
Total expenses	690,191	660,770
Income before income taxes	13,358	5,831
Income taxes	4,654	1,841
Net income	\$ 8,704	\$ 3,990
Net income per common share		
Basic	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.08
Diluted	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.08
Average common and common equivalent shares		
Basic	48,766	49,185
Diluted	49,736	50,087
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.11

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

ABM INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31

(in thousands)	2007	2006
		(Unaudited)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 8,704	\$ 3,990
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,891	5,127
Share-based compensation expense	2,963	1,160
Provision for bad debt	859	762
Gain on sale of assets	(381)	(112)
Increase in deferred income taxes	(349)	(208)
Increase in trade accounts receivable	(883)	(20,828)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(573)	419
Increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(12,158)	(8,061)
Increase in other assets and long-term receivables	(1,556)	(467)
(Increase) decrease in net income taxes	(39,114)	1,396
Increase (decrease) in retirement plans and other non-current liabilities	500	(364)
(Decrease) increase in insurance claims	(455)	3,901
Increase in trade accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	1,543	1,369
Total adjustments to net income	(44,713)	(15,906)
Net cash used in operating activities	(36,009)	(11,916)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(3,441)	(3,799)
Proceeds from sale of assets	669	269
Purchase of businesses	(2,975)	(7,069)
Other		(221)
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,747)	(10,820)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Common stock issued	4,275	3,447
Dividends paid	(5,855)	(5,409)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,580)	(1,962)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(43,336)	(24,698)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	134,001	56,793
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 90,665	\$ 32,095

Supplemental Data:

Edgar Filing: ABM INDUSTRIES INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 43,301	\$ 307
Tax benefit from exercise of options	\$ 822	\$ 338
Cash received from exercise of options	\$ 3,453	\$ 3,109
Non-cash investing activities:		
Common stock issued for business acquired	\$ 491	\$

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

6

Table of Contents

ABM INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all material adjustments necessary to present fairly ABM Industries Incorporated (ABM) and subsidiaries (the Company) financial position as of January 31, 2007 and the results of operations and cash flows for the three months then ended. These adjustments are of a normal, recurring nature, except as otherwise noted.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of sales and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates are based on information available as of the date of these financial statements. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

The information included in this Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis and the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's Form 10-K Annual Report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2006, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

2. Net Income per Common Share

The Company has reported its earnings in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 128, Earnings per Share. Basic net income per common share is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per common share is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period, including common stock equivalents. Stock options and restricted stock units account for the difference between basic average common shares outstanding and diluted average common shares outstanding. Performance shares did not have an effect on the diluted average common shares outstanding. The calculation of net income per common share was as follows:

(in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended January 31,	
	2007	2006
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 8,704	\$ 3,990
Average common shares outstanding - Basic	48,766	49,185
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Stock options	931	902
Restricted stock units	39	
Average common shares outstanding - Diluted	49,736	50,087
Net income per common share		
Basic	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.08
Diluted	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.08

For purposes of computing diluted net income per common share for the three months ended January 31, 2007 and 2006, options to purchase common shares of 758,593 and 1,610,861, respectively, at weighted average exercise prices of \$20.51 and \$19.47, respectively, were excluded from the computation as they had an anti-dilutive effect.

Table of Contents**3. Share-Based Compensation Plans**

The following tables show the activity under the Company's 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, the Time-Vested Incentive Stock Option Plan, the 1996 Price-Vested Performance Option Plan, the 2002 Price-Vested Performance Stock Option Plan, and the Age-Vested Career Stock Option Plan.

Options

	Number of shares (in thousands)	Weighted- average exercise price per share	Weighted- average remaining contractual term (in years)	Aggregate intrinsic value (in thousands)
Outstanding at October 31, 2006	5,712	\$ 16.09		
Granted	3	23.32		
Exercised	169	12.08		
Forfeited or expired	38	16.32		
Outstanding at January 31, 2007	5,508	\$ 16.21	6.30	\$53,018
Exercisable at January 31, 2007	3,018	\$ 15.58	4.72	\$30,972

Restricted Stock

	Number of shares (in thousands)	Weighted-average grant date fair value per share
Unvested at October 31, 2006	232	\$ 18.71
Granted		
Vested		
Forfeited	3	18.71
Unvested at January 31, 2007	229	\$ 18.71

Performance Shares

As of January 31, 2007, 124,654 performance shares with a grant date fair value of \$18.71 had not vested. No grants of performance shares were made in the first quarter of 2007.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company recognized share-based compensation expense as follows:

	Three Months Ended January 31,	
(in thousands, except per share data)	2007	2006
	\$ 2,963	\$ 1,160

Share-based compensation expense recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses before income taxes		
Income tax benefit	1,156	166
Total share-based compensation expense after income taxes	\$ 1,807	\$ 994
Total share-based compensation expense after income taxes		
Basic	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.02
Diluted	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.02

8

Table of Contents

Share-based compensation expense in the three months ended January 31, 2007 included \$2.0 million of additional expense attributable to the accelerated vesting of two tranches of stock option grants under the Price-Vested Performance Stock Option Plans comprising a total of 481,638 shares. These options fully vested when ABM's stock price achieved the \$22.50 (for one tranche) and \$23.00 (for the other tranche) target prices for ten trading days within a 30 consecutive trading day period during the first quarter of 2007.

Share-based compensation expense of \$0.5 million associated with the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) was recognized in the three months ended January 31, 2006. Because of changes to the ESPP effective May 1, 2006, the value of the awards is no longer treated as share-based compensation. As a result, no share-based compensation expense associated with the ESPP was recognized in the three months ended January 31, 2007.

The Company estimates the fair value of each option award on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The Company uses an outside expert to determine the assumptions used in the option valuation model. The Company estimates forfeiture rates based on historical data and adjusts the rates periodically or as needed. The adjustment of the forfeiture rate may result in a cumulative adjustment in any period the forfeiture rate estimate is changed. During the three months ended January 31, 2007, the Company recorded an adjustment to the forfeiture rate, resulting in a cumulative benefit adjustment of \$33,124.

The assumptions used in the option valuation model for the three months ended January 31, 2007 and 2006 are shown in the table below:

	Three Months Ended January 31,	
	2007	2006
Expected term from the date of grant	5.2 years	6.7 years
Expected stock price volatility	25.3%	26.3%
Expected dividend yield	2.1%	2.1%
Risk-free interest rate	4.6%	4.4%
Weighted average fair value of grants	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.67

4. Parking Sales Presentation

The Company's Parking segment reports both revenues and expenses recognized, in equal amounts, for costs directly reimbursed from its managed parking lot clients in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 01-14, Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out-of-Pocket Expenses Incurred. Parking sales related solely to the reimbursement of expenses totaled \$71.1 million and \$64.1 million for the three months ended January 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

5. Insurance

The Company self-insures certain insurable risks such as general liability, automobile, property damage, and workers' compensation. Commercial policies are obtained to provide for \$150.0 million of coverage for certain risk exposures above the self-insured retention limits (*i.e.*, deductibles). For claims incurred after November 1, 2002, substantially all of the self-insured retentions increased from \$0.5 million per occurrence (inclusive of legal fees) to \$1.0 million per occurrence (exclusive of legal fees) except for California workers' compensation insurance which increased to \$2.0 million per occurrence from April 14, 2003 to April 14, 2005, when it returned to \$1.0 million per occurrence, plus an additional \$1.0 million annually in the aggregate.

The Company uses an independent actuary to evaluate the Company's estimated claim costs and liabilities no less frequently than annually and accrues self-insurance reserves in an amount that is equal to the actuarial point estimate. Using the actuarial report, management develops annual insurance

Table of Contents

costs for each operation, expressed as a rate per \$100 of exposure (labor and revenue) to estimate insurance costs. Additionally, management monitors new claims and claim development to assess the adequacy of the insurance reserves. The estimated future charge is intended to reflect the recent experience and trends. Trend analysis is complex and highly subjective. The interpretation of trends requires the knowledge of all factors affecting the trends that may or may not be reflective of adverse developments (*e.g.*, changes in regulatory requirements and changes in reserving methodology). If the trends suggest that the frequency or severity of claims incurred has increased, the Company might be required to record additional expenses for self-insurance liabilities. Additionally, the Company uses third party service providers to administer its claims and the performance of the service providers and transfers between administrators can impact the cost of claims and accordingly the amounts reflected in insurance reserves.

The January 31, 2007 actuarial report covering substantially all of the Company's self-insurance reserves showed favorable developments in the Company's reserves for 2006 and prior years' workers' compensation, general liability and auto liability claims, amounting to an aggregate \$4.2 million benefit. The benefit was recorded in Corporate.

The total estimated liability for claims incurred but unpaid at January 31, 2007 and October 31, 2006 was \$194.7 million and \$195.2 million, respectively.

In connection with certain self-insurance programs, the Company had standby letters of credit at January 31, 2007 and October 31, 2006 supporting estimated unpaid liabilities in the amounts of \$102.3 million and \$93.5 million, respectively.

