

UNITED RENTALS INC /DE
Form 10-Q
July 20, 2016
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2016

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 1-14387

Commission File Number 1-13663

United Rentals, Inc.
United Rentals (North America), Inc.
(Exact Names of Registrants as Specified in Their Charters)

Delaware	06-1522496
Delaware	86-0933835
(States of Incorporation)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Nos.)

100 First Stamford Place, Suite 700 06902
Stamford, Connecticut
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrants' Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (203) 622-3131

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 (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer

Smaller Reporting Company

Non-Accelerated Filer

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

As of July 18, 2016, there were 86,161,036 shares of United Rentals, Inc. common stock, \$0.01 par value, outstanding. There is no market for the common stock of United Rentals (North America), Inc., all outstanding shares

of which are owned by United Rentals, Inc.

This combined Form 10-Q is separately filed by (i) United Rentals, Inc. and (ii) United Rentals (North America), Inc. (which is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Rentals, Inc.). United Rentals (North America), Inc. meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction (H)(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-Q and is therefore filing this report with the reduced disclosure format permitted by such instruction.

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 UNITED RENTALS (NORTH AMERICA), INC.
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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “believe,” “expect,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “seek,” “on-track,” “plan,” “project,” “fore” or “anticipate,” or the negative thereof or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy or outlook. You are cautioned that our business and operations are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, and, consequently, our actual results may differ materially from those projected.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the possibility that companies that we have acquired or may acquire, in our specialty business or otherwise, could have undiscovered liabilities or involve other unexpected costs, may strain our management capabilities or may be difficult to integrate;
- the cyclical nature of our business, which is highly sensitive to North American construction and industrial activities; if construction or industrial activity decline, our revenues and, because many of our costs are fixed, our profitability may be adversely affected;
- our significant indebtedness (which totaled \$7.8 billion at June 30, 2016) requires us to use a substantial portion of our cash flow for debt service and can constrain our flexibility in responding to unanticipated or adverse business conditions;
- inability to refinance our indebtedness on terms that are favorable to us, or at all;
- incurrence of additional debt, which could exacerbate the risks associated with our current level of indebtedness;
- noncompliance with financial or other covenants in our debt agreements, which could result in our lenders terminating the agreements and requiring us to repay outstanding borrowings;
- restrictive covenants and amount of borrowings permitted in our debt instruments, which can limit our financial and operational flexibility;
- overcapacity of fleet in the equipment rental industry;
- inability to benefit from government spending, including spending associated with infrastructure projects;
- fluctuations in the price of our common stock and inability to complete stock repurchases in the time frame and/or on the terms anticipated;
- rates we charge and time utilization we achieve being less than anticipated;
- inability to manage credit risk adequately or to collect on contracts with a large number of customers;
 - inability to access the capital that our businesses or growth plans may require;
- incurrence of impairment charges;
- trends in oil and natural gas could adversely affect the demand for our services and products;
- the fact that our holding company structure requires us to depend in part on distributions from subsidiaries and such distributions could be limited by contractual or legal restrictions;
- increases in our loss reserves to address business operations or other claims and any claims that exceed our established levels of reserves;
- incurrence of additional expenses (including indemnification obligations) and other costs in connection with litigation, regulatory and investigatory matters;
- the outcome or other potential consequences of regulatory matters and commercial litigation;
- shortfalls in our insurance coverage;
- our charter provisions as well as provisions of certain debt agreements and our significant indebtedness may have the effect of making more difficult or otherwise discouraging, delaying or deterring a takeover or other change of control of us;

- turnover in our management team and inability to attract and retain key personnel;
- costs we incur being more than anticipated, and the inability to realize expected savings in the amounts or time frames planned;
- dependence on key suppliers to obtain equipment and other supplies for our business on acceptable terms;
- inability to sell our new or used fleet in the amounts, or at the prices, we expect;
- competition from existing and new competitors;
- risks related to security breaches, cybersecurity attacks and other significant disruptions in our information technology systems;
- the costs of complying with environmental, safety and foreign law and regulations, as well as other risks associated with non-U.S. operations, including currency exchange risk;

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labor disputes, work stoppages or other labor difficulties, which may impact our productivity, and potential enactment of new legislation or other changes in law affecting our labor relations or operations generally; and increases in our maintenance and replacement costs and/or decreases in the residual value of our equipment.

For a more complete description of these and other possible risks and uncertainties, please refer to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, as well as to our subsequent filings with the SEC. Our forward-looking statements contained herein speak only as of the date hereof, and we make no commitment to update or publicly release any revisions to forward-looking statements in order to reflect new information or subsequent events, circumstances or changes in expectations.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

UNITED RENTALS, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 (In millions, except share data)

	June 30, 2016 (unaudited)	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 265	\$ 179
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$55 at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015	867	930
Inventory	71	69
Prepaid expenses and other assets	61	116
Total current assets	1,264	1,294
Rental equipment, net	6,325	6,186
Property and equipment, net	437	445
Goodwill	3,259	3,243
Other intangible assets, net	825	905
Other long-term assets	10	10
Total assets	\$ 12,120	\$ 12,083
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 576	\$ 607
Accounts payable	609	271
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	323	355
Total current liabilities	1,508	1,233
Long-term debt	7,265	7,555
Deferred taxes	1,790	1,765
Other long-term liabilities	55	54
Total liabilities	10,618	10,607
Common stock—\$0.01 par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized, 111,930,089 and 86,725,103 shares issued and outstanding, respectively, at June 30, 2016 and 111,586,585 and 91,776,436 shares issued and outstanding, respectively, at December 31, 2015	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	2,259	2,197
Retained earnings	1,314	1,088
Treasury stock at cost—25,204,986 and 19,810,149 shares at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	(1,885)	(1,560)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(187)	(250)
Total stockholders' equity	1,502	1,476
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 12,120	\$ 12,083
See accompanying notes.		

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(In millions, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	2015	June 30, 2016	2015
Revenues:				
Equipment rentals	\$ 1,204	\$ 1,220	\$2,321	\$2,345
Sales of rental equipment	134	124	249	240
Sales of new equipment	36	39	66	72
Contractor supplies sales	22	21	41	39
Service and other revenues	25	25	54	48
Total revenues	1,421	1,429	2,731	2,744
Cost of revenues:				
Cost of equipment rentals, excluding depreciation	456	445	905	889
Depreciation of rental equipment	242	240	485	475
Cost of rental equipment sales	79	68	147	132
Cost of new equipment sales	29	33	54	60
Cost of contractor supplies sales	15	15	28	27
Cost of service and other revenues	10	10	22	19
Total cost of revenues	831	811	1,641	1,602
Gross profit	590	618	1,090	1,142
Selling, general and administrative expenses	177	175	354	356
Merger related costs	—	1	—	(26)
Restructuring charge	2	—	4	1
Non-rental depreciation and amortization	64	67	131	136
Operating income	347	375	601	675
Interest expense, net	132	232	239	353
Other income, net	(2)	(6)	(2)	(9)
Income before provision for income taxes	217	149	364	331
Provision for income taxes	83	63	138	130
Net income	\$ 134	\$ 86	\$226	\$201
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.89	\$2.53	\$2.07
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.88	\$2.52	\$2.04
See accompanying notes.				

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(In millions)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	2015	June 30, 2016	2015
Net income	\$ 134	\$ 86	\$226	\$201
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(2)	16	60	(73)
Fixed price diesel swaps	2	1	3	1
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	17	63	(72)
Comprehensive income (1)	\$ 134	\$ 103	\$289	\$129

(1)There were no material reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive loss reflected in other comprehensive income (loss) during 2016 or 2015. There is no tax impact related to the foreign currency translation adjustments, as the earnings are considered permanently reinvested. There were no material taxes associated with other comprehensive income (loss) during 2016 or 2015.

See accompanying notes.

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

(In millions)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock		Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income (2)
	Number of Shares (1)	Amount			Number of Shares	Amount	
Balance at December 31, 2015	92	\$ 1	\$ 2,197	\$ 1,088	20	\$(1,560)	\$ (250)
Net income				226			
Foreign currency translation adjustments							60
Fixed price diesel swaps							3
Stock compensation expense, net			22				
Shares repurchased and retired			(11)				
Repurchase of common stock	(5)				5	(325)	
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements, net			51				
Balance at June 30, 2016	87	\$ 1	\$ 2,259	\$ 1,314	25	\$(1,885)	\$ (187)

(1)Common stock outstanding decreased by approximately 6 million net shares during the year ended December 31, 2015.

(2)The Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss balance primarily reflects foreign currency translation adjustments.

See accompanying notes.

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

(In millions)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$226	\$201
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	616	611
Amortization of deferred financing costs and original issue discounts	4	5
Gain on sales of rental equipment	(102)	(108)
Gain on sales of non-rental equipment	(1)	(4)
Stock compensation expense, net	22	25
Merger related costs	—	(26)
Restructuring charge	4	1
Loss on repurchase/redemption of debt securities and amendment of ABL facility	26	123
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	(53)	—
Increase in deferred taxes	69	70
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of amounts acquired:		
Decrease in accounts receivable	68	37
Increase in inventory	(2)	(3)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other assets	64	(3)
Increase in accounts payable	337	401
Decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities	(31)	(80)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,247	1,250
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Purchases of rental equipment	(722)	(1,016)
Purchases of non-rental equipment	(42)	(50)
Proceeds from sales of rental equipment	249	240
Proceeds from sales of non-rental equipment	7	8
Purchases of other companies, net of cash acquired	(14)	(58)
Net cash used in investing activities	(522)	(876)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from debt	3,964	5,907
Payments of debt	(4,320)	(5,647)
Payment of contingent consideration	—	(52)
Proceeds from the exercise of common stock options	—	1
Common stock repurchased	(336)	(501)
Payments of financing costs	(12)	(26)
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	53	—
Net cash used in financing activities	(651)	(318)
Effect of foreign exchange rates	12	(14)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	86	42
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	179	158
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$265	\$200
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for income taxes, net	\$3	\$30

Cash paid for interest
See accompanying notes.

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

1. Organization, Description of Business and Basis of Presentation

United Rentals, Inc. (“Holdings,” “URI” or the “Company”) is principally a holding company and conducts its operations primarily through its wholly owned subsidiary, United Rentals (North America), Inc. (“URNA”), and subsidiaries of URNA. Holdings’ primary asset is its sole ownership of all issued and outstanding shares of common stock of URNA. URNA’s various credit agreements and debt instruments place restrictions on its ability to transfer funds to its shareholder.

We rent equipment to a diverse customer base that includes construction and industrial companies, manufacturers, utilities, municipalities, homeowners and government entities in the United States and Canada. In addition to renting equipment, we sell new and used rental equipment, as well as related contractor supplies, parts and service.

