

USG CORP
Form 10-Q
July 24, 2014
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q
(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2014

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 1-8864

USG CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 36-3329400
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

550 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois 60661-3676
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (312) 436-4000

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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of June 30, 2014 was 144,584,733.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
USG CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

(millions, except per-share and share data)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net sales	\$948	\$916	\$1,798	\$1,730
Cost of products sold	773	765	1,480	1,455
Gross profit	175	151	318	275
Selling and administrative expenses	77	76	154	149
Restructuring charges	—	1	—	3
Operating profit	98	74	164	123
Income from equity method investments	(5	) (1	) (8	) (1
Interest expense	45	50	92	100
Interest income	—	(1	) (1	) (2
Gain on deconsolidation of subsidiaries and consolidated joint ventures	—	—	(27) —
Other income, net	—	(1) —	—
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	58	27	108	26
Income tax expense (benefit)	—	2	5	(1
Income from continuing operations	58	25	103	27
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(1	) —	(1) —
Net income	\$57	\$25	\$102	\$27
Earnings (loss) per common share - basic:				
Income from continuing operations	\$0.40	\$0.23	\$0.74	\$0.25
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.01	) —	(0.01) —
Net income	\$0.39	\$0.23	\$0.73	\$0.25
Earnings (loss) per common share - diluted:				
Income from continuing operations	\$0.39	\$0.22	\$0.72	\$0.24
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.01	) —	(0.01) —
Net income	\$0.38	\$0.22	\$0.71	\$0.24
Average common shares	144,500,682	108,544,752	139,702,728	108,449,431
Average diluted common shares	147,024,196	111,047,951	146,920,294	111,245,400
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.				

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USG CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Unaudited)

(millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net income	\$57	\$25	\$102	\$27
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges:				
Gain/(loss) on derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$0, \$1, \$0, and \$1, respectively	(3	) (2	) 2	2
Less: Reclassification adjustment for gain/(loss) on derivatives included in net income, net of tax of \$0, \$1, \$0 and \$0, respectively	1	—	3	—
Net derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges	(4	) (2	) (1	) 2
Pension and postretirement benefits:				
Changes in pension and postretirement benefits, net of tax of \$1, \$1, \$1 and \$2, respectively	(12	) (15	) (9	) (12
Less: Amortization of prior service credit (cost) included in net periodic pension cost, net of tax benefit of \$(1), \$(1), \$(1), and \$(1), respectively	3	(3	) 6	(5
Net pension and postretirement benefits	(15	) (12	) (15	) (7
Foreign currency translation:				
Changes in foreign currency translation, net of tax of \$0 in all periods	15	(17	) 11	(17
Less: Translation gains realized upon the deconsolidation of foreign subsidiaries, net of tax of \$0	—	—	5	—
Net foreign currency translation	15	(17	) 6	(17
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	\$(4	) \$(31	) \$(10	) \$(22
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$53	\$(6) \$92	\$5

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(millions)	June 30, 2014 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2013
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$235	\$ 810
Short-term marketable securities	79	82
Restricted cash	1	5
Receivables (net of reserves — \$11 and \$12)	417	369
Inventories	337	332
Income taxes receivable	4	3
Deferred income taxes	52	52
Other current assets	51	47
Total current assets	1,176	1,700
Long-term marketable securities	59	60
Property, plant and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation and depletion - \$1,916 and \$1,840)	1,994	2,103
Deferred income taxes	16	17
Equity method investments	755	73
Other assets	151	168
Total assets	\$4,151	\$ 4,121
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Accounts payable	\$254	\$ 284
Accrued expenses	187	216
Current portion of long-term debt	63	63
Income taxes payable	—	5
Total current liabilities	504	568
Long-term debt	2,207	2,238
Long-term debt - related party	—	54
Deferred income taxes	69	66
Pension and other postretirement benefits	295	277
Other liabilities	262	256
Total liabilities	3,337	3,459
Preferred stock	—	—
Common stock	14	14
Additional paid-in capital	3,003	2,920
Accumulated other comprehensive income	14	24
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	(2,218)	(2,320)
Stockholders' equity of parent	813	638
Noncontrolling interest	1	24
Total stockholders' equity including noncontrolling interest	814	662
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$4,151	\$ 4,121
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.		

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

(millions)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2014	2013
Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 102	\$ 27
Less: Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(1) —
Income from continuing operations	103	27
Adjustments to reconcile income from continuing operations to net cash:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	77	77
Share-based compensation expense	10	9
Deferred income taxes	4	(1
Gain on asset dispositions	(12) —
Income from equity method investments	(8	) (1
Gain on deconsolidation of subsidiaries and consolidated joint ventures	(27) —
(Increase) decrease in working capital, net of deconsolidation of subsidiaries and consolidated joint ventures:		
Receivables	(54	) (63
Income taxes receivable	(1) —
Inventories	(17	) (19
Other current assets	(1	) (6
Payables	(18	) (32
Accrued expenses	(22	) (31
Decrease in other assets	—	2
Decrease in pension and other postretirement benefits	—	(15
Decrease in other liabilities	(7	) (1
Other, net	(7	) 9
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 20	\$ (45
Investing Activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	(97	) (111
Sales or maturities of marketable securities	99	104
Capital expenditures	(58	) (46
Acquisition of mining rights	—	(17
Net proceeds from asset dispositions	14	—
Investment in joint venture, including \$23 million of cash of contributed subsidiaries in 2014	(557	) (5
Insurance proceeds	2	—
Return of restricted cash	4	—
Net cash used for investing activities	\$ (593	) \$ (75
Financing Activities		
Issuance of debt	3	3
Repayment of debt	(2) (2
Loans from joint venture partner	—	3
Issuance of common stock	3	2

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Repurchases of common stock to satisfy employee tax withholding obligations	(5)	(9)
Net cash used for financing activities	\$(1	)	\$(3)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	—		(7)
Net cash used for operating activities - discontinued operations	(1)	—	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$(575	)	\$(130)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	810		546	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$235		\$416	
Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosures:				
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest	\$86		\$96	
Income taxes paid, net	8		3	
Noncash Investing and Financing Activities:				
Amount in accounts payable for capital expenditures	6		5	
Contribution of wholly-owned subsidiaries and joint venture investments as consideration for investment in USG Boral Building Products	121		—	
Conversion of \$75 million of 10% convertible senior notes due 2018, net of discount	(73)	—	
Issuance of common stock upon conversion of debt	75		—	
Accrued interest on debt conversion	(2)	—	
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.				

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USG CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

In the following Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, “USG,” “we,” “our” and “us” refer to USG Corporation, a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements, except as otherwise indicated or as the context otherwise requires.

1. Organization, Consolidation and Presentation of Financial Statements

PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We prepared the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of USG Corporation in accordance with applicable United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, guidelines pertaining to interim financial information. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or U.S. GAAP, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. In the opinion of our management, the financial statements reflect all adjustments, which are of a normal recurring nature, necessary for a fair presentation of our financial results for the interim periods. The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be expected for the entire year.

On our consolidated statements of operations for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2013, income from equity method investments, which was previously included in "Other income, net," is reflected as "Income from equity method investments" to conform to the current year presentation. On our consolidated statement of cash flow for the six months ended June 30, 2013, income from equity method investments previously included in "Other assets" has been reclassified to "Income from equity method investments" and a portion of the amount previously included within "Decrease in other liabilities" has been reclassified to "Decrease in pension and postretirement benefits" to conform to the current year presentation.

Our investment with Boral Limited in a 50/50 joint venture, USG Boral Building Products or UBBP, was consummated on February 27, 2014 (February 28, 2014 Eastern Standard Time (Australia)), and as a result, four months of results of UBBP were recorded in our accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014. See Note 2 for further description of our investment in this joint venture.

Effective April 1, 2014, we changed the composition of our reportable segments to reflect the change in management over our businesses in Mexico and Latin America and the contribution of our businesses in Asia-Pacific, India and Oman into UBBP. Accordingly, our segments are now structured around our key products and business units: (1) Gypsum, (2) Ceilings, (3) Distribution and (4) UBBP. As a result of these changes, our Mexico and Latin America businesses have been combined, with their Gypsum results included within our Gypsum segment, previously referred to as North American Gypsum, and their Ceiling results included within our Ceilings segment, previously referred to as Worldwide Ceilings. Our prior period results have been recast to reflect these changes and present comparative year over year results. See Notes 2 and 3.

These financial statements and notes are to be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes included in USG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, which we filed with the SEC on March 3, 2014.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers.” ASU 2014-09 supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in “Revenue Recognition (Topic 605),” and requires entities to recognize revenue in a way that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The standard will be effective for us in the first quarter of 2017, with early adoption not permitted. There are two transition methods available under the new standard, either cumulative effect or retrospective. We are currently evaluating the impact of this ASU and have not yet selected a transition method.

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-08, which includes amendments that change the requirements for reporting discontinued operations and require additional disclosures about discontinued operations. Under the new guidance, only disposals representing a strategic shift in operations - that is, a major effect on the organization's operations and financial results - should be presented as discontinued operations. Examples include a disposal of a major geographic area, a major line of business, or a major equity method investment. Additionally, ASU 2014-08 requires expanded disclosures about discontinued operations that will provide financial statement users with more information about the assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of discontinued operations. This update is effective for us in the first quarter of 2015. We do not expect that adoption of ASU 2014-08 will have a significant impact to our consolidated financial statements or disclosures.

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2. Equity method investments

Equity method investments as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	June 30, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Carrying Value	Ownership Percentage	Carrying Value	Ownership Percentage
USG Boral Building Products (a)	704	50%	N/A	N/A
Other equity method investments	51	33% - 50%	\$73	33% - 50%
Total equity method investments	\$755		\$73	

(a) The carrying value of our investment in UBBP as of June 30, 2014, includes transaction costs of approximately \$31 million incurred in the fourth quarter of 2013 and first six months of 2014.

Investment in USG Boral Building Products ("UBBP")

On February 27, 2014, we formed a 50/50 joint venture, USG Boral Building Products ("UBBP"), with Boral Limited ("Boral") and certain of its subsidiaries. UBBP manufactures, distributes and sells certain building products, mines raw gypsum and sells natural and synthetic gypsum throughout Asia, Australasia and the Middle East (the "Territory"). The products that UBBP manufactures and distributes include products for wall, ceiling, floor lining and exterior systems that utilize gypsum, wallboard, referred to as plasterboard in the region, mineral fiber ceiling tiles, steel grid and studs and joint compound.

On February 27, 2014, as consideration for our 50% ownership in UBBP, we (i) made a cash payment of \$513 million to Boral, which includes a \$500 million base price and \$13 million of customary estimated working capital and net debt adjustments, (ii) contributed to UBBP our subsidiaries and joint venture investments in China, Singapore, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, Australia, the Middle East and Oman, see Note 14, and (iii) granted to UBBP licenses to use certain of our intellectual property rights in the Territory. We funded our cash payment with the net proceeds from our October 2013 issuance of \$350 million of 5.875% senior notes and cash on hand. In the event certain performance targets are satisfied by UBBP, we will be obligated to pay Boral scheduled earnout payments in an aggregate amount up to \$75 million, comprised first of \$25 million based on performance during the first three years after closing and then up to \$50 million based on performance during the first five years after closing. The cash portion of the consideration paid to Boral is subject to customary post-closing adjustments.

We account for our 50% investment in UBBP using the equity method of accounting and we initially measured its carrying value at cost of approximately \$676 million as of February 27, 2014. Our existing wholly-owned subsidiaries and consolidated variable interest entities that were contributed into the joint venture were deconsolidated resulting in a gain of \$27 million, which is included in our Consolidated Statement of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014. Approximately \$11 million of the gain relates to the remeasurement of our retained investment in the contributed subsidiaries to a preliminary fair value, determined using a discounted cash flow model with several inputs, including a weighted-average discount rate of approximately 11% and a weighted-average long-term growth rate of approximately 2%. Additionally, we recorded a liability of \$23 million representing the present value of the first earnout payment, which is included in other liabilities on our accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2014. We are not currently required under applicable accounting guidance to record a liability for the second earnout payment, as such, a liability has not been recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2014. All of our investments accounted for under the equity method are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently adjusted for our share of the net income or loss and cash contributions and distributions to or from these entities. Because the underlying net assets in UBBP are denominated in a foreign currency, translation gains or losses will impact the recorded value of our investment and, for the four months ended June 30, 2014, resulted in a net gain of \$11 million.

For the six months ended June 30, 2014, our accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations includes \$7 million of equity income, representing our share of four months of results of UBBP.

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Summarized financial information for our equity method investments is as follows:

(in millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended June	
	June 30, 2014	2013	30, 2014 (a)	2013
USG Boral Building Products:				
Net sales	\$280	N/A	\$369	N/A
Gross profit	80	N/A	102	N/A
Operating profit	16	N/A	26	N/A
Net income	10	N/A	17	N/A
Net income attributable to USG Boral Building Products	9	N/A	15	N/A
USG share of income from investment accounted for using the equity method	4	N/A	7	N/A
Other equity method investments ^(b) :				
USG share of income from investments accounted for using the equity method	1	1	1	1

(a) Operating results are presented for UBBP for the four months ended June 30, 2014.

