

BlueLinx Holdings Inc.
Form 10-K
February 28, 2011

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K**

(Mark One)

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended January 1, 2011
- OR**
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission file number: 1-32383

BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

4300 Wildwood Parkway, Atlanta, Georgia

(Address of principal executive offices)

77-0627356

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

30339

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

770-953-7000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

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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 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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of July 3, 2010 was \$27,993,142, based on the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange of \$2.42 per share on July 3, 2010.

As of February 25, 2011, the registrant had 33,235,376 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC.

**ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
For the Fiscal Year Ended January 1, 2011**

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, any statement that may predict, forecast, indicate or imply future results, performance or achievements, and may contain the words anticipate, believe, could, expect, estimate, intend, may, project, plan, should, will be, will likely continue, will likely result or words or phrases of similar meaning. You should read statements containing these words carefully, because they discuss our future expectations, contain projections of our future results or state other forward-looking information.

Forward-looking statements are based on estimates and assumptions made by us that, although believed by us to be reasonable, involve inherent risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, economic, competitive, governmental and technological factors outside of our control, that may cause our business, strategy or actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. We operate in a changing environment in which new risks can emerge from time to time. It is not possible for management to predict all of these risks, nor can it assess the extent to which any factor, or a combination of factors, may cause our business, strategy or actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements. Factors you should consider that could cause these differences include, among other things:

changes in the prices, supply and/or demand for products which we distribute, especially as a result of conditions in the residential housing market;

inventory levels of new and existing homes for sale;

general economic and business conditions in the United States;

the financial condition and credit worthiness of our customers;

the activities of competitors;

changes in significant operating expenses;

fuel costs;

risk of losses associated with accidents;

exposure to product liability claims;

changes in the availability of capital and interest rates;

immigration patterns and job and household formation;

our ability to identify acquisition opportunities and effectively and cost-efficiently integrate acquisitions;

adverse weather patterns or conditions;

acts of war or terrorist activities;

variations in the performance of the financial markets, including the credit markets; and

the risk factors discussed under Item 1A. Risk Factors and elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Form 10-K. Except as required under federal securities laws and the rules and regulations of the SEC, we do not have any intention, and do not undertake, to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances arising after the date of this Form 10-K, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. As a result of these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements included in this Form 10-K or that may be made elsewhere from time to time by or on behalf of us. All forward-looking statements attributable to us are expressly qualified by these cautionary statements.

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PART I

As used herein, unless the context otherwise requires, BlueLinx, the Company, we, us and our refer to BlueLinx Holdings Inc. and its subsidiaries. BlueLinx Corporation is the wholly-owned operating subsidiary of BlueLinx Holdings Inc. and is referred to herein as the operating company when necessary. Reference to fiscal 2010 refers to the 52-week period ended January 1, 2011. Reference to fiscal 2009 refers to the 52-week period ended January 2, 2010. Reference to fiscal 2008 refers to the 53-week period ended January 3, 2009.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Company Overview

BlueLinx Holdings Inc., operating through our wholly-owned subsidiary, BlueLinx Corporation, is a leading distributor of building products in the United States. We operate in all of the major metropolitan areas in the United States and, as of January 1, 2011, we distributed approximately 10,000 products from over 750 suppliers to service more than 11,500 customers nationwide, including dealers, industrial manufacturers, manufactured housing producers and home improvement retailers. We operate our distribution business from sales centers in Atlanta and Denver, and our network of approximately 60 distribution centers.

We distribute products in two principal categories: structural products and specialty products. Structural products, which represented approximately 46%, 44% and 50% of our fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008 gross sales, respectively, include plywood, oriented strand board (OSB), rebar and remesh, lumber and other wood products primarily used for structural support, walls and flooring in construction projects. Specialty products, which represented approximately 54%, 56% and 50% of our fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008 gross sales, respectively, include roofing, insulation, specialty panels, moulding, engineered wood products, vinyl products (used primarily in siding), outdoor living and metal products (excluding rebar and remesh).

Our customers include building materials dealers, industrial users of building products, manufactured housing builders and home improvement centers. We purchase products from over 750 vendors and serve as a national distributor for a number of our suppliers. We distribute products through our owned and leased fleet of over 600 trucks and over 1,000 trailers, as well as by common carrier.

Our principal executive offices are located at 4300 Wildwood Parkway, Atlanta, Georgia 30339 and our telephone number is (770) 953-7000. Our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and amendments to those reports, are accessible free of charge at our official website, www.BlueLinxCo.com. We have adopted a Code of Ethics within the meaning of Item 406(b) of Regulation S-K. This Code of Ethics applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. This Code of Ethics, our board committee charters and our corporate governance guidelines are publicly available without charge at www.BlueLinxCo.com or without charge upon request by writing to BlueLinx Holdings Inc., Attn: Corporate Secretary, 4300 Wildwood Parkway, Atlanta, Georgia 30339. If we make substantial amendments to our Code of Ethics or grant any waiver, including any implicit waiver, we are required to disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver on our website or in a report on Form 8-K of such amendment or waiver. The reference to our website does not constitute incorporation by reference of the information contained at the site, and our website is not considered part of this filing.

History

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We were created on March 8, 2004 as a Georgia corporation named ABP Distribution Holdings Inc. (ABP). ABP was owned by Cerberus Capital Management, L.P. (Cerberus Capital Management, L.P. and its subsidiaries are referred to herein as Cerberus), a private, New York-based investment firm, and members of our management team. Prior to May 7, 2004, certain of our assets were owned by the distribution division (the Division) of Georgia-Pacific Corporation (Georgia-Pacific or G-P). The Division commenced operations in 1954 with 13 warehouses primarily used as an outlet for G-P s plywood. On May 7, 2004, G-P sold

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the assets of the Division to ABP. ABP subsequently merged into BlueLinx Holdings Inc. On December 17, 2004, we consummated an initial public offering of our common stock.

Products and Services

As of January 1, 2011, we distributed approximately 10,000 different structural and specialty products to more than 11,500 customers nationwide. Our structural products are primarily used for structural support, walls, flooring and roofing in construction projects. Additional end-uses of our structural products include outdoor decks, sheathing, crates and boxes. Our specialty products include engineered lumber, roofing, insulation, metal products (excluding rebar and remesh), vinyl products (used primarily in siding), moulding, outdoor living and particle board. In some cases, these products are branded by us.

We also provide a wide range of value-added services and solutions to our customers and vendors including:

providing less-than-truckload delivery services;

pre-negotiated program pricing plans;

inventory stocking;

automated order processing through an electronic data interchange, or EDI, that provides a direct link between us and our customers;

inter-modal distribution services, including railcar unloading and cargo reloading onto customers' trucks; and

back-haul services, when otherwise empty trucks are returning from customer deliveries.

Distribution Channels

We sell products through three main distribution channels:

Warehouse Sales

Warehouse sales are delivered from our warehouses to dealers, home improvement centers and industrial users. We deliver products primarily using our fleet of over 600 trucks and over 1,000 trailers, but also occasionally use common carriers for peak load flexibility. We operate in all of the major metropolitan areas in the United States through our network of approximately 60 distribution centers. Our warehouses have over ten million square feet of space under roof plus significant outdoor storage space. Warehouse sales accounted for approximately 66% and 64% of our fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009 gross sales, respectively.

Reload Sales

Reload sales are similar to warehouse sales but are shipped from third-party warehouses where we store owned product in order to expand our geographic reach. This channel is employed primarily to service strategic customers that would be uneconomical to service from our warehouses and to distribute large volumes of imported products such as metal or hardwood plywood from port facilities. Reload sales accounted for approximately 11% and 10% of our gross sales in fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, respectively.

Direct Sales

Direct sales are shipped from the manufacturer to the customer without our taking physical inventory possession. This channel requires the lowest amount of committed capital and fixed costs. Direct sales accounted for approximately 23% and 26% of our fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009 gross sales, respectively.

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Customers

As of January 1, 2011, our customer base included approximately 11,500 customers across multiple market segments and various end-use markets, including the following types of customers:

building materials dealers;

industrial users of building products;

manufactured housing builders; and

home improvement centers.

No single customer accounted for 8 percent or more of our gross sales in fiscal 2010 or fiscal 2009.

Sales and Marketing

Our sales efforts are directed primarily through our sales force of approximately 507 sales representatives. Approximately 300 of our sales representatives are located at our two sales centers in Denver and Atlanta. Within these sales centers, our sales representatives interact with our customers over the telephone. The remaining 207 sales representatives are located throughout the country and are responsible for maintaining a local dialogue with our customers, including making frequent, in-person visits.

Our sales force is separated between industrial/dealer sales and home improvement center sales. Industrial/dealer sales are managed by regional vice-presidents with sales teams organized by geographical customer regions. The majority of industrial/dealer orders are processed by telephone and are facilitated by our centralized database of customer preferences and purchasing history. We also have dedicated cross-functional customer support teams focused on strategic growth with the home improvement centers.

Suppliers

As of January 1, 2011, our vendor base included over 750 suppliers of both structural and specialty building products. In some cases, these products are branded. We have supply contracts in place with many of our vendors. Terms for these agreements frequently include prompt payment discounts, freight allowances and occasionally include volume discounts, growth incentives, marketing allowances, and consigned inventory.

On April 27, 2009, we entered into a Termination and Modification Agreement (*Modification Agreement*) related to our Master Purchase, Supply and Distribution Agreement (the *Supply Agreement*) with G-P. The Modification Agreement effectively terminated the existing Supply Agreement with respect to our distribution of G-P plywood, OSB and lumber. We continue to distribute a variety of G-P building products, including engineered lumber, which is covered under a three-year purchase agreement dated February 12, 2009. As a result of terminating the supply agreement, we are no longer contractually obligated to make minimum purchases of products from G-P. As of January 3, 2009, prior to entering into the Modification Agreement, our minimum purchase requirement had totaled \$31.9 million.

G-P agreed to pay us \$18.8 million in exchange for our agreement to terminate the Supply Agreement one year earlier than May 7, 2010, the termination date previously agreed upon. Under the terms of the Modification Agreement, we received four quarterly cash payments of \$4.7 million, which began on May 1, 2009 and ended on February 1, 2010. As a result of the termination, we recognized a net gain of \$17.8 million in fiscal 2009 as a reduction to operating

expense. The gain was net of a \$1.0 million write-off of an intangible asset associated with the Supply Agreement.

Competition

The U.S. building products distribution market is a highly fragmented market, served by a small number of multi-regional distributors, several regionally focused distributors and a large number of independent local distributors. Local and regional distributors tend to be closely held and often specialize in a limited number of segments, such as the roofing segment, in which they offer a broader selection of products. Some of our multi-regional competitors are part of larger companies and therefore have access to greater financial and other

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resources than we do. We compete on the basis of breadth of product offering, consistent availability of product, product price and quality, reputation, service and distribution facility location.

Our two largest competitors are Weyerhaeuser Company and Boise Cascade LLC. Most major markets are served by at least one of these distributors.

Seasonality

We are exposed to fluctuations in quarterly sales volumes and expenses due to seasonal factors. These seasonal factors are common in the building products distribution industry. The first and fourth quarters are typically our slowest quarters due to the impact of poor weather on the construction market. Our second and third quarters are typically our strongest quarters, reflecting a substantial increase in construction due to more favorable weather conditions. Our working capital and accounts receivable and payable generally peak in the third quarter, while inventory generally peaks in the second quarter in anticipation of the summer building season.

Trademarks

As of January 1, 2011, we had 38 U.S. trademark applications and registrations, one issued U.S. patent and one Canadian trademark registration. Depending on the jurisdiction, trademarks are valid as long as they are in use and/or their registrations are properly maintained and they have not become generic. Registrations of trademarks generally can be renewed indefinitely as long as the trademarks are in use. Our patent expires in September 2013. We do not believe our business is dependent on any one of our trademarks or on our patent.

Employees

As of January 1, 2011 we employed approximately 1,940 persons on a full-time basis. Approximately 30% of our employees are represented by labor unions. As of January 1, 2011, we had 46 collective bargaining agreements, of which four, representing approximately 40 employees, are up for renewal in 2011 and one collective bargaining agreement expired in March 2010. We are in active negotiations with the subject union, and, in the interim, are operating under the terms and conditions of the expired agreement. Of the four collective bargaining agreements expiring in fiscal 2011, three will expire in the second quarter of fiscal 2011, and one will expire in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011. We consider our relationship with our employees generally to be good.

Environmental and Other Governmental Regulations

Environmental Regulation and Compliance

Our operations are subject to various federal, state, provincial and local laws, rules and regulations. We are subject to environmental laws, rules and regulations that limit discharges into the environment, establish standards for the handling, generation, emission, release, discharge, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous materials, substances and wastes, and require cleanup of contaminated soil and groundwater. These laws, ordinances and regulations are complex, change frequently and have tended to become more stringent over time. Many of them provide for substantial fines and penalties, orders (including orders to cease operations) and criminal sanctions for violations. They may also impose liability for property damage and personal injury stemming from the presence of, or exposure to, hazardous substances. In addition, certain of our operations require us to obtain, maintain compliance with, and periodically renew permits.

Certain of these laws, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, may require the investigation and cleanup of an entity's or its predecessor's current or former properties, even if the

associated contamination was caused by the operations of a third party. These laws also may require the investigation and cleanup of third-party sites at which an entity or its predecessor sent hazardous wastes for disposal, notwithstanding that the original disposal activity accorded with all applicable requirements. Liability under such laws may be imposed jointly and severally, and regardless of fault.

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G-P has agreed to indemnify us against any claim arising from environmental conditions that existed prior to May 7, 2004 in connection with the properties acquired when G-P sold the assets of the Division to us (see History above). In addition, we carry environmental insurance. While we do not expect to incur significant costs to BlueLinx arising from environmental conditions, there can be no assurance that all such costs will be covered by indemnification or insurance.

We are also subject to the requirements of the U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration, or OSHA. In order to maintain compliance with applicable OSHA requirements, we have established uniform safety and compliance procedures for our operations and implemented measures to prevent workplace injuries.

The U.S. Department of Transportation, or DOT, regulates our operations in domestic interstate commerce. We are subject to safety requirements governing interstate operations prescribed by the DOT. Vehicle dimensions and driver hours of service also remain subject to both federal and state regulation.

We incur and will continue to incur costs to comply with the requirements of environmental, health and safety and transportation laws, ordinances and regulations. We anticipate that these requirements could become more stringent in the future, and we cannot assure you that compliance costs will not be material.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

In addition to the other information contained in this Form 10-K, the following risk factors should be considered carefully in evaluating our business. Our business, financial condition, or results of operations could be materially adversely affected by any of these risks. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business and operations.

Our industry is highly cyclical, and prolonged periods of weak demand or excess supply may reduce our net sales and/or margins, which may reduce our net income or cause us to incur losses.

The building products distribution industry is subject to cyclical market pressures. Prices of building products are determined by overall supply and demand in the market for building products. Market prices of building products historically have been volatile and cyclical and we have limited ability to control the timing and amount of pricing changes for building products. Demand for building products is driven mainly by factors outside of our control, such as general economic and political conditions, interest rates, availability of mortgage financing, the construction, repair and remodeling and industrial markets, weather and population growth. The supply of building products fluctuates based on available manufacturing capacity, and excess capacity in the industry can result in significant declines in market prices for those products. To the extent that prices and volumes experience a sustained or sharp decline, our net sales and margins likely would decline as well. Because we have substantial fixed costs, a decrease in sales and margin generally may have a significant adverse impact on our financial condition, operating results and cash flows. Our results in some periods have been affected by market volatility, including a reduction in gross profits due to a decline in the resale value of our structural products inventory. All of these factors make it difficult to forecast our operating results.

Our industry is dependant on the homebuilding industry which is suffering from a prolonged significant downturn, and any further downturn or sustained continuation of the current downturn will continue to materially affect our business, liquidity and operating results.

Our sales depend heavily on the strength of national and local new residential construction and home improvement and remodeling markets. The strength of these markets depends on new housing starts and residential renovation

projects, which are a function of many factors beyond our control. Some of these factors include general economic conditions, employment levels, job and household formation, interest rates, housing prices, tax policy, availability of mortgage financing, prices of commodity wood and steel products, immigration patterns, regional demographics and consumer confidence.

The downturn in the residential construction market is in its fifth consecutive year and it has become one of the most severe housing downturns in United States history. Along with high unemployment, tighter lending

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standards and general economic uncertainty, there is an oversupply of unsold homes on the market and the pool of qualified home buyers has declined significantly. Moreover, the government's legislative and administrative measures aimed at restoring liquidity to the credit markets and providing relief to homeowners facing foreclosure have had limited results. In 2009, the government provided eligible home buyers a tax credit that was extended until April 30, 2010. As a result of the home buyers' tax credit, the residential construction market improved during the first and second quarters of fiscal 2010, but experienced a decline in the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2010 following expiration of the credits. It is unclear if and to what extent the residential construction market will improve during fiscal 2011.

Our results of operations have been adversely affected by the severe downturn in new housing activity in the United States and we expect the severe downturn in new housing activity to continue to adversely affect our operating results in 2011. A prolonged continuation of the current downturn and any future downturns in the markets that we serve or in the economy generally will have a material adverse effect on our operating results, liquidity and financial condition. Reduced levels of construction activity may result in continued intense price competition among building materials suppliers, which may adversely affect our gross margins. We cannot provide assurance that our responses to the downturn or the government's attempts to address the difficulties in the economy will be successful.

A significant portion of our sales are on credit to our customers. Material changes in their credit worthiness or our inability to forecast deterioration in their credit position could have a material adverse effect on our operating results, cash flow and liquidity.

The majority of our sales are on account where we provide credit to our customers. Continued market disruptions could cause additional economic downturns, which may lead to lower demand for our products and increased incidence of customers' inability to pay their accounts. Bankruptcies by our customers may cause us to incur bad debt expense at levels higher than historically experienced. In fiscal 2010, less than .1% in bad debt expense to total net sales was incurred related to credit sales. Our customers are generally susceptible to the same economic business risks as we are. Furthermore, we may not necessarily be aware of any deterioration in their financial position. If our customers' financial position becomes impaired, it could have a significant impact on our bad debt exposure and could have a material adverse effect on our operating results, cash flow and liquidity.

In addition, certain of our suppliers potentially may be impacted as well, causing disruption or delay of product availability. These events would adversely impact our results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

Our cash flows and capital resources may be insufficient to make required payments on our substantial indebtedness and future indebtedness or to maintain our required level of excess liquidity.

We have a substantial amount of debt. As of January 1, 2011, advances outstanding under our revolving credit facility were approximately \$97.2 million, borrowing availability was approximately \$103.4 million and outstanding letters of credit on the facility were approximately \$5.9 million. We also have a mortgage loan in the amount of \$285.7 million.

Our substantial debt could have important consequences to you. For example, it could:

- make it difficult for us to satisfy our debt obligations;

- make us more vulnerable to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

- limit our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate requirements as our excess liquidity likely will decrease while our industry and our Company begins its recovery from the historic housing market downturn;

expose us to interest rate fluctuations because the interest rate on the debt under our revolving credit facility is variable;

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require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our debt, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow for operations and other purposes;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate; and

place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to competitors that may have proportionately less debt.

In addition, our ability to make scheduled payments or refinance our obligations depends on our successful financial and operating performance, cash flows and capital resources, which in turn depend upon prevailing economic conditions and certain financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include, among others:

economic and demand factors affecting the building products distribution industry;

pricing pressures;

increased operating costs;

competitive conditions; and

other operating difficulties.

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell material assets or operations, obtain additional capital or restructure our debt. Obtaining additional capital or restructuring our debt could be accomplished in part through new or additional borrowings or placements of debt or equity securities. There is no assurance that we could obtain additional capital or restructure our debt on terms acceptable to us or at all. In the event that we are required to dispose of material assets or operations to meet our debt service and other obligations, the value realized on such assets or operations will depend on market conditions and the availability of buyers. Accordingly, any such sale may not, among other things, be for a sufficient dollar amount. Our obligations under the amended revolving credit facility are secured by a first priority security interest in all of our operating company's inventories, receivables and proceeds from those items. In addition, our mortgage loan is secured by the majority of our real property. The foregoing encumbrances may limit our ability to dispose of material assets or operations. We also may not be able to restructure our indebtedness on favorable economic terms, if at all. We may incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, including under the revolving credit facility. Our incurrence of additional indebtedness would intensify the risks described above.

The instruments governing our indebtedness contain various covenants limiting the discretion of our management in operating our business.

Our amended revolving credit facility and mortgage loan contain various restrictive covenants and restrictions, including financial covenants customary for asset-based loans that limit our management's discretion in operating our business. In particular, these instruments limit our ability to, among other things:

incur additional debt;

grant liens on assets;

make investments, including capital expenditures;

sell or acquire assets outside the ordinary course of business;

engage in transactions with affiliates; and

make fundamental business changes.

Under our amended revolving credit facility, we are required to maintain our excess availability above the greater of \$40.0 million or the amount equal to 15% of the lesser of the borrowing base, as defined therein, or \$60.0 million (subject to increase to \$75.0 million if we exercise the uncommitted accordion provision in the

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amended revolving credit facility in full). If we fail to maintain this minimum excess availability, the amended revolving credit facility requires us to (i) maintain certain financial ratios and (ii) limit our capital expenditures. If we fail to comply with the restrictions in the amended revolving credit facility, the mortgage loan documents or any other current or future financing agreements, a default may allow the creditors under the relevant instruments to accelerate the related debt and to exercise their remedies under these agreements, which will typically include the right to declare the principal amount of that debt, together with accrued and unpaid interest and other related amounts, immediately due and payable, to exercise any remedies the creditors may have to foreclose on assets that are subject to liens securing that debt and to terminate any commitments they had made to supply further funds.

We are dependent upon a single supplier, Georgia-Pacific, for a significant percentage of our products.

Although we have been working to diversify our supplier base, we are still dependent on G-P for a significant percentage of our products. Purchases from G-P accounted for approximately 12% and 16% of our purchases during fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, respectively. We currently operate without a supply agreement for many of the products that we purchase from G-P. As a result, our purchases from G-P are subject to greater volatility with respect to sales terms, including volume and pricing, than when we had a long-term supply agreement in place. In addition, if we are unable to agree on supply arrangements for the products not currently covered by supply agreements or if G-P otherwise discontinues sales of product to us, we could experience a product shortage unless and until we obtain a replacement supplier or suppliers. We may not be able to obtain replacement products on favorable economic terms. An inability to replace products on favorable economic terms could adversely impact our net sales and our costs, which in turn could impact our gross profit, net income and cash flows.

We continue to distribute a variety of G-P building products, including Engineered Lumber, which is covered under a three-year purchase agreement dated February 12, 2009. If G-P and BlueLinx are unable to agree on supply arrangements for products other than engineered lumber, if G-P otherwise discontinues sales of product to us, or if BlueLinx and G-P are unable to agree on product pricing in accordance with the mechanism set forth in the purchase agreement for purchases we make from G-P, we could experience a product shortage unless and until we obtain a replacement supplier or suppliers. We may not be able to obtain replacement products on favorable economic terms, or may not be able to obtain comparable alternative products. An inability to replace products on favorable economic terms or with comparable products could adversely impact our net sales and our costs, which in turn could impact our gross profit, net income and cash flows.

Our industry is highly fragmented and competitive. If we are unable to compete effectively, our net sales and operating results will be reduced.

The building products distribution industry is highly fragmented and competitive and the barriers to entry for local competitors are relatively low. Competitive factors in our industry include pricing and availability of product, service and delivery capabilities, ability to assist with problem-solving, customer relationships, geographic coverage and breadth of product offerings. Also, financial stability is important to suppliers and customers in choosing distributors for their products and affects the favorability of the terms on which we are able to obtain our products from our suppliers and sell our products to our customers.

