

Builders FirstSource, Inc.
Form 10-Q
October 28, 2009

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009

OR

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

**For the transition period from to
Commission File Number 0-51357**

BUILDERS FIRSTSOURCE, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

52-2084569

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

2001 Bryan Street, Suite 1600

Dallas, Texas

(Address of principal executive offices)

75201

(Zip Code)

(214) 880-3500

(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 (Section 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 ☐ *Registrant is not subject to the requirements of Rule 405 of Regulation S-T at this time

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.

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 by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
Yes ☐ No ☐

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The number of shares of the issuer's common stock, par value \$0.01, outstanding as of October 26, 2009 was 36,120,251.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(Unaudited)			
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Sales	\$ 188,865	\$ 266,002	\$ 523,923	\$ 799,109
Cost of sales	149,473	209,657	411,808	625,102
Gross margin	39,392	56,345	112,115	174,007
Selling, general and administrative expenses	49,260	69,596	151,658	216,889
Facility closure costs	41	688	1,190	866
Asset impairments			470	10,130
Loss from operations	(9,909)	(13,939)	(41,203)	(53,878)
Interest expense, net	5,930	6,139	19,558	18,892
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(15,839)	(20,078)	(60,761)	(72,770)
Income tax expense (benefit)	110	(4,466)	2,358	(386)
Loss from continuing operations	(15,949)	(15,612)	(63,119)	(72,384)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations (net of income tax benefit of \$0 and \$1,998 for the three months ended in 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$0 and \$5,055 for the nine months ended in 2009 and 2008, respectively)	703	(3,244)	(5,309)	(8,231)
Net loss	\$ (15,246)	\$ (18,856)	\$ (68,428)	\$ (80,615)
<i>Basic and diluted net loss per share:</i>				
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (0.44)	\$ (0.44)	\$ (1.76)	\$ (2.03)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	0.02	(0.09)	(0.15)	(0.23)
Net loss	\$ (0.42)	\$ (0.53)	\$ (1.91)	\$ (2.26)
<i>Weighted average common shares outstanding:</i>				
Basic and diluted	35,944	35,689	35,884	35,605

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

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BUILDERS FIRSTSOURCE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 96,317	\$ 106,891
Trade accounts receivable, less allowances of \$4,577 and \$6,194 at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively	76,946	84,984
Other receivables	5,576	41,516
Inventories	54,788	68,868
Other current assets	8,300	8,358
Total current assets	241,927	310,617
Property, plant and equipment, net	67,884	80,374
Goodwill	111,193	111,193
Other assets, net	14,307	18,956
Total assets	\$ 435,311	\$ 521,140
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 46,547	\$ 35,414
Accrued liabilities	29,148	37,794
Current maturities of long-term debt	47	44
Total current liabilities	75,742	73,252
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	299,147	319,182
Other long-term liabilities	23,406	26,232
Total liabilities	398,295	418,666
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 10,000 shares authorized; zero shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000 shares authorized; 36,120 and 36,128 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively	360	357
Additional paid-in capital	149,166	146,650
Accumulated deficit	(105,547)	(37,119)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(6,963)	(7,414)
Total stockholders' equity	37,016	102,474

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Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 435,311	\$ 521,140
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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BUILDERS FIRSTSOURCE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 2008 (Unaudited) (In thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (68,428)	\$ (80,615)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	13,882	15,978
Asset impairments	470	10,130
Amortization of deferred loan costs	3,134	2,127
Bad debt expense	1,656	3,043
Net non-cash expense from discontinued operations	732	3,097
Stock compensation expense	2,521	6,360
Deferred income taxes	302	22,453
Net gain on sales of assets	(525)	(1,159)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	42,035	(6,659)
Inventories	14,080	3,744
Other current assets	58	(135)
Other assets and liabilities	(2,669)	1,581
Accounts payable	11,133	4,803
Accrued liabilities	(8,646)	(8,043)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	9,735	(23,295)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(1,976)	(7,587)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,702	2,665
Cash used for acquisitions, net		830
Net cash used in investing activities	(274)	(4,092)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net (payments) borrowings under revolving credit facility	(20,000)	60,000
Payments of long-term debt	(32)	(29)
Deferred loan costs		(380)
Exercise of stock options	123	1,831
Repurchase of common stock	(126)	(399)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(20,035)	61,023
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(10,574)	33,636
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	106,891	97,574

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 96,317	\$ 131,210
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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**BUILDERS FIRSTSOURCE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)**

1. Basis of Presentation

Builders FirstSource, Inc., a Delaware corporation formed in 1998, is a leading supplier and manufacturer of structural and related building products for residential new construction in the United States. In this quarterly report, references to the company, we, our, ours or us refer to Builders FirstSource, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all recurring adjustments and normal accruals necessary for a fair statement of the company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the dates and periods presented. Results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected during the remainder of the current year or for any future period. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2008 is derived from the audited consolidated financial statements but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2008 and the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein should be read in conjunction with the more detailed audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2008 included in our most recent annual report on Form 10-K. Accounting policies used in the preparation of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with the accounting policies described in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Form 10-K. We have evaluated subsequent events through the time of filing these financial statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 27, 2009.

2. Asset Impairments

Goodwill

Management closely monitors trends in economic factors and their effects on operating results to determine if an impairment trigger is present that would warrant a reassessment of the recoverability of the carrying amount of goodwill prior to the required annual impairment test in accordance with the *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other* topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the Codification). During the second quarter of 2008, the macroeconomic factors that drive our business declined further prompting management to revise its expectations and perform an interim impairment test related to one of our reporting units which was significantly underperforming original expectations and which also had a smaller valuation surplus compared to our other reporting units. To determine the estimated fair value of goodwill, we utilized discounted future cash flows. Based on the results of this interim testing, management determined that the carrying value of goodwill for this reporting unit exceeded its estimated fair value; and therefore, we recorded a \$3.5 million pre-tax goodwill impairment charge included in asset impairments on the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. There have been no impairment triggers or impairment charges during 2009. We will continue to evaluate the recoverability of our goodwill as continued declines in housing activity could result in additional impairment.

Long-lived Assets

The unfavorable economic factors that were present throughout the second quarter of 2008 also prompted management to revise its expectations and assess the recoverability of our long-lived assets in certain of our markets in accordance with the *Property, Plant, and Equipment* topic of the Codification. Based upon the results of this assessment, we determined the carrying amounts of certain assets exceeded their estimated fair values. We estimated the fair value of the assets utilizing discounted future cash flows and other relevant market data and recorded an impairment for the amount by which the carrying value exceeded the estimated fair value. Included in asset impairments on the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 is a \$2.2 million impairment charge related to leasehold improvements and a \$4.4 million impairment charge related to customer relationship intangibles.

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During the second quarter of 2009, management determined that the carrying value of a parcel of real estate being held for sale was impaired and recorded an asset impairment charge of \$0.5 million included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. We will continue to evaluate the recoverability of our long-lived assets as continued declines in housing activity could result in additional impairment.

3. Net Loss per Common Share

Net loss per common share (EPS) is calculated in accordance with the *Earnings per Share* topic of the Codification which requires the presentation of basic and diluted EPS. Basic EPS is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, plus the dilutive effect of potential common shares.

The table below presents a reconciliation of weighted average common shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted EPS (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Weighted average shares for basic EPS	35,944	35,689	35,884	35,605
Dilutive effect of stock awards and options				
Weighted average shares for diluted EPS	35,944	35,689	35,884	35,605

Our restricted stock shares include rights to receive dividends that are not subject to the risk of forfeiture even if the underlying restricted stock shares on which the dividends were paid do not vest. In accordance with the *Earnings per Share* topic of the Codification, unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends are deemed participating securities and should be considered in the calculation of basic EPS. Since the restricted stock shares do not include an obligation to share in losses, they will be included in our basic EPS calculation in periods of net income and excluded from our basic EPS calculation in periods of net loss. Accordingly, there were 157,000 and 405,000 restricted stock shares excluded from the computations of basic EPS for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, because we generated a net loss. For the purpose of computing diluted EPS, options to purchase 2.6 million and 2.9 million shares of common stock were not included in the computations of diluted EPS for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, because their effect was anti-dilutive.

4. Receivables

Trade accounts receivable consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Trade accounts receivable	\$ 81,523	\$ 91,178
Less: allowance for returns and doubtful accounts	4,577	6,194
Trade accounts receivable, net	\$ 76,946	\$ 84,984

Other receivables consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Income tax receivables	\$ 1,533	\$ 35,268
Other	4,043	6,248

Other receivables	\$	5,576	\$	41,516
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Long-term debt consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Revolving credit facility	\$ 20,000	\$ 40,000
Floating rate notes	275,000	275,000
Other	4,194	4,226
	299,194	319,226
Less: current portion of long-term debt	47	44
Total long-term debt, net of current maturities	\$ 299,147	\$ 319,182

During the first quarter of 2009, we reduced the borrowing capacity under our 2007 Senior Secured Credit Agreement (the "2007 Agreement") from \$350 million to \$250 million. We do not anticipate that our borrowing base will support borrowings in excess of \$250 million at any point during the remaining life of this credit facility. This reduction will allow us to reduce our interest expense related to commitment fees. We expensed approximately \$1.2 million of deferred financing costs related to this reduction during the first quarter.