Amounts represent our share of income or loss from all equity method investments, other than UBBP. For the six months ended June 30, 2014, the amount reflected includes two months of our share of equity method earnings from the joint ventures which we had accounted for as equity method investments prior to being contributed to UBBP on February 27, 2014.

3. Segments

As discussed in Note 1, effective April 1, 2014 we changed the composition of our reportable segments. Prior-year results have been recast to conform with the new presentation of reportable segments. Our operations are organized into four reportable segments: Gypsum (previously North American Gypsum), Ceilings (previously Worldwide Ceilings), Distribution (previously Building Products Distribution) and UBBP. See Note 2 for segment results for UBBP. Segment results for our Gypsum, Distribution and Ceilings segments were as follows:

(millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended June	
	June 30, 2014	2013 (b)	30, 2014 (b)	2013 (b)
Net Sales:				
Gypsum	\$612	\$577	\$1,157	\$1,090
Ceilings ^(a)	130	144	255	282
Distribution	344	319	644	600
Eliminations	(138)	(124)	(258)	(242)
Total	\$948	\$916	\$1,798	\$1,730
Operating Profit (Loss):				
Gypsum	\$95	\$67	\$160	\$113
Ceilings ^(a)	24	26	39	54
Distribution	4	1	5	(1)
Corporate	(21)	(19)	(42)	(38)
Eliminations	(4)	(1)	2	(5)
Total	\$98	\$74	\$164	\$123

(a) Ceilings' net sales and operating profit for the six months ended June 30, 2014 includes the results, through February 27, 2014, of our wholly-owned subsidiaries and consolidated joint ventures that were contributed to UBBP.

(b) Net sales and operating profit (loss) have been recast for periods prior to April 1, 2014 to conform with the new presentation of reportable segments.

In our disclosure of total assets by reportable segment in Note 13 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, we reflected all cash within Corporate. As part of the consideration for our investment in

UBBP on February 27, 2014, we made a cash payment of \$513 million to Boral and we contributed to UBBP certain wholly-owned subsidiaries and joint venture investments, collectively the "Contributed Entities." See further discussion in Note 2. Total assets of the Contributed Entities were \$139 million, consisting of (a) total assets, net of cash, of our contributed wholly-owned subsidiaries and consolidated joint ventures and (b) our investments in the unconsolidated joint ventures. These assets were included within Worldwide Ceilings, which we now refer to as our Ceilings segment.

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4. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding plus the dilutive effect, if any, of market share units, or MSUs, performance shares, restricted stock units, or RSUs, stock options, deferred shares associated with our deferred compensation program for non-employee directors and, for the applicable periods, the potential conversion of our 10% convertible senior notes due 2018, which were converted into common stock in December 2013 and April 2014. See Note 7.

The reconciliation of basic earnings per share to diluted earnings per share is shown in the following table.

(millions, except per-share data)	Three months		Six months ended	
	ended June 30,		June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Income from continuing operations	\$58	\$25	\$103	\$27
Loss from discontinued operations	(1)	—	(1)	—
Net income	57	25	102	27
Effect of dilutive securities - RSUs, MSUs, performance shares and stock options	—	—	—	—
Effect of dilutive securities - 10% convertible senior notes	—	—	2	—
Effect of dilutive securities - Deferred compensation program for non-employee directors	—	—	—	—
Income available to shareholders	\$57	\$25	\$104	\$27
Average common shares	144.5	108.5	139.7	108.4
Dilutive RSUs, MSUs, performance shares and stock options	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6
Common shares issuable upon conversion of our 10% convertible senior notes	—	—	4.7	—
Deferred shares associated with a deferred compensation program for non-employee directors	0.2	0.2	—	0.2
Average diluted common shares	147.0	111.0	146.9	111.2
Earnings (loss) per average common share:				
Income from continuing operations	\$0.40	\$0.23	\$0.74	\$0.25
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.01)	—	(0.01)	—
Earnings per average common share	\$0.39	\$0.23	\$0.73	\$0.25

Diluted earnings (loss) per average common share:

Income from continuing operations	\$0.39	\$0.22	\$0.72	\$0.24
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.01)	—	(0.01)	—
Earnings per average diluted common share	\$0.38	\$0.22	\$0.71	\$0.24

In December 2013, we converted \$325 million of our 10% convertible senior notes due 2018 into approximately 28.5 million common shares. In April 2014, we converted the remaining \$75 million of these notes into approximately 6.6 million common shares. See further discussion in Note 7.

MSUs, performance shares, RSUs, stock options and common shares issuable upon conversion of our 10% convertible senior notes that were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for those periods because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive were as follows:

(millions, common shares)	Three months		Six months	
	ended June 30,		ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
MSUs, performance shares, RSUs and stock options	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3
10% convertible senior notes due 2018	—	35.1	—	35.1

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5. Marketable Securities

Marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale securities and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in accumulated other comprehensive income on our consolidated balance sheets. Proceeds received from sales and maturities of marketable securities were \$99 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. Our investments in marketable securities consisted of the following:

(millions)	As of June 30, 2014		As of December 31, 2013	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Corporate debt securities	\$92	\$92	\$87	\$87
U.S. government and agency debt securities	4	4	12	12
Asset-backed debt securities	17	17	20	20
Certificates of deposit	19	19	17	17
Municipal debt securities	6	6	6	6
Total marketable securities	\$138	\$138	\$142	\$142

The realized and unrealized gains and losses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 were immaterial. Cost basis for securities sold are determined on a first-in-first-out basis.

Contractual maturities of marketable securities as of June 30, 2014 were as follows:

(millions)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in 1 year or less	\$79	\$79
Due in 1-5 years	59	59
Total marketable securities	\$138	\$138

Actual maturities may differ from the contractual maturities because issuers of the securities may have the right to prepay them.

6. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with definite lives are amortized. These assets are summarized as follows:

(millions)	As of June 30, 2014			As of December 31, 2013		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Intangible Assets with Definite Lives:						
Customer relationships	\$70	\$ (51)	\$19	\$70	\$ (48)	\$22
Other	9	(7)	2	9	(6)	3
Total	\$79	\$ (58)	\$21	\$79	\$ (54)	\$25

Total amortization expense was \$2 million and \$4 million for the first three and six months, respectively, of each of 2014 and 2013. Estimated amortization expense for the remainder of 2014 and for future years is as follows:

(millions)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 and thereafter
Estimated future amortization expense	\$3	\$7	\$7	\$2	\$1	\$1

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Intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized. These assets are summarized as follows:

(millions)	As of June 30, 2014			As of December 31, 2013		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Impairment Charges	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Impairment Charges	Net
Intangible Assets with Indefinite Lives:						
Trade names	\$22	\$ —	\$22	\$22	\$ —	\$22
Other	8	1	7	8	1	7
Total	\$30	\$ 1	\$29	\$30	\$ 1	\$29

Intangible assets are included in other assets on our consolidated balance sheets, except for approximately \$5 million of other indefinite-lived intangible assets which met the criteria to be classified as held for sale during the second quarter of 2014 and therefore are included in other current assets on our consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2014.

7. Debt

Total debt, including the current portion of long-term debt, consisted of the following:

(millions)	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
5.875% senior notes due 2021	\$350	\$350
6.3% senior notes due 2016	500	500
7.75% senior notes due 2018, net of discount	500	500
7.875% senior notes due 2020, net of discount	249	249
8.375% senior notes due 2018	350	350
9.75% senior notes due 2014, net of discount	59	59
10% convertible senior notes due 2018, net of discount	—	72
Ship mortgage facility (includes \$4 million of current portion of long-term debt)	23	25
Credit facilities of Oman joint ventures	—	11
Industrial revenue bonds (due 2028 through 2034)	239	239
Total	\$2,270	\$2,355

In March 2014, we issued a notice of redemption to redeem the remaining \$75 million in aggregate principal amount of outstanding 10% convertible senior notes due 2018. As of March 31, 2014, the notes were recorded on our accompanying consolidated balance sheet at \$72 million, net of debt discount of \$3 million. The notes could either be (1) redeemed at a stated redemption price or (2) converted into shares of our common stock. The holders of all \$75 million in notes called for redemption elected to convert their notes into shares of USG's common stock. Accordingly, in April 2014, we issued an additional 6,578,946 shares of our common stock in connection with the conversion of the notes.

Our U.S. credit facility contains a single financial covenant that would require us to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of no less than 1.1-to-1.0 if and for so long as the excess of the borrowing base over the outstanding borrowings under the credit agreement is less than the greater of (a) \$40 million and (b) 15% of the lesser of (i) the aggregate revolving commitments at such time and (ii) the borrowing base at such time. As of June 30, 2014, our fixed charge coverage ratio was 1.22-to-1.0. Because we currently satisfy the required fixed charge coverage ratio, we are not required to maintain a minimum borrowing availability under the credit facility. Taking into account the most recent borrowing base calculation delivered under the credit facility, which reflects trade receivables and inventory as of June 30, 2014, and outstanding letters of credit of \$70 million as of June 30, 2014, borrowings available under the credit facility were approximately \$227 million. As of June 30, 2014 and during the quarter then-ended, there were no borrowings under the facility.

On April 17, 2014, we entered into Amendment No. 1 (the "Amendment") to our U.S. credit facility. The Amendment, among other things, (i) deleted the provisions providing for an early maturity date in the event we either (1) have not

repaid or provided for the repayment of our outstanding 9.75% senior notes due 2014 (the “2014 Notes”) by May 2, 2014 or (2) did not have at least \$500 million in liquidity from May 2, 2014 until the repayment of the 2014 Notes, and (ii) revised the definition of borrowing base to add an additional reserve against the borrowing base in the amount of the unpaid principal balance of the 2014 Notes outstanding from time to time. The amounts so reserved will be available for borrowing (subject to the other terms

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of the credit agreement) to repay the 2014 Notes. As of June 30, 2014, \$59 million in principal of the 2014 Notes remained outstanding.

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, there was an immaterial amount of borrowings outstanding under our Canadian credit agreement and no borrowings outstanding as of June 30, 2014. The U.S. dollar equivalent of borrowings available under this agreement as of June 30, 2014 was \$37 million.

In June 2013, our joint ventures in Oman, which were fully consolidated at that time, each entered into separate secured credit agreements, which were guaranteed by us and our joint venture partner. As of December 31, 2013, there was \$11 million in outstanding term loan borrowings under the credit agreements. During the first two months of 2014, an additional \$3 million of term loans were borrowed under these agreements. In connection with our investment in UBBP on February 27, 2014, we contributed our joint ventures in Oman, and the corresponding credit facilities, to UBBP. See further description of our investment in UBBP in Note 2.

The fair value of our debt was approximately \$2.467 billion as of June 30, 2014 and \$2.659 billion as of December 31, 2013. The fair values were based on quoted prices for identical or similar liabilities in markets that are not active or valuation models in which all significant inputs and value drivers are observable and, as a result, are classified as Level 2 inputs. See Note 9 for further discussion on fair value measurements and classifications.

As of June 30, 2014, we were in compliance with the covenants contained in our credit facilities.

8. Derivative Instruments

We use derivative instruments to manage selected commodity price and foreign currency exposures as described below. We do not use derivative instruments for speculative trading purposes, and we typically do not hedge beyond two years. Cash flows from derivative instruments are included in net cash provided by operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

COMMODITY DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

As of June 30, 2014, we had 19 million mmBTUs (millions of British Thermal Units) in aggregate notional amount of outstanding natural gas swap and option contracts to hedge forecasted purchases. All of these contracts mature by June 30, 2016. For contracts designated as cash flow hedges, the net unrealized gain that remained in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), or AOCI, as of June 30, 2014 was \$1 million. No ineffectiveness was recorded on contracts designated as cash flow hedges in the first six months of 2014. Gains and losses on contracts designated as cash flow hedges are reclassified into earnings when the underlying forecasted transactions affect earnings. For contracts designated as cash flow hedges, we reassess the probability of the underlying forecasted transactions occurring on a quarterly basis. Changes in fair value on contracts not designated as cash flow hedges are recorded to earnings. The fair value of those contracts not designated as cash flow hedges was a \$1 million unrealized gain as of June 30, 2014.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

We have foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge forecasted purchases of products and services denominated in foreign currencies. The notional amount of these contracts was \$84 million as of June 30, 2014, and they mature by June 30, 2016. These forward contracts are designated as cash flow hedges and no ineffectiveness was recorded in the first six months of 2014. Gains and losses on the contracts are reclassified into earnings when the underlying transactions affect earnings. The fair value of these contracts that remained in AOCI was a \$1 million unrealized loss as of June 30, 2014.

