GRANITE CONSTRUCTION INC
Form 10-Q
August 01, 2017

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

x QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2017

OR

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

Commission File Number: 1-12911

GRANITE CONSTRUCTION INCORPORATED

State of Incorporation:	I.R.S. Employer Identification Number:
Delaware	77-0239383

Address of principal executive offices:
585 W. Beach Street
Watsonville, California 95076
(831) 724-1011

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). xYes o No

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

Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer	Non-accelerated filer	Smaller reporting company	Emerging growth company
x	o	o	o	o

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

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer’s classes of common stock, as of July 28, 2017.

Class	Outstanding
Common Stock, $0.01 par value	39,841,304

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
GRANITE CONSTRUCTION INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited - in thousands, except share and per share data)

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents ($80,195, $73,115 and $50,065 related to consolidated construction joint ventures (“CCJVs”))	$178,068	$189,326	$161,218
Short-term marketable securities	47,821	64,884	34,959
Receivables, net ($42,099, $52,613 and $59,923 related to CCJVs)	484,245	419,345	431,127
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings ($3,124, $5,046 and $451 related to CCJVs)	99,883	73,102	86,025
Inventories	65,495	55,245	64,711
Equity in construction joint ventures	230,448	247,182	245,509
Other current assets ($7,190, $7,500 and $8,489 related to CCJVs)	43,597	39,908	31,949
Total current assets	1,149,557	1,088,992	1,055,498
Property and equipment, net ($28,398, $20,500 and $13,420 related to CCJVs)	414,079	406,650	409,860
Long-term marketable securities	59,990	62,895	42,653
Investments in affiliates	37,170	35,668	34,517
Goodwill	53,799	53,799	53,799
Deferred income taxes, net	—	—	5,407
Other noncurrent assets	88,550	85,449	84,095
Total assets	$1,803,145	$1,733,453	$1,685,829
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Current maturities of long-term debt	$14,796	$14,796	$14,795
Accounts payable ($24,976, $26,419 and $25,061 related to CCJVs)	252,527	199,029	210,923
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings ($32,657, $33,704 and $18,687 related to CCJVs)	114,180	97,522	90,484
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities ($1,156, $1,544 and $1,529 related to CCJVs)	231,048	218,587	212,986
Total current liabilities	612,551	529,934	529,188
Long-term debt	227,114	229,498	241,907
Deferred income taxes, net	5,420	5,441	—
Other long-term liabilities	47,983	45,989	45,719
Commitments and contingencies			
Equity			
Preferred stock, $0.01 par value, authorized 3,000,000 shares, none outstanding	—	—	—
Common stock, $0.01 par value, authorized 150,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding: 39,837,295 shares as of June 30, 2017, 39,621,140 shares as of December 31, 2016 and 39,597,469 shares as of June 30, 2016	398	396	396
Additional paid-in capital	155,476	150,337	145,156
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	71	(371)	(1,811)

Retained earnings	715,451	735,626	692,740
Total Granite Construction Incorporated shareholders' equity	871,396	885,988	836,481
Non-controlling interests	38,681	36,603	32,534
Total equity	910,077	922,591	869,015
Total liabilities and equity	$1,803,145	$1,733,453	$1,685,829

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

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GRANITE CONSTRUCTION INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited - in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenue				
Construction	$429,269	$331,346	$656,118	$540,833
Large Project Construction	254,463	197,322	461,496	392,771
Construction Materials	79,181	75,911	113,699	110,427
Total revenue	762,913	604,579	1,231,313	1,044,031
Cost of revenue				
Construction	366,765	282,290	565,665	464,844
Large Project Construction	253,968	183,668	458,446	365,612
Construction Materials	67,610	65,420	107,506	101,129
Total cost of revenue	688,343	531,378	1,131,617	931,585
Gross profit	74,570	73,201	99,696	112,446
Selling, general and administrative expenses	51,388	48,705	113,225	104,838
Gain on sales of property and equipment	(807)	(1,366)	(1,077)	(1,966)
Operating income (loss)	23,989	25,862	(12,452)	9,574
Other (income) expense				
Interest income	(1,164)	(798)	(2,215)	(1,634)
Interest expense	2,694	3,187	5,437	6,236
Equity in income of affiliates	(1,259)	(717)	(2,175)	(2,159)
Other income, net	(642)	(3,183)	(1,512)	(4,555)
Total other income	(371)	(1,511)	(465)	(2,112)
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	24,360	27,373	(11,987)	11,686
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	8,088	8,847	(4,408)	2,923
Net income (loss)	16,272	18,526	(7,579)	8,763
Amount attributable to non-controlling interests	(2,139)	(4,327)	(2,078)	(5,005)
Net income (loss) attributable to Granite Construction Incorporated	$14,133	$14,199	$(9,657)	$3,758
Net income (loss) per share attributable to common shareholders (see Note 11)				
Basic	$0.35	$0.36	$(0.24)	$0.10
Diluted	$0.35	$0.35	$(0.24)	$0.09
Weighted average shares of common stock				
Basic	39,827	39,584	39,738	39,509
Diluted	40,393	40,302	39,738	40,140
Dividends per common share	$0.13	$0.13	$0.26	$0.26

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

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GRANITE CONSTRUCTION INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Unaudited - in thousands)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income (loss)	$16,272	$18,526	$(7,579)	$8,763
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Net unrealized loss on derivatives	$(261)	$(507)	$(209)	$(1,398)
Less: reclassification for net losses included in interest expense	47	100	116	100
Net change	$(214)	$(407)	$(93)	$(1,298)
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net	542	165	535	987
Other comprehensive income (loss)	$328	$(242)	$442	$(311)
Comprehensive income (loss)	$16,600	$18,284	$(7,137)	$8,452
Non-controlling interests in comprehensive loss	(2,139)	(4,327)	(2,078)	(5,005)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Granite	$14,461	$13,957	$(9,215)	$3,447

