

Builders FirstSource, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 01, 2013
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 0-51357

BUILDERS FIRSTSOURCE, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

52-2084569
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2001 Bryan Street, Suite 1600

Dallas, Texas
(Address of principal executive offices)

75201
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

(214) 880-3500

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Exchange on Which Registered
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share	NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
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 ☐

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

Indicate by check mark 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 ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company ☐

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined by 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 June 29, 2012 was approximately \$219.6 million based on the closing price per share on that date of \$4.74 as reported on the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC.

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.01, outstanding as of February 27, 2013 was 96,876,244.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement for its annual meeting of stockholders to be held on May 22, 2013 are incorporated by reference into Part II and Part III of this Form 10-K.

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PART I

Item 1. *Business*

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

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

OVERVIEW

Builders FirstSource, Inc. is a leading supplier and manufacturer of structural and related building products for residential new construction. We have operations principally in the southern and eastern United States with 53 distribution centers and 44 manufacturing facilities, many of which are located on the same premises as our distribution centers. In this annual report, references to the company, we, our, ours or us refer to Builders FirstSource, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires.

Builders FirstSource, Inc. is a Delaware corporation formed in 1998, as BSL Holdings, Inc. On October 13, 1999, our name changed to Builders FirstSource, Inc. Our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC under the ticker symbol **BLDR**.

OUR INDUSTRY

We compete in the professional segment (**Pro Segment**) of the U.S. residential new construction building products supply market. Suppliers in the Pro Segment primarily focus on serving professional customers such as homebuilders and remodeling contractors. The Pro Segment consists predominantly of small, privately owned suppliers including framing and shell construction contractors, local and regional materials distributors, single or multi-site lumberyards, and truss manufacturing and millwork operations. Because of the predominance of smaller privately owned companies and the overall size and diversity of the target customer market, the Pro Segment remains fragmented. There were only seven building product suppliers with manufacturing capabilities in the Pro Segment that generated more than \$500 million in sales according to *ProSales* magazine's 2011 ProSales 100 list. On this list, we were the third largest building product supplier with manufacturing capabilities.

Our industry is driven primarily by the residential new construction market, which is in turn dependent upon a number of factors, including demographic trends, interest rates, employment levels, supply and demand for housing stock, availability of credit, foreclosure rates, consumer confidence and the economy in general. The homebuilding industry experienced a significant downturn which began in 2006. During this downturn, many homebuilders significantly decreased their housing starts because of lower demand and a surplus of both existing and new home inventory. The weakness in the homebuilding industry resulted in a significant reduction in demand for our products and services. Beginning in late 2011, the industry began to stabilize and housing activity began to strengthen during the current year. According to the National Association of Homebuilders (**NAHB**), the single-family residential construction market was an estimated \$129.2 billion in 2012, which is 19% higher than 2011, though still down significantly from the historical high of \$413.2 billion in 2006.

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Beginning in 2007, the mortgage markets experienced substantial disruption due to increased defaults, primarily as a result of credit quality deterioration. This disruption resulted in a stricter regulatory environment and reduced availability of mortgages for potential homebuyers due to an illiquid credit market and more restrictive standards to qualify for mortgages. Mortgage financing and commercial credit for smaller homebuilders continue to be constrained, which is slowing a recovery in our industry. However, we believe there are several meaningful trends that indicate U.S. housing demand will likely recover to normalized levels in the long term. These trends include relatively low interest rates, the aging of housing stock, and population growth due to immigration and birthrate exceeding death rate. U.S. single-family housing starts increased 24.2% in 2012 compared to 2011, which is the largest year-over-year increase since the downturn began. The NAHB is predicting that U.S. single-family housing starts will increase to approximately 658,000 in 2013, which would represent a 23.1% increase from 2012 actual U.S. single-family housing starts.

OUR CUSTOMERS

We serve a broad customer base ranging from production homebuilders to small custom homebuilders. We believe we have a diverse geographic footprint as we serve 33 markets in 9 states. Based on 2012 U.S. Census data, we have operations in 16 of the top 50 U.S. Metropolitan Statistical Areas, as ranked by single family housing permits in 2012. In addition, approximately 45% of U.S. housing permits in 2012 were issued in states in which we operate.

Our customer mix is a balance of large national homebuilders, regional homebuilders, and local builders. Our customer base is highly diversified. For the year ended December 31, 2012, our top 10 customers accounted for approximately 22.8% of sales, and no single customer accounted for more than 5% of sales. Our top 10 customers are comprised primarily of the largest production homebuilders, including publicly traded companies such as Beazer Homes USA, Inc., D.R. Horton, Inc., Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc., PulteGroup, Inc., and The Ryland Group, Inc.

In addition to the largest production homebuilders, we also service and supply regional and local custom homebuilders. Custom homebuilders require high levels of service; our sales team must work very closely with the designers on a day-to-day basis in order to ensure the appropriate products are produced and delivered to the building site. To account for these increased service costs, pricing in the industry is tied to the level of service provided and the volumes purchased.

While our primary focus has been and continues to be on single-family residential new construction, over the past several years we expanded our multi-family and light commercial business to further diversify our customer base and lessen our dependence on the single-family housing market during the downturn.

OUR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

We offer an integrated solution to our customers providing manufacturing, supply, and installation of a full range of structural and related building products. We provide a wide variety of building products and services directly to homebuilder customers. We also manufacture floor trusses, roof trusses, wall panels, stairs, millwork, windows, and doors. In addition to our comprehensive offering of products that includes approximately 65,000 stock keeping units (SKUs), we also provide a full range of construction services. We believe our broad product and service offering, combined with our scale and experienced sales force, has driven market share gains, with both large and small homebuilders.

We group our building products and services into five product categories: prefabricated components, windows & doors, lumber & lumber sheet goods, millwork, and other building products & services. For the year ended December 31, 2012, our combined sales of prefabricated components, windows & doors and millwork product categories represented 50.5% of total sales. Each of these categories includes both manufactured and distributed products. Products in these categories typically carry a higher margin and provide us with opportunities to cross-sell other products and services, thereby increasing customer penetration. Sales by product category for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 can be found under the caption Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in Item 7 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

Prefabricated Components. Prefabricated components are factory-built substitutes for job-site framing and include floor trusses, roof trusses, wall panels, stairs, and engineered wood that we design and cut for each home. Our manufactured prefabricated components allow builders to build higher quality homes more efficiently. Roof trusses, floor trusses, wall panels and stair units are built in a factory controlled environment. Engineered floors and beams are cut to the required size and packaged for the given application at many of our locations. Without prefabricated components, builders construct these items on site, where weather and variable labor quality can negatively impact construction cost, quality and installation time. In addition, engineered wood beams have greater structural strength than conventional framing materials, allowing builders to frame houses with more open space creating a wider variety of house designs. Engineered wood floors are also stronger and straighter than conventionally framed floors.

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Prior to the housing downturn, homebuilders were increasingly using prefabricated components in order to realize increased efficiency and improved quality. Shortening cycle time from start to completion was a key imperative of the homebuilders during periods of strong consumer demand. During the housing downturn, that trend decelerated as cycle time had less relevance. Customers who traditionally used prefabricated components, for the most part, still do. However, the conversion of customers to this product offering has slowed. We expect this trend to reverse as the residential new construction market continues to strengthen.

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Windows & Doors. The windows & doors category comprises the manufacturing, assembly and distribution of windows, and the assembly and distribution of interior and exterior door units. We manufacture aluminum and vinyl windows in our plant in Houston, Texas which allows us to supply builders, primarily in the Texas market, with cost-competitive products. Our pre-hung interior and exterior doors consist of a door slab with hinges and door jambs attached, reducing on-site installation time and providing higher quality finished door units than those constructed on site. These products typically require a high degree of product knowledge and training to sell. As we continue to emphasize higher margin product lines, we expect value-added goods like windows & doors to increasingly contribute to our sales and overall profitability.

Lumber & Lumber Sheet Goods. Lumber & lumber sheet goods include dimensional lumber, plywood and oriented strand board (OSB) products used in on-site house framing. In 2012, this product line was 32.5% of our total sales, a 3.6% increase from 2011. We expect the lumber & lumber sheet goods business to remain a stable revenue source in the future.

Millwork. Millwork includes interior trim, exterior trim, columns and posts that we distribute, as well as custom exterior features that we manufacture under the Synboard[®] brand name. Synboard is produced from extruded PVC and offers several advantages over traditional wood features, such as greater durability and no ongoing maintenance such as periodic caulking and painting.

Other Building Products & Services. Other building products & services consist of various products, including gypsum, hardware, composite materials, roofing and insulation. This category also includes services such as turn-key framing, shell construction, design assistance and professional installation of products spanning all our product categories. We provide professional installation and turn-key services as a solution for our homebuilder customers. Through our installation services program, we help homebuilders realize efficiencies through improved scheduling, resulting in reduced cycle time and better cost controls. By utilizing an energy efficiency software program, we also assist homebuilders in designing energy efficient homes in order to meet increasingly stringent energy rating requirements. Upgrading to our premium windows, doors, and insulating products reduces overall cost to the homebuilder by minimizing costs of the required heating/cooling system. We work closely with the homebuilder to select the appropriate mix of our products in order to meet current and forthcoming energy codes. We believe these services require scale, capital and sophistication that smaller competitors do not possess.

MANUFACTURING

Our manufacturing facilities utilize the latest technology and the highest quality materials to improve product quality, increase efficiency, reduce lead times and minimize production errors. We manufacture products within three of our product categories: prefabricated components, millwork, and windows and doors.

Prefabricated Components Trusses and Wall Panels. Truss and wall panel production has two steps design and fabrication. Each house requires its own set of designed shop drawings, which vary by builder type: production versus custom builders. Production builders use prototype house plans as they replicate houses. These house plans may be minimally modified to suit individual customer demand. The number of changes made to a given prototype house, and the number of prototype houses used, varies by builder and their construction and sales philosophy. We maintain an electronic master file of trusses and wall panels for each builder's prototype houses. There are three primary benefits to master filing. First, master filing is cost effective as the electronic master file is used rather than designing the components individually each time the prototype house is built. Second, it improves design quality as a house's design is based on the proven prototype except for any minor builder modifications. Third, master filing allows us to change one file and update all related prototype house designs automatically as we improve the design over time or as the builder modifies the base prototype house. We do not maintain a master file for custom builders who do not replicate houses, as it is not cost effective. For these builders, the components are designed individually for each house.

After we design shop drawings for a given house, we download the shop drawings into a proprietary software system to review the design for potential errors and to schedule the job for production. The fabrication process begins by cutting individual pieces of lumber to required lengths in accordance with the shop drawings. We download the shop drawings from our design department to computerized saws. We assemble the cut lumber to form roof trusses, floor trusses or wall panels, and store the finished components by house awaiting shipment to the job site.

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We generate fabrication time standards for each component during the design step. We use these standards to measure efficiency by comparing actual production time with the calculated standard. Each plant's performance is benchmarked by comparing efficiency across plants.

Prefabricated Components Engineered Wood. As with trusses and wall panels, engineered wood components have a design and fabrication step. We design engineered wood floors using a master filing system similar to the truss and wall panel system. Engineered wood beams are designed to ensure the beam will be structurally sound in the given application. After the design phase, a printed layout is generated. We use this layout to cut the engineered wood to the required length and assemble all of the components into a house package. We then install the components on the job site. We design and fabricate engineered wood at many of our distribution locations.

Prefabricated Components Stairs. We manufacture box stairs at some of our locations. After a house is framed, our salesman takes measurements at the job site prior to manufacturing to account for any variation between the blueprints and the actual framed house. We fabricate box stairs based on these measurements.

Custom Millwork. Our manufactured custom millwork consists primarily of synthetic exterior trim, custom windows, features and box columns that we sell under our Synboard brand name and throughout our company.

We sand, cut, and shape sheets of 4 foot by 18 or 20 foot Celuka-blown, extruded PVC, or Synboard, to produce the desired product. We produce exterior trim boards by cutting the Synboard into the same industry-standard dimensions used for wood-based exterior trim boards. We form exterior features by assembling pieces of Synboard and other PVC-based moldings that have been cut, heated and bent over forms to achieve the desired shape. For custom windows, we build the frame from Synboard and glaze the glass into place. We fabricate box columns from sections of PVC that are cut on a 45 degree angle and mitered together.

Windows. We manufacture a full line of traditional aluminum and vinyl windows at an approximately 200,000 square foot manufacturing facility located in Houston, Texas. The process begins by purchasing aluminum and vinyl lineal extrusions. We cut these extrusions to size and join them together to form the window frame and sash. We then purchase sheet glass and cut it to size. We combine two pieces of identically shaped glass with a sealing compound to create a glass unit with improved insulating capability. We then insert the sealed glass unit and glaze it into the window frame and sash. The unit is completed when we install a balance to operate the window and add a lock to secure the window in a closed position.

Pre-hung Doors. We pre-hang interior and exterior doors at many of our locations. We insert door slabs and pre-cut door jambs into a door machine, which bores holes into the doors for the door hardware and applies the jambs and hinges to the door slab. We then apply the casing that frames interior doors at a separate station. Exterior doors do not have a casing, and instead may have sidelights applied to the sides of the door, a transom attached over the top of the door unit and a door sill applied to the threshold.

OUR STRATEGY

Our long-term strategy is to leverage our competitive strengths to grow sales, earnings, and cash flow and remain a preferred supplier to the homebuilding industry. We modified our strategy in response to the extended downturn that affected our industry. During this time, our goal was to maximize financial performance without impairing our ability to compete and create long term value. We implemented this strategy through generating new business, controlling costs, diligently managing working capital, improving operating efficiencies, and most importantly conserving cash. While we continue to focus on these areas, we also plan to prudently utilize our liquidity to support anticipated sales growth as the housing industry recovers. As the housing industry and our financial results improve, we believe our operating leverage will enhance shareholder value.

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Expand Current Customer Base. Over the past ten years, the homebuilding industry has undergone consolidation, and in recent years, these larger, better capitalized builders have increased their market share. Our customer base shifted in accordance with this trend. We intend to leverage our business model, geographic breadth and scale to continue to grow our sales to the production homebuilders as they continue to gain market share. Sales to our 10 largest production homebuilders represented 22.8% of our total sales in 2012. We expect that our ability to maintain strong relationships with the largest builders will be vital to our ability to expand into new markets as well as grow our current market share. Additionally, we will continue with our plan to expand our presence in the custom homebuilder base while also continuing to look for ways to expand our multi-family and light commercial business to further diversify our customer base.

Focus on Cost, Working Capital and Operating Improvements. We are extremely focused on expenses and working capital to remain a low cost supplier. We maintain a continuous improvement, best practices operating philosophy and regularly implement new initiatives to reduce costs, increase efficiency and manage working capital. For example, we have linked our computer system to those of some customers to streamline the administrative aspects of the quoting, invoicing and billing processes. We also analyze our workforce productivity to determine the optimal labor mix that minimizes cost, and examine our logistics function to reduce the cost of inbound freight. Our focus on cost controls, working capital and operating improvements proved to be valuable during the downturn and will be an integral part of our strategy going forward. Our largest controllable cost is our salaries and wages. Our ability to identify and implement operating efficiencies is evident in the fact that our salaries and benefits expense, excluding stock compensation expense, as a percentage of sales decreased to 12.8% in 2012 from 14.2% in 2011. We were also able to reduce as a percentage of sales our remaining selling, general and administrative expenses during the current year. Industry forecasters are predicting that single family housing starts will show continued improvements in 2013, which could require us to increase our operating expenses, headcount and working capital in order to support the additional demand. We will work to minimize these increases to ensure that we prudently adjust our variable costs with the change in sales volumes. We continue to be diligently focused on the controllable aspects of working capital, including days sales outstanding, inventory turns and accounts payable days outstanding.

Conserve Cash. We realize the importance of acting quickly to conserve capital. We reduced our capital expenditures in recent years to maintenance levels. However, in 2012, we increased our capital expenditures due primarily to buyouts of expiring vehicle and equipment leases, the purchase of our Chelsea, AL facility, and capacity expansion at our Houston, TX window manufacturing facility. We also manage our credit tightly, especially in these conditions. As industry conditions remain challenging, we know it is important to extend credit prudently to reduce the probability that receivables go uncollected.

Pursue Strategic Acquisitions. The highly fragmented nature of the Pro Segment of the U.S. residential new construction building products supply market presents substantial acquisition opportunities. Our long-term acquisition strategy, subject to our ability to secure long-term capital, centers on the continued growth of our prefabricated components business and on the potential for geographic expansion. First, we will selectively seek to acquire companies that manufacture prefabricated components such as roof and floor trusses, wall panels, stairs, and engineered wood, as well as other value-added products such as millwork. We will also seek to acquire companies that present an opportunity to add manufacturing capabilities in a relatively short period of time. Second, there are a number of attractive homebuilding markets where we do not currently operate. We believe that our proven operating model can be successfully adapted to these markets and that the homebuilders in these markets, many of whom we currently serve elsewhere, would value our broad product and service offering, professional expertise, and superior customer service. When entering a new market, our strategy is to acquire market-leading distributors and subsequently expand their product offerings and/or add manufacturing facilities while integrating their operations into our centralized platform. This strategy allows us to quickly achieve the scale required to maximize profitability and leverage existing customer relationships in the local market. Our senior management team has the experience and ability to identify acquisition candidates and integrate acquisitions, having acquired and integrated 27 companies since 1998. There may be opportunities for industry consolidation in 2013 and we would like to be at the forefront of this trend. However, we will review potential acquisitions in light of our projected liquidity needs.

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SALES AND MARKETING

We seek to attract and retain customers through exceptional customer service, leading product quality, broad product and service offerings, and competitive pricing. This strategy is centered on building and maintaining strong customer relationships rather than traditional marketing and advertising. We strive to add value for the homebuilders through shorter lead times, lower material costs, faster project completion and higher quality. By executing this strategy, we believe we will continue to generate new business.

Our experienced, locally focused sales force is at the core of our sales effort. This sales effort involves deploying salespeople who are skilled in housing construction to meet with a homebuilder's construction superintendent, local purchasing agent, or local executive with the goal of becoming the primary product supplier. If selected by the homebuilder, the salesperson and his or her team review blueprints for the contracted homes and advise the homebuilder in areas such as opportunities for cost reduction, increased energy efficiencies, and regional aesthetic preferences. Next, the team determines the specific package of products that are needed to complete the project and schedules a sequence of site deliveries. Our large delivery fleet and comprehensive inventory management system enable us to provide just-in-time product delivery, ensuring a smoother and faster production cycle for the homebuilder. Throughout the construction process, the salesperson makes frequent site visits to ensure timely delivery and proper installation and to make suggestions for efficiency improvements. We believe this level of service is highly valued by our customers and generates significant customer loyalty. At December 31, 2012, we employed approximately 396 sales representatives, who are typically paid a commission based on gross margin dollars collected and work with approximately 183 sales coordinators and product specialists.

BACKLOG

Due to the nature of our business, backlog information is not meaningful. While our customers may provide an estimate of their future needs, in most cases we do not receive a firm order from them until just prior to the anticipated delivery dates. Accordingly, in many cases the time frame from receipt of a firm order and shipment does not exceed a few days.

MATERIALS AND SUPPLIER RELATIONSHIPS

We purchase inventory primarily for distribution, some of which is also utilized in our manufacturing plants. The key materials we purchase include dimensional lumber, OSB, engineered wood, windows, doors, and millwork. Our largest suppliers are national lumber and wood products producers and distributors such as BlueLinx Holdings Inc., Boise Cascade Company, U.S. Lumber Group, Canfor Corporation, and Weyerhaeuser Company and building products manufacturers such as Masonite International Corporation, M I Windows and Doors, Inc., Ply Gem Holdings, Inc., Gilman Building Products, and Norbord, Inc. We believe there is sufficient supply in the marketplace to competitively source most of our requirements without reliance on any particular supplier and that our diversity of suppliers affords us purchasing flexibility. Due to our centralized oversight of purchasing and our large lumber and OSB purchasing volumes, we believe we are better able to maximize the advantages of both our, and our suppliers', broad footprints and negotiate purchases in multiple markets to achieve more favorable contracts with respect to price, terms of sale, and supply than our regional competitors. Additionally, for certain customers, we institute purchasing programs on raw materials such as OSB to align portions of our procurement costs with our customer pricing commitments. We balance our lumber and OSB purchases with a mix of contract and spot market purchases to ensure consistent quantities of product necessary to fulfill customer contracts, to source products at the lowest possible cost, and to minimize our exposure to the volatility of commodity lumber prices.

We currently source products from approximately 3,400 suppliers in order to reduce our dependence on any single company and to maximize purchasing leverage. Although no materials purchases from any single supplier represented more than 10% of our total materials purchases in 2012, we believe we are one of the largest customers for many suppliers, and therefore have significant purchasing leverage. We have found that using multiple suppliers ensures a stable source of products and the best purchasing terms as the suppliers compete to gain and maintain our business.

We maintain strong relationships with our suppliers, and we believe opportunities exist to improve purchasing terms in the future, including inventory storage or just-in-time delivery to reduce our inventory carrying costs. We will continue to pursue additional procurement cost savings and purchasing synergies which would further enhance our margins and cash flow.