COUNTERPARTY RISK, MASTER NETTING ARRANGEMENTS AND BALANCE SHEET OFFSETTING

We are exposed to credit losses in the event of nonperformance by the counterparties to our derivative instruments. As of June 30, 2014, our derivatives were in a \$1 million net asset position. All of our counterparties have investment grade credit ratings; accordingly, we anticipate that they will be able to fully satisfy their obligations under the contracts.

Our derivative contracts are governed by master netting agreements negotiated between us and the counterparties that reduce our counterparty credit exposure. The agreements outline the conditions (such as credit ratings and net derivative fair values) upon which we, or the counterparties, are required to post collateral. As of June 30, 2014, we had \$1 million of collateral posted with our counterparties related to our derivatives.

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We have not adopted an accounting policy to offset fair value amounts related to derivative contracts under our master netting arrangements; therefore, individual derivative contracts are reflected on a gross basis, as either assets or liabilities, on our consolidated balance sheets, based on their fair value as of the balance sheet date.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT INFORMATION

The following are the pretax effects of derivative instruments on the consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

(millions)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income on Derivatives (Effective Portion)		Location of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	
	2014	2013		2014	2013
Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships					
Commodity contracts	\$ (1)	\$ (2)	Cost of products sold	\$ 1	\$ —
Foreign exchange contracts	(2)	1	Cost of products sold	—	1
Total	\$ (3)	\$ (1)		\$ 1	\$ 1

(millions)	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	
		2014	2013
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments			
Commodity contracts	Cost of products sold	\$ —	\$ (2)
Total		\$ —	\$ (2)

The following are the pretax effects of derivative instruments on the consolidated statements of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

(millions)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income on Derivatives (Effective Portion)		Location of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	
	2014	2013		2014	2013
Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships					
Commodity contracts	\$ 2	\$ —	Cost of products sold	\$ 2	\$ (1)
Foreign exchange contracts	—	3	Cost of products sold	1	1
Total	\$ 2	\$ 3		\$ 3	\$ —

Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	
	2014	2013
	\$ 3	\$ —

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(millions)		2014	2013
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments			
Commodity contracts	Cost of products sold	\$1	\$1
Total		\$1	\$1

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The following are the fair values of derivative instruments and the location on our consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

(millions)	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value		Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	
		6/30/14	12/31/13		6/30/14	12/31/13
Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships						
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	\$4	\$2	Accrued expenses	\$1	\$—
Commodity contracts	Other assets	—	—	Other liabilities	2	—
Foreign exchange contracts	Other current assets	1	1	Accrued expenses	1	—
Foreign exchange contracts	Other assets	—	—	Other liabilities	1	—
Total derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships		\$5	\$3		\$5	\$—
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments						
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	\$1	\$2	Accrued expenses	\$—	\$—
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		\$1	\$2		\$—	\$—
Total derivatives	Total assets	\$6	\$5	Total liabilities	\$5	\$—

As of June 30, 2014, we had no derivatives designated as fair value hedges or net investment hedges.

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9. Fair Value Measurements

Certain assets and liabilities are required to be recorded at fair value. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value. Level 1 is defined as quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets. Level 2 is defined as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets. Level 3 is defined as valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable. Certain assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis rather than on an ongoing basis, such as when there is evidence of impairment or when a new liability is being established that requires fair value measurement.

The cash equivalents shown in the table below primarily consist of money market funds that are valued based on quoted prices in active markets and as a result are classified as Level 1. We use quoted prices, other readily observable market data and internally developed valuation models when valuing our derivatives and marketable securities and have classified them as Level 2. Derivatives are valued using the income approach including discounted-cash-flow models or a Black-Scholes option pricing model and readily observable market data. The inputs for the valuation models are obtained from data providers and include end-of-period spot and forward natural gas prices, foreign currency exchange rates, natural gas price volatility and LIBOR and swap rates for discounting the cash flows implied from the derivative contracts. Marketable securities are valued using income and market value approaches and values are based on quoted prices or other observable market inputs received from data providers. The valuation process may include pricing matrices, or prices based upon yields, credit spreads or prices of securities of comparable quality, coupon, maturity and type.

Our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis were as follows:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)		Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)		Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		Total	
	6/30/14	12/31/13	6/30/14	12/31/13	6/30/14	12/31/13	6/30/14	12/31/13
(millions)								
Cash equivalents	\$ 138	\$ 549	\$ 21	\$ 24	\$—	\$—	\$ 159	\$ 573
Marketable securities:								
Corporate debt securities	—	—	92	87	—	—	92	87
U.S. government and agency debt securities	—	—	4	12	—	—	4	12
Asset-backed debt securities	—	—	17	20	—	—	17	20
Certificates of deposit	—	—	19	17	—	—	19	17
Municipal debt securities	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	6
Derivative assets	—	—	6	5	—	—	6	5
Derivative liabilities	—	—	(5) —	—	—	(5) —

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10. Employee Retirement Plans

The components of net pension and postretirement benefits costs are summarized in the following table:

(millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Pension:				
Service cost of benefits earned	\$9	\$9	\$18	\$19
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	17	16	33	31
Expected return on plan assets	(20	) (19	) (40	) (38
Net amortization	6	12	12	23
Net pension cost	\$12	\$18	\$23	\$35
Postretirement:				
Service cost of benefits earned	\$—	\$1	\$1	\$2
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	2	2	4	3
Net amortization	(9	) (9	) (18	) (17
Net postretirement benefit	\$(7	) \$(6	) \$(13	) \$(12

During the first six months of 2014, we made cash contributions of \$8 million to our pension plan in Canada. On July 18, 2014, we contributed \$50 million in cash to the USG Corporation Retirement Plan Trust. We expect to make total contributions to our pension plans in 2014 of approximately \$61 million.

In April 2014, we amended our U.S. postretirement benefit plan for those retiree medical plan participants who are pre-65 retirees, to defer the effective date that requires participants to begin purchasing individual coverage in the Affordable Insurance Exchanges or individual Medicare marketplace using a company-funded subsidy from January 1, 2015 to January 1, 2016. The financial statement impact of the plan amendment was immaterial.

11. Share-Based Compensation

During the first six months of 2014, we granted share-based compensation in the form of market share units, or MSUs, performance shares, and restricted stock units, or RSUs, to eligible participants under our Long-Term Incentive Plan. We recognize expense on all share-based grants over the service period, which is the shorter of the period until the employees' retirement eligibility dates and the service period of the award for awards expected to vest. Expense is generally reduced for estimated forfeitures. Awards granted during the first six months of 2014 and assumptions used to determine fair value were as follows:

	MSUs	Performance Shares	RSUs
Awards granted	364,180	111,287	55,000
Weighted average fair value	\$40.20	\$46.46	\$33.53
Expected volatility	54.93	% 54.93	% N/A
Risk-free rate (a)	0.63	% 0.63	% N/A
Expected term (in years) (b)	2.94	2.94	N/A
Expected dividends	—	—	N/A

(a) The risk-free rate was based on zero coupon U.S. government issues at the time of grant.

(b) The expected term represents the period from the valuation date to the end of the performance period.

MARKET SHARE UNITS

The MSUs granted during the first six months of 2014 generally vest after a three-year period based on our actual stock price performance during such period. The number of MSUs earned will vary from zero to 150% of the number of MSUs awarded depending on the actual performance of our stock price. In the case of termination of employment due to death, disability or retirement during the performance period, vesting will be pro-rated based on the number of full months employed in 2014. Awards earned will be issued at the end of the three-year period. MSUs may vest earlier in the case of a change in control in

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most circumstances only if there is also a related loss of employment or diminution of duties. Each MSU earned will be settled in common stock.

We estimated the fair value of each MSU granted on the date of grant using a Monte Carlo simulation that used the assumptions noted in the table above. Volatility was based on stock price history immediately prior to grant for a period commensurate with the remaining life of the plan.

PERFORMANCE SHARES

The performance shares granted during the first six months of 2014 generally vest after a three-year period based on our total stockholder return relative to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Construction and Materials Index, with adjustments to that index in certain circumstances, for the three-year period. The number of performance shares earned will vary from zero to 200% of the number awarded depending on that relative performance. Generally, vesting will be pro-rated based on the number of full months employed during the performance period in the case of death, disability, or retirement, and pro-rated awards earned will be issued at the end of the three-year period. Each performance share earned will be settled in common stock.

We estimated the fair value of each performance share granted on the date of grant using a Monte Carlo simulation that used the assumptions noted in the table above. Expected volatility was based on implied volatility of our traded options and the daily historical volatilities of our peer group.

RESTRICTED STOCK UNITS

The RSUs granted during the first six months of 2014 vest after a specified number of years from the date of grant or at a specified date. Generally, RSUs may vest earlier in the case of death, disability, retirement or a change in control, provided that RSUs granted after 2012 will vest upon a change in control in most circumstances only if there is also a related loss of employment or diminution of duties. Each RSU is settled in a share of our common stock after the vesting period. The fair value of each RSU granted is equal to the closing price of our common stock on the date of grant.

12. Supplemental Balance Sheet Information**INVENTORIES**

Total inventories consisted of the following:

(millions)	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Finished goods and work in progress	\$276	\$270
Raw materials	61	62
Total	\$337	\$332

ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

Changes in the liability for asset retirement obligations consisted of the following:

(millions)	Six months ended June 30,	
	2014	2013
Balance as of January 1	\$132	\$139
Accretion expense	4	4
Changes in estimated cash flows (a)	(10) —
Liabilities settled	(2) —
Foreign currency translation	(1	) (2
Balance as of June 30	\$123	\$141

(a) Changes in estimated cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2014 consists of changes in estimates primarily related to reclamation activities for our gypsum quarry and ship loading facility in Windsor, Nova Scotia, Canada, which we permanently closed during the third quarter of 2011, and our mining operation in Little Narrows, Nova Scotia, Canada.

ACCRUED INTEREST

Interest accrued on our debt as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was \$47 million and \$48 million, respectively, and is included in accrued expenses on our consolidated balance sheets.

ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

In June 2014, we sold surplus property for a gain of \$12 million which is included in cost of goods sold in our statement of operations. The asset was classified as held for sale in our consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2013 with a carrying value of approximately zero. Assets held for sale as of June 30, 2014 include approximately \$5 million of indefinite-lived intangible assets which are classified as other current assets in our accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

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13. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Changes in the balances of each component of AOCI for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

(millions)	Derivatives		Defined Benefit Plans		Foreign Currency Translation		AOCI	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Balance as of January 1	\$35	\$32	\$(32)	\$(303)	\$21	\$38	\$24	\$(233)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications, net of tax	2	2	(9)	(12)	11	(17)	4	(27)
Less: Amounts reclassified from AOCI, net of tax	3	—	6	(5)	5	—	14	(5)
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	(1)	2	(15)	(7)	6	(17)	(10)	(22)
Balance as of June 30	\$34	\$34	\$(47)	\$(310)	\$27	\$21	\$14	\$(255)

Amounts reclassified from AOCI, net of tax, for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, were as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Derivatives				
Net reclassification from AOCI for cash flow hedges included in cost of products sold	\$1	\$1	\$3	\$—
Income tax expense on reclassification from AOCI included in income tax expense (benefit)	—	1	—	—
Net amount reclassified from AOCI	\$1	\$—	\$3	\$—
Defined Benefit Plans				
Net reclassification from AOCI for amortization of prior service cost included in cost of products sold	\$1	\$(3)	\$3	\$(5)
Net reclassification from AOCI for amortization of prior service cost included in selling and administrative expenses	1	(1)	2	(1)
Income tax expense on reclassification from AOCI included in income tax expense (benefit)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Net amount reclassified from AOCI	\$3	\$(3)	\$6	\$(5)
Foreign Currency Translation				
Net reclassification from AOCI for translation gains realized upon the deconsolidation of foreign subsidiaries included in selling and administrative expenses	\$—	\$—	\$5	\$—
Income tax expense on reclassification from AOCI included in income tax expense (benefit)	—	—	—	—
Net amount reclassified from AOCI	\$—	\$—	\$5	\$—

We estimate that we will reclassify a net \$2 million after-tax gain on derivatives from AOCI to earnings within the next 12 months.

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14. Oman Investment

In June of 2012, we entered into a strategic partnership with the Zawawi Group in Oman to establish a mining operation by acquiring 55% of Zawawi Gypsum LLC, or ZGL, which holds the mining rights to a gypsum quarry in Salalah, Oman. Quarry mining operations commenced in October 2013. The second phase of the partnership is a 50/50 manufacturing venture, USG-Zawawi Drywall LLC, or ZDL, to build and operate a low cost wallboard plant in Oman. Wallboard production operations are expected to commence by the end of 2014.

We accounted for the acquisition of the mining rights as an asset acquisition and measured our interest in the mining rights at our cost. The mining rights are depleted based upon tonnage mined relative to the total probable capacity in the quarry, and are presented within total property, plant and equipment in our accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2013. We determined that both entities were variable interest entities (VIEs), and, as such, we consolidated the VIEs through February 27, 2014 when our interests in ZGL and ZDL were contributed to UBBP. See Note 2.