Loans under the 2007 Agreement are collateralized by substantially all of our assets, primarily accounts receivable and inventory, and are guaranteed by us and certain of our subsidiaries. Our borrowing base consists of trade accounts receivable, inventory and fixed assets, which meet specific criteria contained within the credit agreement. Our net borrowing base availability at September 30, 2009 was \$30.7 million, excluding cash on deposit with the agent. Cash on deposit with the agent at September 30, 2009, was \$28.0 million, of which \$4.3 million was needed to augment the \$35 million excess availability requirement contained within the revolving credit agreement. As a result, our borrowing availability at September 30, 2009, was \$0. Excess availability is the sum of borrowing base plus qualified cash, defined as cash on deposit with the agent subject to a control agreement, minus agent specified reserves, outstanding borrowings and letters of credit. This amount must exceed \$35 million at the monthly reporting dates or we are required to meet a fixed charge coverage ratio of 1 to 1, which we currently would not meet. The fixed charge coverage ratio is defined as the ratio of earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization expenses minus capital expenditures, cash taxes paid, dividends, distributions and share repurchases or redemptions to the sum of scheduled principal payments and interest expense on a trailing twelve month basis from the trigger date.

In the first quarter of 2008, we entered into three interest rate swap agreements with notional amounts of \$100.0 million, \$50.0 million, and \$50.0 million, respectively. The swap agreements are three year swaps that fix \$200.0 million of our outstanding floating rate notes at a weighted average interest rate of 7.41%, including an applicable margin. We are paying a fixed rate at 3.25%, 3.17% and 2.99%, respectively, on the swaps and receive a variable rate at 90 day LIBOR. The swaps commenced May 15, 2008.

We utilize interest rate swaps in order to mitigate a portion of the interest rate risk that we are exposed to in the normal course of business on our floating rate notes. Our three swaps are designated and qualify as fully effective cash flow hedges. All changes in fair value are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("OCI") and subsequently reclassified into earnings when the related interest expense on the underlying borrowing is recognized. Based on interest rates in effect on the interest rate swaps at the end of the quarter, we expect to reclassify approximately \$5.4 million of losses into interest expense within the next twelve months. The table below presents the effect of our interest rate swap derivatives on the condensed consolidated statements of operations (in thousands):

Derivatives	Amount of Income (Loss) Recognized in OCI*	Amount of Loss Reclassified from OCI Into Income*
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Designated as Hedging Instruments	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Location of Loss Reclassified from OCI into Income Interest expense, net	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008		2009	2008	2009	2008
Interest rate swaps	\$(1,770)	\$(1,043)	\$(2,617)	\$450		\$(1,276)	\$(140)	\$(3,068)	\$(319)

* Net of tax

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When our interest rate swap agreements are in a net asset position, we are exposed to credit losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties. The amount of such credit exposure is limited to the unrealized gains on our swaps. We have not experienced any credit loss as a result of counterparty nonperformance in the past. To manage credit risks, we generally select counterparties who are part of our banking syndicate and settle on a net basis. We perform a quarterly assessment of our counterparty credit risk, including a review of credit ratings, credit default swap rates, and potential nonperformance of the counterparty. Since the counterparty is part of the bank syndicate, we also would have the ability to net amounts owed to us against any outstanding borrowings under the 2007 Agreement, thereby reducing the credit risk.

When interest rate swap agreements are in a net liability position, we are required to establish a reserve against our borrowing base equal to 110% of the fair value of the interest rate swaps on the last day of the month. This reserve effectively reduces our available borrowing capacity under the 2007 Agreement. At September 30, 2009, the reserve for the swaps was \$8.4 million. The swaps are also collateralized in a manner similar to the loans under the 2007 Agreement. In the event of default, or if we or the counterparty fail to be part of the 2007 Agreement, an early termination event would be triggered which could require us to settle the swaps on the termination date at the then fair market value.

The *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* topic of the Codification establishes a three-tiered fair value hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation techniques used in fair value calculations of financial assets and liabilities and increases disclosures surrounding these calculations. The three levels of inputs are defined as follows:

- Level 1 unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets accessible by us
- Level 2 inputs that are observable in the marketplace other than those inputs classified as Level 1
- Level 3 inputs that are unobservable in the marketplace and significant to the valuation

The *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* topic of the Codification requires us to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. If a financial instrument uses inputs that fall in different levels of the hierarchy, the instrument will be categorized based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value calculation.

The only financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis are our interest rate swaps. The interest rate swaps are valued in the market using discounted cash flow techniques. These techniques incorporate Level 1 and Level 2 inputs. These market inputs are utilized in the discounted cash flow calculation considering the term, notional amount, discount rate, yield curve and credit risk of the financial instrument. Significant inputs to the derivative valuation for interest rate swaps are observable in the active markets and are classified as Level 2 in the hierarchy.

The following table presents information about the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant other observable inputs (Level 2) (in thousands):

	Carrying Value As of September 30, 2009	Fair Value Measurement as of September 30, 2009	Carrying Value As of December 31, 2008	Fair Value Measurement as of December 31, 2008
Interest rate swaps (included in Other long-term liabilities)	\$ 7,644	\$ 7,644	\$ 7,667	\$ 7,667

We have elected to continue to report the value of our floating rate notes at amortized cost. The floating rate notes are registered and publicly traded. The fair value of the floating rate notes at September 30, 2009 based on recent trading was approximately \$242.3 million. The carrying value of amounts outstanding under the 2007 Agreement approximates fair value.

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In 2007, the specific business climate related to our Ohio operations declined as housing activity softened and our competitors gained market share. Accordingly, we recognized pre-tax goodwill impairment charges of \$16.9 million in 2007. We took certain actions including changing our operational management, reducing head count and targeting new customers in order to improve our operational performance in our Ohio market. Despite these efforts, the housing activity and operating results for this reporting unit declined further in 2008. As such, we recorded an additional \$4.0 million pre-tax goodwill impairment charge and a \$0.1 million long-lived asset impairment charge relating to our Ohio operations in the second quarter of 2008. As of June 30, 2008, we had no goodwill remaining in our Ohio reporting unit. During 2008 we also closed two facilities in Ohio as part of our continued efforts to reduce operating costs and return the market to profitability. In September 2008, we expensed \$3.5 million in future lease obligations and employee severance related to these closures.

In the second quarter of 2009, we announced our intent to exit the entire Ohio market based upon several factors including the unfavorable conditions that affect our industry and a poor competitive position which prevented us from generating profitable results. The cessation of operations in this market has been treated as a discontinued operation as it had distinguishable cash flow and operations that have been eliminated from our ongoing operations. As a result, the operating results of the Ohio market for the current and prior year have been aggregated and reclassified as discontinued operations in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008. We will have no further involvement in this market. We completed the exit plan in the second quarter of 2009. The goodwill and asset impairment charges recorded in 2008 are included in loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Also included in loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, are the historical operating results of our New Jersey market which we exited in December 2008. Sales from discontinued operations were \$0.0 million and \$22.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively; and \$6.6 million and \$67.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

As part of the plan to exit the Ohio market, in the second quarter of 2009 we expensed \$0.9 million related to future lease obligations on closed facilities, recorded \$0.8 million related to employee severance, and sold inventory, machinery and equipment with a net book value of approximately \$1.0 million for cash proceeds of \$0.6 million, resulting in a loss on the sale of these assets of \$0.4 million. We also negotiated lease terminations for two of the closed locations. We paid approximately \$0.6 million under the terms of the agreements to release the Company from the remaining obligations under these leases and adjusted our facility closure reserve accordingly. These amounts are included in loss from discontinued operations in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

The facility and other exit cost reserves related to our discontinued operations in Ohio and New Jersey were \$4.2 million at September 30, 2009, of which \$2.6 million is recorded as other long-term liabilities. In the current quarter, we negotiated a lease termination relating to a property associated with our discontinued New Jersey operations. We paid approximately \$0.6 million under the terms of the agreement which released the Company from its remaining obligations under this lease. As a result, we recorded an adjustment to our facility closure reserve in the current quarter. The following table summarizes the activity in these reserves for the first nine months of 2009 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2008	Additions	Payments	Adjustments	September 30, 2009
Facility and other exit costs, net of estimated sub-lease rental income	\$ 6,587	\$ 1,510	\$ (2,727)	\$ (1,231)	\$ 4,139
Employee severance and termination benefits	419	799	(1,196)		22
Total facility closure reserve	\$ 7,006	\$ 2,309	\$ (3,923)	\$ (1,231)	\$ 4,161

7. Comprehensive Loss

The following table presents the components of comprehensive loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net loss	\$ (15,246)	\$ (18,856)	\$ (68,428)	\$ (80,615)
Other comprehensive income (loss) change in fair value of interest rate swap agreements, net of related tax effect	(494)	(903)	451	769
Total comprehensive loss	\$ (15,740)	\$ (19,759)	\$ (67,977)	\$ (79,846)

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Our board of directors granted 430,634 stock options and 28,850 shares of restricted stock to employees on February 26, 2008. The grants were made primarily under our 2007 Incentive Plan with 6,850 shares of restricted stock under our 2005 Equity Incentive Plan and all vest ratably over three years. The grant date fair value for the restricted stock and the exercise price for the options was \$6.70 per share, which was the closing stock price on that date. The grant date fair value of the options was \$2.75 and was determined using the following assumptions:

Expected life	5 years
Expected volatility	42.28%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%
Risk-free rate	2.89%

On April 23, 2008, we filed a Tender Offer Statement on Schedule TO (the "Exchange Offer") with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Exchange Offer was an offer by us to certain optionholders to exchange their outstanding stock option grants, whether vested or unvested, to purchase shares of our common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, granted under the 2005 Plan with an exercise price per share greater than or equal to \$17.90 for new option grants to be granted under the 2005 Plan. The Exchange Offer was made to employees who, as of the date the Exchange Offer commenced, were actively employed by us and held eligible option grants. The Exchange Offer was approved by our shareholders at our annual meeting on May 22, 2008. We accepted for cancellation, eligible option grants to purchase an aggregate of 943,200 shares of our common stock, representing 100% of the total shares of common stock underlying options eligible for exchange in the Exchange Offer on May 22, 2008, the expiration date of the Exchange Offer. Contemporaneous with the cancellation, our board of directors granted an equivalent number of stock options to the eligible employees on May 22, 2008 with an exercise price of \$7.15, which was the closing price of our common stock on that date.