We have prepared the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies described in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 (the “2015 Form 10-K”) and the interim reporting requirements of Form 10-Q. Accordingly, certain information and note disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) have been condensed or omitted. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the 2015 Form 10-K.

In our opinion, all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, which are necessary for a fair presentation of financial condition, operating results and cash flows for the interim periods presented have been made. Interim results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the results of the full year.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Revenue from Contracts with Customers. In May 2014, and in subsequent updates, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued guidance to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue. This guidance includes the required steps to achieve the core principle that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The FASB has agreed to a one-year deferral of the original effective date of this guidance and as a result it will be effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The FASB's update allows entities to apply the new guidance as of the original effective date (for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016). We expect to adopt this guidance when effective, and the impact on our financial statements is not currently estimable.

Leases. In March 2016, the FASB issued guidance (“Topic 842”) to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by requiring i) recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and ii) disclosure of key information about leasing arrangements. The accounting applied by lessors under Topic 842 is largely unchanged from previous GAAP. Some changes to the lessor accounting guidance were made to align both of the following: i) the lessor accounting guidance with certain changes made to the lessee accounting guidance and ii) key aspects of the lessor accounting model with revenue recognition guidance. Topic 842 will be effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and early adoption is permitted. A modified retrospective approach is required for adoption for all leases that exist at or commence after the date of initial application with an option to use certain practical expedients. We are currently assessing whether we will early adopt, and the impact on our financial statements is not currently estimable.

Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. In March 2016, the FASB issued guidance to simplify several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. The guidance will be effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and early adoption is permitted. Different components of the guidance require prospective, retrospective and/or modified retrospective adoption. We expect to adopt this guidance when effective, and do not expect the guidance to have a significant impact on our financial statements.

2. Segment Information

Our reportable segments are i) general rentals and ii) trench, power and pump. The general rentals segment includes the rental of i) general construction and industrial equipment, such as backhoes, skid-steer loaders, forklifts, earthmoving equipment and material handling equipment, ii) aerial work platforms, such as boom lifts and scissor lifts and iii) general tools and light equipment, such as pressure washers, water pumps and power tools. The general rentals segment reflects the aggregation of nine geographic regions—Industrial (which serves the geographic Gulf region and has a strong industrial

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

presence), Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, Northeast, Pacific West, South-Central, South, Southeast and Western Canada—and operates throughout the United States and Canada.

The trench, power and pump segment includes the rental of specialty construction products such as i) trench safety equipment, such as trench shields, aluminum hydraulic shoring systems, slide rails, crossing plates, construction lasers and line testing equipment for underground work, ii) power and HVAC equipment, such as portable diesel generators, electrical distribution equipment, and temperature control equipment and iii) pumps primarily used by municipalities, industrial plants, and mining, construction, and agribusiness customers. The trench, power and pump segment is comprised of the following regions, each of which primarily rents the corresponding equipment type described above: (i) the Trench Safety region, (ii) the Power and HVAC region, and (iii) the Pump Solutions region. The trench, power and pump segment's customers include construction companies involved in infrastructure projects, municipalities and industrial companies. This segment operates throughout the United States and in Canada.

These segments align our external segment reporting with how management evaluates and allocates resources. We evaluate segment performance based on segment equipment rentals gross profit.

The following tables set forth financial information by segment.

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

	General rentals	Trench, power and pump	Total
Three Months Ended June 30, 2016			
Equipment rentals	\$ 1,015	\$ 189	\$ 1,204
Sales of rental equipment	125	9	134
Sales of new equipment	31	5	36
Contractor supplies sales	17	5	22
Service and other revenues	22	3	25
Total revenue	1,210	211	1,421
Depreciation and amortization expense	259	47	306
Equipment rentals gross profit	417	89	506
Three Months Ended June 30, 2015			
Equipment rentals	\$ 1,048	\$ 172	\$ 1,220
Sales of rental equipment	116	8	124
Sales of new equipment	35	4	39
Contractor supplies sales	18	3	21
Service and other revenues	23	2	25
Total revenue	1,240	189	1,429
Depreciation and amortization expense	264	43	307
Equipment rentals gross profit	456	79	535
Six Months Ended June 30, 2016			
Equipment rentals	\$ 1,970	\$ 351	\$ 2,321
Sales of rental equipment	231	18	249
Sales of new equipment	57	9	66
Contractor supplies sales	33	8	41
Service and other revenues	48	6	54
Total revenue	2,339	392	2,731
Depreciation and amortization expense	525	91	616
Equipment rentals gross profit	774	157	931
Capital expenditures	692	72	764
Six Months Ended June 30, 2015			
Equipment rentals	\$ 2,024	\$ 321	\$ 2,345
Sales of rental equipment	224	16	240
Sales of new equipment	61	11	72
Contractor supplies sales	33	6	39
Service and other revenues	42	6	48
Total revenue	2,384	360	2,744
Depreciation and amortization expense	526	85	611
Equipment rentals gross profit	839	142	981
Capital expenditures	949	117	1,066

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

	June 30, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Total reportable segment assets		
General rentals	\$ 10,594	\$ 10,561
Trench, power and pump	1,526	1,522
Total assets	\$ 12,120	\$ 12,083

Equipment rentals gross profit is the primary measure management reviews to make operating decisions and assess segment performance. The following is a reconciliation of equipment rentals gross profit to income before provision for income taxes:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Total equipment rentals gross profit	\$ 506	\$ 535	\$ 931	\$ 981
Gross profit from other lines of business	84	83	159	161
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(177)	(175)	(354)	(356)
Merger related costs	—	(1)	—	26
Restructuring charge	(2)	—	(4)	(1)
Non-rental depreciation and amortization	(64)	(67)	(131)	(136)
Interest expense, net	(132)	(232)	(239)	(353)
Other income, net	2	6	2	9
Income before provision for income taxes	\$ 217	\$ 149	\$ 364	\$ 331

3. Restructuring Charges**Closed Restructuring Programs**

We have two closed restructuring programs. The first was initiated in 2008 in recognition of a challenging economic environment and was completed in 2011. The second closed restructuring program was initiated following the April 30, 2012 acquisition of RSC Holdings Inc. ("RSC"), and was completed in 2013. The restructuring charges under the closed restructuring programs include severance costs associated with headcount reductions, as well as branch closure charges which principally relate to continuing lease obligations at vacant facilities.

2015-2016 Cost Savings Restructuring Program

In the fourth quarter of 2015, we initiated a restructuring program in response to challenges in our operating environment. In particular, during 2015, we experienced volume and pricing pressure in our general rental business and our Pump Solutions region associated with upstream oil and gas customers. Additionally, our Lean initiatives did not fully generate the anticipated cost savings due to lower than expected growth. Though we expect solid industry growth in 2016 and in the foreseeable future, the restructuring program was initiated in an effort to reduce costs in an environment with continuing pressures on volume and pricing. We expect to complete the restructuring program in 2016. The total costs expected to be incurred in connection with the program are not currently estimable, as we are still identifying the actions that will be undertaken.

The table below provides certain information concerning our restructuring charges for the six months ended June 30, 2016:

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

Description	Reserve Balance at December 31, 2015	Charged to Costs and Expenses (1)	Payments and Other	Reserve Balance at June 30, 2016
Closed Restructuring Programs				
Branch closure charges	\$ 13	\$ (1)	\$ (2)	\$ 10
Severance costs	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 13	\$ (1)	\$ (2)	\$ 10
2015-2016 Cost Savings Restructuring Program				
Branch closure charges	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ (1)	\$ 2
Severance costs	3	2	(3)	2
Total	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ (4)	\$ 4
Total				
Branch closure charges	\$ 13	\$ 2	\$ (3)	\$ 12
Severance costs	3	2	(3)	2
Total	\$ 16	\$ 4	\$ (6)	\$ 14

(1) Reflected in our condensed consolidated statements of income as “Restructuring charge.” These charges are not allocated to our reportable segments.

4. Derivatives

We recognize all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities at fair value, and recognize changes in the fair value of the derivative instruments based on the designation of the derivative. We are exposed to certain risks relating to our ongoing business operations. During the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the risks we managed using derivative instruments were diesel price risk and foreign currency exchange rate risk. At June 30, 2016, we had outstanding fixed price swap contracts on diesel purchases which were entered into to mitigate the price risk associated with forecasted purchases of diesel. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, we entered into forward contracts to purchase Canadian dollars to mitigate the foreign currency exchange rate risk associated with certain Canadian dollar denominated intercompany loans. There were no outstanding forward contracts to purchase Canadian dollars at June 30, 2016.

Fixed Price Diesel Swaps

The fixed price swap contracts on diesel purchases that were outstanding at June 30, 2016 were designated and qualify as cash flow hedges and the effective portion of the gain or loss on these contracts is reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income and is reclassified into earnings in the period during which the hedged transaction affects earnings (i.e., when the hedged gallons of diesel are used). The remaining gain or loss on the fixed price swap contracts in excess of the cumulative change in the present value of future cash flows of the hedged item, if any (i.e., the ineffective portion), is recognized in our condensed consolidated statements of income during the current period. As of June 30, 2016, we had outstanding fixed price swap contracts covering 10.2 million gallons of diesel which will be purchased throughout 2016 and 2017.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

The forward contracts to purchase Canadian dollars, which were all settled as of June 30, 2016, represented derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments and gains or losses due to changes in the fair value of the forward contracts were recognized in our condensed consolidated statements of income during the period in which the changes

in fair value occurred. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, forward contracts were used to purchase \$251 Canadian dollars, representing the total amount due at maturity for certain Canadian dollar denominated intercompany loans that were settled during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. Upon maturity, the proceeds from the forward contracts were used to pay down the Canadian dollar denominated intercompany loans.

Financial Statement Presentation

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, immaterial amounts (\$6 or less) were reflected in prepaid expenses and other assets, accrued expenses and other liabilities, and accumulated other comprehensive income in our condensed consolidated balance sheets associated with the outstanding fixed price swap contracts that were designated and qualify as cash flow hedges.

The effect of our derivative instruments on our condensed consolidated statements of income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

		Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Three Months Ended June 30, 2015
	Location of income (expense) recognized on derivative/hedged item	Amount of income (expense) recognized on hedged derivative item	Amount of income (expense) recognized on hedged derivative item
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Fixed price diesel swaps	Other income (expense), net (1) Cost of equipment rentals, excluding depreciation (2), (3)	\$ *	\$ *
		(2) \$ (6)	(1) \$ (9)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Foreign currency forward contracts (4)	Other income (expense), net	3 (3)	— —
		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015
	Location of income (expense) recognized on derivative/hedged item	Amount of income (expense) recognized on hedged derivative item	Amount of income (expense) recognized on hedged derivative item
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Fixed price diesel swaps	Other income (expense), net (1) Cost of equipment rentals, excluding depreciation (2), (3)	\$ *	\$ *
		(4) \$ (11)	(3) \$ (16)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Foreign currency forward contracts (4)	Other income	3 (3)	— —

(expense), net

* Amounts are insignificant (less than \$1).