As of December 31, 2013, other liabilities included approximately \$8 million of loans payable and the related accrued interest due to the joint venture partner. We contributed our Oman joint ventures, including these loans, to UBBP on February 27, 2014; therefore, the loans payable are no longer reflected on our balance sheet as of June 30, 2014. Also as a result of our contribution of our Oman joint ventures to UBBP, non-controlling interest within shareholders' equity decreased by approximately \$24 million.

See Note 7 for a description of the credit facilities entered into by our joint ventures in Oman in June 2013.

15. Income Taxes

In the second quarter of 2014, income tax expense of approximately \$1 million from foreign, state and local jurisdictions was offset by approximately \$1 million of income tax benefit resulting from the release of reserves for uncertain tax positions due to the effective settlement of audits for the tax years 2008 to 2012 in certain foreign jurisdictions. In the United States, we are in a net operating loss carryforward position and our deferred income tax assets are subject to a valuation allowance. Therefore, any income or loss before income taxes does not generate a corresponding income tax expense or benefit. Income tax expense in the current quarter reflects income taxes for certain foreign, state and local jurisdictions.

For the first six months of 2014, we had income tax expense of \$5 million, which primarily reflects income taxes for certain foreign, state and local jurisdictions, including approximately \$1 million of withholding taxes on property contributed to UBBP. See Note 2.

In assessing the requirement for, and amount of, a valuation allowance in accordance with the more-likely-than-not standard, we give appropriate consideration to all positive and negative evidence related to the realization of the deferred tax assets. As of June 30, 2014, we had federal net operating loss, or NOL, carryforwards of approximately \$2.009 billion that are available to offset future federal taxable income and will expire in the years 2026 through 2033, none of which are subject to Internal Revenue Code limitations under Section 382. In addition, as of that date, we had federal AMT credit carryforwards of approximately \$45 million that are available to reduce future regular federal income taxes over an indefinite period. In order to fully realize these U.S. federal net deferred tax assets, taxable income of approximately \$2.139 billion would need to be generated during the period before their expiration. In addition, we have federal foreign tax credit carryforwards of \$8 million that will expire in 2015.

As of June 30, 2014, we had a gross deferred tax asset related to our state NOLs and tax credit carryforwards of \$268 million, of which \$11 million will expire in 2014. The remainder will expire if unused in years 2015 through 2033. We also had NOL and tax credit carryforwards in various foreign jurisdictions in the amount of \$2 million as of June 30, 2014, against which we have maintained a valuation allowance.

During periods prior to 2014, we established a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets totaling \$995 million. During the first six months of 2014, we recorded a decrease in the valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets of \$33 million. Approximately \$11 million of the decrease related to the realizability of our deferred tax assets due to state law changes. The other \$22 million of the decrease resulted from a reduction in the gross value of our deferred tax assets. As a result of both decreases, and based upon an evaluation of all available evidence, we recorded corresponding reductions in the valuation allowance, resulting in no net impact to our consolidated statement of operations. The decreases in the valuation allowance in 2014 resulted in a deferred tax asset

valuation allowance of \$962 million as of June 30, 2014.

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The Internal Revenue Code imposes limitations on a corporation's ability to utilize NOLs if it experiences an "ownership change." In general terms, an ownership change may result from transactions increasing the ownership of certain stockholders in the stock of a corporation by more than 50 percentage points over a three-year period. If we were to experience an ownership change, utilization of our NOLs would be subject to an annual limitation determined by multiplying the market value of our outstanding shares of stock at the time of the ownership change by the applicable long-term tax-exempt rate, which was 3.32% for June 2014. Any unused annual limitation may be carried over to later years within the allowed NOL carryforward period. The amount of the limitation may, under certain circumstances, be increased or decreased by built-in gains or losses held by us at the time of the change that are recognized in the five-year period after the change. Many states have similar limitations. If an ownership change had occurred as of June 30, 2014, our annual U.S. federal NOL utilization would have been limited to approximately \$145 million per year.

16. Litigation

WALLBOARD PRICING CLASS ACTION LAWSUITS

In late 2012, USG Corporation and United States Gypsum Company were named as defendants in putative class action lawsuits alleging that since at least September 2011, U.S. wallboard manufacturers conspired to fix and raise the price of gypsum wallboard sold in the United States and to effectuate the alleged conspiracy by ending the practice of providing job quotes on wallboard. These lawsuits are consolidated for pretrial proceedings in multi-district litigation in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, under the title In re: Domestic Drywall Antitrust Litigation, MDL No. 2437. One group of plaintiffs in the litigation purports to represent a class of entities that purchased gypsum wallboard in the United States directly from any of the defendants or their affiliates from January 1, 2012 to the present. On behalf of this alleged direct purchaser class, the plaintiffs seek unspecified monetary damages, tripled under the antitrust laws, as well as pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest and attorneys' fees. The second group of plaintiffs purports to bring their claims and seek damages on behalf of indirect purchasers of gypsum wallboard. These indirect purchaser plaintiffs seek to certify a separate class of persons or entities who from January 1, 2012 through the present indirectly purchased wallboard in the United States from the defendants or their affiliates for end use and not for resale. The court has set a schedule requiring the parties in the Domestic Drywall Antitrust Litigation to complete fact discovery, primarily involving the production of documents and depositions, by October 31, 2014, and to complete expert witness discovery by March 31, 2015.

In the fall of 2013, similar lawsuits were filed in Quebec and Ontario courts on behalf of purchasers of wallboard in Canada. These Canadian lawsuits also name as defendants CGC Inc., a subsidiary of USG Corporation, as well as other Canadian and U.S. wallboard manufacturers. As with the U.S.-based lawsuits, the plaintiffs in the Canadian lawsuits have not indicated the amount of damages that they seek. No schedule has been set for completion of pre-trial discovery in the Canadian lawsuits.

USG has denied the allegations made in these wallboard pricing lawsuits. At this stage of the lawsuits, we are not able to estimate the amount, if any, of any reasonably possible loss or range of reasonably possible losses. However, based on the information known to us, we believe these lawsuits will not have a material effect on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

ENVIRONMENTAL LITIGATION

We have been notified by state and federal environmental protection agencies of possible involvement as one of numerous "potentially responsible parties" in a number of Superfund sites in the United States. As a potentially responsible party, we may be responsible to pay for some part of the cleanup of hazardous waste at those sites. In most of these sites, our involvement is expected to be minimal. In addition, we are involved in environmental cleanups of other property that we own or owned. As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we had an accrual of \$17 million and \$18 million, respectively, for our probable and reasonably estimable liability in connection with these matters. Our accruals take into account all known or estimated undiscounted costs associated with these sites, including site investigations and feasibility costs, site cleanup and remediation, certain legal costs, and fines and penalties, if any. However, we continue to review these accruals as additional information becomes available and revise them as appropriate. Based on the information known to us, we believe these environmental matters will not have a material effect on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

OTHER LITIGATION

We are named as defendants in other claims and lawsuits arising from our operations, including claims and lawsuits arising from the operation of our vehicles, product performance or warranties, personal injury and commercial disputes. We believe that we have properly accrued for our probable liability in connection with these claims and suits, taking into account the probability of liability, whether our exposure can be reasonably estimated and, if so, our estimate of our liability or the range of our liability. We do not expect these or any other litigation matters involving USG to have a material effect on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

In the following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, "USG," "we," "our" and "us" refer to USG Corporation, a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements, except as otherwise indicated or as the context otherwise requires.

Overview

We are a leading manufacturer and distributor of building materials. We produce a wide range of products for use in new residential, new nonresidential, and residential and nonresidential repair and remodel construction as well as products used in certain industrial processes. We estimate that during the first six months of 2014:

- residential and nonresidential repair and remodel activity accounted for approximately 49% of our net sales,
- new residential construction accounted for approximately 27% of our net sales,
- new nonresidential construction accounted for approximately 22% of our net sales, and
- other activities accounted for approximately 2% of our net sales.

SEGMENTS

Effective April 1, 2014, we changed the composition of our reportable segments to reflect the change in management over our businesses in Mexico and Latin America and the contribution of our businesses in Asia-Pacific, India and Oman into a 50/50 joint venture, USG Boral Building Products, or UBBP. See further discussion below under Ceilings and Equity Method Investments. As a result of these changes, our Mexico and Latin America businesses have been combined, with their Gypsum results within our Gypsum segment, previously referred to as North American Gypsum, and their Ceiling results included within our Ceilings segment, previously referred to as Worldwide Ceilings. Our prior period results have been recast to reflect these changes and present comparative year-over-year results.

Our operations are organized into four reportable segments structured around our key products and business units: Gypsum, Ceilings, Distribution and USG Boral Building Products.

Gypsum: Previously referred to as North American Gypsum, our Gypsum reportable segment manufactures and markets gypsum and related products in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Latin America. It includes United States Gypsum Company, or U.S. Gypsum, in the United States, the gypsum business of CGC Inc., or CGC, in Canada, the gypsum business of USG Mexico, S.A. de C.V., or USG Mexico along with our gypsum businesses in Latin America. Gypsum's products are used in a variety of building applications to finish the walls, ceilings and floors in residential, commercial and institutional construction and in certain industrial applications. Its major product lines include SHEETROCK® brand gypsum wallboard, a line of joint compounds used for finishing wallboard joints also sold under the SHEETROCK® brand name, DUROCK® brand cement board, FIBEROCK® brand gypsum fiber panels and SECUROCK® brand glass mat sheathing used for building exteriors and gypsum fiber and glass mat panels used as roof cover board.

Ceilings: Previously referred to as Worldwide Ceilings, our Ceilings reportable segment manufactures and markets interior systems products in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Latin America. Ceilings includes USG Interiors, LLC, or USG Interiors, the ceilings business of CGC, and our ceilings businesses in Mexico and Latin America. In addition, through February 27, 2014, it also included our businesses in the Asia-Pacific region (see paragraph below regarding USG Boral Buildings Products), which were included in USG International. Ceilings is a leading supplier of interior ceilings products used primarily in commercial applications. Ceilings manufactures ceiling tile in the United States and ceiling grid in the United States, Canada and, through February 27, 2014, in the Asia-Pacific region. It markets ceiling tile and ceiling grid in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Latin America and, through February 27, 2014, in the Asia-Pacific region.

As further described below under USG Boral Building Products, on February 27, 2014, we invested with Boral Limited ("Boral") in USG Boral Building Products, and in connection therewith contributed to UBBP our operations in the Asia-Pacific region. UBBP is accounted for as an equity method investment. As such, Ceilings includes the results and activities of our subsidiaries in the Asia-Pacific region only through February 27, 2014.

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Distribution: Previously referred to as Building Products Distribution, our Distribution reportable segment consists of L&W Supply Corporation and its subsidiaries, or L&W Supply, the leading distributor of gypsum wallboard and other building materials in the United States. It is a service-oriented business that stocks a wide range of construction materials. It delivers less-than-truckload quantities of construction materials to job sites and places them in areas where work is being done, thereby reducing the need for handling by contractors.

USG Boral Building Products (UBBP): On February 27, 2014, we formed a 50/50 joint venture, UBBP, with Boral and certain of its subsidiaries. UBBP manufactures, distributes and sells certain building products, mines raw gypsum and sells natural and synthetic gypsum throughout Asia, Australasia and the Middle East (the "Territory"). The products that UBBP manufactures and distributes include products for wall, ceiling, floor lining and exterior systems that utilize gypsum, wallboard, referred to as plasterboard in the region, mineral fiber ceiling tiles, steel grid and studs and joint compound.

As consideration for our 50% ownership in UBBP, we (i) made a \$513 million cash payment to Boral, which included a \$500 million base price and \$13 million of customary estimated working capital and net debt adjustments, (ii) contributed to UBBP our subsidiaries and joint venture investments in China, Singapore, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, Australia, the Middle East and Oman, and (iii) granted to UBBP licenses to use certain of our intellectual property rights in the Territory. We funded our cash payment with the net proceeds from our October 2013 issuance of \$350 million of 5.875% senior notes and cash on hand. In the event certain performance targets are satisfied by UBBP, we will be obligated to pay Boral scheduled earnout payments in an aggregate amount up to \$75 million, comprised of \$25 million based on performance during the first three years after closing and up to \$50 million based on performance during the first five years after closing. The cash portion of the consideration paid to Boral remains subject to customary post-closing adjustments.

UBBP is targeting the distribution of 50% of combined after tax profits to USG and Boral in proportion to the respective ownership interests; provided, however, that UBBP will not pay dividends if such payments are, among other things, restricted pursuant to the terms of the credit facilities maintained by UBBP, inconsistent with the then-applicable strategic plan, or illegal. Through June 30, 2014, no dividends have been declared or paid by UBBP. The amount and timing of any distribution is currently unknown.

UBBP is operated in accordance with the terms of a shareholders' agreement. From February 27, 2014 through June 30, 2014, UBBP was funded from its net cash flows from operations and third-party financing, and it is our intent that as an ongoing operation, UBBP will continue to self-fund.