The exchange of original options for new option grants was treated as a modification of the original options in accordance with the *Compensation - Stock Compensation* topic of the Codification. The remaining unamortized stock compensation expense related to the original options will continue to be amortized over the original vesting period related to those options. The compensation expense for the incremental difference between the fair value of the new options and the fair value of the original options on the date of modification, reflecting the current facts and circumstances on the modification date, will be amortized over the vesting period of the new option grants which vest ratably over a term of approximately three years.

9. Facility Closure Costs

During the first quarter of 2009, we developed a plan to close a distribution facility in Maryland and an administrative facility in South Carolina and recognized \$0.6 million in facility closure costs which are primarily related to future minimum lease obligations on these vacated facilities, net of estimated sub-rental lease income. During the second quarter of 2009, we recognized an additional \$0.7 million in facility closure costs relating to lease termination costs and revisions to sub-rental income estimates. Facility closure reserves relating to our continuing operations were approximately \$2.6 million at September 30, 2009, of which \$1.8 million was classified as other long-term liabilities.

As plans to close facilities are developed and executed, assets that can be used at other facilities are transferred and assets to be abandoned or sold are written down to their net realizable value, including any long-lived assets. In situations where multiple facilities serve the same market, we may temporarily idle facilities with plans to reopen these facilities once capacity returns to the market. At September 30, 2009, we had three idled facilities; one in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. In these situations, finite lived assets continue to be depreciated and assessed for impairment. Should conditions in these markets worsen, or recovery take significantly longer than forecasted, these facilities may be permanently closed, at which time asset impairment charges could be incurred. Future non-cash impairment charges would have the effect of decreasing our earnings or increasing our losses in such period, but would not impact our current outstanding debt obligations or compliance with covenants contained in the related debt agreements.

We continuously monitor economic conditions in all our markets, and while at the present time there are no plans to close or idle additional facilities, changes in market conditions may warrant future closings or idling of facilities.

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In accordance with the *Income Taxes* topic of the Codification, during the three months ended September 30, 2009, we recorded a net valuation allowance of \$6.0 million against the net deferred tax assets generated from the net loss during the period, of which \$6.2 million related to continuing operations. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we recorded a valuation allowance of \$27.4 million against the net deferred tax assets generated from the net loss during the period, of which \$25.0 million related to continuing operations and \$2.4 million related to discontinued operations. During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2008, we recorded a valuation allowance of \$3.2 million and \$27.3 million against our net deferred tax assets, respectively, all of which related to continuing operations. We evaluate our deferred tax assets quarterly to determine if a valuation allowance is required.

To the extent we generate sufficient taxable income in the future to fully utilize the tax benefits of the net deferred tax assets on which a valuation allowance is recorded, our effective tax rate may decrease as the valuation allowance is reversed. However, to the extent we generate future operating losses, we would be required to increase the valuation allowance on our net deferred tax assets and our income tax expense will be adversely affected.

11. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has been named as a nominal defendant, and its directors named as defendants, in a consolidated class and derivative action lawsuit, and an additional derivative action lawsuit, relating to the proposed rights offering and debt exchange. An agreement in principle has been reached to consolidate and settle these lawsuits, subject to both court approval of the settlement and closing of the rights offering and debt exchange transactions. Potential losses to the Company, if any, stemming from these lawsuits, and the extent to which our directors and officers liability insurance would cover such losses, has yet to be determined. As a result, potential losses to the Company, if any, pertaining to these lawsuits are not currently probable and reasonably estimable, as defined by the *Contingencies* topic of the Codification, and no reserve for these potential loss contingencies has been recorded as of September 30, 2009.

We are also a party to various other legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. The company maintains insurance against most of these claims. Although the ultimate disposition of these proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes the outcome of any such claims that are pending or threatened, either individually or on a combined basis, will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, cash flows or results of operations. However, there can be no assurances that future costs would not be material to our results of operations or liquidity for a particular period.

12. Segment and Product Information

We have three regional operating segments Atlantic, Southeast and Central with centralized financial and operational oversight. We believe that these operating segments meet the aggregation criteria prescribed by the *Segment Reporting* topic of the Codification, and thus have one reportable segment.

Sales by product category for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Prefabricated components	\$ 36,479	\$ 54,493	\$ 100,559	\$ 157,938
Windows & doors	44,728	63,839	127,658	199,221
Lumber & lumber sheet goods	46,611	65,975	125,018	195,203
Millwork	20,545	26,230	55,883	83,394
Other building products & services	40,502	55,465	114,805	163,353
Total sales	\$ 188,865	\$ 266,002	\$ 523,923	\$ 799,109

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13. Subsequent Event

On September 1, 2009, we announced that we had received a proposal from our two largest stockholders, JLL Partners Fund V, L.P. (JLL) and Warburg Pincus Private Equity IX, L.P. (Warburg Pincus), for a common stock rights offering and debt exchange. Our Board of Directors formed a special committee of independent directors to review and respond to this proposal. Following negotiations among JLL, Warburg Pincus and the special committee, on October 23, 2009, we announced a revised proposal from JLL and Warburg Pincus providing for a \$205 million common stock rights offering and debt exchange for our Second Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due 2012 (the 2012 notes). We expect to raise up to \$205 million of new equity by way of a rights offering to our stockholders to purchase common stock at a subscription price of \$3.50 per share. We intend to use \$75 million of the proceeds of the rights offering for general corporate purposes and to use any incremental proceeds to repurchase a portion of our 2012 notes. Holders of the 2012 notes will exchange, at par, their 2012 notes for cash, new notes with an interest rate of LIBOR (subject to a 3.0% floor) plus 1000 basis points that will mature in 2016, or a combination of cash and new notes, subject to proration. To the extent that the gross proceeds of the rights offering are less than \$205 million, holders of the 2012 notes will convert a portion of the 2012 notes into common stock at an exchange price equal to the subscription price of the rights offering, as described below.

The transaction will benefit us by:

providing us with significant incremental liquidity to fund operations;

deleveraging our balance sheet; and

extending the maturity of our remaining indebtedness under the 2012 notes.

The Rights Offering

Under the terms of the rights offering, we will distribute, at no charge to the holders of our common stock, transferable rights to purchase up to an aggregate of 58,571,428 new shares of common stock at a subscription price of \$3.50 per share. The number of transferable rights to be distributed per share of common stock will be announced when our Board of Directors sets a record date for the rights offering and will be set forth in a registration statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and a prospectus distributed to stockholders of record as of the record date. Each whole right will entitle a holder to purchase one share of common stock at the subscription price. Holders of rights (other than JLL and Warburg Pincus) who fully exercise their rights will be entitled to subscribe for and purchase, subject to certain limitations and subject to allotment, additional shares that remain unsubscribed as a result of any unexercised rights (up to the number of shares for which a holder may subscribe under its basic subscription privilege).

JLL and Warburg Pincus, who collectively beneficially own approximately 50% of our common stock, have each agreed to backstop the rights offering for no fee under the terms of an Investment Agreement between the Company, JLL, and Warburg Pincus, by purchasing from the Company, at the subscription price, unsubscribed shares of common stock such that gross proceeds of the rights offering will be \$75 million. In addition, to the extent gross proceeds of the rights offering are less than \$205 million, each of JLL and Warburg Pincus has agreed to exchange up to \$48.909 million aggregate principal amount of the 2012 notes indirectly held by it for shares of our common stock at an exchange price equal to the rights offering subscription price, subject to proration from the participation of other holders of 2012 notes who exchange their 2012 notes for shares of our common stock not subscribed for through the exercise of rights in the rights offering.

The first \$75 million of gross proceeds from the rights offering will be used for general corporate purposes and to pay the expenses associated with the transaction, and, to the extent gross proceeds of the rights offering exceed \$75 million, those proceeds will be used to repurchase a portion of the outstanding 2012 notes exchanged in the debt exchange.

The Debt Exchange

Under the terms of the debt exchange, we will exchange up to \$145 million of newly issued Second Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due 2016 (the 2016 notes) and up to \$130 million in cash from the proceeds of the rights offering in exchange for our outstanding 2012 notes.