Some of our competitors are part of larger companies and therefore have access to greater financial and other resources than us. In addition, certain product manufacturers sell and distribute their products directly to customers. Additional manufacturers of products distributed by us may elect to sell and distribute directly to end-users in the future or enter into exclusive supply arrangements with other distributors. Finally, we may not be able to maintain our costs at a level sufficiently low for us to compete effectively. If we are unable to compete effectively, our net sales and net income will be reduced.

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Integrating acquisitions may be time-consuming and create costs that could reduce our operating results and cash flows.

We may elect to selectively pursue acquisitions. Any integration process may be complex and time consuming, may be disruptive to the business and may cause an interruption of, or a distraction of management's attention from, the business as a result of a number of obstacles, including but not limited to:

- the loss of key customers of the acquired company;
- the incurrence of unexpected expenses and working capital requirements;
- a failure of our due diligence process to identify significant issues or contingencies;
- difficulties assimilating the operations and personnel of the acquired company;
- difficulties effectively integrating the acquired technologies with our current technologies;
- our inability to retain key personnel of acquired entities;
- failure to maintain the quality of customer service;
- our inability to achieve the financial and strategic goals for the acquired and combined businesses; and
- difficulty in maintaining internal controls, procedures and policies.

Any of the foregoing obstacles, or a combination of them, could increase selling, general and administrative expenses in absolute terms and/or as a percentage of net sales, which could in turn negatively impact our operating results and cash flows.

We may not be able to consummate acquisitions in the future on terms acceptable to us, or at all. In addition, future acquisitions are accompanied by the risk that the obligations and liabilities of an acquired company may not be adequately reflected in the historical financial statements of that company and the risk that those historical financial statements may be based on assumptions which are incorrect or inconsistent with our assumptions or approach to accounting policies. Any of these material obligations, liabilities or incorrect or inconsistent assumptions could adversely impact our results of operations.

A significant percentage of our employees are unionized. Wage increases or work stoppages by our unionized employees may reduce our results of operations.

As of January 1, 2011, approximately 30% of our employees were represented by various labor unions. As of January 1, 2011, we had 46 collective bargaining agreements, of which 4, covering approximately 40 total employees, are up for renewal in 2011, and one collective bargaining agreement expired in March 2010. We are in active negotiations with the subject union, and, in the interim, are operating under the terms and conditions of the expired agreement. Although we have historically had good relations with our unionized employees and expect to renew the collective bargaining agreements that will expire in 2011 and the collective bargaining agreement that expired in 2010, no assurances can be provided that we will be able to reach a timely agreement as to the renewal of the agreements and their expiration or continued expired status, as applicable, could result in a work stoppage. In addition, we may become subject to material cost increases, or additional work rules imposed by agreements with labor unions. The foregoing could increase our selling, general and administrative expenses in absolute terms and/or as a percentage

of net sales. In addition, work stoppages or other labor disturbances may occur in the future, which could adversely impact our net sales and/or selling, general and administrative expenses. All of these factors could negatively impact our operating results and cash flows.

Increases in the cost of employee benefits, such as pension and other postretirement benefits, could impact our financial results and cash flow.

Unfavorable changes in the cost of our pension retirement benefits and current employees' medical benefits could materially impact our financial results and cash flow. We sponsor several defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of our hourly employees. Our estimates of the amount and timing of

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our future funding obligations for our defined benefit pension plans are based upon various assumptions. These assumptions include, but are not limited to, the discount rate, projected return on plan assets, compensation increase rates, mortality rates, retirement patterns, and turnover rates. In addition, the amount and timing of our pension funding obligations can be influenced by funding requirements that are established by the Employee Retirement Income and Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), the Pension Protection Act, Congressional Acts, or other governing bodies. During fiscal 2010, we met our required contribution to our defined benefit pension plans. As of January 1, 2011, the net underfunded status of our benefit plan was \$18.8 million. The Company's minimum required contribution in 2011 is \$4.1 million, \$2.8 million of which will be funded through a pre-funded balance. The difference will be funded through a \$1.3 million cash contribution. If the status of our defined benefit plan continues to be underfunded it will require additional future cash contributions.

We participate in various multi-employer pension plans in the United States. The majority of these plans are underfunded. If, in the future, we choose to withdraw from these plans, we likely would need to record a withdrawal liability, which may be material to our financial results.

The payment of dividends has been suspended, and resumption is dependant on business conditions, among other factors. Further, the instruments governing our indebtedness contain various covenants that may limit our ability to pay dividends.

We suspended the payment of dividends on our common stock for an indefinite period of time on December 5, 2007. Resumption of the payment of dividends will depend on, among other things, business conditions in the housing industry, our results of operations, cash requirements, financial condition, contractual restrictions, provisions of applicable law and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. Accordingly, we may not be able to resume the payment of dividends at the same quarterly rate in the future, if at all.

Federal and state transportation regulations could impose substantial costs on us which would reduce our net income.

We use our own fleet of over 600 trucks and over 1,000 trailers to service customers throughout the United States. The U.S. Department of Transportation, or DOT, regulates our operations in domestic interstate commerce. We are subject to safety requirements governing interstate operations prescribed by the DOT. Vehicle dimensions and driver hours of service also remain subject to both federal and state regulation. More restrictive limitations on vehicle weight and size, trailer length and configuration, or driver hours of service would increase our costs, which, if we are unable to pass these cost increases on to our customers, will increase our selling, general and administrative expenses and reduce our operating results.

Environmental laws impose risks and costs on us.

Our operations are subject to federal, state, provincial and local laws, rules and regulations governing the protection of the environment, including, but not limited to, those regulating discharges into the air and water, the use, handling and disposal of hazardous or toxic substances, the management of wastes, the cleanup of contamination and the control of noise and odors. We have made, and will continue to make, expenditures to comply with these requirements. While we believe, based upon current information, that we are in substantial compliance with all applicable environmental laws, rules and regulations, we could be subject to potentially significant fines or penalties for any failure to comply. Moreover, under certain environmental laws, a current or previous owner or operator of real property, and parties that generate or transport hazardous substances that are disposed of at that real property, may be held liable for the cost to investigate or clean up such real property and for related damages to natural resources. We may be subject to liability, including liability for investigation and cleanup costs, if contamination is discovered at one of our current or former warehouse facilities, or at a landfill or other location where we have disposed of, or arranged for the disposal of,

wastes. Georgia-Pacific has agreed to indemnify us against any claim arising from environmental conditions that existed prior to May 7, 2004 in connection with the properties we acquired when we purchased the assets of the Division from Georgia-Pacific (see History above). We also carry environmental insurance. However,

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any remediation costs either not related to conditions existing prior to May 7, 2004 or on properties acquired after May 7, 2004 may not be covered by indemnification. In addition, certain remediation costs may not be covered by insurance. We could also be subject to claims brought pursuant to applicable laws, rules or regulations for property damage or personal injury resulting from the environmental impact of our operations. Increasingly stringent environmental requirements, more aggressive enforcement actions, the discovery of unknown conditions or the bringing of future claims may cause our expenditures for environmental matters to increase, and we may incur material costs associated with these matters.

Affiliates of Cerberus control us and may have conflicts of interest with other stockholders in the future.

Funds and accounts managed by Cerberus or its affiliated management companies, which are referred to collectively as the controlling stockholder, collectively own approximately 55% of our common stock. As a result, the controlling stockholder will continue to be able to control the election of our directors, determine our corporate and management policies and determine, without the consent of our other stockholders, the outcome of any corporate transaction or other matter submitted to our stockholders for approval, including potential mergers or acquisitions, asset sales and other significant corporate transactions. This concentrated ownership position limits other stockholders' ability to influence corporate matters and, as a result, we may take actions that some of our stockholders do not view as beneficial.

Five of our ten directors are, or recently were, employees of or advisors to Cerberus. The controlling stockholder also has sufficient voting power to amend our organizational documents. The interests of the controlling stockholder may not coincide with the interests of other holders of our common stock. Additionally, the controlling stockholder is in the business of making investments in companies and may, from time to time, acquire and hold interests in businesses that compete directly or indirectly with us. The controlling stockholder may also pursue, for its own account, acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business, and as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. So long as the controlling stockholder continues to own a significant amount of the outstanding shares of our common stock, it will continue to be able to strongly influence or effectively control our decisions, including potential mergers or acquisitions, asset sales and other significant corporate transactions. In addition, because we are a controlled company within the meaning of the New York Stock Exchange rules, we are exempt from the NYSE requirements that our board be composed of a majority of independent directors, that our compensation committee be composed entirely of independent directors, and that we maintain a nominating/corporate governance committee composed entirely of independent directors.

Even if Cerberus no longer controls us in the future, certain provisions of our charter documents and agreements and Delaware law could discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition at a premium price.

Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws contain provisions that:

permit us to issue, without any further vote or action by the stockholders, up to 30 million shares of preferred stock in one or more series and, with respect to each series, to fix the number of shares constituting the series and the designation of the series, the voting powers (if any) of the shares of such series, and the preferences and other special rights, if any, and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions, of the shares of the series; and

limit the stockholders' ability to call special meetings.

These provisions may discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition at a premium price.

In addition, we are subject to Section 203 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, or the DGCL, which also imposes certain restrictions on mergers and other business combinations between us and any holder of

15% or more of our common stock. Further, certain of our incentive plans provide for vesting of stock options and/or payments to be made to our employees in connection with a change of control, which could discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition at a premium price.

Table of Contents***We may incur substantial costs relating to Georgia-Pacific's product liability related claims.***

Georgia-Pacific is a defendant in suits brought in various courts around the nation by plaintiffs who allege that they have suffered personal injury as a result of exposure to products containing asbestos. These suits allege a variety of lung and other diseases based on alleged exposure to products previously manufactured by Georgia-Pacific. Although the terms of the asset purchase agreement provide that Georgia-Pacific will indemnify us against all obligations and liabilities arising out of, relating to or otherwise in any way in respect of any product liability claims (including, without limitation, claims, obligations or liabilities relating to the presence or alleged presence of asbestos-containing materials) with respect to products purchased, sold, marketed, stored, delivered, distributed or transported by Georgia-Pacific and its affiliates, including the Division prior to the acquisition, it could be possible that circumstances may arise under which asbestos-related claims against Georgia-Pacific could cause us to incur substantial costs.

For example, in the event that Georgia-Pacific is financially unable to respond to an asbestos product liability claim, plaintiffs' lawyers may, in order to obtain recovery, attempt to sue us, in our capacity as owner of assets sold by Georgia-Pacific, despite the fact that the assets sold to us did not contain asbestos. Asbestos litigation has, over the years, proved unpredictable, as the aggressive and well-financed asbestos plaintiffs' bar has been creative, and often successful, in bringing claims based on novel legal theories and on expansive interpretations of existing legal theories. These claims have included claims against companies that did not manufacture asbestos products. As a result of these factors, a number of companies have been held liable for amounts far in excess of their perceived exposure. Although we believe, based on our understanding of the law as currently interpreted, that we should not be held liable for any of Georgia-Pacific's asbestos-related claims, and, to the contrary, that we would prevail on summary judgment on any such claims, there is nevertheless a possibility that new theories could be developed, or that the application of existing theories could be expanded, in a manner that would result in liability for us. Any such liability ultimately could be borne by us if Georgia-Pacific is unable to fulfill its indemnity obligation under the asset purchase agreement with us.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

We operate warehouse facilities serving over 65 markets nationwide. We own 57 warehouse facilities and lease 5 additional warehouse facilities. The total square footage under roof at our owned and leased warehouses is approximately 10 million square feet. Our Denver sales center and 55 of our owned warehouse facilities secure our mortgage loan.

Our corporate headquarters located at 4300 Wildwood Parkway, Atlanta, Georgia 30339 is approximately 250,000 square feet. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007, as part of a restructuring effort, we vacated approximately 100,000 square feet of our corporate headquarters space which we are actively seeking to sublease.

The following table summarizes our real estate facilities including their inside square footage:

| Facility Type | Number | Owned Facilities (ft⁽²⁾) | Leased Facilities (ft⁽²⁾) |
|----------------------|---------------|--|---|
| Office Space(1) | 3 | 68,721 | 251,885 |
| Warehouses | 62 | 9,897,530 | 399,875 |

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| TOTAL | 65 | 9,966,251 | 651,760 |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|

(1) Includes corporate headquarters in Atlanta, the Denver Sales Center and a call center in Vancouver. We are actively marketing 100,000 square feet for sublease at our Atlanta corporate headquarters.

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We also store materials outdoors, such as lumber and rebar, at all of our warehouse locations, which increases their distribution and storage capacity. We believe that substantially all of our property and equipment is in good condition, subject to normal wear and tear. We believe that our facilities have sufficient capacity to meet current and projected distribution needs.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

BlueLinx, its directors, and Cerberus ABP Investor LLC (CAI) were named as defendants in the following putative shareholder class actions filed in the Superior Courts of Fulton and Cobb Counties, Georgia, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, the Chancery Court for the State of Delaware, and the Supreme Court of the State of New York in connection with the proposed tender offer announced by CAI on July 21, 2010 and commenced by CAI on August 2, 2010: *Habiniak, et al. v. Cohen, et al.*, Fulton County Superior Court, Georgia, filed July 23, 2010, voluntarily dismissed August 11, 2010; *Hindermann, et al. v. BlueLinx Holdings Inc., et al.*, Cobb County Superior Court, Georgia, filed July 27, 2010, dismissed December 14, 2010; *Markich, et al v. BlueLinx Holdings, Inc., et al.*, Cobb County Superior Court, Georgia, filed July 30, 2010, dismissed December 14, 2010; *Jerszynski v. BlueLinx Holdings, Inc., et al.*, Cobb County Superior Court, Georgia, filed August 3, 2010, dismissed December 14, 2010; *Winter v. Cerberus ABP Investor LLC*, Cobb County Superior Court, Georgia, filed August 4, 2010, dismissed December 14, 2010; *Stadium Capital Qualified Partners, LP, et al. v. Cerberus ABP Investor LLC, etc al.*, Delaware Chancery Court, filed August 10, 2010, voluntarily dismissed October 20, 2010; *Habiniak, et al. v. Cohen, et al.*, Delaware Chancery Court, filed August 13, 2010, voluntarily dismissed February 10, 2011; *Lang et al v. Cohen, et al.*, Delaware Chancery Court, filed August 13, 2010; *Kajaria, et al. v. Cohen, et al.*, U.S. District Court, Northern District of Georgia, filed September 30, 2010; and *Centonze, et al. v. Judd, et al.*, Supreme Court of New York, New York County, filed on October 4, 2010. Certain of the complaints also name Cerberus Capital Management L.P. as a defendant. The complaints sought to enjoin the proposed tender offer, alleging that the Company's directors and CAI breached their fiduciary duties by, among other things, failing to make certain disclosures and maximize the value to be received by our stockholders. The complaints also asserted claims of aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty. In addition to an order enjoining the transaction, the complaints variously sought, among other things: additional disclosures regarding the proposed transaction; imposition of a constructive trust in favor of plaintiffs for any improper benefits received by defendants; rescission of the transaction, if consummated, or an award to plaintiffs of rescissory damages; and attorneys' fees and expenses. In light of the expiration of the tender offer, we believe that these complaints are now moot.

We are, and from time to time may be, a party to routine legal proceedings incidental to the operation of our business. The outcome of any pending or threatened proceedings is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, operating results or cash flows, based on our current understanding of the relevant facts. We establish reserves for pending or threatened proceedings when the costs associated with such proceedings become probable and can be reasonably estimated.

Table of Contents**ITEM 4. RESERVED.****PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.**

Our equity securities consist of one class of common stock. The common stock began trading on December 16, 2004. The common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol BXC . The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the range of the high and low sales prices for the common stock as quoted on the New York Stock Exchange:

| | High | Low |
|--|-------------|------------|
| Fiscal Year Ended January 1, 2011 | | |
| First Quarter | \$ 4.11 | \$ 2.51 |
| Second Quarter | \$ 6.32 | \$ 2.30 |
| Third Quarter | \$ 4.10 | \$ 2.24 |
| Fourth Quarter | \$ 4.00 | \$ 2.94 |
| Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2010 | | |
| First Quarter | \$ 3.30 | \$ 1.20 |
| Second Quarter | \$ 4.60 | \$ 2.25 |
| Third Quarter | \$ 5.93 | \$ 2.96 |
| Fourth Quarter | \$ 4.12 | \$ 2.60 |

As of February 25, 2011, there were 47 registered stockholders, and, as of that date we estimate there were approximately 2,500 beneficial owners holding our common stock in nominee or street name.

In December 2007, we suspended the payment of dividends on our common stock for an indefinite period of time. Resumption of the payment of dividends will depend on, among other things, business conditions in the housing industry, our results of operations, cash requirements, financial condition, contractual restrictions, provisions of applicable law and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, Note 10. Revolving Credit Facility for additional information regarding limitations on the ability of BlueLinx Corporation to transfer funds to its parent, BlueLinx Holdings Inc., which could impact our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders. Accordingly, we may not be able to resume the payment of dividends at the same quarterly rate in the future, if at all.

Table of Contents**Equity Compensation Plan Information**

The following table provides information about the shares of our common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of options and other awards under our existing equity compensation plans as of January 1, 2011. Our stockholder-approved equity compensation plans are the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan and the 2006 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan. We do not have any non-stockholder approved equity compensation plans.

| Plan Category | (a) Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights | (b) Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights | (c) Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a)) |
|---|--|--|--|
| Equity compensation plans approved by security holders | 924,815 | \$ 6.31 | 1,227,666 |
| Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders | | n/a | |
| Total | 924,815 | \$ 6.31 | 1,227,666 |

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The chart below compares the quarterly percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock with the cumulative total return on the Russell 2000 Index and a peer group index for the period commencing December 31, 2005 and ending January 1, 2011, assuming an investment of \$100 and the reinvestment of any dividends.

Our peer group index was selected by us and is comprised of reporting companies with lines of business and product offerings that are comparable to ours and which we believe most accurately represent our business. Our peer group consists of the following companies: Beacon Roofing Supply Inc., Builders Firstsource, Building Materials Holding Corporation (through January 4, 2010), Huttig Building Products Inc., Interline Brands Inc., Universal Forest Products Inc. and Watsco Inc.

Comparison of Cumulative Total Return**Cumulative Total Return
Years Ending**

| Company Name/Index | Base Period | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 12/31/05 | 12/30/06 | 12/29/07 | 01/03/09 | 01/02/10 | 01/01/11 |
| BlueLinx Holdings Inc. | 100 | 96.44 | 40.04 | 25.58 | 28.22 | 37.29 |
| Russell 2000 Index | 100 | 118.37 | 117.38 | 78.72 | 98.84 | 125.39 |
| Peer Group | 100 | 84.45 | 52.10 | 44.34 | 59.85 | 72.43 |

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On December 22, 2008, our Board approved a stock repurchase program to acquire up to \$10,000,000 of our outstanding common stock through December 22, 2010. The share repurchases were made from time to time at our discretion in the open market or privately negotiated transactions as permitted by securities laws

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and other legal requirements, and subject to market conditions and other factors. The Board was able to modify, suspend, extend or terminate the program at any time. A total of 971,376 shares were purchased pursuant to the program. No share repurchases were made during our fourth quarter ended January 1, 2011.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

The following table sets forth certain historical financial data of our Company. The selected financial data for the fiscal years ended January 1, 2011, January 2, 2010, January 3, 2009, December 29, 2007 and December 30, 2006 have been derived from our audited financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or from prior financial statements. The following information should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

| | Year Ended January 1, 2011 | Year Ended January 2, 2010 | Year Ended January 3, 2009 | Year Ended December 29, 2007 | Year Ended December 30, 2006 |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| | (In thousands, except per share data) | | | | |
| Statements of Operations Data: | | | | | |
| Net sales | \$ 1,804,418 | \$ 1,646,108 | \$ 2,779,699 | \$ 3,833,910 | \$ 4,899,383 |
| Cost of sales | 1,593,745 | 1,452,947 | 2,464,766 | 3,441,964 | 4,419,576 |
| Gross profit | 210,673 | 193,161 | 314,933 | 391,946 | 479,807 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Selling, general and administrative | 221,185 | 210,214 | 303,403 | 372,754 | 381,554 |
| Net gain from terminating the Georgia-Pacific supply agreement | | (17,772) | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 13,365 | 16,984 | 20,519 | 20,924 | 20,724 |
| Total operating expenses | 234,550 | 209,426 | 323,922 | 393,678 | 402,278 |
| Operating (loss) income | (23,877) | (16,265) | (8,989) | (1,732) | 77,529 |
| Non-operating expenses (income): | | | | | |
| Interest expense | 33,788 | 32,456 | 38,547 | 43,660 | 46,164 |
| Changes associated with the ineffective interest rate swap, net | (4,603) | 6,252 | | | |
| Write-off of debt issue costs | 183 | 1,407 | | | 4,864 |
| Other expense (income), net | 587 | 519 | 601 | (370) | 320 |
| (Loss) income before (benefit from) provision for income taxes | (53,832) | (56,899) | (48,137) | (45,022) | 26,181 |
| (Benefit from) provision for income taxes | (589) | 4,564 | (16,434) | (17,077) | 10,349 |
| Net (loss) income | \$ (53,243) | \$ (61,463) | \$ (31,703) | \$ (27,945) | \$ 15,832 |
| Basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding | 30,688 | 31,017 | 31,083 | 30,848 | 30,618 |

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|
| Basic net (loss) income per share applicable to common stock | \$ | (1.73) | \$ | (1.98) | \$ | (1.02) | \$ | (0.91) | \$ | 0.52 |
| Diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding | | 30,688 | | 31,017 | | 31,083 | | 30,848 | | 30,779 |
| Diluted net (loss) income per share applicable to common stock | \$ | (1.73) | \$ | (1.98) | \$ | (1.02) | \$ | (0.91) | \$ | 0.51 |
| Dividends declared per share of common stock | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | 0.50 | \$ | 0.50 |

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| | Year Ended January 1, 2011 | Year Ended January 2, 2010 | Year Ended January 3, 2009 | Year Ended December 29, 2007 | Year Ended December 30, 2006 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In thousands, except per share data) | | | | | |
| Other Financial Data: | | | | | |
| Capital expenditures | \$ 4,092 | \$ 1,815 | \$ 4,919 | \$ 13,141 | \$ 9,601 |
| EBITDA(1) | (11,099) | 200 | 10,929 | 19,562 | 97,933 |
| Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities | (29,909) | (19,853) | 190,390 | 79,842 | 63,204 |
| Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities | (3,381) | 12,636 | 985 | (9,070) | (18,170) |
| Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities | 18,130 | \$ (113,679) | \$ (56,781) | \$ (82,055) | \$ (42,312) |
| Balance Sheet Data (at end of period): | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 14,927 | \$ 29,457 | \$ 150,353 | \$ 15,759 | \$ 27,042 |
| Working capital | 236,168 | 247,722 | 320,527 | 448,731 | 520,237 |
| Total assets | 525,019 | 546,846 | 729,178 | 883,436 | 1,004,362 |
| Total debt(2) | 382,869 | 341,669 | 444,870 | 478,535 | 532,462 |
| Stockholders equity | 991 | \$ 50,820 | \$ 102,852 | \$ 154,823 | \$ 189,399 |

(1) EBITDA is an amount equal to net (loss) income plus interest expense and all interest expense related items (e.g. changes associated with ineffective interest rate swap, write-off of debt issue costs, charges associated with mortgage refinancing), income taxes, and depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is presented herein because we believe it is a useful supplement to cash flow from operations in understanding cash flows generated from operations that are available for debt service (interest and principal payments) and further investment in acquisitions. However, EBITDA is not a presentation made in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, (GAAP), and is not intended to present a superior measure of the financial condition from those determined under GAAP. EBITDA, as used herein, is not necessarily comparable to other similarly titled captions of other companies due to differences in methods of calculations.

(2) Total debt represents long-term debt, including current maturities.