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

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GRANITE CONSTRUCTION INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited - in thousands)

Six Months Ended June 30,	2017	2016
Operating activities		
Net (loss) income	$(7,579)	$8,763
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	31,148	29,502
Gain on sales of property and equipment	(1,077)	(1,966)
Stock-based compensation	11,224	8,563
Equity in net loss (income) from unconsolidated joint ventures	8,249	(5,688)
Gain on real estate entity	—	(2,452)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(64,864)	(87,286)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings, net	(28,284)	(30,645)
Inventories	(10,250)	(9,158)
Contributions to unconsolidated construction joint ventures	(750)	(8,018)
Distributions from unconsolidated construction joint ventures	32,494	5,445
Other assets, net	(9,212)	(7,544)
Accounts payable	52,417	47,529
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities, net	9,170	(158)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	22,686	(53,113)
Investing activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	(49,816)	(29,894)
Maturities of marketable securities	70,000	20,000
Proceeds from called marketable securities	—	35,000
Purchases of property and equipment ($7,492 and $9,044 related to CCJVs)	(37,518)	(48,837)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	2,585	2,510
Other investing activities, net	23	(128)
Net cash used in investing activities	(14,726)	(21,349)
Financing activities		
Long-term debt principal repayments	(2,500)	(2,500)
Cash dividends paid	(10,327)	(10,267)
Repurchases of common stock	(6,568)	(4,845)
Other financing activities, net	177	456
Net cash used in financing activities	(19,218)	(17,156)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(11,258)	(91,618)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	189,326	252,836
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$178,068	$161,218

Supplementary Information		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	$5,957	$6,911
Income taxes	2,554	6,438
Other non-cash operating activities:		
Performance guarantees	$5,761	$11,247
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Restricted stock units issued, net of forfeitures	$11,254	$21,013
Accrued cash dividends	5,179	5,148

Accrued equipment purchases	(1,271)	(5,823)

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

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GRANITE CONSTRUCTION INCORPORATED
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by Granite Construction Incorporated ("we," "us," "our," "the Company" or "Granite") and are unaudited, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") have been condensed or omitted. Further, the condensed consolidated financial statements reflect, in the opinion of management, all normal recurring adjustments necessary to state fairly our financial position at June 30, 2017 and 2016 and the results of our operations and cash flows for the periods presented. The December 31, 2016 condensed consolidated balance sheet data was derived from audited consolidated financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by U.S. GAAP.

Our operations are typically affected more by weather conditions during the first and fourth quarters of our fiscal year which may alter our construction schedules and can create variability in our revenues and profitability. Therefore, the results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

We prepared the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements on the same basis as our annual consolidated financial statements, except for the adoption of Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2016-01, Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, ASU No. 2016-05, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Effect of Derivative Contract Novations on Existing Hedge Accounting Relationships and ASU 2017-08, Receivables - Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20), Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities during the six months ended June 30, 2017. ASU No. 2016-01 eliminated the requirement to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the consolidated balance sheet, which related to our marketable securities and debt (see Note 5). ASU No. 2016-05 had no impact and ASU No. 2017-08 had an immaterial impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

2. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, and subsequently issued several related ASUs ("Topic 606"), which provide guidance for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. The core principle of Topic 606 is that revenue will be recognized when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects consideration for which entitlement is expected in exchange for those goods or services. Topic 606 will be effective commencing with our quarter ending March 31, 2018. We currently anticipate adopting Topic 606 using the modified retrospective transition approach that may result in a cumulative adjustment to beginning retained earnings as of January 1, 2018, which we will elect to only apply to contracts with customers that are not substantially complete as of January 1, 2018.

Although we are in the process of assessing the financial impact of Topic 606 on our consolidated financial statements and related footnotes, we do not expect Topic 606 to have a material impact on our Construction Materials segment's revenue. While we continue to assess the impact to both our Large Project Construction and Construction segments, our Large Project Construction segment is more likely to be impacted than our Construction segment in the following areas:

- Multiple performance obligations - In accordance with Topic 606, construction contracts with customers, including those related to contract modifications, will be reviewed to determine if there are multiple performance obligations. If separate performance obligations are identified, the timing of revenue recognition and the recognition of provisions for loss could be impacted. Based on our assessment to-date on currently active construction contracts with customers, we have identified one unconsolidated joint venture contract in our Large Project Construction segment that will have multiple performance obligations.

- Mobilization costs - Mobilization costs generally consist of costs to mobilize equipment and labor to a job site. Mobilization costs are currently recorded as job costs as they are incurred. Topic 606 requires mobilization costs to be capitalized as an asset on the consolidated balance sheets and amortized to contract cost over the expected duration of the contract.
- Multiple contracts - Contracts containing task orders may be determined to consist of multiple individual contracts as defined by Topic 606. Based on our assessment to-date on currently active construction contracts with customers, we have identified a few Large Project Construction segment contracts and Construction segment contracts that will consist of multiple individual contracts as defined by Topic 606.

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GRANITE CONSTRUCTION INCORPORATED
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(Unaudited)

- Provision for losses - Provisions for losses will be recognized in the consolidated statements of operations for the full amount of estimated losses at the uncompleted performance obligation level whenever evidence indicates that the estimated total cost of a performance obligation exceeds its estimated total revenue. Currently provisions for losses are recorded at the contract level.

In addition to the above, we expect to separately present contract assets and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. Contract assets will include amounts due under contractual retainage provisions, receivables not contractually billable, costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings and capitalized mobilization costs. Contract liabilities will include provisions for losses and billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings.