To the extent we receive less than \$205 million of gross proceeds from the rights offering, JLL and Warburg Pincus will exchange their 2012 notes, and other participants in the debt exchange will exchange all or a portion of their 2012 notes, for shares of common stock at an exchange price equal to the subscription price, rather than for the 2016 notes or cash, subject to proration. To the extent the gross proceeds from the rights offering, plus the aggregate principal amount of any 2012 notes exchanged for common stock do not equal \$205 million, participants in the debt exchange will receive, in exchange for a portion of their 2012 notes, shares of common stock at an exchange price equal to the subscription price.

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In addition, holders who exchange their 2012 notes in the debt exchange will consent to amend the indenture under which the 2012 notes were issued to eliminate certain restrictive covenants and release the liens on the collateral securing the 2012 notes. Holders of approximately 66 2/3% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2012 notes, excluding JLL and Warburg Pincus, must consent to such amendments to the indenture governing the 2012 notes in order for the amendments to become effective.

We have entered into support agreements with the holders of 84.0% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2012 notes under which such noteholders have agreed to exchange their 2012 notes in the debt exchange and consent to the amendments to the indenture governing the 2012 notes.

Consummation of the rights offering and debt exchange is subject to stockholder approval of the issuance of the shares to be issued in the rights offering, the backstop commitment, and the debt exchange; the exchange of at least 95% of the aggregate principal amount of 2012 notes in the debt exchange; court approval of the agreement to settle lawsuits relating to the transaction (see Note 11); and other customary closing conditions. We cannot assure that we will be successful in completing the common stock rights offering or the debt exchange, on the terms outlined herein.

14. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance under the *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* topic of the Codification which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. We adopted these provisions on January 1, 2008, as required for our financial assets and financial liabilities. However, the FASB deferred the effective date of certain provisions for one year as it relates to fair value measurement requirements for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities that are not recognized or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis. We adopted these remaining provisions on January 1, 2009. The adoption of these provisions did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued guidance under the *Business Combinations* topic of the Codification which addresses the recognition and accounting for identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and non-controlling interests in business combinations. This guidance also establishes expanded disclosure requirements for business combinations. This guidance was effective for us on January 1, 2009, and we will apply these provisions prospectively to all business combinations subsequent to the effective date.

In March 2008, the FASB issued guidance under the *Derivatives and Hedging* topic of the Codification which requires entities that use derivative instruments to provide qualitative disclosures about their objectives and strategies for using such instruments, as well as any details of credit-risk-related contingent features contained within derivatives. This guidance also requires entities to disclose additional information about the amounts and location of derivatives located within the financial statements, how the provisions have been applied, and the impact that hedges have on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. We adopted these provisions effective January 1, 2009. See Note 5 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for our disclosures about derivative instruments and hedging activities.

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In June 2008, the FASB issued guidance under the *Earnings per Share* topic of the Codification requiring that unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents be considered participating securities and be included in the computation of basic earnings per share (EPS) using the two-class method. This guidance, which we adopted January 1, 2009, requires retrospective application. The application of this guidance did not have a material impact on the computation of our EPS as discussed in Note 3 to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance under the *Financial Instruments* topic of the Codification which requires fair value disclosures in both interim as well as annual financial statements in order to provide more timely information about the effects of current market conditions on financial instruments. This guidance was effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. We adopted these provisions during the second quarter and it had no material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements. See Note 5.

In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance under the *Subsequent Events* topic of the Codification which requires entities to disclose the date through which they have evaluated subsequent events and whether the date corresponds with the release of their financial statements. This guidance was effective for all interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. We adopted these provisions during the second quarter and it had no material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements. See Note 1.

In June 2009, the FASB announced that the FASB Accounting Standards Codification was the new source of authoritative U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) recognized by the FASB for nongovernmental entities. On the effective date of this guidance, the Codification superseded all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. This guidance became effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The adoption of these provisions during the current quarter did not have an impact on our financial position or results of operations.

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

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2008 included in our most recent annual report on Form 10-K. The following discussion and analysis should also be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this report. In this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, references to the company, we, our, ours or us refer to Builders FirstSource, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires.

Cautionary Statement

Statements in this report which are not purely historical facts or which necessarily depend upon future events, including statements regarding our anticipations, beliefs, expectations, hopes, intentions or strategies for the future, may be forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All forward-looking statements in this report are based upon information available to us on the date of this report. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Any forward-looking statements made in this report involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from the events or results described in the forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. In addition, oral statements made by our directors, officers and employees to the investor and analyst communities, media representatives and others, depending upon their nature, may also constitute forward-looking statements. As with the forward-looking statements included in this report, these forward-looking statements are by nature inherently uncertain, and actual results may differ materially as a result of many factors. Further information regarding the risk factors that could affect our financial and other results are included as Item 1A of our annual report on Form 10-K.

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COMPANY OVERVIEW

We are a leading supplier and manufacturer of structural and related building products for residential new construction in the U.S. We offer an integrated solution to our customers providing manufacturing, supply and installation of a full range of structural and related building products. Our manufactured products include our factory-built roof and floor trusses, wall panels and stairs, aluminum and vinyl windows, custom millwork and trim, as well as engineered wood that we design and cut for each home. We also assemble interior and exterior doors into pre-hung units. Additionally, we supply our customers with a broad offering of professional grade building products not manufactured by us, such as dimensional lumber and lumber sheet goods, various window, door and millwork lines, as well as cabinets, roofing and gypsum wallboard. Our full range of construction-related services includes professional installation, turn-key framing and shell construction, and spans all our product categories.

We group our building products into five product categories:

Prefabricated Components. Our prefabricated components consist of wood floor and roof trusses, steel roof trusses, wall panels, stairs, and engineered wood.

Windows & Doors. Our windows & doors category is comprised of the manufacturing, assembly, and distribution of windows and interior and exterior door units.

Lumber & Lumber Sheet Goods. Lumber & lumber sheet goods include dimensional lumber, plywood, and OSB products used in on-site house framing.

Millwork. Millwork includes interior trim, exterior trim, columns and posts that we distribute, as well as custom exterior features that we manufacture under the Synboard brand name.

Other building products & services. Other building products & services are comprised of products such as cabinets, gypsum, roofing and insulation and services such as turn-key framing, shell construction, design assistance, and professional installation spanning all of our product categories.

Our operating results are dependent on the following trends, events and uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control:

Homebuilding Industry. Our business is primarily driven by new residential construction, which is in turn dependent upon a number of factors, including interest rates, consumer confidence, foreclosure rates, and the general health of the economy and mortgage markets. Over the past few years, homebuilders have significantly decreased their starts because of lower demand and excess home inventory. This decline in housing activity has significantly affected our financial performance. While, we expect that difficult housing conditions will likely continue into 2010, we believe, ultimately, that housing demand will return to levels where we again can be profitable. Low interest rates, the aging of housing stock, and normal population growth due to birthrate exceeding death rate will be key drivers behind future increases in housing demand.

Targeting Large Production Homebuilders. In recent years, the homebuilding industry has undergone significant consolidation, with the larger homebuilders substantially increasing their market share. We expect that trend to accelerate during this housing correction due to the better liquidity positions of the larger homebuilders relative to the smaller, less capitalized homebuilders. Our focus is on maintaining relationships and market share with these customers while balancing the competitive pressures we are facing in our markets with certain profitability expectations. Our sales to the Builder 100, the country's largest 100 homebuilders, fell 20.0% and 33.9% during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively, compared to 18.1% and 36.8% declines in housing activity within our markets during the same periods, indicating we may have lost market share with some of these builders in the current quarter. Recent bankruptcies and closures in the industry have combined to create excess inventory levels, and in general are depressing prices, especially on commodity products. We have endeavored to protect gross margins in recent months, at times at the detriment of market share growth, especially with some of the larger builders. We may see this trend continue

until excess inventory levels have cleared the market and pricing pressure begins to subside. We still believe that our ability to maintain strong relationships with the largest builders will be vital to our ability to grow and expand into new markets. Additionally, during the downturn, we will continue to expand our custom homebuilder base, but this growth may be limited by our tight credit standards.

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Expand into Multi-Family and Light Commercial Business. We have diversified, and expect to continue to diversify, our customer base by growing our sales in the multi-family and light commercial segments. This growth has primarily been achieved by the expansion of our turn-key installation services, which has grown to 24.4% of our total sales for the quarter ended, up from 21.1% last year. We expect this growth to moderate over the next several quarters as illiquid credit markets limit the commencement of new projects.

Use of Prefabricated Components. Prior to the current housing downturn, homebuilders were increasingly using prefabricated components in order to realize increased efficiency and improved quality. Shortening cycle time from start to completion was a key initiative of the homebuilders during periods of strong consumer demand. With the current housing downturn, that trend has decelerated as cycle time has less relevance. Customers who traditionally used prefabricated components, for the most part, still do. However, the conversion of customers to this product offering has slowed. We expect this trend to continue until we see a meaningful increase in housing activity. In response, we have reduced our manufacturing capacity and delayed plans to open new facilities.