6. Goodwill and Other Intangibles

Goodwill. The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the three months ended January 31, 2007 were as follows:

(in thousands)	Balance as of October 31, 2006	Initial Payments for Acquisitions	Contingent Amounts and Other	Balance as of January 31, 2007
Janitorial	\$ 153,890	\$	\$2,700	\$ 156,590
Parking	30,180			30,180
Security	43,642		491	44,133
Engineering	2,174			2,174
Lighting	18,002			18,002
Total	\$ 247,888	\$	\$3,191	\$ 251,079

Of the \$251.1 million carrying amount of goodwill as of January 31, 2007, \$45.3 million was not amortizable for income tax purposes.

Other Intangibles. The changes in the gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of intangibles other than goodwill for the three months ended January 31, 2007 were as follows:

Table of Contents

(in thousands)	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Amortization			
	October 31, 2006	Retirements and Additions Other	January 31, 2007	October 31, 2006	Retirements and Additions Other	January 31, 2007	Other	2007
Customer contracts and related relationships	\$33,713	\$241	\$	\$33,954	\$(12,281)	\$(1,156)	\$	\$(13,437)
Trademarks and trade names	3,050		3,050	(1,767)	(135)			(1,902)
Other (contract rights, etc.)	2,668		2,493	(1,502)	(49)	175		(1,376)
Total	\$39,431	\$241	\$(175)	\$39,497	\$(15,550)	\$(1,340)	\$175	\$(16,715)

The weighted average remaining lives as of January 31, 2007 and the amortization expense for the three months ended January 31, 2007 and 2006 of intangibles other than goodwill, as well as the estimated amortization expense for such intangibles for each of the five succeeding fiscal years are as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Amortization Expense Three Months Ended			Estimated Amortization Expense Years Ending			
		January 31, 2007	2006	2008	2009	October 31, 2010	2011	2012
Customer contracts and related relationships	9.3	\$1,156	\$1,185	\$3,830	\$3,284	\$2,737	\$2,191	\$1,702
Trademarks and trade names	2.1	135	135	540	202			
Other (contract rights, etc.)	7.7	49	258	182	166	136	136	117
Total	8.9	\$1,340	\$1,578	\$4,552	\$3,652	\$2,873	\$2,327	\$1,819

The customer relationship intangible assets are being amortized using the sum-of-the-years-digits method over their useful lives consistent with the estimated useful life considerations used in the determination of their fair values. The accelerated method of amortization reflects the pattern in which the economic benefits of the customer relationship intangible assets are expected to be realized. Trademarks and trade names are being amortized over their useful lives using the straight-line method. Other intangible assets, consisting principally of contract rights, are being amortized over the contract periods using the straight-line method.

7. Acquisitions

Acquisitions have been accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The operating results generated by the companies and businesses acquired have been included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from their respective dates of acquisition. The excess of the purchase price (including contingent amounts) over fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired is included in goodwill. Most purchase agreements provide for

initial payments and contingent payments based on the annual pre-tax income or other financial parameters for subsequent periods ranging generally from two to five years.

No acquisitions were made during the three months ended January 31, 2007. Contingent payments on earlier acquisitions were \$3.5 million in the three months ended January 31, 2007 of which \$3.0 million was paid in cash and \$0.5 million was settled with the issuance of 26,459 shares of ABM's common stock. Cash paid for acquisitions, including initial payments and contingent amounts, was \$7.1 million in the three months ended January 31, 2006, of which \$1.6 million was the contingent amount due on earlier acquisitions.

The Company made the following acquisitions during the three months ended January 31, 2006:

On November 1, 2005, the Company acquired substantially all of the operating assets of Brandywine Building Services, Inc., a facility services company based in Wilmington, Delaware, for approximately \$3.6 million in cash. In the three months ended January 31, 2007, a contingent payment of \$0.6 million was made, bringing the total purchase price paid to date to \$4.2 million. Additional cash

Table of Contents

consideration of approximately \$1.8 million is expected to be paid based on the financial performance of the acquired business over the next three years. With annual revenues in excess of \$9.0 million, Brandywine Building Services, Inc. was a provider of commercial office cleaning and specialty cleaning services throughout Delaware, southeast Pennsylvania and south New Jersey. Of the total initial payment, \$3.0 million was allocated to customer relationship intangible assets (amortized over a useful life of 14 years under the sum-of-the-year-digits method), \$0.5 million to goodwill and \$0.1 million to other assets. The contingent payment was allocated to goodwill.

On November 27, 2005, the Company acquired substantially all of the operating assets of Fargo Security, Inc., a security guard services company based in Miami, Florida, for an initial payment of approximately \$1.2 million in cash plus an additional payment of \$0.4 million based on the revenue retained by the acquired business over the 90 days following the date of acquisition. With annual revenues in excess of \$6.5 million, Fargo Security, Inc. was a provider of contract security guard services throughout the Miami metropolitan area. Of the total initial payment, \$1.0 million was allocated to customer relationship intangible assets (amortized over a useful life of five years under the sum-of-the-year-digits method), and \$0.2 million to goodwill. The final contingent payment of \$0.4 million made in 2006 was allocated to goodwill.

On December 11, 2005, the Company acquired substantially all of the operating assets of MWS Management, Inc., dba Protector Security Services, a security guard services company based in St. Louis, Missouri, for an initial payment of approximately \$0.6 million in cash plus an additional payment of \$0.3 million based on the revenue retained by the acquired business over the 90 days following the date of acquisition. With annual revenues in excess of \$2.6 million, Protector Security Services was a provider of contract security guard services throughout the St. Louis metropolitan area. Of the total initial payment, \$0.6 million was allocated to customer relationship intangible asset (amortized over a useful life of six years under the sum-of-the-year-digits method). The final contingent payment of \$0.3 million made in 2006 was allocated to goodwill.

8. Line of Credit Facility

ABM has a \$300 million syndicated line of credit scheduled to expire in May 2010. No compensating balances are required under the facility and the interest rate is determined at the time of borrowing based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a spread of 0.375% to 1.125% or, for overnight borrowings, at the prime rate or, for overnight to one week, at the Interbank Offered Rate (IBOR) plus a spread of 0.375% to 1.125%. The spreads for LIBOR and IBOR borrowings are based on the Company's leverage ratio. The facility calls for a non-use fee payable quarterly, in arrears, of 0.100%, based on the average daily unused portion. For purposes of this calculation, irrevocable standby letters of credit issued primarily in conjunction with the Company's self-insurance program plus cash borrowings are considered to be outstanding amounts. As of January 31, 2007 and October 31, 2006, the total outstanding amounts under the facility were \$107.5 million and \$98.7 million, respectively, in the form of standby letters of credit.

The facility includes usual and customary covenants for a credit facility of this type, including covenants limiting liens, dispositions, fundamental changes, investments, indebtedness, and certain transactions and payments. In addition, the facility also requires that the Company satisfy three financial covenants: (1) a fixed charge coverage ratio greater than or equal to 1.50 to 1.0 at fiscal quarter-end; (2) a leverage ratio of less than or equal to 3.25 to 1.0 at fiscal quarter-end; and (3) consolidated net worth greater than or equal to the sum of (i) \$341.9 million, (ii) an amount equal to 50% of the consolidated net income earned in each full fiscal quarter ending after May 25, 2005 (with no deduction for a net loss in any such fiscal quarter) and (iii) an amount equal to 100% of the aggregate increases in stockholders equity of ABM after May 25, 2005 by reason of the issuance and sale of capital stock or other equity interests of ABM, including upon any conversion of debt securities of ABM into such capital stock or other equity interests, but excluding by reason of the issuance and sale of capital stock pursuant to the Company's ESPP, employee stock option plans and similar programs. The Company is currently in compliance with all covenants.

Table of Contents**9. Comprehensive Income**

Comprehensive income consists of net income and other related gains and losses affecting stockholders' equity that, under generally accepted accounting principles, are excluded from net income. For the Company, such other comprehensive income items consist of unrealized foreign currency translation gains and losses. The Company's other comprehensive loss was \$0.3 million for the three months ended January 31, 2007 and other comprehensive income was \$0.2 million for the three months ended January 31, 2006. Comprehensive income for the three months ended January 31, 2007 and 2006 was \$8.4 million and \$4.1 million, respectively.

10. Treasury Stock

No stock repurchases were made in the first quarters of 2007 and 2006. The Company may, however, repurchase up to 2,000,000 shares of ABM's common stock at any time through October 31, 2007 as authorized by the Board of Directors of ABM on December 12, 2006.

11. Benefit and Incentive Plans

The Company offers various benefit and incentive plans to its employees and directors. Detailed descriptions of these plans are included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2006, as filed with the SEC.

Executive Officer Incentive Plan

The purpose of the Executive Officer Incentive Plan (Incentive Plan) is to provide annual performance-based cash incentives to certain employees of the Company and to motivate those employees to set and achieve above-average financial and non-financial goals. The Incentive Plan gives the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of ABM the ability to award cash bonuses that qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. The aggregate funds available for bonuses under the Incentive Plan are three percent of pre-tax operating income for the award year. The plan sets forth certain limits on the awards to each of the covered employees eligible for bonuses under the Incentive Plan.

Retirement and Post-Retirement Plans

The Company has three unfunded defined benefit plans. The Director Deferred Compensation Plan represents retirement agreements for directors. The Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan represents retirement agreements for current and former senior executives including two non-employee directors who are former employees. The Service Award Benefit Plan represents an unfunded severance pay plan covering certain qualified employees. The Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan was amended effective December 31, 2002 to preclude new participants and the Service Award Benefit Plan was frozen effective January 1, 2002. The Company also has one unfunded post-retirement benefit plan, the Death Benefit Plan.

