

Builders FirstSource, Inc.  
Form 10-Q  
November 01, 2013

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, 2013

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

52-2084569  
(I.R.S. Employer

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incorporation or organization)	Identification No.)
2001 Bryan Street, Suite 1600 Dallas, Texas	75201 (Zip Code)
(Address of principal executive offices)	
(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

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  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

The number of shares of the issuer's common stock, par value \$0.01, outstanding as of October 30, 2013 was 97,373,943.



BUILDERS FIRSTSOURCE, INC.

Index to Form 10-Q

	Page
<u>PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1.	3
<u>Financial Statements</u>	
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Unaudited) for the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012</u>	3
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited) as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012</u>	4
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited) for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012</u>	5
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	6
Item 2.	12
<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	
Item 3.	20
<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	
Item 4.	20
<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	
<u>PART II OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1.	22
<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	
Item 1A.	22
<u>Risk Factors</u>	
Item 2.	22
<u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	
Item 3.	22
<u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	
Item 4.	22
<u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	

		22
Item 5.	<u>Other Information</u>	22
Item 6.	<u>Exhibits</u>	23

## PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Financial Statements (unaudited)

## BUILDERS FIRSTSOURCE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(Unaudited)			
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Sales	\$ 402,931	\$ 291,780	\$ 1,120,781	\$ 783,088
Cost of sales	310,437	234,067	883,708	626,592
Gross margin	92,494	57,713	237,073	156,496
Selling, general and administrative expenses	72,343	58,650	202,432	164,443
Facility closure costs	(197)	692	(86)	896
Income (loss) from operations	20,348	(1,629)	34,727	(8,843)
Interest expense, net	7,525	10,618	81,083	34,184
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	12,823	(12,247)	(46,356)	(43,027)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(129)	33	586	351
Income (loss) from continuing operations	12,952	(12,280)	(46,942)	(43,378)
Loss from discontinued operations (net of income tax expense of \$0 for the three months and nine months ended in 2013 and 2012, respectively)	(158)	(1,285)	(278)	(1,430)
Net income (loss)	\$ 12,794	\$ (13,565)	\$ (47,220)	\$ (44,808)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 12,794	\$ (13,565)	\$ (47,220)	\$ (44,808)
Basic net income (loss) per share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.49)	\$ (0.46)
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.49)	\$ (0.47)
Diluted net income (loss) per share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.49)	\$ (0.46)
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.49)	\$ (0.47)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	97,229	95,514	96,314	95,401
Diluted	99,765	95,514	96,314	95,401

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



## BUILDERS FIRSTSOURCE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands,	
	except per share amounts)	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 50,356	\$ 131,432
Restricted cash		12,068
Accounts receivable, less allowances of \$3,788 and \$2,831 at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	164,049	117,405
Inventories	125,291	108,999
Other current assets	11,690	9,968
Total current assets	351,386	379,872
Property, plant and equipment, net	46,404	44,084
Goodwill	111,193	111,193
Other assets, net	24,887	15,692
Total assets	\$ 533,870	\$ 550,841
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 90,867	\$ 79,397
Accrued liabilities	60,544	37,778
Current maturities of long-term debt	65	60
Total current liabilities	151,476	117,235
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	353,922	360,895
Other long-term liabilities	23,020	24,615
Total liabilities	528,418	502,745
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 10,000 shares authorized; zero shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000 shares authorized; 97,276 and 96,916 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	967	957
Additional paid-in capital	368,037	363,471
Accumulated deficit	(363,552)	(316,332)
Total stockholders' equity	5,452	48,096
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 533,870	\$ 550,841

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





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

	2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, (Unaudited)	2012
(In thousands)			
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (47,220)		\$ (44,808)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	7,341		8,253
Amortization and write-off of deferred loan costs	3,450		514
Amortization and write-off of debt discount	7,794		1,022
Fair value adjustment of stock warrants	558		4,417
Deferred income taxes	875		338
Bad debt expense	866		458
Net non-cash income from discontinued operations	(195)		
Stock compensation expense	3,285		2,672
Net gain on sale of assets	(167)		(27)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Receivables	(47,510)		(47,109)
Inventories	(16,292)		(20,139)
Other current assets	(2,028)		(1,710)
Other assets and liabilities	(973)		103
Accounts payable	11,470		35,555
Accrued liabilities	22,574		11,615

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Net cash used in operating activities	(56,172)	(48,846)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(9,392)	(9,156)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,674	219
Decrease in restricted cash	13,030	2,250
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	5,312	(6,687)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings under revolving credit facility	30,000	
Payments under revolving credit facility	(30,000)	
Proceeds from issuance of long term debt	350,000	
Payments of long-term debt and other loans	(364,763)	(39)
Deferred loan costs	(15,539)	(358)
Payments of recapitalization costs	(37)	
Exercise of stock options	1,159	268
Repurchase of common stock	(1,036)	(496)
Net cash used in financing activities	(30,216)	(625)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(81,076)	(56,158)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	131,432	146,833
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 50,356	\$ 90,675

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



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, 2012 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, 2012 and the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein should be read in conjunction with the more detailed audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 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.