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A reconciliation of net cash (used in) provided by operating activities, the most directly comparable GAAP measure, to EBITDA for each of the respective periods indicated is as follows:

| | Year Ended, January 1, 2011 | Year Ended, January 2, 2010 | Year Ended January 3, 2009 | Year Ended December 29, 2007 | Year Ended December 30, 2006 |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities | \$ (29,909) | \$ (19,853) | \$ 190,390 | \$ 79,842 | \$ 63,204 |
| Amortization of debt issue costs | (1,963) | (2,459) | (2,479) | (2,431) | (2,628) |
| Net gain from terminating the Georgia-Pacific supply agreement | | 17,772 | | | |
| Payments from terminating the Georgia-Pacific supply agreement | (4,706) | (14,118) | | | |
| Vacant property charges, net | (53) | (1,222) | (4,441) | (11,037) | |
| Deferred income tax benefit (provision) | 600 | (24,220) | 2,935 | 9,526 | 3,700 |
| Prepayment fees associated with sale of property | | (616) | (1,868) | | |
| Gain on sale of properties | | 10,397 | 1,936 | | |
| Gain from insurance settlement | | | | 1,698 | |
| Share-based compensation | (3,978) | (2,922) | (2,614) | (3,500) | (3,137) |
| Excess tax benefits from share-based arrangements | | | 81 | 20 | 891 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities | (4,289) | 421 | (195,124) | (81,139) | (20,610) |
| Interest expense | 33,788 | 32,456 | 38,547 | 43,660 | 46,164 |
| (Benefit from) provision for income taxes | (589) | 4,564 | (16,434) | (17,077) | 10,349 |
| EBITDA | \$ (11,099) | \$ 200 | \$ 10,929 | \$ 19,562 | \$ 97,933 |

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-K. In addition to historical information, the following discussion and other parts of this Form 10-K contain forward-looking information that involves risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by this forward-looking information due to the factors discussed under Risk Factors, Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements and elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Overview

Company Background

BlueLinx is a leading distributor of building products in the United States. As of January 1, 2011, we distributed approximately 10,000 products from over 750 suppliers to service more than 11,500 customers nationwide, including dealers, industrial manufacturers, manufactured housing producers and home improvement retailers. We operate our distribution business from sales centers in Atlanta and Denver, and our network of approximately 60 distribution centers. We distribute products in two principal categories: structural products and specialty products. Structural products include plywood, OSB, rebar and remesh, lumber and other wood products primarily used for structural support, walls and flooring in construction projects. Structural products represented approximately 46% and 44% of our fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009 gross sales, respectively. Specialty products include roofing, insulation, moulding, engineered wood, vinyl products (used primarily in siding),

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outdoor living and metal products (excluding rebar and remesh). Specialty products accounted for approximately 54% and 56% of our fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009 gross sales, respectively.

Industry Conditions

A number of factors cause our results of operations to fluctuate from period to period. Many of these factors are seasonal or cyclical in nature. Conditions in the United States housing market are at historically low levels. Our operating results are closely tied to United States housing starts, and therefore have declined during the past several years. Additionally, the mortgage markets have experienced substantial disruption due to a rising number of defaults and historically high levels of foreclosures. This disruption and the related defaults have increased the inventory of homes for sale and also have caused lenders to tighten mortgage qualification criteria which further reduces demand for new homes. We expect the downturn in new housing activity will continue to negatively impact our operating results for the foreseeable future. We continue to prudently manage our inventories, receivables and spending in this environment. Along with many forecasters, however, we believe United States housing demand will improve in the long term based on population demographics and a variety of other factors.

Tender Offer

On July 21, 2010, our Board of Directors (our Board) received notice from our largest stockholder, Cerberus ABP Investor LLC (CAI) that it intended to make a tender offer for the shares of our stock it does not own for \$3.40 in cash per share. Our Board formed a special committee (the Special Committee) consisting of our three independent directors, to evaluate the tender offer. The Special Committee was granted full power and authority to evaluate the proposal to determine our recommendation to our stockholders with respect to any tender offer commenced by CAI and to take any other action it determined to be in our best interests and the best interests of our stockholders. Completion of the tender offer was subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions, including that as result of the tender offer, CAI would own 90% of our issued and outstanding shares, which we refer to as the 90% condition.

On September 22, 2010, CAI and Cerberus increased the purchase price to be paid in their cash tender offer to \$4.00 per share for all our outstanding publicly held shares not owned by CAI or its affiliates.

On September 27, 2010, the Special Committee unanimously determined, by all members participating in the deliberations, that the tender offer was fair, from a financial point of view, to our stockholders (other than CAI and Cerberus Capital). Additionally, the Special Committee recommended, on behalf of us and the Board, that our stockholders accept the tender offer and tender their shares.

On October 19, 2010, CAI announced that the 90% condition had not been satisfied and, as a result, the tender offer expired without CAI purchasing any shares.

During fiscal 2010, we incurred charges relating to stock valuation and legal fees of \$3.0 million as a result of the tender offer. These charges were included in Selling, general, and administrative expenses in our Statements of Operations.

Supply Agreement with G-P

On April 27, 2009, we entered into a Modification Agreement related to our Supply Agreement with G-P. The Modification Agreement effectively terminated the existing Supply Agreement with respect to our distribution of G-P plywood, OSB and lumber. As a result of terminating this agreement, we are no longer contractually obligated to make minimum purchases of products from G-P. We continue to distribute a variety of G-P building products, including engineered lumber, which is covered under a three-year purchase agreement dated February 12, 2009.

G-P agreed to pay us \$18.8 million in exchange for our agreement to terminate the Supply Agreement one year earlier than the May 7, 2010 termination date previously agreed upon. Under the terms of the Modification Agreement, we received four quarterly cash payments of \$4.7 million, which began on May 1, 2009 and ended on February 1, 2010. As a result of the termination, we recognized a net gain of \$17.8 million

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in 2009, as a reduction to operating expense. The gain was net of a \$1.0 million write-off of an intangible asset associated with the Supply Agreement. We believe the early termination of the Supply Agreement contributed to the decline in our structural panel sales volume during fiscal 2009 and 2010. However, because the majority of these sales are through the direct sales channel, the lower structural panel sales volume had an insignificant impact on our gross profit during these periods. To the extent we are unable to replace these volumes with structural product from G-P or other suppliers, the early termination of the Supply Agreement may continue to negatively impact our sales of structural products which could impact our net sales and our costs, which in turn could impact our gross profit, net income, and cash flows.

The three-year purchase agreement for engineered lumber contains a mechanism for establishing pricing for the products we purchase under the purchase agreement from G-P. If BlueLinx and G-P are unable to agree on product pricing in accordance with this mechanism, we could experience a product shortage unless and until we obtain a replacement supplier or suppliers. We may not be able to obtain replacement products on favorable economic terms, or may not be able to obtain comparable alternative products. An inability to replace products on favorable economic terms or with comparable products could adversely impact our net sales and our costs, which in turn could impact our gross profit, net income and cash flows.

OSB Litigation Settlement

Until the third quarter of fiscal 2010, we were a claimant in a class action lawsuit pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania alleging that the following manufacturers of oriented strand board (OSB) conspired in violation of federal antitrust law to restrict the supply of OSB structural panel products and raise prices: Louisiana-Pacific Corporation, Weyerhaeuser Company, Georgia-Pacific LLC (f/k/a Georgia-Pacific Corporation), Ainsworth Lumber Co. Ltd., Potlatch Corporation, Norbord Industries Inc., Tolko Industries Ltd., Grant Forest Products Inc. and Grant Forest Products Sales Inc., and J.M. Huber Corporation or Huber Engineered Woods LLC (collectively, the Defendants). On September 13, 2010, we received a cash settlement in the amount of \$5.2 million in satisfaction of our claims under the class action lawsuit. This \$5.2 million was recognized as a gain in Selling, general, and administrative expenses in our Statements of Operations for fiscal year 2010.

Selected Factors that Affect our Operating Results

Our operating results are affected by housing starts, mobile home production, industrial production, repair and remodeling spending and non-residential construction. We believe a substantial percentage of our sales are directly related to new home construction.

Our operating results also are impacted by changes in product prices. Structural products prices can vary significantly based on short-term and long-term changes in supply and demand. The prices of specialty products also can vary from time to time, although they generally are significantly less variable than structural products.

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The following table sets forth changes in net sales by product category, sales variances due to changes in unit volume and dollar and percentage changes in unit volume and price, in each case for fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008:

Sales Revenue Variances by Product

| | Fiscal 2010 | Fiscal 2009 | Fiscal 2008 |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | (Dollars in millions) | | |
| <i>Sales by Category</i> | | | |
| Structural Products | \$ 838 | \$ 738 | \$ 1,422 |
| Specialty Products | 1,005 | 948 | 1,412 |
| Other(1) | (39) | (40) | (54) |
| Total Sales | \$ 1,804 | \$ 1,646 | \$ 2,780 |
| <i>Sales Variances</i> | | | |
| Unit Volume \$ Change | \$ 36 | \$ (1,036) | \$ (1,161) |
| Price/Other(1) | 122 | (98) | 107 |
| Total \$ Change | \$ 158 | \$ (1,134) | \$ (1,054) |
| Unit Volume % Change | 2.2% | (36.6)% | (29.7)% |
| Price/Other(1) | 7.4% | (4.2)% | 2.2% |
| Total % Change | 9.6% | (40.8)% | (27.5)% |

(1) Other includes unallocated allowances and discounts.

The following table sets forth changes in gross margin dollars and percentages by product category, and percentage changes in unit volume growth by product, in each case for fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008:

| | Fiscal 2010 | Fiscal 2009 | Fiscal 2008 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | (Dollars in millions) | | |
| <i>Gross Margin \$ by Category</i> | | | |
| Structural Products | \$ 77 | \$ 73 | \$ 134 |
| Specialty Products | 148 | 132 | 200 |
| Other(1) | (14) | (12) | (19) |
| Total Gross Margin | \$ 211 | \$ 193 | \$ 315 |
| <i>Gross Margin % by Category</i> | | | |
| Structural Products | 9.1% | 9.9% | 9.4% |

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| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Specialty Products | 14.7% | 13.9% | 14.2% |
| Total Gross Margin % | 11.7% | 11.7% | 11.3% |
| <i>Unit Volume Change by Product</i> | | | |
| Structural Products | (2.5)% | (40.3)% | (34.6)% |
| Specialty Products | 5.7% | (32.8)% | (24.0)% |
| Total Unit Volume Change % | 2.2% | (36.6)% | (29.7)% |

(1) Other includes unallocated allowances and discounts.

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The following table sets forth changes in net sales and gross margin by channel and percentage changes in gross margin by channel, in each case for fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008:

| | Fiscal 2010 | Fiscal 2009 | Fiscal 2008 |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | (Dollars in millions) | | |
| <i>Sales by Channel</i> | | | |
| Warehouse/Reload | \$ 1,429 | \$ 1,251 | \$ 2,044 |
| Direct | 414 | 435 | 790 |
| Other(1) | (39) | (40) | (54) |
| Total | \$ 1,804 | \$ 1,646 | \$ 2,780 |
| <i>Gross Margin by Channel</i> | | | |
| Warehouse/Reload | \$ 201 | \$ 177 | \$ 284 |
| Direct | 24 | 28 | 50 |
| Other(1) | (14) | (12) | (19) |
| Total | \$ 211 | \$ 193 | \$ 315 |
| <i>Gross Margin % by Channel</i> | | | |
| Warehouse/Reload | 14.1% | 14.1% | 13.9% |
| Direct | 5.8% | 6.4% | 6.3% |
| Total | 11.7% | 11.7% | 11.3% |

(1) Other includes unallocated allowances and discounts.

Fiscal Year

Our fiscal year is a 52- or 53-week period ending on the Saturday closest to the end of the calendar year. Fiscal year 2010 and 2009 contained 52 weeks. Fiscal year 2008 contained 53 weeks.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations*****Fiscal 2010 Compared to Fiscal 2009***

The following table sets forth our results of operations for fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009.

| | Fiscal 2010 | % of Net Sales (Dollars in thousands) | Fiscal 2009 | % of Net Sales |
|---|--------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Net sales | \$ 1,804,418 | 100.0% | \$ 1,646,108 | 100.0% |
| Gross profit | 210,673 | 11.7% | 193,161 | 11.7% |
| Selling, general and administrative | 221,185 | 12.3% | 210,214 | 12.8% |
| Net gain from terminating the Georgia-Pacific Supply Agreement | | 0% | (17,772) | (1.1)% |
| Depreciation and amortization | 13,365 | 0.7% | 16,984 | 1.0% |
| Operating loss | (23,877) | (1.3)% | (16,265) | (1.0)% |
| Interest expense, net | 33,788 | 1.8% | 32,456 | 2.0% |
| Changes associated with the ineffective interest rate swap, net | (4,603) | (0.3)% | 6,252 | 0.4% |
| Write-off of debt issue costs | 183 | 0.0% | 1,407 | 0.1% |
| Other expense, net | 587 | 0.0% | 519 | 0.0% |
| Loss before benefit from income taxes | (53,832) | (2.9)% | (56,899) | (3.5)% |
| Provision for (benefit from) provision for income taxes | (589) | 0.0% | 4,564 | 0.3% |
| Net loss | \$ (53,243) | (2.9)% | \$ (61,463) | (3.7)% |

Net sales. For the fiscal year ended January 1, 2011, net sales increased by 9.6%, or \$0.2 billion, to \$1.8 billion. Sales during the fiscal year were positively impacted by a 5.9% increase in housing starts. New home construction has a significant impact on our sales. Specialty sales, primarily consisting of roofing, specialty panels, insulation, moulding, engineered wood products, vinyl siding, outdoor living and metal products (excluding rebar and remesh) increased by \$0.1 billion or 6% compared to fiscal 2009, due to a 5.7% increase in unit volume and a 0.3% increase in specialty product prices. Structural sales, including plywood, OSB, lumber and metal rebar, increased by \$0.1 billion, or 13.6% from a year ago, as a result of a 16.1% increase in structural product prices partially offset by a 2.5% decrease in unit volume.

Gross profit. Gross profit for fiscal 2010 was \$210.7 million, or 11.7% of sales, compared to \$193.2 million, or 11.7% of sales, in fiscal 2009. The increase in gross profit dollars compared to fiscal 2009 was driven primarily by an increase in specialty product volumes of 5.7%.

Selling, general and administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses for fiscal 2010 were \$221.2 million, or 12.2% of net sales, compared to \$210.2 million, or 12.8% of net sales, during fiscal 2009. The increase in selling, general, and administrative expenses is due to \$10.4 million of property sale gains that were recognized in fiscal 2009,

whereas there were no similar gains in fiscal 2010, coupled with increases in fiscal 2010 fuel expense and expenses incurred related to the failed tender offer of \$3.5 million and \$3.0 million, respectively. These changes were partially offset by a gain related to the settlement received on an OSB class action lawsuit in which we were a claimant and a decrease in bad debt expense of \$5.2 million and \$2.9 million, respectively.

Net gain from terminating the Georgia-Pacific Supply Agreement. During fiscal 2009, G-P agreed to pay us \$18.8 million in exchange for our agreement to enter into the Modification Agreement one year earlier than the previously agreed-upon May 7, 2010 termination date of the Supply Agreement. As a result of the termination, we recognized a net gain of \$17.8 million during fiscal 2009 as a reduction to operating expense. The gain was net of a \$1.0 million write-off of an intangible asset associated with the Supply Agreement.

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Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$13.4 million for fiscal 2010, compared to \$17.0 million for fiscal 2009. The \$3.6 million decrease in depreciation and amortization is primarily related to a portion of our property and equipment becoming fully depreciated during fiscal 2010 and replenishment of fixed assets occurring at a slower rate.

Operating loss. Operating loss for fiscal 2010 was \$23.9 million, or 1.3% of sales, compared to an operating loss of \$16.3 million, or 1.0% of sales, for fiscal 2009, reflecting the \$25.1 million increase in operating expenses offset by a \$17.5 million increase in gross profit.

Interest expense, net. Interest expense for fiscal 2010 was \$33.8 million compared to \$32.5 million for fiscal 2009. The \$1.3 million increase is due to the \$41.2 million increase in debt under our amended revolving credit facility and the related effect on interest expense. In fiscal 2010, interest expense related to our revolving credit facility and mortgage was \$13.3 million and \$18.3 million, respectively. In fiscal 2009, interest expense related to our revolving credit facility and mortgage was \$11.7 million and \$18.4 million (includes a \$0.6 million prepayment penalty), respectively. In addition, interest expense included \$2.1 million and \$2.5 million of debt issue cost amortization for fiscal 2010 and for fiscal 2009, respectively.

Changes associated with the ineffective interest rate swap, net. Change associated with the ineffective interest rate swap recognized for fiscal 2010 was income of \$4.6 million and was comprised of \$2.1 million of expense related to amortization of the accumulated other comprehensive loss offset by income of \$6.7 million related to fair value changes in the ineffective swap liability.

Write-off of debt issue costs. During fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, we permanently reduced our revolving loan threshold limit. As a result, we recorded expense of \$0.2 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, for the write-off of deferred financing costs that had been capitalized associated with the borrowing capacities that were reduced during these periods.

(Benefit from) provision for income taxes. Our effective tax rate was 1.1% and (8.0)% for fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, respectively. The change in our effective tax rate for fiscal 2010 is largely due to a full valuation allowance recorded against our benefit related to our 2010 loss and an allocation of income tax expense to other comprehensive loss resulting in a benefit to continuing operations. This benefit was partially offset by gross receipts and other taxes. In fiscal 2009, we recorded a \$29.3 million valuation allowance charge and other income tax expense items partially offset by a \$20.4 million tax benefit related to 2009 losses that were carried back to offset fiscal 2004 and 2005 income and a \$5.6 million allocation of tax expense to other comprehensive income resulting in a current period tax benefit to continuing operations.

Net loss. Net loss for fiscal 2010 was \$53.2 million, compared to \$61.5 million for fiscal 2009 as a result of the previous factors.

On a per-share basis, basic and diluted loss applicable to common stockholders for fiscal 2010 each was \$1.73. For fiscal 2009, basic and diluted loss per share each was \$1.98.

Table of Contents***Fiscal 2009 Compared to Fiscal 2008***

The following table sets forth our results of operations for fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008.

| | Fiscal 2009 | % of Net Sales | Fiscal 2008 | % of Net Sales |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| | (Dollars in thousands) | | | |
| Net sales | \$ 1,646,108 | 100.0% | \$ 2,779,699 | 100.0% |
| Gross profit | 193,161 | 11.7% | 314,933 | 11.3% |
| Selling, general and administrative | 210,214 | 12.8% | 303,403 | 10.9% |
| Net gain from terminating the Georgia-Pacific Supply Agreement | (17,772) | (1.1)% | | 0.0% |
| Depreciation and amortization | 16,984 | 1.0% | 20,519 | 0.7% |
| Operating loss | (16,265) | (1.0)% | (8,989) | (0.3)% |
| Interest expense, net | 32,456 | 2.0% | 38,547 | 1.4% |
| Changes associated with the ineffective interest rate swap, net | 6,252 | 0.4% | | 0.0% |
| Write-off of debt issue costs | 1,407 | 0.1% | | 0.0% |
| Other expense, net | 519 | 0.0% | 601 | 0.0% |
| Loss before benefit from income taxes | (56,899) | (3.5)% | (48,137) | (1.7)% |
| Provision for (benefit from) income taxes | 4,564 | 0.3% | (16,434) | (0.6)% |
| Net loss | \$ (61,463) | (3.7)% | \$ (31,703) | (1.1)% |

Net sales. For the fiscal year ended January 2, 2010, net sales decreased by 40.8%, or \$1.1 billion, to \$1.6 billion. Sales during the fiscal year were negatively impacted by a 38.8% decline in housing starts. New home construction has a significant impact on our sales. Specialty sales, primarily consisting of roofing, specialty panels, insulation, moulding, engineered wood products, vinyl siding, outdoor living and metal products (excluding rebar and remesh) decreased by \$0.4 billion or 32.9% compared to fiscal 2008, due to a 32.8% decrease in unit volume and a 0.1% decrease in specialty product prices. Structural sales, including plywood, OSB, lumber and metal rebar, decreased by \$0.7 billion, or 48.1% from a year ago, as a result of a 40.3% decrease in unit volume and 7.8% decrease in structural product prices.

Gross profit. Gross profit for fiscal 2009 was \$193.2 million, or 11.7% of sales, compared to \$314.9 million, or 11.3% of sales, in fiscal 2008. The decrease in gross profit dollars compared to fiscal 2008 was driven primarily by a decrease in specialty and structural product volumes of 32.9% and 40.3%, respectively, due to the ongoing slowdown in the housing market. Gross margin percentage increased by 40 basis points to 11.7% primarily due to an increase in specialty sales as a proportion of our total sales, a shift in channel mix, and continued price discipline.

Selling, general and administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses for fiscal 2009 were \$210.2 million, or 12.8% of net sales, compared to \$303.4 million, or 10.9% of net sales, during fiscal 2008. The decline in selling, general, and administrative expenses included a \$51.8 million decrease in payroll and payroll related cost due to a decrease in headcount; a \$9.6 million decrease in fuel expense due to a decline in sales volume and fuel prices; a

\$10.4 million gain associated with the sale of certain real properties; and a \$21.2 million decrease in other operating expenses as a result of the sales volume reduction that resulted in a corresponding reduction in variable costs.

Net gain from terminating the Georgia-Pacific Supply Agreement. During fiscal 2009, G-P agreed to pay us \$18.8 million in exchange for our agreement to enter into the Modification Agreement one year earlier than the previously agreed-upon May 7, 2010 termination date of the Supply Agreement. As a result of the termination, we recognized a net gain of \$17.8 million during fiscal 2009 as a reduction to operating expense. The gain was net of a \$1.0 million write-off of an intangible asset associated with the Supply Agreement.

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Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$17.0 million for fiscal 2009, compared to \$20.5 million for fiscal 2008. The \$3.5 million decrease in depreciation and amortization is primarily related to a decrease in capital expenditures as a result of decreased demand coupled with a portion of our property and equipment becoming fully depreciated during fiscal 2009.

Operating loss. Operating loss for fiscal 2009 was \$16.3 million, or 1.0% of sales, compared to an operating loss of \$9.0 million, or 0.3% of sales, for fiscal 2008, reflecting the \$121.8 million decline in gross profit that was offset by a \$114.5 million decrease in operating expenses.

Interest expense, net. Interest expense for fiscal 2009 was \$32.5 million compared to \$38.5 million for fiscal 2008. The \$6.1 million decline is due to the \$103.2 million decrease in debt. In fiscal 2009, interest expense related to our revolving credit facility and mortgage was \$11.0 million and \$19.0 million (includes a \$0.6 million prepayment penalty), respectively. In fiscal 2008, interest expense related to our revolving credit facility and mortgage was \$14.8 million and \$21.2 million (includes a \$1.9 million prepayment penalty), respectively. In addition, interest expense included \$2.5 million of debt issue cost amortization for both fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008.

Changes associated with the ineffective interest rate swap, net. Changes associated with the ineffective interest rate swap recognized for fiscal 2009 were \$6.3 million and were comprised of a \$9.0 million charge related to the reduction of our borrowings outstanding under the revolving credit facility below the interest rate swap's notional amount; \$2.9 million of amortization of accumulated other comprehensive loss offset by income of \$5.7 million related to fair value changes since the date of the reduction of our borrowings at which time we were no longer in a position to use hedge accounting.

Write-off of debt issue costs. During fiscal 2009, we permanently reduced our revolving loan threshold limit from \$800.0 million to \$500.0 million effective March 30, 2009. As a result, we recorded expense of \$1.4 million for the write-off of deferred financing costs that had been capitalized associated with the portion of the revolver that was reduced in the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

Provision for (benefit from) income taxes. Our effective tax rate was (8.0)% and 34.1% for fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008, respectively. The change in our effective tax rate for fiscal 2009 is largely due to a \$29.3 million valuation allowance charge and other income tax expense items partially offset by a \$20.4 million tax benefit related to current year losses that will be carried back to offset fiscal 2004 and 2005 income and a \$5.6 million allocation of tax expense to other comprehensive income resulting in a current period tax benefit.

