

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock CORP
Form 10-Q/A
March 29, 2013
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q/A

(Amendment No. 1)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2012

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-33225

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	20-5336063 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
2122 York Road, Oak Brook, IL (Address of principal executive offices)	60523 (Zip Code)
(630) 574-3000 (Registrant's telephone number, including area code)	

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically 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). Yes No

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

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

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

As of August 3, 2012, 59,220,422 shares of the Registrant's Common Stock, par value \$.0001 per share, were outstanding.

Table of Contents

GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Form 10-Q/A for the Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2012

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation ("Great Lakes") is filing this Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-Q/A a) to restate its previously issued interim financial statements for 1) the recognition of revenue with respect to certain projects in its demolition segment and 2) the recognition of accelerated maintenance expense related to new international deployments and b) to address matters related to the foregoing with respect to Great Lakes' disclosure controls and procedures. Subsequent to the filing of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, management became aware of a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. The restatement and conclusion regarding the material weakness affect Items 1, 2 and 4 of Part I of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 as originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on August 7, 2012.

Additionally, in connection with the filing of this Form 10-Q/A and pursuant to SEC rules, Great Lakes is including currently dated certifications in Item 6 of Part II.

Except as described in this Explanatory Note, no other portions of the originally filed Form 10-Q for the second quarter of 2012 were affected, but for the convenience of the reader, this interim report on Form 10-Q/A has been filed in its entirety. In addition, this Form 10-Q/A is presented as of the filing date of the original Form 10-Q and has not been updated for events or information subsequent to the date of filing of the original Form 10-Q, except in connection with the foregoing. Accordingly, this Form 10-Q/A should be read in conjunction with our other filings with the SEC. For more information about the restatement and the related disclosure controls and procedures matters, please see Great Lakes' Current Report on Form 8-K (Items 2.02 and 4.02(a)) filed on March 14, 2013.

Table of Contents

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation and Subsidiaries

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the

Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Quarterly Period ended June 30, 2012

INDEX

	Page
<u>Part I Financial Information (Unaudited)</u>	4
<u>Item 1 Financial Statements</u>	4
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2012 (Restated) and December 31, 2011</u>	4
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three and Six Months ended June 30, 2012 (Restated) and 2011</u>	5
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Three and Six Months ended June 30, 2012 (Restated) and 2011</u>	6
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Equity for the Six Months ended June 30, 2012 (Restated) and 2011</u>	7
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Six Months ended June 30, 2012 (Restated) and 2011</u>	8
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	9
<u>Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	27
<u>Item 3 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	35
<u>Item 4 Controls and Procedures</u>	36
<u>Part II Other Information</u>	37
<u>Item 1 Legal Proceedings</u>	37
<u>Item 1A Risk Factors</u>	37
<u>Item 2 Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	37
<u>Item 3 Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	37
<u>Item 4 Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	37
<u>Item 5 Other Information</u>	37
<u>Item 6 Exhibits</u>	38
<u>Signature</u>	39
<u>Exhibit Index</u>	40

Table of Contents**PART I Financial Information****Item 1. Financial Statements.****GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets****(Unaudited)****(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

	June 30, 2012 (Restated, See Note 1)	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 70,791	\$ 113,288
Accounts receivable net	111,231	120,268
Contract revenues in excess of billings	48,649	26,412
Inventories	48,696	33,426
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	42,717	32,384
Total current assets	322,084	325,778
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT Net	316,815	310,520
GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS Net	98,729	98,863
INVENTORIES Noncurrent	23,206	30,103
INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES	6,899	6,923
OTHER	18,461	16,273
TOTAL	\$ 786,194	\$ 788,460
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 80,652	\$ 82,745
Accrued expenses	26,877	31,121
Billings in excess of contract revenues	19,999	13,627
Current portion of long term debt	2,658	3,033
Total current liabilities	130,186	130,526
LONG TERM NOTE PAYABLE	2,500	2,500
7 3/8% SENIOR NOTES	250,000	250,000
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	102,920	104,352
OTHER	8,153	8,545
Total liabilities	493,759	495,923
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 9)		
EQUITY:		
Common stock \$.0001 par value; 90,000,000 authorized, 59,220,422 and 58,999,404 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	6	6

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Additional paid-in capital	269,613	267,918
Retained earnings	23,877	24,042
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,289)	3
Total Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation equity	292,207	291,969
NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	228	568
Total equity	292,435	292,537
TOTAL	\$ 786,194	\$ 788,460

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation and Subsidiaries****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations****(Unaudited)****(in thousands, except per share amounts)**

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012 (Restated, See Note 1)	2011	2012 (Restated, See Note 1)	2011
Contract revenues	\$ 163,107	\$ 154,959	\$ 318,014	\$ 310,297
Costs of contract revenues	144,401	135,193	279,286	263,089
Gross profit	18,706	19,766	38,728	47,208
General and administrative expenses	11,456	13,622	24,723	25,711
Gain on sale of assets net	(93)	(2,513)	(124)	(2,771)
Operating income	7,343	8,657	14,129	24,268
Interest expense net	(5,383)	(4,911)	(10,642)	(10,861)
Equity in loss of joint ventures	(8)	(123)	(24)	(714)
Loss on foreign currency transactions net	(21)		(15)	
Loss on extinguishment of debt				(5,145)
Income before income taxes	1,931	3,623	3,448	7,548
Income tax provision	(751)	(1,455)	(1,315)	(2,982)
Net income	1,180	2,168	2,133	4,566
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	91	(462)	206	(468)
Net income attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	\$ 1,271	\$ 1,706	\$ 2,339	\$ 4,098
Basic earnings per share attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.07
Basic weighted average shares	59,171	58,875	59,105	58,830
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.07
Diluted weighted average shares	59,534	59,184	59,493	59,228
Dividends declared per share	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation and Subsidiaries****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)****(Unaudited)****(in thousands)**

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Restated,		(Restated,	
	See Note 1)		See Note 1)	
Net income	\$ 1,180	\$ 2,168	\$ 2,133	\$ 4,566
Currency translation adjustment net of tax (1)	(8)		(4)	
Reclassification of derivative gains (losses) to earnings net of tax (2)	143	(444)	(263)	(1,067)
Change in fair value of derivatives net of tax (3)	(1,905)	(370)	(1,025)	819
Other comprehensive income (loss) net of tax	(1,770)	(814)	(1,292)	(248)
Comprehensive income (loss)	(590)	1,354	841	4,318
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	91	(462)	206	(468)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	\$ (499)	\$ 892	\$ 1,047	\$ 3,850

- (1) Net of income tax (expense) benefit of \$(5) and \$0 for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$(3) and \$0 for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.
- (2) Net of income tax (expense) benefit of \$94 and \$(295) for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$(175) and \$(709) for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.
- (3) Net of income tax (expense) benefit of \$(1,265) and \$(246) for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$(681) and \$544 for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation and Subsidiaries****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Equity****(Unaudited)****(in thousands, except share amounts)**

		Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation shareholders						
		Shares of	Common	Additional	Retained	Accumulated	Noncontrolling	Total
		Common	Stock	Paid-In	Earnings	Other	Interests	(Restated,
		Stock		Capital	(Restated,	Comprehensive		See Note 1)
					See Note 1)	Income		See Note 1)
						(Loss)		
BALANCE	January 1, 2012	58,999,404	\$ 6	\$ 267,918	\$ 24,042	\$ 3	\$ 568	\$ 292,537
Share-based compensation		122,136		1,714				1,714
Vesting of restricted stock units, including impact of shares withheld for taxes		81,640		(212)				(212)
Exercise of stock options		17,242		75				75
Excess income tax benefit from share based compensation				118				118
Dividends declared and paid					(2,482)			(2,482)
Dividend equivalents paid on restricted stock units					(22)			(22)
Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests							(134)	(134)
Net income					2,339		(206)	2,133
Other comprehensive loss net of tax						(1,292)		(1,292)
BALANCE	June 30, 2012	59,220,422	\$ 6	\$ 269,613	\$ 23,877	\$ (1,289)	\$ 228	\$ 292,435

		Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation shareholders						
		Shares of	Common	Additional	Retained	Accumulated	Noncontrolling	Total
		Common	Stock	Paid-In	Earnings	Other	Interests	
		Stock		Capital		Comprehensive		
						Income		
						(Loss)		
BALANCE	January 1, 2011	58,770,369	\$ 6	\$ 266,329	\$ 12,261	\$ 357	\$ (2,128)	\$ 276,825
Share-based compensation		57,215		843				843
Vesting of restricted stock units, including impact of shares withheld for taxes		81,387		(250)				(250)
Exercise of stock options		6,278		27				27
Excess income tax benefit from share based compensation				52				52
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest in NASDI, LLC				(40)			1,973	1,933
Dividends declared and paid					(2,236)			(2,236)
Dividend equivalents paid on restricted stock units					(11)			(11)
Net income					4,098		468	4,566
Other comprehensive loss net of tax						(248)		(248)

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BALANCE June 30, 2011	58,915,249	\$	6	\$	266,961	\$	14,112	\$	109	\$	313	\$	281,501
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See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation and Subsidiaries****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(Unaudited)****(in thousands)**

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012 (Restated,	2011
	See Note 1)	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 2,133	\$ 4,566
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	16,123	18,804
Equity in loss of joint ventures	24	714
Loss on extinguishment of 7 3/4% senior subordinated notes		5,145
Deferred income taxes	(478)	1,010
Gain on dispositions of property and equipment	(124)	(2,771)
Gain on adjustment of contingent earnout	(240)	
Amortization of deferred financing fees	669	775
Unrealized foreign currency loss	378	
Share-based compensation expense	1,714	843
Excess income tax benefit from share based compensation	(118)	(52)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	5,967	(13,025)
Contract revenues in excess of billings	(20,048)	(2,278)
Inventories	(8,653)	(362)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(5,658)	(12,432)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(12,371)	(5,523)
Billings in excess of contract revenues	6,371	(2,165)
Other noncurrent assets and liabilities	(519)	(3,694)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(14,830)	(10,445)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(22,783)	(13,583)
Proceeds from dispositions of property and equipment	226	7,275
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(22,557)	(6,308)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issuance of 7 3/8% senior notes		250,000
Redemption of 7 3/4% senior subordinated notes		(175,000)
Senior subordinated notes redemption premium		(2,264)
Deferred financing fees	(2,039)	(5,829)
Distributions paid to minority interests	(133)	
Dividends paid	(2,482)	(2,236)
Dividend equivalents paid on restricted stock units	(22)	(11)
Taxes paid on settlement of vested share awards	(212)	(250)
Repayments of equipment debt	(426)	(217)
Exercise of stock options	75	27
Excess income tax benefit from share-based compensation	118	52

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Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	(5,121)	64,272
Effect of foreign currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	11	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(42,497)	47,519
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	113,288	48,478
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 70,791	\$ 95,997
Supplemental Cash Flow Information		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 9,602	\$ 2,728
Cash paid (refunded) for income taxes	\$ (6,371)	\$ 5,155
Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities		
Property and equipment purchased but not yet paid	\$ 6,231	\$ 4,303
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest in NASDI, LLC	\$	\$ 40

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts or as otherwise noted)

1. Basis of presentation

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes herein should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation and Subsidiaries (the Company or Great Lakes) and the notes thereto, included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. The condensed consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by the Company without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the SEC's rules and regulations, although management believes that the disclosures are adequate and make the information presented not misleading. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, which are of a normal and recurring nature (except as otherwise noted), that are necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position as of June 30, 2012, and its results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 have been included.