2. Net Income (Loss) per Common Share

Net income (loss) per common share (EPS) is calculated in accordance with the Earnings per Share topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (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.

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 0.6 million restricted stock shares included in our basic EPS calculation for the three months ended September 30, 2013, as we generated net income. There were 0.6 million restricted stock shares excluded from the computation of basic EPS for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, because we generated a net loss. There were 1.2 million restricted stock

shares excluded from the computations of basic EPS for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, because we generated a net loss.

For the purpose of computing diluted EPS, weighted average shares outstanding have been adjusted for common shares underlying 5.1 million options and 1.4 million warrants for the three months ended September 30, 2013. In addition, \$0.2 million of income due to fair value adjustments related to the warrants during the three months ended September 30, 2013 was excluded from net income in the computation of diluted EPS for the three months ended September 30, 2013. Options to purchase 5.1 million shares of common stock were not included in the computations of diluted EPS for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 because their effect was anti-dilutive. Options to purchase 5.6 million shares of common stock were not included in the computations of diluted EPS for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 because their effect was anti-dilutive. Warrants to purchase 1.4 million shares of common stock were not included in the computation of diluted EPS for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 because

their effect was anti-dilutive. Warrants to purchase 1.6 million shares of common stock were not included in the computation of diluted EPS for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 because their effect was anti-dilutive.

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		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Weighted average shares for basic EPS	97,229	95,514	96,314	95,401
Dilutive effect of options and warrants	2,536			
Weighted average shares for diluted EPS	99,765	95,514	96,314	95,401

### 3. Debt

Long-term debt consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
2021 notes	\$ 350,000	\$
Term loan		225,000
2016 notes		139,718
Other long-term debt	3,987	4,031
	353,987	368,749
Unamortized debt discount		(7,794)
	353,987	360,955
Less: current maturities of long-term debt	65	60
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	\$ 353,922	\$ 360,895

In May 2013 we completed a private offering of \$350.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 7.625% senior secured notes due 2021 ( 2021 Notes ) at a price equal to 100% of their face value. In conjunction with the offering, we also entered into a new 5-year \$175.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility agreement ( 2013 Facility ) provided by a syndicate of financial institutions led by SunTrust Bank as administrative agent.

We used the net proceeds from the offering of the 2021 Notes, together with cash on hand, to (i) redeem \$139.7 million in aggregate outstanding principal amount of our Second Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due 2016 ( 2016 Notes ) at par plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date, (ii) repay \$225.0 million in borrowings outstanding under our existing first-lien term loan due 2015 ( Term Loan ) plus a prepayment premium of

approximately \$39.5 million and accrued and unpaid interest and (iii) pay the related commissions, fees and expenses. The repayment of the 2016 Notes and the Term Loan was considered to be an extinguishment. As such, we recognized a loss of \$48.4 million, which was recorded as interest expense in the second quarter of 2013. Of this \$48.4 million loss, \$39.5 million was due to the prepayment premium on the Term Loan, \$6.8 million was due to a write-off of unamortized debt discount on the Term Loan and \$2.1 million was due to a write-off of unamortized deferred loan costs on the 2016 Notes and the Term Loan.

Upon the repayment of the outstanding borrowings and payment of the prepayment premium and accrued interest, we terminated the Term Loan, which included a \$15.0 million letter of credit sub-facility ( Sub-Facility ). The \$12.7 million of outstanding letters of credit under the Sub-Facility were transferred to the 2013 Facility. At the same time, we also terminated our \$10.0 million stand-alone letter of credit facility ( Stand-Alone Facility ). There were no letters of credit outstanding under the Stand-Alone Facility at the time of termination.

In connection with the issuance of the 2021 Notes and entering into the 2013 Facility we incurred approximately \$15.6 million of various third-party fees and expenses. Of these costs, \$11.2 million were allocated to the 2021 Notes and \$4.4 million were allocated to the 2013 Facility. These costs have been capitalized and will be amortized over the respective terms of the 2021 Notes and



the 2013 Facility. The remaining \$0.9 million in unamortized deferred loan costs related to the Sub-Facility and Stand-Alone Facility are being amortized over the term of the 2013 Facility.

#### Senior Secured Notes due 2021

As of September 30, 2013, we have \$350.0 million outstanding in aggregate principal amount of 2021 Notes that mature on June 1, 2021. The 2021 Notes were issued pursuant to an indenture, dated as of May 29, 2013 ( Indenture ), by and between us, certain of our subsidiaries, as guarantors ( Guarantors ), and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as trustee and notes collateral agent ( Trustee ). Interest accrues on the 2021 Notes at a rate of 7.625% per annum and is payable semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing on December 1, 2013.