(1) Represents the ineffective portion of the fixed price diesel swaps.

(2) Amounts recognized on derivative represent the effective portion of the fixed price diesel swaps.

Amounts recognized on hedged item reflect the use of 2.4 million and 2.8 million gallons of diesel covered by the fixed price swaps during the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and the use of 5.0 million (3) and 5.4 million gallons and of diesel covered by the fixed price swaps during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These amounts are reflected, net of cash received from, or paid to, the counterparties to the fixed price swaps, in operating cash flows in our condensed consolidated statement of cash flows.

Insignificant amounts were reflected in our condensed consolidated statement of cash flows associated with the (4) forward contracts to purchase Canadian dollars, as the cash impact of the gains/losses recognized on the derivatives were offset by the gains/losses recognized on the hedged items.

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Fair Value Measurements

We account for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. We categorize each of our fair value measurements in one of the following three levels based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

Level 1- Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2- Observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities include:

- a) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- b) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
- c) inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;
- d) inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3- Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable (i.e., supported by little or no market activity) and significant to the fair value measure.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, our only assets and liabilities measured at fair value were our fixed price diesel swaps contracts, which are Level 2 derivatives measured at fair value on a recurring basis. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, immaterial amounts (\$6 or less) were reflected in prepaid expenses and other assets, and accrued expenses and other liabilities in our condensed consolidated balance sheets, reflecting the fair values of the fixed price diesel swaps contracts. As discussed in note 4 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, we entered into the fixed price swap contracts on diesel purchases to mitigate the price risk associated with forecasted purchases of diesel. Fair value is determined based on observable market data. As of June 30, 2016, we have fixed price swap contracts that mature throughout 2016 and 2017 covering 10.2 million gallons of diesel which we will buy at the average contract price of \$2.68 per gallon, while the average forward price for the hedged gallons was \$2.55 per gallon as of June 30, 2016.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts reported in our condensed consolidated balance sheets for accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities approximate fair value due to the immediate to short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair values of our senior secured asset-based revolving credit facility (“ABL facility”), accounts receivable securitization facility and capital leases approximated their book values as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The estimated fair values of our financial instruments, all of which are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy, as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 have been calculated based upon available market information, and were as follows:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	Carrying Fair Amount	Carrying Fair Amount
Senior notes	\$5,802 \$5,975	\$5,916 \$6,030

6. Debt

Debt, net of unamortized original issue discounts or premiums, and unamortized debt issuance costs, consists of the following:

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

	June 30, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Accounts Receivable Securitization Facility (1)	\$544	\$ 571
\$2.5 billion ABL Facility (2)	1,410	1,579
7 ³ / ₈ percent Senior Notes (3)	198	740
8 ¹ / ₄ percent Senior Notes (3)	—	315
7 ⁵ / ₈ percent Senior Notes	1,308	1,306
6 ¹ / ₈ percent Senior Notes	936	937
4 ⁵ / ₈ percent Senior Secured Notes	990	989
5 ³ / ₄ percent Senior Notes	839	838
5 ¹ / ₂ percent Senior Notes	792	791
5 ⁷ / ₈ percent Senior Notes (4)	739	—
Capital leases	85	96
Total debt	7,841	8,162
Less short-term portion (5)	(576)	(607)
Total long-term debt	\$7,265	\$ 7,555

(1) At June 30, 2016, \$16 was available under our accounts receivable securitization facility. The interest rate applicable to the accounts receivable securitization facility was 1.1 percent at June 30, 2016. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the monthly average amount outstanding under the accounts receivable securitization facility was \$521, and the weighted-average interest rate thereon was 1.1 percent. The maximum month-end amount outstanding under the accounts receivable securitization facility during the six months ended June 30, 2016 was \$544. Borrowings under the accounts receivable securitization facility are permitted only to the extent that the face amount of the receivables in the collateral pool, net of applicable reserves, exceeds the outstanding loans. As of June 30, 2016, there were \$560 of receivables, net of applicable reserves, in the collateral pool.

(2) At June 30, 2016, \$1.0 billion was available under our ABL facility, net of \$37 of letters of credit. The interest rate applicable to the ABL facility was 2.0 percent at June 30, 2016. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the monthly average amount outstanding under the ABL facility was \$1.3 billion, and the weighted-average interest rate thereon was 2.2 percent. The maximum month-end amount outstanding under the ABL facility during the six months ended June 30, 2016 was \$1.6 billion. In June 2016, the ABL facility was amended, primarily to extend the maturity date. All amounts borrowed under the ABL facility must be repaid by June 2021.

(3) In May 2016, we redeemed all of our 8 ¹/₄ percent Senior Notes and \$550 principal amount of our 7 ³/₈ percent Senior Notes. Upon redemption, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$25 in interest expense, net. The loss represented the difference between the net carrying amount and the total purchase price of the notes. In August 2016, we expect to redeem the remaining \$200 principal amount of our 7 ³/₈ percent Senior Notes using borrowings available under our ABL facility. We expect to recognize a loss representing the difference between the net carrying amount and the total purchase price of the notes of approximately \$10 in interest expense, net upon redemption.

(4) In May 2016, URNA issued \$750 aggregate principal amount of 5 ⁷/₈ percent Senior Notes (the “5 ⁷/₈ percent Notes”) which are due September 15, 2026. The net proceeds from the issuance were approximately \$741 (after deducting offering expenses). The 5 ⁷/₈ percent Notes are unsecured and are guaranteed by Holdings and certain domestic subsidiaries of URNA. The 5 ⁷/₈ percent Notes may be redeemed on or after September 15, 2021, at specified redemption prices that range from 102.938 percent in 2021, to 100 percent in 2024 and thereafter, plus

accrued and unpaid interest, if any. The indenture governing the 5 ⁷/₈ percent Notes contains certain restrictive covenants, including, among others, limitations on (i) liens; (ii) additional indebtedness; (iii) mergers, consolidations and acquisitions; (iv) sales, transfers and other dispositions of assets; (v) loans and other investments; (vi) dividends and other distributions, stock repurchases and redemptions and other restricted payments; (vii) restrictions affecting subsidiaries; (viii) transactions with affiliates; and (ix) designations of unrestricted subsidiaries, as well as a requirement to timely file periodic reports with the SEC. Each of the restrictive covenants is subject to important exceptions and qualifications that would allow URNA and its subsidiaries to engage in these activities under certain conditions. The indenture also requires that, in the event of a change of control (as defined in the indenture), URNA must make an offer to purchase all of the then-outstanding 5 ⁷/₈ percent Notes tendered at a purchase price in cash equal to 101 percent of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon.

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

(5) As of June 30, 2016, our short-term debt primarily reflects \$544 of borrowings under our accounts receivable securitization facility.

Loan Covenants and Compliance

As of June 30, 2016, we were in compliance with the covenants and other provisions of the ABL facility, the accounts receivable securitization facility and the senior notes. Any failure to be in compliance with any material provision or covenant of these agreements could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and operations.

The only financial covenant that currently exists under the ABL facility is the fixed charge coverage ratio. Subject to certain limited exceptions specified in the ABL facility, the fixed charge coverage ratio covenant under the ABL facility will only apply in the future if specified availability under the ABL facility falls below 10 percent of the maximum revolver amount under the ABL facility. When certain conditions are met, cash and cash equivalents and borrowing base collateral in excess of the ABL facility size may be included when calculating specified availability under the ABL facility. As of June 30, 2016, specified availability under the ABL facility exceeded the required threshold and, as a result, this maintenance covenant was inapplicable. Under our accounts receivable securitization facility, we are required, among other things, to maintain certain financial tests relating to: (i) the default ratio, (ii) the delinquency ratio, (iii) the dilution ratio and (iv) days sales outstanding. The accounts receivable securitization facility also requires us to comply with the fixed charge coverage ratio under the ABL facility, to the extent the ratio is applicable under the ABL facility.

7. Legal and Regulatory Matters

We are subject to a number of claims and proceedings that generally arise in the ordinary course of our business. These matters include, but are not limited to, general liability claims (including personal injury, property and auto claims), indemnification and guarantee obligations, employee injuries and employment-related claims, self-insurance obligations, contract and real estate matters, and other general business litigation. Based on advice of counsel and available information, including current status or stage of proceeding, and taking into account accruals for matters where we have established them, we currently believe that any liabilities ultimately resulting from such claims and proceedings will not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

8. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares plus the effect of dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share (shares in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	2015	June 30, 2016	2015
Numerator:				
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 134	\$ 86	226	201
Denominator:				
Denominator for basic earnings per share—weighted-average common shares	88,095	96,647	89,303	96,896
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Employee stock options	271	298	267	318
4 percent Convertible Senior Notes	—	605	—	894
Restricted stock units	107	197	139	308

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Denominator for diluted earnings per share—adjusted weighted-average common shares	88,473	97,747	89,709	98,416
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.89	\$2.53	\$ 2.07
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.88	\$2.52	\$ 2.04

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

9. Condensed Consolidating Financial Information of Guarantor Subsidiaries

URNA is 100 percent owned by Holdings (“Parent”) and, as of June 30, 2016 and/or December 31, 2015, had outstanding (i) certain indebtedness that is guaranteed by both Parent and, with the exception of its U.S. special purpose vehicle which holds receivable assets relating to the Company’s accounts receivable securitization facility (the “SPV”), all of URNA’s U.S. subsidiaries (the “guarantor subsidiaries”) and (ii) certain indebtedness that was guaranteed only by the guarantor subsidiaries (specifically, the 8 1/4 percent Senior Notes). As discussed in note 6 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, in May 2016, all of the 8 1/4 percent Senior Notes were redeemed. Other than the guarantee by certain Canadian subsidiaries of URNA’s indebtedness under the ABL facility, none of URNA’s indebtedness is guaranteed by URNA’s foreign subsidiaries or the SPV (together, the “non-guarantor subsidiaries”). The receivable assets owned by the SPV have been sold by URNA to the SPV and are not available to satisfy the obligations of URNA or Parent’s other subsidiaries. The guarantor subsidiaries are all 100 percent-owned and the guarantees are made on a joint and several basis. The guarantees are not full and unconditional because a guarantor subsidiary can be automatically released and relieved of its obligations under certain circumstances, including sale of the guarantor subsidiary, the sale of all or substantially all of the guarantor subsidiary’s assets, the requirements for legal defeasance or covenant defeasance under the applicable indenture being met or designating the guarantor subsidiary as an unrestricted subsidiary for purposes of the applicable covenants. The guarantees are also subject to subordination provisions (to the same extent that the obligations of the issuer under the relevant notes are subordinated to other debt of the issuer) and to a standard limitation which provides that the maximum amount guaranteed by each guarantor will not exceed the maximum amount that can be guaranteed without making the guarantee void under fraudulent conveyance laws. Based on our understanding of Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X (“Rule 3-10”), we believe that the guarantees of the guarantor subsidiaries comply with the conditions set forth in Rule 3-10 and therefore continue to utilize Rule 3-10 to present condensed consolidating financial information for Holdings, URNA, the guarantor subsidiaries and the non-guarantor subsidiaries. Separate consolidated financial statements of the guarantor subsidiaries have not been presented because management believes that such information would not be material to investors. However, condensed consolidating financial information is presented.