There will also be new disclosures related to revenue including information about unearned revenue and disaggregated revenue. Unearned revenue will be similar to our existing contract backlog but will only include project amounts when the related contract, contract options and task orders, as applicable, are executed rather than when awarded and funding is probable.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which requires lessees to recognize the following for all leases (with the exception of short-term leases) at the commencement date: (a) a lease liability, which is a lessee's obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease, measured on a discounted basis; and (b) a right-of-use asset, which is an asset that represents the lessee's right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term. The ASU will be effective commencing with our quarter ending March 31, 2019. While we continue to evaluate the effect of this ASU, we expect the adoption of this ASU to have a material impact on our assets and liabilities due to the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business, which is intended to help companies evaluate whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses by providing a more robust framework to use in determining when a set of assets and activities is a business. This ASU will be effective commencing with our quarter ending March 31, 2018. We do not expect the adoption of this ASU to have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment, which eliminates Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. The annual, or interim, goodwill impairment test is performed by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. An impairment charge should be recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value; however, the loss recognized should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. This ASU will be effective commencing with our quarter ending March 31, 2020. We do not expect the adoption of this ASU to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718) Scope of Modification Accounting, which clarifies that changes to the value, vesting conditions, or award classification of share-based payment awards must be accounted for as modifications. This ASU will be effective commencing with our quarter ending March 31, 2018. We do not expect the adoption of this ASU to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

3. Revisions in Estimates

Our profit recognition related to construction contracts is based on estimates of costs to complete each project. These estimates can vary significantly in the normal course of business as projects progress, circumstances develop and evolve, and uncertainties are resolved. When we experience significant changes in our estimates of costs to complete, we undergo a process that includes reviewing the nature of the changes to ensure that there are no material amounts that should have been recorded in a prior period rather than as revisions in estimates for the current period. We use the cumulative catch-up method applicable to construction contract accounting to account for revisions in estimates. Under this method, revisions in estimates are accounted for in their entirety in the period of change. There can be no assurance that we will not experience further changes in circumstances or otherwise be required to revise our cost estimates in the future.

In our review of these changes for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, we did not identify any material amounts that should have been recorded in a prior period. In our review of these changes for the six months ended June 30, 2017, we identified and corrected amounts that should have been recorded during the three months ended September 30, 2016. This correction resulted in a $4.9 million decrease to Large Project Construction revenue and gross profit and a $1.6 million increase in net loss attributable to Granite Construction Incorporated. We have assessed the impact of this correction to the financial statements of prior periods' and to the financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2017, and have concluded that the amounts were not material and are not expected to be material to the financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2017.

In the normal course of business, we have revisions in estimated costs some of which are associated with unresolved affirmative claims and back charges. The estimated or actual recovery related to these estimated costs associated with unresolved affirmative claims and back charges may be recorded in future periods, which can cause fluctuations in the gross profit impact from revisions in estimates.

Affirmative Claims

Revisions in estimates for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 included increases in revenue of $12.2 million and $14.0 million, respectively, related to the estimated cost recovery of customer affirmative claims, which included increases of $11.4 million and $14.1 million, respectively, which were also affected by an increase in estimated contract costs in excess of the estimated recovery during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively. The remaining $0.8 million and offsetting decrease of $0.1 million, respectively, had estimated contract costs in excess of estimated cost recovery that were recorded in prior periods.

Revisions in estimates for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 included increases in revenue of $17.4 million and $20.2 million, respectively, related to the estimated cost recovery of customer affirmative claims, which included increases of $15.3 million that were also affected by an increase in estimated contract costs in excess of the estimated recovery during both the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. The remaining $2.1 million and $4.9 million, respectively, had estimated contract costs in excess of estimated cost recovery that were recorded in prior periods.

Back Charges

Revisions in estimates for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 included a reduction of cost of revenue of $2.7 million and $3.0 million, respectively, related to the estimated recovery of back charges of which $1.4 million was also affected by an increase in estimated contract costs that were in excess of the estimated recovery during both the three and six months ended June 30, 2017. The remaining $1.3 million and $1.6 million, respectively, had estimated contract costs in excess of estimated cost recovery that were recorded in prior periods.

Revisions in estimates for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 included a reduction of cost of revenue of $7.6 million related to the estimated recovery of back charges of which $2.2 million was also affected by an increase in estimated contract costs that were in excess of the estimated recovery during both the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. The remaining $5.4 million had estimated contract costs in excess of estimated cost recovery that were recorded in prior periods.

The tables below include the impact to gross profit from significant revisions in estimates related to estimated and actual recovery of customer affirmative claims and back charges as well as the associated estimated contract costs.

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GRANITE CONSTRUCTION INCORPORATED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

(Unaudited)

Construction

The changes in project profitability from revisions in estimates which individually had an impact of $1.0 million or more on gross profit were decreases of $1.1 million and $1.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively. The changes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 were decreases of $1.0 million and $2.5 million, respectively. There were no increases in project profitability from revisions in estimates, which individually had an impact of $1.0 million or more on gross profit during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016. The projects are summarized as follows:

Decreases

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(dollars in millions)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Number of projects with downward estimate changes	1	1	1	2
Range of reduction in gross profit from each project, net	$1.1	$1.0	$1.8	$1.2 - 1.3
Decrease on project profitability	$1.1	$1.0	$1.8	$2.5

The decreases during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 2016 were due to additional costs and lower productivity than originally anticipated.

Large Project Construction

The changes in project profitability from revisions in estimates, both increases and decreases, which individually had an impact of $1.0 million or more on gross profit were decreases of $23.8 million and $37.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively. The net changes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 were net decreases of $4.8 million and $7.8 million, respectively. Amounts attributable to non-controlling interests were $0.4 million and $2.0 million of the decrease for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, and were $3.6 million of the net decreases for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. The projects are summarized as follows:

Increases

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(dollars in millions)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Number of projects with upward estimate changes	—	2	—	4
Range of increase in gross profit from each project, net	$—	$2.9 - 6.9	$—	$1.2 - 6.9
Increase on project profitability	$—	$9.8	$—	$12.3

The increases during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 were due to estimated recovery from back charge claims and higher productivity than originally anticipated as well as owner-directed scope changes during the six month period.