Economic Conditions. Economic changes both nationally and locally in our markets impact our financial performance. The building products supply industry is highly dependent upon new home construction and subject to cyclical market changes. Our operations are subject to fluctuations arising from changes in supply and demand, national economic conditions, labor costs, competition, government regulation, trade policies and other factors that affect the homebuilding industry such as demographic trends, interest rates, single-family housing starts, employment levels, consumer confidence, and the availability of credit to homebuilders, contractors, and homeowners. During 2007, the mortgage markets experienced substantial disruption due to increased defaults, primarily as a result of credit quality deterioration. The disruption has continued and precipitated evolving changes in the regulatory environment and reduced availability of mortgages for potential homebuyers due to an illiquid credit market and more restrictive standards to qualify for mortgages. During 2008, the conditions in the credit markets and the economy worsened and the economy fell into a recession. The credit markets and financial services industry have recently experienced a significant crisis characterized by the bankruptcy or failure of various financial institutions and severe limitations on credit availability. As a result, the credit markets have become highly illiquid as financial and lending institutions have limited credit to conserve cash and protect their balance sheets. Although Congress and applicable regulatory authorities have enacted legislation and implemented policies and plans designed to free up the credit markets, it is unclear as to whether these actions have been effective to date or will be effective in the future. Better access to mortgage financing and commercial credit is critical for stabilization and growth of the housing industry.

Cost of Materials. Prices of wood products, which are subject to cyclical market fluctuations, may adversely impact operating income when prices rapidly rise or fall within a relatively short period of time. We purchase certain materials, including lumber products, which are then sold to customers as well as used as direct production inputs for our manufactured and prefabricated products. Short-term changes in the cost of these materials, some of which are subject to significant fluctuations, are sometimes passed on to our customers, but our pricing quotation periods may limit our ability to pass on such price changes. We may also be limited in our ability to pass on increases on in-bound freight costs on our products due to the price of fuel. Our inability to pass on material price increases to our customers could adversely impact our operating income.

Controlling Expenses. Another important aspect of our strategy is controlling costs and enhancing our status as a low-cost building materials supplier in the markets we serve. We pay close attention to managing our working capital and operating expenses. We have a best practices operating philosophy, which encourages increasing efficiency, lowering costs, improving working capital, and maximizing profitability and cash flow. We constantly analyze our workforce productivity to achieve the optimum, cost-efficient labor mix for our facilities. Further, we pay careful attention to our logistics function and its effect on our shipping and handling costs.

CURRENT OPERATING CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Housing conditions remain challenging. The seasonally adjusted annual rate for national single-family housing starts at September 30, 2009 was 501,000, down 8.7% from an annual rate of 549,000 one year ago, and down 72.5% from the peak of 1,823,000 in the first quarter of 2006. For the third quarter, national single-family housing starts were 137,800, down from starts of 163,000 in the third quarter of 2008, a 15.5% decline. For the first nine months of 2009, national single-family housing starts were 339,800, down from starts of 518,800 through September of 2008, a 34.5% decline. We felt the impact of these difficult conditions on our third quarter results although we were able to mitigate some of the impact through execution of our strategy, which consists of prudently growing market share, adjusting staffing levels, monitoring our physical capacity, and protecting liquidity. Net sales for the quarter were

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\$188.9 million, down \$77.1 million, or 29.0%, compared to \$266.0 million in the third quarter of 2008. While the rate of decline for single-family starts slowed during the quarter, down only 15.5%, single-family units under construction fell 33.8% from the year ago period. We estimate that market share losses reduced our sales for the quarter by approximately 8%, the result of an extremely competitive pricing environment. However, for the year, we estimate that market share growth has added over 6% to our sales. We have recently sacrificed market share in an attempt to protect our gross margins and avoid unnecessary credit risks. Recent bankruptcies by several large building material companies have created excess inventory in our markets contributing to the highly competitive pricing environment. As the excess inventory clears, we may see the pricing pressure subside to some degree. We reduced our average full-time equivalent headcount by over 1,900 from the third quarter of 2008, a decrease of 38.4%. The reductions in payroll costs coupled with other cost reductions allowed us to reduce our selling, general and administrative expenses by 29.2% compared to the third quarter of 2008, and by 30.1% on a year-to-date basis, adjusting approximately 100% with our sales volume declines each period. We did not close any facilities during the quarter as our current level of sales activity supported the capacity. Our asset utilization remained strong, as our working capital as a percentage of sales, excluding cash and income tax receivables, dropped to 9.1% compared to 11.0% in the third quarter last year. Net cash used during the quarter was \$15.8 million compared to \$12.0 million in the third quarter of 2008, excluding revolving credit facility activity and income tax refunds. As expected, working capital was not a source of cash due to higher sales on a sequential quarter basis.

The company cannot predict the duration of the current market conditions or the strength of a future recovery in the housing market. The housing momentum that was building early in 2009 appears to have abated in August when single-family housing starts unexpectedly fell and units completed increased as builders rushed to get homes completed prior to the pending expiration of the \$8,000 federal tax credit for first-time homebuyers on December 1, 2009. Whereas from January – May 2009, housing starts were in-line with permits, since that time single-family starts have been exceeding permits. This typically means that housing activity is declining. Accordingly, we believe that housing starts will fall for the remainder of 2009 and possibly into early 2010. The extension of the tax credit, if any, could mitigate this expected decline. Additionally, increased competitive pressure arising from the current conditions could continue to have a negative impact on our sales, gross margins and operating results. We will continue to focus on prudently growing market share, protecting our gross margins, reducing operating costs and adjusting physical capacity as needed in order to conserve liquidity.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Discontinued Operations

In 2007, the specific business climate related to our Ohio operations declined as housing activity softened and our competitors gained market share. Accordingly, we recognized pre-tax goodwill impairment charges of \$16.9 million in 2007. We took certain actions including changing our operational management, reducing head count and targeting new customers in order to improve our operational performance in our Ohio market. Despite these efforts, the housing activity and operating results for this reporting unit declined further in 2008. As such, we recorded an additional \$4.0 million pre-tax goodwill impairment charge and a \$0.1 million long-lived asset impairment charge relating to our Ohio operations in the second quarter of 2008. As of June 30, 2008, we had no goodwill remaining in our Ohio reporting unit. During 2008 we also closed two facilities in Ohio as part of our continued efforts to reduce operating costs and return the market to profitability. In September 2008, we expensed \$3.5 million in future lease obligations and employee severance related to these closures.

In the second quarter of 2009, we announced our intent to exit the entire Ohio market based upon several factors including the unfavorable conditions that affect our industry and a poor competitive position which prevented us from generating profitable results. The cessation of operations in this market has been treated as a discontinued operation as it had distinguishable cash flow and operations that have been eliminated from our ongoing operations. As a result, the operating results of the Ohio market for the current and prior year have been aggregated and reclassified as discontinued operations in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008. We will have no further involvement in this market. We completed the exit plan in the second quarter of 2009. The goodwill and asset impairment charges recorded in 2008 are included in loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Also included in loss from

discontinued operations, net of tax, are the historical operating results of our New Jersey market which we exited in December 2008. Sales from discontinued operations were \$0.0 million and \$22.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively; and \$6.6 million and \$67.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

As part of the plan to exit the Ohio market, in the second quarter of 2009 we expensed \$0.9 million related to future lease obligations on closed facilities, recorded \$0.8 million related to employee severance, and sold inventory, machinery and equipment with a net book value of approximately \$1.0 million for cash proceeds of \$0.6 million, resulting in a loss on the sale of these assets of \$0.4

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million. We also negotiated lease terminations for two of the closed locations. We paid approximately \$0.6 million under the terms of the agreements to release the Company from the remaining obligations under these leases. These amounts are included in loss from discontinued operations in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Goodwill

Management closely monitors trends in economic factors and their effects on operating results to determine if an impairment trigger is present that would warrant a reassessment of the recoverability of the carrying amount of goodwill prior to the required annual impairment test in accordance with the *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other* topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the Codification). During the second quarter of 2008, the macroeconomic factors that drive our business declined further prompting management to revise its expectations and perform an interim impairment test related to one of our reporting units which was significantly underperforming original expectations and which also had a smaller valuation surplus compared to our other reporting units. To determine the estimated fair value of goodwill, we utilized discounted future cash flows. Based on the results of this interim testing, management determined that the carrying value of goodwill for this reporting unit exceeded its estimated fair value; and therefore, we recorded a \$3.5 million pre-tax goodwill impairment charge included in asset impairments on the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. There have been no impairment triggers or impairment charges during 2009. We will continue to evaluate the recoverability of our goodwill as continued declines in housing activity could result in additional impairment.

Long-lived Assets

The unfavorable economic factors that were present throughout the second quarter of 2008 also prompted management to revise its expectations and assess the recoverability of our long-lived assets in certain of our markets in accordance with the *Property, Plant, and Equipment* topic of the Codification. Based upon the results of this assessment, we determined the carrying amounts of certain assets exceeded their estimated fair values. We estimated the fair value of the assets utilizing discounted future cash flows and other relevant market data and recorded an impairment for the amount by which the carrying value exceeded the estimated fair value. Included in asset impairments on the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 is a \$2.2 million impairment charge related to leasehold improvements and a \$4.4 million impairment charge related to customer relationship intangibles.

During the second quarter of 2009, management determined that the carrying value of a parcel of real estate being held for sale was impaired and recorded an asset impairment charge of \$0.5 million included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. We will continue to evaluate the recoverability of our long-lived assets as continued declines in housing activity could result in additional impairment.

SEASONALITY AND OTHER FACTORS

Our first and fourth quarters have historically been, and are expected to continue to be, adversely affected by weather patterns in some of our markets, causing reduced construction activity. In addition, quarterly results historically have reflected, and are expected to continue to reflect, fluctuations from period to period arising from the following:

- The volatility of lumber prices;

- The cyclical nature of the homebuilding industry;

- General economic conditions in the markets in which we compete;

- The pricing policies of our competitors;

- The production schedules of our customers; and

- The effects of weather.