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COMPETITION

Due to the current market conditions, we have and will continue to experience increased competition for homebuilder business. Many of our competitors in the Pro Segment are predominantly small, privately owned companies, including framing and shell construction contractors, local and regional materials distributors, single or multi-site lumberyards, and truss manufacturing and millwork operations. Most of these companies have limited access to capital and lack sophisticated information technology systems and large-scale procurement capabilities. We believe we have substantial competitive advantages over these smaller competitors due to our long-standing customer relationships, local market knowledge and competitive pricing. Our largest competitors in our markets, all of which are privately held, include 84 Lumber Co., Stock Building Supply and Pro-Build Holdings, Inc.

We compete in the Pro Segment of the U.S. residential new construction building products supply market. We focus on a distinctly different target market than the home center retailers such as The Home Depot and Lowe's, who currently primarily serve do-it-yourself and professional remodeling customers. By contrast, our customers consist of professional homebuilders and those that provide construction services to them, with whom we develop strong relationships. The principal methods of competition in the Pro Segment are the development of long-term relationships with professional builders and retaining such customers by delivering a full range of high-quality products on time and offering trade credit, competitive pricing, flexibility in transaction processing, and integrated service and product packages, such as turn-key framing and shell construction, as well as prefabricated components and installation. Our leading market positions in the highly competitive Pro Segment create economies of scale that allow us to cost-effectively supply our customers, which both enhances profitability and reduces the risk of losing customers to competitors.

EMPLOYEES

At December 31, 2012, we had approximately 2,750 full-time equivalent employees, none of whom were represented by a union. We believe that we have good relations with our employees.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

Our primary enterprise resource planning (ERP) system, which we use for operations representing approximately 98% of our sales, is a proprietary system that has been highly customized by our computer programmers. The system has been designed to operate our businesses in a highly efficient manner. The materials required for thousands of standard builder plans are stored by the system for rapid quoting or order entry. Hundreds of price lists are maintained on thousands of SKUs, facilitating rapid price changes in a changing product cost environment. A customer's order can be tracked at each stage of the process and billing can be customized to reduce a customer's administrative costs and speed payment.

We have a single financial reporting system that has been highly customized for our business. Consolidated financial, sales and workforce reporting is integrated using Hyperion Business Intelligence system, which aggregates data from our ERP systems along with workforce information from our third-party payroll administrator. This technology platform provides management with robust corporate and location level performance management by leveraging standardized metrics and analytics allowing us to plan, track and report performance and compensation measures.

We have developed a proprietary program for use in our component plants. This software reviews product designs for errors, schedules the plants and provides the data used to measure plant efficiency. In addition, we have purchased several software products that have been integrated with our primary ERP system. These programs assist in analyzing blueprints to generate material lists and in purchasing lumber products at the lowest cost.

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SEASONALITY AND OTHER FACTORS

Our first and fourth quarters have historically been, and are generally expected to continue to be, adversely affected by weather patterns in some of our markets, causing reduced construction activity. Our fourth quarter 2012 financial results do not reflect the typical seasonality of our business due to improving housing demand, commodity lumber inflation and, to a lesser extent, favorable weather conditions in our markets. In addition, quarterly results historically have reflected, and are expected to continue to reflect, fluctuations from period to period arising from the following:

The volatility of lumber prices;

The cyclical nature of the homebuilding industry;

General economic conditions in the markets in which we compete;

The pricing policies of our competitors;

The production schedules of our customers; and

The effects of weather.

The composition and level of working capital typically change during periods of increasing sales as we carry more inventory and receivables. Working capital levels typically increase in the second and third quarters of the year due to higher sales during the peak residential construction season. These increases have in the past resulted in negative operating cash flows during this peak season, which historically have been financed through available cash. Collection of receivables and reduction in inventory levels following the peak building and construction season have in the past helped to partially offset this negative cash flow. We have also in the past utilized our borrowing availability under credit facilities to cover working capital needs. However, we have no revolving credit facility at this time.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and in accordance therewith, we file reports, proxy and information statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy and information statements and other information and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are available through the investor relations section of our website under the links to "SEC Filings". Our Internet address is www.blldr.com. Reports are available on our website free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file them with, or furnish them to, the SEC. In addition, our officers and directors file with the SEC initial statements of beneficial ownership and statements of change in beneficial ownership of our securities, which are also available on our website at the same location. We are not including this or any other information on our website as a part of, nor incorporating it by reference into, this Form 10-K or any of our other SEC filings.

In addition to our website, you may read and copy public reports we file with or furnish to the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains our reports, proxy and information statements, and other information that we electronically file with, or furnish to, the SEC at www.sec.gov.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Floyd F. Sherman, Chief Executive Officer, President and Director, age 73. Mr. Sherman has been our Chief Executive Officer and a director since 2001, when he joined the company. He served as President of the company from 2001 until October 2006 and from February 2008 to the

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present. Prior to joining the company, he spent 28 years at Triangle Pacific/Armstrong Flooring, the last nine of which he served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Sherman is currently a director of PGT, Inc. Mr. Sherman has over 40 years of experience in the building products industry. A native of Kerhonkson, New York and a veteran of the U.S. Army, Mr. Sherman is a graduate of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University. He also holds an M.B.A. degree from Georgia State University.

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M. Chad Crow, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, age 44. Mr. Crow joined the company in September 1999 as Assistant Controller. He served as Vice President – Controller of the company from May 2000 and was promoted to Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in November 2009. Prior to joining the company, Mr. Crow served in a variety of positions at Pier One Imports, most recently as Director of Accounting. Mr. Crow also has five years of public accounting experience with Price Waterhouse LLP. Mr. Crow is a C.P.A. and received his B.B.A. degree from Texas Tech University.

Donald F. McAleenan, Senior Vice President and General Counsel, age 58. Mr. McAleenan has served as Senior Vice President and General Counsel of the company since 1998. Prior to joining the company, Mr. McAleenan served as Vice President and Deputy General Counsel of Fibreboard Corporation from 1992 to 1997. Mr. McAleenan was also Assistant General Counsel of AT&E Corporation and spent nine years as a securities lawyer at two New York City law firms. Mr. McAleenan has a B.S. from Georgetown University and a J.D. from New York University Law School.

Morris E. Tolly, Senior Vice President – Operations, age 69. Mr. Tolly has served as Senior Vice President – Operations of the company since January 25, 2007. Mr. Tolly has been with Builders FirstSource since 1998 when the company acquired Pelican Companies, Inc. (Pelican) and has over 40 years of experience in the building products industry. He served in a myriad of roles at Pelican, including sales, Sales Manager and General Manager. Mr. Tolly was an Area Vice President responsible for 12 locations at the time of Pelican's acquisition. In 2000, he was promoted to President of the company's Southeast Group, with responsibility for 48 locations.

Frederick B. Schenkel, Vice President – Manufacturing, age 63. Mr. Schenkel joined the company in 1998 when the company acquired Builders Supply and Lumber (BSL) from Pulte Home Corporation. He became Vice President of the company in 1999 and was promoted to Vice President – Manufacturing in 2002. Mr. Schenkel has more than 30 years of experience managing manufacturing facilities in the industry and, before joining BSL, held such positions as manufacturing manager for The Ryland Group, Inc., Vice President of Manufacturing for Diversified Homes Corporation of Maryland, and plant manager for Regional Building Systems, Inc. Mr. Schenkel holds a B.A. in accounting from Saint Bonaventure University.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks associated with our business, an investment in our securities, and with achieving the forward-looking statements contained in this report or in our news releases, websites, public filings, investor and analyst conferences or elsewhere, include, but are not limited to, the risk factors described below. Any of the risk factors described below could cause our actual results to differ materially from expectations and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results. We may not succeed in addressing these challenges and risks.

The industry in which we operate is dependent upon the homebuilding industry, the economy, the credit markets, and other important factors.

The building products industry is highly dependent on new home construction, which in turn is dependent upon a number of factors, including interest rates, consumer confidence, employment rates, foreclosure rates, housing inventory levels, housing demand and the health of the economy and mortgage markets. Unfavorable changes in demographics, credit markets, consumer confidence, housing affordability, or housing inventory levels, or a weakening of the national economy or of any regional or local economy in which we operate, could adversely affect consumer spending, result in decreased demand for homes, and adversely affect our business. Production of new homes may also decline because of shortages of qualified tradesmen, reliance on inadequately capitalized homebuilders and sub-contractors, and shortages of material. In addition, the homebuilding industry is subject to various local, state, and federal statutes, ordinances, rules, and regulations concerning zoning, building design and safety, construction, energy conservation and similar matters, including regulations that impose restrictive zoning and density requirements in order to limit the number of homes that can be built within the boundaries of a particular area. Regulatory restrictions may increase our operating expenses and limit the availability of suitable building lots for our customers, which could negatively affect our sales and earnings. Because we have substantial fixed costs, relatively modest declines in our customers' production levels could have a significant adverse effect on our financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

The homebuilding industry underwent a significant downturn that began in mid-2006 and began to stabilize in late 2011. U.S. homebuilding activity increased significantly in 2012 to 534,600 single-family starts, although it remains well below the historical average of 1.1 million single-family starts. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, actual single family housing starts in the U.S. during 2012 were 63.5% lower than in 2006. We believe that the weakness in the housing market is attributable to a variety of factors including: a severe economic recession, followed by an economic recovery that has been modest to date; high unemployment; limited credit availability; excess home inventories; a substantial reduction in speculative home investment; and soft housing demand. The downturn in the homebuilding industry resulted in a substantial reduction in demand for our products and services, which in turn had a significant adverse effect on our business and operating results during fiscal years 2007 through 2012.

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In addition, beginning in 2007, the mortgage markets experienced substantial disruption due to increased defaults, primarily as a result of credit quality deterioration. The disruption resulted in a stricter regulatory environment and reduced availability of mortgages for potential homebuyers due to a tight credit market and stricter standards to qualify for mortgages. Mortgage financing and commercial credit for smaller homebuilders continue to be constrained. As the housing industry is dependent upon the economy and employment levels as well as potential homebuyers access to mortgage financing and homebuilders' access to commercial credit, it is likely that the housing industry will not fully recover until conditions in the economy and the credit markets improve and unemployment rates decline. Prolonged weakness in the homebuilding industry would have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

In view of housing market conditions, we may be required to take additional impairment charges relating to our operations or temporarily idle or permanently close under-performing locations.

During 2012 and 2010, we recorded impairment charges of \$0.0 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, in continuing operations related to long-lived assets and land held for sale. We did not record any impairment charges in 2011. If conditions in the housing industry do not improve or if conditions deteriorate, we may need to take additional goodwill and/or asset impairment charges relating to certain of our reporting units. Any such non-cash charges would have an adverse effect on our financial results. In addition, in response to industry and market conditions, we may have to temporarily idle or permanently close certain facilities in under-performing markets, although we have no specific plans to close or idle additional facilities at this time. Any such facility closures could have a significant adverse effect on our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows.

Our level of indebtedness could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations, limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or our industry, and prevent us from meeting our obligations under our debt instruments.

As of December 31, 2012, our debt, excluding the unamortized debt discount, was approximately \$364.7 million, which consisted of our \$225.0 million amended first-lien term loan due in 2015 (term loan) and \$139.7 million of our Second Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due in 2016 (2016 notes). In addition, we have significant obligations under ongoing operating leases that are not reflected in our balance sheet. See Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

As of December 31, 2012, all of our debt was at a variable interest rate. If interest rates rise, our interest expense could increase. LIBOR rates on our term loan are subject to a 2% floor and LIBOR rates on our 2016 notes are subject to a 3% floor. Interest expense on these debt instruments would not change unless LIBOR increased to greater than 2%. Based on debt outstanding and LIBOR rates at December 31, 2012, a 1.0% increase in interest rates would not result in any additional interest expense.

Our substantial debt could have important consequences to us, including:

- increasing our vulnerability to general economic and industry conditions;

- requiring a substantial portion of our cash flow used in operations to be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on our indebtedness, therefore reducing our liquidity and our ability to use our cash flow to fund our operations, capital expenditures, and future business opportunities;

- exposing us to the risk of increased interest rates, and corresponding increased interest expense, because all of our borrowings are at variable rates of interest;

- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, acquisitions, and general corporate or other purposes; and

- limiting our ability to adjust to changing market conditions and placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors who may have less debt.

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In addition, some of our debt instruments, including those governing our term loan, our letter of credit facilities and our 2016 notes, contain cross-default provisions that could result in our debt being declared immediately due and payable under a number of debt instruments, even if we default on only one debt instrument. In such event, it is unlikely that we would be able to satisfy our obligations under all of such accelerated indebtedness simultaneously.

Our financial condition and operating performance and that of our subsidiaries is also subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business, and other factors beyond our control. There are no assurances that we will maintain a level of liquidity sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, and interest on our indebtedness.

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 assets, seek additional capital, or restructure or refinance our indebtedness. These alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. In the absence of such operating results and resources, we could face substantial liquidity problems and might be required to dispose of material assets or operations in an effort to meet our debt service and other obligations. The financing agreement governing our term loan and the indenture governing our 2016 notes restrict our ability to dispose of assets and to use the proceeds from such dispositions. We may not be able to consummate those dispositions or be able to obtain the proceeds that we could realize from them, and these proceeds may not be adequate to meet any debt service obligations then due.

We may have future capital needs and may not be able to obtain additional financing on acceptable terms.

Given that we currently have no revolving credit facility, we are substantially reliant on cash on hand to provide working capital and fund our operations. Our working capital requirements are likely to grow as the housing market improves. However, we are limited in borrowing additional funds under our term loan. Our inability to renew, amend or replace our term loan, our letter of credit facilities or our 2016 notes when required or when business conditions warrant, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Economic and credit market conditions, the performance of the homebuilding industry, and our financial performance, as well as other factors, may constrain our financing abilities. Our ability to secure additional financing, if available, and to satisfy our financial obligations under indebtedness outstanding from time to time will depend upon our future operating performance, the availability of credit, economic conditions, and financial, business, and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. The prolonged continuation or worsening of current housing market conditions and the macroeconomic factors that affect our industry could require us to seek additional capital and have a material adverse effect on our ability to secure such capital on favorable terms, if at all.

We may be unable to secure additional financing or financing on favorable terms or our operating cash flow may be insufficient to satisfy our financial obligations under indebtedness outstanding from time to time, including our 2016 notes, our term loan and our letter of credit facilities. The agreements governing our term loan and letter of credit facilities, and the indenture governing the 2016 notes, moreover, restrict the amount of permitted indebtedness allowed. In addition, if financing is not available when needed, or is available on unfavorable terms, we may be unable to take advantage of business opportunities or respond to competitive pressures, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of additional equity or convertible debt securities, our stockholders may experience significant dilution.

We may incur additional indebtedness.

We may incur additional indebtedness in the future, including collateralized debt, subject to the restrictions contained in the financing agreements governing our term loan and letter of credit facilities, and the indenture governing our 2016 notes. If new debt is added to our current debt levels, the related risks that we now face could intensify.

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Our debt instruments contain various covenants that limit our ability to operate our business.

Our financing arrangements, including the financing agreement governing our term loan and letter of credit facilities, and the indenture governing our 2016 notes, contain various provisions that limit our ability to, among other things:

transfer or sell assets, including the equity interests of our restricted subsidiaries, or use asset sale proceeds;

incur additional debt;

pay dividends or distributions on our capital stock or repurchase our capital stock;

make certain restricted payments or investments;

create liens to secure debt;

enter into transactions with affiliates;

merge or consolidate with another company or continue to receive the benefits of these financing arrangements under a change in control scenario (as defined in those agreements); and

engage in unrelated business activities.

We are subject to various financial covenants as part of our term loan. These include maintaining at least \$15.0 million in qualified cash at all times and a specified collateral value at month-end of at least \$225.0 million, contingent on maintaining certain levels of qualified cash. It is also a requirement that all letters of credit issued under our \$20.0 million stand-alone letter of credit facility (stand-alone facility) be collateralized by cash equal to 105% of the face amount of the letters of credit. Qualified cash is defined as the amount of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents held in deposit or securities accounts which are subject to control agreements in favor of our lenders. Specified collateral value is defined as the amount of qualified cash at such time, plus accounts receivable and inventory which meet specified criteria within the term loan agreement. At December 31, 2012, our qualified cash was \$130.8 million, our specified collateral value was \$349.2 million, and we had \$13.0 million of cash collateralizing our outstanding letters of credit under our stand-alone facility. In January 2013, we finalized our new \$15.0 million letter of credit sub-facility (sub-facility). At the same time, we transferred the \$12.4 million of outstanding letters of credit from our stand-alone facility over to the new sub-facility. As such, we were able to eliminate the cash collateral requirement for our outstanding letters of credit, and thus increase our liquidity by an additional \$13.0 million. We also amended the stand-alone facility from \$20.0 million down to \$10.0 million. Based on our forecast, we do not anticipate falling below the \$15.0 million minimum qualified cash requirement or the required minimum specified collateral values in 2013.

These covenants may restrict our ability to expand or fully pursue our business strategies. Our ability to comply with these and other provisions of the agreements governing our term loan and letter of credit facilities, and the indenture governing our 2016 notes may be affected by changes in our operating and financial performance, changes in general business and economic conditions, adverse regulatory developments, a change in control or other events beyond our control. The breach of any of these covenants, including those contained in our term loan, our letter of credit facilities, and the indenture governing our 2016 notes, could result in a default under our indebtedness, which could cause those and other obligations to become due and payable. If any of our indebtedness is accelerated, we may not be able to repay it.

We occupy most of our facilities under long-term non-cancelable leases. We may be unable to renew leases at the end of their terms. If we close a facility, we are still obligated under the applicable lease.

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Most of our facilities are located in leased premises. Many of our current leases are non-cancelable and typically have initial terms ranging from 5 to 15 years and most provide options to renew for specified periods of time. We believe that leases we enter into in the future will likely be long-term and non-cancelable and have similar renewal options. If we close or idle a facility, most likely we remain committed to perform our obligations under the applicable lease, which would include, among other things, payment of the base rent, insurance, taxes, and other expenses on the leased property for the balance of the lease term. During the period from 2007 through 2012, we closed or idled a number of facilities for which we remain liable on the lease obligations. Our obligation to continue making rental payments in respect of leases for closed or idled facilities could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Alternatively, at the end of the lease term and any renewal period for a facility, we may be unable to renew the

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lease without substantial additional cost, if at all. If we are unable to renew our facility leases, we may close or relocate a facility, which could subject us to construction and other costs and risks, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. For example, closing a facility, even during the time of relocation, will reduce the sales that the facility would have contributed to our revenues. Additionally, the revenue and profit, if any, generated at a relocated facility may not equal the revenue and profit generated at the existing one.

We are a holding company and conduct all of our operations through our subsidiaries.

We are a holding company that derives all of our operating income from our subsidiaries. All of our assets are held by our direct and indirect subsidiaries. We rely on the earnings and cash flows of our subsidiaries, which are paid to us by our subsidiaries in the form of dividends and other payments or distributions, to meet our debt service obligations. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other payments or distributions to us will depend on their respective operating results and may be restricted by, among other things, the laws of their jurisdiction of organization (which may limit the amount of funds available for the payment of dividends and other distributions to us), the terms of existing and future indebtedness and other agreements of our subsidiaries, the term loan, our letter of credit facilities, the terms of the indenture governing our 2016 notes, and the covenants of any future outstanding indebtedness we or our subsidiaries incur.

The building supply industry is cyclical and seasonal.

The building products supply industry is subject to cyclical market pressures. Prices of building products are subject to fluctuations arising from changes in supply and demand, national and international economic conditions, labor costs, competition, market speculation, government regulation, and trade policies, as well as from periodic delays in the delivery of lumber and other products. For example, prices of wood products, including lumber and panel products, are subject to significant volatility and directly affect our sales and earnings. In particular, low market prices for wood products over a sustained period can adversely affect our financial condition, operating results and cash flows, as can excessive spikes in market prices. For the year ended December 31, 2012, average prices for lumber and lumber sheet goods were 23.0% higher than the prior year. Our lumber and lumber sheet goods product category represented 32.5% of total sales for the year ended December 31, 2012. We have limited ability to control the timing and amount of pricing changes for building products. In addition, the supply of building products fluctuates based on available manufacturing capacity. A shortage of capacity or excess capacity in the industry can result in significant increases or declines in market prices for those products, often within a short period of time. Such price fluctuations can adversely affect our financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

In addition, although weather patterns affect our operating results throughout the year, adverse weather historically has reduced construction activity in the first and fourth quarters in our markets. To the extent that hurricanes, severe storms, floods, other natural disasters or similar events occur in the markets in which we operate, our business may be adversely affected. We anticipate that fluctuations from period to period will continue in the future.

The loss of any of our significant customers could affect our financial health.

Our 10 largest customers generated approximately 22.8% and 22.7% of our sales for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. We cannot guarantee that we will maintain or improve our relationships with these customers or that we will continue to supply these customers at historical levels. Due to the weak housing market over the past several years, many of our homebuilder customers substantially reduced their construction activity. Some homebuilder customers exited or severely curtailed building activity in certain of our markets.