The components of costs of contract revenues include labor, equipment (including depreciation, maintenance, insurance and long-term rentals), subcontracts, fuel and project overhead. Hourly labor is generally hired on a project-by-project basis. Costs of contract revenues vary significantly depending on the type and location of work performed and assets utilized. Generally, capital projects have the highest margins due to the complexity of the projects, while beach nourishment projects have the most volatile margins because they are most often exposed to variability in weather conditions.

The Company's cost structure includes significant annual equipment-related costs, including depreciation, maintenance, insurance and long-term rentals. These costs have averaged approximately 21% to 25% of total costs of contract revenues over the prior three years. During the year, both equipment utilization and the timing of fixed cost expenditures fluctuate significantly. Accordingly, the Company allocates these fixed equipment costs to interim periods in proportion to revenues recognized over the year, to better match revenues and expenses. Specifically, at each interim reporting date the Company compares actual revenues earned to date on its dredging contracts to expected annual revenues and recognizes equipment costs on the same proportionate basis. In the fourth quarter, any over or under allocated equipment costs are recognized such that the expense for the year equals actual equipment costs incurred during the year.

The Company operates in two reportable segments: dredging and demolition. These reportable segments are the Company's operating segments and the reporting units at which the Company tests goodwill for impairment. The Company performed its most recent annual test of impairment as of July 1, 2011 for the goodwill in both the dredging and demolition segments with no indication of goodwill impairment as of the test date. As of the test date, the fair value of both the dredging segment and the demolition segment were in excess of their carrying values by approximately 35% and 8%, respectively. Given the small margin with which the demolition segment's fair value is in excess of its carrying value, a more than insignificant decline in the demolition segment's future operating results or cash flow forecasts versus the segment's current forecasts could potentially cause a goodwill impairment charge to be recognized in a future period. The Company will perform its next scheduled annual test of goodwill in the third quarter of 2012.

The condensed consolidated results of operations and comprehensive income for the interim periods presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

Restatement

The Company has identified instances in its demolition segment where revenue was recognized in a manner not consistent with Great Lakes accounting policy. Great Lakes' policy regarding pending change orders is to immediately recognize the costs but defer the recognition of the related revenue until the recovery is probable and collectability is reasonably assured. Certain pending change orders where client acceptance has not been finalized were included as revenue. As a result of this error, contract revenues were overstated by \$3,906 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively. Accounts receivable net and contract revenues in excess of billings were overstated by \$3,906.

Table of Contents

In addition, the Company is restating certain costs related to the preparation of vessels for new international deployments that were originally recorded as a component of other current assets. These expenses are being recorded as a component of costs of contract revenues in conformity with their presentation at year end. The Company is also correcting for other immaterial adjustments that were initially recorded in the period they were identified. These immaterial adjustments are being recast into the periods in which they originated.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, the errors noted above overstated net income by \$3,166 and net income per basic and diluted common share by \$0.05.

The effects of the restatement on certain line items within the Company's previously issued financial statements are as follows:

	As Reported	June 30, 2012 Restatement Adjustments	As Restated
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets			
Accounts receivable net	\$ 112,897	\$ (1,666)	\$ 111,231
Contract revenues in excess of billings	50,889	(2,240)	48,649
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	42,932	(215)	42,717
Total current assets	326,205	(4,121)	322,084
Property and Equipment net	316,460	355	316,815
Total assets	789,960	(3,766)	786,194
Accrued expenses	27,477	(600)	26,877
Total Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation equity	295,373	(3,166)	292,207

	For the three months ended			For the six months ended		
	As Reported	June 30, 2012 Restatement Adjustments	As Restated	As Reported	June 30, 2012 Restatement Adjustments	As Restated
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations						
Contract revenues	\$ 166,532	\$ (3,425)	\$ 163,107	\$ 321,439	\$ (3,425)	\$ 318,014
Costs of contract revenues	142,643	1,758	144,401	277,528	1,758	279,286
Gross profit	23,889	(5,183)	18,706	43,911	(5,183)	38,728
Operating income	12,526	(5,183)	7,343	19,312	(5,183)	14,129
Income tax provision	(2,768)	2,017	(751)	(3,332)	2,017	(1,315)
Net income	4,346	(3,166)	1,180	5,299	(3,166)	2,133
Net income attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	4,437	(3,166)	1,271	5,505	(3,166)	2,339
Basic earnings per share attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.04
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.04

	For the six months ended		
	As Reported	June 30, 2012 Restatement Adjustments	As Restated
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows			
Net cash flows used in operating activities	\$ (15,185)	\$ 355	\$ (14,830)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(22,202)	(355)	(22,557)

Table of Contents**2. Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income attributable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share is computed similar to basic earnings per share except that it reflects the potential dilution that could occur if dilutive securities or other obligations to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, zero options to purchase shares of common stock were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share based on the application of the treasury stock method. The computations for basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net income attributable to common shareholders of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	\$ 1,271	\$ 1,706	\$ 2,339	\$ 4,098
Weighted-average common shares outstanding basic	59,171	58,875	59,105	58,830
Effect of stock options and restricted stock units	363	309	388	398
Weighted-average common shares outstanding diluted	59,534	59,184	59,493	59,228
Earnings per share basic	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.07
Earnings per share diluted	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.07

3. Accounts receivable and contracts in progress

Accounts receivable at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are as follows:

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Completed contracts	\$ 30,713	\$ 38,317
Contracts in progress	69,840	69,469
Retainage	21,220	20,692
	121,773	128,478
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,500)	(1,839)
Total accounts receivable net	\$ 120,273	\$ 126,639
Current portion of accounts receivable net	\$ 111,231	\$ 120,268
Long-term accounts receivable and retainage	9,042	6,371
Total accounts receivable net	\$ 120,273	\$ 126,639

Table of Contents

The components of contracts in progress at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are as follows:

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Costs and earnings in excess of billings:		
Costs and earnings for contracts in progress	\$ 363,079	\$ 173,187
Amounts billed	(315,811)	(152,045)
Costs and earnings in excess of billings for contracts in progress	47,268	21,142
Costs and earnings in excess of billings for completed contracts	1,381	7,459
Total contract revenues in excess of billings	\$ 48,649	\$ 28,601
Current portion of contract revenues in excess of billings	\$ 48,649	\$ 26,412
Portion included in other noncurrent assets		2,189
Total contract revenues in excess of billings	\$ 48,649	\$ 28,601
Billings in excess of costs and earnings:		
Amounts billed	\$ (383,047)	\$ (427,797)
Costs and earnings for contracts in progress	363,048	414,170
Total billings in excess of contract revenues	\$ (19,999)	\$ (13,627)

4. Fair value measurements

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. A fair value hierarchy has been established by GAAP that requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The accounting guidance describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company utilizes the market approach to measure fair value for its financial assets and liabilities. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. At June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company held certain derivative contracts that it uses to manage foreign currency risk, commodity price risk and interest rate risk. The Company does not hold or issue derivatives for speculative or trading purposes. The fair values of these financial instruments are summarized as follows:

Table of Contents

Description	At June 30, 2012	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets				
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 416	\$	\$ 416	\$
Foreign exchange contracts	137		137	
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 553	\$	\$ 553	\$
Liabilities				
Fuel hedge contracts	\$ 1,695	\$	\$ 1,695	\$

Description	At December 31, 2011	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Fuel hedge contracts	\$ 449	\$	\$ 449	\$
Interest rate swap contracts	755		755	
Foreign exchange contracts	155		155	
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 1,359	\$	\$ 1,359	\$

Interest rate swap contracts

In May 2009, the Company entered into two interest rate swap arrangements, which are effective through December 15, 2012, to swap a notional amount of \$50 million from a fixed rate of 7.75% to a floating LIBOR-based rate in order to manage the interest rate paid with respect to the Company's 7.75% senior subordinated notes. Although the senior subordinated notes were redeemed in January 2011, the swaps remain in place. The swaps are not accounted for as a hedge; therefore, the changes in fair value are recorded as adjustments to interest expense in each reporting period.

The Company previously verified the fair value of the interest rate swap contracts using a quantitative model that contained both observable and unobservable inputs. The unobservable inputs related primarily to the implied LIBOR forward rate and the long-term nature of the contracts. As of December 31, 2011, the unobservable inputs began to be corroborated by observable market data and accordingly the Company transferred the swaps into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The change in Level 3 interest rate swap contracts during the comparable quarter of the prior year was as follows:

Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) 2011	
Interest rate swap contracts	
Balance at January 1,	\$ 1,264
Total unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings	(568)
Settlements	445
Balance at June 30,	\$ 1,141

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Balance at April 1,	\$	1,299
Total unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings		(603)
Settlements		445
Balance at June 30,	\$	1,141

Table of Contents**Foreign exchange contracts**

The Company has exposure to foreign currencies that fluctuate in relation to the U.S. dollar. The Company periodically enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge this risk. At June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company had one outstanding contract related to the Brazilian Real. This foreign exchange contract is not accounted for as a hedge.