As a result of the contribution of our wholly-owned subsidiaries in Singapore, India, Malaysia, New Zealand and Australia and our consolidated joint ventures in Oman on February 27, 2014, the net sales and operating profit attributable to these entities are no longer included in those corresponding line items on our consolidated statement of operations on a going forward basis. Instead, our share of the equity income from UBBP is shown within income from equity method investments.

Our investment in UBBP is accounted for as an equity method investment and was initially measured at cost. Our existing wholly-owned subsidiaries and consolidated variable interest entities that were contributed into the joint venture were deconsolidated, which resulted in a gain of \$27 million during the first quarter of 2014. Our investment in UBBP consummated on February 27, 2014, and as a result, our share of four months of equity income from UBBP is included in our accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Geographic Information: For the first six months of 2014, we recorded \$1,798 million of net sales in our consolidated statement of operations, of which approximately 83% were attributable to the United States, approximately 9% were attributable to Canada and other foreign countries accounted for the remaining 8%. Net sales for UBBP for the period from February 27, 2014, the date of our investment in UBBP, to June 30, 2014, were \$369 million, of which approximately 67% and 33% were attributable to Asia and Australasia, respectively.

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MARKET CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Our businesses are cyclical in nature and sensitive to changes in general economic conditions, including, in particular, conditions in the North American housing and construction-based markets, which are our most significant markets.

The markets we serve can be broadly categorized as new residential construction, new nonresidential construction and repair and remodel activity, which includes both residential and nonresidential construction.

For the new residential construction market, housing starts are a very good indicator of demand for our gypsum products. Installation of our gypsum products typically follows a housing start by 90 to 120 days. In June 2014, the seasonally-adjusted annualized rate of housing starts was reported by the U.S. Census Bureau to have decreased to 893,000 units, compared to 985,000 units reported for May 2014 and 1,063,000 units reported for April 2014. In comparison, housing starts for 2013 were 925,000 units. Industry analysts believe that the recovery in new residential construction will continue to be uneven and modest over the next few years, but over the longer term housing starts will begin to reach historical averages. Industry analysts' forecasts for 2014 housing starts in the United States included in the most recent Blue Chip Economic Indicators are 980,000 to 1,090,000 units, based on the average of the bottom ten and top ten forecasts included in the report, respectively. We currently estimate that 2014 housing starts in the United States will be in the lower end of the range of 1,000,000 to 1,100,000 units.

Demand for our products from new nonresidential construction is determined by floor space for which contracts are signed. Installation of gypsum and ceilings products typically follows signing of construction contracts by about 12 to 18 months. According to McGraw-Hill Construction's most recent construction market forecast, total floor space for which new nonresidential construction contracts were signed in the United States increased 9% in 2013 compared with 2012. This followed a 10% increase in 2012 compared with 2011 and a 3% increase in 2011 compared with 2010. McGraw-Hill Construction forecasts that total floor space for which new nonresidential construction contracts in the United States are signed will increase approximately 10% in 2014 from the 2013 level. McGraw-Hill's forecast includes several building types which do not generate significant demand for our products; therefore, we anticipate new nonresidential construction growth in our business sectors in 2014 compared to 2013 will be in the low to mid-single digits.

The repair and remodel market includes renovation of both residential and nonresidential buildings. As a result of the low levels of new home construction in recent years, this market currently accounts for the largest portion of our sales. Many buyers begin to remodel an existing home within two years of purchase. According to the National Association of Realtors, sales of existing homes in the United States increased to approximately 5.09 million units in 2013, the highest level since 2006, reflecting a 9.2% increase from the 2012 level of 4.66 million units. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of existing home sales was 5.04 million units in June 2014. This was 3% higher than the May 2014 rate of 4.91 million units, and 2% lower than the June 2013 rate of 5.16 million units. Although sales of existing homes in 2014 softened, the generally rising levels of existing home sales and home resale values in recent years have contributed to an increase in demand for our products from the residential repair and remodel market. We currently estimate that overall repair and remodel spending growth in 2014, compared to 2013, will be in the mid-single digits. The rate of recovery in the new residential construction market, new nonresidential construction market and the repair and remodel market still remains uncertain and will depend on broader economic issues such as employment, foreclosures, house price trends, availability of mortgage financing, interest rates, income tax policy, consumer confidence, lease turnover rates, discretionary business investment, job growth and governmental building-related expenditures.

As discussed above, UBBP manufactures, distributes and sells certain building products, mines raw gypsum and sells natural and synthetic gypsum throughout Asia, Australasia and the Middle East. As of December 2013, the weighted-average GDP annual growth rate for the markets served by UBBP, as reported by the World Bank, was approximately 8%.

The housing and construction-based markets we serve are affected by economic conditions, the availability of credit, lending practices, interest rates, the unemployment rate and consumer confidence. An increase in interest rates, high levels of unemployment, restrictive lending practices, a decrease in consumer confidence or other adverse economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows. Our businesses are also affected by a variety of other factors beyond our control, including the inventory of unsold

homes, the level of foreclosures, home resale rates, housing affordability, office and retail vacancy rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Since we operate in a variety of geographic markets, our businesses are subject to the economic conditions in each of these geographic markets. General economic downturns or localized downturns or financial concerns in the regions where we have operations may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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Industry shipments of gypsum board in the United States (including gypsum wallboard, other gypsum-related paneling products and imports), as reported by the Gypsum Association, were an estimated 9.93 billion square feet in the first six months of 2014, up approximately 5% compared with 9.48 billion square feet in the first six months of 2013. We estimate that industry shipments in the United States for all of 2014 will be in the range of 22 to 23 billion, compared to 20.9 billion square feet in 2013.

U.S. Gypsum shipped 2.47 billion square feet of SHEETROCK® brand gypsum wallboard in the first six months of 2014, a 3% increase from 2.39 billion square feet in the first six months of 2013. U.S. Gypsum's share of the gypsum board market in the United States (which includes for comparability its shipments of SHEETROCK® brand gypsum wallboard, FIBEROCK® brand gypsum fiber panels and SECUROCK® brand glass mat sheathing), based on industry shipments as reported by the Gypsum Association, was approximately 26% in the second quarter of 2014, compared to 26% in the second quarter of 2013, and 27% in the first quarter of 2014.

There is excess wallboard production capacity industry-wide in the United States. Industry capacity in the United States was approximately 32.7 billion square feet as of January 1, 2014. We estimate that the industry capacity utilization rate was approximately 60% during the first six months of 2014 compared to 58% during the first six months of 2013, and 73% in the fourth quarter of 2013. Based on current industry trends and forecasts, demand for gypsum wallboard is expected to increase in 2014, but the magnitude of any increase will be dependent primarily on the levels of housing starts and repair and remodel activity. We project that the industry capacity utilization rate over the balance of 2014 will improve commensurate with rising demand. Despite our realization of improvement in our average wallboard selling price, we could experience pressure on gypsum wallboard selling prices and our gross margins at such low levels of capacity utilization. In early 2014, as it did in 2013 and 2012, U.S. Gypsum implemented a price increase for wallboard with the new not to exceed price being set for the year. However, it is uncertain that we will be able to maintain the increase in our gypsum wallboard selling price. If we are unable to maintain our prices increases, our net sales and operating profit may be materially and adversely impacted.

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Consolidated Results of Operations

(dollars in millions, except per-share data)	2014	2013	\$ Favorable (Unfavorable)	% Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Three months ended June 30:					
Net sales	\$948	\$916	\$32	3	%
Cost of products sold	773	765	(8)	(1))%
Gross profit	175	151	24	16	%
Selling and administrative expenses	77	76	(1)	(1))%
Restructuring charges	—	1	1	100	%
Operating profit	98	74	24	32	%
Income from equity method investments	(5)	(1)	4	*	
Interest expense	45	50	5	10	%
Interest income	—	(1)	(1)	(100))%
Other income, net	—	(1)	(1)	(100))%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	58	27	31	115	%
Income tax expense	—	2	2	100	%
Income from continuing operations	58	25	33	132	%
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(1)	—	(1)	*	
Net income	\$57	\$25	\$32	128	%
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.38	\$0.22	\$0.16	73	%
Six months ended June 30:					
Net sales	\$1,798	\$1,730	\$68	4	%
Cost of products sold	1,480	1,455	(25)	(2))%
Gross profit	318	275	43	16	%
Selling and administrative expenses	154	149	(5)	(3))%
Restructuring charges	—	3	3	100	%
Operating profit	164	123	41	33	%
Income from equity method investments	(8)	(1)	7	*	
Interest expense	92	100	8	8	%
Interest income	(1)	(2)	(1)	(50))%
Gain on deconsolidation of subsidiaries and consolidated joint ventures	(27)	—	27	*	
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	108	26	82	*	
Income tax expense (benefit)	5	(1)	(6)	*	
Income from continuing operations	103	27	76	*	
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(1)	—	(1)	*	
Net income	\$102	\$27	\$75	*	
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.71	\$0.24	\$0.47	*	

*not meaningful

NET SALES

Consolidated net sales for the second quarter of 2014 increased \$32 million, or 3%, compared with the second quarter of 2013, reflecting higher sales for our Gypsum and Distribution segments, offset by lower sales for our Ceilings segment. Net sales increased 6% and 8% for our Gypsum and Distribution segments, respectively, and decreased 10% for our Ceilings segment. The higher levels of net sales for our Gypsum and Distribution segments reflected higher selling prices and, to a lesser extent, higher volumes. Lower net sales for our Ceilings segment primarily reflected the

absence of net sales for our subsidiaries in Asia-Pacific, India and Oman that were contributed to UBBP on February 27, 2014. Excluding those sales, net sales for our Ceilings segment decreased 2%, primarily driven by lower volumes of ceiling tile and ceiling grid in the United States, partially offset by higher average selling prices.

Consolidated net sales for the first six months of 2014 increased \$68 million, or 4%, compared with the first six months of 2013, also reflecting higher sales for our Gypsum and Distribution segments, offset by lower sales for our Ceilings segment. Net sales increased 6% and 7% for our Gypsum and Distribution segments, respectively, and decreased 10% for our Ceilings

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segment. The higher levels of net sales for our Gypsum and Distribution segments reflected higher selling prices and, to a lesser extent, higher volumes. Lower net sales for our Ceilings segment primarily reflected the impact of contributing our subsidiaries in Asia-Pacific, India and Oman to UBBP on February 27, 2014. As a result, the first six months of 2013 had six months of net sales for those entities; however, the first six months of 2014 only has two months of net sales for those entities. Excluding that impact, net sales for our Ceilings segment decreased 4%, primarily driven by lower volumes of ceiling tile and ceiling grid in the United States, partially offset by higher average selling prices.

GROSS PROFIT

Gross profit for the second quarter of 2014 increased \$24 million, or 16%, compared with the second quarter of 2013. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales was 18.5% for the second quarter of 2014, compared with 16.5% for the second quarter of 2013. This gross profit improvement was primarily attributable to increased volume and higher selling prices for U.S. Gypsum's SHEETROCK® brand gypsum wallboard.

Gross profit for the first six months of 2014 increased \$43 million, or 16%, compared with the first six months of 2013. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales was 17.7% for the first six months of 2014, compared with 15.9% for the first six months of 2013. This gross profit improvement was primarily attributable to increased volume and higher selling prices for U.S. Gypsum's SHEETROCK® brand gypsum wallboard, partially offset by lower sales volumes and higher per unit manufacturing costs for ceiling tile and grid in the United States, the effect of which was dampened partially by higher average selling prices.

SELLING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Selling and administrative expenses totaled \$77 million in the second quarter of 2014 compared to \$76 million in the second quarter of 2013. The higher level of selling and administrative expenses in 2014 primarily reflected an increase in marketing expenses and information technology spend. As a percentage of net sales, selling and administrative expenses were 8.1% for the second quarter of 2014 compared to 8.3% for the second quarter of 2013.

Selling and administrative expenses totaled \$154 million in the first six months of 2014 compared to \$149 million in the first six months of 2013. The higher level of selling and administrative expenses in 2014 primarily reflected higher marketing expenses related to our new brand roll-out and an increase in employee compensation and benefits, partially offset by lower bad debt expense. As a percentage of net sales, selling and administrative expenses were 8.6% for the first six months of 2014, unchanged from the first six months of 2013.

INCOME FROM EQUITY METHOD INVESTMENTS

Income from equity method investments in the second quarter of 2014 was \$5 million compared to \$1 million in the second quarter of 2013. Income in the current quarter is primarily attributable to our share of the income of UBBP, our 50/50 joint venture with Boral.

Income from equity method investments in the first six months of 2014 was \$8 million compared to \$1 million in the first six months of 2013. The increase is attributable to our share of the income of UBBP for the four month period from the date of our investment in the joint venture to June 30, 2014.