Decreases

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(dollars in millions)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Number of projects with downward estimate changes	5	4	7	4
Range of reduction in gross profit from each project, net	$1.1 - 8.1	$2.2 - 5.9	$1.0 - 10.8	$3.4 - 6.4
Decrease on project profitability	$23.8	$14.6	$37.8	$20.1

The decreases during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 were due to higher costs than originally anticipated as well as additional design, weather and owner-related costs, net of estimated and actual recovery from customer affirmative claims and back charges. The decreases during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 were due to additional design, weather and owner-related costs and lower productivity than originally anticipated. As of June 30, 2017, there were projects for which additional costs, including liquidated damages, were reasonably possible but the range of costs was not estimable. The range will be determined as the projects proceed, and the outcomes could have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations and /or cash flows in the future.

GRANITE CONSTRUCTION INCORPORATED
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(Unaudited)

4. Marketable Securities

All marketable securities were classified as held-to-maturity as of the dates presented and the carrying amounts of held-to-maturity securities were as follows:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
U.S. Government and agency obligations	$12,909	$ 10,002	$20,010
Commercial paper	34,912	54,882	14,949
Total short-term marketable securities	47,821	64,884	34,959
U.S. Government and agency obligations	59,990	62,895	42,653
Total long-term marketable securities	59,990	62,895	42,653
Total marketable securities	$107,811	$ 127,779	$77,612

Scheduled maturities of held-to-maturity investments were as follows:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2017
Due within one year	$47,821
Due in one to five years	59,990
Total	$107,811

5. Fair Value Measurement

The following tables summarize significant assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the condensed consolidated balance sheets on a recurring basis for each of the fair value levels (in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurement at Reporting Date Using			
June 30, 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash equivalents				
Money market funds	$38,006	$ —	$ —	$38,006
Total assets	$38,006	$ —	$ —	$38,006
December 31, 2016				
Cash equivalents				
Money market funds	$10,057	$ —	$ —	$10,057
Total assets	$10,057	$ —	$ —	$10,057
June 30, 2016				
Cash equivalents				
Money market funds	$30,082	$ —	$ —	$30,082
Commercial paper	4,994	—	—	4,994
Total assets	$35,076	$ —	$ —	$35,076

A reconciliation of cash equivalents to consolidated cash and cash equivalents is as follows

(in thousands)	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
Cash equivalents	$38,006	$ 10,057	$35,076
Cash	140,062	179,269	126,142
Total cash and cash equivalents	$178,068	$ 189,326	$161,218

Interest Rate Swaps

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the fair value of the cash flow hedge that we entered into in January 2016 was $0.7 million and $0.8 million, respectively, and was included in other current assets in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. As of June 30, 2016, the fair value of the cash flow hedge was $2.1 million and was included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The unrealized losses, net of taxes, on the effective portion were reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and were losses of $0.3 million and $0.2 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, and $0.5 million and $1.4 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, there was no ineffective portion. The interest expense reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) during both the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was immaterial. We estimate less than $0.1 million to be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into pre-tax earnings within the next twelve months.

As of June 30, 2016, the fair value of the interest rate swap that was terminated in December 2016 was $1.7 million and was included in other current assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, we recorded net gains of $0.3 million and $1.6 million, respectively, that were included in other income, net on our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Other Assets and Liabilities

The carrying values and estimated fair values of our financial instruments that are not required to be recorded at fair value in the condensed consolidated balance sheets were as follows:

		June 30, 2017		December 31, 2016		June 30, 2016	
(in thousands)	Fair Value Hierarchy	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Assets:							
Held-to-maturity marketable securities	Level 1	$107,811	$107,381	$127,779	$127,365	$77,612	$77,678
Liabilities (including current maturities):							
2019 Notes[1]	Level 3	$120,000	$123,371	$120,000	$124,654	$160,000	$167,210
Credit Agreement term loan[1]	Level 3	92,500	92,046	95,000	93,991	97,500	97,409
Credit Agreement - revolving credit facility[1]	Level 3	30,000	29,672	30,000	29,452	—	—

[1]See Note 10 for definitions of 2019 Notes and Credit Agreement.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we did not record any fair value adjustments related to nonfinancial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

6. Receivables, net

(in thousands)	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
Construction contracts:			
Completed and in progress	$343,707	$ 288,160	$266,685
Retentions	75,891	84,878	95,415
Total construction contracts	419,598	373,038	362,100
Construction material sales	54,165	29,357	54,277
Other	10,892	17,523	15,227
Total gross receivables	484,655	419,918	431,604
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	410	573	477
Total net receivables	$484,245	$ 419,345	$431,127

Receivables include amounts billed and billable to clients for services provided as of the end of the applicable period and do not bear interest. To the extent costs are not contractually billable or have not been earned, such as claim recovery estimates, the associated revenue is included in costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings or billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. As of June 30, 2017, December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, the aggregate claim recovery estimates included in these balances were approximately $10.8 million, $12.3 million and $8.1 million, respectively. Included in other receivables at June 30, 2017, December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016 were items such as estimated recovery from back charge claims, notes receivable, fuel tax refunds, receivables from vendors and income tax refunds. No such receivables individually exceeded 10% of total net receivables at any of these dates. As of both June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 the estimated recovery from back charge claims included in Other receivables was $0.3 million and was $10.5 million as of June 30, 2016.

Certain construction contracts include retainage provisions. The balances billed but not paid by customers pursuant to these provisions generally become due upon completion and acceptance of the project work or products by the owners. As of June 30, 2017, December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, no retention receivable individually exceeded 10% of total net receivables at any of the presented dates. The majority of the retentions receivable are expected to be collected within one year and there were no retentions receivables determined to be uncollectible.

7. Construction Joint Ventures

We participate in various construction joint ventures. We have determined that certain of these joint ventures are consolidated because they are variable interest entities ("VIEs"), and we are the primary beneficiary. We continually evaluate whether there are changes in the status of the VIEs or changes to the primary beneficiary designation of the VIE. Based on our assessments during the three months ended June 30, 2017, we determined no change to the primary beneficiary was required for existing construction joint ventures.