Fuel hedge contracts

The Company is exposed to certain market risks, primarily commodity price risk as it relates to the diesel fuel purchase requirements, which occur in the normal course of business. The Company enters into heating oil commodity swap contracts to hedge the risk that fluctuations in diesel fuel prices will have an adverse impact on cash flows associated with its domestic dredging contracts. The Company's goal is to hedge approximately 80% of the fuel requirements for work in backlog.

As of June 30, 2012, the Company was party to various swap arrangements to hedge the price of a portion of its diesel fuel purchase requirements for work in its backlog to be performed through February 2013. As of June 30, 2012, there were 5.0 million gallons remaining on these contracts which represent approximately 80% of the Company's forecasted fuel purchases through February 2013. Under these swap agreements, the Company will pay fixed prices ranging from \$2.65 to \$3.29 per gallon.

At each balance sheet date, unrealized gains and losses on fuel hedge contracts are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Gains and losses realized upon settlement of fuel hedge contracts are reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as the fuel is utilized, as a reduction of fuel expense, which is a component of costs of contract revenues in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

At June 30, 2012, the fair value liability of the fuel hedge contracts was estimated to be \$1,695 and is recorded in accrued expenses. At December 31, 2011 the fair value asset of the fuel hedge contracts was estimated to be \$449 and is recorded in other current assets. The loss reclassified to earnings from changes in fair value of derivatives, net of cash settlements and taxes, for the six months ended June 30, 2012 was \$263. The remaining gains and losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at June 30, 2012 will be reclassified into earnings over the next eight months, corresponding to the period during which the hedged fuel is expected to be utilized. The fair values of fuel hedges are corroborated using inputs that are readily observable in public markets; therefore, the Company determines fair value of these fuel hedges using Level 2 inputs.

The fair value of the foreign exchange contracts, interest rate and fuel hedge contracts outstanding as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 is as follows:

	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value at	
		June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Asset derivatives:			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Fuel hedge contracts	Other current assets	\$	\$ 449
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Interest rate swaps	Other current assets	416	755
Foreign exchange contracts	Other current assets	137	155
Total asset derivatives		\$ 553	\$ 1,359
Liability derivatives:			
Derivatives designated as hedges			
Fuel hedge contracts	Accrued expenses	\$ 1,695	\$

Other financial instruments

The carrying value of financial instruments included in current assets and current liabilities approximates fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. In January 2011, the Company issued \$250,000 of 7.375% senior notes due February 1, 2019, which were

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outstanding at June 30, 2012. The senior notes are senior unsecured obligations of the Company and its subsidiaries that guarantee the senior notes. The fair value of the senior notes was \$250,000 at June 30, 2012, which is a Level 1 fair value measurement as the senior notes value was obtained using quoted prices in active markets.

Table of Contents**5. Accrued expenses**

Accrued expenses at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are as follows:

	2012	2011
Insurance	\$ 7,736	\$ 8,285
Interest	7,717	7,759
Payroll and employee benefits	6,608	10,763
Income and other taxes	1,268	1,261
Fuel hedge liability	1,695	
Percentage of completion adjustment	525	1,855
Other	1,328	1,198
 Total accrued expenses	 \$ 26,877	 \$ 31,121

6. Long-term debt

On June 4, 2012, the Company entered into a senior revolving credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with certain financial institutions from time to time party thereto as lenders, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, Swingline Lender and an Issuing Lender, Bank of America, N.A., as Syndication Agent and PNC Bank, National Association, BMO Harris Bank N.A. and Fifth Third Bank, as Co-Documentation Agents. The Credit Agreement, which replaced the Company's former revolving credit agreement, provides for a senior revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$175,000, subfacilities for the issuance of standby letters of credit up to a \$125,000 sublimit, multicurrency borrowings up to a \$50,000 sublimit and swingline loans up to a \$10,000 sublimit. The Credit Agreement also includes an incremental loans feature that will allow the Company to increase the senior revolving credit facility by an aggregate principal amount of up to \$50,000. This is subject to lenders providing incremental commitments for such increase, provided that no default or event of default exists, the Company will be in pro forma compliance with the existing financial covenants both before and after giving effect to the increase and other standard conditions. The prior credit agreement with Bank of America N.A., was terminated.

Depending on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement), borrowings under the new revolving credit facility will bear interest at the option of the Company of either a LIBOR rate plus a margin of between 1.50% to 2.50% per annum or a base rate plus a margin of between 0.50% to 1.50% per annum.

The revolving credit facility is an unsecured facility and will remain unsecured provided the Company maintains a total leverage ratio less than or equal to 3.75 to 1.00 as of the end of each fiscal quarter. If the leverage ratio exceeds 3.75 to 1.00, or an event of default occurs and is not cured within the applicable grace period, the revolving credit facility will cease to remain unsecured. In the event of the facility becomes secured, outstanding obligations shall be automatically secured by certain vessels and all domestic accounts receivable, subject to the liens and interests of other parties (including the Company's bonding provider) holding first priority perfected liens.

The new credit facility contains affirmative, negative and financial covenants customary for financings of this type. The Credit Agreement also contains customary events of default (including non-payment of principal or interest on any material debt and breaches of covenants) as well as events of default relating to certain actions by the Company's surety bonding provider. At June 30, 2012 the Company was in compliance with its debt covenants.

7. Share-based compensation

The Company's 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan permits the granting of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and restricted stock units to its employees and directors for up to 5.8 million shares of common stock.

In June 2012, the Company granted 497 thousand options to purchase shares of common stock and 273 thousand restricted stock units to certain employees pursuant to the plan. In addition, all non-employee directors on the Company's board of directors are paid a portion of their board related compensation in stock grants. Compensation cost charged to expense related to these share-based compensation arrangements was \$699 and \$1,714, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and \$323 and \$843, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011.

Table of Contents**8. Segment information**

The Company and its subsidiaries currently operate in two reportable segments: dredging and demolition. The Company's financial reporting systems present various data for management to run the business, including profit and loss statements prepared according to the segments presented. Management uses operating income to evaluate performance between the two segments. Segment information for the periods presented is provided as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Dredging				
Contract revenues	\$ 135,253	\$ 125,085	\$ 257,614	\$ 261,682
Operating income	11,697	13,594	16,596	31,415
Demolition				
Contract revenues	\$ 27,854	\$ 29,874	\$ 60,400	\$ 48,615
Operating loss	(4,354)	(4,937)	(2,467)	(7,147)
Total				
Contract revenues	\$ 163,107	\$ 154,959	\$ 318,014	\$ 310,297
Operating income	7,343	8,657	14,129	24,268

Dredging contract revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 are net of \$62 and \$1,374 in intersegment revenues. Demolition contract revenues for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 are net of \$75 in intersegment revenues. In addition, foreign dredging revenue of \$20,848 and \$38,873 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, and \$16,065 and \$37,936 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively, was primarily attributable to work done in the Middle East.

The majority of the Company's long-lived assets are marine vessels and related equipment. At any point in time, the Company may employ certain assets outside of the U.S., as needed, to perform work on the Company's foreign projects.

9. Commitments and contingencies*Commercial commitments*

The obligations of Great Lakes under the Credit Agreement are unconditionally guaranteed, on a joint and several basis, by each existing and subsequently acquired or formed material direct and indirect domestic subsidiary of the Company. As of June 30, 2012, the Company had no borrowings and \$33,447 of letters of credit outstanding, resulting in \$141,553 of availability under the Credit Agreement. At June 30, 2012, the Company was in compliance with its various covenants under its Credit Agreement.

Performance and bid bonds are customarily required for dredging and marine construction projects, as well as some demolition projects. In September 2011, the Company entered into a new bonding agreement with Zurich American Insurance Company (Zurich) under which the Company can obtain performance, bid and payment bonds. The new bonding agreement contains no restrictive covenants and lesser collateral requirements than the previous bonding agreement. The Company has used Zurich for all bonding requirements beginning in September 2011. Bid bonds are generally obtained for a percentage of bid value and amounts outstanding typically range from \$1,000 to \$10,000. At June 30, 2012, the Company had outstanding performance bonds valued at approximately \$269,419; however, the revenue value remaining in backlog related to these projects totaled approximately \$147,080.

The Company has a \$24,000 international letter of credit facility that it uses for the performance and advance payment guarantees on the Company's foreign contracts. As of June 30, 2012, Great Lakes had \$11,725 of letters of credit outstanding under this facility. At June 30, 2012, the Company also had \$250,000 of 7.375% senior notes outstanding, which mature in February 2019.

Certain foreign projects performed by the Company have warranty periods, typically spanning no more than one to three years beyond project completion, whereby the Company retains responsibility to maintain the project site to certain specifications during the warranty period. Generally, any potential liability of the Company is mitigated by insurance, shared responsibilities with consortium partners, and/or recourse to owner-provided specifications.

Table of Contents

Legal proceedings and other contingencies

As is customary with negotiated contracts and modifications or claims to competitively bid contracts with the federal government, the government has the right to audit the books and records of the Company to ensure compliance with such contracts, modifications, or claims, and the applicable federal laws. The government has the ability to seek a price adjustment based on the results of such audit. Any such audits have not had, and are not expected to have, a material impact on the financial position, operations, or cash flows of the Company.