The 2021 Notes, subject to certain exceptions, are guaranteed, jointly and severally, on a senior secured basis, by each of the Guarantors. All obligations under the 2021 Notes, and the guarantees of those obligations, will be secured by substantially all of our assets and the assets of the Guarantors subject to certain exceptions and permitted liens, including a first-priority security interest in such assets that constitute Notes Collateral (as defined herein) and a second-priority security interest in such assets that constitute ABL Collateral (as defined herein). An intercreditor agreement ( ABL/Bond Intercreditor Agreement ), dated as of May 29, 2013, among us, the Guarantors, SunTrust Bank, as ABL Collateral agent, and the Trustee, as Notes Collateral agent, will govern all arrangements in respect of the priority of the security interest in the ABL Collateral and the Notes Collateral.

ABL Collateral includes substantially all presently owned and after-acquired accounts receivable, inventory, rights of an unpaid vendor with respect to inventory, deposit accounts, investment property, cash and cash equivalents, and instruments and chattel paper and general intangibles, books and records and documents related to and proceeds of each of the foregoing. Notes Collateral includes substantially all collateral which is not ABL Collateral.

The Indenture contains certain restrictive covenants, which, among other things, relate to the payment of dividends, incurrence of indebtedness, repurchase of common stock, distributions, asset sales and investments. At any time we can redeem some or all of the 2021 Notes at a redemption price equal to par plus a specified premium that declines to par by 2019. In the event of a change of control, we may be required to offer to purchase the 2021 Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

#### 2013 Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility

The 2013 Facility provides for a \$175.0 million revolving credit line which will primarily be used for working capital and general corporate purposes. The available borrowing capacity, or borrowing base, is derived primarily from a percentage of the Company's eligible receivables and inventory, as defined by the agreement, subject to certain reserves. The 2013 Facility is scheduled to mature on May 29, 2018. At September 30, 2013, the net borrowing availability under the 2013 Facility totaled \$161.1 million after being reduced by outstanding letters of credit of approximately \$13.9 million. During the second quarter of 2013 we borrowed and repaid \$30.0 million under the 2013 Facility at a weighted-average interest rate of 4.0%. There were no outstanding borrowings under the 2013 Facility at September 30, 2013.

Borrowings under the 2013 Facility bear interest, at our option, at either a base rate or eurodollar rate, plus, in each case, an applicable margin. The applicable margin ranges from 0.75% to 1.25% for base rate loans and 1.75% to 2.25% for eurodollar rate loans, in each case based on a measure of our availability under the revolver. A variable commitment fee, currently at a rate of 0.5%, is charged on the unused amount of the revolver based on quarterly average loan utilization. Letters of credit issued and outstanding under the 2013 Facility are assessed a fee at a rate equal to the applicable eurodollar rate margin, currently 1.75%, and is payable quarterly in arrears at the end of

March, June, September and December. They are also assessed a fronting fee at a rate of 0.125%.

All obligations under the 2013 Facility will be guaranteed jointly and severally by us and all our subsidiaries that guarantee the 2021 Notes. All obligations under the 2013 Facility, and the guarantees of those obligations, will be secured by substantially all of our assets and the guarantors subject to certain exceptions and permitted liens, including a first-priority security interest in such assets that constitute ABL Collateral and a second-priority security interest in such assets that constitute Notes Collateral.

The 2013 Facility contains certain restrictive covenants, which, among other things, relate to the incurrence of indebtedness, payment of dividends, repurchase of common stock, distributions, asset sales and investments. The agreement also contains a financial covenant requiring the satisfaction of a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.00 to 1.00 if our excess availability, defined as the sum of our net borrowing availability plus qualified cash, falls below the greater of \$17.5 million or 10% of the maximum borrowing amount. As of September 30, 2013, our excess availability was \$161.1 million. The agreement governing the 2013 Facility also includes customary events of defaults, including change of control. If an event of default occurs, the lenders under the 2013 Facility would be entitled to take various actions, including the acceleration of amounts due under the revolver and all actions permitted to be taken by a secured creditor (subject to the terms of the ABL/Bond Intercreditor Agreement).

At September 30, 2013, we were not in violation of any covenants or restrictions imposed by any of our debt agreements.

#### Fair Value

The only financial instrument measured at fair value on a recurring basis is the detachable warrants issued in connection with the Term Loan.

The table below presents the effect of our derivative financial instrument on the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) for the three and nine months ended September 30 (in thousands):

Derivative Not Designated as Hedging Instrument	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income	Amount of Gain (Loss)			
		Recognized in Income			
		Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
		September 30,		September 30,	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
Warrants	Interest expense, net	\$ 197	\$ (691)	\$ (558)	\$ (4,417)

We use the income approach to value our warrants by using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Using this model, the risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect on the valuation date. The expected life is based on the period of time until the expiration of the warrants. Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of our common stock over the most recent period equal to the expected life of the warrants. The expected dividend yield is based on our history of not paying regular dividends in the past and our current intention to not pay regular dividends in the foreseeable future.