Due to the joint and several nature of the performance obligations under the related owner contracts, if any of the partners fail to perform, we and the remaining partners, if any, would be responsible for performance of the outstanding work (i.e., we provide a performance guarantee). At June 30, 2017, there was approximately $5.5 billion of construction revenue to be recognized on unconsolidated and line item construction joint venture contracts of which $1.8 billion represented our share and the remaining $3.7 billion represented our partners' share. We are not able to estimate amounts that may be required beyond the remaining cost of the work to be performed. These costs could be offset by billings to the customer or by proceeds from our partners' and/or other guarantees.

Consolidated Construction Joint Ventures ("CCJVs")

At June 30, 2017, we were engaged in four active CCJV projects with total contract values ranging from $49.1 million to $267.4 million. Our share of revenue remaining to be recognized on these CCJVs ranged from $11.6 million to $147.3 million. Our proportionate share of the equity in these joint ventures was between 50.0% and 65.0%. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, total revenue from CCJVs was $49.5 million and $85.0 million, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, total revenue from CCJVs was $33.0 million and $55.1 million, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, CCJVs provided $19.2 million and $12.8 million of operating cash flows, respectively.

Unconsolidated Construction Joint Ventures

As of June 30, 2017, we were engaged in eleven active unconsolidated joint venture projects with total contract values ranging from $79.4 million to $3.7 billion, for which there were three with contract values greater than $1.0 billion. Our proportionate share of the equity in these unconsolidated construction joint ventures ranged from 20.0% to 50.0%. As of June 30, 2017, our share of the revenue remaining to be recognized on these unconsolidated construction joint ventures ranged from $1.3 million to $436.6 million.

As of June 30, 2017, December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, one of our unconsolidated construction joint ventures was located in Canada and, therefore, the associated disclosures throughout this footnote include amounts that were translated from Canadian dollars to U.S. dollars using the spot rate in effect as of the reporting date for balance sheet items, and the average rate in effect during the reporting period for the results of operations.

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(Unaudited)

The following is summary financial information related to unconsolidated construction joint ventures:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
Assets:			
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	$388,542	$ 537,991	$435,098
Other current assets[1]	632,166	644,809	679,920
Noncurrent assets	230,633	207,240	216,722
Less partners’ interest	828,237	935,615	894,017
Granite’s interest[1,2]	423,104	454,425	437,723
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities	668,630	696,215	634,796
Less partners’ interest and adjustments[3]	460,052	472,324	434,371
Granite’s interest	208,578	223,891	200,425
Equity in construction joint ventures[4]	$214,526	$ 230,534	$237,298

[1]Included in this balance and in accrued and other current liabilities on our condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2017, December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016 was $88.9 million, $83.1 million and $76.8 million, respectively, related to performance guarantees.
[2]Included in this balance as of June 30, 2017, December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016 was $81.7 million, $65.4 million and $57.8 million, respectively, related to Granite’s share of estimated cost recovery of customer affirmative claims. In addition, this balance included $9.8 million, $5.6 million and $4.3 million related to Granite’s share of estimated recovery of back charge claims as of June 30, 2017, December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, respectively.
[3]Partners’ interest and adjustments includes amounts to reconcile total liabilities as reported by our partners to Granite’s interest adjusted to reflect our accounting policies.
[4]As of June 30, 2017, December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016 this balance included $15.9 million, $16.6 million and $8.2 million, respectively, of deficit in construction joint ventures that is included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenue:				
Total[1]	$515,983	$475,879	$967,304	$970,046
Less partners’ interest and adjustments[1,2]	376,332	346,863	700,162	694,771
Granite’s interest	139,651	129,016	267,142	275,275
Cost of revenue:				
Total	498,932	479,113	941,922	940,610
Less partners’ interest and adjustments[1,2]	349,557	347,661	666,552	671,702
Granite’s interest	149,375	131,452	275,370	268,908
Granite’s interest in gross (loss) profit	$(9,724)	$(2,436)	$(8,228)	$6,367

[1]While Granite’s interest in revenue, cost of revenue and gross profit were correctly stated, Total revenue and revenue for partners’ interest and adjustments for the three months ended June 30, 2016 were misstated in our Quarterly Report for the quarter ended June 30, 2016. Total revenue and revenue for partner’s interest and adjustments as reported was (in thousands): $682,002 and $552,986, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2016. Total revenue and revenue for partner’s interest and adjustments should have been (in thousands): $475,879 and $346,863, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and are reflected in the table. The misstatements did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements in any period. We assessed the materiality of the errors in accordance with the

SEC's Staff Accounting Bulletin 99 and concluded that the errors were not material to either of these previously issued financial statements. Accordingly, we will revise our previously issued financial statements prospectively to correct these errors.

[2]Partners' interest and adjustments represents amounts to reconcile total revenue and total cost of revenue as reported by our partners to Granite's interest adjusted to reflect our accounting policies.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 unconsolidated construction joint venture net income was $17.6 million and $26.2 million, respectively, of which our share was net loss of $9.7 million and $8.2 million, respectively. The differences between our share of the joint venture net losses when compared to the joint venture net income primarily resulted from differences between our estimated total revenue and cost of revenue when compared to our partners'. During the three months ended June 30, 2016, unconsolidated construction joint venture net loss was $4.4 million of which our share was $2.9 million and during the six months ended June 30, 2016, unconsolidated construction joint venture net income was $29.3 million of which our share was $5.6 million. These joint venture net income amounts exclude our corporate overhead required to manage the joint ventures and include taxes only to the extent the applicable states have joint venture level taxes.

Line Item Joint Ventures

As of June 30, 2017, we had two active line item joint venture construction projects with total contract values of $66.2 million and $74.7 million of which our portion was $44.7 million and $30.7 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2017, our share of revenue remaining to be recognized on these line item joint ventures was $7.3 million and $0.8 million, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 our portion of revenue from line item joint ventures was $6.8 million and $14.7 million, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, our portion of revenue from line item joint ventures was $9.6 million and $14.0 million, respectively.