URNA covenants in the ABL facility, accounts receivable securitization facility and the other agreements governing our debt impose operating and financial restrictions on URNA, Parent and the guarantor subsidiaries, including limitations on the ability to make share repurchases and dividend payments. As of June 30, 2016, the amount available for distribution under the most restrictive of these covenants was \$312. The Company’s total available capacity for making share repurchases and dividend payments includes the intercompany receivable balance of Parent. As of June 30, 2016, our total available capacity for making share repurchases and dividend payments, which includes URNA’s capacity to make restricted payments and the intercompany receivable balance of Parent, was \$564. The condensed consolidating financial information of Parent and its subsidiaries is as follows:

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 2016

	Parent	URNA	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries Foreign	SPV	Eliminations	Total
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	\$8	\$ —	\$257	\$—	\$ —	\$265
Accounts receivable, net	—	37	—	91	739	—	867
Intercompany receivable (payable)	252	(49)	(189)	(124)	—	110	—
Inventory	—	64	—	7	—	—	71
Prepaid expenses and other assets	—	48	—	13	—	—	61
Total current assets	252	108	(189)	244	739	110	1,264
Rental equipment, net	—	5,807	—	518	—	—	6,325
Property and equipment, net	40	329	21	47	—	—	437
Investments in subsidiaries	1,231	997	988	—	—	(3,216)	—
Goodwill	—	3,004	—	255	—	—	3,259
Other intangible assets, net	—	760	—	65	—	—	825
Other long-term assets	3	7	—	—	—	—	10
Total assets	\$1,526	\$11,012	\$ 820	\$1,129	\$739	\$(3,106)	\$12,120
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)							
Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt	\$1	\$28	\$ —	\$3	\$544	\$ —	\$576
Accounts payable	—	574	—	35	—	—	609
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	—	290	13	20	—	—	323
Total current liabilities	1	892	13	58	544	—	1,508
Long-term debt	3	7,138	115	9	—	—	7,265
Deferred taxes	20	1,696	—	74	—	—	1,790
Other long-term liabilities	—	55	—	—	—	—	55
Total liabilities	24	9,781	128	141	544	—	10,618
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	1,502	1,231	692	988	195	(3,106)	1,502
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$1,526	\$11,012	\$ 820	\$1,129	\$739	\$(3,106)	\$12,120

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 2015

	Parent	URNA	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries Foreign	SPV	Eliminations	Total
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	\$18	\$ —	\$161	\$—	\$ —	\$179
Accounts receivable, net	—	41	—	104	785	—	930
Intercompany receivable (payable)	144	40	(176)	(109)	—	101	—
Inventory	—	62	—	7	—	—	69
Prepaid expenses and other assets	—	98	—	18	—	—	116
Total current assets	144	259	(176)	181	785	101	1,294
Rental equipment, net	—	5,657	—	529	—	—	6,186
Property and equipment, net	45	334	20	46	—	—	445
Investments in subsidiaries	1,307	958	924	—	—	(3,189)	—
Goodwill	—	3,000	—	243	—	—	3,243
Other intangible assets, net	—	838	—	67	—	—	905
Other long-term assets	3	7	—	—	—	—	10
Total assets	\$1,499	\$11,053	\$ 768	\$1,066	\$785	\$(3,088)	\$12,083
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY							
(DEFICIT)							
Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt	\$1	\$34	\$ —	\$—	\$572	\$ —	\$607
Accounts payable	—	237	—	34	—	—	271
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	—	314	14	27	—	—	355
Total current liabilities	1	585	14	61	572	—	1,233
Long-term debt	4	7,430	110	11	—	—	7,555
Deferred taxes	18	1,677	—	70	—	—	1,765
Other long-term liabilities	—	54	—	—	—	—	54
Total liabilities	23	9,746	124	142	572	—	10,607
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	1,476	1,307	644	924	213	(3,088)	1,476
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$1,499	\$11,053	\$ 768	\$1,066	\$785	\$(3,088)	\$12,083

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016

	Parent	URNA	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries Foreign SPV	Eliminations	Total
Revenues:						
Equipment rentals	\$—	\$1,103	\$ —	\$ 101	\$ —	\$1,204
Sales of rental equipment	—	117	—	17	—	134
Sales of new equipment	—	31	—	5	—	36
Contractor supplies sales	—	18	—	4	—	22
Service and other revenues	—	22	—	3	—	25
Total revenues	—	1,291	—	130	—	1,421
Cost of revenues:						
Cost of equipment rentals, excluding depreciation	—	407	—	49	—	456
Depreciation of rental equipment	—	219	—	23	—	242
Cost of rental equipment sales	—	70	—	9	—	79
Cost of new equipment sales	—	25	—	4	—	29
Cost of contractor supplies sales	—	12	—	3	—	15
Cost of service and other revenues	—	10	—	—	—	10
Total cost of revenues	—	743	—	88	—	831
Gross profit	—	548	—	42	—	590
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2	155	—	18	2	177
Merger related costs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restructuring charge	—	1	—	1	—	2
Non-rental depreciation and amortization	4	54	—	6	—	64
Operating (loss) income	(6)	338	—	17	(2)	347
Interest (income) expense, net	(1)	133	—	—	1 (1)	132
Other (income) expense, net (1)	(116)	124	—	11	(21)	(2)
Income before provision for income taxes	111	81	—	6	18	217
Provision for income taxes	42	32	—	2	7	83
Income before equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	69	49	—	4	11	134
Equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	65	16	4	—	—	(85)
Net income (loss)	134	65	4	4	11	(84)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	—	—	(2)	(2)	—	4
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$134	\$65	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 11	\$ (80)

Other (income) expense, net includes the royalties Holdings receives from URNA and its subsidiaries as discussed (1)below (see Item 2- Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations- Liquidity and Capital Resources- Relationship between Holdings and URNA).

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2015

	Parent	URNA	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries Foreign SPV	Eliminations	Total
Revenues:						
Equipment rentals	\$—	\$1,100	\$—	\$120	\$—	\$1,220
Sales of rental equipment	—	106	—	18	—	124
Sales of new equipment	—	34	—	5	—	39
Contractor supplies sales	—	18	—	3	—	21
Service and other revenues	—	22	—	3	—	25
Total revenues	—	1,280	—	149	—	1,429
Cost of revenues:						
Cost of equipment rentals, excluding depreciation	—	389	—	56	—	445
Depreciation of rental equipment	—	216	—	24	—	240
Cost of rental equipment sales	—	58	—	10	—	68
Cost of new equipment sales	—	29	—	4	—	33
Cost of contractor supplies sales	—	13	—	2	—	15
Cost of service and other revenues	—	9	—	1	—	10
Total cost of revenues	—	714	—	97	—	811
Gross profit	—	566	—	52	—	618
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(4)	153	—	18	8	175
Merger related costs	—	1	—	—	—	1
Restructuring charge	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-rental depreciation and amortization	4	57	—	6	—	67
Operating income (loss)	—	355	—	28	(8)	375
Interest expense (income), net	—	232	—	1	1	(2)
Other (income) expense, net (1)	(38)	55	—	2	(25)	(6)
Income before provision for income taxes	38	68	—	25	16	2
Provision for income taxes	18	28	2	9	6	—
Income (loss) before equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	20	40	(2)	16	10	2
Equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	66	26	16	—	—	(108)
Net income (loss)	86	66	14	16	10	(106)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	17	17	16	13	—	(46)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$103	\$83	\$30	\$29	\$10	\$(152)

Other (income) expense, net includes the royalties Holdings receives from URNA and its subsidiaries as discussed (1) below (see Item 2- Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations- Liquidity and Capital Resources- Relationship between Holdings and URNA).

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

	Parent	URNA	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries Foreign SPV	Eliminations	Total
Revenues:						
Equipment rentals	\$—	\$2,127	\$—	\$194	\$—	\$2,321
Sales of rental equipment	—	221	—	28	—	249
Sales of new equipment	—	58	—	8	—	66
Contractor supplies sales	—	35	—	6	—	41
Service and other revenues	—	47	—	7	—	54
Total revenues	—	2,488	—	243	—	2,731
Cost of revenues:						
Cost of equipment rentals, excluding depreciation	—	811	—	94	—	905
Depreciation of rental equipment	—	440	—	45	—	485
Cost of rental equipment sales	—	132	—	15	—	147
Cost of new equipment sales	—	48	—	6	—	54
Cost of contractor supplies sales	—	24	—	4	—	28
Cost of service and other revenues	—	19	—	3	—	22
Total cost of revenues	—	1,474	—	167	—	1,641
Gross profit	—	1,014	—	76	—	1,090
Selling, general and administrative expenses	8	299	—	37	10	354
Merger related costs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restructuring charge	—	3	—	1	—	4
Non-rental depreciation and amortization	8	111	—	12	—	131
Operating (loss) income	(16)	601	—	26	(10)	601
Interest (income) expense, net	(3)	239	1	1	3	(2)
Other (income) expense, net (1)	(222)	246	—	20	(46)	(2)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	209	116	(1)	5	33	2
Provision for income taxes	79	45	—	1	13	—
Income (loss) before equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	130	71	(1)	4	20	2
Equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	96	25	4	—	—	(125)
Net income (loss)	226	96	3	4	20	(123)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	63	63	60	48	—	(171)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$289	\$159	\$63	\$52	\$20	\$(294)

Other (income) expense, net includes the royalties Holdings receives from URNA and its subsidiaries as discussed (1) below (see Item 2- Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations- Liquidity and Capital Resources- Relationship between Holdings and URNA).