In addition, production homebuilders and other customers may: (1) seek to purchase some of the products that we currently sell directly from manufacturers, (2) elect to establish their own building products manufacturing and distribution facilities, or (3) give advantages to manufacturing or distribution intermediaries in which they have an economic stake. Continued consolidation among production homebuilders could also result in a loss of some of our present customers to our competitors. The loss of one or more of our significant customers or deterioration in our relations with any of them could significantly affect our financial condition, operating results and cash flows. Furthermore, our customers are not required to purchase any minimum amount of products from us. The contracts into which we have entered with most of our professional customers typically provide that we supply particular products or services for a certain period of time when and if ordered by the customer. Should our customers purchase our products in significantly lower quantities than they have in the past, such decreased purchases could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows.

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Our industry is highly fragmented and competitive, and increased competitive pressure may adversely affect our results.

The building products supply industry is highly fragmented and competitive. We face significant competition from local and regional building materials chains, as well as from privately-owned single site enterprises. Any of these competitors may (1) foresee the course of market development more accurately than we do, (2) develop products that are superior to our products, (3) have the ability to produce or supply similar products at a lower cost, (4) develop stronger relationships with local homebuilders, (5) adapt more quickly to new technologies or evolving customer requirements than we do, or (6) have access to financing on more favorable terms that we can obtain in the market. As a result, we may not be able to compete successfully with them. In addition, home center retailers, which have historically concentrated their sales efforts on retail consumers and small contractors, may in the future intensify their marketing efforts to professional homebuilders. Furthermore, certain product manufacturers sell and distribute their products directly to production homebuilders. The volume of such direct sales could increase in the future. Additionally, manufacturers of products distributed by us may elect to sell and distribute directly to homebuilders in the future or enter into exclusive supplier arrangements with other distributors. Consolidation of production homebuilders may result in increased competition for their business. Finally, we may not be able to maintain our operating costs or product prices at a level sufficiently low for us to compete effectively. If we are unable to compete effectively, our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows may be adversely affected.

We are subject to competitive pricing pressure from our customers.

Production homebuilders historically have exerted significant pressure on their outside suppliers to keep prices low because of their market share and their ability to leverage such market share in the highly fragmented building products supply industry. The housing industry downturn resulted in significantly increased pricing pressures from production homebuilders and other customers. These pricing pressures have adversely affected our operating results and cash flows. In addition, continued consolidation among production homebuilders, and changes in production homebuilders' purchasing policies or payment practices, could result in additional pricing pressure. Moreover, as a result of the housing downturn, several of our homebuilder customers have defaulted on amounts owed to us or their payable days have become extended as a result of their financial condition. Such payment failures or delays may significantly adversely affect our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows.

The ownership position of affiliates of JLL Partners Inc. and Warburg Pincus LLC limits other stockholders' ability to influence corporate matters.

JLL Partners Inc. ("JLL") and Warburg Pincus LLC ("Warburg Pincus") together own in excess of 50% of our outstanding common stock. Four of our ten directors hold positions with affiliates of either JLL or Warburg Pincus. Accordingly, JLL and Warburg Pincus have significant influence over our management and affairs and over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and significant corporate transactions, such as a merger or other sale of our company or its assets. 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. Additionally, JLL and Warburg Pincus are 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. These entities may also pursue, for their own accounts, acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business, and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. Further, certain provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws may limit your ability to influence corporate matters, and, as a result, we may take actions that some of our stockholders do not view as beneficial.

Our continued success will depend on our ability to retain our key employees and to attract and retain new qualified employees.

Our success depends in part on our ability to attract, hire, train, and retain qualified managerial, operational, sales, and other personnel. We face significant competition for these types of employees in our industry and from other industries. We may be unsuccessful in attracting and retaining the personnel we require to conduct and expand our operations successfully. In addition, key personnel may leave us and compete against us. Our success also depends to a significant extent on the continued service of our senior management team. We may be unsuccessful in replacing key managers who either resign or retire. The loss of any member of our senior management team or other experienced, senior employees could impair our ability to execute our business plan, cause us to lose customers and reduce our net sales, or lead to employee morale problems and/or the loss of other key employees. In any such event, our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows could be adversely affected.

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The nature of our business exposes us to product liability, product warranty, casualty, construction defect, and other claims and legal proceedings.

We are involved in product liability, product warranty, casualty, construction defect, and other claims relating to the products we manufacture and distribute, and services we provide that, if adversely determined, could adversely affect our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows. We rely on manufacturers and other suppliers to provide us with many of the products we sell and distribute. Because we do not have direct control over the quality of such products manufactured or supplied by such third-party suppliers, we are exposed to risks relating to the quality of such products. In addition, we are exposed to potential claims arising from the conduct of our employees, and homebuilders and their subcontractors, for which we may be contractually liable. Although we currently maintain what we believe to be suitable and adequate insurance in excess of our self-insured amounts, there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain such insurance on acceptable terms or that such insurance will provide adequate protection against potential liabilities. Product liability, product warranty, casualty, construction defect, and other claims can be expensive to defend and can divert the attention of management and other personnel for significant periods, regardless of the ultimate outcome. Claims of this nature could also have a negative impact on customer confidence in our products and our company. In addition, we are involved on an ongoing basis in other types of legal proceedings. We cannot assure you that any current or future claims will not adversely affect our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows.

Product shortages, loss of key suppliers, and our dependence on third-party suppliers and manufacturers could affect our financial health.

Our ability to offer a wide variety of products to our customers is dependent upon our ability to obtain adequate product supply from manufacturers and other suppliers. Generally, our products are obtainable from various sources and in sufficient quantities. However, the loss of, or a substantial decrease in the availability of, products from our suppliers or the loss of key supplier arrangements could adversely impact our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows.

Although in many instances we have agreements with our suppliers, these agreements are generally terminable by either party on limited notice. Failure by our suppliers to continue to supply us with products on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, could put pressure on our operating margins or have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows. Short-term changes in the cost of these materials, some of which are subject to significant fluctuations, are sometimes, but not always passed on to our customers. Our delayed ability to pass on material price increases to our customers could adversely impact our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows.

A range of factors may make our quarterly revenues and earnings variable.

We have historically experienced, and in the future will continue to experience, variability in revenues and earnings on a quarterly basis. The factors expected to contribute to this variability include, among others: (1) the volatility of prices of lumber, wood products and other building products, (2) the cyclical nature of the homebuilding industry, (3) general economic conditions in the various local markets in which we compete, (4) the pricing policies of our competitors, (5) the production schedules of our customers, and (6) the effects of the weather. These factors, among others, make it difficult to project our operating results on a consistent basis, which may affect the price of our stock.

We may be adversely affected by any disruption in our information technology systems.

Our operations are dependent upon our information technology systems, which encompass all of our major business functions. Our primary ERP system, which we use for operations representing approximately 98% of our sales, is a proprietary system that has been highly customized by our computer programmers. Our centralized financial reporting system currently draws data from our ERP systems. We rely upon such information technology systems to manage and replenish inventory, to fill and ship customer orders on a timely basis, and to coordinate our sales activities across all of our products and services. A substantial disruption in our information technology systems for any prolonged time period (arising from, for example, system capacity limits from unexpected increases in our volume of business, outages, or delays in our service) could result in delays in receiving inventory and supplies or filling customer orders and adversely affect our customer service and relationships. Our systems might be damaged or interrupted by natural or man-made events or by computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins, or similar disruptions affecting the global Internet. There can be no assurance that such delays, problems, or costs will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

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We may be adversely affected by any natural or man-made disruptions to our distribution and manufacturing facilities.

We currently maintain a broad network of distribution and manufacturing facilities throughout the southern and eastern U.S. Any widespread disruption to our facilities resulting from fire, earthquake, weather-related events, an act of terrorism, or any other cause could damage a significant portion of our inventory and could materially impair our ability to distribute our products to customers. Moreover, we could incur significantly higher costs and longer lead times associated with distributing our products to our customers during the time that it takes for us to reopen or replace a damaged facility. In addition, any shortages of fuel or significant fuel cost increases could disrupt our ability to distribute products to our customers. If any of these events were to occur, our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

We may be unable to successfully implement our growth strategy, which includes increasing sales of our prefabricated components and other value-added products, pursuing strategic acquisitions and opening new facilities.

Our long-term strategy depends in part on growing our sales of prefabricated components and other value-added products and increasing our market share. If any of these initiatives are not successful, or require extensive investment, our growth may be limited, and we may be unable to achieve or maintain expected levels of growth and profitability.

Our long-term business plan also provides for continued growth through strategic acquisitions and organic growth through the construction of new facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. Failure to identify and acquire suitable acquisition candidates on appropriate terms could have a material adverse effect on our growth strategy. Moreover, our reduced operating results during the housing downturn, our liquidity position, or the requirements of our term loan, our letter of credit facilities or the indenture governing our 2016 notes, could prevent us from obtaining the capital required to effect new acquisitions or expansions of existing facilities. Our failure to make successful acquisitions or to build or expand facilities, including manufacturing facilities, produce saleable product, or meet customer demand in a timely manner could result in damage to or loss of customer relationships, which could adversely affect our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows. In addition, although we have been successful in the past in integrating 27 acquisitions, we may not be able to integrate the operations of future acquired businesses with our own in an efficient and cost-effective manner or without significant disruption to our existing operations. Acquisitions, moreover, involve significant risks and uncertainties, including uncertainties as to the future financial performance of the acquired business, difficulties integrating acquired personnel and corporate cultures into our business, the potential loss of key employees, customers or suppliers, difficulties in integrating different computer and accounting systems, exposure to unforeseen liabilities of acquired companies, and the diversion of management attention and resources from existing operations. We may be unable to successfully complete potential acquisitions due to multiple factors, such as issues related to regulatory review of the proposed transactions. We may also be required to incur additional debt in order to consummate acquisitions in the future, which debt may be substantial and may limit our flexibility in using our cash flow from operations. Our failure to integrate future acquired businesses effectively or to manage other consequences of our acquisitions, including increased indebtedness, could prevent us from remaining competitive and, ultimately, could adversely affect our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows.

Federal, state, local and other regulations could impose substantial costs and/or restrictions on our operations that would reduce our net income.

We are subject to various federal, state, local, and other regulations, including, among other things, regulations promulgated by the Department of Transportation and applicable to our fleet of delivery trucks, work safety regulations promulgated by the Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, employment regulations promulgated by the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, accounting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or similar entities, and state and local zoning restrictions and building codes. More burdensome regulatory requirements in these or other areas may increase our general and administrative costs and adversely affect our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows. Moreover, failure to comply with the regulatory requirements applicable to our business could expose us to substantial penalties that could adversely affect our financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

We are subject to potential exposure to environmental liabilities and are subject to environmental regulation.

We are subject to various federal, state, and local environmental laws, ordinances, and regulations. Although we believe that our facilities are in material compliance with such laws, ordinances, and regulations, as owners and lessees of real property, we can be held liable for the investigation or remediation of contamination on such properties, in some circumstances, without regard to whether we knew of or were responsible for such contamination. No assurance can be provided that remediation may not be required in the future as a result of spills or releases of petroleum products or hazardous substances, the discovery of unknown environmental conditions, more stringent standards regarding existing residual contamination, or changes in legislation, laws, rules or regulations. More burdensome environmental regulatory requirements may increase our general and administrative costs and adversely affect our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows.

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We may be adversely affected by uncertainty in the economy and financial markets, including as a result of terrorism or unrest in the Middle East or elsewhere.

Instability in the economy and financial markets, including as a result of terrorism or unrest in the Middle East or elsewhere, may result in a decrease in housing starts, which would adversely affect our business. In addition, such unrest or related adverse developments, including a retaliatory military strike or terrorist attack, may cause unpredictable or unfavorable economic conditions and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows. Any shortages of fuel or significant fuel cost increases related to geopolitical conditions could seriously disrupt our ability to distribute products to our customers. In addition, domestic terrorist attacks may affect our ability to keep our operations and services functioning properly and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, operating results, and cash flows.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

We have a broad network of distribution and manufacturing facilities in 9 states throughout the southern and eastern U.S. We have 53 distribution facilities and 44 manufacturing facilities, many of which are co-located in the following markets:

Alabama

Auburn
Central Alabama

Florida

Bunnell
Emerald Coast
Jacksonville
Orlando
South Florida
Tampa

Georgia

Atlanta
Central Georgia
Northern Georgia

Maryland/Virginia

Baltimore/Washington
Northeast Maryland

North Carolina

Charlotte
Fayetteville
High Point
Raleigh
Washington
Western North Carolina
Wilmington

South Carolina

Seneca
Charleston
Columbia
Florence
Grand Strand
Greenville
Southeast South Carolina

Tennessee

Eastern Tennessee
Knoxville
Nashville

Texas

Dallas/Fort Worth
San Antonio

Austin

Distribution centers typically include 15 to 25 acres of outside storage, a 60,000 square foot warehouse, 10,000 square feet of office space, and 30,000 square feet of covered storage. The outside area provides space for lumber storage and a staging area for delivery while the warehouse stores millwork, windows and doors. The distribution centers are usually located in industrial areas with low cost real estate and easy access to freeways to maximize distribution efficiency and convenience. A majority of the distribution centers are situated on rail lines for efficient receipt of goods.

Our manufacturing facilities produce trusses, wall panels, engineered wood, stairs, windows, pre-hung doors and custom millwork. In many cases, they are located on the same premises as our distribution facilities. Truss and panel manufacturing facilities vary in size from 30,000 square feet to 60,000 square feet with 8 to 10 acres of outside storage for lumber and for finished goods. Our window manufacturing facility in Houston, Texas has approximately 200,000 square feet.

We lease 50 facilities and own 20 facilities. These leases typically have an initial operating lease term of 5 to 15 years and most provide options to renew for specified periods of time. A majority of our leases provide for fixed annual rentals. Certain of our leases include provisions for escalating rent, as an example, based on changes in the consumer price index. Most of the leases require us to pay taxes, insurance and common area maintenance expenses associated with the properties.

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We operate a fleet of approximately 914 trucks to deliver products from our distribution and manufacturing centers to job sites. Through our emphasis on local market flexibility and strategically placed locations, we minimize shipping and freight costs while maintaining a high degree of local market expertise. Through knowledge of local homebuilder needs, customer coordination and rapid restocking ability, we reduce working capital requirements and guard against out-of-stock products. We believe that this reliability is highly valued by our customers and reinforces customer relationships.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

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

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

Item 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures*

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC under the symbol **BLDR**. On February 27, 2013, the closing price of our common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC was \$6.01. The approximate number of stockholders of record of our common stock on that date was 104, although we believe that the number of beneficial owners of our common stock is substantially greater.

The table below sets forth the high and low sales prices of our common stock for the periods indicated:

	High	Low
2012		
First quarter	\$ 4.55	\$ 1.95
Second quarter	\$ 4.95	\$ 3.38
Third quarter	\$ 5.49	\$ 3.50
Fourth quarter	\$ 6.05	\$ 4.27
2011		
First quarter	\$ 2.98	\$ 1.90
Second quarter	\$ 3.39	\$ 2.00
Third quarter	\$ 2.58	\$ 1.23
Fourth quarter	\$ 2.08	\$ 1.01

We have not declared or paid cash dividends in the two most recent fiscal years. Any future determination relating to dividend policy will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on a number of factors, including restrictions in our debt instruments, as well as our future earnings, capital requirements, financial condition, prospects and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. The terms of our term loan agreement and the indenture governing our 2016 notes currently restrict our ability to pay dividends. See **Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources** contained in Item 7 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

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The following graph and table demonstrate the performance of the cumulative total return to the stockholders of our common stock during the five year period in comparison to the cumulative total returns of the Russell 2000 index and the S&P 600 Building Products index. The graph and table track the performance of a \$100 investment in our common stock and in each of the indexes (with the reinvestment of all dividends) from December 31, 2007 to December 31, 2012.

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Builders FirstSource, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 21.19	\$ 53.19	\$ 27.29	\$ 28.25	\$ 77.29
Russell 2000	\$ 100.00	\$ 66.21	\$ 84.20	\$ 106.82	\$ 102.36	\$ 119.09
S&P 600 Building Products	\$ 100.00	\$ 81.05	\$ 96.25	\$ 112.07	\$ 108.03	\$ 140.27

The information regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans appears in our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of stockholders to be held on May 22, 2013 under the caption "Equity Compensation Plan Information," which information is incorporated herein by reference.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following selected consolidated financial data for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 and as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 were derived from our consolidated financial statements that have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, and are included as Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K. Selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2010 and as of and for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were derived from our consolidated financial statements that have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, but are not included herein.

The following data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in Item 7 of this annual report on Form 10-K and with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included as Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

	2012	Year Ended December 31,				2008
		2011	2010	2009		
		(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
Statement of operations data:						
Sales	\$ 1,070,676	\$ 779,093	\$ 700,343	\$ 677,886	\$ 992,014	
Gross margin	214,566	157,945	131,756	142,406	215,541	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	222,263	192,959	194,092	201,403	280,010	
Asset impairments	48		839	470	46,948	
Facility closure costs	958	2,461	558	1,200	1,192	
Loss from continuing operations(1)	(54,419)	(64,631)	(94,293)	(56,889)	(120,583)	
Loss from continuing operations per share basic and diluted(2)	\$ (0.57)	\$ (0.68)	\$ (1.03)	\$ (1.45)	\$ (3.10)	
Balance sheet data (end of period):						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 131,432	\$ 146,833	\$ 103,234	\$ 84,098	\$ 106,891	
Total assets (3)	550,841	493,794	419,088	440,392	523,720	
Total debt (including current portion)	360,955	297,509	169,102	299,183	319,226	
Stockholders' equity	48,096	101,224	159,505	46,947	102,474	
Other financial data:						
Depreciation and amortization (excluding discontinued operations)	\$ 11,120	\$ 14,041	\$ 15,433	\$ 17,915	\$ 20,833	

- (1) Loss from continuing operations included a valuation allowance of \$19.6 million, \$26.1 million, \$35.4 million, \$3.9 million and \$31.6 million against primarily all of our deferred tax assets for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008, as discussed in Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.
- (2) For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 loss from continuing operations per share basic and diluted reflects an increase to the number of weighted average common shares by an adjustment factor of 1.09 related to the bonus element created in connection with our common stock rights offering in January 2010 as discussed in Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.
- (3) Total assets for December 31, 2011 have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation. In addition, amounts for December 31, 2011, 2010, 2009, and 2008 have been revised to present insurance related receivables and payables on a gross basis. This revision increased total assets by \$4.2 million, \$6.3 million, \$5.4 million, and \$2.6 million, respectively.

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the selected financial data and the consolidated financial statements and related notes contained in Item 6. Selected Financial Data and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this annual report on Form 10-K, respectively. See Risk Factors contained in Item 1A. Risk Factors of this annual report on Form 10-K and Cautionary Statement contained in Item 1. Business of this annual report on Form 10-K for a discussion of the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with these statements.

OVERVIEW

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

We group our building products into five product categories:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Homebuilding Industry. Our business is driven primarily by the residential new construction market, which is in turn dependent upon a number of factors, including demographic trends, interest rates, consumer confidence, employment rates, foreclosure rates, and the health of the economy and mortgage markets. Since the downturn began in 2006 many homebuilders significantly decreased their starts because of lower demand and an excess of home inventory. However, U.S. single-family housing starts increased to 534,600 in 2012, which is the highest level achieved since 2008. Despite this increase, single-family housing starts remain well below the historical average of 1.1 million per year. Due to the lower levels in housing starts and increased competition for homebuilder business, we have and will continue to experience pressure on our gross margins. We still believe there are several meaningful trends that indicate U.S. housing demand will likely recover in the long term and that the recent downturn in the housing industry is likely a

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trough in the cyclical nature of the residential construction industry. These trends include relatively low interest rates, the aging of housing stock, and normal population growth due to immigration and birthrate exceeding death rate. Industry forecasters expect to see continued improvement in housing demand over the next few years.

Targeting Large Production Homebuilders. Over the past ten years, the homebuilding industry has undergone consolidation, and the larger homebuilders have increased their market share. We expect that trend to continue as larger homebuilders have better liquidity and land positions relative to the smaller, less capitalized homebuilders. Our focus is on maintaining relationships and market share with these customers while balancing the competitive pressures we are facing in our markets

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with certain profitability expectations. Our sales to the Builder 100, the country's largest 100 homebuilders, increased 38.0% during 2012, compared to a 24.2% increase in actual U.S. single-family housing starts for the year. We expect that our ability to maintain strong relationships with the largest builders will be vital to our ability to expand into new markets as well as grow our market share. Additionally, we have been successful in expanding our custom homebuilder base while maintaining acceptable credit standards.

Use of Prefabricated Components. Prior to the housing downturn, homebuilders were increasingly using prefabricated components in order to realize increased efficiency and improved quality. Shortening cycle time from start to completion was a key imperative of the homebuilders during periods of strong consumer demand. During the housing downturn, that trend decelerated as cycle time had less relevance. Customers who traditionally used prefabricated components, for the most part, still do. However, the conversion of customers to this product offering has slowed. We expect this trend to reverse as the residential new construction market continues to strengthen.