Net loss. Net loss for fiscal 2009 was \$61.5 million, compared to \$31.7 million for fiscal 2008 as a result of the previous factors.

On a per-share basis, basic and diluted loss applicable to common stockholders for fiscal 2009 were each \$1.98. For fiscal 2008, basic and diluted loss per share were each \$1.02.

Seasonality

We are exposed to fluctuations in quarterly sales volumes and expenses due to seasonal factors. These seasonal factors are common in the building products distribution industry. The first and fourth quarters are typically our slowest quarters due to the impact of poor weather on the construction market. Our second and third quarters are typically our strongest quarters, reflecting a substantial increase in construction due to more favorable weather conditions. Our working capital and accounts receivable and payable generally peak in the third quarter, while inventory generally peaks in the second quarter in anticipation of the summer building season.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We depend on cash flow from operations and funds available under our revolving credit facility to finance working capital needs and capital expenditures. We have approximately \$103.4 million of excess availability under our amended revolving credit facility as of January 1, 2011. Under our amended revolving credit facility, we are required to maintain our excess availability above the greater of \$40.0 million or the amount

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equal to 15% of the lesser of the borrowing base, as defined therein, or \$60.0 million (subject to increase to \$75.0 million if we exercise the uncommitted accordion provision in the amended revolving credit facility in full). If we fail to maintain this minimum excess availability, the amended revolving credit facility requires us to (i) maintain certain financial ratios, which we would not meet with current operating results, and (ii) limit our capital expenditures, which would have a negative impact on our ability to finance working capital needs and capital expenditures. For additional information regarding our financial covenants under our revolving credit facility, see the Risk Factors *The instruments governing our indebtedness contain various covenants limiting the discretion of our management in operating our business* set forth under Item 1.A. Risk Factors.

Excess liquidity likely will continue to decrease while our industry and our company begins its recovery from this historic housing market downturn, however we believe that the amounts available from our revolving credit facility and other sources will be sufficient to fund our routine operations and capital requirements for the next 12 months. If economic conditions, especially those related to the housing market, do not improve, we will need to seek additional sources of capital to support our operations.

The credit markets have experienced adverse conditions for the past few years, which may adversely affect our lenders ability to fulfill their commitment under our revolving credit facility. Based on information available to us as of the filing date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we have no indications that the financial institutions included in our revolving credit facility would be unable to fulfill their commitments.

We may elect to selectively pursue acquisitions. Accordingly, depending on the nature of the acquisition, we may use cash or stock, or a combination of both, as acquisition currency. Our cash requirements may significantly increase and incremental cash expenditures will be required in connection with the integration of the acquired company's business and to pay fees and expenses in connection with any acquisitions. To the extent that significant amounts of cash are expended in connection with acquisitions, our liquidity position may be adversely impacted. In addition, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in completing acquisitions in the future. For a discussion of the risks associated with our acquisition strategy, see the risk factor *Integrating acquisitions may be time-consuming and create costs that could reduce our net income and cash flows* set forth under Item 1A Risk Factors.

The following tables indicate our working capital and cash flows for the periods indicated.

| | | January 1, 2011 | January 2, 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | (Dollars in thousands) | |
| Working capital | | \$ 236,168 | \$ 247,722 |
| | | | |
| | Year Ended January 1, 2011 | Year Ended January 2, 2010 | Year Ended January 3, 2009 |
| Cash flows (used in) provided by operating activities | \$ (29,909) | \$ (19,853) | \$ 190,390 |
| Cash flows (used in) provided by investing activities | (3,381) | 12,636 | 985 |
| Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities | 18,130 | (113,679) | (56,781) |

Working Capital

Working capital decreased by \$11.5 million to \$236.2 million at January 1, 2011 from \$247.7 million at January 2, 2010. The reduction in working capital reflects a \$22.2 million reduction in other current assets, a \$15.2 million decrease in cash, and the receipt of the last payment related to the termination of the G-P supply agreement of \$4.7 million. The decrease in other current assets is due to the receipt of our \$20.4 million 2009 federal tax refund in fiscal 2010. The decrease in cash is due to the movement discussed within coupled with our operating loss adjusted for non-cash items. This reduction is offset by an increase in inventory of \$15.0 million, due to the addition of a new outdoor living product line and the related build in inventory, a decrease in accounts payable and bank overdrafts of \$5.9 million. The decrease in, accounts payable and overdrafts is due to the timing of payments. The remaining decrease is related to various insignificant changes in other working capital components.

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Operating Activities

During fiscal 2010, cash flows used in operating activities totaled \$29.9 million. The primary driver of cash flow used in operations was a net loss, as adjusted for non-cash charges of \$38.9 million, an increase in inventory of \$15.1 million due to the addition of a new outdoor living product line, partially offset by the receipt of our \$20.4 million tax refund in fiscal 2010.

During fiscal 2009, cash flows used in operating activities totaled \$19.9 million. The primary driver of cash flow used in operations was a net loss, as adjusted for non-cash charges of \$33.6 million and a decrease in accounts payable of \$13.7 million due to a reduction in purchase volume associated with decreased demand resulting from market conditions. These cash outflows were offset by a decrease in inventories of \$16.3 million to meet existing demand and a decrease in accounts receivable of \$11.3 million due to an overall decline in the housing market related to sales volume.

During fiscal 2008, cash flows provided by operating activities totaled \$190.4 million. The primary driver of cash flow from operations was a decrease in inventories of \$146.4 million to meet existing demand and a decrease in accounts receivable of \$132.5 million due to an overall decline in the housing market related to sales volume. These cash inflows were offset by a decrease in accounts payable of \$86.4 million due to a reduction in purchase volume associated with decreased demand.

Investing Activities

During fiscal 2010, cash flows used by investing activities totaled \$3.4 million, compared to cash flows provided by investing activities of \$12.6 million in 2009.

During fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, our expenditures for property and equipment were \$4.1 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. These expenditures were used primarily to computer equipment, leasehold improvements, and certain machinery and equipment. We estimate that capital expenditures for fiscal 2011 will be approximately \$8 million, which includes approximately \$3 million to purchase the replacement property for Nashville, TN. Our 2011 capital expenditures are anticipated to be paid with borrowings from our amended revolving credit facility and proceeds from the sale of our Nashville, TN property.

Proceeds from the disposition of property and equipment were \$0.7 million and \$14.5 million during fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, respectively. During fiscal 2009, the proceeds of \$14.5 million included \$12.4 million related to the sale of certain real properties classified as held for sale assets included in Other current assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Comparable sales of real properties did not occur during fiscal 2010.

During fiscal 2008, cash flows provided by investing activities totaled \$1.0 million. The primary driver of cash flows used for investing activities in fiscal 2008 was expenditures for property and equipment of \$4.9 million. The expenditures for property and equipment were primarily for computer equipment, leasehold improvements, and underground storage tanks. Proceeds from the disposition of property totaled \$5.9 million in fiscal 2008. The proceeds of \$5.9 million included \$4.7 million of proceeds related to the sale of certain real properties classified as held for sale assets included in Other current assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$18.1 million during fiscal 2010, compared to net cash used of \$113.7 million during fiscal 2009. The net cash provided by financing activities in fiscal 2010 primarily reflected additional borrowings on our amended revolving credit facility of \$41.2 million (net of payments made), offset by an

increase in restricted cash related to our mortgage of \$11.2 million.

During fiscal 2009, the net cash used in financing activities primarily reflected payments on our revolving credit facility of \$100.0 million, principal payments on our mortgage of \$3.2 million, and an increase in restricted cash related to our mortgage of \$10.3 million.

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During fiscal 2008, the net cash used in financing activities primarily reflected payments on our revolving credit facility of \$27.5 million, principal payments on our mortgage of \$6.1 million, prepayment fees associated with principal payments on our mortgage of \$1.9 million, and a decrease in bank overdrafts of \$12.4 million

Debt and Credit Sources

As of January 1, 2011, we had outstanding borrowings of \$97.2 million and excess availability of \$103.4 million under the terms of our amended revolving credit facility. We classify the lowest projected balance of the credit facility over the next twelve months of \$97.2 million as long-term debt. As of January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, we had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$5.9 and \$6.0 million, respectively, for the purposes of securing collateral requirements under our interest rate swap, insurance programs and for guaranteeing payment of international purchases based on the fulfillment of certain conditions

On July 7, 2010, we reached an agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, successor by merger to Wachovia Bank, National Association, and the other signatories to our existing revolving credit facility, dated August 4, 2006, as amended, to amend the terms thereof. This amendment extends the date of final maturity of the facility to January 7, 2014 and decreases the maximum availability under the agreement from \$500 million to \$400 million. This decrease does not impact our current available borrowing capacity under the amended revolving credit facility since the borrowing base, which is based on eligible accounts receivable and inventory, currently permits less than \$400 million in revolving credit facility borrowings. This amendment also includes an additional \$100 million uncommitted accordion credit facility, which will permit us to increase the maximum borrowing capacity up to \$500 million. As a result of reducing our maximum borrowing capacity from \$500 million to \$400 million, we recorded expense of \$0.2 million for the write-off of the existing debt issuance costs associated with the reduction in borrowing capacity. We incurred \$6.5 million in new debt issuance costs, which we capitalized and will amortize over the extended debt term to interest expense.

Under the amended agreement, our revolving credit facility contains customary negative covenants and restrictions for asset based loans. Our most significant covenant is a requirement that we maintain a fixed charge ratio of 1.1 to 1.0 in the event our excess availability falls below the greater of \$40.0 million or the amount equal to 15% of the lesser of the borrowing base or \$60.0 million (subject to increase to \$75.0 million if we exercise the uncommitted accordion credit facility in full) (the Excess Availability Threshold). The fixed charge ratio is calculated as EBITDA over the sum of cash payments for income taxes, interest expense, cash dividends, principal payments on debt, and capital expenditures. EBITDA is defined as BlueLinx Corporation's net income before interest and tax expense, depreciation and amortization expense, and other non-cash charges. The fixed charge ratio requirement only applies to us when excess availability under our revolving credit facility is less than the Excess Availability Threshold for three consecutive business days. As of January 1, 2011 and through the time of the filing this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we were in compliance with all covenants under our revolving credit facility. We had \$103.4 million and \$157.1 million of availability as of January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, respectively. Our lowest level of availability in the last three years was \$103.4 million as of January 1, 2011. We currently do not anticipate our excess availability in fiscal 2011 will drop below the Excess Availability Threshold. Should our excess availability fall below the Excess Availability Threshold for more than three consecutive business days, however, we would not meet the required fixed charge ratio with our current operating results. In addition, we must maintain a springing lock-box arrangement where customer remittances go directly to a lock-box maintained by our lenders and then are forwarded to our general bank accounts. Our outstanding borrowings are not reduced by these payments unless our excess availability is less than the Excess Availability Threshold, excluding unrestricted cash, for three consecutive business days or in the event of default. Our amended revolving credit facility does not contain a subjective acceleration clause which would allow our lenders to accelerate the scheduled maturities of our debt or to cancel our agreement.

During fiscal 2009, we elected to permanently reduce our revolving loan threshold limit from \$800 million to \$500 million. As a result of these actions, we recorded expense of \$1.4 million for the write-off of deferred financing costs.

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On June 12, 2006, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement, to hedge against interest rate risks related to our variable rate revolving credit facility. The interest rate swap has a notional amount of \$150.0 million and the terms call for us to receive interest monthly at a variable rate equal to the 30-day LIBOR and to pay interest monthly at a fixed rate of 5.4%. This interest rate swap was designated as a cash flow hedge.

Through January 9, 2009, the hedge was highly effective in offsetting changes in expected cash flows. Fluctuations in the fair value of the ineffective portion, if any, of the cash flow hedge were reflected in earnings. During fiscal 2009, we reduced our borrowings under the revolving credit facility by \$100.0 million, which reduced outstanding debt below the interest rate swap's notional amount of \$150.0 million, at which point the hedge became ineffective in offsetting future changes in expected cash flows during the remaining term of the interest rate swap. We used cash on hand to pay down this portion of our revolving credit debt during the first, second, and third quarters of fiscal 2009. As a result, changes in the fair value of the instrument were recorded through earnings from the point in time that the revolving credit facility balance was reduced below the interest rate swap's notional amount of \$150.0 million, which was during the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

Changes associated with the ineffective interest rate swap recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for fiscal 2010 were approximately \$4.6 million of income and are comprised of amortization of the remaining accumulated other comprehensive loss over the life of the ineffective swap of \$2.1 million offset by income of \$6.7 million related to fair value changes in the ineffective swap liability. Changes associated with the ineffective interest rate swap recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for fiscal 2009 were approximately \$6.3 million and were comprised of a non-cash \$9.0 million pro-rata reduction to accumulated other comprehensive loss with an offsetting charge to earnings related to reducing our borrowings outstanding by \$100.0 million, amortization of the remaining accumulated other comprehensive loss over the life of the ineffective swap of \$2.9 million, and income of \$5.7 million related to fair value changes since the date of the reduction.

The remaining amount of accumulated other comprehensive loss will be amortized over the remaining 4 month term of the interest rate swap and recorded as interest expense. Any further reductions in borrowings under our revolving credit facility will result in a pro-rata reduction in accumulated other comprehensive loss at the payment date with a corresponding charge recorded to interest expense.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the unrealized losses related to our interest rate swap measured at fair value in accumulated other comprehensive loss as of January 1, 2011 (in thousands):

| | |
|---|----------|
| Balance at January 2, 2010 | \$ 2,675 |
| Changes associated with ineffective interest rate swap recorded to interest expense | (2,126) |
| Balance at January 1, 2011 | \$ 549 |

The fair value of our ineffective swap liability at January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010 was \$2.2 million and \$8.9 million, respectively.

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Contractual Commitments. The following table represents our contractual commitments associated with our debt and other obligations disclosed above as of January 1 of each year set forth below (dollars in millions).

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Thereafter | Total |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Revolving credit facility | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ 97,200 | \$ | \$ | \$ 97,200 |
| Mortgage indebtedness | 1,190 | 3,054 | 3,309 | 3,529 | 3,763 | 270,825 | 285,670 |
| Interest payments on our revolving credit facility(1) | 4,665 | 4,374 | 4,374 | 84 | | | 13,497 |
| Interest payments on our mortgage(2) | 18,380 | 18,276 | 18,021 | 17,802 | 17,568 | 10,139 | 100,186 |
| Subtotal | 24,235 | 25,704 | 25,704 | 118,615 | 21,331 | 280,964 | 496,553 |
| Operating leases(3) | 6,181 | 5,759 | 5,655 | 5,095 | 4,746 | 13,747 | 41,183 |
| Letters of credit(4) | 5,935 | | | | | | 5,935 |
| Total | \$ 36,351 | \$ 31,463 | \$ 31,359 | \$ 123,710 | \$ 26,077 | \$ 294,711 | \$ 543,671 |

(1) Interest on the revolving credit facility is variable, based on 14-day, one-month, two-month, three-month or six-month LIBOR. The interest rate on the amended revolving credit facility was 4.5% at January 1, 2011. On June 12, 2006, we entered into an interest swap agreement with Goldman Sachs Capital Markets to hedge against interest rate risks on \$150 million of our amended revolving credit facility. The terms call for us to pay interest monthly at 5.4%. Interest payments are based on these rates. The final maturity date on our amended revolving credit facility is January 7, 2014.

(2) Interest payments on the mortgage are based on a fixed rate of 6.35%.

(3) We lease various facilities and vehicles under non-cancelable operating leases.

(4) Letters of credit not included above under the credit facilities.

Purchase orders entered into in the ordinary course of business are excluded from the above table. Amounts for which we are liable under purchase orders are reflected on our Consolidated Balance Sheets (to the extent entered into prior to the end of the applicable period) as accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles requires our management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Our management believes that we consistently apply these judgments and estimates and the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes fairly represent all periods presented. However, any differences between these judgments and estimates and actual results could have a material impact on our Consolidated Statements of Operations and financial position. Critical accounting estimates, as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), are those that are most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and require our management's most difficult and

subjective judgments and estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Our critical accounting estimates include those regarding (1) revenue recognition; (2) allowance for doubtful accounts and related reserves; (3) inventory valuation; (4) fair value measurements; (5) impairment of long-lived assets; and (6) income taxes. Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when the following criteria are met: persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, our price to the buyer is fixed and determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. Delivery is not considered to have occurred until the customer takes title and assumes the risks and rewards of ownership. The timing of revenue recognition is largely dependent on

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shipping terms. Revenue is recorded at the time of shipment for terms designated as FOB (free on board) shipping point. For sales transactions designated FOB destination, revenue is recorded when the product is delivered to the customer's delivery site.

All revenues are recorded at gross. The key indicators used to determine when and how revenue is recorded are as follows:

We are the primary obligor responsible for fulfillment and all other aspects of the customer relationship.

Title passes to BlueLinx, and we carry all risk of loss related to warehouse, reload inventory and inventory shipped directly from vendors to our customers.

We are responsible for all product returns.

We control the selling price for all channels.

We select the supplier.

We bear all credit risk.

In addition, we provide inventory to certain customers through pre-arranged agreements on a consignment basis. Customer consigned inventory is maintained and stored by certain customers; however, ownership and risk of loss remains with us. When the inventory is sold by the customer, we recognize revenue on a gross basis.

All revenues recognized are net of trade allowances, cash discounts and sales returns. Cash discounts and sales returns are estimated using historical experience. Trade allowances are based on the estimated obligations and historical experience. Adjustments to earnings resulting from revisions to estimates on discounts and returns have been insignificant for each of the reported periods.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts and Related Reserves

We evaluate the collectability of accounts receivable based on numerous factors, including past transaction history with customers and their creditworthiness. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for each aging category on our aged trial balance based on our historical loss experience. This estimate is periodically adjusted when we become aware of specific customers' inability to meet their financial obligations (e.g., bankruptcy filing or other evidence of liquidity problems). As we determine that specific balances will ultimately be uncollectible, we remove them from our aged trial balance. Additionally, we maintain reserves for cash discounts that we expect customers to earn as well as expected returns.

Inventory Valuation

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost or market. The cost of all inventories is determined by the moving average cost method. We include all charges directly or indirectly incurred in bringing inventory to its existing condition and location. We evaluate our inventory value at the end of each quarter to ensure that first quality, actively moving inventory, when viewed by category, is carried at the lower of cost or market.

Additionally, we maintain a reserve for the estimated value impairment associated with damaged, excess and obsolete inventory. The damaged, excess and obsolete reserve generally includes discontinued items or inventory that has turn days in excess of 270 days, excluding new items during their product launch.

Fair Value Measurements

We are exposed to market risks from changes in interest rates, which may affect our operating results and financial position. When deemed appropriate, we minimize our risks from interest rate fluctuations through the use of an interest rate swap. This derivative financial instrument is used to manage risk and is not used for trading or speculative purposes. The swap is valued using a valuation model that has inputs other than quoted market prices that are both observable and unobservable.

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We endeavor to utilize the best available information in measuring the fair value of the interest rate swap. The interest rate swap is classified in its entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. To determine fair value of the interest rate swap we used the discounted estimated future cash flows methodology. Assumptions critical to our fair value in the period were: (i) the present value factors used in determining fair value (ii) projected LIBOR, and (iii) the risk of counterparty non-performance risk. These and other assumptions are impacted by economic conditions and expectations of management. We have determined that the fair value of our interest rate swap is a level 3 measurement in the fair value hierarchy as defined in Note 13 of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The level 3 measurement is the risk of counterparty non-performance on the interest rate swap liability that is not secured by cash collateral. The affect of counterparty non-performance was immaterial during fiscal 2009 and 2010.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, including property and equipment and intangible assets with definite useful lives, are reviewed for possible impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

We consider whether there were indicators of potential impairment on a quarterly basis. Indicators of impairment include current period losses combined with a history of losses, management's decision to exit a facility, reductions in the fair market value of real properties and changes in other circumstances that indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Our evaluation of long-lived assets is performed at the lowest level of identifiable cash flows, which is generally the individual distribution facility. In the event of indicators of impairment, the assets of the distribution facility are evaluated by comparing the facility's undiscounted cash flows over the estimated useful life of the asset, which ranges between 5-40 years, to its carrying value. If the carrying value is greater than the undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the estimated fair market value. Impairment losses are recorded as a component of Selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Our estimate of undiscounted cash flows is subject to assumptions that affect estimated operating income at a distribution facility level. These assumptions are related to future sales, margin growth rates, economic conditions, market competition and inflation. In the event that undiscounted cash flows does not exceed the carrying value of a facility, our estimates of fair market value are generally based on market appraisals and our experience with related market transactions. We use a two year average of cash flows based on 2010 EBITDA and 2011 projected EBITDA, which includes a small growth factor assumption, to estimate undiscounted cash flows. These assumptions used to determine impairment are considered to be level 3 measurements in the fair value hierarchy as defined in Note 13 of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We experienced improvement in fiscal 2010 operating income when compared to fiscal 2009 at the distribution facility. However, our operating results continue to be negatively impacted by the ongoing downturn in the housing market. To the extent that reductions in volume and operating income have resulted in impairment indicators, in all cases our carrying values continue to be less than our projected undiscounted cash flows. As such, we have not identified significant known trends impacting the fair value of long-lived assets to an extent that would indicate impairment.

Income Taxes

As of January 1, 2011, our deferred income tax assets were \$49.3 million with a full valuation allowance. Deferred income tax assets and income tax benefits are recognized for temporary differences between amounts recorded for financial reporting and income tax purposes. In evaluating our ability to recover our deferred

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income tax assets, we considered the four sources of taxable income that should be considered when determining whether a valuation allowance is required including (from least to most subjective):

taxable income in prior carryback years, if carryback is permitted under the tax law;

future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences (i.e., offset gross deferred tax assets against gross deferred tax liabilities);

tax planning strategies; and

future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards.

In estimating future taxable income, we develop assumptions including the amount of future state and federal pretax operating and non-operating income, the reversal of temporary differences and the implementation of feasible prudent tax planning strategies. These assumptions require significant judgment about the forecasts of future taxable income. Substantial changes in these assumptions could result in changes in our judgments around our ability to realize future tax benefit.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance which will require that the fair value disclosures required for all financial instruments be included in interim financial statements. This guidance also requires entities to disclose the method and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments on an interim and annual basis and to highlight any changes from prior periods. This guidance was effective for us during the third quarter of fiscal 2009. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued guidance on subsequent events that establishes authoritative accounting and disclosure guidance for recognized and non-recognized subsequent events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued. The guidance also requires disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and the basis for that date. This guidance was effective for us beginning with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2009, and was applied prospectively. In February 2010, the FASB issued guidance which removes the requirement to disclose the date through which subsequent events were evaluated in both originally issued and reissued financial statements for SEC filers. We have adopted this amendment, which is effective immediately.

In July 2009, the FASB established the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the Codification) as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with United States GAAP. The Codification does not change current United States GAAP, but is intended to simplify user access to all authoritative United States GAAP by providing all the authoritative literature related to a particular topic in one place. The Form 10-K beginning in the year ending January 2, 2010 and all subsequent public filings will reference the Codification as the sole source of authoritative literature.

In January 2010, the FASB amended fair value measurement guidance to require a number of additional disclosures regarding fair value measurement, including the amount of transfers between Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the reasons for transfers in or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and activity for recurring Level 3 measures. In addition the amendments clarify certain existing disclosure requirements related to the level at which fair value disclosures should be disaggregated, and the requirement to provide disclosures about valuation techniques and

inputs used in determining the fair value of assets or liabilities classified as Levels 2 or 3. This guidance is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the rollforward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. These disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, including interim periods within those fiscal years. This guidance did not and is not expected to have a significant impact on our current year financial statements and disclosures.