The Company had a Non-Employee Director Retirement Plan that was eliminated for new directors effective October 1, 2006. The individual retirement plan balances were frozen at October 31, 2006. On November 1, 2006, \$1.1 million of the \$1.8 million liability was transferred to the Director Deferred Compensation Plan based on certain directors' elections. The remaining \$0.7 million was converted to restricted stock units on, and at the fair market value of, March 6, 2007, the date of the 2007 annual meeting of the stockholders of ABM.

The net expense of the defined benefit retirement plans and the post-retirement benefit plan for the three months ended January 31, 2007 and 2006 was as follows:

Table of Contents

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended January 31,	
	2007	2006
Defined Benefit Plans		
Service cost	\$ 14	\$ 62
Interest	93	111
Amortization of actuarial loss	30	28
Net expense	\$ 137	\$ 201
Post-Retirement Benefit Plan		
Service cost	\$ 6	\$ 8
Interest	60	62
Amortization of actuarial gain	(12)	
Net expense	\$ 54	\$ 70

401(k) Plans

The Company made matching contributions required by the 401(k) plans for the three months ended January 31, 2007 and 2006 in the amounts of \$1.3 million and \$1.4 million, respectively.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The Company has an unfunded deferred compensation plan available to executive, management, administrative or sales employees whose annualized base salary exceeds \$100,000. The plan allows employees to defer from 1% to 20% of their pre-tax compensation. The deferred amount earns interest equal to the prime interest rate on the last day of the calendar quarter up to 6%. If the prime rate exceeds 6%, the deferred compensation interest rate is equal to 6% plus one half of the excess over 6%. The average interest rates credited to the deferred compensation amounts for the three months ended January 31, 2007 and 2006 were 7.13% and 6.71%, respectively. At January 31, 2007, there were 67 active participants and 38 retired or terminated employees participating in the plan.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended January 31,	
	2007	2006
Employee contributions	\$ 281	\$ 207
Interest accrued	\$ 188	\$ 167
Payments	\$ (95)	\$ (746)

Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining Agreements

Certain qualified employees of the Company are covered under union-sponsored multi-employer defined benefit plans. Contributions paid for these plans were \$9.3 million and \$8.7 million in the three months ended January 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. These plans are not administered by the Company and contributions are determined in accordance with provisions of negotiated labor contracts.

12. Segment Information

Under the criteria of SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information, Janitorial, Parking, Security, Engineering, and Lighting are reportable segments. Corporate expenses, including the Company's share-based compensation costs, are not allocated.

Table of Contents

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended January 31,	
	2007	2006
Sales and other income		
Janitorial	\$400,226	\$386,354
Parking	114,806	105,721
Security	80,818	78,296
Engineering	74,778	66,939
Lighting	31,057	28,896
Corporate	1,864	395
	\$703,549	\$666,601
Operating profit		
Janitorial	\$ 16,842	\$ 14,696
Parking	3,040	1,639
Security	1,100	175
Engineering	3,074	3,188
Lighting	675	335
Corporate	(11,240)	(14,079)
Operating profit	13,491	5,954
Interest expense	(133)	(123)
Income before income taxes	\$ 13,358	\$ 5,831

13. Contingencies

The Company accrues amounts it believes are adequate to address any liabilities related to litigation or other proceedings that the Company believes will result in a probable loss. However, the ultimate resolution of such matters is always uncertain. It is possible that litigation or other proceedings brought against the Company could have a material adverse impact on its financial condition and results of operations. The total amount accrued for probable losses, including litigation, at January 31, 2007 was \$4.1 million.

14. Income Taxes

The estimated annual effective tax rate used for the first quarter of 2007 was 37.0%, compared to the 37.5% used for the first quarter of 2006. The reduced estimated rate reflects expected increased Work Opportunity Tax Credits following the retroactive reinstatement of these credits in the first quarter of 2007. The effective tax rate was, however, 34.8% in the first three months of 2007 and 31.6% in the first three months of 2006. Both periods included a \$0.3 million tax benefit that lowered the effective tax rate from the estimated. The benefit recorded in the first three months of 2007 was primarily due to the inclusion in the period of Work Opportunity Tax Credits attributable to 2006, but not recognizable in 2006 because the program had expired and was not extended until the first quarter of 2007. The benefit recorded in the first three months of 2006 was primarily due to the increase in deferred tax assets as of January 31, 2006 related to an increase in the estimated overall state income tax rate.

15. Subsequent Events

On February 23, 2007, the Company's Parking division received \$7.5 million as a result of the termination of a lease at an airport parking garage. A pre-tax gain of approximately \$5 million will be recognized in the second quarter of 2007.

Share-based compensation expense in the second quarter of 2007 will include \$1.9 million of additional pre-tax expense attributable to the accelerated vesting of two tranches of stock option grants

Table of Contents

under the Price-Vested Performance Stock Option Plans comprising a total of 452,566 shares. These options fully vested when ABM's stock price achieved the \$25.00 (for one tranche) and \$26.00 (for the other tranche) target prices for ten trading days within a 30 consecutive trading day period during the second quarter of 2007.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of the Company included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and Management's Discussion and Analysis included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended October 31, 2006. All information in the discussion and references to the years are based on the Company's fiscal year which ends on October 31 and the three-month period which ends on January 31.

Overview

ABM Industries Incorporated (ABM) and its subsidiaries (the Company) provide janitorial, parking, security, engineering and lighting services for thousands of commercial, industrial, institutional and retail facilities in hundreds of cities throughout the United States and in British Columbia, Canada. The largest segment of the Company's business is Janitorial which generated over 56% of the Company's sales and other income (hereinafter called Sales) and over 68% of its operating profit before corporate expenses for the first three months of 2007.

The Company's Sales are substantially based on the performance of labor-intensive services at contractually specified prices. Janitorial and other maintenance service contracts are either fixed-price or cost-plus (i.e., the customer agrees to reimburse the agreed upon amount of wages and benefits, payroll taxes, insurance charges and other expenses plus a profit percentage), or are time and materials based. In addition to services defined within the scope of the contract, the Company also generates Sales from extra services (or tags), such as additional cleaning requirements or emergency repair services, with extra services frequently providing higher margins. The quarterly profitability of fixed-price contracts is impacted by the variability of the number of work days in the quarter.

The majority of the Company's contracts are for one-year periods, but are subject to termination by either party after 30 to 90 days' written notice. Upon renewal of the contract, the Company may renegotiate the price although competitive pressures and customers' price sensitivity could inhibit the Company's ability to pass on cost increases. Such cost increases include, but are not limited to, labor costs, workers' compensation and other insurance costs, any applicable payroll taxes and fuel costs. However, for some renewals the Company is able to restructure the scope and terms of the contract to maintain profit margin.

Sales have historically been the major source of cash for the Company, while payroll expenses, which are substantially related to Sales, have been the largest use of cash. Hence operating cash flows significantly depend on the Sales level and timing of collections, as well as the quality of the customer accounts receivable. The timing and level of the payments to suppliers and other vendors, as well as the magnitude of self-insured claims, also affect operating cash flows. The Company's management views operating cash flows as a good indicator of financial strength. Strong operating cash flows provide opportunities for growth both internally and through acquisitions.

The Company's growth in Sales in the first three months of 2007 from the same period in 2006 is significantly attributable to internal growth. Internal growth in Sales represents not only Sales from new customers, but also expanded services or increases in the scope of work for existing customers. In the long run, achieving the desired levels of Sales and profitability will depend on the Company's ability to gain and retain, at acceptable profit margins, more customers than it loses, pass on cost increases to

Table of Contents

customers, and keep overall costs down to remain competitive, particularly against privately owned companies that typically have a lower cost advantage.

In the short-term, management is focused on pursuing new business and integrating its most recent acquisitions. In the long-term, management continues to focus the Company's financial and management resources on those businesses it can grow to be a leading national service provider.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

(in thousands)	January 31, 2007	October 31, 2006	Change
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 90,665	\$ 134,001	\$(43,336)
Working capital	\$ 324,214	\$ 312,456	\$ 11,758

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended January 31, 2007	2006	Change
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (36,009)	\$ (11,916)	\$(24,093)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (5,747)	\$ (10,820)	\$ 5,073
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (1,580)	\$ (1,962)	\$ 382

Funds provided from operations and bank borrowings have historically been the sources for meeting working capital requirements, financing capital expenditures and acquisitions, and paying cash dividends. As of January 31, 2007 and October 31, 2006, the Company's cash and cash equivalents totaled \$90.7 million and \$134.0 million, respectively. The cash balance at January 31, 2007 declined from October 31, 2006 primarily due to a \$34.9 million income tax payment made in the first quarter of 2007 relating to the gain on the settlement of the World Trade Center insurance claims in the fourth quarter of 2006.