Various legal actions, claims, assessments and other contingencies arising in the ordinary course of business are pending against the Company and certain of its subsidiaries. These matters are subject to many uncertainties, and it is possible that some of these matters could ultimately be decided, resolved, or settled adversely to the Company. Although the Company is subject to various claims and legal actions that arise in the ordinary course of business, except as described below, the Company is not currently a party to any material legal proceedings or environmental claims. The Company records an accrual when it is probable a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company does not believe any of these proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, would be expected to have a material effect on results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

The Company or its former subsidiary, NATCO Limited Partnership, was named as a defendant in approximately 251 asbestos-related personal injury lawsuits, the majority of which were filed between 1989 and 2000. The claims were filed on behalf of seamen or their personal representatives alleging injury or illness from exposure to asbestos while employed as seamen on Company-owned vessels. In these cases, the Company is typically one of many defendants, including manufacturers and suppliers of products containing asbestos, as well as other vessel owners. Following certain administrative proceedings, counsel for plaintiffs agreed to name a group of cases that they intended to pursue and to dismiss the remaining cases without prejudice. Plaintiffs previously named 40 cases against the Company that they intended to pursue, each of which involves one plaintiff. The remaining cases against the Company were dismissed without prejudice. Plaintiffs in the dismissed cases could file a new lawsuit if they develop a new disease allegedly caused by exposure to asbestos on board our vessels. Of the 40 named cases, three were subsequently dismissed, leaving 37 cases remaining. The Company is presently unable to quantify the amounts of damages being sought in the remaining lawsuits because none of the complaints specify a damage amount. Based on preliminary discovery and settlement demands received to date, the Company does not believe that it is probable that losses from these claims could be material, and an estimate of a range of losses relating to these claims cannot reasonably be made. Based on the foregoing, management does not believe that any of the remaining 37 lawsuits, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material impact on our business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

On August 26, 2009, the Company's subsidiary, NASDI, LLC (NASDI), received a letter stating that the Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is investigating alleged violations of the Massachusetts Solid Waste Act. The Company believes that the Massachusetts Attorney General is investigating illegal dumping activities at a dump site NASDI contracted with to have waste materials disposed of between September 2007 and July 2008. Per the Massachusetts Attorney General's request, NASDI executed a tolling agreement regarding the matter in 2009 and engaged in further discussions with the Massachusetts Attorney General's office in the second quarter of 2011 but has had no further contact with the Massachusetts Attorney General's office since then. The matter remains open, and, to the Company's knowledge, no proceedings have currently been initiated against NASDI. Should a claim be brought, NASDI intends to defend itself vigorously. Based on consideration of all of the facts and circumstances now known, the Company does not believe this claim will have a material impact on its business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

On March 27, 2011, NASDI received a subpoena from a federal grand jury in the District of Massachusetts directing NASDI to furnish certain documents relating to certain projects performed by NASDI since January 2005. The Company conducted an internal investigation into this matter and continues to fully cooperate with the federal grand jury subpoena. Based on the early stage of the U.S. Department of Justice's investigation and the limited information known to the Company, the Company cannot predict the outcome of the investigation, the U.S. Attorney's views of the issues being investigated, any action the U.S. Attorney may take, or the impact, if any, that this matter may have on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company has not accrued any amounts with respect to these two NASDI matters as the Company does not believe, based on information currently known to it, that a loss relating to these matters is probable, and an estimate of a range of potential losses relating to these matters cannot reasonably be made.

During the prior quarter ended March 31, 2012, a favorable judgment was rendered in the Company's loss of use claim related to the dredge *New York* allision in the approach channel to Port Newark, New Jersey. In January 2008, the Company filed suit against the *M/V Orange Sun* and her owners for damages incurred by the Company in connection with the allision. Following a bench trial in the United States District Court in the Southern District of New York, the Court issued an opinion and order in the Company's favor, entitling Great Lakes to \$11,736 in damages plus pre-judgment interest. Judgment was rendered in the aggregate amount of \$13,272. Defendants timely appealed the judgment to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and briefing on the appeal is expected to be completed before the end of the year. The Company cannot be assured when the appeal will be heard or predict the outcome of the appellate process.

Table of Contents

10. Acquisition of noncontrolling interest

The Company previously owned 65% of the profits interests of NASDI. Effective January 1, 2011 the Company reacquired Mr. Christopher Berardi's 35% membership interest in NASDI for no cost per the terms of NASDI's limited liability company agreement. This resulted in the elimination of noncontrolling interest of \$1,973 during the first quarter ended March 31, 2011. The Company now owns 100% of NASDI.

In March 2011, Mr. Berardi resigned his employment with the Company's demolition segment effective April 29, 2011. Mr. Berardi's resignation and the repurchase of his NASDI membership interest also resulted in the reversal of a \$1,933 accrual established in conjunction with a prior restructuring of ownership interest in NASDI. This reversal was recorded directly to equity as part of the reacquisition of the noncontrolling interest.

11. Subsidiary guarantors

The Company's long-term debt at June 30, 2012 includes \$250,000 of 7.375% senior notes due February 1, 2019. The Company's obligations under these senior unsecured notes are guaranteed by the Company's wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries. Such guarantees are full, unconditional and joint and several.

The following supplemental financial information sets forth for the Company's subsidiary guarantors (on a combined basis), the Company's non-guarantor subsidiaries (on a combined basis) and Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation, exclusive of its subsidiaries (GLDD Corporation):

- (i) balance sheets as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011;
- (ii) statements of operations and comprehensive income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011; and
- (iii) statements of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

Table of Contents**GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET**

AS OF JUNE 30, 2012

(In thousands)

	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	GLDD Corporation	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 70,623	\$ 168	\$	\$	\$ 70,791
Accounts receivable net	110,623	608			111,231
Receivables from affiliates	56,184	8,344	7,685	(72,213)	
Contract revenues in excess of billings	48,692	191		(234)	48,649
Inventories	48,696				48,696
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	35,717	30	6,970		42,717
Total current assets	370,535	9,341	14,655	(72,447)	322,084
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT Net	316,763	52			316,815
GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS Net	98,369	360			98,729
INVENTORIES Noncurrent	23,206				23,206
INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES	6,899				6,899
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES	3,397		641,607	(645,004)	
OTHER	11,539	3	6,919		18,461
TOTAL	\$ 830,708	\$ 9,756	\$ 663,181	\$ (717,451)	\$ 786,194
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
CURRENT LIABILITIES:					
Accounts payable	\$ 79,668	\$ 650	\$ 334	\$	\$ 80,652
Payables to affiliates	60,546	3,659	8,180	(72,385)	
Accrued expenses	17,690	718	8,469		26,877
Billings in excess of contract revenues	19,939	122		(62)	19,999
Current portion of long term debt	2,658				2,658
Total current liabilities	180,501	5,149	16,983	(72,447)	130,186
LONG TERM NOTE PAYABLE	2,500				2,500
7 3/8% SENIOR NOTES			250,000		250,000
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	(74)		102,994		102,920
OTHER	7,384		769		8,153
Total liabilities	190,311	5,149	370,746	(72,447)	493,759
Total Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation Equity	640,397	4,607	292,207	(645,004)	292,207
NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS			228		228
TOTAL EQUITY	640,397	4,607	292,435	(645,004)	292,435
TOTAL	\$ 830,708	\$ 9,756	\$ 663,181	\$ (717,451)	\$ 786,194

Table of Contents**GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET**

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011

(In thousands)

	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	GLDD Corporation	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 108,985	\$ 4,303	\$	\$	\$ 113,288
Accounts receivable net	118,530	1,738			120,268
Receivables from affiliates	79,683	7,729	49,724	(137,136)	
Contract revenues in excess of billings	26,323	153		(64)	26,412
Inventories	33,426				33,426
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	15,929	125	16,330		32,384
Total current assets	382,876	14,048	66,054	(137,200)	325,778
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT Net	310,459	61			310,520
GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS Net	98,474	389			98,863
INVENTORIES Noncurrent	30,103				30,103
INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES	6,923				6,923
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES	4,385		627,754	(632,139)	
OTHER	10,729	3	5,547	(6)	16,273
TOTAL	\$ 843,949	\$ 14,501	\$ 699,355	\$ (769,345)	\$ 788,460
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
CURRENT LIABILITIES:					
Accounts payable	\$ 81,971	\$ 774	\$	\$	\$ 82,745
Payables to affiliates	85,865	7,234	44,053	(137,152)	
Accrued expenses	22,445	629	8,047		31,121
Billings in excess of contract revenues	13,607	68		(48)	13,627
Current portion of long term debt	3,033				3,033
Total current liabilities	206,921	8,705	52,100	(137,200)	130,526
LONG TERM NOTE PAYABLE	2,500				2,500
7 3/4% SENIOR SUBORDINATED NOTES			250,000		250,000
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	399		103,959	(6)	104,352
OTHER	7,786		759		8,545
Total liabilities	217,606	8,705	406,818	(137,206)	495,923
Total Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation Equity	626,343	5,796	291,969	(632,139)	291,969
NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS			568		568
TOTAL EQUITY	626,343	5,796	292,537	(632,139)	292,537
TOTAL	\$ 843,949	\$ 14,501	\$ 699,355	\$ (769,345)	\$ 788,460

Table of Contents**GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012****(In thousands)**

	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	GLDD Corporation	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Contract revenues	\$ 163,042	\$ 2,251	\$	\$ (2,186)	\$ 163,107
Costs of contract revenues	(144,073)	(2,514)		2,186	(144,401)
Gross profit	18,969	(263)			18,706
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
General and administrative expenses	10,679	162	615		11,456
Gain on sale of assets net	(93)				(93)
Operating income (loss)	8,383	(425)	(615)		7,343
Interest expense net	(257)	(23)	(5,103)		(5,383)
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(223)		8,687	(8,464)	
Equity in loss of joint ventures	(8)				(8)
Loss on foreign currency transactions net	(21)				(21)
Income (loss) before income taxes	7,874	(448)	2,969	(8,464)	1,931
Income tax (provision) benefit	1,038		(1,789)		(751)
Net income (loss)	8,912	(448)	1,180	(8,464)	1,180
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests			91		91
Net income (loss) attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	\$ 8,912	\$ (448)	\$ 1,271	\$ (8,464)	\$ 1,271
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	\$ 7,150	\$ (456)	\$ (499)	\$ (6,694)	\$ (499)

Table of Contents**GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2011****(In thousands)**