In December 2010, the FASB issued guidance which modifies Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. For those reporting units, an entity is required to

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perform Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. In determining whether it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists, an entity must consider whether there are any adverse qualitative factors indicating an impairment may exist. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2010. This guidance is effective for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2011. We do not have goodwill recorded on the balance sheet and therefore this guidance does not currently impact us.

In December 2010, the FASB issued guidance which clarifies that, when presenting comparative financial statements, SEC registrants should disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the current period business combinations had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. The update also expands the supplemental pro forma disclosures to include a description of the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments. This guidance is directly attributable to the business combination included in the reported pro forma revenue and earnings. This guidance is effective prospectively for material (either on an individual or aggregate basis) business combinations entered into in fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2010 with early adoption permitted. This guidance is therefore effective for acquisitions made after the beginning of our fiscal year ending December 31, 2011. We expect that this guidance may impact our disclosures for any future business combinations, but the effect will depend on acquisitions that may be made in the future.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

General. We are exposed to risks such as changes in interest rates, commodity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. We employ a variety of practices to manage these risks including the use of derivative instruments. Derivative instruments are used only for risk management purposes and not for speculation or trading, and are not used to address risks related to foreign currency exchange rates. We record derivative instruments as assets or liabilities on the balance sheet at fair value. The following discussion provides additional information regarding our market risk exposure.

Interest Rates. Our revolving credit facility accrues interest based on a floating benchmark rate (the prime rate or LIBOR rate), plus an applicable margin. A change in interest rates under the revolving credit facility would have an impact on our results of operations. However, a change of 100 basis points in the market rate of interest would have an immaterial impact based on borrowings outstanding at January 1, 2011. Additionally, to the extent changes in interest rates impact the housing market, we would be impacted by such changes.

On June 9, 2006, certain special purpose entities that are wholly-owned subsidiaries of ours entered into a \$295 million mortgage loan with the German American Capital Corporation. The mortgage has a term of ten years and a fixed interest rate of 6.35%. By entering into this fixed rate mortgage, we insulated ourselves from changes in market interest rates on a portion of our indebtedness. This mortgage replaced our previously existing \$165 million floating rate mortgage, which had a 7.4% interest rate when it was terminated.

Foreign Exchange Rates. Less than 3.0% of our net sales are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, and we do not believe our total exposure to currency fluctuations to be significant.

Commodity Prices. We believe that general inflation did not significantly affect our operating results or markets in fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009 or fiscal 2008. As discussed above, our results of operations were both favorably and unfavorably impacted by increases and decreases in the pricing of certain commodity-based products. Commodity price fluctuations have from time to time created cyclicity in our financial performance and may do so in the future.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

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BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

To the Stockholders of BlueLinx Holdings Inc.:

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements.

Our management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, does not expect that our internal controls over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. Internal controls, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the internal controls are met. Given the inherent limitations of internal controls, internal controls over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements or fraud. Therefore, no evaluation of internal control can provide absolute assurance that all control issues or instances of fraud will be prevented or detected.

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 1, 2011. In making this assessment, management used the criteria established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission set forth in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. Based on our assessment, our management concluded that, as of January 1, 2011, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm that audited our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended January 1, 2011 included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting as of January 1, 2011, dated February 28, 2011.

February 28, 2011

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of BlueLinx Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries

We have audited BlueLinx Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of January 1, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). BlueLinx Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, BlueLinx Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 1, 2011, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the 2010 Consolidated Financial Statements of BlueLinx Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries and our report dated February 28, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Atlanta, Georgia

February 28, 2011

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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON THE
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of BlueLinx Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of BlueLinx Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries as of January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the fiscal years ended January 1, 2011, January 2, 2010, and January 3, 2009. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of BlueLinx Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries at January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the fiscal years ended January 1, 2011, January 2, 2010, and January 3, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), BlueLinx Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of January 1, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 28, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Atlanta, Georgia
February 28, 2011

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

| | January 1, 2011 | January 2, 2010 |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| | (In thousands, except share data) | |
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 14,297 | \$ 29,457 |
| Receivables, less allowances of \$5,715 in fiscal 2010 and \$8,387 in fiscal 2009 | 119,202 | 119,347 |
| Inventories, net | 188,250 | 173,185 |
| Deferred income tax assets, net | 143 | |
| Other current assets | 22,768 | 44,970 |
| Total current assets | 344,660 | 366,959 |
| Property and equipment: | | |
| Land and improvements | 52,540 | 52,621 |
| Buildings | 96,720 | 96,145 |
| Machinery and equipment | 70,860 | 69,767 |
| Construction in progress | 2,028 | 791 |
| Property and equipment, at cost | 222,148 | 219,324 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (92,517) | (82,141) |
| Property and equipment, net | 129,631 | 137,183 |
| Other non-current assets | 50,728 | 42,704 |
| Total assets | \$ 525,019 | \$ 546,846 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 62,827 | \$ 64,618 |
| Bank overdrafts | 23,089 | 27,232 |
| Accrued compensation | 4,594 | 4,879 |
| Current maturities of long term debt | 1,190 | |
| Other current liabilities | 16,792 | 22,508 |
| Total current liabilities | 108,492 | 119,237 |
| Non-current liabilities: | | |
| Long-term debt | 381,679 | 341,669 |
| Deferred income taxes, net | 192 | |
| Other non-current liabilities | 33,665 | 35,120 |

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Total liabilities | 524,028 | 496,026 |
| STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 32,667,504 and 32,179,253 shares issued and outstanding at January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, respectively | 327 | 322 |
| Additional paid-in-capital | 147,427 | 145,035 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (7,358) | (8,375) |
| Accumulated deficit | (139,405) | (86,162) |
| Total stockholders equity | 991 | 50,820 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders equity | \$ 525,019 | \$ 546,846 |

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BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

| | Fiscal Year Ended January 1, 2011 | Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2010 | Fiscal Year Ended January 3, 2009 |
|--|--|--|--|
| | (In thousands, except per share data) | | |
| Net sales | \$ 1,804,418 | \$ 1,646,108 | \$ 2,779,699 |
| Cost of sales | 1,593,745 | 1,452,947 | 2,464,766 |
| Gross profit | 210,673 | 193,161 | 314,933 |
| Operating expenses: | | | |
| Selling, general, and administrative | 221,185 | 210,214 | 303,403 |
| Net gain from terminating the Georgia-Pacific supply agreement | | (17,772) | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 13,365 | 16,984 | 20,519 |
| Total operating expenses | 234,550 | 209,426 | 323,922 |
| Operating loss | (23,877) | (16,265) | (8,989) |
| Non-operating expenses (income): | | | |
| Interest expense | 33,788 | 32,456 | 38,547 |
| Changes associated with the ineffective interest rate swap, net | (4,603) | 6,252 | |
| Write-off of debt issue costs | 183 | 1,407 | |
| Other expense, net | 587 | 519 | 601 |
| Loss before (benefit from) provision for income taxes | (53,832) | (56,899) | (48,137) |
| (Benefit from) provision for income taxes | (589) | 4,564 | (16,434) |
| Net loss | \$ (53,243) | \$ (61,463) | \$ (31,703) |
| Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding | 30,688 | 31,017 | 31,083 |
| Basic and diluted net loss per share applicable to common shares outstanding | \$ (1.73) | \$ (1.98) | \$ (1.02) |
| Dividends declared per common share | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Comprehensive loss: | | | |
| Net loss | \$ (53,243) | \$ (61,463) | \$ (31,703) |
| Other comprehensive (loss): | | | |
| Foreign currency translation, net of taxes | 336 | 1,173 | (2,598) |
| Unrealized net (loss) gain from pension plan, net of taxes | (616) | 941 | (15,997) |

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| | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Unrealized gain (loss) from ineffective interest rate swap, net of taxes | 1,297 | 6,431 | (3,751) |
| Comprehensive loss | \$ (52,226) | \$ (52,918) | \$ (54,049) |

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BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

| | Fiscal Year Ended January 1, 2011 | Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2010 | Fiscal Year Ended January 3, 2009 |
|--|--|--|--|
| | (In thousands) | | |
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | | |
| Net loss | \$ (53,243) | \$ (61,463) | \$ (31,703) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash (used in) provided by operations: | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 13,365 | 16,984 | 20,519 |
| Amortization of debt issue costs | 1,963 | 2,459 | 2,479 |
| Net gain from terminating the Georgia- Pacific Supply Agreement | | (17,772) | |
| Payments from terminating the Georgia-Pacific Supply Agreement | 4,706 | 14,118 | |
| Gain from sale of properties | | (10,397) | (1,936) |
| Prepayment fees associated with principal payments on mortgage | | 616 | 1,868 |
| Changes associated with the ineffective interest rate swap, net | (4,603) | 6,252 | |
| Write-off of debt issue costs | 183 | 1,407 | |
| Vacant property charges, net | 53 | 1,222 | 4,441 |
| Deferred income tax (benefit) provision | (600) | 24,220 | (2,935) |
| Share-based compensation | 3,978 | 2,922 | 2,614 |
| Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation arrangements | | | (81) |
| Decrease (increase) in restricted cash related to the ineffective interest rate swap, insurance, and other | 6,556 | (2,511) | (6,210) |
| Changes in assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Receivables | 145 | 11,306 | 132,523 |
| Inventories | (15,065) | 16,297 | 146,405 |
| Accounts payable | (1,791) | (13,749) | (86,350) |
| Changes in other working capital | 15,452 | (13,583) | 20,440 |
| Other | (1,008) | 1,819 | (11,684) |
| Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities | (29,909) | (19,853) | 190,390 |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | | |
| Property and equipment investments | (4,092) | (1,815) | (4,919) |
| Proceeds from disposition of assets | 711 | 14,451 | 5,904 |
| Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities | (3,381) | 12,636 | 985 |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | | |
| Repurchase of common stock | (583) | (2,042) | |
| Proceeds from stock options exercised | | | 434 |

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| | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation arrangements | | | 81 |
| Increase (decrease) in the revolving credit facility | 41,200 | (100,000) | (27,535) |
| Principal payments on mortgage | | (3,201) | (6,130) |
| Prepayment fees associated with principal payments on mortgage | | (616) | (1,868) |
| (Decrease) increase in bank overdrafts | (4,143) | 2,517 | (12,437) |
| Debt financing costs | (6,521) | | (217) |
| Increase in restricted cash related to the mortgage | (11,201) | (10,296) | (9,119) |
| Payments on capital lease obligations | (629) | | |
| Other | 7 | (41) | 10 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | 18,130 | (113,679) | (56,781) |
| (Decrease) increase in cash | (15,160) | (120,896) | 134,594 |
| Cash balance, beginning of period | 29,457 | 150,353 | 15,759 |
| Cash balance, end of period | \$ 14,297 | \$ 29,457 | \$ 150,353 |
| Supplemental Cash Flow Information | | | |
| Net income tax refunds during the period | \$ 19,983 | \$ 10,299 | \$ 22,762 |
| Interest paid during the period | \$ 31,675 | \$ 28,288 | \$ 36,854 |

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

| BlueLinx Holdings Inc. | Common Stock | | Additional | Accumulated | Retained | Totals |
|--|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--|---|---------------|
| | Shares | Amount | Paid-In- Capital | Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Earnings (Accumulated Deficit) | |
| | | | | | | |
| Balance, December 29, 2007 | 31,224 | \$ 312 | \$ 142,081 | \$ 5,426 | \$ 7,004 | \$ 154,823 |
| Net loss | | | | | (31,703) | (31,703) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax | | | | (2,598) | | (2,598) |
| Unrealized net loss from pension plan, net of tax | | | | (15,997) | | (15,997) |
| Unrealized loss from cash flow hedge, net of tax | | | | (3,751) | | (3,751) |
| Proceeds from stock options exercised | 116 | 1 | 433 | | | 434 |
| Issuance of restricted stock | 1,022 | 10 | | | | 10 |
| Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation arrangements | | | 81 | | | 81 |
| Excess tax deficiencies from share-based compensation arrangements | | | (1,061) | | | (1,061) |
| Compensation related to share-based grants | | | 2,614 | | | 2,614 |
| Balance, January 3, 2009 | 32,362 | 323 | 144,148 | (16,920) | (24,699) | 102,852 |
| Net loss | | | | | (61,463) | (61,463) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax | | | | 1,173 | | 1,173 |
| Unrealized gain from pension plan, net of tax | | | | 941 | | 941 |
| Unrealized gain from cash flow hedge, net of tax | | | | 6,431 | | 6,431 |
| Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures | 589 | 6 | | | | 6 |
| Repurchase of common stock | (772) | (7) | (2,035) | | | (2,042) |
| Compensation related to share-based grants | | | 2,922 | | | 2,922 |
| Balance, January 2, 2010 | 32,179 | 322 | 145,035 | (8,375) | (86,162) | 50,820 |
| Net loss | | | | 336 | (53,243) | (53,243) |
| | | | | | | 336 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|------------|------------|--------------|----|-------|
| Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax | | | | | | | |
| Unrealized gain from pension plan, net of tax | | | | (616) | | | (616) |
| Unrealized gain from cash flow hedge, net of tax | | | | 1,297 | | | 1,297 |
| Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures | 688 | 7 | | | | | 7 |
| Repurchase of common stock | (199) | (2) | (581) | | | | (583) |
| Compensation related to share-based grants | | | 3,876 | | | | 3,876 |
| Reclassification of equity awards to liability | | | (903) | | | | (903) |
| Balance, January 1, 2011 | 32,668 | \$ 327 | \$ 147,427 | \$ (7,358) | \$ (139,405) | \$ | 991 |

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****1. Basis of Presentation and Background*****Basis of Presentation***

BlueLinx Holdings Inc., operating through our wholly-owned subsidiary, BlueLinx Corporation (BlueLinx Holdings Inc. and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as BlueLinx or the Company), is a leading distributor of building products in the United States. We operate in all of the major metropolitan areas in the United States and, as of January 1, 2011, we distributed more than 10,000 products to approximately 11,500 customers through our network of approximately 60 distribution centers. The Consolidated Financial Statements include our accounts and those of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Our fiscal year is a 52 or 53-week period ending on the Saturday closest to the end of the calendar year. Fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009 each contained 52 weeks and fiscal 2008 contained 53 weeks.

Nature of Operations

We are a wholesale supplier of building products in North America. We distribute products in two principal categories: structural products and specialty products. Structural products include plywood, oriented strand board (OSB), rebar and remesh, lumber and other wood products primarily used for structural support, walls and flooring in construction projects. Specialty products include roofing, insulation, moulding, engineered wood, vinyl products (used primarily in siding), outdoor living and metal products (excluding rebar and remesh). These products are sold to a diversified customer base, including independent building materials dealers, industrial and manufactured housing builders and home improvement centers. Net sales by product category are summarized below:

| | Fiscal Year Ended January 1, 2011 | Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2010 | Fiscal Year Ended January 3, 2009 |
|--|--|--|--|
| | (Dollars in millions) | | |
| <i>Sales by category</i> | | | |
| Structural products | \$ 838 | \$ 738 | \$ 1,422 |
| Specialty products | 1,005 | 948 | 1,412 |
| Unallocated allowances and adjustments | (39) | (40) | (54) |
| Total sales | \$ 1,804 | \$ 1,646 | \$ 2,780 |

Suppliers

As of January 1, 2011, our vendor base included over 750 suppliers of both structural and specialty building products. In some cases, these products are branded. We have supply contracts in place with many of our vendors. Terms for these agreements frequently include prompt payment discounts and freight allowances and occasionally include volume discounts, growth incentives, marketing allowances, consigned inventory and extended payment terms.

On April 27, 2009, we entered into a Termination and Modification Agreement (Modification Agreement) related to our Master Purchases, Supply, and Distribution Agreement (the Supply Agreement) with Georgia-Pacific (G-P). The Modification Agreement effectively terminated the existing Supply Agreement with respect to our distribution of G-P plywood, OSB and lumber. As of January 3, 2009, prior to entering into the Modification Agreement, our minimum purchase requirement totaled \$31.9 million. As a result of terminating this agreement, we are no longer contractually obligated to make minimum purchases of products from G-P.

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BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

We continue to distribute a variety of G-P building products, including engineered lumber, which is covered under a three-year purchase agreement dated February 12, 2009. The three-year purchase agreement for engineered lumber contains a mechanism for establishing pricing for the products we purchase under the purchase agreement from G-P. If BlueLinx and G-P are unable to agree on product pricing in accordance with this mechanism, we could experience a product shortage unless and until we obtain a replacement supplier or suppliers. We may not be able to obtain replacement products on favorable economic terms, or may not be able to obtain comparable alternative products. An inability to replace products on favorable economic terms or with comparable products could adversely impact our net sales and our costs, which in turn could impact our gross profit, net income and cash flows.

G-P agreed to pay us \$18.8 million in exchange for our agreement to terminate the Supply Agreement one year earlier than May 7, 2010, the termination date previously agreed upon. Under the terms of the Modification Agreement, we received four quarterly cash payments of \$4.7 million, which began on May 1, 2009 and ended on February 1, 2010. As a result of the termination, we recognized a net gain of \$17.8 million in 2009, as a reduction to operating expense. The gain was net of a \$1.0 million write-off of an intangible asset associated with the Supply Agreement. We believe the early termination of the Supply Agreement contributed to the decline in our structural panel sales volume during fiscal 2010 and during the second, third, and fourth quarters of fiscal 2009. However, because the majority of these sales are through the direct sales channel, the lower structural panel sales volume had an insignificant impact on our gross profit during these periods. To the extent we are unable to replace these volumes with structural product from G-P or other suppliers, the early termination of the Supply Agreement may continue to negatively impact our sales of structural products which could impact our net sales and our costs, which in turn could impact our gross profit, net income, and cash flows.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when the following criteria are met: persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, our price to the buyer is fixed and determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. Delivery is not considered to have occurred until the customer takes title and assumes the risks and rewards of ownership. The timing of revenue recognition is largely dependent on shipping terms. Revenue is recorded at the time of shipment for terms designated as FOB (free on board) shipping point. For sales transactions designated FOB destination, revenue is recorded when the product is delivered to the customer's delivery site.

All revenues are recorded at gross. The key indicators used to determine when and how revenue is recorded are as follows:

We are the primary obligor responsible for fulfillment and all other aspects of the customer relationship.

Title passes to BlueLinx and we carry all risk of loss related to warehouse, reload inventory and inventory shipped directly from vendors to our customers.

We are responsible for all product returns.

We control the selling price for all channels.

We select the supplier.

We bear all credit risk.

In addition, we provide inventory to certain customers through pre-arranged agreements on a consignment basis. Customer consigned inventory is maintained and stored by certain customers; however, ownership and

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

risk of loss remains with us. When the inventory is sold by the customer, we recognize revenue on a gross basis.

All revenues recognized are net of trade allowances, cash discounts and sales returns. Cash discounts and sales returns are estimated using historical experience. Trade allowances are based on the estimated obligations and historical experience. Adjustments to earnings resulting from revisions to estimates on discounts and returns have been insignificant for each of the reported periods.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all highly-liquid investments with maturity dates of less than three months when purchased.

Restricted Cash

We had restricted cash of \$42.2 million and \$37.5 million at January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, respectively. Restricted cash primarily includes amounts held in escrow related to our interest rate swap, mortgage, and insurance for workers' compensation, auto liability, and general liability. Restricted cash is included in Other current assets and Other non-current assets on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The table below provides the balances of each individual component in restricted cash as of January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010 (in thousands):

| | At January 1, 2011 | At January 2, 2010 |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cash in escrow: | | |
| Mortgage | \$ 30,616 | \$ 19,415 |
| Insurance | 9,430 | 9,411 |
| Interest rate swap | | 6,690 |
| Other | 2,124 | 2,008 |
| Total | \$ 42,170 | \$ 37,524 |

During fiscal 2009, we determined it to be appropriate to classify changes in restricted cash required under our mortgage in the financing section of our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. In order to conform historical presentation to the current and future presentations, we reclassified \$9.1 million during fiscal 2009 from net cash provided by operating activities to net cash used in financing activities for fiscal 2008 in our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. During fiscal 2010 and 2009, changes in restricted cash required under our mortgage were classified in the financing section of our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Our accounts receivable are principally from customers in the building products industry located in the United States and Canada. Concentration of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable; however, is limited due to the large number of customers comprising our customer base.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts and Related Reserves

We evaluate the collectibility of accounts receivable based on numerous factors, including past transaction history with customers and their creditworthiness. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for each aging category on our aged trial balance, which is aged utilizing contractual terms, based on our historical loss experience. This estimate is periodically adjusted when we become aware of specific customers' inability to

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BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

meet their financial obligations (e.g., bankruptcy filing or other evidence of liquidity problems). As we determine that specific balances ultimately will be uncollectible, we remove them from our aged trial balance. Additionally, we maintain reserves for cash discounts that we expect customers to earn as well as expected returns. At January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, these reserves totaled \$5.7 million and \$8.4 million, respectively. Adjustments to earnings resulting from revisions to estimates on discounts and uncollectible accounts have been insignificant.

Inventory Valuation

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost or market. The cost of all inventories is determined by the moving average cost method. We have included all material charges directly or indirectly incurred in bringing inventory to its existing condition and location. We evaluate our inventory value at the end of each quarter to ensure that first quality, actively moving inventory, when viewed by category, is carried at the lower of cost or market. At January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, the market value of our inventory exceeded its cost. Adjustments to earnings resulting from revisions to lower of cost or market estimates have been insignificant.

Additionally, we maintain a reserve for the estimated value impairment associated with damaged, excess and obsolete inventory. The damaged, excess and obsolete reserve generally includes discontinued items or inventory that has turn days in excess of 270 days, excluding new items during their product launch. At January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, our damaged, excess and obsolete inventory reserves were \$1.7 million and \$2.6 million, respectively. Adjustments to earnings resulting from revisions to damaged, excess and obsolete estimates have been insignificant.

Consignment Inventory

We enter into consignment inventory agreements with vendors. This vendor consignment inventory relationship allows us to obtain and store vendor inventory at our warehouses and third-party (reload) facilities; however, ownership and risk of loss generally remains with the vendor. When the inventory is sold, we are required to pay the vendor and we simultaneously take and transfer ownership from the vendor to the customer.

Consideration Received from Vendors and Paid to Customers

Each year, we enter into agreements with many of our vendors providing for inventory purchase rebates, generally based on achievement of specified volume purchasing levels and various marketing allowances that are common industry practice. We accrue for the receipt of vendor rebates based on purchases, and also reduce inventory value to reflect the net acquisition cost (purchase price less expected purchase rebates). At January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, the vendor rebate receivable totaled \$8.0 million and \$6.1 million, respectively. Adjustments to earnings resulting from revisions to rebate estimates have been insignificant.

In addition, we enter into agreements with many of our customers to offer customer rebates, generally based on achievement of specified volume sales levels and various marketing allowances that are common industry practice. We accrue for the payment of customer rebates based on sales to the customer, and also reduce sales value to reflect the net sales (sales price less expected customer rebates). At January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, the customer rebate payable totaled \$6.4 million and \$5.3 million, respectively. Adjustments to earnings resulting from revisions to rebate estimates have been insignificant.

Shipping and Handling

Amounts billed to customers in sales transactions related to shipping and handling are classified as revenue. Shipping and handling costs included in Selling, general, and administrative expenses were \$85.5 million, \$84.4 million, and \$118.7 million for fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008, respectively.

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BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expenses of \$1.8 million, \$1.8 million, and \$2.5 million were included in Selling, general and administrative expenses for fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008, respectively.

Earnings per Common Share

We calculate our basic earnings per share by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares and participating securities outstanding for the period. Restricted stock granted by us to certain management level employees participate in dividends on the same basis as common shares and are non-forfeitable by the holder. The unvested restricted stock contains non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents. As a result, these share-based awards meet the definition of a participating security and are included in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, pursuant to the two-class method, for the periods that present net income. The two-class method is an earnings allocation formula that treats a participating security as having rights to earnings that would otherwise have been available to common stockholders. Given that the restricted stockholders do not have a contractual obligation to participate in the losses, we have not included these amounts in our weighted average number of common shares outstanding for periods in which we report a net loss. In addition, because the inclusion of such unvested restricted shares in our basic and dilutive per share calculations would be anti-dilutive, we have not included 1,914,288, 1,539,129, and 1,201,288 of unvested restricted shares that had the right to participate in dividends in our basic and dilutive calculations for fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008, respectively, because all periods reflected net losses.