8. Investments in Affiliates

Our investments in affiliates balance is related to our investments in unconsolidated non-construction entities that we account for using the equity method of accounting, including investments in real estate entities and a non-real estate entity.

Our investments in affiliates balance consists of the following:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
Equity method investments in real estate affiliates	$27,329	$ 25,911	$25,018
Equity method investment in other affiliate	9,841	9,757	9,499
Total investments in affiliates	$37,170	$ 35,668	$34,517

The following table provides summarized balance sheet information for our affiliates accounted for under the equity method on a combined basis:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
Total assets	$156,969	$ 155,506	$176,275
Net assets	96,638	99,804	102,650
Granite's share of net assets	37,170	35,668	34,517

The equity method investments in real estate affiliates included $22.2 million, $20.8 million and $19.4 million in residential real estate in Texas as of June 30, 2017, December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, respectively. The remaining balances were in commercial real estate in Texas. Of the $157.0 million in total assets as of June 30, 2017, real estate entities had total assets ranging from $1.6 million to $70.7 million and the non-real estate entity had total assets of $21.6 million.

9. Property and Equipment, net

Balances of major classes of assets and allowances for depreciation and depletion are included in property and equipment, net in the condensed consolidated balance sheets and were as follows:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
Equipment and vehicles	$774,903	$ 756,602	$769,307
Quarry property	176,041	174,839	179,773

Land and land improvements	111,766	110,999	111,425
Buildings and leasehold improvements	84,113	82,762	82,733
Office furniture and equipment	58,377	56,381	63,721
Property and equipment	1,205,200	1,181,583	1,206,959
Less: accumulated depreciation and depletion	791,121	774,933	797,099
Property and equipment, net	$414,079	$ 406,650	$409,860

10. Debt Covenants and Events of Default

Our debt and credit agreements require us to comply with various affirmative, restrictive and financial covenants, including the financial covenants described below. Our failure to comply with any of these covenants, or to pay principal, interest or other amounts when due thereunder, would constitute an event of default under the applicable agreements. Under certain circumstances, the occurrence of an event of default under one of our debt or credit agreements (or the acceleration of the maturity of the indebtedness under one of our agreements) may constitute an event of default under one or more of our other debt or credit agreements. Default under our debt and credit agreements could result in (i) us no longer being entitled to borrow under the agreements; (ii) termination of the agreements; (iii) the requirement that any letters of credit under the agreements be cash collateralized; (iv) acceleration of the maturity of outstanding indebtedness under the agreements; and/or (v) foreclosure on any collateral securing the obligations under the agreements.

As of June 30, 2017, we had a $292.5 million credit facility, of which $200.0 million was a revolving credit facility and $92.5 million was a term loan that matures on October 28, 2020 (the “Maturity Date”) and has a sublimit for letters of credit of $100.0 million (the “Credit Agreement”).

As of June 30, 2017, December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, $5.0 million of the term loan balance was included in current maturities of long-term debt and the remaining $87.5 million, $90.0 million and $92.5 million, respectively, was included in long-term debt on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, $30.0 million had been drawn from the Credit Agreement to service the 2016 installment of the 2019 Notes (defined below).

Senior notes payable in the amount of $120.0 million as of both June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 and in the amount of $160.0 million as of June 30, 2016 were due to a group of institutional holders and had an interest rate of 6.11% per annum (“2019 Notes”). As of June 30, 2017, three equal annual installments from 2017 through 2019 are remaining. Of the outstanding balances, $110.0 million as of both June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 and $150.0 million as of June 30, 2016 were included in long-term debt on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Of the $40.0 million due for the 2017 installment of the 2019 Notes, $30.0 million is included in long-term debt on the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 as we have the ability and intent to pay these installments using borrowings under the Credit Agreement or by obtaining other sources of financing. The remaining $10.0 million of the 2017 installment was included in current maturities of long-term debt as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Of the $40.0 million due for the 2016 installment of the 2019 Notes, $30.0 million was included in long-term debt on the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2016 as we had the ability and intent to pay these installments using borrowings under the Credit Agreement. The remaining $10.0 million of the 2016 installment was included in current maturities of long-term debt as of June 30, 2016.

As of June 30, 2017, we were in compliance with all covenants contained in the Credit Agreement and related to the note purchase agreement governing our 2019 Notes. We are not aware of any non-compliance by any of our unconsolidated real estate entities with the covenants contained in their debt agreements.

11. Weighted Average Shares Outstanding and Net Income (Loss) Per Share

The following table presents a reconciliation of the weighted average shares outstanding used in calculating basic and diluted net income (loss) per share as well as the calculation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands, except per share amounts)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Numerator (basic and diluted):				
Net income (loss) allocated to common shareholders for basic calculation	$14,133	$14,199	$(9,657)	$3,758
Denominator:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic	39,827	39,584	39,738	39,509
Dilutive effect of common stock options and restricted stock units[1]	566	718	—	631
Weighted average common shares outstanding, diluted	40,393	40,302	39,738	40,140
Net income (loss) per share, basic	$0.35	$0.36	$(0.24)	$0.10
Net income (loss) per share, diluted	$0.35	$0.35	$(0.24)	$0.09

[1]Due to the net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2017, restricted stock units of approximately 618,000 have been excluded from the number of shares used in calculating diluted net loss per share, as their inclusion would be antidilutive.