	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	GLDD Corporation	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Contract revenues	\$ 151,223	\$ 6,269	\$	\$ (2,533)	\$ 154,959
Costs of contract revenues	(132,879)	(4,847)		2,533	(135,193)
Gross profit	18,344	1,422			19,766
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
General and administrative expenses	12,522	208	892		13,622
Gain on sale of assets net	(2,513)				(2,513)
Operating income (loss)	8,335	1,214	(892)		8,657
Interest expense net	(49)	(54)	(4,808)		(4,911)
Equity in earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	1,160		11,567	(12,727)	
Equity in loss of joint ventures	(123)				(123)
Loss on extinguishment of debt					
Income (loss) before income taxes	9,323	1,160	5,867	(12,727)	3,623
Income tax benefit (provision)	2,244		(3,699)		(1,455)
Net income (loss)	11,567	1,160	2,168	(12,727)	2,168
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests			(462)		(462)
Net income (loss) attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	\$ 11,567	\$ 1,160	\$ 1,706	\$ (12,727)	\$ 1,706
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	\$ 10,753	\$ 1,160	\$ 892	\$ (11,913)	\$ 892

Table of Contents**GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012****(In thousands)**

	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	GLDD Corporation	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Contract revenues	\$ 318,486	\$ 4,050	\$	\$ (4,522)	\$ 318,014
Costs of contract revenues	(279,240)	(4,568)		4,522	(279,286)
Gross profit	39,246	(518)			38,728
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
General and administrative expenses	23,248	348	1,127		24,723
Gain on sale of assets net	(135)		11		(124)
Operating income (loss)	16,133	(866)	(1,138)		14,129
Interest expense net	(538)	(51)	(10,053)		(10,642)
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(602)		15,034	(14,432)	
Equity in loss of joint ventures	(24)				(24)
Loss on foreign currency transactions net	(15)				(15)
Income (loss) before income taxes	14,954	(917)	3,843	(14,432)	3,448
Income tax (provision) benefit	395		(1,710)		(1,315)
Net income (loss)	15,349	(917)	2,133	(14,432)	2,133
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests			206		206
Net income (loss) attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	\$ 15,349	\$ (917)	\$ 2,339	\$ (14,432)	\$ 2,339
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	\$ 14,061	\$ (921)	\$ 1,047	\$ (13,140)	\$ 1,047

Table of Contents**GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2011****(In thousands)**

	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	GLDD Corporation	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Contract revenues	\$ 305,262	\$ 9,586	\$	\$ (4,551)	\$ 310,297
Costs of contract revenues	(259,788)	(7,852)		4,551	(263,089)
Gross profit	45,474	1,734			47,208
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
General and administrative expenses	23,726	421	1,564		25,711
Gain on sale of assets net	(2,771)				(2,771)
Operating income (loss)	24,519	1,313	(1,564)		24,268
Interest expense net	(129)	(99)	(10,633)		(10,861)
Equity in earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	1,214		28,118	(29,332)	
Equity in loss of joint ventures	(714)				(714)
Loss on extinguishment of debt			(5,145)		(5,145)
Income (loss) before income taxes	24,890	1,214	10,776	(29,332)	7,548
Income tax benefit (provision)	3,228		(6,210)		(2,982)
Net income (loss)	28,118	1,214	4,566	(29,332)	4,566
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests			(468)		(468)
Net income (loss) attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	\$ 28,118	\$ 1,214	\$ 4,098	\$ (29,332)	\$ 4,098
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	\$ 27,870	\$ 1,214	\$ 3,850	\$ (29,084)	\$ 3,850

Table of Contents**GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012****(In thousands)**

	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	GLDD Corporation	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 9,867	\$ 331	\$ (25,028)	\$	\$ (14,830)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Purchases of property and equipment	(22,783)				(22,783)
Proceeds from dispositions of property and equipment	226				226
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(22,557)				(22,557)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Deferred financing fees			(2,039)		(2,039)
Distributions paid to minority interests			(133)		(133)
Dividends paid			(2,482)		(2,482)
Dividend equivalents paid on restricted stock units			(22)		(22)
Taxes paid on settlement of vested share awards			(212)		(212)
Net change in accounts with affiliates	(25,246)	(4,477)	29,723		
Repayments of equipment debt	(426)				(426)
Exercise of stock options			75		75
Excess income tax benefit from share-based compensation			118		118
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	(25,672)	(4,477)	25,028		(5,121)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		11			11
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(38,362)	(4,135)			(42,497)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	108,985	4,303			113,288
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 70,623	\$ 168	\$	\$	\$ 70,791

Table of Contents**GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2011****(In thousands)**

	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	GLDD Corporation	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 3,004	\$ 3,230	\$ (16,679)	\$	\$ (10,445)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Purchases of property and equipment	(13,583)				(13,583)
Proceeds from dispositions of property and equipment	7,275				7,275
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(6,308)				(6,308)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from issuance of 7 3/8% senior notes			250,000		250,000
Redemption of 7 3/4% senior subordinated notes			(175,000)		(175,000)
Senior subordinated notes redemption premium			(2,264)		(2,264)
Deferred financing fees			(5,829)		(5,829)
Dividends paid			(2,236)		(2,236)
Dividend equivalents paid on restricted stock units			(11)		(11)
Taxes paid on vested share awards			(250)		(250)
Net change in accounts with affiliates	50,703	(2,893)	(47,810)		
Repayments of equipment debt	(217)				(217)
Exercise of stock options			27		27
Excess income tax benefit from share-based compensation			52		52
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	50,486	(2,893)	16,679		64,272
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	47,182	337			47,519
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	48,416	62			48,478
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 95,598	\$ 399	\$	\$	\$ 95,997

Table of Contents

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

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A may constitute forward-looking statements as defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 (the Securities Act), Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act), the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the PSLRA) or in releases made by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), all as may be amended from time to time. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation and its subsidiaries (Great Lakes or the Company), or industry results, to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Statements that are not historical fact are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can be identified by, among other things, the use of forward-looking language, such as the words plan, believe, expect, anticipate, intend, estimate, project, would, could, should, seeks, or scheduled to, or other similar words, or the negative of these terms or other variations of these terms or comparable language, or by discussion of strategy or intentions. These cautionary statements are being made pursuant to the Securities Act, the Exchange Act and the PSLRA with the intention of obtaining the benefits of the safe harbor provisions of such laws. Great Lakes cautions investors that any forward-looking statements made by Great Lakes are not guarantees or indicative of future performance. Important assumptions and other important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those forward-looking statements with respect to Great Lakes, include, but are not limited to, risks associated with Great Lakes' leverage, fixed price contracts, dependence on government contracts and funding, bonding requirement and obligations, international operations, backlog, uncertainty related to pending litigation, government regulation, restrictive debt covenants and fluctuations in quarterly operations, and those factors, risks and uncertainties that are described in Item 1A Risk Factors of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and in other securities filings by Great Lakes with the SEC.

Although the Company believes that its plans, intentions and expectations reflected in or suggested by such forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results could differ materially from a projection or assumption in any forward-looking statements. Great Lakes' future financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to change and inherent risks and uncertainties. The forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A are made only as of the date hereof and Great Lakes does not have or undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, subsequent events or otherwise, unless otherwise required by law.

General

The Company is the largest provider of dredging services in the United States. In addition, the Company is the only U.S. dredging service provider with significant international operations, which represented 15% of its dredging revenues for the first six months of 2012, compared with the Company's prior three year average of 17%. The mobility of the Company's fleet enables the Company to move equipment in response to changes in demand for dredging services.

Dredging generally involves the enhancement or preservation of navigability of waterways or the protection of shorelines through the removal or replenishment of soil, sand or rock. The U.S. dredging market consists of three primary types of work: capital, beach nourishment and maintenance. The Company's bid market is defined as the aggregate dollar value of domestic projects on which the Company bid or could have bid if not for capacity constraints. The Company experienced an average combined bid market share in the U.S. of 39% over the prior three years, including 41%, 60% and 32% of the domestic capital, beach nourishment and maintenance sectors, respectively. The foregoing bid market data does not reflect rivers & lakes activities which are separately categorized. The Company's bid market share of rivers & lakes in the prior year of activity is 39%.

The Company's largest domestic dredging customer is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the Corps), which is responsible for federally funded projects related to navigation and flood control of U.S. waterways. In the first six months of 2012, the Company's dredging revenues earned from contracts with federal government agencies, including the Corps as well as other federal entities such as the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Navy, and third parties operating under contracts with federal agencies were approximately 78% of dredging revenues, above the Company's prior three year average of 59%.

The Company's demolition subsidiaries are a major U.S. provider of commercial and industrial demolition services. Historically, the majority of the work was performed in the New England area. Through increased collaboration with Great Lakes' other lines of business, the demolition operations continue to expand into the New York area and marine demolition markets, specifically bridge demolition. In the first six months of 2012, demolition revenues accounted for 19% of total revenues, above the prior three year average of 12%. The demolition segment's principal services consist of exterior and interior demolition of commercial and industrial buildings, dismantling and disposal of aged or failing bridges, site development, salvage and recycling of related materials and removal of hazardous substances and materials. The Company's demolition

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operations are one of a few providers in New England with the required licenses, operating expertise, equipment fleet and access to bonding to execute larger, complex industrial demolition projects.

Table of Contents

The Company also owns 50% of Amboy Aggregates (Amboy) and 50% of TerraSea Environmental Solutions (TerraSea) as joint ventures. Amboy's primary business is dredging sand from the entrance channel to the New York harbor in order to provide sand and aggregate for use in road and building construction and for clean land fill. Amboy also imports stone from upstate New York and Nova Scotia and distributes it throughout the New York area. TerraSea is engaged in the environmental services business through its ability to remediate contaminated soil and dredged sediment treatment. The Company operates in two reportable segments: dredging and demolition. These reportable segments are the Company's operating segments and the reporting units at which the Company tests goodwill for impairment.