Economic Conditions. Economic changes both nationally and locally in our markets impact our financial performance. The building products supply industry is highly dependent upon new home construction and subject to cyclical market changes. Our operations are subject to fluctuations arising from changes in supply and demand, national and local economic conditions, labor costs, competition, government regulation, trade policies and other factors that affect the homebuilding industry such as demographic trends, interest rates, single-family housing starts, employment levels, consumer confidence, and the availability of credit to homebuilders, contractors, and homeowners. Over the past few years, the mortgage markets have experienced substantial disruption due to increased defaults. This resulted in a stricter regulatory environment and reduced availability of mortgages for potential homebuyers due to an illiquid credit market and tighter standards to qualify for mortgages. Mortgage financing and commercial credit for smaller homebuilders continue to be constrained. As the housing industry is dependent upon the economy and employment levels as well as potential homebuyers' access to mortgage financing and homebuilders' access to commercial credit, it is likely that the housing industry will not fully recover until conditions in the economy and the credit markets improve and unemployment rates decline.

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

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

Expand into Multi-Family and Light Commercial Business. While our primary focus has been, and continues to be, on single-family residential new construction, over the past several years we expanded our multi-family and light commercial business to further diversify our customer base and lessen our dependence on the single-family housing market.

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CURRENT OPERATING CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Though the level of housing starts remains near historic lows, the homebuilding industry has shown improvement in the current year. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, actual U.S. single-family housing starts for 2012 were 534,600, an increase of 24.2% compared to 2011, but approximately 63.5% lower than when the downturn began in 2006. Actual single-family starts in the South Region, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau and which encompasses our entire geographic footprint, increased to 282,100 in the current year, up 23.1% from 2011. However, single-family units under construction in the South Region increased only 7.7% in 2012 compared to 2011. While the housing industry has shown recent signs of improvement, the limited availability of credit to smaller homebuilders and potential homebuyers, a slow economic recovery, and high unemployment rates, among other factors could delay a stronger recovery. The National Association of Homebuilders (NAHB) is forecasting 658,000 U.S. single-family housing starts for 2013, which is an increase of 23.1% from 2012, but still well below historical averages.

We achieved a 37.4% increase in sales during 2012 as compared to the prior year. We believe our broad offering of building products and construction services represents a value proposition to our customers that is superior to that of our competitors. We believe this allowed us to increase our sales volumes at a rate in excess of the increase in new residential construction during the current year as we gained market share by expanding our customer base and promoting our wide array of products and services to existing customers. However, our gross margin decreased by 0.3% during 2012 compared to 2011. Our gross margin decreased 1.1% largely due to commodity lumber inflation relative to customer pricing commitments; however, this was partially offset by a 0.8% gross margin improvement due to increased sales volume. We have continued to manage our operating expenses during 2012 with a key focus on conserving liquidity. Our selling, general, and administrative expenses, as a percentage of sales, decreased 4.0% in the current year compared to 2011. We have made significant changes to our business during the downturn that have improved our operating efficiency and allowed us to better leverage our operating costs against changes in sales.

We still believe the long-term outlook for the housing industry is positive due to growth in the underlying demographics. We feel we are well-positioned to take advantage of any construction activity in our markets and continue to increase our market share. We will continue to focus on working capital by closely monitoring the credit exposure of our customers and by working with our vendors to improve our payment terms and pricing on our products. We will also continue to work diligently to achieve the appropriate balance of short-term cost reductions while maintaining the expertise to grow the business as market conditions improve. We want to create long-term shareholder value and avoid taking steps that will limit our ability to compete.

SEASONALITY AND OTHER FACTORS

Our first and fourth quarters have historically been, and are generally expected to continue to be, adversely affected by weather patterns in some of our markets, causing reduced construction activity. Our fourth quarter 2012 financial results do not reflect the typical seasonality of our business due to improving housing demand, commodity lumber inflation and, to a lesser extent, favorable weather conditions in our markets. In addition, quarterly results historically have reflected, and are expected to continue to reflect, fluctuations from period to period arising from the following:

The volatility of lumber prices;

The cyclical nature of the homebuilding industry;

General economic conditions in the markets in which we compete;

The pricing policies of our competitors;

The production schedules of our customers; and

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The effects of weather.

The composition and level of working capital typically change during periods of increasing sales as we carry more inventory and receivables. Working capital levels typically increase in the second and third quarters of the year due to higher sales during the peak residential construction season. These increases have in the past resulted in negative operating cash flows during this peak season, which historically have been financed through available cash. Collection of receivables and reduction in inventory levels following the peak building and construction season have in the past positively impacted cash flow. In the past, we have also utilized our borrowing availability under credit facilities to cover working capital needs. However, we do not have a revolving credit facility at this time.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth the percentage relationship to sales of certain costs, expenses and income items for the years ended December 31:

	2012	2011	2010
Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	80.0%	79.7%	81.2%
Gross margin	20.0%	20.3%	18.8%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	20.8%	24.8%	27.7%
Asset impairments	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Facility closure costs	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Loss from operations	(0.8)%	(4.8)%	(9.1)%
Interest expense, net	4.2%	3.2%	4.5%
Income tax expense (benefit)	0.1%	0.3%	(0.2)%
Loss from continuing operations	(5.1)%	(8.3)%	(13.4)%
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.2)%	(0.0)%	(0.2)%
Net loss	(5.3)%	(8.3)%	(13.6)%

2012 Compared with 2011

Sales. Sales for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$1,070.7 million, a 37.4% increase from sales of \$779.1 million for 2011. Actual U.S. single-family housing starts increased 24.2% in 2012 as compared to 2011. In the South Region, actual single-family starts increased 23.1% compared to 2011, however the number of single-family units under construction increased only 7.7% over this same time period. We achieved this increase in sales as we continued to expand our customer base while increasing sales to current customers. We estimate our sales volume increased approximately 32.2%, while commodity price inflation resulted in an additional 5.2% increase in sales during 2012 compared to 2011.

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

	2012		2011		% Change
	Sales	% of Sales	Sales	% of Sales	
Prefabricated components	\$ 203.7	19.0%	\$ 147.6	18.9%	38.0%
Windows & doors	233.1	21.8%	183.3	23.5%	27.2%
Lumber & lumber sheet goods	348.1	32.5%	225.0	28.9%	54.7%
Millwork	104.2	9.7%	81.6	10.5%	27.7%
Other building products & services	181.6	17.0%	141.6	18.2%	28.2%
Total sales	\$ 1,070.7	100.0%	\$ 779.1	100.0%	37.4%

Increased sales volume was achieved across all product categories. Commodity prices for lumber and lumber sheet goods were on average 23.0% higher in 2012 compared to 2011. Prices have risen to levels not seen on a consistent basis since 2005 and 2006. This commodity price inflation has resulted in sales growth for lumber & lumber sheet goods and prefabricated components exceeding that of our other product categories.

Gross Margin. Gross margin increased \$56.6 million to \$214.6 million. Our gross margin percentage decreased from 20.3% in 2011 to 20.0% in 2012, a 0.3% decrease. Our gross margin decreased 1.1% due to commodity lumber price inflation in 2012 relative to customer pricing commitments. However, this decrease was partially offset by a 0.8% gross margin improvement due to increased sales volume and our ability to leverage fixed costs within cost of goods sold.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$29.3 million, or 15.2%. Our salaries and benefits expense, excluding stock compensation expense, was \$137.5 million for 2012, an increase of \$27.1 million from 2011. Delivery expenses increased \$4.0 million primarily due to higher fuel costs and increased maintenance costs on vehicles. Occupancy expenses decreased \$0.6 million and our office general and administrative expense decreased \$0.5 million, primarily due to \$0.6 million in proceeds received from a litigation settlement.

As a percent of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses, excluding asset impairments and stock compensation expense, decreased from 24.2% in 2011 to 20.4% in 2012. Salaries and benefits expense, excluding stock compensation expense, decreased 1.3% and delivery costs decreased by 1.0%. Occupancy decreased by 0.7% due to the fixed nature of the category and our office general and administrative expense decreased 0.7%.

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Interest Expense, net. Interest expense was \$45.1 million in 2012, an increase of \$20.2 million. The increase was primarily due to \$17.5 million of interest expense on our term loan entered into in December 2011 and \$4.3 million of fair value adjustments on the warrants issued as part of the term loan. These increases were partially offset by a \$1.1 million reduction due to the termination of our revolving credit facility in 2011.

Income Tax Expense. We recorded income tax expense of \$0.6 million and \$2.2 million during 2012 and 2011, respectively. We recorded an after-tax, non-cash valuation allowance of \$19.6 million and \$26.1 million related to our net deferred tax assets for 2012 and 2011, respectively. Absent this valuation allowance, our effective tax rate would have been 35.3% and 38.3% for 2012 and 2011, respectively.

2011 Compared with 2010

Sales. Sales for the year ended December 31, 2011 were \$779.1 million, an 11.2% increase from sales of \$700.3 million for 2010. We achieved this increase in sales despite an 8.6% decline in U.S. single-family housing starts through our ability to increase market share with our existing customers and by adding a significant number of new customers. We estimate our sales volume increased approximately 12% during 2011, which was partially offset by commodity price deflation.

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

	2011		2010		% Change
	Sales	% of Sales	Sales	% of Sales	
Prefabricated components	\$ 147.6	18.9%	\$ 135.5	19.3%	9.0%
Windows & doors	183.3	23.5%	161.1	23.0%	13.8%
Lumber & lumber sheet goods	225.0	28.9%	201.4	28.8%	11.7%
Millwork	81.6	10.5%	75.8	10.8%	7.6%
Other building products & services	141.6	18.2%	126.5	18.1%	11.9%
Total sales	\$ 779.1	100.0%	\$ 700.3	100.0%	11.2%

Increased sales volume was achieved across all product categories. Sales of our windows and doors increased \$22.2 million, which was primarily attributable to an increase in our sales of assembled and distributed vinyl and aluminum window products. For the lumber and lumber sheet goods category, unit volume increases of approximately \$27.8 million were the main driver of the increase, partially offset by approximately \$4.2 million in lower customer pricing. Sales of other building products & services increased approximately \$15.1 million due largely to increased sales in roofing, hardware and installation services.

Gross Margin. Gross margin increased \$26.2 million to \$157.9 million. Our gross margin percentage increased from 18.8% in 2010 to 20.3% in 2011, a 1.5% increase. Our gross margin percentage increased by 0.9% due to increased sales volume and our ability to leverage fixed costs within cost of goods sold. The remaining increase in our gross margin percentage was primarily due to improved customer pricing, coupled with less volatility in the commodity markets during 2011.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$1.1 million, or 0.6%. Our salaries and benefits expense, excluding stock compensation expense, was \$110.5 million for 2011, a decline of \$2.0 million from 2010, as we focused on controlling operating costs. Our office general and administrative expense increased \$1.1 million, primarily due to the benefit of the \$1.2 million litigation settlement we received in 2010. While delivery expenses were relatively flat in total, fuel costs increased due to higher prices and increased sales volume but were offset by lower vehicle and equipment lease expense.

As a percent of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses, excluding stock compensation expense and the benefit of the litigation settlement recorded in 2010, decreased from 27.3% in 2010 to 24.2% in 2011. Salaries and benefits expense, excluding stock compensation expense, as a percentage of sales decreased 1.9% and delivery costs as a percentage of sales decreased by 0.6%. Our office general and administrative expense, excluding the litigation settlement recorded in 2010, as a percentage of sales decreased 0.3% and occupancy decreased by 0.2% due to the fixed nature of the category.

Interest Expense, net. Interest expense was \$24.9 million in 2011, a decrease of \$6.7 million. The decrease was primarily due to the write-off of \$1.6 million of unamortized debt issuance costs related to long-term debt repaid in 2010, \$2.5 million of costs incurred related to our recapitalization transaction in 2010, and the write-off of \$0.6 million in debt issuance costs related to the capacity reduction of our revolving credit facility in 2010. In addition, interest expense related to our interest rate swaps, which expired during 2011, decreased \$4.3 million from

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2010. These decreases were partially offset by \$1.5 million of interest expense on our term loan agreement entered into in December 2011 and \$0.7 million of fair value adjustments on the warrants issued as part of the term loan.

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Income Tax Expense (Benefit). We recorded income tax expense of \$2.2 million during 2011 compared to income tax benefit of \$1.1 million during 2010. We recorded an after-tax, non-cash valuation allowance of \$26.1 million and \$35.4 million related to our net deferred tax assets for 2011 and 2010, respectively. Absent this valuation allowance, our effective tax rate would have been 38.3% for both 2011 and 2010.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our primary capital requirements are to fund working capital needs and operating expenses, meet required interest and principal payments, and fund capital expenditures. In the past, our capital resources have primarily consisted of cash flows from operations and, more so in recent years, borrowings under our various credit facilities.

In December of 2012, we amended our \$160.0 million first-lien term loan to enhance our liquidity position to support both current and anticipated increases in sales volume. Terms of the amendment included increasing the principal amount by \$65.0 million, reducing the minimum cash requirement from \$35.0 million to \$15.0 million, adding a new \$15.0 million letter of credit sub-facility, and increasing the minimum specified collateral value to \$225.0 million, contingent upon maintaining certain levels of qualified cash. The additional \$65.0 million principal amount, which was issued at 95.5%, provided \$60.9 million of net proceeds after paying fees and expenses related to the transaction. In January 2013, we finalized our letter of credit sub-facility and at the same time, transferred the \$12.4 million of outstanding letters of credit from our \$20.0 million stand-alone letter of credit facility over to the new sub-facility. As such, we were able to eliminate the cash collateral requirement for our outstanding letters of credit, thus increasing our liquidity by \$13.0 million of restricted cash that was collateralizing our outstanding letters of credit. We also amended the stand-alone facility from \$20.0 million to \$10.0 million. For more information on our capital resources, see Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K .

The homebuilding industry, and therefore our business, experienced a significant downturn that started in 2006. However, activity in the current year improved as 2012 saw the first meaningful increase in housing starts since the downturn began. We are expecting increased stability and continued improvement in the housing industry in 2013. Beyond 2013, it is difficult for us to predict what will happen as our industry is dependent on a number of factors, including national economic conditions, employment levels, the availability of credit for homebuilders and potential home buyers, the level of foreclosures, existing home inventory, and interest rates. Due to the lingering effects of the significant housing industry downturn, our operations are no longer providing positive cash flows, and we are not expecting our cash flows from operations to be positive in 2013.

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Our term loan contains financial covenants which include maintaining a minimum amount of qualified cash and specified collateral value. Qualified cash is defined as the amount of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents held in deposit or securities accounts which are subject to control agreements in favor of our lenders. Qualified cash must be at least \$15.0 million at all times. Specified collateral value is defined as the amount of qualified cash at such time, plus accounts receivable and inventory which meet specified criteria within the term loan agreement. The minimum specified collateral value must equal at least \$225.0 million, contingent upon maintaining certain levels of qualified cash. The following table shows our qualified cash and specified collateral value as of December 31, 2012 (in thousands):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 131,432
Less:	
Non-qualified cash	(624)
Qualified cash	130,808
Accounts receivable	117,405
Less:	
Ineligible receivables	(379)
Net amount of accounts receivable	117,026
Inventory	108,999
Less:	
Ineligible inventory	(7,638)
Inventory limitation*	
Value of inventory	\$ 101,361
Specified collateral value	\$ 349,195
Minimum specified collateral value	\$ 225,000

* The value of inventory is limited to 122.222% of the net amount of accounts receivable from November 1 through March 1, and to 100.0% of the net amount of accounts receivable at all other times during the year.

Our liquidity at December 31, 2012 was \$116.4 million, which includes \$131.4 million in cash, reduced by the \$15.0 million minimum qualified cash requirement in our term loan. In addition to the \$131.4 million of cash, we also had \$14.0 million in restricted cash at December 31, 2012, of which \$1.9 million was included in other long-term assets on the balance sheet. Restricted cash consists of approximately \$13.0 million used to collateralize outstanding letters of credit and \$0.9 million used as collateral for other casualty insurance obligations. At December 31, 2012, we were not in violation of any covenants or restrictions imposed by any of our debt agreements.

We believe our liquidity is sufficient to meet our needs in 2013. We expect our cash usage for 2013 will be in the range of \$30-\$40 million and to end the year with (i) cash of \$90-\$100 million and (ii) liquidity of approximately \$75-\$85 million, after deducting the \$15.0 million minimum qualified cash requirement in our term loan. This forecast is based on 650,000 single-family housing starts for 2013, market prices for commodity products remaining relatively stable for the year, improvement in gross margin, an operating expense structure consistent with current levels, and capital expenditures of approximately \$8-\$12 million. We considered various scenarios when evaluating our liquidity for 2013, including housing starts consistent with 2012. We do not expect working capital or our current financing arrangements to be a source of funds for the next twelve months.

In the event that housing starts or sales volume for 2013 are higher or lower than expected, or if other assumptions used in our forecasting differ from actual results, our forecasted cash usage and liquidity levels may change. Should the current industry conditions continue beyond 2013 or further deteriorate, we may be required to raise additional funds through the sale of common stock or debt in the public capital markets or in privately negotiated transactions. There can be no assurance that any of these financing options would be available on favorable terms, if at all. Alternatives to help supplement our liquidity position could include, but are not limited to, idling or permanently closing additional facilities, adjusting our headcount in response to current business conditions, attempts to renegotiate leases, and divesting of non-core businesses. There are no assurances that these steps will prove successful if housing activity does not improve.

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Since the beginning of the housing downturn, a primary focus has been on protecting our liquidity. Our action plan, which consisted of generating new business, reducing physical capacity, adjusting staffing levels, implementing cost containment programs, managing credit tightly, raising additional capital when needed, and conserving cash allowed us to mitigate the effects of the difficult industry conditions. While we continue to focus on these areas, we also plan to prudently utilize our liquidity to support anticipated sales growth, primarily related to our working capital, delivery fleet and staffing levels.

Consolidated Cash Flows

Cash used in operating activities was \$66.9 million and \$66.4 million for 2012 and 2011, respectively. Of the cash used in operating activities approximately \$34.0 million and \$24.6 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively, were due to increases in working capital which was primarily related to increases in accounts receivable and inventory to support our strong sales growth. The increases in accounts receivable and inventory were partially offset by an increase in accounts payable. Cash interest payments were \$37.8 million and \$22.8 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively. The remaining change in cash used in operations was primarily due to lower net operating losses. Our accounts receivable days increased slightly in 2012 compared to 2011. However, our inventory turns increased in 2012 compared to 2011 and our accounts payable days remained flat. We continue our focus on diligently managing working capital.

Cash used in operating activities was \$66.4 million and \$41.7 million for 2011 and 2010, respectively. We received a federal income tax refund related to the carry-back of losses of approximately \$33.8 million in 2010. Excluding the federal income tax refund received in 2010, our cash used for 2010 was approximately \$75.5 million. The decrease in cash used in operating activities, net of the income tax refund, is primarily related to lower operating losses in 2011 compared to 2010 due to increased sales and improved gross margins. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in cash used due to changes in working capital. Of the \$66.4 million of cash used in 2011, approximately \$24.6 million was due to an increase in working capital, which was primarily related to increases in accounts receivable and inventory to support increased sales volume. Our asset utilization remained healthy as our accounts receivable days decreased in 2011 compared to 2010, as we increased the rate of our overall receivable collections. Our inventory turns were relatively flat, however, our accounts payable days decreased from 2010.

Cash used in investing activities decreased by \$9.6 million in 2012 compared to 2011. The decrease is primarily due to a \$1.1 million decrease in our restricted cash balance in 2012 compared to a \$14.2 million increase in 2011. This decrease is partially offset by a \$5.6 million increase in capital expenditures primarily related to an increase in buyouts of expiring vehicle and equipment leases, the purchase of our Chelsea, AL location, which was previously a leased facility, and capacity expansion at our Houston, TX window manufacturing facility in the current year.

Cash used in investing activities increased by \$10.3 million in 2011 compared to 2010. The increase was primarily due to a \$14.2 million increase in restricted cash used to collateralize letters of credit outstanding under our letter of credit facility. Capital expenditures decreased \$4.2 million as we had fewer buyouts of expiring vehicle and equipment leases in 2011.

Net cash provided by financing activities decreased by \$68.1 million in 2012 compared to 2011. In 2012, our net cash provided by financing activities of \$60.5 million was primarily due to the \$62.1 million of proceeds from the amendment to our term loan, net of debt discount, partially offset by \$1.6 million of payments of deferred loan costs. In 2011, our net cash provided by financing activities of \$128.6 million was primarily due to the \$155.2 million of proceeds from our term loan, net of debt discount, partially offset by \$20.0 million of payments under our revolving credit facility and \$5.3 million used to repay our remaining 2012 notes.

Net cash provided by financing activities increased by \$59.4 million in 2011 compared to 2010. In 2011, our net cash provided by financing activities of \$128.6 million was primarily due to the \$155.2 million of proceeds from our term loan, net of debt discount, partially offset by \$20.0 million of payments under our revolving credit facility and \$5.3 million used to repay our remaining 2012 notes. The net proceeds received upon completion of our rights offering and debt exchange in the first quarter of 2010 was the primary source of the cash provided in 2010.