Working Capital. Working capital increased by \$11.8 million to \$324.2 million at January 31, 2007 from \$312.5 million at October 31, 2006, partly a result of a decrease in the current liability for insurance claims due to lower projected claim payments. Trade accounts receivable is the largest component of working capital and totaled \$384.0 million at January 31, 2007 and October 31, 2006. These amounts were net of allowances for doubtful accounts and sales totaling \$7.9 million and \$8.0 million at January 31, 2007 and October 31, 2006, respectively. At January 31, 2007, accounts receivable that were over 90 days past due had decreased by \$1.3 million to \$31.5 million (8.0% of the total outstanding) from \$32.8 million (8.4% of the total outstanding) at October 31, 2006.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities. Net cash used in operating activities was \$36.0 million in the first three months of 2007, compared to \$11.9 million used in the first three months of 2006. The increase is primarily related to the \$34.9 million income tax payment made in the first quarter of 2007 relating to the gain on the settlement of the World Trade Center insurance claims in the fourth quarter of 2006.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities in the first three months of 2007 was \$5.7 million, compared to \$10.8 million in the first three months of 2006. The decrease is primarily attributable to \$4.1 million less cash paid for acquisitions in the first three months of 2007, in which the cash paid related to contingent amounts for businesses acquired in prior periods. Cash paid for acquisitions in the first three months of 2006 consisted of the initial payment of three acquired businesses and contingent amounts for previously acquired businesses.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities. Net cash used in financing activities was \$1.6 million in the first three months of 2007, compared to \$2.0 million in the first three months of 2006. The decrease is attributable to an increase in the cash received for common stock issuances over an increase in the cash used for dividend payments.

Table of Contents

Line of Credit. ABM has a \$300 million syndicated line of credit scheduled to expire in May 2010. No compensating balances are required under the facility and the interest rate is determined at the time of borrowing based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a spread of 0.375% to 1.125% or, for overnight borrowings, at the prime rate or, for overnight to one week, at the Interbank Offered Rate (IBOR) plus a spread of 0.375% to 1.125%. The spreads for LIBOR and IBOR borrowings are based on the Company's leverage ratio. The facility calls for a non-use fee payable quarterly, in arrears, of 0.100%, based on the average daily unused portion. For purposes of this calculation, irrevocable standby letters of credit issued primarily in conjunction with the Company's self-insurance program plus cash borrowings are considered to be outstanding amounts. As of January 31, 2007 and October 31, 2006, the total outstanding amounts under the facility were \$107.5 million and \$98.7 million, respectively, in the form of standby letters of credit.

The facility includes usual and customary covenants for a credit facility of this type, including covenants limiting liens, dispositions, fundamental changes, investments, indebtedness, and certain transactions and payments. In addition, the facility also requires that the Company satisfy three financial covenants: (1) a fixed charge coverage ratio greater than or equal to 1.50 to 1.0 at fiscal quarter-end; (2) a leverage ratio of less than or equal to 3.25 to 1.0 at fiscal quarter-end; and (3) consolidated net worth greater than or equal to the sum of (i) \$341.9 million, (ii) an amount equal to 50% of the consolidated net income earned in each full fiscal quarter ending after May 25, 2005 (with no deduction for a net loss in any such fiscal quarter) and (iii) an amount equal to 100% of the aggregate increases in stockholders equity of ABM after May 25, 2005 by reason of the issuance and sale of capital stock or other equity interests of ABM, including upon any conversion of debt securities of ABM into such capital stock or other equity interests, but excluding by reason of the issuance and sale of capital stock pursuant to the Company's employee stock purchase plan, employee stock option plans and similar programs. The Company is currently in compliance with all covenants.

Cash Requirements

The Company is contractually obligated to make future payments under non-cancelable operating lease agreements for various facilities, vehicles and other equipment. As of January 31, 2007, future contractual payments were as follows:

(in thousands)	Contractual Obligations	Payments Due By Period				
		Total	1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	After 5 years
	Operating Leases	\$115,053	\$36,146	\$40,772	\$19,898	\$18,237

Additionally, the Company has the following commercial commitments and other long-term liabilities:

(in thousands)	Commercial Commitments	Amounts of Commitment Expiration Per Period				
		Total	1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	After 5 years
	Standby Letters of Credit	\$107,515	\$107,515	\$	\$	\$
	Surety Bonds	52,723	50,092	2,621	10	
	Total	\$160,238	\$157,607	\$2,621	\$10	\$

(in thousands)	Other Long-Term Liabilities	Payments Due By Period			
		Total	1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years

Unfunded employee benefit plans	\$32,473	\$2,623	\$4,118	\$4,101	\$21,631
---------------------------------	----------	---------	---------	---------	----------

The Company uses surety bonds, principally performance and payment bonds, to guarantee performance under various customer contracts in the normal course of business. These bonds typically

Table of Contents

remain in force for one to five years and may include optional renewal periods. At January 31, 2007, outstanding surety bonds totaled approximately \$52.7 million. The Company does not believe these bonds will be required to be drawn upon.

The Company has three unfunded defined benefit plans, an unfunded post-retirement benefit plan and an unfunded deferred compensation plan that are described in Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. At January 31, 2007, the liability reflected on the Company's consolidated balance sheet for these five plans totaled \$22.6 million, with the amount expected to be paid over the next 20 years estimated at \$32.5 million. With the exception of the deferred compensation plan, the liability for which is reflected on the Company's consolidated balance sheet at the amount of compensation deferred plus accrued interest, the plan liabilities at that date assume future annual compensation increases of 3.50% (for those plans affected by compensation changes) and have been discounted at 5.75%, a rate based on Moody's Investor Services AA-rated long-term corporate bonds (*i.e.*, 20 years). Because the deferred compensation plan liability reflects the actual obligation of the Company and the post-retirement benefit plan and two defined benefit plans have been frozen, variations in assumptions would be unlikely to have a material effect on the Company's financial condition and operating performance. The Company expects to fund payments required under the plans from operating cash as payments are due to participants.

Not included in the unfunded employee benefit plans in the table above are union-sponsored multi-employer defined benefit plans under which certain union employees of the Company are covered. These plans are not administered by the Company and contributions are determined in accordance with provisions of negotiated labor contracts. Contributions paid for these plans were \$9.3 million and \$8.7 million in the three months ended January 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The Company self-insures certain insurable risks such as general liability, automobile, property damage, and workers' compensation. Commercial policies are obtained to provide for \$150.0 million of coverage for certain risk exposures above the self-insured retention limits (*i.e.*, deductibles). The estimated liability for claims incurred but unpaid at January 31, 2007 and October 31, 2006 was \$194.7 million and \$195.2 million, respectively. The Company retains an outside actuary to provide an actuarial estimate of its insurance reserves no less frequently than annually.

The self-insurance claims paid in the first three months of 2007 and 2006 were \$13.5 million and \$16.3 million, respectively. Claim payments vary based on the frequency and/or severity of claims incurred and timing of the settlements and therefore may have an uneven impact on the Company's cash balances.

On September 29, 2006, the Company entered into a Master Professional Services Agreement (the "Services Agreement") with International Business Machines Corporation ("IBM") that became effective October 1, 2006, pursuant to which IBM will provide to the Company substantially all of the information technology infrastructure and services provided in 2006 by in-house equipment and personnel. The base fee for these services is approximately \$117 million payable over the initial term of 7 years and 3 months. ABM and IBM may expand the services covered by the Service Agreement at rates set forth in the Services Agreement, or later agreed to by the parties, which would increase costs.

On January 23, 2007, the Company entered into an additional agreement with IBM in connection with the Services Agreement, under which IBM will provide maintenance and support services for the Company's legacy payroll system. The base fee for these services will be approximately \$2.3 million payable over a 3 years and 7 month term commencing April 1, 2007.

As of January 31, 2007, future contractual payments to IBM were as follows:

Table of Contents

(in thousands) Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due By Period			
		1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	After 5 years
IBM Service Agreement	\$105,584	\$19,321	\$31,615	\$28,585	\$26,063
IBM Payroll System Support	2,332	689	1,588	55	
Total	\$107,916	\$20,010	\$33,203	\$28,640	\$26,063

The Company also completed an evaluation of its legacy payroll system in the first quarter of 2007. The implementation of the new system is planned to commence in April 2008 and completion is expected in 2009. The new system will include payroll, human resources, benefits management applications, and will also upgrade and consolidate the Company's accounting systems. The total cost of the system implementation is expected to be approximately \$30 million, with on-going IBM service costs of approximately \$3 million per year once implementation is completed.

The Company believes that the current cash and cash equivalents, cash generated from operations and the line of credit will be sufficient to meet the Company's cash requirements for the long term including cash required for acquisitions.

Environmental Matters

The Company's operations are subject to various federal, state and/or local laws regulating the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment, such as discharge into soil, water and air, and the generation, handling, storage, transportation and disposal of waste and hazardous substances. These laws generally have the effect of increasing costs and potential liabilities associated with the conduct of the Company's operations, although historically they have not had a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. In addition, from time to time the Company is involved in environmental issues at certain of its locations or in connection with its operations. While it is difficult to predict the ultimate outcome of any of these matters, based on information currently available, management believes that none of these matters, individually or in the aggregate, are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company is party to a variety of agreements under which it may be obligated to indemnify the other party for certain matters. Primarily, these agreements are standard indemnification arrangements in its ordinary course of business. Pursuant to these arrangements, the Company may agree to indemnify, hold harmless and reimburse the indemnified parties for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party, generally its customers, in connection with any claims arising out of the services that the Company provides. The Company also incurs costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification arrangements and in most cases these costs are paid from its insurance program. The term of these indemnification arrangements is generally perpetual. Although the Company attempts to place limits on this indemnification reasonably related to the size of the contract, the maximum obligation may not be explicitly stated and, as a result, the maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these arrangements is not determinable.