Results of Operations

The following tables set forth the components of net income (loss) attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation and Adjusted EBITDA, as defined below, as a percentage of contract revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Contract revenues	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Costs of contract revenues	(88.5)	(87.2)	(87.8)	(84.8)
Gross profit	11.5	12.8	12.2	15.2
General and administrative expenses	7.0	8.8	7.8	8.3
Gain on sale of assets net	(0.1)	(1.6)	0.0	(0.9)
Operating income	4.6	5.6	4.4	7.8
Interest expense net	(3.3)	(3.2)	(3.3)	(3.5)
Equity in loss of joint ventures	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.2)
Loss on foreign currency transactions net	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loss on extinguishment of debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.7)
Income before income taxes	1.3	2.3	1.1	2.4
Income tax provision	(0.5)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(1.0)
Net income	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.4
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	0.1	(0.3)	0.1	(0.2)
Net income attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	0.9 %	1.1 %	0.7 %	1.2 %
Adjusted EBITDA	10.4 %	11.2 %	10.0 %	13.5 %

Adjusted EBITDA, as provided herein, represents net income (loss) attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation, adjusted for net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization expense, debt extinguishment and accelerated maintenance expense for new international deployments. In the fourth quarter of 2012 and as recast in the second quarter of 2012, the Company has modified the Adjusted EBITDA calculation for accelerated maintenance expense for new international deployments that are not directly recoverable under the related dredging contract and are therefore expensed as incurred. The Company does not frequently incur significant accelerated maintenance as a part of its international deployments. As such, the exclusion of these accelerated maintenance expenses from the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA allows users of our financial statements to more easily compare our year-to-year results. Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure derived in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Company presents Adjusted EBITDA as an additional measure by which to evaluate the Company's operating trends. The Company believes that Adjusted EBITDA is a measure frequently used to evaluate performance of companies with substantial leverage and that the Company's primary stakeholders (i.e., its stockholders, bondholders and banks) use Adjusted EBITDA to evaluate the Company's period to period performance. Additionally, management believes that Adjusted EBITDA provides a transparent measure of the Company's recurring operating performance and allows management to readily view operating trends, perform analytical comparisons and identify strategies to improve operating performance. For this reason, the Company uses a measure based upon Adjusted EBITDA to assess performance for purposes of determining compensation under the Company's incentive plan. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, amounts determined in accordance with GAAP including: (a) operating income as an indicator of operating performance; or (b) cash flows from operations as a

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measure of liquidity. As such, the Company's use of Adjusted EBITDA, instead of a GAAP measure, has limitations as an analytical tool, including the inability to determine profitability or liquidity due to the exclusion of accelerated maintenance expense for new international deployments, interest and income tax expense and the associated significant cash requirements and the exclusion of depreciation and amortization, which represent significant and unavoidable operating costs given the level of indebtedness and capital expenditures needed to maintain the Company's business. For these reasons, the Company uses operating income to measure the Company's operating performance and uses Adjusted EBITDA only as a supplement. The following is a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation:

Table of Contents

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011
(in thousands)				
Net income attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation	\$ 1,271	\$ 1,706	\$ 2,339	\$ 4,098
Adjusted for:				
Accelerated maintenance expenses	1,276		1,276	
Loss on extinguishment of debt				5,145
Interest expense net	5,383	4,911	10,642	10,861
Income tax provision	751	1,455	1,315	2,982
Depreciation and amortization	8,359	9,238	16,123	18,804
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 17,040	\$ 17,310	\$ 31,695	\$ 41,890

The following table sets forth, by segment and type of work, the Company's contract revenues for each of the periods indicated:

Revenues (in thousands)	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011	Change	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011	Change
Dredging:						
Capital U.S.	\$ 45,184	\$ 44,480	1.6 %	\$ 72,091	\$ 90,509	(20.3)%
Capital foreign	20,848	16,065	29.8 %	38,873	37,936	2.5 %
Beach nourishment	40,458	28,376	42.6 %	71,641	46,233	55.0 %
Maintenance	20,006	28,703	(30.3)%	59,239	75,942	(22.0)%
Rivers & lakes	8,757	7,461	17.4 %	15,770	11,062	42.6 %
Total dredging revenues	135,253	125,085	8.1 %	257,614	261,682	(1.6)%
Demolition	27,854	29,874	(6.8)%	60,400	48,615	24.2 %
Total revenues	\$ 163,107	\$ 154,959	5.3 %	\$ 318,014	\$ 310,297	2.5 %

Total revenue for the 2012 second quarter was \$163.1 million, up \$8.1 million or 5% from \$155.0 million during the 2011 second quarter. Dredging contract revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 are net of \$0.1 million and \$1.4 million in intersegment revenues. Demolition contract revenues for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 are net of \$0.1 million in intersegment revenues. The increases in beach nourishment, foreign capital and rivers & lakes revenue were offset by a decline in maintenance revenue. Demolition revenue for the quarter was \$27.9 million, a 7% decrease from \$29.9 million a year ago. Revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2012 was up \$7.7 million compared to the prior year, primarily due to an increase in demolition revenue in the current year.

Capital dredging consists primarily of port expansion projects, which involve the deepening of channels to allow access by larger, deeper draft ships and the provision of land fill used to expand port facilities. In addition to port work, capital projects also include land reclamations, trench digging for pipelines, tunnels and cables, and other dredging related to the construction of breakwaters, jetties, canals and other marine structures. Domestic capital dredging revenue increased slightly to \$45.2 million, an increase of 2%, in the 2012 second quarter compared to the 2011 second quarter. Domestic capital dredging revenue decreased \$18.4 million, or 20%, in the first six months of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Domestic capital dredging revenues in the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2012 were primarily generated by work in the Ports of New York, as well as projects in Florida and Louisiana. Capital dredging for the first six months of 2011 included the completion of our work on the construction of sand berms off the coast of Louisiana, which accounted for approximately \$19.7 million of revenue, that did not reoccur in 2012.

Foreign dredging revenue increased \$4.8 million, or 30%, for the second quarter of 2012 to \$20.8 million, and increased \$0.9 million to \$38.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012. Over 75% of second quarter 2012 foreign revenue was driven by two projects in Bahrain that are new in 2012. The second quarter of 2011 included two projects in South America that did not reoccur in 2012.

Beach nourishment projects involve moving sand from the ocean floor to shoreline locations where erosion threatens shoreline assets. Beach nourishment revenue in the 2012 second quarter increased \$12.1 million, or 43%, from the 2011 second quarter. Year to date 2012 beach

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nourishment revenue increased \$25.4 million, or 55%, compared to the first half of 2011. The significant increase in beach nourishment awards in the prior year created a larger supply of projects in backlog, of which the Company continued to convert into revenue. In the 2012 second quarter, the Company worked on several beach projects, including projects in Florida, New Jersey and Virginia.

Table of Contents

Maintenance dredging consists of the re-dredging of previously deepened waterways and harbors to remove silt, sand and other accumulated sediments. Due to natural sedimentation, most channels generally require maintenance dredging every one to three years, thus creating a recurring source of dredging work that is typically non-deferrable if optimal navigability is to be maintained. In addition, severe weather such as hurricanes, flooding and droughts can also cause the accumulation of sediments and drive the need for maintenance dredging. Maintenance revenue in the 2012 second quarter decreased by \$8.7 million, or 30%, compared to the 2011 second quarter. Maintenance revenue in the first six months of 2012 decreased by \$16.7 million, or 22%, compared to the first six months of 2011. Maintenance revenue in the first six months of 2011 was atypically high as the Company was able to work on maintenance projects that had been delayed from 2010 in order to work on construction of sand berms off the coast of Louisiana. During the second quarter of 2012, the Company performed maintenance dredging in Louisiana, North Carolina and New York.

Domestic rivers & lakes dredging and related operations typically consist of lake and river dredging, inland levee and construction dredging, environmental restoration and habitat improvement and other marine construction projects. Rivers & lakes revenue in the second quarter of 2012 was \$8.8 million, an increase of \$1.3 million or 17% compared to the second quarter of 2011. Rivers & lakes revenue in the first six months of 2012 was \$15.8 million, an increase of \$4.7 million or 43% compared to the first six months of 2011. The majority of the change relates to better weather conditions in the first quarter of 2012 allowing additional work to progress than otherwise would be possible. Rivers & lakes continued work on its large municipal lake project in Texas as well as other projects along the Mississippi River during the second quarter of 2012.

Consolidated gross profit for the 2012 second quarter decreased by 5% to \$18.7 million, from \$19.8 million in the second quarter of 2011. Gross profit margin (gross profit divided by revenue) for the 2012 second quarter decreased to 11.5% from 12.8% in the 2011 second quarter. Gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2012 decreased by 18% to \$38.7 million from \$47.2 million in the same 2011 period, resulting in a decline in gross profit margin to 12.2% from 15.2%. The three and six month 2012 gross profit margin was lower due to costs incurred in excess of revenue recognized related to pending change orders in the demolition segment, weather impacts and lower dredge fixed cost coverage from the 2012 first quarter.

The Company's general and administrative expenses totaled \$11.5 million and \$24.7 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012. General and administrative expenses totaled \$13.6 million and \$25.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011. The decrease in 2012 is due largely to legal costs of \$1.3 million of investigation-related expenses resulting from two subpoenas received by the demolition segment in April 2011. These expenses did not reoccur in 2012. In addition, amortization costs related to intangible assets from the Matteson acquisition have become fully amortized representing a decrease in general and administrative expenses of \$0.5 million and \$1.1 million for the quarter and six months ended 2012 over the same periods in the prior year.

Operating income for the three months ended June 30, 2012 decreased 15% to \$7.3 million, while operating income for the six months ended June 30, 2012 decreased 42% to \$14.1 million, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2011.

The Company's net interest expense totaled \$5.4 million and \$10.6 million, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, compared to \$4.9 million and \$10.9 million from the same period of 2011. Higher interest expense in the second quarter of 2012 over the same period in 2011 primarily relates to adjustments recorded from changes in fair value on the Company's interest rate swaps and interest expense from the foreign exchange forward contracts. In the first quarter of 2011, the Company had two debt issuances outstanding at the same time that added duplicative interest expense of \$1.1 million.