Except when the effect would be anti-dilutive, the diluted earnings per share calculation includes the dilutive effect of the assumed exercise of stock options using the treasury stock method. During fiscal 2008, we granted 834,071 performance shares under our 2006 Long-Term Incentive Plan, under which shares are issuable upon satisfaction of certain performance criteria. On December 14, 2010, the Compensation Committee of our Board decided to settle these awards in cash, and we classified them as liability awards at the time of the modification. Our restricted stock units are also settled in cash upon vesting and are considered liability awards. Therefore, these performance shares and restricted stock units are not included in the computation of the basic and diluted earnings per share.

As we experienced losses in all periods, basic and diluted loss per share are computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. For fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008, we excluded 2,839,103, 2,648,049, and 2,532,109 unvested share-based awards, respectively, from the diluted earnings per share calculation because they were anti-dilutive.

Common Stock Dividends

In the past we have paid dividends on our common stock at the quarterly rate of \$0.125 per share. However, on December 5, 2007, our Board of Directors suspended the payment of dividends on our common stock for an indefinite period of time. Resumption of the payment of dividends will depend on, among other things, business conditions in the housing industry, our results of operations, cash requirements, financial condition, contractual restrictions, provisions of applicable law and other factors that our Board of Directors may deem relevant. Accordingly, we may not be able to resume the payment of dividends at the same quarterly rate in the future, if at all.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Lease obligations for which we assume or retain substantially all the property rights and risks of ownership are capitalized. Replacements of major units of

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BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

property are capitalized and the replaced properties are retired. Replacements of minor components of property and repair and maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Useful lives are 2 to 18 years for land improvements, 5 to 40 years for buildings, and 3 to 7 years for machinery and equipment, which includes mobile equipment. Upon retirement or disposition of assets, cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the related accounts and any gain or loss is included in income. Depreciation expense totaled \$12.7 million for fiscal 2010, \$15.3 million for fiscal 2009 and \$18.0 million for fiscal 2008.

As of January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, the total amount capitalized for internally developed software was \$5.9 million and \$5.8 million, respectively. Accumulated depreciation related to internally developed software totaled \$4.7 million and \$2.8 million at January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, respectively.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, including property and equipment and intangible assets with definite useful lives, are reviewed for possible impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

We consider whether there were indicators of potential impairment on a quarterly basis. Indicators of impairment include current period losses combined with a history of losses, management's decision to exit a facility, reductions in the fair market value of real properties and changes in other circumstances that indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Our evaluation of long-lived assets is performed at the lowest level of identifiable cash flows, which is generally the individual distribution facility. In the event of indicators of impairment, the assets of the distribution facility are evaluated by comparing the facility's undiscounted cash flows over the estimated useful life of the asset, which ranges between 5-40 years, to its carrying value. If the carrying value is greater than the undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the estimated fair market value. Impairment losses are recorded as a component of Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Our estimate of undiscounted cash flows is subject to assumptions that affect estimated operating income at a distribution facility level. These assumptions are related to future sales, margin growth rates, economic conditions, market competition and inflation. In the event that undiscounted cash flows do not exceed the carrying value of a facility, our estimates of fair market value are generally based on market appraisals and our experience with related market transactions. We use a two year average of cash flows based on 2010 EBITDA and 2011 projected EBITDA, which includes a small growth factor assumption, to estimate undiscounted cash flows. These assumptions used to determine impairment are considered to be level 3 measurements in the fair value hierarchy as defined in Note 13 of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We experienced improvement in fiscal 2010 operating income when compared to fiscal 2009 at the distribution facility. However, our operating results continue to be negatively impacted by the ongoing downturn in the housing market. To the extent that reductions in volume and operating income have resulted in impairment indicators, in all cases our carrying values continue to be less than our projected undiscounted cash flows. As such, we have not

identified significant known trends impacting the fair value of long-lived assets to an extent that would indicate impairment.

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BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Intangible Assets with Definite Useful Lives

We have approximately \$0.3 million and \$0.9 million of net basis in intangible assets for fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, respectively. This net balance is comprised of \$12.8 million of gross carrying value in both fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, partially offset by \$12.5 million and \$11.8 million of accumulated amortization in fiscal 2010 and 2009, respectively. The remaining unamortized basis is comprised of customer relationships in both periods. In addition, there are fully amortized intangible assets related to internally developed software, trade names, and non compete agreements.

Amortization expense for intangible assets was \$0.6 million, \$1.6 million, and \$2.5 million for fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008, respectively. During fiscal 2009, we wrote-off \$1.0 million of customer relationship intangibles related to the termination of the G-P supply agreement (see Note 1). This charge, related to the remaining balance of the amount capitalized in connection with the Supply Agreement, was recorded against the gain on the termination of the G-P Supply Agreement in Selling, general, and administrative expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Estimated amortization expense is \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million for fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2012.

Stock-Based Compensation

We recognize compensation expense equal to the grant-date fair value for all share-based payment awards that are expected to vest. This expense is recorded on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the entire award, unless the awards are subject to market or performance conditions, in which case we recognize compensation expense over the requisite service period of each separate vesting tranche to the extent market and performance conditions are considered probable. The calculation of fair value related to stock compensation is subject to certain assumptions discussed in more detail in Note 7. Management updates such estimates when circumstances warrant. All compensation expense related to our share-based payment awards is recorded in Selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Stockholders' Equity

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, our Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$10.0 million of our common stock over the next two years. Under the terms of the repurchase program, we were permitted to repurchase shares in open market purchases or through privately negotiated transactions. We used cash on hand to fund repurchases of our common stock. As of January 1, 2011, we had repurchased 1.0 million shares for \$2.6 million.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided using the liability method. Accordingly, deferred income taxes are recognized for differences between the income tax and financial reporting bases of our assets and liabilities based on enacted tax laws and tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. We recognize a valuation allowance, when based on the weight of all available evidence, we believe it is more likely than not that some or all of our deferred tax assets will not be realized. Such amounts are disclosed in Note 5.

We generally believe that the positions taken on previously filed tax returns are more likely than not to be sustained by the taxing authorities. We have recorded income tax and related interest liabilities where we believe our position may not be sustained. Such amounts are disclosed in Note 5.

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BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency for our Canadian operations is the Canadian dollar. The translation of the applicable currencies into United States dollars is performed for balance sheet accounts using current exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and for revenue and expense accounts using a weighted average exchange rate during the period. Any related translation adjustments are recorded directly in stockholders' equity. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Accumulated other comprehensive loss at January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010 included the accumulated gain from foreign currency translation (net of tax) of \$1.8 million and \$1.5 million, respectively.

Derivatives

We are exposed to risks such as changes in interest rates, commodity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. We employ a variety of practices to manage these risks including the use of derivative instruments. Derivative instruments are used only for risk management purposes and not for speculation or trading, and are not used to address risks related to foreign currency exchange rates. We record derivative instruments as assets or liabilities on the balance sheet at fair value.

Compensated Absences

We accrue for the costs of compensated absences to the extent that the employee's right to receive payment relates to service already rendered, the obligation vests or accumulates, payment is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates and such differences could be material.

New Accounting Standards

In April 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance which will require that the fair value disclosures required for all financial instruments be included in interim financial statements. This guidance also requires entities to disclose the method and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments on an interim and annual basis and to highlight any changes from prior periods. This guidance was effective for us during the third quarter of fiscal 2009. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued guidance on subsequent events that establishes authoritative accounting and disclosure guidance for recognized and non-recognized subsequent events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued. The guidance also requires disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and the basis for that date. This guidance was effective for us beginning with our

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Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2009, and was applied prospectively. In February 2010, the FASB issued guidance which removes the requirement to disclose the date through which subsequent events were evaluated in both originally issued and reissued financial statements for SEC filers. We have adopted this amendment, which was effective immediately.

In July 2009, the FASB established the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the Codification) as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. The Codification does not

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BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

change current U.S. GAAP, but is intended to simplify user access to all authoritative U.S. GAAP by providing all the authoritative literature related to a particular topic in one place. The Form 10-K beginning in the year ending January 2, 2010 and all subsequent public filings reference the Codification as the sole source of authoritative literature.

In January 2010, the FASB amended fair value measurement guidance to require a number of additional disclosures regarding fair value measurement, including the amount of transfers between Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the reasons for transfers in or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and activity for recurring Level 3 measures. In addition the amendments clarify certain existing disclosure requirements related to the level at which fair value disclosures should be disaggregated, and the requirement to provide disclosures about valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of assets or liabilities classified as Levels 2 or 3. This guidance is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the rollforward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. These disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, including interim periods within those fiscal years. This guidance did not and is not expected to have a significant impact on our current year financial statements and disclosures.

In December 2010, the FASB issued guidance which modifies Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. For those reporting units, an entity is required to perform Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. In determining whether it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists, an entity must consider whether there are any adverse qualitative factors indicating an impairment may exist. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2010. This guidance is therefore effective for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2011. We expect that this guidance may impact our disclosures for any future business combinations, but the effect will depend on acquisitions that may be made in the future.

In December 2010, the FASB issued guidance which clarifies that, when presenting comparative financial statements, SEC registrants should disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the current period business combinations had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. The update also expands the supplemental pro forma disclosures to include a description of the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments. This guidance is directly attributable to the business combination included in the reported pro forma revenue and earnings. This guidance is effective prospectively for material (either on an individual or aggregate basis) business combinations entered into in fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2010 with early adoption permitted. This guidance is therefore effective for acquisitions made after the beginning of our fiscal year ending December 31, 2011. We expect that this guidance may impact our disclosures for any future business combinations, but the effect will depend on acquisitions that may be made in the future.

3. Restructuring Charges

We account for exit and disposal costs by recognizing a liability for costs associated with an exit or disposal activity at fair value in the period in which it is incurred or when the entity ceases using the right conveyed by a contract (i.e. the right to use a leased property). Our restructuring charges included accruals for estimated losses on facility costs based on our contractual obligations net of estimated sublease income based on current comparable market rates for leases. We reassess this liability periodically based on current market conditions. Revisions to our estimates of this liability could materially impact our operating results and financial position in future periods if anticipated events and key assumptions, such as the timing and amounts of sublease rental income, either do not materialize or change. These

costs are included in Selling, general, and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Other current liabilities and

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Other non-current liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets for the fiscal years ended and at January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010.

We account for severance and outplacement costs by recognizing a liability for employees' rights to post-employment benefits. These costs are included in Selling, general, and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and in Accrued compensation on the Consolidated Balance Sheets for the fiscal years ended and at January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010.

2007 Facility Consolidation and Severance Costs

During fiscal 2007, we announced a plan to adjust our cost structure in order to manage our costs more effectively. The plan included the consolidation of our corporate headquarters and sales center to one building from two buildings and reduction in force initiatives which resulted in charges of \$17.1 million during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007. Since the inception of this plan, we have recorded additional charges of \$0.8 million, and \$2.4 million during fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008, respectively, due to a modification of certain sublease income assumptions related to the sublease of the vacated headquarters building. Assumption changes during fiscal 2010 did not result in material changes. As of January 1, 2011, January 2, 2010, and January 3, 2009, there was no remaining accrued severance related to reduction in force initiatives completed in fiscal 2007.

The table below summarizes the balance of accrued facility consolidation reserve and the changes in the accrual for fiscal 2010 (in thousands):

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Balance at January 2, 2010 | \$ 11,755 |
| Assumption changes | |
| Payments | (2,142) |
| Accretion of discount used to calculate liability | 614 |
| Balance at January 1, 2011 | \$ 10,227 |

2008 Facility Consolidation and Severance Costs

During fiscal 2008, our board of directors approved a plan to exit our custom milling operations in California primarily due to the impact of unfavorable market conditions on that business. The closure of the custom milling facilities resulted in facility consolidation charges of \$2.0 million during fiscal 2008. In addition, we recorded severance and outplacement costs of \$1.0 million in connection with involuntary terminations at our custom milling facilities and \$4.2 million related to other reduction in force initiatives. At January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, there was no severance reserve. During fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, we modified certain assumptions related to sublease income and rental payments that resulted in an immaterial reduction to the reserve.

The table below summarizes the balances of the accrued facility consolidation and the changes in the accruals for fiscal 2010 (in thousands):

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| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Balance at January 2, 2010 | \$ 645 |
| Assumption changes | (40) |
| Payments | (787) |
| Sublease income | 280 |
| Other Changes | (26) |
| Balance at January 1, 2011 | \$ 72 |

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****2009 Facility Consolidations and Severance Costs***

During fiscal 2009, we exited our BlueLinx Hardwoods facility in Austin, Texas to improve overall effectiveness and efficiency by consolidating these operations with our San Antonio and Houston branches. Our exit of the Austin facility resulted in a facility consolidation charge of \$0.7 million. In addition, we recorded severance charges related to reduction in force initiatives of \$1.8 million. During fiscal 2010, we modified certain assumptions related to sublease income and rental payments that resulted in an immaterial change to the reserve.

The table below summarizes the balances of the accrued facility consolidation and severance reserves and the changes in the accruals for fiscal 2010 (in thousands):

| | Facility Consolidation | Severance Costs | Total |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Balance at January 2, 2010 | \$ 571 | \$ 151 | \$ 722 |
| Assumption changes | 92 | | 92 |
| Payments | (177) | (151) | (328) |
| Accretion of liability | 37 | | 37 |
| Balance at January 1, 2011 | \$ 523 | \$ | \$ 523 |

2010 Facility Consolidations and Severance Costs

During fiscal 2010, we had certain reduction in force activities, which resulted in severance charges of \$1.1 million.

The table below summarizes the balances of the accrued severance reserves and the changes in the accruals for fiscal 2010 (in thousands):

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Balance at January 2, 2010 | \$ |
| Charges | 1,062 |
| Assumption changes | (40) |
| Payments | (245) |
| Accretion of liability | |
| Balance at January 1, 2011 | \$ 777 |

4. Assets Held for Sale and Net Gain on Disposition

As part of our restructuring efforts to improve our cost structure and cash flow, we closed certain facilities and designated them as assets held for sale. At the time of designation, we ceased recognizing depreciation expense on these assets. As of January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, total assets held for sale were \$1.6 million and \$1.6 million

respectively, and were included in Other current assets in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. During fiscal 2009, we sold certain real properties held for sale that resulted in a \$10.4 million gain, respectively, recorded in Selling, general, and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. We continue to actively market the remaining properties that are held for sale. Due to the fact that, as of January 1, 2011, the remaining properties are all land, depreciation expense is not impacted.

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****5. Income Taxes**

Our (benefit from) provision for income taxes consists of the following:

| | Fiscal Year Ended January 1, 2011 | Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2010 | Fiscal Year Ended January 3, 2009 |
|---|--|--|--|
| | (In thousands) | | |
| Federal income taxes: | | | |
| Current | \$ (637) | \$ (19,800) | \$ (12,736) |
| Deferred | (556) | 18,475 | (2,149) |
| State income taxes: | | | |
| Current | (145) | (263) | (973) |
| Deferred | (100) | 5,745 | (786) |
| Foreign income taxes: | | | |
| Current | 793 | 407 | 210 |
| Deferred | 56 | | |
| Provision for (benefit from) income taxes | \$ (589) | \$ 4,564 | \$ (16,434) |

The federal statutory income tax rate was 35%. Our (benefit from) provision for income taxes is reconciled to the federal statutory amount as follows:

| | Fiscal Year Ended January 1, 2011 | Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2010 | Fiscal Year Ended January 3, 2009 |
|--|--|--|--|
| | (In thousands) | | |
| Benefit from income taxes computed at the federal statutory tax rate | \$ (18,841) | \$ (19,912) | \$ (16,893) |
| Benefit from state income taxes, net of federal benefit | (2,153) | (2,276) | (1,706) |
| Valuation allowance change | 18,433 | 25,864 | 1,179 |
| Other | 1,972 | 888 | 986 |
| (Benefit from) provision for income taxes | \$ (589) | \$ 4,564 | \$ (16,434) |

Our income before provision for income taxes for our Canadian operations was \$1.6 million, \$1.2 million and \$0.7 million for fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008, respectively.

For fiscal 2010, we recognized tax benefit of \$0.6 million. The benefit recognized for the year is primarily comprised of \$0.6 million of deferred income tax benefit resulting from the allocation of income tax expense to other comprehensive income, \$0.7 million of current income tax benefit resulting from a net operating loss carryback and \$0.8 million of current income tax expense resulting from foreign income taxes.

For fiscal 2009, we recognized tax expense of \$4.6 million. The expense recognized for the year is comprised of \$20.4 million of federal tax benefit, \$5.6 million of deferred income tax benefit resulting from the allocation of income tax expense to other comprehensive income offset by \$29.3 million of a tax valuation allowance charge related to the change in judgment regarding the realizability of our net deferred tax asset. The \$20.4 million federal benefit was recorded as a result of an enacted change in tax law during the fourth quarter, which allows us to carryback our current year federal taxable losses against 2004 and 2005 taxable income.

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BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In accordance with the intraperiod tax allocation provisions of U.S. GAAP, we are required to consider all items (including items recorded in other comprehensive income) in determining the amount of tax benefit that results from a loss from continuing operations that should be allocated to continuing operations. As a result, in addition to our federal income tax benefit, we recorded a \$0.6 million and \$5.6 million non-cash tax benefit on the loss from continuing operations for fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, which is offset in full by income tax expense recorded in other comprehensive income. While the income tax benefit from continuing operations is reported in our Consolidated Statements of Operations, the income tax expense on other comprehensive income is recorded directly to accumulated other comprehensive loss, which is a component of stockholders' equity.

Our financial statements contain certain deferred tax assets which have arisen primarily as a result of tax benefits associated with the loss before income taxes incurred during fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, as well as net deferred income tax assets resulting from other temporary differences related to certain reserves, pension obligations and differences between book and tax depreciation and amortization. We record a valuation allowance against our net deferred tax assets when we determine that based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not our net deferred tax assets will not be realized.

In our evaluation of the weight of available evidence, we considered recent reported losses as negative evidence which carried substantial weight. Therefore, we considered evidence related to the four sources of taxable income, to determine whether such positive evidence outweighed the negative evidence associated with the losses incurred. The positive evidence considered included:

taxable income in prior carryback years, if carryback is permitted under the tax law;

future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences

tax planning strategies; and

future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards.

As of January 3, 2009, we relied on projected cumulative pretax profit for the three year period ended 2010, which was substantially driven by projected positive results from operations in 2010 developed using the housing start forecasts available at that time and operating expense reductions of 15% in 2009 and 6% in 2010. We develop housing starts assumptions using internal data, which is validated using external housing start forecasts published by third party sources. Our business is closely tied to housing starts and third party estimates of housing starts are considered when estimating revenue. At the end of fiscal 2008 and through early March 2009, housing starts were projected to be 716,000 for 2009 and 950,000 for 2010. Additionally, expected gains from the disposal of appreciated real estate in fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2010 impacted our projections of cumulative pretax income for the three year period ended 2010. The fair value of our real estate assets substantially exceeded the carrying value, which resulted in us being in a unique position with the ability to forecast and consider such gains in our projection of future income.

Based on the weight of the available positive and negative evidence at the end of fiscal 2008 and through early March 2009, we concluded that the evidence relative to potential future income generated from operations and the sale of appreciated real estate carried enough weight to overcome the weight of the negative evidence of losses. Therefore, we concluded that the federal deferred tax assets recorded as of January 3, 2009 were more likely than not realizable.

With regard to our state deferred tax assets, we considered the positive evidence associated with tax planning strategies that could be implemented to avoid the loss of these deferred tax assets. Considering the weight of this evidence, we recorded tax benefits in the states where the tax planning strategy was executable. Therefore, we recorded a valuation allowance of \$1.1 million for those states where we would not be able to execute the strategy as of the end of fiscal 2008. We also recorded a valuation allowance for \$0.3 million related to non-deductible excess compensation.

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

During the first quarter of fiscal 2009, we evaluated the weight of available positive and negative evidence relative to changes in the environment during the first quarter of 2009. In late March and April, subsequent to the filing of the fiscal 2008 10-K, we experienced a substantial drop in revenue compared to expectations. In addition, due to a combination of tighter lending standards and deteriorating conditions in residential construction, negotiations stalled or were terminated for several of our planned sales of real estate. Also, during the first quarter, external estimates for fiscal 2009 housing starts dropped from 716,000 to 616,000.

As such, these changes in our internal assumptions and the revised external expectations of 2009 housing starts resulted in a change in our projections from cumulative pretax income to cumulative pretax loss for the three year period ended 2010, causing us to conclude that, as of April 4, 2009, the weight of the positive evidence was no longer sufficient to overcome the weight of the negative evidence of a three year cumulative loss, therefore, a full valuation allowance for all deferred income tax assets was necessary at the end of the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

During fiscal 2010, we weighed all available positive and negative evidence and concluded the weight of the negative evidence of a three year cumulative loss continued to outweigh the positive evidence. Based on the conclusions reached, we continued to maintain a full valuation allowance during 2010.

The components of our net deferred income tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

| | January 1, 2011 | January 2, 2010 |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | (In thousands) | |
| Deferred income tax assets: | | |
| Inventory reserves | \$ 3,341 | \$ 3,452 |
| Compensation-related accruals | 6,441 | 5,435 |
| Accruals and reserves | 356 | 679 |
| Accounts receivable | 1,341 | 2,045 |
| Restructuring costs | 4,212 | 5,056 |
| Derivatives | 814 | 3,440 |
| Pension | 7,332 | 6,039 |
| Benefit from NOL carryovers(1) | 24,867 | 6,234 |
| Other | 558 | 499 |
| Total gross deferred income tax assets | 49,262 | 32,879 |
| Less: Valuation allowances | (46,528) | (27,226) |
| Total net deferred income tax assets | \$ 2,734 | \$ 5,653 |
| Deferred income tax liabilities: | | |
| Intangible assets | (230) | (87) |
| Property and equipment | (1,695) | (3,979) |
| Pension | | |
| Other | (858) | (1,587) |

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Total deferred income tax liabilities | (2,783) | (5,653) |
| Deferred income tax assets (liabilities), net | \$ (49) | \$ |

(1) Our federal and state NOL carryovers will expire over 2 to 20 years.

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Activity in our deferred tax asset valuation allowance for fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009 was as follows:

| | Fiscal Year Ended January 1, 2011 | Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2010 |
|--|--|--|
| Balance at beginning of the year | \$ 27,226 | \$ 1,362 |
| Valuation allowance removed for taxes related to: | | |
| Income before income taxes | | (3,472) |
| Valuation allowance provided for taxes related to: | | |
| Loss before income taxes | 19,302 | |
| Effect of a change in judgment | | 29,336 |
| Balance at end of the year | \$ 46,528 | \$ 27,226 |

We have recorded income tax and related interest liabilities where we believe certain of our tax positions are not more likely than not to be sustained if challenged. The following table summarizes the activity related to our unrecognized tax benefits:

| | (In thousands) |
|---|-----------------------|
| Balance at December 29, 2007 | \$ 150 |
| Increases related to current year tax positions | 63 |
| Additions for tax positions in prior years | 48 |
| Reductions for tax positions in prior years | |
| Settlements | |
| Balance at January 3, 2009 | \$ 261 |
| Increases related to current year tax positions | 526 |
| Additions for tax positions in prior years | |
| Reductions for tax positions in prior years | (25) |
| Settlements | (23) |
| Balance at January 2, 2010 | \$ 739 |
| Increases related to current year tax positions | |
| Additions for tax positions in prior years | 6 |
| Reductions for tax positions in prior years | (62) |
| Settlements | |
| Balance at January 1, 2011 | \$ 683 |

Included in the unrecognized tax benefits of \$0.7 million at January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010 was \$0.7 million of tax benefits that, if recognized, would reduce our annual effective tax rate. We also accrued a nominal amount of interest related to these unrecognized tax benefits during 2009 and 2010, and this amount is reported in Interest expense in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. We do not expect our unrecognized tax benefits to change significantly over the next 12 months.