These techniques incorporate Level 1 and Level 2 inputs. Significant inputs to the derivative valuation for the warrants are observable in the active markets and are classified as Level 2 in the hierarchy.

The following fair value hierarchy table presents information about our financial instrument measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant other observable inputs (Level 2) (in thousands):

	Carrying Value As of September 30, 2013	Fair Value Measurement as of September 30, 2013	Carrying Value As of December 31, 2012	Fair Value Measurement as of December 31, 2012
Warrants (included in Other long-term liabilities)	\$ 6,717	\$ 6,717	\$ 7,328	\$ 7,328

We have elected to report the value of our 2021 Notes at amortized cost. The fair value of the 2021 Notes at September 30, 2013 was approximately \$345.2 million and was determined using Level 2 inputs based on market prices.

#### 4. Discontinued Operations

In December 2012, an Ohio facility met the criteria for held for sale classification. As such, it was reclassified from property, plant, and equipment to other assets. We recorded a \$1.1 million impairment charge to adjust the value of this property to its fair value. This amount was included in loss from discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2012. In April 2013 this facility was sold and the resulting gain of approximately \$0.2 million was included in loss from discontinued operations in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

We recognized \$0.2 and \$0.3 million of expense in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, respectively, which was primarily related to future minimum lease obligations on closed facilities and revisions to operating cost estimates. These amounts are included in loss from discontinued operations in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013.

#### 5. Income Taxes

In accordance with the Income Taxes topic of the Codification, we evaluate our deferred tax assets quarterly to determine if a valuation allowance is required. The Income Taxes topic requires that companies assess whether valuation allowances should be established based on the consideration of all available evidence. During the three months ended September 30, 2013, we recorded a reduction to the valuation allowance on our net deferred tax assets of \$3.4 million as we generated net income for the quarter. During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, we recorded a valuation allowance of \$17.9 million against the net deferred tax assets generated from the net operating losses during the period related to our continuing operations. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, we recorded a valuation allowance of \$4.6 million and \$15.9 million against the net deferred tax assets generated from the net operating losses during the periods related to our continuing operations.

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.

#### 6. Commitments and Contingencies

We are a party to various legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. Although the ultimate disposition of these proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes the outcome of any claim that is 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 related to legal proceedings would not be material to our results of operations or liquidity for a particular period.



## 7. Segment and Product Information

We offer an integrated solution to our customers providing manufacturing, supply, and installation of a full range of structural and related building products. We provide a wide variety of building products and services directly to homebuilder customers. We manufacture floor trusses, roof trusses, wall panels, stairs, millwork, windows, and doors. We also provide a full range of construction services. We group our building products and services into five product categories: prefabricated components, windows & doors, lumber & lumber sheet goods, millwork, and other building products & services. We have one operating segment with centralized financial and operational oversight.

Sales by product category for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Prefabricated components	\$ 82,955	\$ 56,137	\$ 221,981	\$ 150,818
Windows & doors	84,436	61,821	225,831	170,841
Lumber & lumber sheet goods	137,514	97,305	403,593	251,677
Millwork	37,434	28,048	101,672	75,845
Other building products & services	60,592	48,469	167,704	133,907
Sales	\$ 402,931	\$ 291,780	\$ 1,120,781	\$ 783,088

## 8. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2013 the Financial Accounting Standards Board ( FASB ) issued an update to the existing guidance under the Income Taxes topic of the Codification. The objective of this update is to provide guidance on the financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss carryforward, similar tax loss, or tax credit carryforward exists. The amendments in this standard are effective for all entities that have unrecognized tax benefits when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists for fiscal years, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2013. Early adoption and retrospective application is permitted, but not required. We are currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this update will have on our financial statements.

## 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 Operations and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2012 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.

### HOUSING DATA

Housing data as of September 30, 2013 which is provided by the U.S. Census Bureau and normally included in Management's Discussion and Analysis was not available at the time of filing.

### 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:



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- 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 the assembly and distribution of 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<sup>®</sup> 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 driven primarily by the residential new construction market, which is in turn dependent upon a number of factors, including demographic trends, interest rates, consumer confidence, employment rates, foreclosure rates, and the health of the economy and mortgage markets. During the recent downturn, which began in 2006, many homebuilders significantly decreased their housing starts because of lower demand and an excess of home inventory. However, since its low point in early 2009, the homebuilding industry has shown improvement. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. single-family housing starts were at an annualized rate of 628,000 as of August 31, 2013, which is one of the highest levels achieved since 2008. Despite this increase, single-family housing starts remain well below the historical average of 1.1 million per year. Due to the lower levels of housing starts and increased competition for homebuilder business, we continue to experience pressure on our gross margins. We still believe there are several meaningful trends that indicate U.S. housing demand will likely recover in the long term and that the recent downturn in the housing industry was likely a trough in the cyclical nature of the residential construction industry. These trends include relatively low interest rates, the aging of housing stock, and normal population growth due to immigration and birthrate exceeding death rate. Industry forecasters expect to see continued improvement in housing demand over the next few years.