Income tax expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 was \$0.8 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, compared to \$1.5 million and \$3.0 million for the same 2011 periods. This decrease was primarily attributable to lower earnings generated in 2012. The effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2012 was 38.1%, which is substantially consistent with the effective tax rate of 39.5% for the same period of 2011. The Company expects the tax rate for the full year to remain near 39%.

Net income attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation was \$1.3 million and earnings per diluted share were \$0.02 for the 2012 second quarter as compared to \$1.7 million and \$0.03 for the same 2011 period. Net income attributable to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation and earnings per diluted share for the six months ended June 30, 2012 was \$2.3 million and \$0.04, respectively, compared to \$4.1 million and \$0.07 for the same 2011 period. The decrease in the second quarter of 2012 is due to the lower operating income for the period. Net income in 2011 was reduced by a \$5.1 million loss on extinguishment of debt.

Adjusted EBITDA (as defined on page 28) was \$17.0 million and \$31.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, compared with \$17.3 million and \$41.9 million in the same 2011 periods, for the reasons discussed above.

Table of Contents

Results by segment

Dredging

Dredging revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 were \$135.3 million and \$257.6 million, respectively, compared to \$125.1 million and \$261.7 million for the same periods of 2011. Dredging revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2012 were driven by domestic capital work and beach nourishment generating \$72.1 million and \$71.6 million, respectively, for the period. The increase in dredging revenue for the three months was due to an increase in beach nourishment, which was partially offset by a decrease in maintenance revenue. Dredging revenue for the six months represents decreases in domestic capital revenue during the first quarter of 2012 and lower maintenance revenue year to date in 2012.

Gross profit margin in the dredging segment was 16.1% and 14.7% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to gross profit margin in the dredging segment of 17.3% and 18.9% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively. The decrease in gross profit margin for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 was due largely to a slow first quarter of 2012 as the mix of project types and offshore weather conditions lowered dredge utilization that resulted in lower fixed cost coverage. Recognizing accelerated maintenance expenses related to the preparation of vessels for the Wheatstone project in Australia also decreased gross profit margin by \$1.3 million.

Dredging segment operating income was \$11.7 million and \$16.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, compared to operating income of \$13.6 million and \$31.4 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively. The decrease in operating income for the six months ended June 30, 2012 is a result of the decrease in gross profit, as mentioned above, along with additional payroll and benefits of \$1.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2012, and the \$2.1 million gain on the sale of the dredge *Victoria Island* in 2011. These items were partially offset as the six months ended June 30, 2011 included \$1.1 million of amortization costs related to intangible assets from the Matteson acquisition, which have become fully amortized and are not included in 2012.

Demolition

Demolition revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 totaled \$27.9 million and \$60.4 million, respectively, compared to \$29.9 million and \$48.6 million, respectively, for the same 2011 periods. The demolition segment experienced higher revenue levels in 2012 driven by bridge demolition work and a large site development project in New York.

The demolition segment had a negative gross profit margin of 11.2% and a gross profit margin of 1.6% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to a negative gross profit margin of 6.2% and 4.5% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively. In the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company experienced greater cost overruns on demolition projects in the New York market that were commenced in 2010 than the comparable six months ended June 30, 2012. The demolition segment generated an operating loss of \$4.4 million and \$2.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, compared to an operating loss of \$4.9 million and \$7.1 million for the same periods of 2011. The decrease in operating loss during the first six months of 2012 is due to the increase in gross profit, and the \$1.3 million of investigation-related expenses resulting from two subpoenas received in April 2011, which did not occur in the current year.

Bidding Activity and Backlog

The following table sets forth, by reporting segment and type of dredging work, the Company's backlog as of the dates indicated:

Backlog (in thousands)	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	June 30, 2011
Dredging:			
Capital U.S.	\$ 104,283	\$ 109,897	\$ 49,086
Capital foreign	225,999	78,379	53,941
Beach nourishment	34,111	84,607	62,228
Maintenance	10,907	31,293	12,935
Rivers & lakes	23,167	15,256	18,355
Dredging Backlog	398,467	319,432	196,545
Demolition	56,786	50,672	74,087

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Total Backlog	\$ 455,253	\$ 370,104	\$ 270,632
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The Company's contract backlog represents its estimate of the revenues that will be realized under the portion of the contracts remaining to be performed. For dredging contracts these estimates are based primarily upon the time and costs required to mobilize the necessary assets to and from the project site, the amount and type of material to be dredged and the expected production capabilities of the equipment performing the work. For demolition contracts, these estimates are based on the time and remaining costs required to complete the project, relative to total estimated project costs and project revenues agreed to with the customer. However, these estimates are necessarily subject to variances based upon actual circumstances. Because of these factors, as well as factors affecting the time required to complete each job, backlog is not always indicative of future revenues or profitability. In addition, 24%

Table of Contents

of the Company's dredging backlog relates to federal government contracts, which can be canceled at any time without penalty to the government, subject to the Company's contractual right to recover the Company's actual committed costs and profit on work performed up to the date of cancellation. In addition, the Company's backlog may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter based upon the type and size of the projects the Company is awarded from the bid market. A quarterly increase or decrease of the Company's backlog does not necessarily result in an improvement or a deterioration of the Company's business. The Company's backlog includes only those projects for which the Company has obtained a signed contract with the customer.

The domestic dredging bid market for the 2012 second quarter totaled \$123.6 million, resulting in \$353.2 million of work awarded during the first six months of 2012. This represents an increase of \$19.8 million from the first half in the prior year. The second quarter of each year typically has fewer projects placed let to bid. The Company won 76%, or \$20.0 million, of the beach nourishment projects awarded through June 30, 2012, as well as 16%, or \$34.2 million, of the maintenance projects along with 96%, or \$53.4 million, of capital projects and 42% or \$24.1 million, of the rivers & lakes projects awarded year to date through June 30, 2012. The Company won 37% of the overall domestic bid market through June 30, 2012, which is in line with the Company's prior three year average of 39%. Variability in contract wins from quarter to quarter is not unusual and one quarter's win rate is generally not indicative of the win rate the Company is likely to achieve for a full year.

Several important developments occurred in the second quarter of 2012 that the Company expects to increase the domestic dredging bid market throughout the remainder of the current year and into future years. At the end of June, leaders in Congress agreed in principal to a \$105 billion bill that provides highway funding for two years. Within this bill were provisions related to maritime issues, in particular spending provisions related to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (HMTF) and the RESTORE Act. Each of these sections of the bill has significant impacts to dredging appropriations. The bill represented strong bicameral and bipartisan support for the infrastructure needs of our nation and easily passed Congress and was signed by the President.

Included in the bill are provisions calling for appropriation of HMTF monies to the Corps so that total budget resources on harbor maintenance for a fiscal year will be equal to the level of receipts. The recognition of the need for additional investment in U.S. ports and waterways is expected to support an increase of appropriations to future Corps' budgets for maintenance dredging. Also included in the bill was a complete version of the RESTORE Act which requires 80 percent of all administrative, civil, and criminal penalties paid by a responsible party in connection with the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, to be deposited into a fund, together with any additional appropriations provided by law. This allocation will be directed to the Gulf States affected by the incident, most of which is intended for coastal protection works that generally include significant dredging.

In July the Administration followed with an announcement that the Corps will accelerate the approval process by at least nine months for deepening projects in five key East Coast ports. The President has announced that there are 43 priority infrastructure projects in total that are expected to be expedited. The public investment in port infrastructure is necessary as the ongoing expansion of the Panama Canal and initiatives to increase exports heightens the need for the U.S. to deepen its East and Gulf Coast ports to facilitate larger draft vessels from international trade. The announced acceleration will likely streamline feasibility studies and permitting to allow the Corps to complete many of the projects on a schedule in anticipation of the increased traffic expected through the Panama Canal.

The Company's contracted dredging backlog was \$398.5 million at June 30, 2012 compared to \$319.4 million as of December 31, 2011. These amounts do not reflect approximately \$28.5 million of domestic low bids pending formal award and additional phases (options) pending on projects currently in backlog at June 30, 2012. At December 31, 2011 the amount of domestic low bids and options pending award was \$36.1 million.

Domestic capital dredging backlog at June 30, 2012 was \$5.6 million less than at December 31, 2011 as the Company continued to execute on its backlog previously awarded for capital projects in New York, Florida and Louisiana. Although few capital projects were let to bid in the second quarter, the Company still anticipates a strong capital dredging bid market in 2012 including the deepening project in Miami which is expected to be released in this year.

Beach nourishment dredging backlog at June 30, 2012 was \$50.5 million lower than at December 31, 2011 as the Company worked off its prior backlog related to several beach projects on the East Coast and in Florida. There were no new beach nourishment projects let to bid in the quarter, but the Corps has announced the intention to bring several new beach nourishment projects in the next year. The Company's backlog includes the large beach project in San Diego won in the first quarter of 2012.

Maintenance dredging backlog was \$20.4 million lower at June 30, 2012 than at December 31, 2011. A significant contract for \$10.8 million with pending options worth \$6.0 million was added in the second quarter for channel maintenance in Louisiana. The additional contract was offset by continued work on existing projects in Louisiana, Georgia and Baltimore Harbor.

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Rivers & lakes backlog is \$7.9 million higher at June 30, 2012 than at December 31, 2011. Rivers & lakes continued to earn on projects in its backlog, including work on the large municipal lake project of \$12.5 million and levee repair projects won in the first quarter of 2012. Rivers & lakes also has \$7.3 million of pending options for rental work on the Mississippi River that are not included in backlog. The Corps is expected to let to bid several projects in the second half of 2012 related to flood repair on the Mississippi River and its tributaries that rivers & lakes expects to pursue.

Table of Contents

Foreign capital dredging backlog increased \$147.6 million at June 30, 2012 from December 31, 2011, due primarily to the award of the dredging contract for the Wheatstone LNG Project in Western Australia. The Company expects to realize at least \$180 million in revenue on this project with the potential for greater income as the project details are finalized. The Company will deploy the dredge *New York* on the Company's portion of the project for about 27 months to complete this significant international dredging opportunity. The Company also sees additional opportunities in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and South America that it continues to pursue.