We file U.S., state, and foreign income tax returns in jurisdictions with varying statutes of limitations. The 2007 through 2010 tax years generally remain subject to examination by federal and most state and foreign tax authorities.

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****6. Receivables**

We have a diversified customer base concentrated in the building products business. Credit risk is monitored and provisions for expected losses are provided as determined necessary by management. We generally do not require collateral.

The following reflects our activity in receivables related reserve accounts:

| | Beginning Balance | Expense/ (Income) | Write offs and Other, Net | Ending Balance |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | (In thousands) | | | |
| Fiscal 2008 | | | | |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts and related reserves | \$ 10,536 | \$ 5,764 | \$ (6,186) | \$ 10,114 |
| Fiscal 2009 | | | | |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts and related reserves | \$ 10,114 | \$ 3,879 | \$ (5,606) | \$ 8,387 |
| Fiscal 2010 | | | | |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts and related reserves | \$ 8,387 | \$ 2,222 | \$ (4,894) | \$ 5,715 |

7. Stock-Based Compensation

We have two stock-based compensation plans covering officers, directors and certain employees and consultants: the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2004 Plan) and the 2006 Long Term Equity Incentive Plan (the 2006 Plan). The plans are designed to motivate and retain individuals who are responsible for the attainment of our primary long-term performance goals. The plans provide a means whereby our employees and directors develop a sense of proprietorship and personal involvement in our development and financial success and encourage them to devote their best efforts to our business. Although we do not have a formal policy on the matter, we issue new shares of our common stock to participants, upon the exercise of options or vesting of restricted stock, out of the total amount of common shares authorized for issuance under the 2004 Plan and the 2006 Plan.

The 2004 Plan provides for the grant of nonqualified stock options, incentive stock options and restricted shares of our common stock to participants of the plan selected by our Board of Directors or a committee of the Board that administers the 2004 Plan. We reserved 2,222,222 shares of our common stock for issuance under the 2004 Plan. The terms and conditions of awards under the 2004 Plan are determined by the administrator for each grant.

The 2006 Plan permits the grant of nonqualified stock options, incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares, performance units, cash-based awards, and other stock-based awards to participants of the 2006 Plan selected by our Board of Directors or a committee of the Board that administers the 2006 Plan. We reserved 3,200,000 shares of our common stock for issuance under the 2006 Plan. The terms and conditions of awards under the 2006 Plan are determined by the administrator for each grant. Awards issued under the 2006 Plan are subject to accelerated vesting in the event of a change in control as such event is defined in the 2006 Plan. On January 12, 2010, March 23, 2010, and May 17, 2010, the Compensation Committee granted 652,737, 45,000, and 50,000, respectively, restricted shares of our common stock to certain members of our

management.

We recognize compensation expense equal to the grant-date fair value for all share-based payment awards that are expected to vest. This expense is recorded on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the entire award, unless the awards are subject to market or performance conditions, in which case we recognize compensation expense over the requisite service period of each separate vesting tranche to the extent

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BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

the occurrence of such conditions are probable. All compensation expense related to our share-based payment awards is recorded in Selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Compensation expense arising from stock-based awards granted to employees and non-employee directors is recognized as expense using the straight-line method over the vesting period. As of January 1, 2011, there was \$0.1 million and \$2.5 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to stock options and restricted stock, respectively. The unrecognized compensation expense for stock options and restricted stock is expected to be recognized over a period of 0.2 years and 1.6 years, respectively. As of January 1, 2011, the weighted average remaining contractual term for our options and restricted stock is 6.8 years and 1.4 years. As of January 2, 2010, there was \$0.8 million, \$2.9 million, and \$0.2 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to stock options, restricted stock, and performance shares, respectively. The unrecognized compensation expense for stock options, restricted stock, and performance shares was expected to be recognized over a period of 1.1 years, 1.4 years, and 1.0 year, respectively. As of January 2, 2010, the weighted average remaining contractual term for our options and restricted stock is 7.8 years and 1.6 years.

For fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008, our total stock-based compensation expense was \$4.0 million, \$3.0 million, and \$2.6 million, respectively. We also recognized related income tax benefits of \$1.5 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, which has been offset by a valuation allowance.

The total fair value of the options vested in fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008 was \$1.0 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.8 million, respectively. For restricted stock, the total fair value vested in fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008 was \$1.5 million, \$1.2 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

Cash proceeds from the exercise of stock options for fiscal 2008 totaled \$0.4 million. There were no stock option exercises during fiscal 2009 or fiscal 2010. In our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, we present the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation expense as both a financing cash inflow and an operating cash outflow. For fiscal 2008, we included \$0.08 million, of excess tax benefits in cash flows from financing activities. There were no excess tax benefits in fiscal 2009 or fiscal 2010.

On December 14, 2010, the Compensation Committee approved an amendment to the 2008 Performance Share Award Agreement under the 2006 Plan. The Amendment provides that the Company may, at the discretion of the Compensation Committee, settle grants pursuant to Performance Share Award Agreements either in (i) one share of common stock of the Company for each Performance Share (as defined in the 2006 Plan) earned or (ii) a lump sum cash payment equal to the Fair Market Value (as defined in the 2006 Plan) of one share of common stock of the Company for each Performance Share earned. The Amendment was determined to be a modification of the award and the difference in fair value, of approximately \$0.02 million, was recorded. The award, which impacts eight employees, was classified as a liability award and was marked to market. On January 1, 2011, the fair value of these awards was based on the closing price of our common stock on December 31, 2010 of \$3.66. These awards were settled in cash on January 7, 2011.

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table depicts the weighted average assumptions used in connection with the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of time-based options and performance-based options granted during fiscal 2008 (there were no options granted during fiscal 2010 or 2009):

| | Time-Based Options(1) | Performance-Based Options(2) | Performance-Based Options(3) |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Risk free interest rate | 2.70% | 2.62% | 2.11% |
| Expected dividend yield | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Expected life | 6 years | 4 years | 1 year |
| Expected volatility | 48% | 48% | 48% |
| Weighted average fair value | \$ 2.27 | \$ 0.67 | \$ 1.31 |

(1) Exercise price equaled the market price at date of grant.

(2) Exercise price exceeded the market price at date of grant.

(3) Exercise price was less than the market price at date of grant (the date the performance criteria were established is considered the grant date for accounting purposes).

In determining the expected life, we followed a simplified method based on the vesting term and contractual term. The range of risk-free rates for fiscal 2008, fiscal 2007 and fiscal 2006 was from 2.11% to 2.70%, 4.78% to 5.10% and 4.34% to 5.05%, respectively. The expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of our common stock.

The tables below summarize activity and include certain additional information related to our outstanding employee stock options for the three years ended January 1, 2011.

| | Shares | Weighted Average Exercise Price |
|--|---------------|--|
| Options outstanding at December 29, 2007 | 1,490,295 | \$ 12.24 |
| Options granted | 798,884 | 4.64 |
| Options exercised | (113,138) | 3.75 |
| Options forfeited | (693,815) | 12.50 |
| Options expired | (443,711) | 13.07 |
| Options outstanding at January 3, 2009 | 1,038,515 | 6.78 |
| Options granted | | |
| Options exercised | | |
| Options forfeited | (30,268) | 13.67 |

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| | | |
|--|----------|---------|
| Options expired | (79,932) | 9.39 |
| Options outstanding at January 2, 2010 | 928,315 | 6.34 |
| Options granted | | |
| Options exercised | | |
| Options forfeited | (2,300) | 14.01 |
| Options expired | (1,200) | 14.01 |
| Options outstanding at January 1, 2011 | 924,815 | 6.31 |
| Options exercisable at January 1, 2011 | 646,953 | \$ 6.62 |

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

| Price Range | Number of Options | Outstanding Weighted Average Exercise Price | Remaining Contractual Life (in Years) | Number of Options | Exercisable Weighted Average Exercise Price | Remaining Contractual Life (in Years) |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| \$4.66 | 750,000 | \$ 4.66 | 7.2 | 500,000 | \$ 4.66 | 7.2 |
| \$10.29-\$14.01 | 174,815 | \$ 13.39 | 5.3 | 146,953 | \$ 13.30 | 5.3 |
| | 924,815 | | 6.8 | 646,953 | | 6.8 |

The following tables summarize activity for our performance shares, restricted stock awards and restricted stock unit awards during fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008:

| | Restricted Stock | Weighted Average Fair Value | Performance Shares | Restricted Stock Units |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Number of Awards | | Number of Awards(1) | Number of Awards(1) |
| Outstanding at December 29, 2007 | 330,840 | \$ 11.89 | 224,719 | 188,125 |
| Granted | 1,396,609 | 4.36 | 834,071 | |
| Vested | (166,604) | 5.05 | | |
| Forfeited | (359,557) | 6.81 | (766,484) | (23,425) |
| Outstanding at January 3, 2009 | 1,201,288 | 5.62 | 292,306 | 164,700 |
| Granted | 681,151 | 2.64 | | |
| Vested | (250,000) | 4.86 | | |
| Forfeited | (93,310) | 5.58 | (111,701) | (20,150) |
| Outstanding at January 2, 2010 | 1,539,129 | 4.42 | 180,605 | 144,550 |
| Granted | 747,737 | 3.07 | | |
| Increase due to assumption changes | | | 112,955 | |
| Vested | (340,578) | 4.49 | | |
| Forfeited | (32,000) | 3.47 | (52,725) | (16,600) |
| Outstanding at January 1, 2011 | 1,914,288 | \$ 2.67 | 240,835 | 127,950 |

- (1) As the performance shares were settled in cash on January 7, 2011 and the restricted stock units will be settled in cash, the fair value of these awards is marked-to-market each reporting period through the date of settlement.

8. Employee Benefits

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Most of our hourly employees participate in noncontributory defined benefit pension plans, which include a plan that is administered solely by us (the hourly pension plan) and union-administered multiemployer plans. Our funding policy for the hourly pension plan is based on actuarial calculations and the applicable requirements of federal law. We met our required contribution to the hourly pension plan in fiscal 2010. Contributions to multiemployer plans are generally based on negotiated labor contracts. We contributed \$1.1 million, \$1.0 million, and \$1.1 million to union administered multiemployer pension plans for fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008, respectively. Benefits under the majority of plans for hourly employees (including multiemployer plans) are primarily related to years of service.

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following tables set forth the change in projected benefit obligation and the change in plan assets for the hourly pension plan:

| | January 1, 2011 | January 2, 2010 |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | (In thousands) | |
| Change in projected benefit obligation: | | |
| Projected benefit obligation at beginning of period | \$ 79,500 | \$ 72,015 |
| Service cost | 1,992 | 1,808 |
| Interest cost | 4,744 | 4,511 |
| Actuarial loss | 4,868 | 4,844 |
| Curtailement | | |
| Benefits paid | (3,594) | (3,678) |
| Projected benefit obligation at end of period | 87,510 | 79,500 |
| Change in plan assets: | | |
| Fair value of assets at beginning of period | 61,563 | 55,049 |
| Actual return (loss) on plan assets | 8,288 | 10,192 |
| Employer contributions | 2,466 | |
| Benefits paid | (3,592) | (3,678) |
| Fair value of assets at end of period | 68,725 | 61,563 |
| Unfunded Status of Plan | \$ (18,785) | \$ (17,937) |

We recognize the unfunded status (i.e., the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligations) of our pension plan in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, with a corresponding adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax. On January 1, 2011, we measured the fair value of our plan assets and benefit obligations. As of January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, the net unfunded status of our benefit plan was \$18.8 million and \$17.9 million, respectively. These amounts were included in Other non-current liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The net adjustment to other comprehensive loss for fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008 was \$1.0 million loss (\$0.6 million loss, net of tax), \$1.5 million gain (\$0.9 million gain, net of tax), and \$26.0 million loss (\$15.9 million loss, net of tax), respectively, which represents the net unrecognized actuarial gain (loss) and unrecognized prior service cost.

The funded status and the amounts recognized on our Consolidated Balance Sheets for the hourly pension plan are set forth in the following table:

| January 1, 2011 | January 2, 2010 |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|----------------------------|----------------------------|

(In thousands)

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Funded status | \$ (18,785) | \$ (17,937) |
| Unrecognized prior service cost | 3 | 3 |
| Unrecognized actuarial loss | 14,244 | 13,231 |
| Net amount recognized | \$ (4,538) | \$ (4,703) |
| Amounts recognized on the balance sheet consist of: | | |
| Accrued pension liability | (18,785) | (17,937) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss (pre-tax) | 14,247 | 13,234 |
| Net amount recognized | \$ (4,538) | \$ (4,703) |

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The portion of estimated net loss for the hourly pension plan that is expected to be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic cost over the next fiscal year is \$0.6 million. The expected amortization of prior service cost recognized into net periodic cost over the next fiscal year is nominal.

The accumulated benefit obligation for the hourly pension plan was \$85.2 million and \$77.4 million at January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, respectively.

Net periodic pension cost for our pension plans included the following:

| | Fiscal Year Ended January 1, 2011 | Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2010 | Fiscal Year Ended January 3, 2009 |
|---|--|--|--|
| | | (In thousands) | |
| Service cost | \$ 1,992 | \$ 1,808 | \$ 2,245 |
| Interest cost on projected benefit obligation | 4,744 | 4,511 | 4,435 |
| Expected return on plan assets | (4,926) | (4,531) | (6,002) |
| Amortization of unrecognized loss (gain) | 494 | 723 | (365) |
| Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost | | | 2 |
| Net periodic pension cost | \$ 2,304 | \$ 2,511 | \$ 315 |

The following assumptions were used to determine the projected benefit obligation at the measurement date and the net periodic pension cost:

| | January 1, 2011 | January 2, 2010 |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Projected benefit obligation: | | |
| Discount rate | 5.39% | 6.11% |
| Average rate of increase in future compensation levels | 4.00% | 4.00% |
| Net periodic pension cost: | | |
| Discount rate | 6.11% | 6.42% |
| Average rate of increase in future compensation levels | 4.00% | 4.00% |
| Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets | 8.25% | 8.50% |

Our estimates of the amount and timing of our future funding obligations for our defined benefit pension plans are based upon various assumptions specified above. These assumptions include, but are not limited to, the discount rate, projected return on plan assets, compensation increase rates, mortality rates, retirement patterns, and turnover rates.

Determination of expected long-term rate of return

In developing expected return assumptions for our pension plan, the most influential decision affecting long-term portfolio performance is the determination of overall asset allocation. An asset class is a group of securities that exhibit similar characteristics and behave similarly in the marketplace. The three main asset classes are equities, fixed income, and cash equivalents.

Upon calculation of the historical risk premium for each asset class, an expected rate of return can be established based on assumed 90-day Treasury bill rates. Based on the normal asset allocation structure of the portfolio (65% equities, 30% fixed income, and 5% cash) with historical compound annualized risk free rate of 4.49%, the expected overall portfolio return is 8.42% as of January 1, 2011. In an effort to reduce volatility

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in this assumption, we have elected to use a more conservative return assumption of 8.25%, as long as it is warranted by the analysis performed for the process of establishing pension expected returns assumptions.

Our percentage of fair value of total assets by asset category as of our measurement date is as follows:

| Asset Category | January 1, 2011 | January 2, 2010 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Equity securities domestic | 45% | 53% |
| Equity securities international | 15% | 14% |
| Fixed income | 32% | 32% |
| Other | 8% | 1% |
| Total | 100% | 100% |

The fair value of our plan assets by asset category as of January 1, 2011 was as follows:

| Asset Category | Level 1 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Equity securities domestic | \$ 30,891 |
| Equity securities international | 10,389 |
| Fixed income | 22,248 |
| Other | 5,197 |
| Total | \$ 68,725 |

The fair value of our plan assets by asset category as of January 2, 2010 was as follows:

| Asset Category | Level 1 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Equity securities domestic | \$ 29,528 |
| Equity securities international | 8,499 |
| Fixed income | 19,870 |
| Other | 3,666 |
| Total | \$ 61,563 |

The plan assets are valued using quoted market prices in active markets and we consider the investments to be Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. See Note 13 for a discussion of the levels of inputs to determine fair value.

Investment policy and strategy

Plan assets are managed as a balanced portfolio comprised of two major components: an equity portion and a fixed income portion. The expected role of plan equity investments will be to maximize the long-term real growth of fund assets, while the role of fixed income investments will be to generate current income, provide for more stable periodic returns, and provide some downside protection against the possibility of a prolonged decline in the market value of equity investments. We review this investment policy statement at least once per year. In addition, the portfolio will be reviewed quarterly to determine the deviation from target weightings and will be rebalanced as necessary. Target allocations for fiscal 2011 are 50% domestic and 15% international equity investments, 30% fixed income investments, and 5% cash. The expected long-term rate of return for the plan's total assets is based on the expected return of each of the above categories, weighted based on the target allocation for each class.

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Our estimated future benefit payments reflecting expected future service are as follows:

| Fiscal Year Ending | (In thousands) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| December 31, 2011 | \$ 4,071 |
| December 29, 2012 | 4,214 |
| December 28, 2013 | 4,492 |
| January 3, 2015 | 4,666 |
| January 2, 2016 | 4,879 |
| Thereafter | 29,069 |

During fiscal 2011, we are required to make a minimum required contribution of \$4.1 million, \$2.8 million of which will be funded through a pre funded balance. The difference will be funded through a \$1.3 million cash contribution.

Defined Contribution Plans

Our employees also participate in several defined contribution plans. Contributions to the plans are based on employee contributions and compensation. Contributions to these plans totaled \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million, and \$4.1 million for fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008, respectively. During fiscal 2009, we suspended the Company matching contributions to our defined salaried contribution plan as part of our cost reduction initiatives.

9. Inventory Reserve Accounts

The following reflects our activity for inventory reserve accounts:

| | Beginning Balance | Expense | Write-offs and Other, net | Ending Balance |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|--|---------------------------|
| Fiscal 2008 | | | | |
| Obsolescence/damaged inventory reserve | \$ 4,364 | \$ 1,892 | \$ (2,225) | \$ 4,031 |
| Lower of cost or market reserve | \$ 21 | \$ 3,400 | \$ (21) | \$ 3,400 |
| Fiscal 2009 | | | | |
| Obsolescence/damaged inventory reserve | \$ 4,031 | \$ 909 | \$ (2,367) | \$ 2,573 |
| Lower of cost or market reserve | \$ 3,400 | \$ 419 | \$ (3,819) | \$ |
| Fiscal 2010 | | | | |
| Obsolescence/damaged inventory reserve | \$ 2,573 | \$ 667 | \$ (1,570) | \$ 1,670 |
| Lower of cost or market reserve | \$ | \$ 722 | \$ (722) | \$ |

10. Revolving Credit Facility

As of January 1, 2011, we had outstanding borrowings of \$97.2 million and excess availability of \$103.4 million under the terms of our amended revolving credit facility. Based on the borrowing base limitations, we classify the

lowest projected balance of the credit facility over the next twelve months of \$97.2 million as long-term debt. The interest rate on the amended revolving credit facility was 4.5% at January 1, 2011. As of January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, we had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$5.9 million and \$6.0, respectively, for the purposes of securing collateral requirements under our interest rate swap, insurance programs and for guaranteeing payment of international purchases based on the fulfillment of certain conditions.

On July 7, 2010, we reached an agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, successor by merger to Wachovia Bank, National Association, and the other signatories to our existing revolving credit facility, dated August 4, 2006, as amended, to amend the terms thereof. This amendment extends the date of

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BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

final maturity of the facility to January 7, 2014 and decreases the maximum availability under the agreement from \$500 million to \$400 million. This decrease does not impact our current available borrowing capacity under the amended revolving credit facility since the borrowing base, which is based on eligible accounts receivable and inventory, currently permits less than \$400 million in revolving credit facility borrowings. This amendment also includes an additional \$100 million uncommitted accordion credit facility, which will permit us to increase the maximum borrowing capacity up to \$500 million. As a result of reducing our maximum borrowing capacity from \$500 million to \$400 million, we recorded expense of \$0.2 million for the write-off of the old debt issuance costs associated with the reduction in borrowing capacity. We incurred \$6.5 million in new debt issuance costs, which we capitalized and will amortize over the renewed debt term to interest expense.

Under the amended agreement, our revolving credit facility contains customary negative covenants and restrictions for asset based loans. Our most significant covenant is a requirement that we maintain a fixed charge ratio of 1.1 to 1.0 in the event our excess availability falls below the greater of \$40.0 million or the amount equal to 15% of the lesser of the borrowing base or \$60.0 million (subject to increase to \$75.0 million if we exercise the uncommitted accordion credit facility in full) (the Excess Availability Threshold). The fixed charge ratio is calculated as EBITDA over the sum of cash payments for income taxes, interest expense, cash dividends, principal payments on debt, and capital expenditures. EBITDA is defined as BlueLinx Corporation's net income before interest and tax expense, depreciation and amortization expense, and other non-cash charges. The fixed charge ratio requirement only applies to us when excess availability under our amended revolving credit facility is less than the Excess Availability Threshold for three consecutive business days. As of January 1, 2011 and through the time of the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we were in compliance with all covenants. We had \$103.4 million and \$157.1 million of availability as of January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, respectively. Our lowest level of availability in the last three years was \$103.4 million as of January 1, 2011. We do not anticipate our excess availability in fiscal 2011 will drop below the Excess Availability Threshold. Should our excess availability fall below the Excess Availability Threshold for more than three consecutive business days, however, we would not meet the required fixed charge ratio with our current operating results. In addition, we must maintain a springing lock-box arrangement where customer remittances go directly to a lock-box maintained by our lenders and then are forwarded to our general bank accounts. Our outstanding borrowings are not reduced by these payments unless our excess availability is less than the Excess Availability Threshold, excluding unrestricted cash, for more than three consecutive business days or in the event of default. Our amended revolving credit facility does not contain a subjective acceleration clause which would allow our lenders to accelerate the scheduled maturities of our debt or to cancel our agreement.

During fiscal 2009, we elected to permanently reduce our revolving loan threshold limit from \$800.0 million to \$500.0 million. As a result of these actions, we recorded expense during fiscal 2009 of \$1.4 million for the write-off of deferred financing costs.

11. Mortgage

On June 9, 2006, certain special purpose entities that are wholly-owned subsidiaries of ours entered into a \$295 million mortgage loan with the German American Capital Corporation. The mortgage has a term of ten years and is secured by 55 distribution facilities and 1 office building owned by the special purpose entities. The stated interest rate on the mortgage is fixed at 6.35%. German American Capital Corporation assigned half of its interest in the mortgage loan to Wachovia Bank, National Association.

During fiscal 2009, we sold certain real properties that ceased operations. As a result of the sale of these properties during these periods, we reduced our mortgage loan by \$3.2 million. In addition, during fiscal 2009, we incurred a mortgage prepayment penalty of \$0.6 million, recorded in Interest expense on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. We did not sell any properties subject to the mortgage in 2010.

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The mortgage loan requires interest-only payments through June 2011. The balance of the loan outstanding at the end of ten years will then become due and payable. The principal will be paid in the following increments (in thousands):

| | |
|------------|----------|
| 2011 | \$ 1,190 |
| 2012 | 3,054 |
| 2013 | 3,309 |
| 2014 | 3,529 |
| 2015 | 3,763 |
| Thereafter | 270,825 |

12. Derivatives

We are exposed to risks such as changes in interest rates, commodity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. We employ a variety of practices to manage these risks, including operating and financing activities and, where deemed appropriate, the use of derivative instruments. Derivative instruments are used only for risk management purposes and not for speculation or trading, and are not used to address risks related to foreign currency rates. We record derivative instruments as assets or liabilities on the balance sheet at fair value.