·Targeting Large Production Homebuilders. Over the past ten years, the homebuilding industry has undergone consolidation, and the larger homebuilders have increased their market share. We expect that trend to continue as larger homebuilders have better liquidity and land positions relative to the smaller, less capitalized homebuilders. Our focus is on maintaining relationships and market share with these larger builders while balancing the competitive pricing pressures we are facing in doing business with these customers. We expect that our ability to maintain strong relationships with the larger builders will be vital to our ability to expand into new markets as well as grow our market share. Additionally, we have also been successful in expanding our custom homebuilder base while maintaining acceptable credit standards.

·Use of Prefabricated Components. Prior to the 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 imperative of the homebuilders during periods of strong consumer demand. During the housing downturn, that trend decelerated as cycle time had less relevance. Customers who traditionally used prefabricated components, for the most part, still do. However, the conversion of customers to this product offering slowed over the past few years. This trend has begun to reverse as the residential new construction market continues to strengthen.

·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 and local economic conditions, labor costs and availability, 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. Over the past few years, the mortgage markets have experienced substantial disruption due to increased defaults. This resulted in a stricter regulatory environment and reduced availability of mortgages for potential homebuyers due to an illiquid credit market and tighter standards to qualify for mortgages. Mortgage financing and commercial credit for smaller homebuilders continue to be constrained. As the housing industry is dependent upon the economy and employment levels as well as potential homebuyers' access to mortgage financing and homebuilders' access to commercial credit, it is likely that the housing industry will not fully recover until conditions in the economy and the credit markets improve and unemployment rates decline.

· **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 these price increases to our customers could adversely impact our operating results.

·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.

·Multi-Family and Light Commercial Business. Our primary focus has been, and continues to be, on single-family residential new construction. However, we expanded our multi-family and light commercial business over the past several years to further diversify our customer base. We will continue to identify opportunities for incremental profitable growth in the multi-family and light commercial markets.

#### DEBT REFINANCING

In May 2013, we completed a private offering of \$350.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 7.625% senior secured notes due 2021 ( 2021 Notes ) at a price equal to 100% of their face value. In conjunction with the offering, we also entered into a new 5-year \$175.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility agreement ( 2013 Facility ) provided by a syndicate of financial institutions led by SunTrust Bank as administrative agent. We used the proceeds from this offering, together with cash on hand, to redeem \$139.7 million in Second Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due 2016 ( 2016 Notes ), to pay off our \$225.0 million first-lien term loan due 2015 ( Term Loan ), including the prepayment premium, and to pay fees and expenses related to the transaction.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, interest expense included refinancing costs of approximately \$48.4 million. These refinancing costs include the \$39.5 million prepayment premium on the Term Loan, a \$6.8 million write-off of unamortized debt discount on the Term Loan, and a \$2.1 million write-off of unamortized deferred loan costs on the Term Loan and 2016 Notes.

These refinancing charges negatively impacted our results for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. However, as a result of our new capital structure our annual cash interest going forward will decrease by approximately \$16.0 million, to approximately \$28.0 million, assuming there are no borrowings under the 2013 Facility.

#### CURRENT OPERATING CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Though the level of housing starts remains near historic lows, the homebuilding industry has shown improvement in recent quarters. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the annualized rate for U.S. single-family housing starts at August 31, 2013 was 628,000, a 16.9% improvement from August 31, 2012, but approximately 57.1% lower than when the downturn began in 2006. While the housing industry has shown recent signs of improvement, the availability of credit to smaller homebuilders and potential homebuyers, a slow economic recovery and high unemployment rates, among other factors, could delay a stronger recovery. The National Association of Homebuilders ( NAHB ) is forecasting 629,000 U.S. single-family housing starts for 2013, which is up approximately 17.1% from 2012, but still well below historical averages.

Our sales for the third quarter of 2013 were up 38.1% over the same period last year. We estimate sales increased 29.6% due to volume and 8.5% due to price during the third quarter of 2013 compared to the third quarter of 2012. We believe our broad offering of building products and construction services represents a value proposition to our customers that is superior to that of our competitors. We believe this allowed us to increase our sales volume at a rate in excess of the increase in residential new construction activity during the third quarter of 2013. Our gross margin percentage increased by 3.2% during the third quarter of 2013 compared to the third quarter of 2012. We estimate our gross margin percentage increased 2.8% due to improved sales price, with the remaining 0.4% coming from increased sales volume. We continue to prudently manage our operating expenses. We made significant changes to our business during the downturn that have improved our operating efficiency and allowed us to better leverage our operating costs against changes in sales. Our selling, general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of sales, were 18.0% in the third quarter of 2013, a 2.1% decrease from 20.1% in the third quarter of 2012.