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015

	Parent	URNA	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries Foreign SPV	Eliminations	Total	
Revenues:							
Equipment rentals	\$—	\$2,098	\$—	\$247	\$—	\$2,345	
Sales of rental equipment	—	212	—	28	—	240	
Sales of new equipment	—	63	—	9	—	72	
Contractor supplies sales	—	34	—	5	—	39	
Service and other revenues	—	41	—	7	—	48	
Total revenues	—	2,448	—	296	—	2,744	
Cost of revenues:							
Cost of equipment rentals, excluding depreciation	—	773	—	116	—	889	
Depreciation of rental equipment	—	427	—	48	—	475	
Cost of rental equipment sales	—	117	—	15	—	132	
Cost of new equipment sales	—	53	—	7	—	60	
Cost of contractor supplies sales	—	24	—	3	—	27	
Cost of service and other revenues	—	15	—	4	—	19	
Total cost of revenues	—	1,409	—	193	—	1,602	
Gross profit	—	1,039	—	103	—	1,142	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(1)	304	—	38	15	356	
Merger related costs	—	(26)	—	—	—	(26)	
Restructuring charge	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Non-rental depreciation and amortization	8	116	—	12	—	136	
Operating (loss) income	(7)	644	—	53	(15)	675	
Interest (income) expense, net	(1)	351	2	2	2	(3)	353
Other (income) expense, net (1)	(73)	107	1	3	(47)	(9)	
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	67	186	(3)	48	30	3	331
Provision for income taxes	31	71	—	16	12	—	130
Income (loss) before equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	36	115	(3)	32	18	3	201
Equity in net earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	165	50	32	—	—	(247)	—
Net income (loss)	201	165	29	32	18	(244)	201
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(72)	(72)	(74)	(58)	—	204	(72)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$129	\$93	\$ (45)	\$ (26)	\$ 18	\$ (40)	\$129

Other (income) expense, net includes the royalties Holdings receives from URNA and its subsidiaries as discussed (1) below (see Item 2- Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations- Liquidity and Capital Resources- Relationship between Holdings and URNA).

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UNITED RENTALS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING CASH FLOW INFORMATION

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

	Parent	URNA	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries		Eliminations	Total
				Foreign	SPV		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 2	\$ 1,096	\$ (1)	\$ 84	\$ 66	\$	—\$1,247
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(2)	(522)	—	2	—	—	(522)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	—	(584)	1	(2)	(66)	—	(651)
Effect of foreign exchange rates	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	—	(10)	—	96	—	—	86
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	18	—	161	—	—	179
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ —	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 257	\$ —	\$	—\$265

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING CASH FLOW INFORMATION

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015

	Parent	URNA	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries		Eliminations	Total
				Foreign	SPV		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 6	\$ 1,069	\$ 1	\$ 144	\$ 30	\$	—\$1,250
Net cash used in investing activities	(6)	(793)	—	(77)	—	—	(876)
Net cash used in financing activities	—	(280)	(1)	(7)	(30)	—	(318)
Effect of foreign exchange rates	—	—	—	(14)	—	—	(14)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	—	(4)	—	46	—	—	42
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	8	—	150	—	—	158
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 196	\$ —	\$	—\$200

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Item Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (dollars in millions, 2. except per share data, unless otherwise indicated)

Executive Overview

We are the largest equipment rental company in the world, with an integrated network of 895 rental locations in the United States and Canada. Although the equipment rental industry is highly fragmented and diverse, we believe that we are well positioned to take advantage of this environment because, as a larger company, we have more extensive resources and certain competitive advantages. These include a fleet of rental equipment with a total original equipment cost ("OEC") of \$8.9 billion, and a national branch network that operates in 49 U.S. states and every Canadian province, and serves 99 of the largest 100 metropolitan areas in the United States. In addition, our size gives us greater purchasing power, the ability to provide customers with a broader range of equipment and services, the ability to provide customers with equipment that is more consistently well-maintained and therefore more productive and reliable, and the ability to enhance the earning potential of our assets by transferring equipment among branches to satisfy customer needs.

We offer approximately 3,200 classes of equipment for rent to a diverse customer base that includes construction and industrial companies, manufacturers, utilities, municipalities, homeowners and government entities. Our revenues are derived from the following sources: equipment rentals, sales of rental equipment, sales of new equipment, contractor supplies sales and service and other revenues. Equipment rentals represented 85 percent of total revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

For the past several years, we have executed a strategy focused on improving the profitability of our core equipment rental business through revenue growth, margin expansion and operational efficiencies. In particular, we have focused on customer segmentation, customer service differentiation, rate management, fleet management and operational efficiency.

In 2016, we expect to continue our disciplined focus on increasing our profitability and return on invested capital. In particular, our strategy calls for:

• A consistently superior standard of service to customers, often provided through a single point of contact;

The further optimization of our customer mix and fleet mix, with a dual objective: to enhance our performance in serving our current customer base, and to focus on the accounts and customer types that are best suited to our strategy for profitable growth. We believe these efforts will lead to even better service of our target accounts, primarily large construction and industrial customers, as well as select local contractors. Our fleet team's analyses are aligned with these objectives to identify trends in equipment categories and define action plans that can generate improved returns;

The implementation of "Lean" management techniques, including kaizen processes focused on continuous improvement, through a program we call Operation United 2. We have trained over 3,100 employees, over 70 percent of our district managers and over 60 percent of our branch managers on the Lean kaizen process. We continue to implement this program across our branch network, with the objectives of: reducing the cycle time associated with renting our equipment to customers; improving invoice accuracy and service quality; reducing the elapsed time for equipment pickup and delivery; and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of our repair and maintenance operations. As discussed in note 3 to our condensed consolidated financial statements, in the fourth quarter of 2015, we initiated a restructuring program focused on cost savings throughout the organization partially due to the Lean initiatives not fully generating the anticipated cost savings due to lower than expected rental volume in 2015. The savings generated from Lean initiatives are partially dependent on rental volume, and, though we have not yet achieved the anticipated level of Lean savings, we expect to continue to achieve savings through the Lean initiatives; and

The continued expansion of our trench, power and pump footprint, as well as our tools offering, and the cross-selling of these services throughout our network. We believe that the expansion of our trench, power and pump business, as well as our tools offering, will further position United Rentals as a single source provider of total jobsite solutions through our extensive product and service resources and technology offerings.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, equipment rental revenue decreased 1.0 percent as compared to the same period in 2015, primarily reflecting a 2.8 percent increase in the volume of OEC on rent, which included the adverse impact of currency, offset by a 2.6 percent rental rate decrease. Excluding the adverse impact from currency, rental

revenue would have decreased 0.4 percent year-over-year. Rental rate changes are calculated based on the year-over-year variance in average contract rates, weighted by the prior period revenue mix. We expect the combination of recent industry fleet expansion and continuing softness in Canada and the oil and gas sector to continue to place pressure on volume and pricing, though we expect 2016 to reflect solid industry growth. We believe that the factors that contribute to the rental rate pressures are largely temporary. During the six months ended June 30, 2016 we experienced strong demand in many of our core markets, as evidenced by the increase in the volume of OEC on rent.

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Although we experienced rate pressures during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and expect that these pressures will continue for the remainder of 2016, we also achieved month-over-month sequential rate increases during the months of May and June, which represented the first sequential rate increases in 16 months. In light of the sequential rate increases, we updated our rental rate forecast for 2016 to reflect a smaller expected full year decrease. While the improved rental rate forecast reflects positive progression in our recent monthly rental rates, in light of continuing market uncertainty, we also updated our 2016 forecast to reflect an offsetting decrease in time utilization.

Financial Overview

During 2015 and 2016, we have taken, or will take, the following actions to improve our financial flexibility and liquidity, and to position us to invest the necessary capital in our business:

- Redeemed all of our 5 ³/₄ percent Senior Secured Notes, 8 ³/₈ percent Senior Subordinated Notes and 8 ¹/₄ percent Senior Notes;

- Redeemed \$550 principal amount of our 7 ³/₈ percent Senior Notes. In August 2016, we expect to redeem the remaining \$200 principal amount of our 7 ³/₈ percent Senior Notes using borrowings available under our ABL facility;

- Issued \$1 billion principal amount of 4 ⁵/₈ percent Senior Secured Notes;

- Issued \$800 principal amount of 5 ¹/₂ percent Senior Notes;

- Issued \$750 principal amount of 5 ⁷/₈ percent Senior Notes;

- Amended and extended our ABL facility, and increased the size of the facility to \$2.5 billion; and

- Amended and extended our accounts receivable securitization facility, and increased the size of the facility to \$625.

As of June 30, 2016, we had available liquidity of \$1.32 billion, including cash and cash equivalents of \$265.

Net income. Net income and diluted earnings per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	2015	June 30, 2016	2015
Net income	\$ 134	\$ 86	\$226	\$201
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.88	\$2.52	\$2.04

Net income and diluted earnings per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 include the after-tax impacts of the items below. The tax rates applied to the items below reflect the statutory rates in the applicable entity.

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	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Tax rate applied to items below	38%	38%	38%	38.9%
	Contribution to net income (after-tax) per share	Impact on diluted earnings (after-tax) per share	Contribution to net income (after-tax) per share	Impact on diluted earnings (after-tax) per share
Merger related costs (1)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 0.17
Merger related intangible asset amortization (2)	(24)	(27)	(51)	(57)
Impact on depreciation related to acquired RSC fleet and property and equipment (3)	—	—	—	1
Impact of the fair value mark-up of acquired RSC fleet (4)	(5)	(4)	(1)	(8)
Impact on interest expense related to fair value adjustment of acquired RSC indebtedness (5)	—	—	1	1
Restructuring charge (6)	(2)	—	(3)	(1)
Asset impairment charge (7)	—	—	(2)	—
Loss on repurchase/redemption of debt securities and amendment of ABL facility	(16)	(74)	(16)	(75)

This reflects transaction costs associated with the April 2014 acquisition of National Pump. The income for the six (1) months ended June 30, 2015 reflects a decline in the fair value of the contingent cash consideration component of the National Pump purchase price.

(2) This reflects the amortization of the intangible assets acquired in the RSC and National Pump acquisitions.

(3) This reflects the impact of extending the useful lives of equipment acquired in the RSC acquisition, net of the impact of additional depreciation associated with the fair value mark-up of such equipment.

(4) This reflects additional costs recorded in cost of rental equipment sales associated with the fair value mark-up of rental equipment acquired in the RSC acquisition and subsequently sold.

(5) This reflects a reduction of interest expense associated with the fair value mark-up of debt acquired in the RSC acquisition.

(6) This reflects severance and branch closure charges associated with our closed restructuring programs and our current restructuring program.

(7) This charge reflects write-offs of fixed assets in connection with our restructuring programs.