Table of Contents***Capital Expenditures***

Capital expenditures vary depending on prevailing business factors, including current and anticipated market conditions. Historically, capital expenditures have for the most part remained at relatively low levels in comparison to the operating cash flows generated during the corresponding periods. We expect our 2013 capital expenditures to be approximately \$8-\$12 million primarily related to rolling stock and equipment, including lease buyouts, and facility improvements to support our operations.

DISCLOSURES OF CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS

The following summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2012 (in thousands):

Contractual obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt	\$ 368,749	\$ 60	\$ 225,141	\$ 139,893	\$ 3,655
Interest on long-term debt(1)	133,230	45,252	83,779	3,062	1,137
Operating leases	74,172	17,502	28,741	15,185	12,744
Uncertain tax positions(2)					
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 576,151	\$ 62,814	\$ 337,661	\$ 158,140	\$ 17,536

- (1) LIBOR rates on our term loan are subject to a 2% floor and LIBOR rates on our 2016 notes are subject to a 3% floor. Therefore, actual interest may differ from the amounts presented above if LIBOR increases to greater than 2%.
- (2) We have \$2.1 million of uncertain tax positions recorded in long-term liabilities or as a reduction to operating loss carryforwards. We also have \$0.3 million in interest and penalties accrued related to these uncertain tax positions. It is not reasonably possible to predict at this time when (or if) any of these amounts will be settled.

The amounts reflected in the table above for operating leases represent future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases with an initial or remaining term in excess of one year at December 31, 2012. Purchase orders entered into in the ordinary course of business are excluded from the above table because they are payable within one year. Amounts for which we are liable under purchase orders are reflected on our consolidated balance sheet as accounts payable and accrued liabilities. We plan to lease additional delivery equipment during 2013 to support anticipated sales growth. These operating leases are not included in the table above.

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OTHER CASH OBLIGATIONS NOT REFLECTED IN THE BALANCE SHEET

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, commonly referred to as GAAP, our operating leases are not recorded in our balance sheet. In addition to the lease obligations included in the above table, we have residual value guarantees on certain equipment leases. Under these leases we have the option of (1) purchasing the equipment at the end of the lease term, (2) arranging for the sale of the equipment to a third party, or (3) returning the equipment to the lessor to sell the equipment. If the sales proceeds in either case are less than the residual value, then we are required to reimburse the lessor for the deficiency up to a specified level as stated in each lease agreement. The guarantees under these leases for the residual values of equipment at the end of the respective operating lease periods approximated \$0.2 million as of December 31, 2012.

Based upon the expectation that none of these leased assets will have a residual value at the end of the lease term that is materially less than the value specified in the related operating lease agreement or that we will purchase the equipment at the end of the lease term, we do not believe it is probable that we will be required to fund any amounts under the terms of these guarantee arrangements. Accordingly, no accruals have been recognized for these guarantees.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Critical accounting policies are those that both are important to the accurate portrayal of a company's financial condition and results, and require subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

In order to prepare financial statements that conform to GAAP, we make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our financial statements and accompanying notes. Certain estimates are particularly sensitive due to their significance to the financial statements and the possibility that future events may be significantly different from our expectations.

We have identified the following accounting policies that require us to make the most subjective or complex judgments in order to fairly present our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Vendor Rebates. Many of our arrangements with our vendors provide for us to receive a rebate of a specified amount payable to us when we achieve any of a number of measures, generally related to the volume of purchases from our vendors. We account for these rebates as a reduction of the prices of the vendor's products, which reduces inventory until we sell the product, at which time these rebates reduce cost of sales. Throughout the year, we estimate the amount of rebates based upon our historical level of purchases. We continually revise these estimates to reflect actual purchase levels.

If market conditions were to change, vendors may change the terms of some or all of these programs. Although these changes would not affect the amounts which we have recorded related to product already purchased, it may impact our gross margins on products we sell or sales earned in future periods.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts and Related Reserves. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses due to the failure of our customers to make required payments. We perform periodic credit evaluations of our customers and typically do not require collateral. However, we have, in some cases, required customers to collateralize their debt with us. Consistent with industry practices, we typically require payment from most customers within 30 days. As our business is seasonal in certain regions, our customers' businesses are also seasonal. Sales are lowest in the winter months, and our past due accounts receivable balance as a percentage of total receivables generally increases during this time. Throughout the year, we record estimated reserves based upon our historical write-offs of uncollectible accounts, taking into consideration certain factors, such as aging statistics and trends, customer payment history, independent credit reports, and discussions with customers.

Periodically, we perform a specific analysis of all accounts past due and write off account balances when we have exhausted reasonable collection efforts and determined that the likelihood of collection is remote. We charge these write-offs against our allowance for doubtful accounts. In previous years, we experienced higher than normal past due account balances and as a result, our allowance for doubtful accounts increased as a percentage of trade accounts receivable. In response to these conditions, we tightened our credit standards, lowered credit limits to some of our customers, and in some cases discontinued allowing credit or required collateral to support outstanding receivable balances. As a result, our bad debt expense, as a percentage of sales decreased from 0.4% in 2008 to 0.1% in 2012. Any future decline in the macroeconomic factors that affect the overall housing industry or our specific customers' business could cause us to revise our estimate of expected losses and increase our allowance for doubtful accounts.

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Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. Long-lived assets, including property and equipment, are reviewed for possible impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset group is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset group. Our long-lived assets and liabilities are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets and liabilities. Our asset groups consist of geographical markets, which are one level below our reporting units. Our judgment regarding the existence of impairment indicators is based on market and operational performance. Determining whether impairment has occurred typically requires various estimates and assumptions, including determining which cash flows are directly related to the potentially impaired asset, the useful life over which cash flows will occur, their amount, and the asset's residual value, if any. In turn, measurement of an impairment loss requires a determination of fair value, which is based on the best information available.

We use internal cash flow estimates, quoted market prices when available and independent appraisals, as appropriate, to determine fair value. We derive the required cash flow estimates from our historical experience and our internal business plans and apply an appropriate discount rate. These cash flow estimates are over the remaining useful lives of the assets within each market. Forecasted housing starts for each market are used to help estimate future revenue. Historical trends are then used to project gross margins and operating expenses based upon various revenue levels. If these projected cash flows are less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized based on the fair value of the asset group. Due to the uncertainties associated with these projections, actual results could differ from projected results, and further impairment of long-lived assets could be recorded. Future non-cash impairment of long-lived assets would have the effect of decreasing our earnings or increasing our losses in such period, but would not impact our current outstanding debt obligations or compliance with covenants contained in the related debt agreements.

We recorded asset impairment charges in continuing operations of \$0.0 million and \$0.8 million in 2012 and 2010, respectively. We recorded no asset impairment charges in 2011.

Goodwill. Goodwill represents the excess of the amount we paid to acquire businesses over the estimated fair value of tangible assets and identifiable intangible assets acquired, less liabilities assumed. At December 31, 2012, our goodwill balance was \$111.2 million, representing 20.2% of our total assets.

We test goodwill for impairment in the fourth quarter of each year or at any other time when impairment indicators exist by comparing the estimated implied value of a reporting unit's goodwill to its book value. Examples of such indicators that could cause us to test goodwill for impairment between annual tests include a significant change in the business climate, unexpected competition or a significant deterioration in market share. Our industry experienced a significant and severe downturn that began in mid-2006. As such, we have closely monitored the trends in economic factors and their effects on operating results to determine if an impairment trigger was present that would warrant a reassessment of the recoverability of the carrying amount of goodwill prior to the required annual impairment test and performed interim impairment tests when warranted. Housing starts are a significant sales driver for us. If there is a significant decline or an expected decline in housing starts, this could adversely affect our expectations for a reporting unit and the value of that reporting unit. We did not have any goodwill impairments in continuing operations in 2012, 2011 or 2010.

The process of evaluating goodwill for impairment involves the determination of fair value of our reporting units. Our reporting units: Atlantic, Raleigh, Southeast, Florida, Dallas and South Texas represent financially discrete, self-sustaining components. We evaluate goodwill for impairment using a two-step process. The first step is to identify potential impairment by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit to the book value, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds the book value, goodwill is not impaired. If the book value exceeds the fair value, the second step of the process is performed to measure the amount of impairment. In step two, the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to all other assets and liabilities of that reporting unit based on their respective fair values. The excess of the fair value of the reporting unit over the amount allocated to its assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill. Goodwill impairment is measured as the excess of the carrying value over its implied fair value. The fair value of a reporting unit is estimated based upon the projected discounted cash flow expected to be generated from the reporting unit using a discounted cash flow methodology. Where available and appropriate, comparative market multiples are used to corroborate the results of the discounted cash flow.

We developed a range of fair values for our reporting units using a five-year discounted cash flow methodology. Inherent in such fair value determinations are estimates relating to future cash flows, including revenue growth, gross margins, operating expenses and long-term growth rates, and our interpretation of current economic indicators and market conditions and their impact on our strategic plans and operations. Due to the uncertainties associated with such estimates, interpretations and assumptions, actual results could differ from projected results, and further impairment of goodwill could be recorded.

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Significant information and assumptions utilized in estimating future cash flows for our reporting units includes publicly available industry information on projected single-family housing starts and lumber commodity prices which are used to project revenue. Projected gross margins and operating expenses reflect current headcount levels and cost structure and are flexed in future years based upon historical trends at various revenue levels. Long-term growth was based upon terminal value earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) multiples of 5.5x for all reporting units to reflect the relevant expected acquisition price. A discount rate of 14.3% was used for all reporting units and is intended to reflect the weighted average cost of capital for a potential market participant and includes all risks of ownership and the associated risks of realizing the stream of projected future cash flows. Decreasing the long-term growth to an EBITDA multiple of 4.5x, or increasing the discount rate by 1.0% to 15.3%, would not have changed the results of our impairment testing.

At December 31, 2012, the excess (or cushion) of the implied fair value of goodwill over the carrying value of goodwill for each of our five reporting units which have remaining goodwill balances ranged from \$17.8 million to \$167.4 million. The cushion for one of our reporting units at December 31, 2012, was \$17.8 million. Moderate deviations from projected cash flows for this reporting unit could result in future goodwill impairment. This reporting unit had a goodwill balance of \$11.0 million at December 31, 2012. Factors that could negatively impact the estimated fair value of our reporting units and potentially trigger additional impairment include, but are not limited to, unexpected competition, lower than expected housing starts, an increase in market participant weighted average cost of capital, increases in material or labor cost, and significant declines in our market capitalization. Future non-cash impairment of goodwill would have the effect of decreasing our earnings or increasing our losses in such period, but would not impact our current outstanding debt obligations or compliance with covenants contained in the related debt agreements.

Deferred Income Taxes. We assess whether it is more likely than not that some or all of our deferred tax assets will not be realized. We consider the reversal of existing deferred tax liabilities, future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in our assessment. Changes in our estimates of future taxable income and tax planning strategies will affect our estimate of the realization of the tax benefits of these tax carryforwards. Housing market conditions have contributed to our cumulative loss position for the past several years. Cumulative losses in recent years represent significant negative evidence in considering whether deferred tax assets are realizable, and also usually preclude relying on projections of future taxable income to support the recovery of deferred tax assets. Therefore, we recorded a valuation allowance of approximately \$19.6 million, \$26.1 million and \$35.4 million related to our continuing operations in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Without significant improvement in housing activity we could be required to establish additional valuation allowances. To the extent we generate sufficient taxable income in the future to fully utilize the tax benefits of the related net deferred tax assets, we may reverse some or all of the valuation allowances.

Insurance. We are insured for general liability, auto liability and workers' compensation exposures, subject to deductible amounts. The expected liability for unpaid claims, including incurred but not reported losses, is determined using the assistance of a third-party actuary and is reflected on our balance sheet as an accrued liability. The amount recoverable from our insurance provider is reflected as an other asset. Our accounting policy includes an internal evaluation and adjustment of our reserve for all insured losses on a quarterly basis. At least on an annual basis, we engage an external actuarial professional to independently assess and estimate the total liability outstanding, which is compared to the actual reserve balance at that time and adjusted accordingly.

Stock-Based Compensation. Calculating stock-based compensation expense requires the input of subjective assumptions. We determine the fair value of each option grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with assumptions based primarily on historical data. Specific inputs to the model include: the expected life of the stock-based awards, stock price volatility, dividend yield and risk-free rate.

The expected life represents the period of time the options are expected to be outstanding. We consider the contractual term, the vesting period and the expected lives used by a peer group with similar option terms in determining the expected life assumption. The expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of our common stock over the most recent period equal to the expected life of the option. The expected dividend yield is based on our history of not paying regular dividends in the past and our current intention to not pay regular dividends in the foreseeable future. The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant and has a term equal to the expected life of the options. We record expense for the unvested portion of grants over the requisite service (i.e., vesting) periods.

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RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

There were no new accounting pronouncements or changes to existing guidance that were applicable to us.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk*

We may experience changes in interest expense when market interest rates change. LIBOR rates on our term loan are subject to a 2% floor and LIBOR rates on our 2016 notes are subject to a 3% floor. Interest expense on these debt instruments would not change unless LIBOR increased to greater than 2%. Changes in our debt could also increase these risks. Based on debt outstanding and LIBOR rates at December 31, 2012, a 1.0% increase in interest rates would not result in any additional interest expense annually.

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

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Builders FirstSource, Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Builders FirstSource, Inc. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 (iii) 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.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Dallas, Texas

March 1, 2013

Table of Contents**BUILDERS FIRSTSOURCE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Sales	\$ 1,070,676	\$ 779,093	\$ 700,343
Cost of sales	856,110	621,148	568,587
Gross margin	214,566	157,945	131,756
Selling, general and administrative expenses	222,263	192,959	194,092
Asset impairments	48		839
Facility closure costs	958	2,461	558
Loss from operations	(8,703)	(37,475)	(63,733)
Interest expense, net	45,139	24,939	31,672
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(53,842)	(62,414)	(95,405)
Income tax expense (benefit)	577	2,217	(1,112)
Loss from continuing operations	(54,419)	(64,631)	(94,293)
Loss from discontinued operations (net of income tax benefit of \$0 in 2012, 2011 and 2010)	(2,437)	(364)	(1,215)
Net loss	\$ (56,856)	\$ (64,995)	\$ (95,508)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (56,856)	\$ (62,838)	\$ (92,982)
<i>Basic and diluted net loss per share:</i>			
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (0.57)	\$ (0.68)	\$ (1.03)
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Net loss	\$ (0.60)	\$ (0.68)	\$ (1.04)
<i>Weighted average common shares outstanding:</i>			
Basic and diluted	95,463	94,950	91,676

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

Table of Contents**BUILDERS FIRSTSOURCE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 131,432	\$ 146,833
Restricted cash	12,068	13,229
Accounts receivable, less allowances of \$2,831 and \$2,138 for 2012 and 2011, respectively	117,405	76,429
Inventories	108,999	77,085
Other current assets	9,968	8,361
Total current assets	379,872	321,937
Property, plant and equipment, net	44,084	48,224
Goodwill	111,193	111,193
Intangible assets, net	1,208	1,657
Other assets, net	14,484	10,783
Total assets	\$ 550,841	\$ 493,794
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 79,397	\$ 48,618
Accrued liabilities	37,778	27,459
Current maturities of long-term debt	60	54
Total current liabilities	117,235	76,131
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	360,895	297,455
Deferred income taxes	5,993	5,539
Other long-term liabilities	18,622	13,445
Total liabilities	502,745	392,570
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 10,000 shares authorized; zero shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2012 and 2011		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000 shares authorized; 96,916 and 96,806 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively	957	950
Additional paid-in capital	363,471	359,750
Accumulated deficit	(316,332)	(259,476)
Total stockholders' equity	48,096	101,224
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 550,841	\$ 493,794

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

Table of Contents**BUILDERS FIRSTSOURCE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (56,856)	\$ (64,995)	\$ (95,508)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	11,120	14,041	15,433
Asset impairments	48		839
Amortization of deferred loan costs	744	1,344	5,955
Amortization of debt discount	1,425	106	
Fair value adjustment of stock warrants	4,992	736	
Deferred income taxes	458	1,817	(1,235)
Bad debt expense	751	437	792
Net non-cash expense (income) from discontinued operations	1,064		(3)
Stock compensation expense	3,628	4,559	4,308
Net gain on sales of assets	(38)	(212)	(258)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Receivables	(41,727)	(17,175)	40,001
Inventories	(31,914)	(13,275)	(15,788)
Other current assets	(710)	1,792	(873)
Other assets and liabilities	(195)	384	(280)
Accounts payable	30,779	3,752	5,296
Accrued liabilities	9,581	281	(399)
Net cash used in operating activities	(66,850)	(66,408)	(41,720)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(10,398)	(4,792)	(8,953)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	230	349	602
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	1,135	(14,165)	
Net cash used in investing activities	(9,033)	(18,608)	(8,351)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net payments under revolving credit facility		(20,000)	
Proceeds from issuance of long term debt	62,075	155,200	
Payments of long-term debt and other loans	(54)	(5,298)	(105,188)
Deferred loan costs	(1,639)	(1,285)	(50)
Proceeds from rights offering			180,107
Payment of recapitalization costs			(5,631)
Exercise of stock options	596		
Repurchase of common stock	(496)	(2)	(31)
Net cash provided by financing activities	60,482	128,615	69,207
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(15,401)	43,599	19,136
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	146,833	103,234	84,098
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 131,432	\$ 146,833	\$ 103,234

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

Table of Contents**BUILDERS FIRSTSOURCE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

	Common Stock		Additional Paid in	Accumulated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Total
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit		
(In thousands)						
Balance at December 31, 2009	36,347	\$ 363	\$ 150,240	\$ (98,973)	\$ (4,683)	\$ 46,947
Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	1,861					
Stock compensation expense			4,308			4,308
Repurchase of common stock	(10)		(31)			(31)
Issuance of common stock from rights offering	51,459	515	175,855			176,370
Issuance of common stock in debt exchange	7,112	71	24,822			24,893
Comprehensive loss:						
Net loss				(95,508)		(95,508)
Change in fair value of interest rate swaps					2,526	2,526
Total comprehensive loss						(92,982)
Balance at December 31, 2010	96,769	949	355,194	(194,481)	(2,157)	159,505
Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	38					
Vesting of restricted stock		1	(1)			
Stock Compensation Expense			4,559			4,559
Repurchase of common stock	(1)		(2)			(2)
Comprehensive loss:						
Net loss				(64,995)		(64,995)
Change in fair value of interest rate swaps					2,157	2,157
Total comprehensive loss						(62,838)
Balance at December 31, 2011	96,806	950	359,750	(259,476)		101,224
Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	89					
Vesting of restricted stock		7	(7)			
Stock compensation expense			3,628			3,628
Exercise of stock options	187	2	594			596
Repurchase of common stock	(166)	(2)	(494)			(496)
Comprehensive loss:						
Net loss				(56,856)		(56,856)
Total comprehensive loss						(56,856)
Balance at December 31, 2012	96,916	\$ 957	\$ 363,471	\$ (316,332)	\$	\$ 48,096

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

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BUILDERS FIRSTSOURCE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Description of the Business

Builders FirstSource, Inc., a Delaware corporation formed in 1998, is a leading supplier and manufacturer of structural and related building products for residential new construction in the United States. We serve 33 markets in 9 states, principally in the southern and eastern United States. We have 53 distribution centers and 44 manufacturing facilities, many of which are located on the same premises as our distribution centers. We serve a broad customer base ranging from production homebuilders to small custom homebuilders.

In this annual report, references to the company, we, our, ours or us refer to Builders FirstSource, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Immaterial Balance Sheet Reclassification and Revision

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. In the accompanying December 31, 2011 balance sheet, \$3.8 million has been reclassified from other current assets to inventory, and \$0.7 million has been reclassified from other current assets to deferred revenue (a component of accrued liabilities).

The accompanying December 31, 2011 balance sheet has been revised from its previous presentation to present certain insurance related assets and liabilities on a gross rather than net basis. Previously, the company recorded on a net basis insurance related receivables and payables for losses incurred that were in excess of the applicable self-insured retention. Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) permit a related asset and liability to be reported on a net basis only when a right of setoff exists, which includes all the conditions of having determinable amounts, rights to set off, intent, and lawful enforceability. This revision, which management has determined to be immaterial, had no impact on previously reported sales, operating expenses, working capital, operating cash flow, or cash position. The revisions to present these insurance related receivables and payables on a gross basis included a \$1.5 million increase to other current assets and accrued liabilities and a \$2.7 million increase to other long-term assets and other long-term liabilities.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of operations, financial position, and cash flows of Builders FirstSource, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

Estimates are used when accounting for items such as revenue, vendor rebates, allowance for returns, discounts and doubtful accounts, employee compensation programs, depreciation and amortization periods, income taxes, inventory values, insurance programs, goodwill, other intangible assets and long-lived assets.