We still believe that the long-term outlook for the housing industry is positive due to growth in the underlying demographics. We believe we are well-positioned to take advantage of increased construction activity in our markets and to continue to grow our market share. We will continue to focus on working capital by closely monitoring the credit exposure of our customers and by working with our vendors to improve our payment terms and pricing on our products.

#### 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, resulting in reduced construction activity. Our first quarter 2013 financial results did not reflect the typical seasonality of our business due to improving housing demand and commodity lumber inflation. 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 residential construction season. These increases have in the past resulted in negative operating cash flows during this peak season, which historically have been financed through available cash and borrowing under available credit facilities. Collection of receivables and reduction in inventory levels following the peak building and construction season have in the past positively impacted cash flow.

#### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, the percentage relationship to sales of certain costs, expenses and income items:

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	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	77.0%	80.2%	78.8%	80.0%
Gross margin	23.0%	19.8%	21.2%	20.0%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	18.0%	20.1%	18.1%	21.0%
Facility closure costs	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Income (loss) from operations	5.0%	(0.6)%	3.1%	(1.1)%
Interest expense, net	1.8%	3.6%	7.2%	4.4%
Income tax (benefit) expense	(0.0)%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Income (loss) from continuing operations	3.2%	(4.2)%	(4.2)%	(5.5)%
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.0)%	(0.4)%	(0.0)%	(0.2)%
Net income (loss)	3.2%	(4.6)%	(4.2)%	(5.7)%

Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 Compared with the Three Months Ended September 30, 2012

Sales. Sales for the three months ended September 30, 2013 were \$402.9 million, a 38.1% increase over sales of \$291.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012. We estimate sales increased 29.6% due to volume and 8.5% due to price during the third quarter of 2013 compared to the third quarter of 2012.

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

	Three Months Ended September 30,		2012		% Change
	2013		2012		
	Sales	% of Sales	Sales	% of Sales	
Prefabricated components	\$ 83.0	20.6%	\$ 56.1	19.2%	47.8%
Windows & doors	84.4	21.0%	61.8	21.2%	36.6%
Lumber & lumber sheet goods	137.5	34.1%	97.3	33.4%	41.3%
Millwork	37.4	9.3%	28.1	9.6%	33.5%
Other building products & services	60.6	15.0%	48.5	16.6%	25.0%
Total sales	\$ 402.9	100.0%	\$ 291.8	100.0%	38.1%

Commodity prices for lumber and lumber sheet goods were on average 1.3% higher in the third quarter of 2013 than in the third quarter of 2012. Overall, prices have risen to levels not seen on a consistent basis since 2006, though prices did fall approximately 30.0% during the latter half of the second quarter of 2013, but have gradually increased since then. This commodity price inflation contributed to sales growth for lumber and lumber sheet goods and prefabricated components exceeding that of our other product categories. However, increased sales volume was achieved across all other product categories consistent with the increase in housing activity for the quarter.

Gross Margin. Gross margin increased \$34.8 million to \$92.5 million. Our gross margin percentage increased from 19.8% in the third quarter of 2012 to 23.0% in the third quarter of 2013, a 3.2% increase. We estimate our gross margin percentage increased 2.8% due to improved sales price, with the remaining 0.4% coming from increased sales volume and our ability to leverage fixed costs within cost of goods sold.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$13.7 million, or 23.3%. Our salaries and benefits expense, excluding stock compensation expense, was \$46.4 million, an increase of \$10.8 million from the third quarter of 2012. Delivery expense increased \$1.3 million and other general administrative expense increased \$1.4 million as compared to the third quarter of 2012, both due to increased sales volume.

As a percentage of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased from 20.1% in 2012 to 18.0% in 2013. As a percentage of sales, salaries and benefits expense, excluding stock compensation expense, decreased 0.7%, delivery costs decreased by 0.8%, occupancy expense decreased by 0.4% and other general administrative expense decreased 0.2%.

Interest Expense, Net. Interest expense was \$7.5 million in the third quarter of 2013, a decrease of \$3.1 million from the third quarter of 2012, which relates primarily to our May 2013 refinancing. For the third quarter of 2013, interest expense included \$6.7 million related to our outstanding senior secured notes due 2021 and \$0.6 million of amortized deferred loan costs. Interest expense in the third quarter of 2012 included \$4.7 million related to our term loan and \$4.5 million related to our floating rate notes due 2016. In addition, interest expense in the third quarter of 2012 included a \$0.7 million non-cash, fair value adjustment related to stock warrants issued in connection with the term



loan and \$0.2 million in amortized deferred loan costs.