ABM's certificate of incorporation and bylaws may require it to indemnify Company directors and officers against liabilities that may arise by reason of their status as such and to advance their expenses incurred as a result of any legal proceeding against them as to which they could be indemnified. ABM has also entered into indemnification agreements with its directors to this effect. The overall amount of these obligations cannot be reasonably estimated, however, the Company believes that any loss under these obligations would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The Company currently has directors' and officers' insurance, which has a deductible of up to \$1.0 million.

Table of Contents**Acquisitions**

The operating results of businesses acquired have been included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from their respective dates of acquisition. No acquisitions were made during the three months ended January 31, 2007. Acquisitions made during the three months ended January 31, 2006 are discussed in Note 7 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended January 31, 2007 vs. Three Months Ended January 31, 2006

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended January 31, 2007	% of Sales	Three Months Ended January 31, 2006	% of Sales	Increase (Decrease)
Revenues					
Sales and other income	\$ 703,549	100.0%	\$ 666,601	100.0%	5.5%
Expenses					
Operating expenses and cost of goods sold	630,105	89.6%	606,176	90.9%	3.9%
Selling, general and administrative	58,613	8.3%	52,893	7.9%	10.8%
Intangible amortization	1,340	0.2%	1,578	0.2%	(15.1)%
Interest	133		123		8.1%
Total expenses	690,191	98.1%	660,770	99.1%	4.5%
Income before income taxes	13,358	1.9%	5,831	0.9%	129.1%
Income taxes	4,654	0.7%	1,841	0.3%	152.8%
Net Income	\$ 8,704	1.2%	\$ 3,990	0.6%	118.1%

Net Income. Net income in the first three months of 2007 increased by \$4.7 million, or 118.1%, to \$8.7 million (\$0.18 per diluted share) from \$4.0 million (\$0.08 per diluted share) in the first three months of 2006, which was primarily the result of a net increase in operating profits of \$4.7 million (\$2.9 million after-tax) from the operating segments and a \$4.2 million (\$2.5 million after-tax) reduction in the Company's self insurance reserves related to 2006 and prior years' insurance claims. In addition, professional fees related to the Sarbanes-Oxley internal controls certification requirement were \$3.0 million (\$1.8 million after-tax) lower in the first three months of 2007. These improvements were partially offset by \$2.0 million (\$1.2 million after-tax) of additional share-based compensation expense due to the vesting of certain options on achievement of target prices, and a \$1.4 million (\$0.8 million after-tax) litigation-related contingent loss provision.

Revenues. Sales in the first three months of 2007 increased by \$36.9 million, or 5.5%, to \$703.5 million from \$666.6 million in the first three months of 2006, primarily due to new business and expansion of services. Parking's reimbursements for out-of-pocket expenses from managed parking lot clients were \$7.1 million higher in the first quarter of 2007 than the same quarter in 2006.

Operating Expenses and Cost of Goods Sold. As a percentage of Sales, gross profit (Sales minus operating expenses and cost of goods sold) was 10.4% and 9.1% in the first quarter of 2007 and 2006, respectively. The increase in margins was primarily due to favorable insurance reserve developments, lower insurance rates, and the elimination of unprofitable customer accounts in Security.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the first quarter of 2007 increased \$5.7 million, or 10.8%, compared to the first quarter of 2006. The increase includes \$2.0 million

additional share-based compensation expense due to the vesting of certain options on achievement of target prices, a
\$1.4 million litigation-related contingent loss provision, \$0.9

21

Table of Contents

million in additional costs associated with information technology support and transition costs from the outsourcing of the Company's IT infrastructure and personnel, higher legal costs associated with other litigation, and higher payroll expenses from annual salary increases and new hires. These increases to selling, general and administrative expenses were offset, in part, by a \$3.0 million reduction in professional fees related to the Sarbanes-Oxley internal controls certification requirement.

Interest Expense. Interest expense, which includes loan amortization and commitment fees for the revolving credit facility, was slightly higher for the first quarter of 2007 compared to the first quarter of 2006.

Income Taxes. The estimated annual effective tax rate used for the first quarter of 2007 was 37.0%, compared to the 37.5% used for the first quarter of 2006. The reduced estimated rate reflects expected increased Work Opportunity Tax Credits following the retroactive reinstatement of these credits in the first quarter of 2007. The effective tax rate was, however, 34.8% in the first three months of 2007 and 31.6% in the first three months of 2006. Both periods included a \$0.3 million tax benefit that lowered the effective tax rate from the estimated. The benefit recorded in the first three months of 2007 was primarily due to the inclusion in the period of Work Opportunity Tax Credits attributable to 2006, but not recognizable in 2006 because the program had expired and was not extended until the first quarter of 2007. The benefit recorded in the first three months of 2006 was primarily due to the increase in deferred tax assets as of January 31, 2006 related to an increase in the estimated overall state income tax rate.

Segment Information. Under the criteria of SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information, Janitorial, Parking, Security, Engineering, and Lighting are reportable segments. Corporate expenses, including the Company's share-based compensation costs, are not allocated.

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended January 31,		Better
	2007	2006	(Worse)
Sales and other income			
Janitorial	\$400,226	\$386,354	3.6%
Parking	114,806	105,721	8.6%
Security	80,818	78,296	3.2%
Engineering	74,778	66,939	11.7%
Lighting	31,057	28,896	7.5%
Corporate	1,864	395	371.9%
	\$703,549	\$666,601	5.5%
Operating profit			
Janitorial	\$ 16,842	\$ 14,696	14.6%
Parking	3,040	1,639	85.5%
Security	1,100	175	528.6%
Engineering	3,074	3,188	(3.6)%
Lighting	675	335	101.5%
Corporate	(11,240)	(14,079)	20.2%
Operating profit	13,491	5,954	126.6%
Interest expense	(133)	(123)	(8.1)%
Income before income taxes	\$ 13,358	\$ 5,831	129.1%

The results of operations from the Company's segments for the quarter ended January 31, 2007, compared to the same period in 2006, are more fully described below.

Janitorial. Janitorial Sales increased by \$13.9 million, or 3.6%, during the first three months of 2007 compared to the first three months of 2006, primarily due to a \$13.7 million increase in Sales in the Midwest, Southeast, Southwest, Northwest, and North Central regions. This Sales growth was due to

Table of Contents

new business, expansion of services to existing customers and price adjustments to pass through a portion of union cost increases. These increases were partially offset by reductions in Sales in Northern California due to reductions in scope of service at some existing customers and lost accounts.

Operating profit increased by \$2.1 million, or 14.6%, during the first three months of 2007 compared to the first three months of 2006. The increase was primarily attributable to a \$2.2 million decrease in insurance expense due mostly to lower insurance rates. Additionally, operating profit increased due to higher margins and increased sales. These improvements were partially offset by a provision for settlement of a union health and welfare benefits audit.

Parking. Parking Sales increased by \$9.1 million, or 8.6%, during the first three months of 2007 compared to the first three months of 2006, mainly as a result of a \$7.1 million increase in reimbursements for out-of-pocket expenses from managed parking lot clients due to new contracts. Higher lease and fixed allowance revenues of \$3.5 million also contributed to the Sales increase. Operating profit increased \$1.4 million, or 85.5%, during the first three months of 2007 compared to the first three months of 2006 due to the increased lease and fixed allowance revenues, and a reduction in legal expenses from the first three months of 2006.

Security. Security Sales increased \$2.5 million, or 3.2%, during the first three months of 2007 compared to the first three months of 2006 primarily due to new business, although this was partially offset by the elimination of unprofitable customer accounts in the Mid-Atlantic and South Central regions. Operating profits increased by \$0.9 million in the first three months of 2007 compared to the same period of 2006 primarily due to a \$0.5 million reduction in the first quarter of 2007 in the reserve for the amount the Company estimated it overpaid SSA, LLC in 2004, and an increase in profit resulting from the elimination of unprofitable customer contracts.

Engineering. Engineering Sales increased \$7.8 million, or 11.7%, in the first three months of 2007 compared to the same period in 2006, which was mainly due to new business and the expansion of services to existing customers in the Mid-Atlantic, Northern California, and Eastern regions. Operating profits decreased by \$0.1 million, or 3.6%, in the first three months of 2007 compared to the same period in 2006 primarily due to higher sub-contracting costs and increased payroll expense associated with increased management staff necessary to support the growth in business.

Lighting. Lighting Sales increased \$2.2 million, or 7.5%, during the first three months of 2007 compared to the first three months of 2006 due primarily to an increase in special project business in the Southwest and South Central regions. Operating profit increased \$0.3 million, or 101.5%, primarily due to increased sales.