INTEREST EXPENSE

Interest expense was \$45 million in the second quarter of 2014, down \$5 million, or 10%, from the second quarter of 2013. Lower interest expense primarily reflects the favorable impact of the conversion of \$325 million of our 10% convertible senior notes into common stock in December 2013 and the conversion of the remaining \$75 million in April 2014, resulting in a total \$10 million decrease in interest expense, partially offset by \$5 million of additional interest expense related to our \$350 million of 5.875% senior notes that were issued in October 2013.

Interest expense was \$92 million in the first six months of 2014, down \$8 million, or 8%, from the first six months of 2013. Lower interest expense primarily reflects the favorable impact of the conversion of \$325 million of our 10% convertible senior notes into common stock in December 2013 and the conversion of the remaining \$75 million in April 2014, resulting in a total \$18 million decrease in interest expense, partially offset by \$10 million of additional interest expense related to our \$350 million of 5.875% senior notes that were issued in October 2013.

GAIN ON DECONSOLIDATION OF SUBSIDIARIES

In the first quarter of 2014, we recognized a gain on the deconsolidation of subsidiaries of \$27 million as a result of our contribution of our wholly-owned subsidiaries in Singapore, India, Malaysia, New Zealand and Australia and our

consolidated joint ventures in Oman into UBBP.

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INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)

We had income tax expense of \$2 million in the second quarter of 2013. In the second quarter of 2014, income tax expense of approximately \$1 million related to certain foreign, state and local jurisdictions was offset by approximately \$1 million of income tax benefit resulting from the effective settlement of audits for the tax years 2008 to 2012 in foreign jurisdictions and the corresponding release of reserves for uncertain tax positions. Since recording a valuation allowance against our federal and most of our state deferred tax assets in 2009, we do not record a tax expense or benefit from our income or losses in most domestic jurisdictions.

Income tax expense was \$5 million in the first six months of 2014 compared to income tax benefit of \$1 million in the first six months of 2013. Our effective tax rate for the first six months of 2014 was 4.6% as we recorded expense of \$5 million on pre-tax income of \$108 million. Income tax expense in the first half of 2014 reflects income taxes for certain foreign, state and local jurisdictions, including approximately \$1 million of withholding taxes on property contributed to UBBP. Since recording a valuation allowance against our federal and most of our state deferred tax assets in 2009, we do not record a tax expense or benefit from our income or losses in most domestic jurisdictions.

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Segment Results of Operations

GYPSUM

Net sales and operating profit (loss) for the businesses comprising our Gypsum segment were as follows:

(millions)	Three months ended June 30:					Six months ended June 30:				
	2014	2013(a)(b)	Favorable (Unfavorable)			2014(b)	2013(a)(b)	Favorable (Unfavorable)		
			\$	%	%			\$	%	%
Net Sales:										
United States	\$488	\$ 447	\$41	9	%	\$920	\$ 852	\$68	8	%
Canada	90	90	—	—	%	166	168	(2)	(1)	%
Mexico / Latin America	48	52	(4)	(8)	%	95	99	(4)	(4)	%
Other (c)	22	23	(1)	(4)	%	43	37	6	16	%
Eliminations	(36)	(35)	(1)	(3)	%	(67)	(66)	(1)	(2)	%
Total	\$612	\$ 577	\$35	6	%	\$1,157	\$ 1,090	\$67	6	%
Operating Profit (Loss):										
United States	\$83	\$ 54	\$29	54	%	\$131	\$ 98	\$33	34	%
Canada	5	5	—	—	%	8	6	2	33	%
Mexico / Latin America	4	6	(2)	(33)	%	8	11	(3)	(27)	%
Other (c)	3	3	—	—	%	13	(1)	14	*	
Eliminations	—	(1)	1	100	%	—	(1)	1	100	%
Total	\$95	\$ 67	\$28	42	%	\$160	\$ 113	\$47	42	%

* Not meaningful

(a) Operating profit for 2013 included restructuring charges of \$1 million for the second quarter. These charges related to the United States.

(b) Results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and the first three months of 2014 have been recast to reflect our change in segments as described above under Overview.

(c) Includes our mining operation in Little Narrows, Nova Scotia, Canada and our shipping company.

United States: Net sales in the second quarter of 2014 were \$488 million, up \$41 million, or 9%, compared with the second quarter of 2013. Net sales of SHEETROCK® brand gypsum wallboard increased \$24 million, or 12%, reflecting a 9% increase in average gypsum wallboard selling prices, which favorably affected sales by \$18 million, and a 3% increase in gypsum wallboard shipments, which increased sales by \$6 million. Net sales of products other than SHEETROCK® brand gypsum wallboard, including freight, were \$266 million in the second quarter of 2014, a 7% increase compared to the second quarter of 2013. Net sales of SHEETROCK® brand joint compound increased \$4 million due to a 4% increase in volume. Net sales of DUROCK® brand cement board increased \$2 million driven by a 7% increase in volume partially offset by a 1% decrease in average selling price compared to the prior year period. Net sales of FIBEROCK® brand gypsum fiber panels were essentially flat compared to the prior year period. Net sales of other products increased an aggregate of \$7 million and outbound freight increased \$4 million compared with the second quarter of 2013.

Our shipments of gypsum wallboard increased in the second quarter of 2014 compared to the second quarter of 2013 primarily due to improving market conditions, including increased demand from big box retailers that serve the residential repair and remodel market. We shipped 1.324 billion square feet of SHEETROCK® brand gypsum wallboard in the second quarter of 2014, an increase of approximately 3% from 1.287 billion square feet in the second quarter of 2013. SHEETROCK® Brand UltraLight Panels accounted for 62% of all of our wallboard shipments during the second quarter of 2014, compared to 52% in the second quarter of 2013 and unchanged from the first quarter of 2014. We estimate that capacity utilization rates were approximately 65% for the industry and 56% for U.S. Gypsum during the second quarter of 2014.

U.S. Gypsum's average realized selling price for SHEETROCK® brand gypsum wallboard was \$167.31 per thousand square feet in the second quarter of 2014, up 9% from \$153.77 in the second quarter of 2013 and essentially flat

compared to \$166.66 in the first quarter of 2014. Excluding sales to customers outside of the United States, our average realized domestic selling price for SHEETROCK® brand gypsum wallboard was \$174.32 per thousand square feet in the second quarter of 2014, up 9% from \$159.62 in the second quarter of 2013 and essentially flat compared to \$174.03 in the first quarter of 2014. The calculation of domestic price was modified to exclude wallboard sales to all customers outside of the United States and not solely sales to foreign subsidiaries, which was the definition used in the first quarter of this year. Accordingly, all historical domestic prices in this paragraph have been modified to be comparable with the new calculation.

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Despite our realization of improvement in our average wallboard selling price, we could experience pressure on gypsum wallboard selling prices and our gross margins particularly if capacity utilization rates do not improve. In early 2014, U.S. Gypsum implemented a price increase for wallboard with the new not to exceed price being set for the year. However, it is uncertain that we will be able to maintain the increase in our gypsum wallboard selling price. If we are unable to maintain our price increases, our net sales and operating profit may be materially and adversely impacted.

Operating profit of \$83 million was recorded in the second quarter of 2014 compared with \$54 million in the second quarter of 2013. The \$29 million increase reflected gross profit improvements of \$18 million for SHEETROCK® brand gypsum wallboard, of which \$16 million was due to a higher gross margin and \$2 million was due to increased shipments. The higher wallboard gross margin was primarily attributable to higher selling prices and increased sales of higher margin SHEETROCK® brand UltraLight Panel products, partially offset by higher per unit manufacturing costs. The increase in operating profit also reflected a \$1 million reduction in restructuring costs. Gross profit for DUROCK® brand cement board increased \$1 million from the prior year, while gross profit for SHEETROCK® brand joint compound and FIBEROCK® brand gypsum fiber panels were essentially unchanged.

The increase in operating profit also included a gain of \$12 million in the second quarter of 2014 from the sale of surplus property and a \$2 million gain from the change in fair value of natural gas hedge contracts for which we did not elect hedge accounting, driven by a decline in natural gas prices during the period. The increases in operating profit were partially offset by \$4 million of higher costs associated with information technology, plant infrastructure and benefits and \$1 million of higher selling and administrative costs.

Manufacturing costs per unit for U.S. Gypsum's SHEETROCK® brand gypsum wallboard were 2% higher in the second quarter of 2014 compared with the second quarter of 2013 reflecting the net impact of a per unit cost increase of 1% for raw materials partially offset by the favorable impact from higher volumes to per unit fixed costs. Per unit energy costs were flat compared to the prior year quarter.

Canada: Net sales in the second quarter of 2014 were \$90 million unchanged from the second quarter of 2013. Excluding the unfavorable impact of currency translation of \$5 million, net sales of SHEETROCK® brand gypsum wallboard increased \$4 million, primarily due to a 4% increase in average selling prices and a 4% increase in volume, and outbound freight increased by \$1 million. Operating profit in the second quarter of 2014 was \$5 million, unchanged from the second quarter of 2013.

Mexico / Latin America: Net sales for our gypsum businesses in Mexico and Latin America were \$48 million in the second quarter of 2014, a decrease of 8% from the second quarter of 2013. Excluding the \$1 million unfavorable impact of currency translation for Mexico, the remaining decrease in net sales was primarily due to a decrease of \$2 million in net sales for gypsum wallboard in Mexico and a decrease of \$1 million in net sales for drywall steel products in Mexico. Operating profit was \$4 million in the second quarter of 2014, a decrease of \$2 million from the second quarter of 2013, primarily reflecting an aggregate gross profit decrease for gypsum wallboard and drywall steel products.

Other: Other includes our mining operation in Little Narrows, Nova Scotia, Canada, and our shipping company. Total net sales for these operations for the second quarter of 2014 were \$22 million, compared to \$23 million in the second quarter of 2013. Operating profit was \$3 million in the second quarter of 2014, unchanged from the second quarter of 2013.

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CEILINGS

Net sales and operating profit (loss) for the businesses comprising our Ceilings segment were as follows:

(millions)	Three months ended June 30:				Six months ended June 30:			
	2014	2013 (b)	Favorable (Unfavorable)		2014 (b)	2013 (b)	Favorable (Unfavorable)	
			\$	%			\$	%
Net sales:								
United States	\$ 120	\$ 121	\$(1)	(1)%	\$ 228	\$ 237	\$(9)	(4)%
USG International (a)	—	12	(12)	(100)%	7	23	(16)	(70)%
Canada	15	16	(1)	(6)%	28	32	(4)	(13)%
Mexico / Latin America	7	9	(2)	(22)%	17	18	(1)	(6)%
Eliminations	(12)	(14)	2	14 %	(25)	(28)	3	11 %
Total	\$ 130	\$ 144	\$(14)	(10)%	\$ 255	\$ 282	\$(27)	(10)%
Operating profit (loss):								
United States	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$—	— %	\$ 32	\$ 45	\$(13)	(29)%
USG International (a)	—	—	—	— %	—	(1)	1	100 %
Canada	2	3	(1)	(33)%	4	6	(2)	(33)%
Mexico / Latin America	1	2	(1)	(50)%	3	4	(1)	(25)%
Total	\$ 24	\$ 26	\$(2)	(8)%	\$ 39	\$ 54	\$(15)	(28)%

USG International's net sales and operating profit for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and the three and six (a) months ended June 30, 2013 include the results of our wholly-owned subsidiaries and consolidated joint ventures that were contributed to UBBP through February 27, 2014.

(b) Results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and the first three months of 2014 have been recast to reflect our change in segments as described above under Overview.

United States: Net sales for our domestic ceilings business in the second quarter of 2014 were \$120 million, a decrease of \$1 million, or 1%, from the second quarter of 2013. Net sales of ceiling grid decreased \$1 million compared to the second quarter of 2013 reflecting a 7% decrease in volume, which decreased sales by \$3 million, partially offset by a 5% increase in selling prices, which favorably impacted sales by approximately \$2 million. Net sales of ceiling tile were flat compared to the prior year period reflecting the net impact of a 5% decrease in volume, which decreased sales by \$3 million, partially offset by a 5% increase in selling prices, which favorably impacted sales by approximately \$3 million.

Operating profit was \$21 million for the second quarter of 2014, unchanged from the second quarter of 2013, which primarily reflected the net impact of \$3 million of higher operating expenses offset by the absence of a \$3 million environmental charge in the prior year period. Gross profit for ceiling grid and tile was flat compared to the prior year period. An increase of \$2 million in gross profit for ceiling grid due to a higher gross margin, driven by higher average selling prices, was mostly offset by lower sales volumes. Gross profit for ceiling tile increased \$3 million due to higher average selling prices, offset by a reduction of \$3 million due to higher per unit manufacturing costs.

USG International: As a result of our change in segments, as discussed above, USG International consists only of the results of our wholly-owned subsidiaries in the Asia-Pacific region and India and our consolidated joint ventures in Oman that were contributed in February 2014 as part of our investment in UBBP; therefore, results for USG International in the second quarter of 2013 represent the net sales and operating profit (loss) for those entities. Results for our Latin America businesses, previously included within USG International, are now included in "Mexico / Latin America" within Gypsum or Ceilings, as applicable.