On June 12, 2006, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement with Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, to hedge against interest rate risks related to our variable rate revolving credit facility. The interest rate swap has a notional amount of \$150.0 million and the terms call for us to receive interest monthly at a variable rate equal to the 30-day LIBOR and to pay interest monthly at a fixed rate of 5.4%. This interest rate swap was designated as a cash flow hedge.

Through January 9, 2009, the hedge was highly effective in offsetting changes in expected cash flows. Fluctuations in the fair value of the ineffective portion, if any, of the cash flow hedge were reflected in earnings. During fiscal 2009, we reduced our borrowings under the revolving credit facility by \$100.0 million, which reduced outstanding debt below the interest rate swap's notional amount of \$150.0 million, at which point the hedge became ineffective in offsetting future changes in expected cash flows during the remaining term of the interest rate swap. We used cash on hand to pay down this portion of our revolving credit debt during the first, second, and third quarters of fiscal 2009. As a result, changes in the fair value of the instrument were recorded through earnings from the point in time that the revolving credit facility balance was reduced below the interest rate swap's notional amount of \$150.0 million, which was during the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

Changes associated with the ineffective interest rate swap recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for fiscal 2010 were approximately \$4.6 million of income and are comprised of amortization of the remaining accumulated other comprehensive loss over the life of the ineffective swap of \$2.1 million offset by income of \$6.7 million related to current year changes in the fair value of the ineffective interest rate swap liability. Changes associated with the ineffective interest rate swap recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for fiscal 2009 were approximately \$6.3 million and were comprised of a non-cash \$9.0 million pro-rata reduction to accumulated other comprehensive loss with an offsetting charge to earnings related to reducing our borrowings outstanding by \$100.0 million, amortization of the remaining accumulated other comprehensive loss over the life of the ineffective swap of \$2.9 million, and income of \$5.7 million related to fair value changes since the date of the reduction.

The remaining amount of accumulated other comprehensive loss will be amortized over the remaining 4 month term of the interest rate swap and recorded as interest expense. Any further reductions in borrowings under our revolving credit facility will result in a pro-rata reduction in accumulated other comprehensive loss at the payment date with a corresponding charge recorded to interest expense.

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table presents a reconciliation of the unrealized losses related to our interest rate swap measured at fair value in accumulated other comprehensive loss as of January 1, 2011 (in thousands):

| | |
|---|----------|
| Balance at January 2, 2010 | \$ 2,675 |
| Changes associated with ineffective interest rate swap recorded to interest expense | (2,126) |
| Balance at January 1, 2011 | \$ 549 |

13. Fair Value Measurements

We determine a fair value measurement based on the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing an asset or liability. The fair value measurement guidance established a three level hierarchy making a distinction between market participant assumptions based on (i) unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market (Level 1), (ii) quoted prices in markets that are not active or inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability (Level 2), and (iii) prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement (Level 3).

We are exposed to market risks from changes in interest rates, which may affect our operating results and financial position. We minimize our risks from interest rate fluctuations through the use of an interest rate swap. This derivative financial instrument is used to manage risk and is not used for trading or speculative purposes. The swap is valued using a valuation model that has inputs other than quoted market prices that are both observable and unobservable.

We endeavor to utilize the best available information in measuring the fair value of the interest rate swap. The interest rate swap is classified in its entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. To determine fair value of the interest rate swap we used the discounted estimated future cash flows methodology. Assumptions critical to our fair value in the period were: (i) the present value factors used in determining fair value (ii) projected LIBOR, and (iii) the risk of non-performance. These and other assumptions are impacted by economic conditions and expectations of management. We have determined that the fair value of our interest rate swap is a level 3 measurement in the fair value hierarchy. The level 3 measurement is the risk of counterparty non-performance on the interest rate swap liability that is not secured by cash collateral. The risk of counterparty non-performance did not affect the fair value at January 1, 2011 and at January 2, 2010 due to the fact that the risk of counterparty non-performance was nominal. The fair value of the interest rate swap was a liability of \$2.2 million and \$8.9 million at January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, respectively. These balances are included in Other current liabilities and Other non-current liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the level 3 interest rate swap liability measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of January 1, 2011 (in thousands):

| | |
|--|------------|
| Fair value at January 2, 2010 | \$ (8,924) |
| Unrealized gains included in earnings, net | 6,729 |
| Fair value at January 1, 2011 | \$ (2,195) |

The \$6.7 million unrealized gain is included in Interest expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Carrying amounts for our financial instruments are not significantly different from their fair value, with the exception of our mortgage. To determine the fair value of our mortgage, we used a discounted cash flow model. Assumptions critical to our fair value in the period were present value factors used in determining fair value and an interest rate. At January 1, 2011, the carrying value and fair value of our mortgage was \$285.7 million and \$285.8 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****14. Related Party Transactions**

Cerberus Capital Management, L.P., our equity sponsor, retains consultants that specialize in operations management and support and who provide Cerberus with consulting advice concerning portfolio companies in which funds and accounts managed by Cerberus or its affiliates have invested. From time to time, Cerberus makes the services of these consultants available to Cerberus portfolio companies. We believe that the terms of these consulting arrangements are favorable to us, or, alternatively, are materially consistent with those terms that would have been obtained by us in an arrangement with an unaffiliated third party. We have normal service, purchase and sales arrangements with other entities that are owned or controlled by Cerberus. We believe that these transactions are not material to our results of operations or financial position.

15. Commitments and Contingencies*Self-Insurance*

It is our policy to self-insure, up to certain limits, traditional risks including workers' compensation, comprehensive general liability, and auto liability. Our self-insured deductible for each claim involving workers' compensation, comprehensive general liability (including product liability claims), and auto liability is limited to \$0.8 million, \$0.8 million, and \$2.0 million, respectively. We are also self-insured up to certain limits for certain other insurable risks, primarily physical loss to property (\$0.1 million per occurrence), Director and Officer (\$0.8 million per occurrence) and the majority of our medical benefit plans (\$0.3 million per occurrence). Insurance coverage is maintained for catastrophic property and casualty exposures as well as those risks required to be insured by law or contract. A provision for claims under this self-insured program, based on our estimate of the aggregate liability for claims incurred, is revised and recorded annually. The estimate is derived from both internal and external sources including but not limited to actuarial estimates. The actuarial estimates are subject to uncertainty from various sources, including, among others, changes in claim reporting patterns, claim settlement patterns, judicial decisions, legislation, and economic conditions. Although, we believe that the actuarial estimates are reasonable, significant differences related to the items noted above could materially affect our self-insurance obligations, future expense and cash flow. At January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010, the self-insurance reserves totaled \$7.6 million and \$9.2 million, respectively.

Operating Leases

Total rental expense was approximately \$5.0 million, \$5.8 million, and \$7.4 million for fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008, respectively.

At January 1, 2011, our total commitments under long-term, non-cancelable operating leases were as follows (in thousands):

| | |
|------|----------|
| 2011 | \$ 6,181 |
| 2012 | 5,759 |
| 2013 | 5,655 |
| 2014 | 5,095 |
| 2015 | 4,746 |

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| Thereafter | 13,747 |
| Total | \$ 41,183 |

Certain of our operating leases have extension options and escalation clauses.

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BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Environmental and Legal Matters

We are involved in various proceedings incidental to our businesses and are subject to a variety of environmental and pollution control laws and regulations in all jurisdictions in which we operate. Although the ultimate outcome of these proceedings cannot be determined with certainty, based on presently available information management believes that adequate reserves have been established for probable losses with respect thereto. Management further believes that the ultimate outcome of these matters could be material to operating results in any given quarter but will not have a materially adverse effect on our long-term financial condition, our results of operations, or our cash flows.

Collective Bargaining Agreements

Approximately 30% of our total work force is covered by collective bargaining agreements. Collective bargaining agreements representing approximately 1% of our hourly work force will expire within one year, and one collective bargaining agreement expired in March 2010. We are in active negotiations with the subject union, and, in the interim, are operating under the terms and conditions of the expired agreement. Of the four collective bargaining agreements expiring in fiscal 2011, three will expire in the second quarter of fiscal 2011, and one will expire in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011.

16. Subsequent Events

In the first quarter of 2011, we sold our Nashville, Tennessee property to an unrelated third party, for a sales price of approximately \$6.9 million. We subsequently purchased a replacement Nashville, Tennessee property for approximately \$3.0 million.

We are not aware of any other significant events that occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the filing of this report that would have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

17. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive income (loss) is a measure of income which includes both net income and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) results from items deferred from recognition into our income statement. Accumulated other comprehensive loss is separately presented on our balance sheet as part of common stockholders' equity. Other comprehensive income (loss) was \$1.0 million, \$8.5 million, and \$(22.3) million for fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008, respectively.

Other comprehensive loss for fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008 included tax (expense) benefits of \$0.8 million \$(4.1) million, and \$2.4 million, respectively, related to our interest rate swap (see Note 12). For fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008, other comprehensive income (loss) included tax (expense) benefits of \$(0.4) million, \$(0.6) million, and \$10.2 million related to our pension plan (see Note 8). Income tax expense recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) related to foreign currency translation was \$0.2 million and \$0.8 million for fiscal 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The accumulated balances for each component of other comprehensive income (loss) were as follows:

| | Fiscal Year Ended January 1, 2011 | Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2010 | Fiscal Year Ended January 3, 2009 |
|--|--|--|--|
| Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax | \$ 1,786 | \$ 1,450 | \$ 279 |
| Unrealized net (loss) gain from pension plan, net of tax | (8,837) | (8,220) | (9,158) |
| Unrealized loss from cash flow hedge, net of tax | (307) | (1,605) | (8,041) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income | \$ (7,358) | \$ (8,375) | \$ (16,920) |

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****18. Unaudited Selected Quarterly Financial Data**

| | First Quarter | | Second Quarter | | Third Quarter | | Fourth Quarter | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Three Months Ended April 3, 2010(a) | Three Months Ended April 4, 2009(b) | Three Months Ended July 3, 2010(c) | Three Months Ended July 4, 2009(d) | Three Months Ended October 2, 2010(e) | Three Months Ended October 3, 2009(f) | Three Months Ended January 1, 2011(g) | Three Months Ended January 2, 2010(h) |
| | (In thousands, except per share amounts) | | | | | | | |
| Net sales | \$ 431,050 | \$ 407,111 | \$ 540,781 | \$ 423,526 | \$ 464,690 | \$ 449,363 | \$ 367,897 | \$ 366,108 |
| Gross profit | 52,278 | 44,276 | 64,119 | 48,300 | 49,942 | 55,305 | 44,334 | 45,280 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | | | | | |
| Selling, general and administrative | 56,514 | 56,587 | 57,089 | 54,015 | 55,985 | 55,396 | 52,741 | 52,460 |
| ASB lawsuit settlement in | | | | | (5,236) | | | |
| Tender offer expenses | | | | | 3,030 | | | |
| Net gain from terminating the Georgia-Pacific Supply agreement | | | | (17,351) | | (203) | | (218) |
| Gain from sale of properties | | | | (4,237) | | (169) | | (5,990) |
| Restructuring and other charges | | 1,078 | | 1,074 | 342 | | 720 | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 3,744 | 5,030 | 3,434 | 4,241 | 3,111 | 3,882 | 3,076 | 3,831 |
| Operating (loss) income | (7,980) | (18,419) | 3,596 | 10,558 | (7,290) | (3,601) | (12,203) | (4,803) |
| Non-operating expenses: | | | | | | | | |
| Interest expense | 7,315 | 8,117 | 8,205 | 7,890 | 9,121 | 7,987 | 9,147 | 7,840 |
| Changes associated with effective interest rate swap, net | (805) | 4,832 | (1,256) | 1,078 | (1,156) | 1,431 | (1,386) | (1,085) |
| Prepayment fees associated with principal payments on mortgage | | | | 616 | | | | |
| Write-off of debt issue costs | | 1,407 | | | | 183 | | |
| Other (income) expense (benefit from) provision | 233 | (157) | 18 | 315 | 192 | 324 | 144 | 37 |
| Income taxes | (5,667) | (1,301) | (1,265) | 31 | (6,811) | 120 | (7,624) | (23,622) |
| Tax valuation allowance | 5,683 | 29,336 | 1,301 | | 6,033 | | 7,761 | |

et (loss) income \$ (14,739) \$ (60,653) \$ (3,407) \$ 628 \$ (14,852) \$ (13,463) \$ (20,245) \$ 12,025

- (a) During the three months ended April 3, 2010, basic and diluted weighted average shares were 30,587,258. Total share-based awards of 3,162,006 were excluded from our diluted earnings per share calculation because they were anti-dilutive.
- (b) During the three months ended April 4, 2009, basic and diluted weighted average shares were 31,083,451. Total share-based awards of 2,748,826 were excluded from our diluted earnings per share calculation because they were anti-dilutive.
- (c) During the three months ended July 3, 2010, basic and diluted weighted average shares were 30,698,973. Total share-based awards of 3,178,306 were excluded from our diluted earnings per share calculation because they were anti-dilutive.
- (d) During the three months ended July 4, 2009, basic and diluted weighted average shares were 32,565,601 and 32,663,997, respectively. Total share-based awards of 928,315 were excluded from our diluted earnings per share calculation because they were anti-dilutive.
- (e) During the three months ended October 2, 2010, basic and diluted weighted average shares were 30,714,191. Total share-based awards of 3,128,691 were excluded from our diluted earnings per share calculation because they were anti-dilutive.
- (f) During the three months ended October 3, 2009, basic and diluted weighted average shares were 30,948,318. Total share-based awards of 2,671,158 were excluded from our diluted earnings per share calculation because they were anti-dilutive.

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BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

- (g) During the three months ended January 1, 2011, basic and diluted weighted average shares were 30,753,705, respectively. Total share-based awards of 2,839,103 were excluded from our diluted earnings per share calculation because they were anti-dilutive.
- (h) During the three months ended January 2, 2010, basic and diluted weighted average shares were 32,550,129 and 32,666,189, respectively. Total share-based awards of 928,315 were excluded from our diluted earnings per share calculation because they were anti-dilutive.

19. Supplemental Condensed Consolidating Financial Statements

The condensed consolidating financial information as of January 1, 2011 and January 2, 2010 and for fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009, and fiscal 2008 is provided due to restrictions in our revolving credit facility that limit distributions by BlueLinx Corporation, our operating company and our wholly-owned subsidiary, to us, which, in turn, may limit our ability to pay dividends to holders of our common stock (see Note 10, Revolving Credit Facility, for a more detailed discussion of these restrictions and the terms of the facility). Also included in the supplemental condensed consolidated/combining financial statements are sixty-two single member limited liability companies, which are wholly owned by us (the LLC subsidiaries). The LLC subsidiaries own certain warehouse properties that are occupied by BlueLinx Corporation, each under the terms of a master lease agreement. The warehouse properties collateralize a mortgage loan and are not available to satisfy the debts and other obligations of either us or BlueLinx Corporation.

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The condensed consolidating statement of operations for BlueLinx Holdings Inc. for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2011 follows (in thousands):

| | BlueLinx Holdings | BlueLinx Corporation and Subsidiaries | LLC Subsidiaries | Eliminations | Consolidated |
|--|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Net sales | \$ | \$ 1,804,418 | \$ 29,825 | \$ (29,825) | \$ 1,804,418 |
| Cost of sales | | 1,593,745 | | | 1,593,745 |
| Gross profit | | 210,673 | 29,825 | (29,825) | 210,673 |
| Operating expenses (income): | | | | | |
| Selling, general and administrative | 9,663 | 241,152 | 195 | (29,825) | 221,185 |
| Net gain from terminating the Georgia-Pacific supply agreement | | | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | | 9,524 | 3,841 | | 13,365 |
| Total operating expenses (income) | 9,663 | 250,676 | 4,036 | (29,825) | 234,550 |
| Operating (loss) income | (9,663) | (40,003) | 25,789 | | (23,877) |
| Non-operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Interest expense | | 14,780 | 19,008 | | 33,788 |
| Changes associated with ineffective interest rate swap | | (4,603) | | | (4,603) |
| Write-off of debt issuance costs | | 183 | | | 183 |
| Other expense (income), net | | 576 | 11 | | 587 |
| (Loss) income before (benefit from) provision for income taxes | (9,663) | (50,939) | 6,770 | | (53,832) |
| (Benefit from) provision for income taxes | (2,533) | (696) | 2,640 | | (589) |
| Equity in (loss) income of subsidiaries | (46,113) | | | 46,113 | |
| Net (loss) income | \$ (53,243) | \$ (50,243) | \$ 4,130 | \$ 46,113 | \$ (53,243) |

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The condensed consolidating statement of operations for BlueLinx Holdings Inc. for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2010 follows (in thousands):

| | BlueLinx Holdings | BlueLinx Corporation and Subsidiaries | LLC Subsidiaries | Eliminations | Consolidated |
|--|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Net sales | \$ | \$ 1,646,108 | \$ 29,916 | \$ (29,916) | \$ 1,646,108 |
| Cost of sales | | 1,452,947 | | | 1,452,947 |
| Gross profit | | 193,161 | 29,916 | (29,916) | 193,161 |
| Operating expenses (income): | | | | | |
| Selling, general and administrative | 5,809 | 244,378 | (10,057) | (29,916) | 210,214 |
| Net gain from terminating the Georgia-Pacific supply agreement | | (17,772) | | | (17,772) |
| Depreciation and amortization | | 13,060 | 3,924 | | 16,984 |
| Total operating expenses (income) | 5,809 | 239,666 | (6,133) | (29,916) | 209,426 |
| Operating (loss) income | (5,809) | (46,505) | 36,049 | | (16,265) |
| Non-operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Interest expense | | 13,223 | 19,233 | | 32,456 |
| Changes associated with ineffective interest rate swap | | 6,252 | | | 6,252 |
| Write-off of debt issuance costs | | 1,407 | | | 1,407 |
| Other expense (income), net | | 767 | (248) | | 519 |
| (Loss) income before (benefit from) provision for income taxes | (5,809) | (68,154) | 17,064 | | (56,899) |
| (Benefit from) provision for income taxes | (2,261) | 170 | 6,655 | | 4,564 |
| Equity in (loss) income of subsidiaries | (57,915) | | | 57,915 | |
| Net (loss) income | \$ (61,463) | \$ (68,324) | \$ 10,409 | \$ 57,915 | \$ (61,463) |

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The condensed consolidating statement of operations for BlueLinx Holdings Inc. for the fiscal year ended January 3, 2009 follows (in thousands):

| | BlueLinx Holdings Inc. | BlueLinx Corporation and Subsidiaries | LLC Subsidiaries | Eliminations | Consolidated |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Net sales | \$ | \$ 2,779,699 | \$ 30,470 | \$ (30,470) | \$ 2,779,699 |
| Cost of sales | | 2,464,766 | | | 2,464,766 |
| Gross profit | | 314,933 | 30,470 | (30,470) | 314,933 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Selling, general and administrative | 4,191 | 329,199 | 483 | (30,470) | 303,403 |
| Depreciation and amortization | | 16,180 | 4,339 | | 20,519 |
| Total operating expenses | 4,191 | 345,379 | 4,822 | (30,470) | 323,922 |
| Operating (loss) income | (4,191) | (30,446) | 25,648 | | (8,989) |
| Non-operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Interest expense | | 16,765 | 21,782 | | 38,547 |
| Other expense (income), net | | 720 | (119) | | 601 |
| (Loss) income before (benefit from) provision for income taxes | (4,191) | (47,931) | 3,985 | | (48,137) |
| (Benefit from) provision for income taxes | (1,222) | (16,766) | 1,554 | | (16,434) |
| Equity in loss of subsidiaries | (28,734) | | | 28,734 | |
| Net (loss) income | \$ (31,703) | \$ (31,165) | \$ 2,431 | \$ 28,734 | \$ (31,703) |

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The condensed consolidating balance sheet for BlueLinx Holdings Inc. as of January 1, 2011 follows (in thousands):

| | BlueLinx Holdings Inc. | BlueLinx Corporation and Subsidiaries | LLC Subsidiaries | Eliminations | Consolidated |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Assets: | | | | | |
| Current assets: | | | | | |
| Cash | \$ 384 | \$ 13,913 | \$ | \$ | \$ 14,297 |
| Receivables | | 119,202 | | | 119,202 |
| Inventories | | 188,250 | | | 188,250 |
| Deferred income tax assets, current | | 143 | | | 143 |
| Other current assets | 669 | 20,500 | 1,599 | | 22,768 |
| Intercompany receivable | 57,208 | 8,759 | | (65,967) | |
| Total current assets | 58,261 | 350,767 | 1,599 | (65,967) | 344,660 |
| Property and equipment: | | | | | |
| Land and land improvements | | 3,027 | 49,513 | | 52,540 |
| Buildings | | 8,069 | 88,651 | | 96,720 |
| Machinery and equipment | | 70,860 | | | 70,860 |
| Construction in progress | | 2,028 | | | 2,028 |
| Property and equipment, at cost | | 83,984 | 138,164 | | 222,148 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | (65,564) | (26,953) | | (92,517) |
| Property and equipment, net | | 18,420 | 111,211 | | 129,631 |
| Investment in subsidiaries | (47,943) | | | 47,943 | |
| Other non-current assets | | 19,602 | 31,126 | | 50,728 |
| Total assets | \$ 10,318 | \$ 388,789 | \$ 143,936 | \$ (18,024) | \$ 525,019 |
| Liabilities: | | | | | |
| Current liabilities: | | | | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 59 | \$ 62,768 | \$ | \$ | 62,827 |
| Bank overdrafts | | 23,089 | | | 23,089 |
| Accrued compensation | | 4,594 | | | 4,594 |
| Current maturities of long-term debt | | | 1,190 | | 1,190 |
| Other current liabilities | | 15,065 | 483 | 1,244 | 16,792 |
| Intercompany payable | 9,264 | 57,947 | | (67,211) | |

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| | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Total current liabilities | 9,323 | 163,463 | 1,673 | (65,967) | 108,492 |
| Non-current liabilities: | | | | | |
| Long-term debt | | 97,200 | 284,479 | | 381,679 |
| Non current deferred income tax liabilities | | 192 | | | 192 |
| Other non-current liabilities | 4 | 33,661 | | | 33,665 |
| Total liabilities | 9,327 | 294,516 | 286,152 | (65,967) | 524,028 |
| Stockholders' Equity/Parent's Investment | 991 | 94,273 | (142,216) | 47,943 | 991 |
| Total liabilities and equity | \$ 10,318 | \$ 388,789 | \$ 143,936 | \$ (18,024) | \$ 525,019 |

Table of Contents**BLUELINX HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The condensed consolidating balance sheet for BlueLinx Holdings Inc. as of January 2, 2010 follows (in thousands):

| | BlueLinx Holdings Inc. | BlueLinx Corporation and Subsidiaries | LLC Subsidiaries | Eliminations | Consolidated |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Assets: | | | | | |
| Current assets: | | | | | |
| Cash | \$ 32 | \$ 29,129 | \$ 296 | \$ | \$ 29,457 |
| Receivables | | 119,347 | | | 119,347 |
| Inventories | | 173,185 | | | 173,185 |
| Deferred income tax assets | 275 | (910) | | 635 | |
| Other current assets | 925 | 42,172 | 1,873 | | 44,970 |
| Intercompany receivable | 63,905 | 5,793 | | (69,698) | |
| Total current assets | 65,137 | 368,716 | 2,169 | (69,063) | 366,959 |
| Property and equipment: | | | | | |
| Land and land improvements | | 3,134 | 49,487 | | 52,621 |
| Buildings | | 7,494 | 88,651 | | 96,145 |
| Machinery and equipment | | 69,767 | | | 69,767 |
| Construction in progress | | 791 | | | 791 |
| Property and equipment, at cost | | 81,186 | 138,138 | | 219,324 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | (59,030) | (23,111) | | (82,141) |
| Property and equipment, net | | 22,156 | 115,027 | | 137,183 |
| Investment in subsidiaries | (11,755) | | | 11,755 | |
| Non-current deferred income tax assets | | | | | |