The composition and level of working capital typically change during periods of increasing sales as we carry more inventory and receivables. Working capital levels typically increase in the second and third quarters of the year due to higher sales during the peak

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residential construction season. These increases have in the past resulted in negative operating cash flows during this peak season, which generally have been financed through available cash. Collection of receivables and reduction in inventory levels following the peak building and construction season have in the past more than offset this negative cash flow. Due to the current downturn in the homebuilding industry, the seasonality of our business has not been as pronounced or as predictable in recent years. We have also from time to time utilized our credit facility to cover working capital needs if needed.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, the percentage relationship to sales of certain costs, expenses and income items:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	79.1%	78.8%	78.6%	78.2%
Gross margin	20.9%	21.2%	21.4%	21.8%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	26.1%	26.2%	28.9%	27.1%
Facility closure costs	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Asset impairments	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.3%
Loss from operations	(5.2)%	(5.3)%	(7.8)%	(6.7)%
Interest expense, net	3.1%	2.3%	3.7%	2.4%
Income tax expense (benefit)	0.0%	(1.7)%	0.5%	(0.0)%
Loss from continuing operations	(8.3)%	(5.9)%	(12.0)%	(9.1)%
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	0.3%	(1.2)%	(1.0)%	(1.0)%
Net loss	(8.0)%	(7.1)%	(13.0)%	(10.1)%

Three Months Ended September 30, 2009 Compared with the Three Months Ended September 30, 2008

Sales. Sales for the quarter ended September 30, 2009 were \$188.9 million, a 29.0% decrease from sales of \$266.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The decrease is largely due to an 18.1% decline in housing starts within our markets coupled with a 12.8% decline in market prices for lumber and lumber sheet goods from the same period a year ago. In addition, we estimate that market share losses reduced our sales by about 8% during the current quarter as a result of our effort to protect gross margins and maintain credit standards. We were, however, able to offset some of the market share loss by our continued growth into the multi-family and light commercial segments.

The following table shows sales classified by product category (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		2009		% Change
	Sales	% of Sales	Sales	% of Sales	
Prefabricated components	\$ 36.5	19.3%	\$ 54.5	20.5%	(33.1)%
Windows & doors	44.7	23.7%	63.8	24.0%	(29.9)%
Lumber & lumber sheet goods	46.6	24.7%	66.0	24.8%	(29.4)%
Millwork	20.6	10.9%	26.2	9.9%	(21.4)%

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Other building products & services	40.5	21.4%	55.5	20.8%	(27.0)%
Total sales	\$ 188.9	100.0%	\$ 266.0	100.0%	(29.0)%

Sales of all product categories have been negatively impacted by decreased housing activity. In addition, sales of our lumber & lumber sheet goods and prefabricated components categories were negatively impacted by lower market prices for wood products. Our largest sales decline was in the lumber and lumber sheet goods category, which fell \$10.9 million due to volume and \$8.5 million due to price. Overall, our sales mix has changed nominally from last year.

Gross Margin. Gross margin for the quarter was \$39.4 million, a \$17.0 million decrease from last year. Our gross margin percentage dropped 0.3 percentage points to 20.9% from 21.2% in the third quarter of 2008. Lower sales volumes reduced margins by 0.4 percentage points (a result of fixed costs within cost of goods sold) while a shift in sales mix toward installed product sales reduced margins by 0.3 percentage points. We were able to partially offset these declines through increased prices. Despite passing on certain lower margin business thus sacrificing some market share, we have been unable to raise prices sufficiently to offset the impact

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of lower sales volumes and the growth in our lower margin turn-key installation business. This trend is likely to continue over the next several quarters.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$20.3 million, or 29.2% from last year. Salaries and benefits expense, excluding stock compensation expense, decreased \$11.0 million, or 28.0%, compared to a 25.8% decline in sales volume. Total average full-time equivalent employee headcount for the quarter was 38.4% lower (35.9% lower for selling, general and administrative employees) than the year ago quarter. Office general and administrative expense declined \$1.5 million due to lower telecommunication and travel related costs. Delivery expenses fell \$3.7 million due to lower fuel costs and equipment lease expense as we eliminate excess fleet. Bad debt expense decreased \$1.1 million due to better than expected recoveries coupled with overall improvement in the aging of our accounts receivable.

As a percent of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased from 26.2% in 2008 to 26.1% in 2009. Salaries and benefits expense as a percentage of sales decreased 0.3%, while bad debt expense decreased 0.5%. Partially offsetting these reductions were increases as a percentage of sales in office general and administrative, occupancy, and delivery expenses due to fixed costs within these expense categories.

Interest Expense, net. Interest expense was \$5.9 million in the third quarter of 2009, a decrease of \$0.2 million from the third quarter of 2008. The decrease was primarily due to lower interest rates in the current quarter.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit). We recognized income tax expense of \$0.1 million, or a 1.0% effective tax rate, during the quarter compared to a benefit of \$4.5 million, or a 22.2% benefit rate, for the same period a year ago. The income tax rate in the current quarter was impacted by a non-cash valuation allowance of \$6.2 million against the net deferred tax assets generated from the net loss during the period related to our continuing operations. Excluding the effect of this valuation allowance, the effective tax rate was a benefit of 38.5%. The income tax rate in the third quarter of 2008 was impacted by a non-cash valuation allowance of \$3.2 million against the net deferred tax assets generated from the net loss during the period related to our continuing operations. Excluding the effect of this valuation allowance, the effective tax rate was a benefit of 38.0% for the third quarter of 2008.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 Compared with the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008

Sales. Sales for the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 were \$523.9 million, a 34.4% decrease from sales of \$799.1 million last year. During the period, housing starts in our markets decreased approximately 36.8%, while market prices for lumber and lumber sheet goods were on average 16.2% lower than the same period a year ago. We were able to partially offset these negative market dynamics by adding approximately 6% to our sales through market share growth including continued growth into the multi-family and light commercial segments.

The following table shows sales classified by product category (dollars in millions):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,				
	2009	% of	2008	% of	%
	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Change
Prefabricated components	\$ 100.6	19.2%	\$ 157.9	19.8%	(36.3)%
Windows & doors	127.6	24.4%	199.2	24.9%	(35.9)%
Lumber & lumber sheet goods	125.0	23.9%	195.2	24.4%	(36.0)%
Millwork	55.9	10.6%	83.4	10.4%	(33.0)%
Other building products & services	114.8	21.9%	163.4	20.5%	(29.7)%
Total sales	\$ 523.9	100.0%	\$ 799.1	100.0%	(34.4)%

All our product categories have experienced volume declines associated with decreased housing activity. In addition, sales of our lumber & lumber sheet goods and prefabricated components categories have been negatively impacted by lower market prices for wood products. Our largest sales decline for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was in the lumber and lumber sheet goods category, which fell \$39.0 million due to volume and \$31.2 million due to price.

Our sales mix for the first nine months of 2009 was fairly consistent with the first nine months of 2008, with the exception of our other building products and services category. Our other building products and services category grew from 20.5% of total sales to 21.9% of total sales due to growth in our turn-key installation business. We believe our installation business and our value-added products and services give us a competitive advantage helping us to attract new business during this down cycle.

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Gross Margin. Gross margin decreased \$61.9 million to \$112.1 million. Our gross margin percentage decreased from 21.8% last year to 21.4% in the current period, a 0.4 percentage point decline. Our gross margin percentage increased 0.7 percentage points due to price, but decreased 0.7 percentage points due to volume (a result of fixed costs within cost of goods sold) and 0.4 percentage points due to a shift in sales mix toward installed product sales, which carry a lower gross margin percentage. Despite passing on certain lower margin business thus sacrificing some market share, we have been unable to raise prices sufficiently to offset the impact of lower sales volumes and the growth in our lower margin turn-key installation business. This trend is likely to continue over the next several quarters.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$65.2 million, or 30.1%. Our salaries and benefits expense, excluding stock compensation expense, decreased \$37.8 million, or 30.6%, compared to a 30.5% decline in sales volume. Our total average full-time equivalent employee headcount for the first nine months of 2009 was down 39.3% (down 37.0% for selling, general and administrative employees) from the first nine months of 2008. Our office general and administrative expense decreased \$7.3 million due to lower professional services fees and travel related costs. Our delivery expenses decreased \$12.1 million due to lower fuel costs and equipment lease expense as we eliminate excess fleet. Bad debt expense was \$1.7 million, down from \$3.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, as we have been successful in collecting older accounts and reducing our overall delinquency rate.

As a percent of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses increased from 27.1% in 2008 to 28.9% in 2009. Salaries and benefit expense as a percentage of sales increased 0.6%, occupancy increased 0.7%, and delivery costs increased 0.5%, all due to fixed costs within these expense categories. Bad debt expense decreased by 0.1% of sales.