Corporate. Corporate expense in the first three months of 2007 decreased by \$2.8 million, or 20.2%, compared to the same period in 2006, which is attributable to a \$4.2 million reduction in the Company's self insurance reserves related to 2006 and prior years' insurance claims and a \$3.0 million reduction in professional fees related to the Sarbanes-Oxley internal controls certification requirement. These benefits were offset, in part, by \$2.0 million of additional share-based compensation expense due to the acceleration of price vested options, a \$1.4 million litigation-related contingent loss provision, and \$0.9 million of additional costs associated with information technology support and transition costs from the outsourcing of the Company's IT infrastructure and personnel.

Adoption of Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 (SAB No. 108), "Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements." The guidance in SAB No. 108 requires companies to base their materiality evaluations on all relevant quantitative and qualitative factors. This involves quantifying the impact of correcting all misstatements, including both the carryover and reversing effects

Table of Contents

of prior year misstatements, on the current year financial statements. The implementation of SAB No. 108 does not have any impact on the Company's evaluation as the Company was substantially following guidance provided in SAB No. 108. SAB No. 108 became effective beginning in the first quarter of 2007.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the FASB issued EITF No. 06-3, *How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement* (EITF 06-3). EITF 06-3 requires companies to disclose the presentation of any tax assessed by a governmental authority that is directly imposed on a revenue-producing transaction between a seller and a customer (*e.g.*, sales and use tax) as either gross or net in the accounting principles included in the notes to the financial statements. EITF 06-3 will be effective beginning with the second quarter of 2007.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Financial Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertain Tax Positions* (FIN 48). FIN 48 provides guidance on the accounting for and disclosure of tax positions accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 109. FIN 48 requires that the effects of a tax position be initially recognized when it is more likely than not (which is defined as a greater than 50 percent chance) that the position will be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities. In addition, FIN 48 requires additional disclosures regarding tax positions. FIN 48 is effective for the Company beginning in fiscal 2008. The Company is presently assessing the impact of FIN 48 on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 was issued to provide guidance and consistency for comparability in fair value measurements and for expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. The Company does not anticipate that SFAS No. 157 will have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or disclosures in the Company's financial statements. SFAS No. 157 will be effective beginning in fiscal year 2008.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans* an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132 (R) (SFAS No. 158). SFAS No. 158 requires an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income. SFAS No. 158 also requires an employer to measure the funded status of a plan as of the date of its year end statement of financial position. The Company does not anticipate that SFAS No. 158 will have a material impact on its financial position and results of operations. SFAS No. 158 will be effective for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2007.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, sales and expenses. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to self-insurance reserves, allowance for doubtful accounts, sales allowance, valuation allowance for the net deferred income tax asset, estimate of useful life of intangible assets, impairment of goodwill and other intangibles, and contingencies and litigation liabilities. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience, independent valuations and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The Company believes the following critical accounting policies govern its more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Self-Insurance Reserves. Certain insurable risks such as general liability, automobile property damage and workers' compensation are self-insured by the Company. However, commercial policies are obtained to provide coverage for certain risk exposures subject to specified limits. Accruals for claims under the Company's self-insurance program are recorded on a claims-incurred basis. The Company uses an independent actuary to evaluate the Company's estimated claim costs and liabilities no less frequently than annually and accrues self-insurance reserves in an amount that is equal to the actuarial point estimate.

Using the independent actuarial report, management develops annual insurance costs for each operation, expressed as a rate per \$100 of exposure (labor and revenue) to estimate insurance costs. Additionally, management monitors new claims and claim development to assess the adequacy of the insurance reserves. The estimated future charge is intended to reflect the recent experience and trends. Trend analysis is complex and highly subjective. The interpretation of trends requires the knowledge of all factors affecting the trends that may or may not be reflective of adverse developments (*e.g.*, changes in regulatory requirements and changes in reserving methodology). If the trends suggest that the frequency or severity of claims incurred increased, the Company might be required to record additional expenses for self-insurance liabilities. Additionally, the Company uses third party service providers to administer its claims and the performance of the service providers and transfers between administrators can impact the cost of claims and accordingly the amounts reflected in insurance reserves.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. Trade accounts receivable arise from services provided to the Company's customers and are generally due and payable on terms varying from receipt of the invoice to net thirty days. The Company records an allowance for doubtful accounts to provide for losses on accounts receivable due to customers' inability to pay. The allowance is typically estimated based on an analysis of the historical rate of credit losses or write-offs (due to a customer bankruptcy or failure of a former customer to pay) and specific customer concerns. The accuracy of the estimate is dependent on the future rate of credit losses being consistent with the historical rate. Changes in the financial condition of customers or adverse developments in negotiations or legal proceedings to obtain payment could result in the actual loss exceeding the estimated allowance. If the rate of future credit losses is greater than the historical rate, then the allowance for doubtful accounts may not be sufficient to provide for actual credit losses. Alternatively, if the rate of future credit losses is less than the historical rate, then the allowance for doubtful accounts will be in excess of actual credit losses. The Company does not believe that it has any material exposure due to either industry or regional concentrations of credit risk.

Sales Allowance. Sales allowance is an estimate for losses on customer receivables resulting from customer credits (*e.g.*, vacancy credits for fixed-price contracts, customer discounts, job cancellations and breakage cost). The sales allowance estimate is based on an analysis of the historical rate of sales adjustments (credit memos, net of re-bills). The accuracy of the estimate is dependent on the rate of future sales adjustments being consistent with the historical rate. If the rate of future sales adjustments is greater than the historical rate, then the sales allowance may not be sufficient to provide for actual sales adjustments. Alternatively, if the rate of future sales adjustments is less than the historical rate, then the sales allowance will be in excess of actual sales adjustments.

Deferred Income Tax Asset and Valuation Allowance. Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between the amount of assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting purposes and such amounts recognized for tax purposes. These deferred taxes are measured using tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. If the enacted rates in future years differ from the rates expected to apply, an adjustment of the net deferred tax assets will be required. Additionally, if management determines it is more likely than not that a portion of the net deferred tax asset will not be realized, a valuation allowance is recorded. At January 31, 2007, the net deferred tax asset was \$86.4 million, net of a \$1.5 million valuation allowance related to state net operating loss carryforwards. Should future income be less than anticipated, the net deferred tax asset may not be fully recoverable.

Other Intangible Assets Other Than Goodwill. The Company engages third party valuation firms to independently appraise the value of intangible assets acquired in larger sized business

Table of Contents

combinations. For smaller acquisitions, the Company performs an internal valuation of the intangible assets using the discounted cash flow technique. Acquired customer relationship intangible assets are being amortized using the sum-of-the-years-digits method over their useful lives consistent with the estimated useful life considerations used in the determination of their fair values. The accelerated method of amortization reflects the pattern in which the economic benefits of the customer relationship intangible asset are expected to be realized. Trademarks and trade names are being amortized over their useful lives using the straight-line method. Other intangible assets, consisting principally of contract rights, are being amortized over the contract periods using the straight-line method. At least annually, in the fourth quarter, the Company evaluates the remaining useful lives of its intangible assets to determine whether events and circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining period of amortization. If the estimate of an asset's remaining useful life changes, the remaining carrying amount of the intangible asset would be amortized over the revised remaining useful life. In addition, the remaining unamortized book value of intangibles is reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets* (SFAS No. 144). The first step of an impairment test under SFAS No. 144 is a comparison of the future cash flows, undiscounted, to the remaining book value of the intangible. If the future cash flows are insufficient to recover the remaining book value, a fair value of the asset, depending on its size, will be independently or internally determined and compared to the book value to determine if an impairment exists.

Goodwill. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangibles* (SFAS No. 142) goodwill is no longer amortized. Rather, the Company performs goodwill impairment tests on at least an annual basis, in the fourth quarter, using the two-step process prescribed in SFAS No. 142. The first step is to evaluate for potential impairment by comparing the reporting unit's fair value with its book value. If the first step indicates potential impairment, the required second step allocates the fair value of the reporting unit to its assets and liabilities, including recognized and unrecognized intangibles. If the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill is lower than its carrying amount, goodwill is impaired and written down to its implied fair value. As of January 31, 2007, no impairment of the Company's goodwill carrying value has been indicated.

Contingencies and Litigation. ABM and certain of its subsidiaries have been named defendants in certain proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business, including certain environmental matters and wage and hour claims. Litigation outcomes are often difficult to predict and often are resolved over long periods of time. Estimating probable losses requires the analysis of multiple possible outcomes that often depend on judgments about potential actions by third parties. Loss contingencies are recorded as liabilities in the consolidated financial statements when it is both: (1) probable or known that a liability has been incurred and (2) the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable. If the reasonable estimate of the loss is a range and no amount within the range is a better estimate, the minimum amount of the range is recorded as a liability. So long as the Company believes that a loss in litigation is not probable, then no liability will be recorded unless the parties agree upon a settlement, which may occur because the Company wishes to avoid the costs of litigation.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company does not issue or invest in financial instruments or their derivatives for trading or speculative purposes. Substantially all of the operations of the Company are conducted in the United States, and, as such, are not subject to material foreign currency exchange rate risk. At January 31, 2007, the Company had no outstanding long-term debt. Although the Company's assets included \$90.7 million in cash and cash equivalents at January 31, 2007, market rate risk associated with changing interest rates in the United States was not material.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

a. Disclosure Controls and Procedures. As required by paragraph (b) of Rules 13a-15 or 15d-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act), the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as

Table of Contents

defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on this evaluation, these officers concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, these disclosure controls and procedures were adequate to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake.

b. Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended January 31, 2007 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION**Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

The Company is involved in various claims and legal proceedings of a nature considered normal to its business, as well as from time to time in additional matters. The Company records accruals for contingencies when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. These accruals are adjusted periodically as assessments change or additional information becomes available.