Canada: Net sales of \$15 million for the second quarter of 2014 were down \$1 million compared to the second quarter of 2013. The decrease was primarily due to the impact of foreign currency translation and lower net sales for ceiling grid. Operating profit of \$2 million decreased \$1 million compared to the second quarter of 2013, primarily reflecting the impact of foreign currency translation and lower net sales for ceiling grid and tile.

Mexico / Latin America: Net sales of \$7 million for the second quarter of 2014 were down \$2 million and operating profit of \$1 million was down \$1 million compared to the second quarter of 2013. Lower results were primarily driven by lower net sales in Latin America.

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DISTRIBUTION

Net sales and operating profit (loss) for our Distribution segment, which consists of L&W Supply, were as follows:

(millions)	Three months ended June 30:				Six months ended June 30:				
	2014	2013	Favorable (Unfavorable)		2014	2013	Favorable (Unfavorable)		
			\$	%			\$	%	
Net sales	\$344	\$319	\$25	8 %	\$644	\$600	\$44	7 %	
Operating profit (loss)	4	1	3	*	5	(1	) 6	*	

*not meaningful

L&W Supply's net sales in the second quarter of 2014 were \$344 million, up \$25 million or 8%, compared with the second quarter of 2013. Same store net sales for the second quarter of 2014 were up 6% compared with the second quarter of 2013. Net sales of gypsum wallboard increased \$14 million, or 13%, reflecting 7% higher average gypsum wallboard selling prices, which favorably affected sales by \$8 million, and a 6% increase in gypsum wallboard volume, which favorably affected sales by \$6 million. Net sales for joint treatment products increased \$2 million, net sales for ceiling products increased \$5 million and net sales for construction metal products decreased \$2 million. Net sales of all other products increased \$6 million, or 9%.

Operating profit was \$4 million in the second quarter of 2014 compared with \$1 million in the second quarter of 2013. The \$3 million improvement in operating profit was attributable to increased gross profit of \$1 million for gypsum wallboard and \$2 million for other non-wallboard products and lower bad debt expense of \$1 million, partially offset by \$1 million of higher operating expenses. The gross profit improvement for gypsum wallboard reflected the 6% increase in volume and a 5% increase in gross margin, which was partially offset by the unfavorable impact of rebates. L&W Supply opened two new branches during the first half of 2014 and served its customers from 145 distribution branches in the United States as of June 30, 2014.

USG BORAL BUILDING PRODUCTS

USG Boral Building Products, or UBBP, is our 50/50 joint venture with Boral and is accounted for as an equity method investment. See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included in this report. Income from equity method investments in our consolidated statement of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, includes \$4 million and \$7 million, respectively, representing our share of the net income of UBBP. These amounts include approximately \$2 million of costs representing our share of UBBP's restructuring costs discussed below. The following is a discussion of UBBP's consolidated results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014. In the second quarter of 2014, net sales for UBBP were \$280 million, plasterboard shipments were 1.16 billion square feet, operating profit was \$16 million and net income attributable to UBBP was \$9 million. Net sales in Asia and Australasia made up approximately 67% and 33%, respectively, of total net sales for UBBP. Net sales in Korea, China, Thailand and Indonesia represented approximately 83% of Asia's net sales and plasterboard revenue accounted for approximately 70% of Asia's net sales. In the second quarter of 2014, results for UBBP included \$7 million (\$5 million, net of tax) of restructuring costs related to initiatives to streamline the operations within the joint venture. For the 4-month period from the date of our investment in the joint venture to June 30, 2014, net sales for UBBP were \$369 million, plasterboard shipments were 1.54 billion square feet, operating profit was \$26 million and net income attributable to UBBP was \$15 million. Net sales in Asia and Australasia made up approximately 67% and 33%, respectively, of total net sales for UBBP. Net sales in Korea, China, Thailand and Indonesia represented approximately 83% of Asia's net sales and plasterboard revenue accounted for approximately 70% of Asia's net sales. Results for UBBP included \$7 million (\$5 million, net of tax) of restructuring costs incurred in the second quarter of 2014.

CORPORATE

The operating loss for Corporate increased to \$21 million in the second quarter of 2014 compared with \$19 million in the second quarter of 2013 primarily due to increased spending on information technology.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 30, 2014, we had \$373 million of cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities compared with \$952 million as of December 31, 2013. The primary driver of the decrease was a cash outflow of \$557 million for our investment in UBBP. See discussion below under Cash Flows for a further explanation of this cash outflow and the other drivers of the decrease in cash and cash equivalents. Our total liquidity as of June 30, 2014 was \$637 million (including \$264 million of borrowing availability under our credit facilities in the United States and Canada) compared to \$1.266 billion as of December 31, 2013 (including \$314 million of borrowing availability under our credit facilities in the United States, Canada and Oman). The decrease in total liquidity was primarily attributable to our \$557 million cash outflow for our investment in UBBP, and the decrease in availability under our credit facilities primarily due to the addition of a reserve against the borrowing base in our U.S. credit facility further described below.

Our cash is invested in cash equivalents and marketable securities pursuant to an investment policy that has preservation of principal as its primary objective. The policy includes provisions regarding diversification, credit quality and maturity profile that are designed to minimize the overall risk profile of our investment portfolio. The securities in the portfolio are subject to normal market fluctuations. See Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding our investments in marketable securities.

Total debt, consisting of senior notes, industrial revenue bonds, and outstanding borrowings under our ship mortgage facility and, as of December 31, 2013, convertible senior notes and borrowings under our Oman joint ventures' credit facilities, amounted to \$2.270 billion (\$2.272 billion in aggregate principal amount less \$2 million of unamortized original issue discount) as of June 30, 2014 and \$2.355 billion (\$2.359 billion in aggregate principal amount less \$4 million of unamortized original issue discount) as of December 31, 2013. As of June 30, 2014 and during the six months then ended, there were no borrowings under our U.S. revolving credit facility and, during the six months then ended, an immaterial amount borrowed on our Canadian revolving credit facility and no borrowings outstanding as of June 30, 2014.

As of December 31, 2013, there was \$11 million of borrowings outstanding under the credit facilities of our joint ventures in Oman. An additional \$3 million was borrowed under this facility during the two months ended February 27, 2014, at which time our joint ventures in Oman, along with the corresponding credit facilities, were contributed to UBBP. See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements for additional information about our investment in UBBP and Note 7 for additional information about our debt.

Our U.S. credit facility is guaranteed by our significant domestic subsidiaries and secured by their and USG's trade receivables and inventory. It matures in December 2015 and allows for revolving loans and letters of credit (up to \$250 million) in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed the lesser of (a) \$400 million or (b) a borrowing base determined by reference to the trade receivables and inventory of USG and its significant domestic subsidiaries. The maximum allowable borrowings may be increased at our request with the agreement of the lenders providing increased or new lending commitments, provided that the maximum allowable borrowings after giving effect to the increase may not exceed \$600 million. Availability under the credit facility will increase or decrease depending on changes to the borrowing base over time.

Our U.S. credit facility contains a single financial covenant that would require us to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.1-to-1.0 if and for so long as the excess of the borrowing base over the outstanding borrowings under the credit agreement is less than the greater of (a) \$40 million and (b) 15% of the lesser of (i) the aggregate revolving commitments at such time and (ii) the borrowing base at such time. As of June 30, 2014, our fixed charge coverage ratio was 1.22-to-1.0. Because we currently satisfy the required fixed charge coverage ratio, we are not required to maintain a minimum borrowing availability under the credit facility. Taking into account the most recent borrowing base calculation, borrowings available under the credit facility as of June 30, 2014 were approximately \$227 million.

On April 17, 2014, we entered into Amendment No. 1 (the "Amendment") to our U.S. credit facility. The Amendment, among other things, (i) deleted the provisions providing for an early maturity date in the event we either (x) have not repaid or provided for the repayment of our outstanding 9.75% senior notes due 2014 (the "2014 Notes") by May 2, 2014 or (y) did not have at least \$500 million in liquidity from May 2, 2014 until the repayment of the 2014 Notes,

and (ii) revised the definition of borrowing base to add an additional reserve against the borrowing base in the amount of the unpaid principal balance of the 2014 Notes outstanding from time to time. The amounts so reserved will be available for borrowing (subject to the other terms of the credit agreement) to repay the 2014 Notes. We intend to make a final principal and interest payment for the 2014 Notes with approximately \$62 million of cash on hand on or before their maturity on August 1, 2014.

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The maximum amount available for borrowing under CGC's credit facility is Can. \$40 million, all of which is available for borrowing. The U.S. dollar equivalent of borrowings available under CGC's credit facility as of June 30, 2014 was \$37 million.

In March 2014, we issued a notice of redemption to redeem the remaining \$75 million in aggregate principal amount of outstanding 10% convertible senior notes due 2018. The notes called for redemption could either be (1) redeemed at a stated redemption price or (2) converted into shares of our common stock. The holders of all \$75 million in notes called for redemption elected to convert their notes into shares of USG's common stock. Accordingly, as of April 15, 2014, we issued an additional 6,578,946 shares of our common stock in connection with the conversion of the notes. Our undistributed foreign earnings as of June 30, 2014 are considered permanently reinvested. The amount of cash and cash equivalents held by our foreign subsidiaries was \$63 million as of June 30, 2014. Any repatriation of these funds to the U.S. would have an immaterial impact on our current tax rate due to our substantial net operating loss, or NOL, carryforwards and related valuation allowance.

CASH FLOWS

The following table presents a summary of our cash flows:

(millions)	Six months ended June 30,	
	2014	2013
Net cash provided by (used for):		
Operating activities	\$20	\$(45)
Investing activities	(593)	(75)
Financing activities	(1)	(3)
Discontinued operations	(1)	—
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	—	(7)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$(575)	\$(130)

Operating Activities: The change in net cash provided by operating activities for the first six months of 2014 compared to the net cash used for operating activities for the first six months of 2013 primarily reflected improved operating results and a reduction in the use of working capital in the six months ended June 30, 2014 compared to the prior year period.

As of June 30, 2014, working capital (current assets less current liabilities) amounted to \$672 million, and the ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 2.33-to-1. As of December 31, 2013, working capital amounted to \$1,132 million, and the ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 2.99-to-1.

Investing Activities: Net cash used in investing activities during the first six months of 2014 was \$593 million compared to \$75 million during the first six months of 2013. The increased use of cash was mostly driven by a cash outflow in February 2014 of \$557 million for our investment in UBBP, consisting of a \$500 million base purchase price, \$13 million of customary estimated working capital and net debt adjustments, \$21 million of transaction costs and \$23 million of cash held by the wholly-owned subsidiaries that we contributed to the joint venture. The cash portion of the consideration paid to Boral remains subject to customary post-closing adjustments. Capital expenditures amounted to \$58 million in the first six months of 2014 compared with \$46 million in the first six months of 2013.

Approved capital expenditures for the replacement, modernization and expansion of operations totaled \$280 million as of June 30, 2014 compared with \$307 million as of December 31, 2013. Approved expenditures as of June 30, 2014 included \$209 million for construction of a new, low-cost gypsum wallboard plant in Stockton, California.

Commencement of construction of this facility has been delayed with the actual timing dependent on market conditions. Its cost will be reassessed when construction is considered ready to commence.

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

During the first six months of 2014, we made cash contributions of \$8 million to our pension plan in Canada. On July 18, 2014, we contributed \$50 million in cash to the USG Corporation Retirement Plan Trust. We expect to make total contributions to our pension plans in 2014 of approximately \$61 million.

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During the first quarter of 2014, the U.S. Society of Actuaries released for public comment two draft proposals regarding the current rate of mortality observed in the portion of the U.S. population covered by corporate pension plans. These proposals, which generally indicate substantial life expectancy improvements, represent a change from the mortality assumptions that we currently use for purposes of financial reporting and that we are required to use for regulatory funding purposes.

Based on the proposals, it is likely we would revise the mortality assumptions used in determining our defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit obligations as of December 31, 2014, which would also have a related impact on our annual defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit expense in future years. Assuming no changes to applicable funding regulations and other assumptions, we expect that the new mortality assumptions, when fully implemented for accounting and plan funding, will likely result in an increase of approximately \$80 to \$90 million in pension and postretirement liabilities and thereafter approximately \$13 to \$14 million in annual pension and postretirement expense, and may also result in higher pension funding requirements in future periods depending upon the funded status of our defined benefit pension plans. Final updates to the mortality assumptions are expected to be issued by the end of 2014, and the earliest a new mortality table is expected to be required for determining minimum ERISA funding requirements is January 1, 2016.