Income Tax Expense. We recorded a \$0.1 million income tax benefit in the third quarter of 2013 compared to income tax expense of \$0.0 million in the third quarter of 2012. We recorded a reduction of the after-tax, non-cash valuation allowance of \$3.4 million in the third quarter of 2013. We recorded an increase in the after-tax, non-cash valuation allowance of \$4.6 million in the third quarter of 2012. Both were related to our net deferred tax assets. Absent this valuation allowance, our effective tax rate inclusive of discrete items would have been 25.8% and 37.6% in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 Compared with the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012

Sales. Sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 were \$1,120.8 million, a 43.1% increase over sales of \$783.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. We estimate sales increased 29.5% due to volume and 13.6% due to price during the first nine months of 2013 compared to the first nine months of 2012.

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

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		2012		% Change
	2013		Sales	% of Sales	
	Sales	% of Sales	Sales	% of Sales	
Prefabricated components	\$ 222.0	19.8%	\$ 150.8	19.3%	47.2%
Windows & doors	225.8	20.1%	170.8	21.8%	32.2%
Lumber & lumber sheet goods	403.6	36.0%	251.7	32.1%	60.4%
Millwork	101.7	9.1%	75.9	9.7%	34.1%
Other building products & services	167.7	15.0%	133.9	17.1%	25.2%
Total sales	\$ 1,120.8	100.0%	\$ 783.1	100.0%	43.1%

Commodity prices for lumber and lumber sheet goods were on average 23.2% higher in the first nine months of 2013 than in the first nine months of 2012. Overall, prices have risen to levels not seen on a consistent basis since 2006, though prices did fall by approximately 30.0% during the latter half of the second quarter of 2013, but have gradually increased since then. This commodity price inflation contributed to sales growth for lumber and lumber sheet goods and prefabricated components exceeding that of our other product categories. However, increased sales volume was achieved across all other product categories consistent with the increase in housing activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

Gross Margin. Gross margin increased \$80.6 million to \$237.1 million. Our gross margin percentage increased from 20.0% in the first nine months of 2012 to 21.2% in the first nine months of 2013. We estimate our gross margin percentage increased 0.6% due to increased sales volume and our ability to leverage fixed costs within cost of goods sold, with the remaining 0.6% coming from price and sales mix.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$38.0 million, or 23.1%. Our salaries and benefits expense, excluding stock compensation expense, was \$128.1 million, an increase of \$27.3 million from the first nine months of 2012. Delivery expense increased \$4.6 million and other general administrative expense increased \$4.0 million as compared to the first nine months of 2012 due to increased sales volume.

As a percentage of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased from 21.0% in 2012 to 18.1% in 2013. As a percentage of sales, salaries and benefits expense, excluding stock compensation expense, decreased 1.4%, delivery costs decreased by 0.8%, occupancy expense decreased by 0.4% and other general administrative expense decreased 0.2%.

Interest Expense, Net. Interest expense was \$81.1 million in the first nine months of 2013, an increase of \$46.9 million from the first nine months of 2012. The increase in interest expense primarily relates to our recent refinancing transaction and includes \$6.8 million of unamortized debt discount write-offs and \$2.1 million of debt issuance cost write-offs in the second quarter of 2013, as well as a \$39.5 million prepayment premium related to the

termination of our Term Loan.

**Income Tax Expense.** We recorded income tax expense of \$0.6 million and \$0.4 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. We recorded an after-tax, non-cash valuation allowance of \$17.9 million and \$15.9 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively, related to our net deferred tax assets. Absent this valuation allowance, our effective tax rate inclusive of discrete items would have been 37.4% and 36.2% in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our capital resources at September 30, 2013 consist of cash on hand and borrowing availability under the 2013 Facility. The 2013 Facility will primarily be used for working capital and general corporate purposes. Availability under the 2013 Facility is determined by a borrowing base. Our borrowing base consists of trade accounts receivable, inventory and other receivables, including progress billings and credit card receivables, that meet specific criteria contained within the credit agreement, minus agent specified reserves. Net borrowing availability is the sum of the maximum borrowing amount minus outstanding borrowings and letters of credit.

The following table shows our borrowing base and excess availability as of September 30, 2013 (in millions):

	As of September 30, 2013
Accounts Receivable Availability	\$ 118.5
Inventory Availability	68.1
Other Receivables Availability	11.2
Gross Availability	197.8
Less:	
Agent Reserves	(7.6)
Borrowing Base	190.2
Aggregate Revolving Commitments	175.0
Maximum Borrowing Amount (lesser of Borrowing Base and Aggregate Revolving Commitments)	175.0
Less:	
Outstanding Borrowings	
Letters of Credit	(13.9)
Net Borrowing Availability on Revolving Facility	\$ 161.1
Plus:	
Cash in Qualified Accounts	
Excess Availability, as defined	\$ 161.1

As of September 30, 2013, we had no outstanding borrowings under the 2013 Facility and our net borrowing availability was \$161.1 million after being reduced by outstanding letters of credit of approximately \$13.9 million. Excess availability is the sum of our net borrowing availability plus qualified cash, defined as cash on deposit that is subject to a control agreement in favor of the agent. Excess availability must equal or exceed a minimum specified amount, currently \$17.5 million, or we are required to meet a fixed charge coverage ratio of 1 to 1.