12. Equity

The following tables summarize our equity activity for the periods presented (in thousands):

	Granite Construction Incorporated	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 885,988	$ 36,603	$922,591
Purchases of common stock[1]	(6,568)	—	(6,568)
Other transactions with shareholders and employees[2]	11,987	—	11,987
Net (loss) income	(9,657)	2,078	(7,579)
Dividends on common stock	(10,354)	—	(10,354)
Balance at June 30, 2017	$ 871,396	$ 38,681	$910,077

Balance at December 31, 2015	$839,237	$30,884	$870,121
Purchases of common stock[3]	(4,845)	—	(4,845)
Other transactions with shareholders and employees[2]	8,623	—	8,623
Transactions with non-controlling interests, net	—	(3,355)	(3,355)
Net income	3,758	5,005	8,763
Dividends on common stock	(10,292)	—	(10,292)
Balance at June 30, 2016	$836,481	$32,534	$869,015

[1]Represents 133,000 shares purchased in connection with employee tax withholding for restricted stock units vested under our 2012 Equity Incentive Plan.

[2]Amounts are comprised primarily of amortized restricted stock units.

[3]Represents 109,000 shares purchased in connection with employee tax withholding for restricted stock units vested under our 2012 Equity Incentive Plan.

13. Legal Proceedings

In the ordinary course of business, we or our joint ventures and affiliates are involved in various legal proceedings alleging, among other things, public liability issues, breach of contract or tortious conduct in connection with the performance of services and/or materials provided. We are also subject to government inquiries and reporting requirements seeking information concerning our compliance with government construction contracting requirements and various laws and regulations. The outcomes of such proceedings and government inquiries cannot be predicted with certainty.

Some of the matters in which we or our joint ventures and affiliates are involved may include compensatory, punitive, or other claims or sanctions that, if granted, could require us to pay damages or make other expenditures in amounts that are not probable to be incurred or cannot currently be reasonably estimated. In addition, in some circumstances our government contracts could be terminated or suspended, we could be debarred or incur other administrative penalties or sanctions, or payment of our costs could be disallowed. While any of our pending legal proceedings may be subject to early resolution as a result of our ongoing efforts to settle, whether or when any legal proceeding will be resolved through settlement is neither predictable nor guaranteed.

Accordingly, it is possible that future developments in such proceedings and inquiries could require us to (i) adjust existing accruals, or (ii) record new accruals that we did not originally believe to be probable or that could not be reasonably estimated. Such changes could be material to our financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows in any particular reporting period. In addition to matters that are considered probable for which the loss can be reasonably estimated, we also disclose certain matters where the loss is considered reasonably possible and is reasonably estimable.

Liabilities relating to legal proceedings and government inquiries, to the extent that we have concluded such liabilities are probable and the amounts of such liabilities are reasonably estimable, are recorded in our condensed consolidated balance sheets. The aggregate liabilities recorded as of June 30, 2017, December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016 related to these matters were approximately $1.0 million, $4.3 million and $0.7 million, respectively, and were primarily included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities. The aggregate range of reasonably possible loss amounts in excess of accrued losses recorded for probable loss contingencies, including those related to liquidated damages, could have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements if they become probable and the reasonably estimable amount is determined.

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14. Business Segment Information

Summarized segment information is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	Construction	Large Project Construction	Construction Materials	Total
2017				
Total revenue from reportable segments	$429,269	$ 254,463	$ 123,242	$806,974
Elimination of intersegment revenue	—	—	(44,061)	(44,061)
Revenue from external customers	429,269	254,463	79,181	762,913
Gross profit	62,504	495	11,571	74,570
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	5,441	3,081	5,417	13,939
2016				
Total revenue from reportable segments	$331,346	$ 197,322	$ 115,342	$644,010
Elimination of intersegment revenue	—	—	(39,431)	(39,431)
Revenue from external customers	331,346	197,322	75,911	604,579
Gross profit	49,056	13,654	10,491	73,201
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	5,345	1,519	5,859	12,723

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	Construction	Large Project Construction	Construction Materials	Total
2017				
Total revenue from reportable segments	$656,118	$ 461,496	$ 171,864	$1,289,478
Elimination of intersegment revenue	—	—	(58,165)	(58,165)
Revenue from external customers	656,118	461,496	113,699	1,231,313
Gross profit	90,453	3,050	6,193	99,696
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	10,435	4,967	10,615	26,017
Segment assets	142,456	312,891	295,068	750,415
2016				
Total revenue from reportable segments	$540,833	$ 392,771	$ 164,273	$1,097,877
Elimination of intersegment revenue	—	—	(53,846)	(53,846)
Revenue from external customers	540,833	392,771	110,427	1,044,031
Gross profit	75,989	27,159	9,298	112,446
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	9,870	2,988	11,196	24,054
Segment assets	151,877	306,440	297,910	756,227

A reconciliation of segment gross profit to consolidated income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Total gross profit from reportable segments	$74,570	$73,201	$99,696	$112,446
Selling, general and administrative expenses	51,388	48,705	113,225	104,838
Gain on sales of property and equipment	(807)	(1,366)	(1,077)	(1,966)
Total other income	(371)	(1,511)	(465)	(2,112)

Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	$24,360	$27,373	$(11,987)	$11,686

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Item 2. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Forward-Looking Disclosure

From time to time, Granite makes certain comments and disclosures in reports and statements, including in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, or statements made by its officers or directors, that are not based on historical facts, including statements regarding future events, occurrences, circumstances, activities, performance, outcomes and results, that may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are identified by words such as “future,” “outlook,” “assumes,” “believes,” “expects,” “estimates,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “appears,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “would,” “continue,” an thereof or other comparable terminology or by the context in which they are made. In addition, other written or oral statements that constitute forward-looking statements have been made and may in the future be made by or on behalf of Granite. These forward-looking statements are estimates reflecting the best judgment of senior management and reflect our current expectations regarding future events, occurrences, circumstances, activities, performance, outcomes and results. These expectations may or may not be realized. Some of these expectations may be based on beliefs, assumptions or estimates that may prove to be incorrect. In addition, our business and operations involve numerous risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, which could result in our expectations not being realized or otherwise materially affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and liquidity. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those more specifically described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K under “Item 1A. Risk Factors.” Due to the inherent risks and uncertainties associated with our forward-looking statements, the reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on them. The reader is also cautioned that the forward-looking statements contained herein speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and, except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason.