LIQUIDITY OUTLOOK

In the first six months of 2014, our investing cash outflows included \$557 million for our investment in UBBP and \$58 million of capital expenditures, of which \$6 million was spent by our Oman consolidated joint ventures through February 27, 2014. Due to current market conditions, we have lowered our annual plan for capital expenditures by approximately \$15 million. In total for 2014, we plan to spend in the range of \$130 to \$135 million, which includes the \$6 million of capital spending made by our Oman consolidated subsidiaries prior to their contribution to UBBP. We expect to fund these expenditures with cash from operations or cash on hand, and, if determined to be appropriate and they are available, borrowings under our revolving credit facilities. Interest payments, based on our current level of outstanding debt, are expected to decrease to approximately \$177 million in 2014 compared with \$195 million in 2013 primarily due to the conversion of \$325 million and \$75 million of our 10% convertible senior notes in December 2013 and April 2014, respectively, partially offset by interest on the \$350 million of 5.875% senior notes issued in October 2013. On August 1, 2014, our 9.75% senior notes mature and we expect to fund the final principal and interest payment of approximately \$62 million with cash on hand.

From February 27, 2014 through June 30, 2014, UBBP was funded from its net cash flow from operations and third-party financing, and it is our intent that as an ongoing operation, UBBP will continue to self-fund. Through June 30, 2014, no dividends have been declared or paid by UBBP. The amount and timing of any distribution is currently unknown.

We believe that cash on hand, including cash equivalents and marketable securities, cash available from future operations and our credit facilities will provide sufficient liquidity to fund our operations for at least the next 12 months. Cash requirements include, among other things, capital expenditures, working capital needs, employee retirement plans funding, debt repayment and amortization and other contractual obligations.

Realization of Deferred Tax Asset

As of June 30, 2014, we had federal NOL carryforwards of approximately \$2.009 billion that are available to offset future federal taxable income and will expire in the years 2026 through 2033. In addition, as of that date, we had federal AMT credit carryforwards of approximately \$45 million that are available to reduce future regular federal income taxes over an indefinite period.

As of June 30, 2014, we had a gross deferred tax asset related to our state NOLs and tax credit carryforwards of \$268 million, of which \$11 million will expire in 2014. The remainder will expire if unused in years 2015 through 2033. We also had NOL and tax credit carryforwards in various foreign jurisdictions in the amount of \$2 million as of June 30, 2014, against which we have maintained a valuation allowance.

For the six months ended June 30, 2014, we decreased our valuation allowance by \$33 million which resulted in a deferred tax asset valuation allowance of \$962 million as of June 30, 2014. Changes in the valuation allowance will have no impact on our ability to utilize our U.S. federal and state NOL and tax credit carryforwards to offset future U.S. profits. We continue to believe that we ultimately will have sufficient U.S. profitability during the remaining

NOL and tax credit carryforward periods to realize substantially all of the economic value of the federal NOLs and some of the state NOLs before they expire. In future periods, the valuation allowance can be reversed based on sufficient evidence indicating that it is more likely than not that a portion of our deferred tax assets will be realized. See Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding income tax matters.

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Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers.” ASU 2014-09 supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in “Revenue Recognition (Topic 605),” and requires entities to recognize revenue in a way that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The standard will be effective for us in the first quarter of 2017, with early adoption not permitted. There are two transition methods available under the new standard, either cumulative effect or retrospective. We are currently evaluating the impact of this ASU and have not yet selected a transition method.

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-08, which includes amendments that change the requirements for reporting discontinued operations and require additional disclosures about discontinued operations. Under the new guidance, only disposals representing a strategic shift in operations - that is, a major effect on the organization's operations and financial results - should be presented as discontinued operations. Examples include a disposal of a major geographic area, a major line of business, or a major equity method investment. Additionally, ASU 2014-08 requires expanded disclosures about discontinued operations that will provide financial statement users with more information about the assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of discontinued operations. This update is effective for us in the first quarter of 2015. We do not expect that adoption of ASU 2014-08 will have a significant impact to our consolidated financial statements or disclosures.

Legal Contingencies

We are named as defendants in litigation arising from our operations, including lawsuits arising from the operation of our vehicles and lawsuits arising from product performance or warranties, personal injury, and commercial disputes. USG Corporation, United States Gypsum Company, and CGC Inc. have been named as defendants in class action lawsuits alleging that North American wallboard manufacturers conspired to fix the price of wallboard sold in the United States and Canada.

We have also been notified by state and federal environmental protection agencies of possible involvement as one of numerous “potentially responsible parties” in a number of Superfund sites in the United States.

We believe that we have appropriately accrued for our potential liability in connection with these matters, taking into account the probability of liability, whether our exposure can be reasonably estimated and, if so, our estimate of our liability or the range of our liability. However, we continue to review these accruals as additional information becomes available and revise them as appropriate. We do not expect these matters to have a material effect upon our results of operations, financial position or cash flows. See Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding litigation matters.

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Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of our financial statements requires us to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses during the periods presented. Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, which we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 3, 2014, includes a summary of the critical accounting policies we believe are the most important to aid in understanding our financial results. There have been no changes to those critical accounting policies that have had a material impact on our reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues or expenses during the first six months of 2014.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 related to management's expectations about future conditions. Actual business, market or other conditions may differ materially from management's expectations and, accordingly, may affect our sales and profitability or other results and liquidity. Actual results may differ materially due to various other factors, including:

- economic conditions, such as the levels of new home and other construction activity, employment levels, the availability of mortgage, construction and other financing, mortgage and other interest rates, housing affordability and supply, the levels of foreclosures and home resales, currency exchange rates and consumer confidence;
- capital markets conditions and the availability of borrowings under our credit agreement or other financings;
- our substantial indebtedness and our ability to incur substantial additional indebtedness;
- competitive conditions, such as price, service and product competition;
- shortages in raw materials;
- changes in raw material and energy costs;
- volatility in the assumptions used to determine the funded status of our pension plans;
- the loss of one or more major customers and our customers' ability to meet their financial obligations to us;
- capacity utilization rates for us and the industry;
- our ability to expand into new geographic markets and the stability of such markets;
- our ability to successfully operate USG Boral Building Products, including risks that our joint venture partner, Boral, may not fulfill its obligations as an investor or may take actions that are inconsistent with our objectives;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights;
- changes in laws or regulations, including environmental and safety regulations;
- the satisfactory performance of certain business functions by third party service providers;
- our ability to achieve anticipated savings from cost reduction programs;
- the outcome in contested litigation matters;
- the effects of acts of terrorism or war upon domestic and international economies and financial markets; and
- acts of God.

We assume no obligation to update any forward-looking information contained in this report.

Additional information concerning these and other factors may be found in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the "Risk Factors" in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We use derivative instruments to manage certain commodity price and foreign currency exposures. We do not use derivative instruments for speculative trading purposes, and we typically do not hedge beyond two years. See Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding our financial exposures.

COMMODITY PRICE RISK

We use natural gas swaps and options contracts to manage our exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices associated with anticipated purchases of natural gas. Currently, a significant portion of our anticipated purchases of natural gas for 2014 and 2015 is hedged as well as a portion of our anticipated purchases of natural gas for 2016. The aggregate notional amount of these hedge contracts in place as of June 30, 2014 was 19 million mmBTUs. We review our positions regularly and make adjustments as market and business conditions warrant. The fair value of these contracts was unrealized gain of \$2 million as of June 30, 2014. A sensitivity analysis was prepared to estimate the potential change in the fair value of our natural gas hedge contracts assuming a hypothetical 10% change in market prices. Based on the results of this analysis, which may differ from actual results, the potential change in the fair value of our natural gas hedge contracts as of June 30, 2014 was \$7 million. This analysis does not consider the underlying exposure.

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RISK

We have foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge forecasted purchases of products and services denominated in foreign currencies. The notional amount of these contracts was \$84 million as of June 30, 2014, and they mature by June 30, 2016. The fair value of these contracts was a \$1 million unrealized loss as of June 30, 2014.

A sensitivity analysis was prepared to estimate the potential change in the fair value of our foreign exchange forward contracts assuming a hypothetical 10% change in foreign exchange rates. Based on the results of this analysis, which may differ from actual results, the potential change in the fair value of our foreign exchange forward contracts as of June 30, 2014 was \$9 million. This analysis does not consider the underlying exposure.

INTEREST RATE RISK

As of June 30, 2014, most of our outstanding debt was fixed-rate debt. A sensitivity analysis was prepared to estimate the potential change in interest expense assuming a hypothetical 100-basis-point increase in interest rates. Based on the results of this analysis, which may differ from actual results, the potential change in interest expense would be immaterial.

A sensitivity analysis was also prepared to estimate the potential change in fair value of our marketable securities portfolio assuming a hypothetical 100-basis-point increase in interest rates. Based on the results of this analysis, which may differ from actual results, the potential change in fair value of our marketable securities as of June 30, 2014 would be \$1 million.

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ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our “disclosure controls and procedures” (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Act), have concluded that, as of the end of the quarter covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer’s management, including its principal executive officer or officers and principal financial officer or officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Changes in internal control over financial reporting.

There were no changes in our “internal control over financial reporting” (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) promulgated under the Act) identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(d) promulgated under the Act that occurred during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2014 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See Part I, Item 1, Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding legal proceedings.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There is no material change in the information reported under "Part I-Item 1A-Risk Factors" contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 (the "2013 Annual Report") with the exception of the following update to one of our risk factors described in our 2013 Annual Report, which should be read in conjunction with the other risk factors therein.

Significant changes in discount rates used to measure our defined benefit plan obligations, actual investment returns on pension assets and other factors could negatively impact our operating results and cash flows.

We maintain defined benefit pension plans as well as other postretirement benefit plans for eligible employees. Our profit margins are affected by costs related to maintaining these plans for active employees and retirees. The recognition of costs and liabilities associated with these plans for financial reporting purposes is affected by the level of interest rates and assumptions made by management and used by actuaries engaged by us to calculate the projected and accumulated benefit obligations and the annual expense recognized for these plans. The assumptions used in developing the required estimates primarily include discount rates, expected return on plan assets for the funded plans, compensation increase rates, retirement rates, mortality rates and, for postretirement benefits, health care cost trend rates. Economic and market factors and conditions could affect any of these assumptions and may affect our estimated and actual employee benefit plan costs and our business, financial condition and operating results.

During the first quarter of 2014, the U.S. Society of Actuaries released for public comment two draft proposals regarding the current rate of mortality observed in the portion of the U.S. population covered by corporate pension plans. These proposals, which generally indicate substantial life expectancy improvements, represent a change from the mortality assumptions that we currently use for purposes of financial reporting and that we are required to use for regulatory funding purposes. Based on the proposals, it is likely we would revise the mortality assumptions used in determining our defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit obligations as of December 31, 2014, which would also have a related impact on our annual defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit expense in future years. The new mortality assumptions may also result in higher pension funding requirements in future periods depending upon the funded status of our pension plans. Final updates to the mortality assumptions are expected to be issued by the end of 2014 and the earliest a new table is expected to be required for determining minimum Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA) funding requirements is January 1, 2016.

Our pension plans were underfunded by approximately \$114 million as of December 31, 2013 and \$403 million as of December 31, 2012. The asset performance has been volatile since 2008, with plan assets outperforming in some years and underperforming in other years versus the assumed rate of return used to determine pension expense. If the discount rates and actual asset returns increase or decrease, the funded status of our plan as well as the future pension expense and funding obligations will decrease and increase, respectively.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

During the second quarter of 2014, holders of \$75 million aggregate principal amount of our 10% convertible senior notes due 2018 converted all such outstanding notes into 6,578,946 shares of our common stock. The issuance of the shares of our common stock was exempt from any registration requirements under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, pursuant to Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act. See Item 1, Financial Statements, Note 7, Debt, for more information regarding our 10% convertible senior notes due 2018, and the conversion thereof that occurred during the second quarter of 2014.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

The information concerning mine safety violations or regulatory matters required by Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC is included in Exhibit 95 to this report.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

3.1 Amended and Restated By-Laws of the Company, dated as of July 16, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to USG Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 17, 2014)

10.1 Form of Restricted Stock Units Agreement * (A corrected copy of the agreement originally filed as Exhibit 10.42 to the Corporation's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 filed on March 3, 2014 is filed herewith due to correct an error in the previously filed document)

10.2 Amendment No. 1 to the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2010, among USG Corporation, the lenders party thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and Bank of America, N.A. and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Co-Syndication Agents, and to the Guarantee Agreement and the Security Agreement referenced therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to USG Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 17, 2014)

31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) Certifications of USG Corporation's Chief Executive Officer *

31.2 Rule 13a-14(a) Certifications of USG Corporation's Chief Financial Officer *

32.1 Section 1350 Certifications of USG Corporation's Chief Executive Officer *

32.2 Section 1350 Certifications of USG Corporation's Chief Financial Officer *

95 Mine Safety Disclosures *

101 The following financial information from USG Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2014, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (1) the consolidated statements of operations for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, (2) the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, (3) the consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, (4) the consolidated statements of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 and (5) notes to the consolidated financial statements. *

* Filed or furnished herewith

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SIGNATURES

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

USG CORPORATION

By /s/ James S. Metcalf
James S. Metcalf,
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

By /s/ Matthew F. Hilzinger
Matthew F. Hilzinger,
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

July 24, 2014

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* Filed or furnished herewith