The Company is a defendant in the following purported class action suits related to alleged violations of federal or California wage-and-hour laws: (1) The consolidated cases of Augustus, Hall and Davis v. American Commercial Security Services (ACSS) filed July 12, 2005, in the Superior Court of California, Los Angeles County (L.A. Superior Ct.); (2) Augustus and Hernandez v. ACSS filed on February 23, 2006, in L.A. Superior Ct.; (3) Bucio, Morales and Salcedo v. ABM Janitorial Services filed on April 7, 2006, in the Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco; (4) the recently consolidated cases of Batiz v. ACSS and Heine v. ACSS, filed on June 7, 2006 and August 9, 2006, respectively, in the U.S. District Court of California, Central District; (5) Martinez, Lopez, Rodriguez and Godoy v. ABM Janitorial Services filed on November 28, 2006 in L.A. Superior Ct and (6) Joaquin Diaz v. Ampco System Parking filed on December 5, 2006, in L.A. Superior Ct. The named plaintiffs in these lawsuits are current or former employees of ABM subsidiaries who allege, among other things, that they were required to work off the clock, were not paid for all overtime and were not provided work breaks or other benefits. The plaintiffs generally seek unspecified monetary damages, injunctive relief, or both. The Company believes it has meritorious defenses to these claims and intends to continue to vigorously defend itself.

The Company uses an independent actuary to evaluate the Company's estimated claim costs and liabilities no less frequently than annually. The 2004 actuarial report completed in November 2004 indicated that there were adverse developments in the Company's insurance reserves primarily related to workers' compensation claims in the State of California during the four-year period ended October 31, 2003, for which the Company recorded a charge of \$17.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2004. The Company believes a substantial portion of the \$17.2 million, as well as other costs incurred by the Company in its insurance claims was related to poor claims management by a third party administrator that no longer performs these services for the Company. In addition, the Company believes that poor claims administration in certain other states, particularly New York, led to higher costs for the Company. The Company has filed a claim against its former third party administrator for its damages related to claims mismanagement. The Company is actively pursuing this claim, which is subject to arbitration in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association. The three-person arbitration panel has

Table of Contents

been designated and discovery is underway, including examination of a sample of claims by insurance experts.

In August 2005, ABM filed an action for declaratory relief, breach of contract and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing in U.S. District Court in The Northern District of California against its insurance carriers, Zurich American Insurance Company (Zurich American) and National Union Fire Insurance Company (National Union) relating to the carriers' failure to provide coverage for ABM and one of its Parking subsidiaries. In September 2006, the Company settled its claims against Zurich American for \$400,000. Zurich American had provided \$850,000 in coverage. In September 2006, the Company lost a motion for summary adjudication filed by National Union on the issue of the duty to defend. The Company has appealed that ruling and recently filed its reply brief. ABM's claim includes bad faith allegations for National Union's breach of its duty to defend the Company in litigation with IAH-JFK Airport Parking Co., LLC. In early 2006, ABM paid \$6.3 million in settlement costs in the IAH-JFK litigation and seeks to recover \$5.3 million of these settlement costs and legal fees from National Union.

While the Company accrues amounts it believes are adequate to address any liabilities related to litigation that the Company believes will result in a probable loss, the ultimate resolution of such matters is always uncertain. It is possible that litigation brought against the Company in the future could have a material adverse impact on its financial condition and results of operations. At January 31, 2007, the Company's contingent loss reserves for legal proceedings aggregated \$1.5 million.

Item 1A. Risk Factors**Factors That May Affect Future Results**

(Cautionary Statements Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995)

The disclosure and analysis in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contain some forward-looking statements that set forth anticipated results based on management's plans and assumptions. From time to time, the Company also provides forward-looking statements in other written materials released to the public, as well as oral forward-looking statements. Such statements give the Company's current expectations or forecasts of future events; they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. In particular, these include statements relating to future actions, future performance or results of current and anticipated sales efforts, expenses, and the outcome of contingencies and other uncertainties, such as legal proceedings, and financial results. Management tries, wherever possible, to identify such statements by using words such as anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, intend, plan, project and similar ex

Set forth below are factors that the Company thinks, individually or in the aggregate, could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from past results or those anticipated, estimated or projected. The Company notes these factors for investors as permitted by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Investors should understand that it is not possible to predict or identify all such factors. Consequently, the following should not be considered to be a complete list of all potential risks or uncertainties.

A change in the frequency or severity of claims against the Company, a deterioration in claims management, the cancellation or non-renewal of the Company's primary insurance policies, or a change in our customer's insurance needs could adversely affect the Company's results. Many customers, particularly institutional owners and large property management companies, prefer to do business with contractors, such as the Company, with significant financial resources, who can provide substantial insurance coverage. In fact, historically many of our clients have chosen to obtain insurance coverage for their risks associated with our services, by being named as additional insureds under our master liability insurance policies. In addition, pursuant to our management and service contracts, we charge certain clients an allocated portion of our insurance-related costs, including workers compensation insurance, at rates that, because of the scale of our operations and claims experience, we believe are competitive. A material change in insurance costs due to a change in the number of claims, claims costs or premiums paid by us could have a material effect on our operating income. While the

Table of Contents

Company attempts to establish adequate self-insurance reserves using actuarial studies, unanticipated increases in the frequency or severity of claims against the Company would have an adverse financial impact. Also, where the Company self-insures, a deterioration in claims management, whether by the Company or by a third party claims administrator, could lead to delays in settling claims thereby increasing claim costs, particularly in the workers compensation area. In addition, catastrophic uninsured claims against the Company or the inability or refusal of the Company's insurance carriers to pay otherwise insured claims would have a material adverse financial impact on the Company. Furthermore, should the Company be unable to renew its umbrella and other commercial insurance policies at competitive rates or should our customers choose not to have the Company obtain insurance, it would have an adverse impact on the Company's business.

A change in actuarial analysis could affect the Company's results. The Company uses an independent actuary to evaluate estimated claim costs and liabilities no less frequently than annually to ensure that its self-insurance reserves are appropriate. Trend analysis is complex and highly subjective. The interpretation of trends requires the knowledge of all factors affecting the trends that may or may not be reflective of adverse developments (*e.g.*, changes in regulatory requirements and changes in reserving methodology). Actuaries may vary in the manner in which they derive their estimates and these differences could lead to variations in actuarial estimates that cause changes in the Company's insurance reserves not related to changes in its claims experience. Changes in insurance reserves as a result of an actuarial review can cause swings in operating results that are unrelated to the Company's ongoing business. In addition, because of the time required for the actuarial analysis, the Company may not learn of a deterioration in claims, particularly claims administered by a third party, until additional costs have been incurred or are projected. Because the Company bases its pricing in part on its estimated insurance costs, the Company's prices could be higher or lower than they otherwise might be if better information were available resulting in a competitive disadvantage in the former case and reduced margins or unprofitable contracts in the latter.

The Company's technology environment may be inadequate to support growth. Although the Company employs a centralized accounting system, the Company relies on a number of legacy information technology systems, particularly its payroll system, as well as manual processes, to conduct its operations. These systems and processes may be unable to provide adequate support for the business and create additional reliance upon manual rather than system controls, particularly as the Company expands. This could result, for instance, in delays in meeting payroll obligations, in difficulty calculating and tracking appropriate governmental withholding and other payroll regulatory obligations, and in higher internal and external expenses to work around these systems. Additionally, the current technology environment may be unable to support the integration of acquired businesses and anticipated internal growth. Effective October 2006, the Company entered into an outsourcing agreement with IBM to provide information technology services. With IBM's support, the Company will commence the implementation of a new payroll system in the second quarter of fiscal 2008 and plans to complete the implementation in 2009. The project approach, scope, cost and schedule are currently being developed. Concurrently, the Company also plans to upgrade its accounting system, which will include the consolidation of multiple databases, the potential replacement of custom systems and business process redesign to facilitate the implementation of shared-service functions across the Company. Additionally, a data warehouse/analytics solution will be necessary to address historic data and reporting requirements for payroll and accounting. Supporting multiple concurrent projects may result in resource constraints and the inability to complete projects on schedule. The Company may also experience problems in transitioning to the new systems and/or additional expenditures may be required. For the first six months of the contract, IBM is providing support in the current technology environment and assisting the Company in selecting new technology and upgrading current technology. While the Company believes that IBM's experience and expertise will lead to improvements in its technology environment, the risks associated with outsourcing include the dependence upon a third party for essential aspects of the Company's business and risks to the security and integrity of the Company's data in the hands of third parties. The Company may also have potentially less control over costs associated with necessary systems when they are supported by a third party, as well as potentially less responsiveness from vendors than employees.