Interest Expense, net. Interest expense was \$19.6 million in 2009, an increase of \$0.7 million. The increase was primarily due to the write-off of \$1.2 million of unamortized debt issuance costs in the first quarter of 2009 related to the capacity reduction of our credit facility from \$350 million to \$250 million, offset somewhat by lower interest rates in 2009.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit). We recognized income tax expense of \$2.4 million, or a 3.9% effective tax rate, compared to an income tax benefit of \$0.4 million, or a 1.0% tax benefit rate, for the same period a year ago. The income tax rate in 2009 was impacted by a non-cash valuation allowance of \$25.0 million against the net deferred tax assets generated from the net loss during the period related to our continuing operations. Excluding the effect of this valuation allowance, the effective tax rate was a benefit of 37.3%. The income tax rate in 2008 was impacted by a non-cash valuation allowance of \$27.3 million recorded as a reserve against primarily all of our net deferred tax assets. Excluding the effect of this valuation allowance, the effective tax rate was a benefit of 38.0% for 2008.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Availability under our \$250 million revolving credit facility is determined by a borrowing base. The following table shows our borrowing base, excess availability, borrowing availability and fixed charge ratio as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 (in millions):

	September 30, 2009	As of December 31, 2008
Accounts Receivable Availability	\$ 55.0	\$ 53.9
Inventory Availability	20.4	30.0
Equipment Availability	4.3	5.2
Gross Availability	79.7	89.1
Plus:		
Qualified Cash	4.3	12.9
Less:		
Agent Reserves	(11.7)	(10.4)

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Borrowing Base	72.3	91.6
Less:		
Outstanding Borrowings	(20.0)	(40.0)
Letters of Credit	(17.3)	(16.6)
Excess Availability	\$ 35.0	\$ 35.0
Borrowing Availability	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
Actual Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio	-1.89x	-1.96x
Required Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio*	1.00x	1.00x

* Required only if
excess
availability falls
below
\$35 million.

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Our borrowing base consists of trade accounts receivable, inventory and fixed assets, which meet specific criteria contained within the credit agreement. Our net borrowing base availability at September 30, 2009 was \$30.7 million, excluding cash on deposit with the agent. Cash on deposit with the agent at September 30, 2009, was \$28.0 million, of which \$4.3 million was needed to augment the \$35 million excess availability requirement contained within the revolving credit agreement. Excess availability is the sum of borrowing base plus qualified cash, defined as cash on deposit with the agent subject to a control agreement, minus agent specified reserves, outstanding borrowings and letters of credit. This amount must exceed \$35 million at the monthly reporting dates or we are required to meet a fixed charge coverage ratio of 1 to 1, which we currently would not meet.

In lieu of depositing cash with the agent, we could have repaid \$4.3 million of borrowings at September 30, 2009, to meet the excess availability requirement. Further declines in our borrowing base, if any, could compel us to either repay outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility or increase cash on deposit with the agent. At September 30, 2009, we had \$92.0 million of unencumbered cash that can be used to either repay the \$37.3 million currently funded under the facility or support any shortfall in the net borrowing base availability. At September 30, 2009, we were not in violation of any covenants or restrictions imposed by any of our debt agreements.

At September 30, 2009, we had \$92.0 million of usable cash, which we believe is sufficient to meet our anticipated needs, including contractual obligations for the next twelve months. We do not expect working capital or our credit facility to be a source of funds for the next twelve months. Based upon current housing conditions, we expect to use \$50-\$55 million of cash over the next twelve months to fund cash operating losses, capital expenditures, and cash interest expense. Our projected cash use is subject to change, and will be influenced by actual housing activity over the next twelve months as well as customer and supplier responses to our changing liquidity position.

Due to the protracted nature of the housing correction and the uncertainties involved in predicting a future recovery, the company's two largest stockholders, JLL Partners Fund V, L.P. and Warburg Pincus Private Equity IX, L.P., have submitted a proposal to the company, which would provide additional liquidity, reduce outstanding debt obligations, and extend the maturity of remaining debt. The details of the proposal are as follows:

Rights Offering and Debt Exchange

On September 1, 2009, we announced that we had received a proposal from our two largest stockholders, JLL Partners Fund V, L.P. ("JLL") and Warburg Pincus Private Equity IX, L.P. ("Warburg Pincus"), for a common stock rights offering and debt exchange. Our Board of Directors formed a special committee of independent directors to review and respond to this proposal. Following negotiations among JLL, Warburg Pincus and the special committee, on October 23, 2009, we announced a revised proposal from JLL and Warburg Pincus providing for a \$205 million common stock rights offering and debt exchange for our Second Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due 2012 (the "2012 notes"). We expect to raise up to \$205 million of new equity by way of a rights offering to our stockholders to purchase common stock at a subscription price of \$3.50 per share. We intend to use \$75 million of the proceeds of the rights offering for general corporate purposes and to use any incremental proceeds to repurchase a portion of our 2012 notes. Holders of the 2012 notes will exchange, at par, their 2012 notes for cash, new notes with an interest rate of LIBOR (subject to a 3.0% floor) plus 1000 basis points that will mature in 2016, or a combination of cash and new notes, subject to proration. To the extent that the gross proceeds of the rights offering are less than \$205 million, holders of the 2012 notes will convert a portion of the 2012 notes into common stock at an exchange price equal to the subscription price of the rights offering, as described below.

The transaction will benefit us by:

- providing us with significant incremental liquidity to fund operations;

- deleveraging our balance sheet; and

- extending the maturity of our remaining indebtedness under the 2012 notes.

The Rights Offering

Under the terms of the rights offering, we will distribute, at no charge to the holders of our common stock, transferable rights to purchase up to an aggregate of 58,571,428 new shares of common stock at a subscription price of \$3.50 per share. The number of transferable rights to be distributed per share of common stock will be announced

when our Board of Directors sets a record date for the rights offering and will be set forth in a registration statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and a prospectus distributed to stockholders of record as of the record date. Each whole right will entitle a holder to purchase one share of common stock at the subscription price. Holders of rights (other than JLL and Warburg Pincus) who

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fully exercise their rights will be entitled to subscribe for and purchase, subject to certain limitations and subject to allotment, additional shares that remain unsubscribed as a result of any unexercised rights (up to the number of shares for which a holder may subscribe under its basic subscription privilege).

JLL and Warburg Pincus, who collectively beneficially own approximately 50% of our common stock, have each agreed to backstop the rights offering for no fee under the terms of an Investment Agreement between the Company, JLL, and Warburg Pincus, by purchasing from the Company, at the subscription price, unsubscribed shares of common stock such that gross proceeds of the rights offering will be \$75 million. In addition, to the extent gross proceeds of the rights offering are less than \$205 million, each of JLL and Warburg Pincus has agreed to exchange up to \$48.909 million aggregate principal amount of the 2012 notes indirectly held by it for shares of our common stock at an exchange price equal to the rights offering subscription price, subject to proration from the participation of other holders of 2012 notes who exchange their 2012 notes for shares of our common stock not subscribed for through the exercise of rights in the rights offering.

The first \$75 million of gross proceeds from the rights offering will be used for general corporate purposes and to pay the expenses associated with the transaction, and, to the extent gross proceeds of the rights offering exceed \$75 million, those proceeds will be used to repurchase a portion of the outstanding 2012 notes exchanged in the debt exchange.

The Debt Exchange

Under the terms of the debt exchange, we will exchange up to \$145 million of newly issued Second Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due 2016 (the 2016 notes) and up to \$130 million in cash from the proceeds of the rights offering in exchange for our outstanding 2012 notes.

To the extent we receive less than \$205 million of gross proceeds from the rights offering, JLL and Warburg Pincus will exchange their 2012 notes, and other participants in the debt exchange will exchange all or a portion of their 2012 notes, for shares of common stock at an exchange price equal to the subscription price, rather than for the 2016 notes or cash, subject to proration. To the extent the gross proceeds from the rights offering, plus the aggregate principal amount of any 2012 notes exchanged for common stock do not equal \$205 million, participants in the debt exchange will receive, in exchange for a portion of their 2012 notes, shares of common stock at an exchange price equal to the subscription price.

In addition, holders who exchange their 2012 notes in the debt exchange will consent to amend the indenture under which the 2012 notes were issued to eliminate certain restrictive covenants and release the liens on the collateral securing the 2012 notes. Holders of approximately 66 2/3% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2012 notes, excluding JLL and Warburg Pincus, must consent to such amendments to the indenture governing the 2012 notes in order for the amendments to become effective.

We have entered into support agreements with the holders of 84.0% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2012 notes under which such noteholders have agreed to exchange their 2012 notes in the debt exchange and consent to the amendments to the indenture governing the 2012 notes.

Consummation of the rights offering and debt exchange is subject to stockholder approval of the issuance of the shares to be issued in the rights offering, the backstop commitment, and the debt exchange; the exchange of at least 95% of the aggregate principal amount of 2012 notes in the debt exchange; court approval of the agreement to settle lawsuits relating to the transaction (see Note 11); and other customary closing conditions. We cannot assure that we will be successful in completing the common stock rights offering or the debt exchange, on the terms outlined herein.

Should the rights offering and debt exchange not be consummated and conditions worsen beyond our current expectations, we will seek other sources of liquidity. One option would be to replace our current revolving credit facility with a new facility offering greater borrowing availability but likely at a higher interest rate with equity enticements such as warrants. There can be no assurance that any such financing would be available on favorable terms, if at all.