EBITDA GAAP Reconciliations. EBITDA represents the sum of net income, provision for income taxes, interest expense, net, depreciation of rental equipment and non-rental depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA represents EBITDA plus the sum of the merger related costs, restructuring charge, stock compensation expense, net and the impact of the fair value mark-up of the acquired RSC fleet. These items are excluded from adjusted EBITDA internally when evaluating our operating performance and for strategic planning and forecasting purposes, and allow investors to make a more meaningful comparison between our core business operating results over different periods of time, as well as with those of other similar companies. Management believes that EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA, when viewed with the Company's results under GAAP and the accompanying reconciliations, provide useful information about operating performance and period-over-period growth, and provide additional information that is useful for evaluating the operating performance of our core business without regard to potential distortions. Additionally, management believes that EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA help investors gain an

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understanding of the factors and trends affecting our ongoing cash earnings, from which capital investments are made and debt is serviced. However, EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are not measures of financial performance or liquidity under GAAP and, accordingly, should not be considered as alternatives to net income or cash flow from operating activities as indicators of operating performance or liquidity.

The table below provides a reconciliation between net income and EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	2015	June 30, 2016	2015
Net income	\$ 134	\$ 86	\$226	\$201
Provision for income taxes	83	63	138	130
Interest expense, net	132	232	239	353
Depreciation of rental equipment	242	240	485	475
Non-rental depreciation and amortization	64	67	131	136
EBITDA	\$ 655	\$ 688	\$1,219	\$1,295
Merger related costs (1)	—	1	—	(26)
Restructuring charge (2)	2	—	4	1
Stock compensation expense, net (3)	13	11	22	25
Impact of the fair value mark-up of acquired RSC fleet (4)	9	6	18	13
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 679	\$ 706	\$1,263	\$1,308

The table below provides a reconciliation between net cash provided by operating activities and EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA:

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	2015
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$1,247	\$1,250
Adjustments for items included in net cash provided by operating activities but excluded from the calculation of EBITDA:		
Amortization of deferred financing costs and original issue discounts	(4)	(5)
Gain on sales of rental equipment	102	108
Gain on sales of non-rental equipment	1	4
Merger related costs (1)	—	26
Restructuring charge (2)	(4)	(1)
Stock compensation expense, net (3)	(22)	(25)
Loss on repurchase/redemption of debt securities and amendment of ABL facility	(26)	(123)
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	53	—
Changes in assets and liabilities	(350)	(222)
Cash paid for interest	219	253
Cash paid for income taxes, net	3	30
EBITDA	\$1,219	\$1,295
Add back:		
Merger related costs (1)	—	(26)
Restructuring charge (2)	4	1
Stock compensation expense, net (3)	22	25
Impact of the fair value mark-up of acquired RSC fleet (4)	18	13
Adjusted EBITDA	\$1,263	\$1,308

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This reflects transaction costs associated with the April 2014 acquisition of National Pump. The income for the six (1) months ended June 30, 2015 reflects a decline in the fair value of the contingent cash consideration component of the National Pump purchase price.

(2) This reflects severance and branch closure charges associated with our closed restructuring programs and our current restructuring program.

(3) Represents non-cash, share-based payments associated with the granting of equity instruments.

(4) This reflects additional costs recorded in cost of rental equipment sales associated with the fair value mark-up of rental equipment acquired in the RSC acquisition and subsequently sold.

For the three months ended June 30, 2016, EBITDA decreased \$33, or 4.8 percent, and adjusted EBITDA decreased \$27, or 3.8 percent. The EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA decreases primarily reflect decreased profit from equipment rentals. For the three months ended June 30, 2016, EBITDA margin decreased 200 basis points to 46.1 percent, and adjusted EBITDA margin decreased 160 basis points to 47.8 percent. The decreases in the EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA margins primarily reflect decreased margins from equipment rentals and sales of rental equipment.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, EBITDA decreased \$76, or 5.9 percent, and adjusted EBITDA decreased \$45, or 3.4 percent. The EBITDA decrease primarily reflects decreased profit from equipment rentals and sales of rental equipment, and the impact of the merger credit recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2015 associated with a decline in the fair value of the contingent cash consideration component of the National Pump purchase price due to lower than expected financial performance compared to agreed upon financial targets. The adjusted EBITDA decrease primarily reflects decreased profit from equipment rentals. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, EBITDA margin decreased 260 basis points to 44.6 percent, and adjusted EBITDA margin decreased 150 basis points to 46.2 percent. The decrease in the EBITDA margin primarily reflects decreased margins from equipment rentals and sales of rental equipment, and the impact of the National Pump merger credit recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2015. The decrease in the adjusted EBITDA margin primarily reflects decreased margins from equipment rentals and sales of rental equipment.

Results of Operations

As discussed in note 2 to our condensed consolidated financial statements, our reportable segments are general rentals and trench, power and pump. The general rentals segment includes the rental of construction, aerial, industrial and homeowner equipment and related services and activities. The general rentals segment's customers include construction and industrial companies, manufacturers, utilities, municipalities, homeowners and government entities. The general rentals segment operates throughout the United States and Canada. The trench, power and pump segment is comprised of i) the Trench Safety region, which rents trench safety equipment such as trench shields, aluminum hydraulic shoring systems, slide rails, crossing plates, construction lasers and line testing equipment for underground work, ii) the Power and HVAC region, which rents power and HVAC equipment such as portable diesel generators, electrical distribution equipment, and temperature control equipment including heating and cooling equipment, and iii) the Pump Solutions region, which rents pumps primarily used by municipalities, industrial plants, and mining, construction, and agribusiness customers. The trench, power and pump segment's customers include construction companies involved in infrastructure projects, municipalities and industrial companies. The trench, power and pump segment operates throughout the United States and in Canada.

As discussed in note 2 to our condensed consolidated financial statements, we aggregate our nine geographic regions—Industrial (which serves the geographic Gulf region and has a strong industrial presence), Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, Northeast, Pacific West, South-Central, South, Southeast and Western Canada—into our general rentals reporting segment. Historically, there have been variances in the levels of equipment rentals gross margins achieved by these regions. For instance, for the five year period ended June 30, 2016, one of our general rentals' regions had an equipment rentals gross margin that varied by between 10 percent and 12 percent from the equipment rentals gross margins of the aggregated general rentals' regions over the same period. The rental industry is cyclical, and there historically have been regions with equipment rentals gross margins that varied by greater than 10 percent from the equipment rentals gross margins of the aggregated general rentals' regions, though the specific regions with margin variances of over 10 percent have fluctuated. We expect margin convergence going forward given the cyclical nature

of the rental industry, and monitor the margin variances and confirm the expectation of future convergence on a quarterly basis.

We similarly monitor the margin variances for the regions in the trench, power and pump segment. The Pump Solutions region is primarily comprised of locations acquired in the April 2014 National Pump acquisition. As such, there isn't a long history of the Pump Solutions region's rental margins included in the trench, power and pump segment. When monitoring for margin convergence, we include projected future results. We monitor the trench, power and pump segment margin variances and confirm the expectation of future convergence on a quarterly basis.

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We believe that the regions that are aggregated into our segments have similar economic characteristics, as each region is capital intensive, offers similar products to similar customers, uses similar methods to distribute its products, and is subject to similar competitive risks. The aggregation of our regions also reflects the management structure that we use for making operating decisions and assessing performance. Although we believe aggregating these regions into our reporting segments for segment reporting purposes is appropriate, to the extent that there are significant margin variances that do not converge, we may be required to disaggregate the regions into separate reporting segments. Any such disaggregation would have no impact on our consolidated results of operations.

These segments align our external segment reporting with how management evaluates and allocates resources. We evaluate segment performance based on segment equipment rentals gross profit. Our revenues, operating results, and financial condition fluctuate from quarter to quarter reflecting the seasonal rental patterns of our customers, with rental activity tending to be lower in the winter.

Revenues by segment were as follows:

	General rentals	Trench, power and pump	Total
Three Months Ended June 30, 2016			
Equipment rentals	\$ 1,015	\$ 189	\$ 1,204
Sales of rental equipment	125	9	134
Sales of new equipment	31	5	36
Contractor supplies sales	17	5	22
Service and other revenues	22	3	25
Total revenue	\$ 1,210	\$ 211	\$ 1,421
Three Months Ended June 30, 2015			
Equipment rentals	\$ 1,048	\$ 172	\$ 1,220
Sales of rental equipment	116	8	124
Sales of new equipment	35	4	39
Contractor supplies sales	18	3	21
Service and other revenues	23	2	25
Total revenue	\$ 1,240	\$ 189	\$ 1,429
Six Months Ended June 30, 2016			
Equipment rentals	\$ 1,970	\$ 351	\$ 2,321
Sales of rental equipment	231	18	249
Sales of new equipment	57	9	66
Contractor supplies sales	33	8	41
Service and other revenues	48	6	54
Total revenue	\$ 2,339	\$ 392	\$ 2,731
Six Months Ended June 30, 2015			
Equipment rentals	\$ 2,024	\$ 321	\$ 2,345
Sales of rental equipment	224	16	240
Sales of new equipment	61	11	72
Contractor supplies sales	33	6	39
Service and other revenues	42	6	48
Total revenue	\$ 2,384	\$ 360	\$ 2,744

Equipment rentals. For the three months ended June 30, 2016, equipment rentals of \$1.204 billion decreased \$16, or 1.3 percent, as compared to the same period in 2015, primarily reflecting a 3.0 percent increase in the volume of OEC on rent, which included the adverse impact of currency, offset by a 2.4 percent rental rate decrease. Excluding the adverse impact from currency, rental revenue would have decreased 1.0 percent year-over-year. The decreased rental rates reflected continued pressure from oil and gas and from Canada, and the impact of recent industry fleet expansion. Although we experienced rate pressures during the three months ended June 30, 2016, during the months

of May and June, we achieved the first month-over-month sequential rate increases in 16 months, and we also saw improving demand in many of our core markets, as evidenced

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by the increase in the volume of OEC on rent. Equipment rentals represented 85 percent of total revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2016.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, equipment rentals of \$2.321 billion decreased \$24, or 1.0 percent, as compared to the same period in 2015, primarily reflecting a 2.8 percent increase in the volume of OEC on rent, which included the adverse impact of currency, offset by a 2.6 percent rental rate decrease. Excluding the adverse impact from currency, rental revenue would have decreased 0.4 percent year-over-year. The decreased rental rates reflected continued pressure from oil and gas and from Canada, and the impact of recent industry fleet expansion. Although we experienced rate pressures during the six months ended June 30, 2016, we also saw improving demand in many of our core markets, as evidenced by the increase in the volume of OEC on rent. Equipment rentals represented 85 percent of total revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

For the three months ended June 30, 2016, general rentals equipment rentals decreased \$33, or 3.1 percent, as compared to the same period in 2015, primarily reflecting a 2.8 percent increase in the volume of OEC on rent, which included the adverse impact of currency, offset by decreased rental rates. The decreased rental rates reflected continued pressure from oil and gas and from Canada, and the impact of recent industry fleet expansion. Although we experienced rate pressures during the three months ended June 30, 2016, we also saw improving demand in many of our core markets, as evidenced by the increase in the volume of OEC on rent. For the three months ended June 30, 2016, equipment rentals represented 84 percent of total revenues for the general rentals segment.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, general rentals equipment rentals decreased \$54, or 2.7 percent, as compared to the same period in 2015, primarily reflecting a 2.8 percent increase in the volume of OEC on rent, which included the adverse impact of currency, offset by decreased rental rates. The decreased rental rates reflected continued pressure from oil and gas and from Canada, and the impact of recent industry fleet expansion. Although we experienced rate pressures during the six months ended June 30, 2016, we also saw improving demand in many of our core markets, as evidenced by the increase in the volume of OEC on rent. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, equipment rentals represented 84 percent of total revenues for the general rentals segment.