Sales Recognition

We recognize sales of building products upon delivery to the customer. For contracts with service elements, sales are generally recognized on the completed contract method as these contracts are usually completed within 30 days. Contract costs include all direct material and labor, equipment costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are recognized in the period in which such losses are determined. Prepayments for materials or services are deferred until such materials have been delivered or services have been provided. All sales recognized are net of allowances for discounts and estimated returns, based on historical experience. We present all sales tax on a net basis in our consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents***Cash and Cash Equivalents***

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity date of three months or less.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists of amounts used to collateralize outstanding letters of credit and other potential casualty insurance obligations and is classified as a current or non-current asset based on its designated purpose.

Financial Instruments

We use financial instruments in the normal course of business as a tool to manage our assets and liabilities. We do not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes.

We issued detachable warrants in 2011, which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as discussed in Note 8.

We utilized interest rate swaps in the past in order to mitigate a portion of the interest rate risk that we were exposed to in the normal course of business on our floating rate notes. We measured our interest rate swaps at fair value on a recurring basis as discussed in Note 8.

Accounts Receivable

We extend credit to qualified professional homebuilders and contractors, in many cases on a non-collateralized basis. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on management's assessment of the amount which may become uncollectible in the future and is estimated using specific review of problem accounts, overall portfolio quality, current economic conditions that may affect the borrower's ability to pay, and historical experience. Accounts receivable are written off when deemed uncollectible.

Accounts receivable consisted of the following at December 31:

	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Trade receivables	\$ 111,527	\$ 73,375
Other	8,709	5,192
Accounts receivable	120,236	78,567
Less: allowance for returns and doubtful accounts	2,831	2,138
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 117,405	\$ 76,429

The following table shows the changes in our allowance for doubtful accounts:

	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands)		
Balance at January 1,	\$ 1,441	\$ 1,873	\$ 4,221
Additions charged to expense	751	437	792
Deductions (write-offs, net of recoveries)	(328)	(869)	(3,140)
Balance at December 31,	\$ 1,864	\$ 1,441	\$ 1,873

We also establish reserves for credit memos and customer returns. The reserve balance was \$1.0 million, \$0.7 million, and \$0.6 million at December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively. The activity in this reserve was not significant for each year presented.

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Inventories

Inventories consist principally of materials purchased for resale, including lumber, sheet goods, windows, doors and millwork, as well as certain manufactured products and are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the weighted average method, the use of which approximates the first-in, first-out method. We accrue for shrinkage based on the actual historical shrinkage results of our most recent physical inventories adjusted, if necessary, for current economic conditions. These estimates are compared with actual results as physical inventory counts are taken and reconciled to the general ledger.

During the year, we monitor our inventory levels by market and record provisions for excess inventories based on slower moving inventory. We define potential excess inventory as the amount of inventory on hand in excess of the historical usage, excluding special order items purchased in the last three months. We then apply our judgment as to forecasted demand and other factors, including liquidation value, to determine the required adjustments to net realizable value. Our inventories are generally not susceptible to technological obsolescence.

Our arrangements with vendors provide for rebates of a specified amount of consideration, payable when certain measures, generally related to a stipulated level of purchases, have been achieved. We account for estimated rebates as a reduction of the prices of the vendor's inventory until the product is sold, at which time such rebates reduce cost of sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Throughout the year we estimate the amount of the rebates based upon the expected level of purchases. We continually revise these estimates based on actual purchase levels.

Shipping and Handling Costs

Handling costs incurred in manufacturing activities are included in cost of sales. All other shipping and handling costs are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss and totaled \$58.5 million, \$49.0 million and \$49.0 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes utilizing the liability method described in the *Income Taxes* topic of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (Codification). Deferred income taxes are recorded to reflect consequences on future years of differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each year-end based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which differences are expected to affect taxable earnings. We record a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Warranty Expense

We have warranty obligations with respect to most manufactured products; however, the liability for the warranty obligations is not significant as a result of third-party inspection and acceptance processes.

Deferred Loan Costs and Debt Discount

Loan costs are capitalized upon the issuance of long-term debt and amortized over the life of the related debt. Loan costs incurred are amortized using either the straight-line method or the effective interest method. Debt discount is amortized over the life of the related debt using the effective interest method. Amortization of deferred loan costs and the debt discount are included in interest expense. Upon changes to our debt structure, we evaluate debt issuance costs in accordance with the *Debt* topic of the Codification. We adjust debt issuance costs as necessary based on the results of this evaluation, as discussed in Note 8.

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Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated lives of the various classes of assets are as follows:

Buildings and improvements	20 to 40 years
Machinery and equipment	3 to 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	The shorter of the estimated useful life or the remaining lease term

Major additions and improvements are capitalized, while maintenance and repairs that do not extend the useful life of the property are charged to expense as incurred. Gains or losses from dispositions of property, plant and equipment are recorded in the period incurred. We also capitalize certain costs of computer software developed or obtained for internal use, including interest, provided that those costs are not research and development, and certain other criteria are met.

We periodically evaluate the commercial and strategic operation of the land, related buildings and improvements of our facilities. In connection with these evaluations, some facilities may be consolidated, and others may be sold or leased. Net gains or losses related to the sale of real estate and equipment are recorded as selling, general and administrative expenses.

Long-Lived Assets

We evaluate our long-lived assets, other than goodwill, for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate, in our judgment, that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. The determination of whether impairment has occurred is based on our estimate of undiscounted future cash flows before interest attributable to the assets as compared to the net carrying value of the assets. If impairment has occurred, the amount of the impairment recognized is determined by estimating the fair value of the assets based on estimated discounted future cash flows and recording a provision for loss if the carrying value is greater than estimated fair value. The net carrying value of assets identified to be disposed of in the future is compared to their estimated fair value, usually the quoted market price obtained from an independent third-party less the cost to sell, to determine if impairment exists. Until the assets are disposed of, an estimate of the fair value is reassessed when related events or circumstances change. Asset impairment charges are presented in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the respective years.

Insurance

We have established insurance programs to cover certain insurable risks consisting primarily of physical loss to property, business interruptions resulting from such loss, workers' compensation, employee healthcare, and comprehensive general and auto liability. Third party insurance coverage is obtained for exposures above predetermined deductibles as well as for those risks required to be insured by law or contract. Provisions for losses are developed from valuations that rely upon our past claims experience, which considers both the frequency and settlement of claims. We discount our workers' compensation liability based upon estimated future payment streams at our risk-free rate.

Net Loss per Common Share

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

The table below presents a reconciliation of weighted average common shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted EPS for the years ended December 31:

	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands)		
Weighted average shares for basic EPS	95,463	94,950	91,676

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Dilutive effect of options

Weighted average shares for diluted EPS	95,463	94,950	91,676
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Our restricted stock shares include rights to receive dividends that are not subject to the risk of forfeiture even if the underlying restricted stock shares on which the dividends were paid do not vest. In accordance with the *Earnings Per Share* topic of the Codification, unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends are deemed participating securities and should be considered in the calculation of basic EPS. Since the restricted stock shares do not include an obligation to share in losses, they will be included in our basic EPS calculation in periods of net income and excluded from our basic EPS calculation in periods of net loss. Accordingly, there were 1,229,000, 1,795,000 and 1,865,000 restricted stock shares excluded from the computation of basic EPS in 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively, because we generated a net loss. Options to purchase 5,514,000, 5,731,000, and 5,965,000 shares of common stock were not included in the computations of diluted EPS in 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively, because their effect was anti-dilutive. Warrants to purchase 1,600,000 shares of common stock were not included in the computations of diluted EPS in 2012 or 2011 because their effect was anti-dilutive. No warrants were outstanding in 2010.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*Intangibles subject to amortization*

We recognize an acquired intangible asset apart from goodwill whenever the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights, or whenever it can be separated or divided from the acquired entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented, or exchanged, either individually or in combination with a related contract, asset or liability. Impairment losses are recognized if the carrying value of an intangible asset subject to amortization is not recoverable from expected future cash flows and its carrying amount exceeds its estimated fair value.

Goodwill

We recognize goodwill as the excess cost of an acquired entity over the net amount assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and between annual tests whenever impairment is indicated. This annual test takes place as of December 31 each year. Impairment losses are recognized whenever the implied fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying value.

Stock-based Compensation

We have three stock-based employee compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 9. We issue new common stock shares upon exercises of stock options and grants of restricted stock.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions for the years ended December 31:

	2012	2010
Expected life	6.0 years	6.0 years
Expected volatility	94.4%	99.3%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Risk-free rate	1.18%	2.97%

The expected life represents the period of time the options are expected to be outstanding. We consider the contractual term, the vesting period and the expected lives used by a peer group with similar option terms in determining the expected life assumption. The expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of our common stock over the most recent period equal to the expected life of the option. The expected dividend yield is based on our history of not paying regular dividends in the past and our current intention to not pay regular dividends in the foreseeable future. The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant and has a term equal to the expected life of the options. We did not grant any stock option awards in 2011.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

There were no new accounting pronouncements or changes to existing guidance that were applicable to us.

Table of Contents***Comprehensive (Loss) Income***

Comprehensive (loss) income is defined as the change in equity (net assets) of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. It consists of net (loss) income and other gains and losses affecting stockholders' equity that, under GAAP, are excluded from net income. The change in fair value of interest rate swaps was the only item impacting our accumulated other comprehensive loss.

The following table presents the components of comprehensive loss for the years ended December 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (in thousands):

	2012	2011	2010
Net loss	\$ (56,856)	\$ (64,995)	\$ (95,508)
Other comprehensive income (loss) — change related to interest rate swap agreements, net of related tax effect		2,157	2,526
Comprehensive loss	\$ (56,856)	\$ (62,838)	\$ (92,982)

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consisted of the following at December 31:

	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Land	\$ 12,815	\$ 13,992
Buildings and improvements	56,743	62,331
Machinery and equipment	97,225	89,897
Furniture and fixtures	18,363	18,067
Construction in progress	272	2,191
Property, plant and equipment	185,418	186,478
Less: accumulated depreciation	141,334	138,254
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 44,084	\$ 48,224

Depreciation expense was \$10.7 million, \$13.5 million and \$14.9 million, of which \$3.1 million, \$4.1 million and \$5.5 million was included in cost of sales, in 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

4. Discontinued Operations

In the second quarter of 2009, we announced our intent to exit the entire Ohio market based upon several factors, including the unfavorable conditions that affect our industry and a poor competitive position which prevented us from generating profitable results. We completed our exit plan in the second quarter of 2009 and have no further significant, continuing involvement in these operations. The cessation of operations in these markets was treated as discontinued operations as they had distinguishable cash flow and operations that have been eliminated from our ongoing operations. As a result, the operating results of the Ohio market for the current and prior periods have been aggregated and reclassified as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010.

We recognized \$1.3 million, \$0.3 million, and \$1.1 million of expense in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, which was primarily related to future minimum lease obligations on closed facilities, and revisions to sub-rental income estimates. These amounts are included in loss from discontinued operations in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

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In December 2012, an Ohio facility met the criteria for held for sale classification. As such, it was reclassified from property, plant, and equipment to other assets. We recorded a \$1.1 million impairment charge to adjust the value of this property to its fair value. This amount was included in loss from discontinued operations in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2012.

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An analysis of our facility closure reserves related to our discontinued operations for the periods reflected is as follows:

	2010	Additions	Payments	2011 (In thousands)	Additions	Payments	2012
Facility and other exit costs, net of estimated sub-lease rental income	\$ 2,831	\$ 321	\$ (915)	\$ 2,237	\$ 1,297	\$ (923)	\$ 2,611
Employee severance and termination benefits							
Total facility closure reserve	\$ 2,831	\$ 321	\$ (915)	\$ 2,237	\$ 1,297	\$ (923)	\$ 2,611

The facility and other exit cost reserves related to our discontinued operations at December 31, 2012 were \$2.6 million, of which \$2.0 million is recorded as other long-term liabilities. The reserves are primarily related to future minimum lease payments on vacated facilities.

Our loss before income taxes attributable to our discontinued operations were \$2.4 million, \$0.4 million, and \$1.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

5. Goodwill

There were no changes in the carrying amount of goodwill in 2012 and 2011.

We closely monitor trends in economic factors and their effects on operating results to determine if an impairment trigger was present that would warrant a reassessment of the recoverability of the carrying amount of goodwill prior to the required annual impairment test in accordance with the *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other* topic of the Codification.

The process of evaluating goodwill for impairment involves the determination of fair value of our reporting units. Inherent in such fair value determinations are certain judgments and estimates relating to future cash flows, including our interpretation of current economic indicators and market valuations and assumptions about our strategic plans with regard to our operations. Due to the uncertainties associated with such estimates, actual results could differ from such estimates resulting in further impairment of goodwill.

In performing our impairment analysis, we developed a range of fair values for our reporting units using a discounted cash flow methodology. The discounted cash flow methodology establishes fair value by estimating the present value of the projected future cash flows to be generated from the reporting unit. The discount rate applied to the projected future cash flows to arrive at the present value is intended to reflect all risks of ownership and the associated risks of realizing the stream of projected future cash flows. The discounted cash flow methodology uses our projections of financial performance for a five-year period. The most significant assumptions used in the discounted cash flow methodology are the discount rate, the terminal value and the expected future revenues, gross margins and operating expenses, which vary among reporting units. Significant assumptions used in our financial projections include housing starts, lumber commodity prices, and market share gains.

We recorded no goodwill impairment charges in 2012, 2011, and 2010.

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6. Intangible Assets

The following table presents intangible assets as of December 31:

	2012		2011	
	Gross Carrying Amount (In thousands)	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Customer relationships	\$ 3,458	\$ (2,250)	\$ 3,458	\$ (1,844)
Non-compete agreements			372	(329)
Total intangible assets	\$ 3,458	\$ (2,250)	\$ 3,830	\$ (2,173)

During the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, we recorded amortization expense in relation to the above-listed intangible assets of \$0.4 million, \$0.5 million, and \$0.5 million, respectively. The following table presents the estimated amortization expense for these intangible assets for the years ending December 31 (in thousands):

2013	\$ 381
2014	373
2015	287
2016	167
2017	

7. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consisted of the following at December 31:

	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Accrued payroll and other employee related expenses	\$ 7,593	\$ 2,687
Accrued taxes	7,130	5,718
Insurance self-retention reserves	6,262	5,690
Accrued interest	4,134	3,899
Facility closure reserves	1,513	1,503
Casualty claims in excess of retained loss limit	2,437	1,540
Deferred revenue	4,037	2,085
Other	4,672	4,337
Total accrued liabilities	\$ 37,778	\$ 27,459

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8. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consisted of the following at December 31:

	2012	2011
	(In thousands)	
Term loan	225,000	160,000
2016 notes	139,718	139,718
Other long-term debt*	4,031	4,085
	368,749	303,803
Unamortized debt discount	(7,794)	(6,294)
	360,955	297,509
Less: current portion of long-term debt	60	54
Total long-term debt, net of current maturities	\$ 360,895	\$ 297,455

* We completed construction on a new multi-purpose facility during 2006. Other long-term debt represents an unfunded lease obligation for this facility. For accounting purposes, we are deemed the owner. As a result, the building and the offsetting long-term lease obligation are included on the consolidated balance sheet as a component of fixed assets and other debt, respectively. The building is being depreciated over its useful life, and the lease obligation is being amortized such that there will be no gain or loss recorded if the lease is not extended at the end of the term.

2007 Senior Secured Credit Agreement

In 2007, we entered into a \$350 million revolving credit facility (the 2007 Agreement) with a consortium of banks. The available borrowing capacity, or borrowing base, under the \$350 million revolving credit line was derived primarily from a percentage of our eligible accounts receivable and inventory, as defined by the agreement. During 2009, we reduced the maximum borrowing capacity under the 2007 Agreement from \$350 million to \$250 million as allowed by the 2007 Agreement. In November 2010, we amended the 2007 Agreement, further reducing the maximum borrowing capacity from \$250 million to \$150 million and as a result expensed \$0.6 million related to unamortized debt issuance costs in 2010. Interest rates under the 2007 Agreement were based on a base rate plus an applicable margin. The base rate was the larger of the rate determined by the administrative agent (typically their prime rate) or the Federal Funds Rate plus one-half percent, as each term was defined by the agreement. A variable commitment fee was charged on the unused amount of the revolver and was based on our quarterly average excess availability.

The 2007 Agreement was scheduled to mature in December 2012, however, we repaid the \$20 million outstanding and terminated this revolving credit facility in December 2011 in conjunction with the addition of our first-lien term loan and stand-alone letter of credit facility. As a result, in 2011 we expensed \$0.5 million of unamortized debt issue costs related to the revolving credit facility as a component of interest expense, net.

Floating Rate Notes due 2012

As of December 31, 2010, we had \$5.3 million in aggregate principal amount of Floating Rate Notes due February 15, 2012 (2012 notes). Interest accrued at a rate of LIBOR plus 4.25%. LIBOR was reset at the beginning of each quarterly period. During 2011, we repaid the remaining \$5.3 million of 2012 notes.

Rights Offering and Debt Exchange

In January 2010, we completed a common stock rights offering and debt exchange for our 2012 notes. As part of these transactions, we raised \$180.1 million of new equity capital through the issuance of 51,459,184 shares of common stock in the rights offering at a subscription price of \$3.50 per share. We used \$105.1 million of the proceeds from the rights offering to repurchase a portion of the 2012 notes in the debt exchange. We used a portion of the remaining \$75.0 million of proceeds to pay expenses of the rights offering and the debt exchange and the remainder

was used for general corporate purposes.

In the debt exchange, holders of the 2012 notes exchanged, at par, \$269.8 million aggregate principal amount of 2012 notes for (i) \$139.7 million aggregate principal amount of Second Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due 2016 (2016 notes), (ii) \$105.1 million in cash from the proceeds of the rights offering, and (iii) 7,112,244 shares of our common stock. We also amended the indenture under which the 2012 notes were issued to eliminate substantially all of the restrictive covenants, certain conditions to

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defeasance, and certain events of default and to release the liens on the collateral securing the 2012 notes. As a result of the debt exchange, we reduced our indebtedness by \$130.0 million and extended the maturity of \$139.7 million of indebtedness until 2016. There was no gain or loss recognized on the extinguishment of the 2012 notes since the notes were exchanged at par value for cash and common stock which had a closing price on the transaction date that was equal to the exchange price of \$3.50 per share.

In connection with our rights offering and debt exchange, we incurred approximately \$9.4 million of various third-party fees and expenses. Of the total costs incurred, \$0.5 million, net of insurance recoveries, related to the settlement of the consolidated class and derivative action lawsuit involving our initial recapitalization plans and \$2.6 million primarily related to the special committee formed to review and respond to the recapitalization proposal. Substantially all of these costs were incurred and expensed in 2009 as a component of selling, general and administrative expenses. The remaining \$6.3 million of costs incurred were considered to be directly related to the issuance of the common stock and the 2016 notes in the rights offering and debt exchange. These costs were allocated to the debt and equity based on their relative fair value to the total consideration issued in the transaction. Accordingly, \$3.7 million was allocated to the rights offering and recorded as a reduction to additional paid-in capital in the first quarter of 2010. The remaining \$2.6 million of costs were allocated to the 2016 notes and expensed primarily in the first quarter of 2010 as a component of interest expense, net. The debt exchange was considered to be a modification, and therefore, any third-party costs were expensed as incurred. In addition, \$1.6 million of unamortized debt issue costs related to the 2012 notes that were extinguished as part of the transaction were expensed in the first quarter of 2010 and also included in interest expense, net. The remaining \$1.9 million of unamortized debt issue costs are being amortized over the term of the outstanding floating rate notes.

Second Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due 2016

As of December 31, 2012, we have \$139.7 million in aggregate principal amount of 2016 notes that mature on February 15, 2016. Interest accrues on the 2016 notes at a 3-month LIBOR (subject to a 3.0% floor) plus 10.0%. LIBOR is reset at the beginning of each quarterly period. The weighted-average interest rate at December 31, 2012 for the 2016 notes was 13.0%. Interest on the 2016 notes is payable quarterly in arrears. At any time we can redeem some or all of the 2016 notes at a redemption price equal to par plus a specified premium that declines ratably to par. In the event of a change in control, we may be required to offer to purchase the 2016 notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

The 2016 notes are jointly and severally guaranteed by all of our subsidiaries and collateralized by a pledge of common stock of certain of our subsidiaries and by a second priority lien on substantially all tangible and intangible property and interests in property and proceeds thereof now owned or hereafter acquired by us and substantially all of our subsidiaries. All of the subsidiaries are wholly-owned and domiciled in the United States. The parent company has no independent assets or operations, and the guarantees are full and unconditional. The indenture covering the 2016 notes contains certain restrictive covenants, which, among other things, relate to the payment of dividends, incurrence of indebtedness, repurchase of common stock or other distributions, asset sales and investments.