Consolidated Cash Flows

Cash provided by operating activities was \$9.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to cash used in operating activities of \$23.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. Cash provided by operating activities in the first nine months of 2009 was primarily driven by the receipt of approximately \$32 million

in income tax refunds during the second quarter of 2009 and by reductions in working capital due to declining sales volume. Cash used in operating activities in 2008 was primarily

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driven by a higher net loss combined with a less pronounced decrease in working capital, primarily due to a \$13.2 million increase in income tax receivables.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, cash used in investing activities was \$0.3 million compared to cash used of \$4.1 million in the same period of 2008. This decrease was primarily due to a reduction in capital expenditures of \$5.6 million as the company continues its efforts to conserve cash.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, cash used in financing activities was \$20.0 million, the result of a \$20.0 million pay down on our revolving credit facility. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, cash provided by financing activities was \$61.0 million, primarily due to \$60.0 million in borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance under the *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* topic of the Codification which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. We adopted these provisions on January 1, 2008, as required for our financial assets and financial liabilities. However, the FASB deferred the effective date of certain provisions for one year as it relates to fair value measurement requirements for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities that are not recognized or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis. We adopted these remaining provisions on January 1, 2009. The adoption of these provisions did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued guidance under the *Business Combinations* topic of the Codification which addresses the recognition and accounting for identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and non-controlling interests in business combinations. This guidance also establishes expanded disclosure requirements for business combinations. This guidance was effective for us on January 1, 2009, and we will apply these provisions prospectively to all business combinations subsequent to the effective date.

In March 2008, the FASB issued guidance under the *Derivatives and Hedging* topic of the Codification which requires entities that use derivative instruments to provide qualitative disclosures about their objectives and strategies for using such instruments, as well as any details of credit-risk-related contingent features contained within derivatives. This guidance also requires entities to disclose additional information about the amounts and location of derivatives located within the financial statements, how the provisions have been applied, and the impact that hedges have on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. We adopted these provisions effective January 1, 2009. See Note 5 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for our disclosures about derivative instruments and hedging activities.

In June 2008, the FASB issued guidance under the *Earnings per Share* topic of the Codification requiring that unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents be considered participating securities and be included in the computation of basic earnings per share (EPS) using the two-class method. This guidance, which we adopted January 1, 2009, requires retrospective application. The application of this guidance did not have a material impact on the computation of our EPS as discussed in Note 3 to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance under the *Financial Instruments* topic of the Codification which requires fair value disclosures in both interim as well as annual financial statements in order to provide more timely information about the effects of current market conditions on financial instruments. This guidance was effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. We adopted these provisions during the second quarter and it had no material impact on our consolidated financial statements. See Note 5.

In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance under the *Subsequent Events* topic of the Codification which requires entities to disclose the date through which they have evaluated subsequent events and whether the date corresponds with the release of their financial statements. This guidance was effective for all interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. We adopted these provisions during the second quarter and it had no material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements. See Note 1.

In June 2009, the FASB announced that the FASB Accounting Standards Codification was the new source of authoritative U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) recognized by the FASB for nongovernmental

entities. On the effective date of this guidance, the Codification superseded all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. This guidance became effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The adoption of these provisions during the current quarter did not have an impact on our financial position or results of operations.

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Item 3. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

We experience changes in interest expense when market interest rates change. Changes in our debt could also increase these risks. We utilize interest rate swap contracts to fix interest rates on a portion of our outstanding long-term debt balances. Based on debt outstanding on September 30, 2009 and interest rate swap contracts in place at September 30, 2009, a 1.0% increase in interest rates would result in approximately \$1.0 million of additional interest expense annually. As discussed in Note 5 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, our interest rate swap contracts are currently in a net liability position. Under the terms of our 2007 credit agreement, when these swap contracts are in a net liability position we are required to establish a reserve against our borrowing base equal to 110% of the fair value of the contracts as of the last day of each month. At September 30, 2009, this reserve was \$8.4 million.

We purchase certain materials, including lumber products, which are then sold to customers as well as used as direct production inputs for our manufactured products that we deliver. Short-term changes in the cost of these materials, some of which are subject to significant fluctuations, are sometimes, but not always, passed on to our customers. Our delayed ability to pass on material price increases to our customers can adversely impact our operating income.

Item 4. *Controls and Procedures*

Controls Evaluation and Related CEO and CFO Certifications. Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer (CEO) and principal financial officer (CFO), conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. The controls evaluation was conducted by our Disclosure Committee, comprised of senior representatives from our finance, accounting, internal audit, and legal departments under the supervision of our CEO and CFO.

Certifications of our CEO and our CFO, which are required in accordance with Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), are attached as exhibits to this quarterly report. This Controls and Procedures section includes the information concerning the controls evaluation referred to in the certifications, and it should be read in conjunction with the certifications for a more complete understanding of the topics presented.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls. We do not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all errors and all fraud. A system of controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system are met. Because of the limitations in all such systems, no evaluation can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. Furthermore, the design of any system of controls and procedures is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how unlikely. Because of these inherent limitations in a cost-effective system of controls and procedures, misstatements or omissions due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Scope of the Controls Evaluation. The evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures included a review of their objectives and design, the Company's implementation of the controls and procedures and the effect of the controls and procedures on the information generated for use in this quarterly report. In the course of the evaluation, we sought to identify whether we had any data errors, control problems or acts of fraud and to confirm that appropriate corrective action, including process improvements, were being undertaken if needed. This type of evaluation is performed on a quarterly basis so that conclusions concerning the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures can be reported in our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q. Many of the components of our disclosure controls and procedures are also evaluated by our internal audit department, our legal department and by personnel in our finance organization. The overall goals of these various evaluation activities are to monitor our disclosure controls and procedures on an ongoing basis, and to maintain them as dynamic systems that change as conditions warrant.

Conclusions regarding Disclosure Controls. Based on the required evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, our CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of September 30, 2009, we maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are effective in providing reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and

reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. During the period covered by this report, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation described above that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company has been named as a nominal defendant, and its directors named as defendants, in a consolidated class and derivative action lawsuit, and an additional derivative action lawsuit, relating to the proposed rights offering and debt exchange. An agreement in principle has been reached to consolidate and settle these lawsuits, subject to both court approval of the settlement and closing of the rights offering and debt exchange transactions. Potential losses to the Company, if any, stemming from these lawsuits, and the extent to which our directors' and officers' liability insurance would cover such losses, has yet to be determined. As a result, potential losses to the Company, if any, pertaining to these lawsuits are not currently probable and reasonably estimable, as defined by the *Contingencies* topic of the Codification, and no reserve for these potential loss contingencies has been recorded as of September 30, 2009.

We are involved in various other claims and lawsuits incidental to the conduct of our business in the ordinary course. We carry insurance coverage in such amounts in excess of our self-insured retention as we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances and that may or may not cover any or all of our liabilities in respect of claims and lawsuits. We do not believe that the ultimate resolution of these matters will have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial position, cash flows or results of operations.

Although our business and facilities are subject to federal, state and local environmental regulation, environmental regulation does not have a material impact on our operations. We believe that our facilities are in material compliance with such laws and regulations. As owners and lessees of real property, we can be held liable for the investigation or remediation of contamination on such properties, in some circumstances without regard to whether we knew of or were responsible for such contamination. Our current expenditures with respect to environmental investigation and remediation at our facilities are minimal, although no assurance can be provided that more significant remediation may not be required in the future as a result of spills or releases of petroleum products or hazardous substances or the discovery of unknown environmental conditions.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part 1, Item 1A. Risk Factors in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in our annual report on Form 10-K are not the only risks facing our company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

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

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

(a) None

Use of Proceeds

(b) Not applicable

Company Stock Repurchases

(c) None

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

(a) None

(b) None

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

(a) None

Item 5. Other Information

(a) None

(b) None

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Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Builders FirstSource, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Amendment No. 4 to the Company's registration statement on Form S-1, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 6, 2005, File Number 333-122788)
3.2	Amended and Restated By-Laws of Builders FirstSource, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 5, 2007, File Number 0-51357)
4.1	Second Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, dated as of June 2, 2005, among JLL Building Products, LLC, Builders FirstSource, Inc., Floyd F. Sherman, Charles L. Horn, Kevin P. O'Meara, and Donald F. McAleenan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 4, 2005, File Number 0-51357)
4.2	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of February 11, 2005, among Builders FirstSource, Inc., the Guarantors named therein, and UBS Securities LLC and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's registration statement on Form S-1, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 27, 2005, File Number 333-122788)
4.3	Indenture, dated as of February 11, 2005, among Builders FirstSource, Inc., the Subsidiary Guarantors thereto, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's registration statement on Form S-1, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 27, 2005, File Number 333-122788)
31.1*	Written statement pursuant to 17 CFR 240.13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, signed by Floyd F. Sherman as chief executive officer
31.2*	Written statement pursuant to 17 CFR 240.13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, signed by Charles L. Horn as chief financial officer
32.1**	Written statement pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, signed by Floyd F. Sherman as chief executive officer and Charles L. Horn as chief financial officer

* Filed herewith.

** Builders FirstSource, Inc. is furnishing, but not filing, the written statements pursuant to Title 18 United States Code 1350, as

added by
Section 906 of
the
Sarbanes-Oxley
Act of 2002, of
Floyd F.
Sherman, our
chief executive
officer, and
Charles L. Horn,
our chief
financial officer.

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SIGNATURES

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

BUILDERS FIRSTSOURCE, INC.

/s/ FLOYD F. SHERMAN

Floyd F. Sherman

Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

October 27, 2009

/s/ CHARLES L. HORN

Charles L. Horn

Senior Vice President Chief Financial
Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)

October 27, 2009

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