Overview

We are one of the largest diversified heavy civil contractors and construction materials producers in the United States, engaged in the construction and improvement of streets, roads, highways, mass transit facilities, airport infrastructure, bridges, trenchless and underground utilities, power-related facilities, water-related facilities, utilities, tunnels, dams and other infrastructure-related projects. We have three reportable business segments: Construction, Large Project Construction and Construction Materials (see Note 14 of “Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements”). In addition to business segments, we review our business by operating groups and by public and private market sectors. Our operating groups are defined as follows: (i) California; (ii) Northwest, which primarily includes offices in Alaska, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Washington; (iii) Heavy Civil, which primarily includes offices in California, Florida, New York and Texas; and (iv) Kenny, which primarily includes an office in Illinois.

The four primary economic drivers of our business are (i) the overall health of the U.S. economy; (ii) federal, state and local public funding levels; (iii) population growth resulting in public and private development; and (iv) the need to replace or repair aging infrastructure. Changes in these drivers can either reduce our revenues and/or gross profit margins or provide opportunities for revenue growth and gross profit margin improvement.

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Current Economic Environment and Outlook

Both public and private markets remain highly competitive, with record backlog of $4.1 billion reflecting a backdrop of consistent, modest economic growth. Private market activity, across geographies and end markets, remains a key growth and diversification opportunity. Following decades of chronic under-investment, state, regional, and local public infrastructure investment is poised to grow. We continue to anticipate positive, multi-year demand from improved public-spending trends to have the most impact on our Construction and Construction Materials segments. The five-year Fixing America's Surface Transportation ("FAST") Act, passed in December 2015, remains a stabilizing force for state departments of transportation. While not a growth catalyst, the five-year, $305 billion FAST Act broadened and stabilized state and local visibility through 2020. With a half dozen states joining a larger group in 2017, more than half of U.S. states have taken action over the past five years to stabilize maintenance and to reinvest in transportation infrastructure.

Notably in early April, the California legislature approved the passage of SB1, The Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017. The 10-year, $52.4 billion bill provides long overdue incremental funding for state and local transportation infrastructure beginning in the second half of 2017.

Managing risks and being compensated appropriately for the complex skills required to build tomorrow's great public infrastructure projects guides our Large Project Construction strategy, as we prioritize and pursue billions of dollars' worth of future North American projects. The market for these projects remains robust, and we are acutely focused on projects with appropriate returns relative to risks.

Results of Operations

Our operations are typically affected more by weather conditions during the first and fourth quarters of our fiscal year which may alter our construction schedules and can create variability in our revenues and profitability. Therefore, the results of operations of a given quarter are not indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The following table presents a financial summary for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Total revenue	$762,913	$604,579	$1,231,313	$1,044,031
Gross profit	74,570	73,201	99,696	112,446
Operating income (loss)	23,989	25,862	(12,452)	9,574
Total other income	(371)	(1,511)	(465)	(2,112)
Net income (loss) attributable to Granite Construction Incorporated	14,133	14,199	(9,657)	3,758

Revenue

Total Revenue by Segment

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
(dollars in thousands)	2017		2016		2017		2016	
Construction	$429,269	56.2 %	$331,346	54.8 %	$656,118	53.3 %	$540,833	51.8 %
Large Project Construction	254,463	33.4	197,322	32.6	461,496	37.5	392,771	37.6
Construction Materials	79,181	10.4	75,911	12.6	113,699	9.2	110,427	10.6
Total	$762,913	100.0%	$604,579	100.0%	$1,231,313	100.0%	$1,044,031	100.0%

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Construction Revenue

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
(dollars in thousands)	2017		2016		2017		2016	
California:								
Public sector	$97,106	22.6 %	$82,711	24.9 %	$155,808	23.7 %	$153,346	28.4 %
Private sector	50,499	11.8	41,126	12.4	74,561	11.4	75,458	14.0
Northwest:								
Public sector	160,421	37.4	117,379	35.4	229,034	34.9	168,846	31.2
Private sector	22,153	5.2	28,049	8.5	34,206	5.2	38,392	7.1
Heavy Civil								
Public sector	22,585	5.3	3,879	1.2	30,686	4.7	9,795	1.8
Private sector	1,513	0.4	—	—	2,632	0.4	—	—
Kenny:								
Public sector	41,613	9.7	46,029	13.9	76,631	11.7	67,157	12.4
Private sector	33,379	7.8	12,173	3.7	52,560	8.0	27,839	5.1
Total	$429,269	100.0%	$331,346	100.0%	$656,118	100.0%	$540,833	100.0%

Construction revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 increased by $97.9 million, or 29.6%, and $115.3 million, or 21.3%, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2016. The increases were primarily due to an increase in beginning contract backlog across most operating groups as well as new work in the public sector of the Northwest and California operating groups and the private sector of the Kenny operating group.

Large Project Construction Revenue

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
(dollars in thousands)	2017		2016		2017		2016	
Heavy Civil[1]	$188,481	74.1 %	$149,732	75.8 %	$350,227	75.9 %	$307,032	78.3 %
Northwest[1]	11,295	4.4	7,024	3.6	14,962	3.2	13,137	3.3
California[1]	12,048	4.7	7,642	3.9	22,169	4.8	14,956	3.8
Kenny								
Public sector	33,800	13.3	27,756	14.1	59,014	12.8	47,307	12.0
Private sector	8,839	3.5	5,168	2.6	15,124	3.3	10,339	2.6
Total	$254,463	100.0%	$197,322	100.0%	$461,496	100.0%	$392,771	100.0%

[1]For the periods presented, this Large Project Construction revenue was earned only from the public sector.

Large Project Construction revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 increased by $57.1 million, or 29.0%, and $68.7 million, or 17.5%, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2016. The increases were primarily due to progress on projects partially offset by a net negative impact from revisions in estimates (see Note 3 of “Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for more information).

Construction Materials Revenue

Three
Months
Ended
June 30,