Demolition services backlog was \$6.1 million higher at June 30, 2012 from December 31, 2011. New projects awarded in the six months ended June 30, 2012 include the \$22.2 million brownfield remediation project in New Jersey that was pending award at year end and three large civil site development projects that are expected each to generate over \$3 million of revenue. A large portion of the backlog earned in the first six months of 2012 relates to the new management's focus on large complex projects such as municipal developments in New York and specialty work such as bridge demolition in Louisiana, New Hampshire and New York.

Dredge New York litigation development

During the prior quarter ended March 31, 2012, a judgment in the aggregate amount of \$13.3 million was rendered in the Company's favor in its litigation regarding the dredge *New York* loss of use claim. The defendants are appealing the judgment and the Company cannot be assured when the appeal will be heard or predict the outcome of the appellate process. For additional information regarding this matter, see Note 9 to the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are net cash flows provided by operating activities and proceeds from previous issuances of long term debt. The Company's principal uses of cash are to meet debt service requirements, finance capital expenditures, provide working capital and other general corporate purposes.

The Company's net cash used in operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 totaled \$14.8 million, and \$10.4 million, respectively. Normal increases or decreases in the level of working capital relative to the level of operational activity impact cash flow from operating activities. In the first six months of 2012, the increase in net cash used in operating activities was primarily the result of lower adjusted EBITDA and an increased investment in working capital as compared to the same period in the prior year.

The Company's net cash flows used in investing activities for the first six months of 2012 and 2011 totaled \$22.6 million and \$6.3 million, respectively. Investing activities in both periods primarily relate to normal course upgrades and capital maintenance of the Company's dredging fleet. During the six months ended June 30, 2012, the Company overhauled the engines on the dredge *Alaska* to provide increased useful life and efficiency. This engine overhaul added \$5.3 million in investing capital expenditures during the six months ended June 30, 2012. Additionally, the Company purchased a \$6.4 million storage yard during the six months ended June 30, 2012. During the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company sold the dredge *Victoria Island* for \$6.6 million of cash proceeds.

The Company's net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 totaled (\$5.1) million and \$64.3 million, respectively. The Company issued \$250 million of 7.375% senior notes in the first six months of 2011, resulting in \$244.2 million of net proceeds. The Company used a portion of these net proceeds to redeem its \$175 million of 7.75% senior subordinated notes in the first three months of 2011 for \$180.0 million, which included a redemption premium and unpaid interest.

The Company paid \$2.5 million in dividends in the first six months of 2012. The future declaration and payment of dividends will be at the discretion of the Company's board of directors and will depend on many factors, including general economic and business conditions, the Company's strategic plans, financial results and condition and legal requirements, including restrictions and limitations contained in the revolving credit facility and the indenture relating to its senior notes. Accordingly, the Company cannot make any assurances as to the size of any such dividend or that it will pay any such dividend in future quarters.

On June 4, 2012, the Company entered into a senior revolving credit agreement (the *Credit Agreement*) with certain financial institutions from time to time party thereto as lenders, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, Swingline Lender and an Issuing Lender, Bank of America, N.A., as Syndication Agent and PNC Bank, National Association, BMO Harris Bank N.A. and Fifth Third Bank, as Co-Documentation Agents. The Credit Agreement, which replaced the Company's former revolving credit agreement, provides for a senior revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$175 million, subfacilities for the issuance of standby letters of credit up to a \$125 million sublimit, multicurrency borrowings up to a \$50 million sublimit and swingline loans up to a \$10 million sublimit. The Credit Agreement also includes an incremental loans feature that will allow the Company to increase the senior revolving credit facility by an aggregate principal amount of up to \$50 million. This is subject to lenders providing incremental commitments for such increase, provided that no default

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or event of default exists, the Company will be in pro forma compliance with the existing financial covenants both before and after giving effect to the increase and other standard conditions. The prior credit agreement with Bank of America N.A. was terminated.

Table of Contents

Depending on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement), borrowings under the new revolving credit facility will bear interest at the option of the Company of either a LIBOR rate plus a margin of between 1.50% to 2.50% per annum or a base rate plus a margin of between 0.50% to 1.50% per annum.

The revolving credit facility is an unsecured facility and will remain unsecured provided the Company maintains a total leverage ratio less than or equal to 3.75 to 1.00 as of the end of each fiscal quarter. If the leverage ratio exceeds 3.75 to 1.00, or an event of default occurs and is not cured within the applicable grace period, the revolving credit facility will cease to remain unsecured. In the event the facility becomes secured, outstanding obligations shall be automatically secured by certain vessels and all domestic accounts receivable, subject to the liens and interests of other parties (including the Company's bonding provider) holding first priority perfected liens.

The new credit facility contains affirmative, negative and financial covenants customary for financings of this type. The Credit Agreement also contains customary events of default (including non-payment of principal or interest on any material debt and breaches of covenants) as well as events of default relating to certain actions by the Company's surety bonding provider.

The Company's obligations under its international letter of credit facility are secured by the Company's foreign accounts receivable. The Company's obligations under its senior notes are unsecured. The Company's material agreements related to long term debt contain various restrictive covenants, including limitations on dividends, redemption and repurchases of capital stock, and the incurrence of indebtedness and requirements to maintain certain financial covenants. The Company is in compliance with its various covenants under the respective agreements as of June 30, 2012.

The impact of changes in functional currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar on non-U.S. dollar cash balances, primarily the Brazilian Real, is reflected in the cumulative translation adjustment, net within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Cash held in non-U.S. dollar currencies primarily is used for project-related and other operating costs in those currencies reducing the Company's exposure to future realized exchange gains and losses.

The Company believes its cash and cash equivalents, its anticipated cash flows from operations and availability under its revolving credit facility will be sufficient to fund the Company's operations, capital expenditures and the scheduled debt service requirements and pay any declared dividends for the next twelve months. Beyond the next twelve months, the Company's ability to fund its working capital needs, planned capital expenditures, scheduled debt payments and dividends, if any, and to comply with all the financial covenants under the revolving credit facility and bonding agreement, depends on its future operating performance and cash flows, which in turn, are subject to prevailing economic conditions and to financial, business and other factors, some of which are beyond the Company's control.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

In preparing its consolidated financial statements, the Company follows accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The application of these principles requires significant judgments or an estimation process that can affect the results of operations, financial position and cash flows of the Company, as well as the related footnote disclosures. The Company continually reviews its accounting policies and financial information disclosures. There have been no material changes in the Company's critical accounting policies or estimates since December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

The market risk of the Company's financial instruments as of June 30, 2012 has not materially changed since December 31, 2011. The market risk profile of the Company on December 31, 2011 is disclosed in Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act) as of June 30, 2012. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in providing reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is a) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure and b) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. This conclusion was included in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012. Subsequent to the filing of such Form 10-Q, however, we became aware of a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting; namely, a weakness in our processes and controls to timely and consistently capture and analyze contract change orders in our demolition segment as a result of inadequate training of segment personnel and insufficient monitoring by corporate office personnel, such that we did not maintain effective internal control over revenue recognition with respect to accounting for pending change orders at our demolition segment.

As a result of this material weakness, our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has re-evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2012 and our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have now concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of June 30, 2012 due to the existence of the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting.

Notwithstanding the material weakness that existed as of June 30, 2012, management has concluded that the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q present fairly, in all material respects, the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

b) Changes in internal control over financial reporting.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2012 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management has discussed the material weakness described above with our Audit Committee and external auditors. We have developed a remediation plan to address our material weakness described above. Our plan is designed to ensure that each area affected by a material control weakness is remediated properly. The remediation plan includes the following actions:

A comprehensive review of the organizational resources at our demolition segment, focused on the project management and accounting functions, to determine the appropriate level of staffing and skills and to ensure those resources are put in place.

The finance team at the demolition segment will report directly to the corporate finance function, instead of divisional leadership.

Increasing the level of resources in the accounting, internal audit and compliance functions at the corporate office.

Evaluating information technology systems in our demolition segment to ensure timely and accurate information is available for period-end reporting and analysis. The Company is currently installing new estimating and project management software at its demolition segment.

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Training all appropriate demolition segment and corporate accounting personnel regarding the application of the Company's accounting policy regarding revenue recognition.

The remediation plan will be administered by the Chief Financial Officer and will involve key leaders from across the organization, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Legal Officer.

Table of Contents

PART II Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

See Note 9 Commitments and Contingencies in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There have been no material changes during the three months ended June 30, 2012 to the risk factors previously disclosed in Item 1A. Risk Factors in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

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

(a) None.

(b) None.

(c) None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

(a) None.

(b) None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

(a) None.

(b) Not applicable.

Table of Contents

Item 6. Exhibits

10.1	Employment Agreement dated as of April 9, 2012 between Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company, LLC and David E. Simonelli. (1)
10.2	Employment Agreement dated as of April 26, 2012 between Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company, LLC and Kyle D. Johnson. (2)
10.3	Employment Agreement dated as of April 26, 2012 between Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company, LLC and John F. Karas. (3)
10.4	Credit Agreement dated as of June 4, 2012 by and among Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation, as Borrower, the other Credit Parties party thereto, the financial institutions from time to time party thereto as lenders, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, Swingline Lender and an Issuing Lender, Bank of America, N.A., as Syndication Agent and PNC Bank, National Association, BMO Harris Bank N.A. and Fifth Third Bank, as Co-Documentation Agents. (4)
31.1	Certification Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. *
31.2	Certification Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. *
32.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. *
32.2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. *
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document. *
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema. *
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase. *
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase. *
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase. *
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase. *

- (1) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 13, 2012 (Commission file no. 001-33225).
- (2) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 2, 2012 (Commission file no. 001-33225).
- (3) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 2, 2012 (Commission file no. 001-33225).
- (4) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 7, 2012 (Commission file no. 001-33225).
- * Filed herewith.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURE

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.

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation
(registrant)

By:

/s/ WILLIAM S. STECKEL

William S. Steckel

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer and Duly Authorized Officer)

Date: March 29, 2013

Table of Contents

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