For the three months ended June 30, 2016, trench, power and pump equipment rentals increased \$17, or 9.9 percent, as compared to the same period in 2015, primarily reflecting increased average OEC. Trench, power and pump average OEC for the three months ended June 30, 2016 increased 7.5 percent as compared to the same period in 2015. For the three months ended June 30, 2016, equipment rentals represented 90 percent of total revenues for the trench, power and pump segment.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, trench, power and pump equipment rentals increased \$30, or 9.3 percent, as compared to the same period in 2015, primarily reflecting increased average OEC. Trench, power and pump average OEC for the six months ended June 30, 2016 increased 9.1 percent as compared to the same period in 2015. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, equipment rentals represented 90 percent of total revenues for the trench, power and pump segment.

Sales of rental equipment. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, sales of rental equipment represented approximately 9 percent of our total revenues. Our general rentals segment accounted for substantially all of these sales. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, sales of rental equipment did not change significantly from the same periods in 2015.

Sales of new equipment. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, sales of new equipment represented approximately 2 percent of our total revenues. Our general rentals segment accounted for substantially all of these sales. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, sales of new equipment did not change significantly from the same periods in 2015.

Contractor supplies sales. Contractor supplies sales represent our revenues associated with selling a variety of supplies, including construction consumables, tools, small equipment and safety supplies. For the six months ended

June 30, 2016, contractor supplies sales represented approximately 2 percent of our total revenues. Our general rentals segment accounted for substantially all of these sales. Contractor supplies sales for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 did not change significantly from the same periods in 2015.

Service and other revenues. Service and other revenues primarily represent our revenues earned from providing repair and maintenance services on our customers' fleet (including parts sales). For the six months ended June 30, 2016, service and other revenues represented approximately 2 percent of our total revenues. Our general rentals segment accounted for substantially all of these sales. For the three months ended June 30, 2016, service and other revenues did not change significantly from the same period in 2015. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, service and other revenues increased 12.5 percent as compared to the same period in 2015, primarily reflecting initiatives undertaken to pursue service revenues in select markets.

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Segment Equipment Rentals Gross Profit

Segment equipment rentals gross profit and gross margin were as follows:

	General rentals	Trench, power and pump	Total
Three Months Ended June 30, 2016			
Equipment Rentals Gross Profit	\$417	\$ 89	\$506
Equipment Rentals Gross Margin	41.1 %	47.1 %	42.0 %
Three Months Ended June 30, 2015			
Equipment Rentals Gross Profit	\$456	\$ 79	\$535
Equipment Rentals Gross Margin	43.5 %	45.9 %	43.9 %
Six Months Ended June 30, 2016			
Equipment Rentals Gross Profit	\$774	\$ 157	\$931
Equipment Rentals Gross Margin	39.3 %	44.7 %	40.1 %
Six Months Ended June 30, 2015			
Equipment Rentals Gross Profit	\$839	\$ 142	\$981
Equipment Rentals Gross Margin	41.5 %	44.2 %	41.8 %

General rentals. For the three months ended June 30, 2016, equipment rentals gross profit decreased by \$39 and equipment rentals gross margin decreased by 240 basis points from 2015, primarily reflecting decreased rental rates partially offset by a 110 basis point increase in time utilization. Time utilization is calculated by dividing the amount of time an asset is on rent by the amount of time the asset has been owned during the year. For the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, time utilization was 69.2 percent and 68.1 percent, respectively. The decreased rental rates reflected continued pressure from oil and gas and from Canada, and the impact of recent industry fleet expansion. Although we experienced rate pressures during the three months ended June 30, 2016, we also saw improving demand in many of our core markets, as evidenced by a 2.8 percent increase in the volume of OEC on rent.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, equipment rentals gross profit decreased by \$65 and equipment rentals gross margin decreased by 220 basis points from 2015, primarily reflecting decreased rental rates partially offset by an 80 basis point increase in time utilization. For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, time utilization was 67.5 percent and 66.7 percent, respectively. The decreased rental rates reflected continued pressure from oil and gas and from Canada, and the impact of recent industry fleet expansion. Although we experienced rate pressures during the six months ended June 30, 2016, we also saw improving demand in many of our core markets, as evidenced by a 2.8 percent increase in the volume of OEC on rent.

Trench, power and pump. For the three months ended June 30, 2016, equipment rentals gross profit increased by \$10 and equipment rentals gross margin increased by 120 basis points from 2015. The increase in equipment rentals gross profit primarily reflects increased equipment rentals revenue on a larger fleet. Year-over-year, trench, power and pump equipment rentals increased 9.9 percent and average OEC increased 7.5 percent. Capitalizing on the demand for the higher margin equipment rented by our trench, power and pump segment has been a key component of our strategy in recent years.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, equipment rentals gross profit increased by \$15 and equipment rentals gross margin increased by 50 basis points from 2015. The increase in equipment rentals gross profit primarily reflects increased equipment rentals revenue on a larger fleet. Year-over-year, trench, power and pump equipment rentals increased 9.3 percent and average OEC increased 9.1 percent. Capitalizing on the demand for the higher margin equipment rented by our trench, power and pump segment has been a key component of our strategy in recent years. Gross Margin. Gross margins by revenue classification were as follows:

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	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended June		
	June 30,			30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Total gross margin	41.5%	43.2%	(170) bps	39.9%	41.6%	(170) bps
Equipment rentals	42.0%	43.9%	(190) bps	40.1%	41.8%	(170) bps
Sales of rental equipment	41.0%	45.2%	(420) bps	41.0%	45.0%	(400) bps
Sales of new equipment	19.4%	15.4%	400 bps	18.2%	16.7%	150 bps
Contractor supplies sales	31.8%	28.6%	320 bps	31.7%	30.8%	90 bps
Service and other revenues	60.0%	60.0%	—	59.3%	60.4%	(110) bps

For the three months ended June 30, 2016, total gross margin decreased 170 basis points as compared to the same period in 2015, primarily reflecting decreased gross margins from equipment rentals and sales of rental equipment. Equipment rentals gross margin decreased 190 basis points, primarily reflecting a 2.4 percent rental rate decrease partially offset by a 90 basis point increase in time utilization. For the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, time utilization was 67.5 percent and 66.6 percent, respectively. The decreased rental rates reflected continued pressure from oil and gas and from Canada, and the impact of recent industry fleet expansion. Although we experienced rate pressures during the three months ended June 30, 2016, during the months of May and June, we achieved the first month-over-month sequential rate increases in 16 months, and we also saw improving demand in many of our core markets, as evidenced by a 3.0 percent increase in the volume of OEC on rent. Gross margin from sales of rental equipment decreased 420 basis points primarily due to decreased pricing.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, total gross margin decreased 170 basis points as compared to the same period in 2015, primarily reflecting decreased gross margins from equipment rentals and sales of rental equipment. Equipment rentals gross margin decreased 170 basis points, primarily reflecting a 2.6 percent rental rate decrease partially offset by a 40 basis point increase in time utilization. For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, time utilization was 65.8 percent and 65.4 percent, respectively. The decreased rental rates reflected continued pressure from oil and gas and from Canada, and the impact of recent industry fleet expansion. Although we experienced rate pressures during the six months ended June 30, 2016, we also saw improving demand in many of our core markets, as evidenced by a 2.8 percent increase in the volume of OEC on rent. Gross margin from sales of rental equipment decreased 400 basis points primarily due to decreased pricing.

Other costs/(income)

The table below includes the other costs/(income) in our condensed consolidated statements of income, as well as key associated metrics, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015:

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended June		
	June 30,			30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expense	\$177	\$175	1.1%	\$354	\$356	(0.6)%
SG&A expense as a percentage of revenue	12.5%	12.2%	30 bps	13.0%	13.0%	—
Merger related costs	—	1	(100.0)%	—	(26)	(100.0)%
Restructuring charge	2	—	—%	4	1	300.0%
Non-rental depreciation and amortization	64	67	(4.5)%	131	136	(3.7)%
Interest expense, net	132	232	(43.1)%	239	353	(32.3)%
Other income, net	(2)	(6)	(66.7)%	(2)	(9)	(77.8)%
Provision for income taxes	83	63	31.7%	138	130	6.2%
Effective tax rate	38.2%	42.3%	(410) bps	37.9%	39.3%	(140) bps

SG&A expense primarily includes sales force compensation, information technology costs, third party professional fees, management salaries, bad debt expense and clerical and administrative overhead.

The merger related costs include financial and legal advisory fees, and branding costs associated with the National Pump acquisition, as well as changes subsequent to the acquisition date to the fair value of the contingent cash

consideration we paid associated with the April 2014 National Pump acquisition. The income for the six months ended June 30, 2015 reflects a

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decline in the fair value of the contingent cash consideration component of the National Pump purchase price due to lower than expected financial performance compared to agreed upon financial targets.

Non-rental depreciation and amortization includes (i) the amortization of other intangible assets and (ii) depreciation expense associated with equipment that is not offered for rent (such as computers and office equipment) and amortization expense associated with leasehold improvements. Our other intangible assets consist of customer relationships, non-compete agreements and trade names and associated trademarks.

Interest expense, net for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 includes an aggregate loss of \$26 associated with the debt redemptions and extension of our ABL facility discussed in note 6 to the condensed consolidated financial statements. Interest expense, net for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 includes aggregate losses of \$121 and \$123, respectively, associated with redemptions of some or all of our 5 ³/₄ percent Senior Secured Notes, 8 ³/₈ percent Senior Subordinated Notes and 8 ¹/₄ percent Senior Notes. Excluding the impact of the debt redemption losses, interest expense, net for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 decreased primarily due to lower average debt and a lower average cost of debt.

The differences between the 2016 and 2015 effective tax rates and the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate of 35 percent primarily relate to the geographical mix of income between foreign and domestic operations, as well as the impact of state and local taxes, and certain nondeductible charges.