First-Lien Term Loan and Letter of Credit Facilities

In December 2011, we completed a \$160.0 million first-lien term loan (term loan) that included detachable warrants that allow for the purchase of up to 1.6 million shares of our common stock at a price of \$2.50 per share. These warrants were exercisable immediately upon issuance and expire in December 2018. At the same time, we entered into a \$20.0 million stand-alone letter of credit facility (stand-alone facility), which provides for the issuance of up to \$20.0 million of letters of credit. The term loan and the stand-alone facility are both scheduled to mature on September 30, 2015. The term loan, which was issued at 97%, provided \$119.6 million of net proceeds after repaying the \$20.0 million outstanding under the existing senior secured revolving credit facility, using \$14.2 million to collateralize letters of credit outstanding under the new stand-alone facility, and paying fees and expenses related to this transaction.

In December of 2012, we amended our first-lien term loan to enhance our liquidity position to support both current and anticipated increases in sales volume. Terms of the amendment included increasing the principal amount by \$65.0 million, reducing the minimum cash requirement from \$35.0 million to \$15.0 million, adding a new \$15.0 million letter of credit sub-facility (sub-facility), and increasing the minimum specified collateral value to \$225.0 million, contingent upon maintaining certain levels of qualified cash. The additional \$65.0 principal amount, which was issued at 95.5%, provided \$60.9 million of net proceeds after paying fees and expenses related to the transaction. At December 31, 2012, we have \$225.0 million principal outstanding related to our first-lien term loan.

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The term loan is collateralized by a first lien on substantially all of our assets, and is guaranteed by all of our subsidiaries. Interest accrues on the loan at 3-month LIBOR (subject to a 2% floor) plus 9.5%. The weighted average interest rate on the borrowings outstanding under the term loan was 11.5% at December 31, 2012. Interest on the term loan is payable quarterly in arrears. At any time we can redeem some or all of the loan at a redemption price equal to par plus an applicable prepayment premium that declines ratably to par.

Our term loan contains financial covenants, which include maintaining a minimum amount of qualified cash and specified collateral value. Qualified cash is defined as the amount of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents held in deposit or securities accounts which are subject to control agreements in favor of our lenders. Qualified cash must be at least \$15.0 million at all times. Specified collateral value is defined as the amount of qualified cash at such time, plus accounts receivable and inventory which meet specified criteria within the term loan agreement. The value of inventory is limited to 122.222% of the net amount of accounts receivable from November 1 through March 1, and to 100.0% of the net amount of accounts receivable at all other times during the year. The minimum specified collateral value must equal at least \$225.0 million, contingent upon maintaining certain levels of qualified cash. At December 31, 2012, our qualified cash was \$130.8 million and our specified collateral value was \$349.2 million. The term loan contains other restrictive covenants, which, among other things, relate to the payment of dividends, incurrence of indebtedness, repurchase of common stock or other distributions, asset sales and investments. We were not in violation of any of these covenants at December 31, 2012.

The stand-alone facility includes a commitment fee of 0.5% on any unused amount and assesses interest at a rate of 2.0% on any outstanding letters of credit. All letters of credit issued under the stand-alone facility must be collateralized by cash equal to 105% of the face amount of the letters of credit. The sub-facility also includes a commitment fee of 0.5% on any unused amount and assesses interest at a rate of 3.0% on any outstanding letters of credit. Letters of credit issued under the sub-facility are not required to be cash collateralized.

As of December 2012, we had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$12.4 million under our stand-alone facility that principally support our self-retention insurance programs. We collateralized these letters of credit with \$13.0 million of restricted cash. In January 2013, we finalized our letter of credit sub-facility and at the same time, transferred the \$12.4 million of outstanding letters of credit from our stand-alone facility over to the new sub-facility. As such, we were able to eliminate the cash collateral requirement for our outstanding letters of credit, thus increasing our liquidity by an additional \$13.0 million. We also amended the stand-alone facility from \$20.0 million down to \$10.0 million.

Interest Rate Swaps

We entered into interest rate swaps in the past in order to mitigate a portion of the interest rate risk that we were exposed to in the normal course of business on our floating rate notes. We had two interest rate swap agreements with notional amounts of \$100 million and \$50 million, which expired in May 2011.

Fair Value

The *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* topic of the Codification provides a framework for measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities and establishes a fair value hierarchy that requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The fair value hierarchy can be summarized as follows:

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

If a financial instrument uses inputs that fall in different levels of the hierarchy, the instrument will be categorized based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value calculation.

The only financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis were our warrants and the expired interest rate swaps.

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The tables below present the effect of our derivative financial instruments on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

Derivatives Not Designated

as Hedging Instruments	Location of Loss Recognized in Income	Amount of Loss Recognized in Income*		
		2012	2011	2010
Interest rate swaps	Interest expense, net	\$	\$ (2,165)	\$ (3,804)
Warrants	Interest expense, net	(4,992)	(736)	
Total		\$ (4,992)	\$ (2,901)	\$ (3,804)

* Net of tax

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

We do not trade in swaps or hold them for speculative purposes, therefore, the retail market that exists for swaps would have been the most advantageous market for our interest rate swaps. As such, we used the market approach to value our interest rate swaps by obtaining a quote from the counterparty that was based on a discounted cash flow analysis which incorporated information obtained from third-party market sources and was adjusted for company specific credit risk. We validated the fair value quote obtained from the counterparty by using an independent, third-party discounted cash flow analysis which also utilized market information. In addition to the term and notional amount inputs, the valuation also factored in discount rate, forward yield curves, and credit risk.

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

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

	Carrying Value As of December 31, 2012	Fair Value Measurement as of December 31, 2012	Carrying Value As of December 31, 2011	Fair Value Measurement as of December 31, 2011
Warrants (included in Other long-term liabilities)	\$ 7,328	\$ 7,328	\$ 2,336	\$ 2,336

We have elected to continue to report the value of our term loan and floating rate notes at amortized cost. The carrying value of the floating rate notes at December 31, 2012 approximates fair value and was determined using Level 2 inputs based on market prices. The carrying value of the term loan at December 31, 2012 approximates fair value as the term loan agreement contains a variable interest rate and the value of qualified cash and specified collateral exceeded the minimum value required per the agreement. As such, the fair value of the term loan was also classified as Level 2 in the hierarchy.

Other Long-Term Debt

In 2006, we completed construction on a new multi-purpose facility. Based on the evaluation of the construction project in accordance with the *Leases* topic of the Codification, we were deemed the owner of the facility during the construction period. Effectively, a sale and leaseback of the facility occurred when construction was completed and the lease term began. This transaction did not qualify for sale-leaseback accounting. As a result, the building and the offsetting long-term lease obligation are included on the consolidated balance sheet as a component of fixed

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assets and other long-term debt, respectively. The building is being depreciated over its useful life, and the lease obligation is being amortized such that there will be no gain or loss recorded if the lease is not extended at the end of the term.

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Future maturities of long-term debt as of December 31, 2012 were as follows (in thousands):

Year ending December 31,	
2013	\$ 60
2014	67
2015	225,074
2016	139,801
2017	92
Thereafter	3,655
Total long-term debt (including current portion)	\$ 368,749

9. Employee Stock-Based Compensation***2007 Incentive Plan***

Under our 2007 Incentive Plan (2007 Plan), the Company is authorized to grant awards in the form of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, restricted stock, other common stock-based awards and cash-based awards. In January 2010, our shareholders approved an amendment to our 2007 Plan which increased the number of shares of common stock that may be granted pursuant to awards under the 2007 Plan from 2.5 million shares to 7.0 million shares. The maximum number of common shares reserved for the grant of awards under the 2007 Plan is 7.0 million, subject to adjustment as provided by the 2007 Plan. No more than 7.0 million shares may be made subject to options or stock appreciation rights (SARs) granted under the 2007 Plan, and no more than 3.5 million shares may be made subject to stock-based awards other than options or SARs. Stock options and SARs granted under the 2007 Plan may not have a term exceeding 10 years from the date of grant. The 2007 Plan also provides that all awards will become fully vested and/or exercisable upon a change in control (as defined in the 2007 Plan). Other specific terms for awards granted under the 2007 Plan shall be determined by our Compensation Committee (or the board of directors if so determined by the board of directors). Historically, awards granted under the 2007 Plan generally vest ratably over a three to four-year period. As of December 31, 2012, 1.5 million shares were available for issuance under the 2007 Plan, 1.5 million of which may be made subject to stock-based awards other than options or SARs.

2005 Equity Incentive Plan

Under our 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (2005 Plan), we are authorized to grant stock-based awards in the form of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, restricted stock and other common stock-based awards. The maximum number of common shares reserved for the grant of awards under the 2005 Plan is 2.2 million, subject to adjustment as provided by the 2005 Plan. No more than 2.2 million shares may be made subject to options or SARs granted under the 2005 Plan, and no more than 1.1 million shares may be made subject to stock-based awards other than options or SARs. Stock options and SARs granted under the 2005 Plan may not have a term exceeding 10 years from the date of grant. The 2005 Plan also provides that all awards will become fully vested and/or exercisable upon a change in control (as defined in the 2005 Plan). Other specific terms for awards granted under the 2005 Plan shall be determined by our board of directors (or a committee of its members). Historically, awards granted under the 2005 Plan generally vest ratably over a three-year period. As of December 31, 2012, 579,000 shares were available for issuance under the 2005 Plan, 270,000 of which may be made subject to stock-based awards other than options or SARs.

1998 Stock Incentive Plan

Under the Builders FirstSource, Inc. 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (1998 Plan), we were authorized to issue shares of common stock pursuant to awards granted in various forms, including incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options and other stock-based awards. The 1998 Plan also authorized the sale of common stock on terms determined by our board of directors.

Stock options granted under the 1998 Plan generally cliff vest after a period of seven to nine years with certain option grants subject to acceleration if certain financial targets were met. The expiration date is generally 10 years subsequent to date of issuance. As of January 1, 2005, no further grants will be made under the 1998 Plan.

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In 2011, our board of directors approved a ten year extension of the option termination date for all outstanding awards under the 1998 Plan. These awards originally had a contractual life of ten years and were set to expire at various times within the next three years. No other terms and conditions of the original agreements were modified. This extension of the option termination date was treated as a modification of the original options. The compensation expense for the incremental difference between the fair value of the modified options and the fair value of the original options on the date of modification, reflecting the current facts and circumstances on the modification date, was recorded immediately as all of the modified awards were fully vested and the modification only changed the option termination date. The \$0.9 million of additional stock compensation expense is included in selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011, in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

The following table summarizes our stock option activity:

	Options (In thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Years	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands)
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	5,731	\$ 3.92		
Granted	80	\$ 3.72		
Exercised	(187)	\$ 3.19		
Forfeited	(110)	\$ 4.15		
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	5,514	\$ 3.94	7.3	\$ 10,617

Exercisable at December 31, 2012 3,078 \$ 4.51 7.4 \$ 4,837

The outstanding options at December 31, 2012 include options to purchase 3,769,000 shares granted under the 2007 Plan, 790,000 shares granted under the 2005 Plan and 955,000 shares granted under the 1998 Plan. As of December 31, 2012, options to purchase 1,333,000 shares under the 2007 Plan, 790,000 shares under the 2005 Plan and 955,000 shares under the 1998 Plan awards were exercisable. The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2010 were \$2.83 and \$2.54 per share, respectively. No option awards were granted during 2011. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$0.4 million. We realized no tax benefits for stock options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2012. No options were exercised in 2011 and 2010.

Outstanding and exercisable stock options at December 31, 2012 were as follows (shares in thousands):

Range of Exercise Prices		Shares	Outstanding Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Years	Shares	Exercisable Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$3.15		955	\$ 3.15	10.0	955	\$ 3.15
\$3.19	\$3.72	3,490	\$ 3.20	7.2	1,054	\$ 3.19
\$6.70	\$7.15	1,069	\$ 7.03	5.3	1,069	\$ 7.03
\$3.15	\$7.15	5,514	\$ 3.94	7.3	3,078	\$ 4.51

The following table summarizes restricted stock activity for the year ended December 31, 2012 (shares in thousands):

Shares

		Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at December 31, 2011	1,795	\$ 3.11
Granted	116	\$ 3.65
Vested	(655)	\$ 3.03
Forfeited	(27)	\$ 3.19
Nonvested at December 31, 2012	1,229	\$ 3.20

Our results of operations included stock compensation expense of \$3.6 million (\$3.6 million net of taxes), \$4.6 million (\$4.6 million net of taxes) and \$4.3 million (\$4.3 million net of taxes) for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. As of December 31, 2012, there was \$4.2 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.2 years.

Table of Contents**10. Facility Closure Costs**

In 2012 we recognized \$1.1 million in expense, which was primarily related to revisions of sub-rental income estimates on two previously closed facilities in South Carolina and Tennessee and future minimum lease obligations on our vacated facilities, net of estimated sub-rental income. Of the \$1.1 million expense we recognized during 2012, \$1.0 million was included in facility closure costs and \$0.1 million was included in interest expense, net in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. There were no new facility closures in 2012.

During 2011, we developed and executed plans to close five facilities: a distribution facility and a manufacturing facility in South Carolina, a distribution facility in Georgia, a distribution facility in Maryland, and a manufacturing facility in Florida. We also idled a manufacturing facility in South Carolina. Of the five facilities we closed in 2011, two of the distribution facilities and one of the manufacturing facilities were previously idled. These previously idled facilities were closed due to the continued depressed market conditions, the housing recovery taking longer than originally anticipated, our ability to adequately service our customers from other existing locations in the market, and in one location our success in finding a subtenant to partially offset our remaining future lease obligations. In 2011, we recognized \$2.6 million in expense, which was primarily related to future minimum lease obligations on our vacated facilities, net of estimated sub-rental lease income. Of the \$2.6 million expense we recognized during 2011, \$2.5 million was included in facility closure costs and \$0.1 million was included in interest expense, net in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

During 2010, we idled six facilities: two distribution facilities in South Carolina, two manufacturing facilities in Florida, and two manufacturing facilities in Maryland. We also closed one distribution facility in South Carolina. We recognized \$0.7 million expense, which was primarily related to employee severance and termination benefits for these idled and closed facilities and revisions to sub-rental income estimates on other closed facilities. Of the \$0.7 million recognized in expense during 2010, \$0.6 was included in facility closure costs and \$0.1 million was included in interest expense, net in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

An analysis of our facility closure reserves for the periods reflected is as follows:

	2010	Additions	Payments	2011 (In thousands)	Additions	Payments	2012
Facility and other exit costs, net of estimated sub-lease rental income	\$ 1,747	\$ 2,578	\$ (1,177)	\$ 3,148	\$ 1,062	\$ (1,376)	\$ 2,834
Employee severance and termination benefits	12	10	(22)				
Total facility closure reserve	\$ 1,759	\$ 2,588	\$ (1,199)	\$ 3,148	\$ 1,062	\$ (1,376)	\$ 2,834

The facility and other exit cost reserves of \$2.8 million at December 31, 2012, of which \$1.9 million is recorded as other long-term liabilities, are primarily related to future minimum lease payments on vacated facilities.

As plans to close facilities are developed and executed, assets that can be used at other facilities are transferred and assets to be abandoned or sold are written down to their net realizable value, including any long-lived assets. In situations where multiple facilities serve the same market we may temporarily close, or idle, facilities with plans to reopen these facilities once demand returns to the market. At December 31, 2012, we had seven idled facilities; three in Florida, two in South Carolina and two in Maryland. In these situations, finite lived assets continue to be depreciated and assessed for impairment. Should conditions in our markets worsen, or recovery take significantly longer than forecasted, we may temporarily idle or permanently close additional facilities, at which time we may incur additional facility closure costs or asset impairment charges. Future non-cash impairment charges would have the effect of decreasing our earnings or increasing our losses in such period, but would not impact our current outstanding debt obligations or compliance with covenants contained in the related debt agreements. We continuously monitor economic conditions in all our markets, and while at the present time there are no plans to close or idle additional facilities, changes in market conditions may warrant future closings or idling of facilities.

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11. Income Taxes

The components of income tax expense (benefit) included in continuing operations were as follows for the years ended December 31:

	2012	2011 (In thousands)	2010
Current:			
Federal	\$	\$	\$ (98)
State	119	400	221
	119	400	123
Deferred:			
Federal	378	1,689	(1,384)
State	80	128	149
	458	1,817	(1,235)
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 577	\$ 2,217	\$ (1,112)

Temporary differences, which give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities, were as follows as of December 31:

	2012 (In thousands)	2011
Deferred tax assets related to:		
Accrued expenses	\$ 1,055	\$ 581
Insurance reserves	2,848	2,635
Facility closure reserves	2,118	2,097
Stock-based compensation expense	6,940	6,288
Accounts receivable	715	553
Inventories	1,666	1,364
Operating loss and credit carryforwards	107,124	92,051
Goodwill and other intangible assets	3,540	4,510
Property, plant and equipment	5,022	5,742
Other	460	482
	131,488	116,303
Valuation allowance	(127,700)	(112,392)
Total deferred tax assets	3,788	3,911
Deferred tax liabilities related to:		
Prepaid expenses	(1,133)	(1,197)
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(7,394)	(6,996)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(8,527)	(8,193)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ (4,739)	\$ (4,282)

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A reconciliation of the statutory federal income tax rate to our effective rate for continuing operations is provided below for the years ended December 31:

	2012	2011	2010
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal income tax	3.5	3.9	3.3
Valuation allowance	(36.3)	(41.8)	(37.1)
Warrant mark to market	(3.3)	(0.7)	
	(1.1)%	(3.6)%	1.2%

We have \$503.0 million of state operating loss carry-forwards, which includes \$2.8 million of state tax credit carry-forwards expiring at various dates through 2032. We also have \$236.7 million of federal net operating loss carry-forwards that will expire at various dates through 2032. The federal and state operating loss carry-forwards exclude approximately \$1.9 million of gross windfall tax benefits from stock option exercises that have not been recorded as of December 31, 2012. These deferred tax assets will be recorded as an increase to additional paid in capital when the related tax benefits are realized.

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Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code imposes annual limitations on the utilization of net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards, other tax carryforwards, and certain built-in losses upon an ownership change as defined under that section. In general terms, an ownership change may result from transactions that increase the aggregate ownership of certain stockholders in the Company's stock by more than 50 percentage points over a three year testing period (Section 382 Ownership Change). If the Company were to experience a Section 382 Ownership Change, an annual limitation would be imposed on certain of the Company's tax attributes, including NOL and capital loss carryforwards, and certain other losses, credits, deductions or tax basis.

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We evaluate our deferred tax assets on a quarterly basis to determine whether a valuation allowance is required. We assess whether a valuation allowance should be established based on our determination of whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Housing market conditions have contributed to our cumulative loss position for the past several years. Cumulative losses in recent years represent significant negative evidence in considering whether deferred tax assets are realizable, and also generally preclude relying on projections of future taxable income to support the recovery of deferred tax assets. As such, we recorded a valuation allowance of approximately \$19.6 million, \$26.1 million, and \$35.4 million in 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively, related to our continuing operations. In connection with the expiration of our interest rate swaps we reclassified \$1.3 million of valuation allowance from accumulated other comprehensive loss to income tax expense in 2011. We excluded the deferred tax liabilities related to certain indefinite lived intangibles when calculating the amount of valuation allowance needed as these liabilities cannot be considered as a source of income when determining the realizability of the net deferred tax assets. The valuation allowance was recorded as a reduction to income tax benefit.

The deferred tax assets for which there is no valuation allowance relate to amounts that can be realized through future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences or through the generation of sufficient taxable income. To the extent we generate sufficient taxable income in the future to fully utilize the tax benefits of the net deferred tax assets on which a valuation allowance was recorded, our effective tax rate may decrease as the valuation allowance is reversed.

The following table shows the changes in our valuation allowance:

	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands)		
Balance at January 1,	\$ 112,392	\$ 87,664	\$ 52,839
Additions charged to expense:			
Continuing operations	19,559	26,090	35,393
Discontinued operations	905	147	469
Deductions	(5,156)	(1,509)	(1,037)
Balance at December 31,	\$ 127,700	\$ 112,392	\$ 87,664

On November 6, 2009, the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009 (Act) was enacted into law and extended the carry-back period to up to five years for which current year losses can be offset against previously generated taxable income. Due to this federal tax legislation, we were able to carry back losses generated in 2009 against taxable income generated in 2006, 2005, and 2004. As a result, we recorded an income tax receivable of approximately \$33.8 million in 2009 which was collected in 2010. We recognized an income tax benefit of \$2.1 million in continuing operations related to losses generated by our discontinued operations due to this change in tax law. No state in which we file adopted the Act, and as such no state benefits were realized from the extended carry-back provision.

We accrue interest and penalties on our uncertain tax positions as a component of our provision for income taxes. We accrued interest and penalties of \$0.0 million, \$0.0 million and \$0.1 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. We had a total of \$0.3 and \$0.4 million accrued for interest and penalties for our uncertain tax positions as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The following table shows the changes in the amount of our uncertain tax positions (exclusive of the effect of interest and penalties):

	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands)		
Balance at January 1,	\$ 2,257	\$ 2,069	\$ 2,396
Tax positions taken in prior periods:			
Gross increases	22	18	2
Gross decreases	(64)		(324)
Tax positions taken in current period:			
Gross increases	7	170	105
Settlements with taxing authorities	(142)		
Lapse of applicable statute of limitations			(110)

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Balance at December 31,	\$ 2,080	\$ 2,257	\$ 2,069
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The balance for uncertain tax positions was \$2.1 million as of December 31, 2012 excluding penalties and interest. If this balance were recognized, the tax provision would decrease by \$0.7 million excluding the impact to the valuation allowance.