Table of Contents

Acquisition activity could slow or be unsuccessful. A significant portion of the Company's historic growth has come through acquisitions and the Company expects to continue to acquire businesses in the future as part of its growth strategy. A slowdown in acquisitions could lead to a slower growth rate. Because new contracts frequently involve start-up costs, sales associated with acquired operations generally have higher margins than new sales associated with internal growth. Therefore a slowdown in acquisition activity could lead to constant or lower margins, as well as lower revenue growth. There can be no assurance that any acquisition that the Company makes in the future will provide the Company with the benefits that were anticipated when entering the transaction. The process of integrating an acquired business may create unforeseen difficulties and expenses. In addition, the Company's announced strategy of international growth will entail new risks associated with currency fluctuations, international economic fluctuations, and language and cultural differences. The areas in which the Company may face risks in the United States and internationally include:

Diversion of management time and focus from operating the business to acquisition integration;

The need to implement or improve internal controls, procedures and policies appropriate for a public company at businesses that prior to the acquisition lacked these controls, procedures and policies;

The need to integrate acquired businesses' accounting, management information, human resources and other administrative systems to permit effective management;

Inability to retain employees from businesses the Company acquires;

Inability to maintain relationships with customers of the acquired business;

Write-offs or impairment charges relating to goodwill and other intangible assets from acquisitions; and

Unanticipated or unknown liabilities relating to acquired businesses.

The Company could experience labor disputes that could lead to loss of sales or expense variations. At January 31, 2007, approximately 39% of the Company's employees were subject to various local collective bargaining agreements. Some collective bargaining agreements will expire or become subject to renegotiation during fiscal year 2007. In addition, the Company may face union organizing drives. When one or more of the Company's major collective bargaining agreements becomes subject to renegotiation or when the Company faces union organizing drives, the Company and the union may disagree on important issues which, in turn, could lead to a strike, work slowdown or other job actions at one or more of the Company's locations. In a market where the Company and a number of major competitors are unionized but other competitors are not unionized, the Company could lose customers to competitors who are not unionized. A strike, work slowdown or other job action could in some cases disrupt the Company from providing its services, resulting in reduced revenue. If declines in customer service occur or if the Company's customers are targeted for sympathy strikes by other unionized workers, contract cancellations could result. The result of negotiating a first time agreement or renegotiating an existing collective bargaining agreement could be a substantial increase in labor and benefits expenses that the Company could be unable to pass through to its customers for some period of time, if at all.

A decline in commercial office building occupancy and rental rates could affect the Company's sales and profitability. The Company's sales directly depend on commercial real estate occupancy levels and the rental income of building owners. Decreases in occupancy levels and rental income reduce demand and also create pricing pressures on building maintenance and other services provided by the Company. In certain geographic areas and service segments, the Company's most profitable sales are known as tag jobs, which are services performed for tenants in buildings in which it performs building services for the property owner or management company. A decline in occupancy rates could result in a decline in fees paid by landlords, as well as tenant work, which would lower sales and margins. In addition, in those areas of its business where the Company's workers are unionized, decreases in sales can be accompanied by relative increases in labor costs if the Company is obligated by collective bargaining

agreements to retain workers with seniority and consequently higher compensation levels and cannot pass through these costs to customers.

Table of Contents

The financial difficulties or bankruptcy of one or more of the Company's major customers could adversely affect results. The Company's ability to collect its accounts receivable and future sales depend, in part, on the financial strength of its customers. The Company estimates an allowance for accounts it does not consider collectible and this allowance adversely impacts profitability. In the event customers experience financial difficulty, and particularly if bankruptcy results, profitability is further impacted by the Company's failure to collect accounts receivable in excess of the estimated allowance. Additionally, the Company's future sales would be reduced by the loss of these customers.

The Company's success depends on its ability to preserve its long-term relationships with its customers. The Company's contracts with its customers can generally be terminated upon relatively short notice. However, the business associated with long-term relationships is generally more profitable than that from short-term relationships because the Company incurs start-up costs with many new contracts, particularly for training, operating equipment and uniforms. Once these costs are expensed or fully depreciated over the appropriate periods, the underlying contracts become more profitable. Therefore, the Company's loss of long-term customers could have an adverse impact on its profitability even if the Company generates equivalent sales from new customers.

The Company is subject to intense competition that can constrain its ability to gain business and its profitability. The Company believes that each aspect of its business is highly competitive, and that such competition is based primarily on price and quality of service. The Company provides nearly all its services under contracts originally obtained through competitive bidding. The low cost of entry to the facility services business has led to strongly competitive markets consisting primarily of regional and local owner-operated companies, with particularly intense competition in the janitorial business in the Southeast and South Central regions of the United States. The Company also competes with the operating divisions of a few large, diversified facility services and manufacturing companies on a national basis. Indirectly, the Company competes with building owners and tenants that can perform internally one or more of the services provided by the Company. These building owners and tenants might have a competitive advantage in locations where the Company's services are subject to sales tax and internal operations are not. Furthermore, competitors may have lower costs because privately owned companies operating in a limited geographic area may have significantly lower labor and overhead costs. These strong competitive pressures could inhibit the Company's success in bidding for profitable business and its ability to increase prices even as costs rise, thereby reducing margins. Further, if the Company's sales decline, the Company may not be able to reduce its expenses correspondingly.

An increase in costs that the Company cannot pass on to customers could affect profitability. The Company negotiates many contracts under which its customers agree to pay certain costs at rates set by the Company, particularly workers' compensation and other insurance coverage where the Company self insures much of its risk. If the Company's actual costs exceed the rates set by the Company, then the Company's profitability may decline unless it can negotiate increases in these rates. In addition, if the Company's costs, particularly workers' compensation and other insurance costs, exceed those of its competitors, the Company may lose business unless it establishes rates that do not fully cover its costs.

Natural disasters or acts of terrorism could disrupt the Company in providing services. Storms, earthquakes, or other natural disasters or acts of terrorism may result in reduced sales or property damage. Disasters may also cause economic dislocations throughout the country. In addition, natural disasters or acts of terrorism may increase the volatility of the Company's results, either due to increased costs caused by the disaster with partial or no corresponding compensation from customers, or, alternatively, increased sales and profitability related to tag jobs, special projects and other higher margin work necessitated by the disaster. In addition, a significant portion of the Company's Parking sales is tied to the numbers of airline passengers and hotel guests and Parking results could be adversely affected if people curtail business and personal travel.

The Company incurs significant accounting and other control costs that reduce its profitability. As a publicly traded corporation, the Company incurs certain costs to comply with regulatory requirements. If regulatory requirements were to become more stringent or if controls thought to be

Table of Contents

effective later fail, the Company may be forced to make additional expenditures, the amounts of which could be material. Most of the Company's competitors are privately owned so its accounting and control costs can be a competitive disadvantage for the Company. Should the Company's sales decline or if the Company is unsuccessful at increasing prices to cover higher expenditures for internal controls and audits, its costs associated with regulatory compliance will rise as a percentage of sales.

Other issues and uncertainties may include:

Unanticipated adverse jury determinations, judicial rulings or other developments in litigation to which the Company is subject;

New accounting pronouncements or changes in accounting policies;

Labor shortages that adversely affect the Company's ability to employ entry level personnel;

Legislation or other governmental action that detrimentally impacts the Company's expenses or reduces sales by adversely affecting the Company's customers;

A reduction or revocation of the Company's line of credit that could increase interest expense and the cost of capital;

Low levels of capital investments by customers, which tend to be cyclical in nature, could adversely impact the results of the Company's Lighting segment; and

The resignation, termination, death or disability of one or more of the Company's key executives that adversely affects customer retention or day-to-day management of the Company.

The Company believes that it has the human and financial resources for business success, but future profit and cash flow can be adversely (or advantageously) influenced by a number of factors, including those listed above, any and all of which are inherently difficult to forecast. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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

(a) Unregistered Sales

On November 1, 2004, the Company acquired substantially all of the operating assets of Sentinel Guard Systems (Sentinel), a Los Angeles-based company, from Tracerton Enterprises, Inc. The initial purchase price was \$5.3 million, which included a payment of \$3.5 million in shares of ABM's common stock, the assumption of liabilities totaling approximately \$1.7 million and \$0.1 million of professional fees. Additional consideration includes contingent payments, based on achieving certain revenue and profitability targets over the three-year period beginning November 1, 2005, payable in shares of ABM's common stock. On February 14, 2007, ABM issued 26,459 shares of ABM's common stock as part of the post-closing consideration. The estimated value of the shares was \$0.5 million, valued at the market price average over the year of performance. The contingent payment was based on the performance of Sentinel for the year ended October 31, 2006, due 90 days after the period. Since the contingent payment was due in the first quarter of 2007, it was recognized in the first quarter of 2007. The issued securities are exempt from registration under Section 4(2) and Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and were issued to the sole shareholder of Tracerton Enterprises, Inc. which is an accredited investor as that term is defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D under the Securities Act.

(c) Stock Repurchases

On December 12, 2006, ABM's Board of Directors authorized the purchase of up to 2,000,000 shares of ABM's outstanding common stock at any time through October 31, 2006. No stock repurchases were made in the first quarter of 2007.

Item 6. Exhibits

See Exhibit Index.

Table of Contents

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.

ABM Industries Incorporated

March 8, 2007

/s/ George B. Sundby

George B. Sundby
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

March 8, 2007

/s/ Maria De Martini

Maria De Martini
Vice President, Controller and
Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

33

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certifications pursuant to Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rule 13a-14(b) or 15d-14(b) and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

34