Our liquidity at September 30, 2013 was \$211.5 million, which includes \$50.4 million in cash and \$161.1 million of net borrowing availability. At September 30, 2013, we had no restricted cash and we were not in violation of any covenants or restrictions imposed by any of our debt agreements. We believe our liquidity is sufficient to meet our needs for at least the next 12 to 18 months.



## Consolidated Cash Flows

Cash used in operating activities was \$56.2 million and \$48.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Of the cash used in operating activities, approximately \$64.3 million and \$28.4 million were cash interest payments in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The \$64.3 million in cash interest payments for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 includes a \$39.5 million prepayment premium related to the termination of our Term Loan. In addition, approximately \$31.8 million and \$21.8 million of the cash used in operating activities were due to increases in working capital for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2013 these increases were partially offset by cash provided by operations primarily due to increased sales and improved profitability.

Cash provided by investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was \$5.3 million compared to cash used in investing activities of \$6.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The change was primarily due to a decrease of \$10.8 million in restricted cash during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as our cash collateral requirement for outstanding letters of credit was eliminated. The remaining change is primarily due to an increase in proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

Cash used in financing activities was \$30.2 million and \$0.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. In May 2013 we issued \$350.0 million of 2021 Notes and repaid our \$225.0 million Term Loan and \$139.7 million of 2016 Notes. The remaining change is primarily due to \$15.5 million in payments of deferred loan costs related to our 2013 Facility and the 2021 Notes.

## RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In July 2013 the Financial Accounting Standards Board ( FASB ) issued an update to the existing guidance under the Income Taxes topic of the Codification. The objective of this update is to provide guidance on the financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss carryforward, similar tax loss, or tax credit carryforward exists. The amendments in this standard are effective for all entities that have unrecognized tax benefits when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists for fiscal years, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2013. Early adoption and retrospective application is permitted, but not required. We are currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this update will have on our financial statements.

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

We may experience changes in interest expense if there were changes in our debt. Changes in market interest rates could also increase these risks. Our 2021 Notes bear interest at a fixed rate, therefore, our interest expense related to the 2021 Notes would not be affected by an increase in market interest rates. Borrowings under the 2013 Facility bear interest at either a base rate or eurodollar rate, plus, in each case, an applicable margin. At September 30, 2013, a 1.0% increase in interest rates would not result in any additional interest expense annually as we had no outstanding borrowings under the 2013 Facility. The 2013 Facility also assesses variable commitment and outstanding letter of credit fees based on quarterly average loan utilization.

Our share price and, to a lesser extent, the historical volatility of our common stock are the primary factors in the changes to our fair value measurements related to our outstanding warrants. All other inputs being equal, an increase or decrease in our share price or volatility would result in an increase or decrease in the fair value of our warrants and an increase or decrease in interest expense. Based on the warrants outstanding and the historical volatility of our common stock as of September 30, 2013, a 10% change in our share price would result in approximately a \$0.8 million change in our interest expense. Based on the warrants outstanding and our share price as of September 30, 2013, a 10% change in the historical volatility of our common stock would result in approximately a \$0.2 million change in our interest expense.

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 and the related in-bound freight costs, 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 results.

### 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, 2013, 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.

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

We are involved in various 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, 2012, 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. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

(a) None

(b) None

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 Registration Statement of the Company 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	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of January 21, 2010, among Builders FirstSource, Inc., JLL Partners Fund V, L.P., and Warburg Pincus Private Equity IX, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on January 22, 2010, File Number 0-51357)
4.2	Indenture, dated as of January 21, 2010, among Builders FirstSource, Inc., the Guarantors party thereto, and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on January 22, 2010, File Number 0-51357)
4.3	Indenture, dated as of May 29, 2013, among Builders FirstSource, Inc., the Guarantors party thereto, and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee (form of Note included therein) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on June 3, 2013, File Number 0-51357)
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer 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*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 17 CFR 240.13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, signed by M. Chad Crow as Chief Financial Officer
32.1**	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer 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 M. Chad Crow as Chief Financial Officer
101*	The following financial information from Builders FirstSource, Inc.'s Form 10-Q filed on November 1, 2013, formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the three and nine months ended

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September 30, 2013 and 2012, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, and (iv) the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

\* Filed herewith.

\*\* Builders FirstSource, Inc. is furnishing, but not filing, the written statement 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 M. Chad Crow, our Chief Financial Officer.

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)

November 1, 2013

/s/ M. CHAD CROW  
M. Chad Crow  
Senior Vice President Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer)

November 1, 2013