Balance sheet. Accounts payable increased by \$338, or 124.7 percent, from December 31, 2015 to June 30, 2016 primarily due to a seasonal increase in capital expenditures.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if an event or circumstance indicates that an impairment loss may have been incurred. We review the goodwill of our reporting units (which are our regions) for impairment utilizing a two-step process. The first step of the impairment test requires a comparison of the fair value of each of our reporting units' net assets to the respective carrying value of the net assets. If the carrying value of a reporting unit's net assets is less than its fair value, no indication of impairment exists and a second step is not performed. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit's net assets is higher than its fair value, there is an indication that an impairment may exist and a second step must be performed. In the second step, the impairment is calculated by comparing the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill (as if purchase accounting were performed on the testing date) with the carrying amount of the goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill is greater than the implied fair value of its goodwill, an impairment loss must be recognized for the excess and charged to operations.

In connection with our goodwill impairment test that was conducted as of October 1, 2015, we bypassed the qualitative assessment for each of our reporting units and proceeded directly to the first step of the goodwill impairment test. Our goodwill impairment testing as of this date indicated that all of our reporting units, excluding our Pump Solutions reporting unit, had estimated fair values which exceeded their respective carrying amounts by at least 51 percent. Based on the October 1, 2015 test, the Pump Solutions reporting unit's estimated fair value exceeded its carrying amount by 3 percent. In light of continuing pressures on the Pump Solutions reporting unit related primarily to upstream oil and gas customers, we continued to monitor the Pump Solutions reporting unit for impairment through the end of 2015, and performed another impairment test as of November 30, 2015.

As of the November 30, 2015 testing date, the estimated fair value of the Pump Solutions reporting unit exceeded its carrying amount by 1 percent. Given the narrow margin by which the estimated fair value of the Pump Solutions reporting unit exceeded its carrying amount, we also performed a sensitivity analysis related to the discount rate and long-term growth rate used in the November 30, 2015 test. Specifically, we performed the sensitivity analysis by: (i) increasing the discount rate by 50 basis points and (ii) reducing the long-term growth rate by 25 basis points. The Pump Solutions reporting unit failed step one of the goodwill impairment test under the sensitivity test, and would have required step two testing to determine potential goodwill impairment. The November 30, 2015 impairment test assumed earnings growth for the Pump Solutions reporting unit over the next three years. Should this growth not occur, if the reporting unit otherwise fails to meet its current financial plans, or if there were changes to any other key assumption used in the test, the Pump Solutions reporting unit could fail step one of the goodwill impairment test in a future period. No additional impairment indicators or events have been noted for the Pump Solutions reporting unit since the November 30, 2015 test that would more likely than not reduce its fair value below its carrying value. As of

June 30, 2016, there was \$314 of goodwill in the Pump Solutions reporting unit. We will continue to monitor the Pump Solutions reporting unit for impairment.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We manage our liquidity using internal cash management practices, which are subject to (i) the policies and cooperation of the financial institutions we utilize to maintain and provide cash management services, (ii) the terms and other requirements of the agreements to which we are a party and (iii) the statutes, regulations and practices of each of the local jurisdictions in

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which we operate. See "Financial Overview" above for a summary of recent capital structure actions taken to improve our financial flexibility and liquidity.

Since 2012, we have repurchased a total of \$1.450 billion of Holdings' common stock under three completed share repurchase programs. Additionally, in July 2015, our Board authorized a new \$1 billion share repurchase program which commenced in November 2015. We intend to complete the \$1 billion program within 18 months of its initiation in November 2015. As of July 18, 2016, we have repurchased \$471 of Holdings' common stock under the \$1 billion share repurchase program.

Our principal existing sources of cash are cash generated from operations and from the sale of rental equipment, and borrowings available under our ABL facility and accounts receivable securitization facility. As of June 30, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$265. Cash equivalents at June 30, 2016 consist of direct obligations of financial institutions rated A or better. We believe that our existing sources of cash will be sufficient to support our existing operations over the next 12 months. The table below presents financial information associated with our principal sources of cash as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2016:

ABL facility:

Borrowing capacity, net of letters of credit	\$1,043	
Outstanding debt, net of debt issuance costs	1,410	
Interest rate at June 30, 2016	2.0	%
Average month-end debt outstanding	1,307	
Weighted-average interest rate on average debt outstanding	2.2	%
Maximum month-end debt outstanding	1,586	

Accounts receivable securitization facility:

Borrowing capacity	16	
Outstanding debt, net of debt issuance costs	544	
Interest rate at June 30, 2016	1.1	%
Average month-end debt outstanding	521	
Weighted-average interest rate on average debt outstanding	1.1	%
Maximum month-end debt outstanding	544	

We expect that our principal needs for cash relating to our operations over the next 12 months will be to fund (i) operating activities and working capital, (ii) the purchase of rental equipment and inventory items offered for sale, (iii) payments due under operating leases, (iv) debt service and (v) share repurchases. We plan to fund such cash requirements from our existing sources of cash. In addition, we may seek additional financing through the securitization of some of our real estate, the use of additional operating leases or other financing sources as market conditions permit.

To access the capital markets, we rely on credit rating agencies to assign ratings to our securities as an indicator of credit quality. Lower credit ratings generally result in higher borrowing costs and reduced access to debt capital markets. Credit ratings also affect the costs of derivative transactions, including interest rate and foreign currency derivative transactions. As a result, negative changes in our credit ratings could adversely impact our costs of funding. Our credit ratings as of July 18, 2016 were as follows:

	Corporate Rating	Outlook
Moody's	Ba3	Stable
Standard & Poor's	BB-	Stable

A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities. There is no assurance that any rating will remain in effect for a given period of time or that any rating will not be revised or withdrawn by a rating agency in the future.

Loan Covenants and Compliance. As of June 30, 2016, we were in compliance with the covenants and other provisions of the ABL facility, the accounts receivable securitization facility and the senior notes. Any failure to be in compliance with any material provision or covenant of these agreements could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and operations.

The only financial covenant that currently exists under the ABL facility is the fixed charge coverage ratio. Subject to certain limited exceptions specified in the ABL facility, the fixed charge coverage ratio covenant under the ABL facility will only apply in the future if specified availability under the ABL facility falls below 10 percent of the maximum revolver amount under the ABL facility. When certain conditions are met, cash and cash equivalents and borrowing base collateral in excess of the ABL facility size may be included when calculating specified availability under the ABL facility. As of June 30, 2016,

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specified availability under the ABL facility exceeded the required threshold and, as a result, this maintenance covenant was inapplicable. Under our accounts receivable securitization facility, we are required, among other things, to maintain certain financial tests relating to: (i) the default ratio, (ii) the delinquency ratio, (iii) the dilution ratio and (iv) days sales outstanding. The accounts receivable securitization facility also requires us to comply with the fixed charge coverage ratio under the ABL facility, to the extent the ratio is applicable under the ABL facility.

URNA's payment capacity is restricted under the covenants in the ABL facility and the indentures governing its outstanding indebtedness. Although this restricted capacity limits our ability to move operating cash flows to Holdings, because of certain intercompany arrangements, we do not expect any material adverse impact on Holdings' ability to meet its cash obligations.

Sources and Uses of Cash. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, we (i) generated cash from operating activities of \$1.300 billion excluding the excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements and (ii) generated cash from the sale of rental and non-rental equipment of \$256. We used cash during this period principally to (i) purchase rental and non-rental equipment of \$764, (ii) make debt payments, net of proceeds, of \$356 and (iii) purchase shares of our common stock for \$336. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, we (i) generated cash from operating activities of \$1.250 billion, (ii) generated cash from the sale of rental and non-rental equipment of \$248 and (iii) received cash from debt proceeds, net of payments, of \$260. We used cash during this period principally to (i) purchase rental and non-rental equipment of \$1.066 billion, (ii) purchase other companies for \$58, (iii) pay \$52 of contingent consideration associated with the April 2014 National Pump acquisition and (iv) purchase shares of our common stock for \$501.

Free Cash Flow GAAP Reconciliation. We define "free cash flow" as (i) net cash provided by operating activities less (ii) purchases of rental and non-rental equipment plus (iii) proceeds from sales of rental and non-rental equipment and excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements. Management believes that free cash flow provides useful additional information concerning cash flow available to meet future debt service obligations and working capital requirements. However, free cash flow is not a measure of financial performance or liquidity under GAAP.

Accordingly, free cash flow should not be considered an alternative to net income or cash flow from operating activities as an indicator of operating performance or liquidity. The table below provides a reconciliation between net cash provided by operating activities and free cash flow.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$1,247	\$1,250
Purchases of rental equipment	(722)	(1,016)
Purchases of non-rental equipment	(42)	(50)
Proceeds from sales of rental equipment	249	240
Proceeds from sales of non-rental equipment	7	8
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	53	—
Free cash flow	\$792	\$432

Free cash flow for the six months ended June 30, 2016 was \$792, an increase of \$360 as compared to \$432 for the six months ended June 30, 2015. Free cash flow increased primarily due to decreased purchases of rental equipment and increased net cash provided by operating activities excluding the excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements. The excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements result from stock-based compensation windfall deductions in excess of the amounts reported for financial reporting purposes. Such benefits are recognized as a credit to additional paid-in capital, and are reported as financing cash flows. We added the excess tax benefits back to our calculation of free cash flow to generally classify cash flows from income taxes as operating cash flows. However, these excess tax benefits did not impact free cash flow for the six months ended June 30, 2016, as they do not result in increased cash flows until the associated income taxes are settled.

Certain Information Concerning Contractual Obligations. The table below provides certain information concerning the payments coming due under certain categories of our existing contractual obligations as of June 30, 2016:

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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	Total
Debt and capital leases (1)	\$560	\$28	\$20	\$10	\$4	\$ 7,278	\$7,900
Interest due on debt (2)	189	377	376	375	375	1,044	2,736
Operating leases (1):							
Real estate	51	92	73	55	36	56	363
Non-rental equipment	11	38	31	25	17	9	131
Service agreements (3)	9	13	4	—	—	—	26
Purchase obligations (4)	369	—	—	—	—	—	369
Total (5)	\$1,189	\$548	\$504	\$465	\$432	\$ 8,387	\$11,525

The payments due with respect to a period represent (i) in the case of debt and capital leases, the scheduled principal payments due in such period, and (ii) in the case of operating leases, the minimum lease payments due in (1) such period under non-cancelable operating leases. In August 2016, we expect to redeem the remaining \$200 principal amount of our 7³/₈ percent Senior Notes using borrowings available under our ABL facility. The 7³/₈ percent Senior Notes are reflected in the table above using the