We are subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income tax of multiple state jurisdictions. Based on completed examinations and the expiration of statutes of limitations, we have concluded all U.S. federal income tax matters for years through 2004. We report in 17 states with various years open to examination.

Table of Contents**12. Employee Benefit Plans**

We maintain one active defined contribution 401(k) plan. Our employees are eligible after completing six months of employment to participate in the Builders FirstSource, Inc. 401(k) Plan. Participants can contribute up to 15% of their annual compensation, subject to federally mandated maximums. Participants are immediately vested in their own contributions. We match a certain percentage of the contributions made by participating employees, subject to IRS limitations. Our matching contributions are subject to a pro-rata five-year vesting schedule. We recognized expense of \$0.3 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.3 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, for contributions to the plan.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

We lease certain land, buildings and equipment used in operations. These leases are generally accounted for as operating leases with initial terms ranging from one to 20 years and generally contain renewal options. Certain operating leases are subject to contingent rentals based on various measures, primarily consumer price index increases. Total rent expense under operating leases was approximately \$19.0 million, \$22.3 million and \$27.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

In addition, we have residual value guarantees on certain equipment leases. Under these leases we have the option of (a) purchasing the equipment at the end of the lease term, (b) arranging for the sale of the equipment to a third party, or (c) returning the equipment to the lessor to sell the equipment. If the sales proceeds in any case are less than the residual value, we are required to reimburse the lessor for the deficiency up to a specified level as stated in each lease agreement. If the sales proceeds exceed the residual value, we are entitled to all of such excess amounts. The guarantees under these leases for the residual values of equipment at the end of the respective operating lease periods approximated \$0.2 million as of December 31, 2012. Based upon the expectation that none of these leased assets will have a residual value at the end of the lease term that is materially less than the value specified in the related operating lease agreement or that we will purchase the equipment at the end of the lease term, we do not believe it is probable that we will be required to fund any amounts under the terms of these guarantee arrangements. Accordingly, no accruals have been recognized for these guarantees.

Future minimum commitments for noncancelable operating leases with initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year are as follows:

	Related Party	Total*
	(In thousands)	
Year ending December 31,		
2013	\$ 631	\$ 17,502
2014	456	15,907
2015	132	12,834
2016		9,439
2017		5,746
Thereafter		12,744
	\$ 1,219	\$ 74,172

* Includes related party future minimum commitments for noncancelable operating leases.

As of December 2012, we had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$12.4 million under our stand-alone facility that principally support our self-retention insurance programs. We collateralized these letters of credit with \$13.0 million of restricted cash. Subsequent to year-end, we finalized our letter of credit sub-facility and at the same time, transferred the \$12.4 million of outstanding letters of credit from our stand-alone facility over to the new sub-facility. As such, we were able to eliminate the cash collateral requirement for our outstanding letters of credit, thus increasing our liquidity by an additional \$13.0 million. We also amended the stand-alone facility from \$20.0 million down to \$10.0 million.

We received \$0.6 million and \$1.2 million from litigation settlements in 2012 and 2010, respectively. These settlements were recorded as a reduction of selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss in 2012 and 2010.

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

14. Segment and Product Information

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

Sales by product category were as follows for the years ended December 31:

	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands)		
Prefabricated components	\$ 203,687	\$ 147,608	\$ 135,469
Windows & doors	233,111	183,313	161,079
Lumber & lumber sheet goods	348,132	225,002	201,445
Millwork	104,165	81,577	75,843
Other building products & services	181,581	141,593	126,507
Total sales	\$ 1,070,676	\$ 779,093	\$ 700,343

15. Related Party Transactions

An affiliate of JLL Partners, Inc. is a principal beneficial owner of PGT, Inc. Floyd F. Sherman, our president and chief executive officer, serves on the board of directors for PGT, Inc. We purchased windows from PGT, Inc. totaling \$4.4 million, \$3.8 million and \$2.7 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. We had accounts payable to PGT, Inc. in the amounts of \$0.5 million and \$0.6 million as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

In 2012, 2011 and 2010, we paid approximately \$1.2 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, in rental expense to employees or our non-affiliate stockholders for leases of land and buildings.

As of December 31, 2009, JLL Partners, Inc. and Warburg Pincus indirectly owned \$97.8 million aggregate principal amount of our 2012 notes which were purchased during 2009 in the public market. Interest was paid on these notes during the year in accordance with the terms of the 2012 notes. In connection with the rights offering and debt exchange discussed in Note 8, JLL and Warburg Pincus each exercised rights to acquire 12.9 million shares of common stock at a subscription price of \$3.50 per share and exchanged their 2012 notes for \$80.1 million in cash and \$17.7 million of common stock, or 5.1 million shares. We also agreed to reimburse JLL Partners, Inc. and Warburg Pincus for all reasonable and actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the recapitalization transactions.

16. Concentrations

We maintain cash at financial institutions in excess of federally insured limits. Accounts receivable potentially expose us to concentrations of credit risk. We provide credit in the normal course of business to customers in the residential construction industry. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and maintain allowances for potential credit losses. Because customers are dispersed among our various markets, our credit risk to any one customer or state economy is not significant.

Our customer mix is a balance of large national homebuilders, regional homebuilders and local homebuilders. For the year ended December 31, 2012, our top 10 customers accounted for approximately 22.8% of our sales, and no single customer accounted for more than 5% of sales.

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We source products from a large number of suppliers. No materials purchased from any single supplier represented more than 10% of our total materials purchased in 2012.

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17. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Supplemental cash flow information was as follows for the years ended December 31:

	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands)		
Cash payments for interest	\$ 37,846	\$22,759	\$24,263
Cash payments (refunds) for income taxes	281	257	(33,531)
Supplemental schedule of non-cash financing activities:			
Issuance of common stock to extinguish debt			24,893

18. Unaudited Quarterly Financial Data

The following tables summarize the consolidated quarterly results of operations for 2012 and 2011 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	2012			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Net sales	\$ 219,389	\$ 271,919	\$ 291,780	\$ 287,588
Gross margin	45,119	53,664	57,713	58,070
Loss from continuing operations	(19,121)(1)	(11,977)(2)	(12,280)(3)	(11,041)(4)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(67)	(78)	(1,285)	(1,007)
Net loss	(19,188)	(12,055)	(13,565)	(12,048)
Basic and diluted net loss per share				
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (0.20)(1)	\$ (0.13)(2)	\$ (0.13)(3)	\$ (0.12)(4)
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Net loss	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.13)

	2011			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Net sales	\$ 162,829	\$ 206,393	\$ 217,194	\$ 192,677
Gross margin	31,433	42,803	44,439	39,270
Loss from continuing operations	(21,148)(5)	(15,375)(6)	(11,463)(7)	(16,645)(8)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(101)	(109)	(101)	(53)
Net loss	(21,249)	(15,484)	(11,564)	(16,698)
Basic and diluted net loss per share				
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (0.22)(5)	\$ (0.16)(6)	\$ (0.12)(7)	\$ (0.18)(8)
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Net loss	\$ (0.22)	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.18)

- (1) Includes fair value adjustments for the warrants of \$3.1 million as discussed in Note 8 and a valuation allowance of \$7.0 million as discussed in Note 11.
- (2) Includes fair value adjustments for the warrants of \$0.6 million as discussed in Note 8, facility closure costs of \$0.1 million as discussed in Note 10, and a valuation allowance of \$4.3 million as discussed in Note 11.
- (3) Includes fair value adjustments for the warrants of \$0.7 million as discussed in Note 8, facility closure costs of \$0.7 million as discussed in Note 10, and a valuation allowance of \$4.6 million as discussed in Note 11.
- (4)

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Includes fair value adjustments for the warrants of \$0.6 million as discussed in Note 8, facility closure costs of \$0.1 million as discussed in Note 10, receipt of proceeds from a litigation settlement of \$0.6 million as discussed in Note 13, and a valuation allowance of \$3.6 million as discussed in Note 11.

(5) Includes transaction costs of \$0.9 million as discussed in Note 8 and a valuation allowance of \$8.1 million as discussed in Note 11.

(6) Includes facility closure costs of \$1.9 million as discussed in Note 10 and a valuation allowance of \$6.8 million as discussed in Note 11.

(7) Includes a valuation allowance of \$4.7 million as discussed in Note 11.

(8) Includes write-off of deferred financing costs of \$0.5 million as discussed in Note 8, facility closure costs of \$0.4 million as discussed in Note 10, and a valuation allowance of \$6.5 million as discussed in Note 11.

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Earnings per share is computed independently for each of the quarters presented; therefore, the sum of the quarterly earnings per share may not equal the annual earnings per share.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

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

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

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

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

Conclusions regarding Disclosure Controls. Based on the required evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, our CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of December 31, 2012, we maintained disclosure controls and procedures that were effective in providing reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our CEO and CFO, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework set forth in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the framework set forth in Internal Control – Integrated Framework, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2012.

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The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation described above that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this item appears in our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 22, 2013 under the captions Proposal 1 Election of Directors, Continuing Directors, Information Regarding the Board and Its Committees, Corporate Governance, Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance, and Executive Officers of the Registrant, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Builders FirstSource, Inc. and its subsidiaries endeavor to do business according to the highest ethical and legal standards, complying with both the letter and spirit of the law. Our board of directors approved a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our directors, officers (including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and controller) and employees. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is administered by a compliance committee made up of representatives from our legal, human resources, finance and internal audit departments.

Our employees are encouraged to report any suspected violations of laws, regulations and the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and all unethical business practices. We provide continuously monitored hotlines for anonymous reporting by employees.

Our board of directors has also approved a Supplemental Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer, President, and Senior Financial Officers of Builders FirstSource, Inc., which is administered by our general counsel.

Both of these policies are listed as exhibits to this annual report on Form 10-K and can be found in the investors section of our corporate Web site at: www.bldr.com.

Stockholders may request a free copy of these policies by contacting the Corporate Secretary, Builders FirstSource, Inc., 2001 Bryan Street, Suite 1600, Dallas, Texas 75201, United States of America.

In addition, within four business days of:

Any amendment to a provision of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics or our Supplemental Code of Ethics for Chief Executive Officer, President and Senior Financial Officers of Builders FirstSource, Inc. that applies to our chief executive officer, our chief financial officer or controller; or

The grant of any waiver, including an implicit waiver, from a provision of one of these policies to one of these officers that relates to one or more of the items set forth in Item 406(b) of Regulation S-K.

We will provide information regarding any such amendment or waiver (including the nature of any waiver, the name of the person to whom the waiver was granted and the date of the waiver) on our Web site at the Internet address above, and such information will be available on our Web site for at least a 12-month period. In addition, we will disclose any amendments and waivers to our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics or our Supplemental Code of Ethics for Chief Executive Officer, President and Senior Financial Officers of Builders FirstSource, Inc. as required by

the listing standards of the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC.

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Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this item appears in our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 22, 2013 under the captions Executive Compensation and Other Information, Information Regarding the Board and its Committees Compensation of Directors, and Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this item appears in our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of stockholders to be held on May 22, 2013 under the caption Ownership of Securities and Equity Compensation Plan Information, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this item appears in our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 22, 2013 under the caption Election of Directors and Management Information, Information Regarding the Board and its Committees, and Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by this item appears in our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 22, 2013 under the caption Proposal 2 Ratification of Selection of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Fees Paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

- (a) (1) See the index to consolidated financial statements provided in Item 8 for a list of the financial statements filed as part of this report.
- (2) Financial statement schedules are omitted because they are either not applicable or not material.
- (3) The following documents are filed, furnished or incorporated by reference as exhibits to this report as required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

Exhibit

Number	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Builders FirstSource, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Amendment No. 4 to the Registration Statement of the Company on Form S-1, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 6, 2005, File Number 333-122788)
3.2	Amended and Restated By-Laws of Builders FirstSource, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 5, 2007, File Number 0-51357)
4.1	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of January 21, 2010, among Builders FirstSource, Inc., JLL Partners Fund V, L.P., and Warburg Pincus Private Equity IX, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 22, 2010, File Number 0-51357)

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4.2	Indenture, dated as of January 21, 2010, among Builders FirstSource, Inc., the Guarantors party thereto, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 22, 2010, File Number 0-51357)
10.1	Financing Agreement dated as of December 2, 2011 by and among Builders FirstSource, Inc., certain of its subsidiaries as borrowers, certain of its subsidiaries as guarantors, Highbridge Onshore Senior Investments, LLC, Highbridge Principal Strategies Senior Loan Fund II, L.P., and Highbridge Senior Loan Sector A Investment Fund, L.P., as lenders, and Highbridge Principal Strategies, LLC, as collateral agent and administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 8, 2011, File Number 0-51357)
10.2	First Amendment to Financing Agreement and to Pledge and Security Agreement dated as of December 17, 2012 by and among Builders FirstSource, Inc., certain of its subsidiaries as borrowers, certain of its subsidiaries as guarantors, the lenders party thereto, SunTrust Bank as letter of credit issuer, and Highbridge Principal Strategies, LLC as collateral agent and administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 21, 2012, File Number 0-51357)
10.3	Pledge and Security Agreement dated as of December 2, 2011 made by Builders FirstSource, Inc. and its subsidiaries as grantors in favor of Highbridge Principal Strategies, LLC, as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 8, 2011, File Number 0-51357)
10.4	Warrant Issuance Agreement, dated as of December 2, 2011, by and among Builders FirstSource, Inc., Highbridge Principal Strategies Senior Loan Fund II, L.P., Highbridge Onshore Senior Investments, LLC, and Highbridge Senior Loan Sector A Investment Fund, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 8, 2011, File Number 0-51357)
10.5	Form of Warrant issued pursuant to the Warrant Issuance Agreement dated December 2, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 8, 2011, File Number 0-51357)
10.6	Collateral Trust Agreement, dated as of February 11, 2005, among Builders FirstSource, Inc., the other Pledgors party thereto, UBS AG, Stamford Branch, as Administrative Agent under the Credit Agreement, Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee under the Indenture, UBS AG, Stamford Branch, as Priority Collateral Trustee, and UBS AG, Stamford Branch, as Parity Collateral Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement of the Company on Form S-1, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 27, 2005, File Number 333-122788)
10.7	Confirmation of Reformation of Collateral Trust Agreement, dated as of December 14, 2007, among Builders FirstSource, Inc., the other Pledgors party thereto, UBS AG, Stamford Branch, as Administrative Agent under the Credit Agreement, Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee under the Indenture, UBS AG, Stamford Branch, as Priority Collateral Trustee, and UBS AG, Stamford Branch, as Parity Collateral Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 5, 2008, File Number 0-51357)
10.8	Second Lien Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of January 21, 2010, by and among Builders FirstSource, Inc., the Guarantors party thereto, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Collateral Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 22, 2010, File Number 0-51357)
10.9+	Builders FirstSource, Inc. 1998 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended, effective March 1, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement of the Company on Form S-1, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 27, 2005, File Number 333-122788)
10.10+	Amendment No. 7 to Builders FirstSource, Inc. 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2007, File Number 0-51357)
10.11+	2004 Form of Builders FirstSource, Inc. 1998 Stock Incentive Plan Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement of the Company on Form S-1, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 27, 2005, File Number 333-122788)

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10.12+	Builders FirstSource, Inc. 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to Amendment No. 4 to the Registration Statement of the Company on Form S-1, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 6, 2005, File Number 333-122788)
10.13+	2006 Form of Builders FirstSource, Inc. 2005 Equity Incentive Plan Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 17, 2006, File Number 0-51357)
10.14+	2006 Form of Builders FirstSource, Inc. 2005 Equity Incentive Plan Restricted Stock Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 17, 2006, File Number 0-51357)
10.15+	2007 Form of Builders FirstSource, Inc. 2005 Equity Incentive Plan Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement for Employee Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 5, 2007, File Number 0-51357)
10.16+	2012 Form of Builders FirstSource, Inc. 2005 Equity Incentive Plan Director Restricted Stock Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 1, 2012, File Number 0-51357)
10.17+	Builders FirstSource, Inc. 2007 Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Annex D of the Company's definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 15, 2009, File Number 0-51357)
10.18+	2008 Form of Builders FirstSource, Inc. 2007 Incentive Plan Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2008, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 1, 2008, File Number 0-51357)
10.19+	2008 Form of Builders FirstSource, Inc. 2007 Incentive Plan Restricted Stock Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2008, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 1, 2008, File Number 0-51357)
10.20+	2010 Form of Builders FirstSource, Inc. 2007 Incentive Plan Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement for Employee Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 4, 2010, File Number 0-51357)
10.21+	Builders FirstSource, Inc. Amended and Restated Director Compensation Policy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 1, 2012, File Number 0-51357)
10.22+	Builders FirstSource, Inc. Form of Director Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement of the Company on Form S-1, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 26, 2005, File Number 333-122788)
10.23+	Employment Agreement, dated September 1, 2001, between Builders FirstSource, Inc. and Floyd F. Sherman (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement of the Company on Form S-1, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 27, 2005, File Number 333-122788)
10.24+	Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated June 1, 2005, between Builders FirstSource, Inc. and Floyd F. Sherman (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Amendment No. 4 to the Registration Statement of the Company on Form S-1, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 6, 2005, File Number 333-122788)
10.25+	Second Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated October 29, 2008, between Builders FirstSource, Inc. and Floyd F. Sherman (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 2, 2009, File Number 0-51357)

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10.26+	Employment Agreement, dated February 23, 2010, between Builders FirstSource, Inc. and M. Chad Crow (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 26, 2010, File Number 0-51357)
10.27+	Employment Agreement, dated January 15, 2004, between Builders FirstSource, Inc. and Morris E. Tolly (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 5, 2008, File Number 0-51357)
10.28+	Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated October 29, 2008, between Builders FirstSource, Inc. and Morris E. Tolly (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 2, 2009, File Number 0-51357)
10.29+	Employment Agreement, dated January 15, 2004, between Builders FirstSource, Inc. and Donald F. McAleenan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005, filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on November 2, 2005, File Number 0-51357)
10.30+	Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated October 29, 2008, between Builders FirstSource, Inc. and Donald F. McAleenan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 2, 2009, File Number 0-51357)
14.1	Builders FirstSource, Inc. Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 13, 2006, File Number 0-51357)
14.2	Builders FirstSource, Inc. Supplemental Code of Ethics (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 13, 2006, File Number 0-51357)
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 4, 2010, File Number 0-51357)
23.1*	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
24.1*	Power of Attorney (included as part of signature page)
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 17 CFR 240.13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, signed by Floyd F. Sherman as Chief Executive Officer
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 17 CFR 240.13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, signed by M. Chad Crow as Chief Financial Officer
32.1**	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, signed by Floyd F. Sherman as Chief Executive Officer and M. Chad Crow as Chief Financial Officer
101***	The following financial information from Builders FirstSource, Inc.'s Form 10-K filed on March 1, 2013, formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, (ii) Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2012 and 2011, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, and (v) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

* Filed herewith

** Builders FirstSource, Inc. is furnishing, but not filing, the written statement pursuant to Title 18 United States Code 1350, as added by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, of Floyd F. Sherman, our Chief Executive Officer, and M. Chad Crow, our Chief Financial Officer.

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*** The Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates such information by reference.

+ Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

(b) A list of exhibits filed, furnished or incorporated by reference with this Form 10-K is provided above under Item 15(a)(3) of this report.

Builders FirstSource, Inc. will furnish a copy of any exhibit listed above to any stockholder without charge upon written request to Donald F. McAleenan, Senior Vice President and General Counsel, 2001 Bryan Street, Suite 1600, Dallas, Texas 75201.

(c) Not applicable

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Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

March 1, 2013

BUILDERS FIRSTSOURCE, INC.

/s/ FLOYD F. SHERMAN
Floyd F. Sherman
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

The undersigned hereby constitute and appoint Donald F. McAleenan and his substitutes our true and lawful attorneys-in-fact with full power to execute in our name and behalf in the capacities indicated below any and all amendments to this report and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and hereby ratify and confirm all that such attorney-in-fact or his substitutes shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue thereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ FLOYD F. SHERMAN Floyd F. Sherman	President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer and Director)	March 1, 2013
/s/ M. CHAD CROW M. Chad Crow	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 1, 2013
/s/ PAUL S. LEVY Paul S. Levy	Chairman and Director	March 1, 2013
/s/ DAVID A. BARR David A. Barr	Director	March 1, 2013
/s/ CLEVELAND A. CHRISTOPHE Cleveland A. Christophe	Director	March 1, 2013
/s/ DANIEL AGROSKIN Daniel Agroskin	Director	March 1, 2013
/s/ MICHAEL GRAFF Michael Graff	Director	March 1, 2013
/s/ ROBERT C. GRIFFIN Robert C. Griffin	Director	March 1, 2013
/s/ KEVIN J. KRUSE Kevin J. Kruse	Director	March 1, 2013
/s/ BRETT N. MILGRIM	Director	March 1, 2013

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Brett N. Milgrim

/s/ CRAIG A. STEINKE
Craig A. Steinke

Director

March 1, 2013