

RSC Holdings Inc.
Form 10-K
January 26, 2012
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED: DECEMBER 31, 2011

-OR-

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

Commission File No. 001-33485

RSC Holdings Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of

22-1669012
(I.R.S. Employer

incorporation or organization)

Identification No.)

6929 E. Greenway Pkwy, Suite 200

Scottsdale, Arizona
(Address of principal executive offices)

85254
(zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

(480) 905-3300

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

Title of each class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, no par value per share	New York Stock Exchange

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

None

Indicate by checkmark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined under Rule 405 of the Securities Act. YES NO

Indicate by checkmark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. YES NO

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES NO

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

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

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.) YES NO

As of June 30, 2011, the last day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates was approximately \$727.1 million (based on the closing price of RSC Holdings Inc. Common Stock of \$11.96 per share on that date, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange and, for purposes of this computation only, the assumption that all of the registrant's directors and executive officers are affiliates).

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As of January 20, 2012, there were 104,363,681 shares of RSC Holdings Inc. Common Stock outstanding.

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Introductory Note

Unless the context otherwise requires, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, (i) we, us, our, and RSC Holdings means RSC Holdings Inc., (ii) RSC means RSC Equipment Rental, Inc. and RSC Equipment Rental of Canada, Ltd, which are our operating entities and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of RSC Holdings, and, when used in connection with disclosure relating to indebtedness incurred under the Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility and Second Lien Term Facility, or the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility and in connection with the 2014 Senior Unsecured Notes (the 2014 Notes), the 2017 Senior Secured Notes (the 2017 Notes), the 2019 Senior Unsecured Notes (the 2019 Notes) or the 2021 Senior Unsecured Notes (the 2021 Notes) (collectively the Notes), RSC Holdings III, LLC, (iii) Ripplewood means RSC Acquisition LLC and RSC Acquisition II LLC, (iv) Oak Hill means OHCP II RSC, LLC, OHCMP II RSC, LLC and OHCP II RSC COI, LLC, (v) the Sponsors means Ripplewood and Oak Hill, (vi) ACAB means Atlas Copco AB, (vii) ACA means Atlas Copco Airpower n.v., a wholly owned subsidiary of ACAB, (viii) ACF means Atlas Copco Finance S.à.r.l., a wholly owned subsidiary of ACAB, and (ix) Atlas means ACAB, ACA and ACF, except as otherwise set forth in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Cautionary Note for Forward-Looking Statements

All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including, without limitation, statements regarding our future financial position, business strategy, budgets, projected costs and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. In addition, forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may , plan , seek , will , should , expect , intend , estimate , anticipate , believe or continue or the negative thereof or variations of similar terminology.

Forward-looking statements include the statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K regarding, among other things: management forecasts; efficiencies; cost savings and opportunities to increase productivity and profitability; income and margins; liquidity; anticipated growth; economies of scale; the economy; future economic performance; our ability to maintain liquidity during adverse economic cycles and unfavorable external events; our business strategy; future acquisitions and dispositions; litigation; potential and contingent liabilities; management's plans; taxes; and refinancing of existing debt.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations are set forth below and disclosed in Risk Factors in Part I, Item 1A and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Factors that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those projected include, but are not limited to, the following:

the effect of an economic downturn or other factors resulting in a decline in construction, non-construction maintenance, capital improvements and capital investment;

intense rental rate price pressure from competitors, some of whom are heavily indebted and may significantly reduce their prices to generate cash to meet debt covenants; from contractor customers; some of whom are bidding contracts at cost or below to secure work for their remaining best employees; from industrial customers who generally are experiencing profitability shortfalls in the current economic climate and in return are asking all of their most significant suppliers for price reductions and cost reduction ideas;

the rental industry's ability to continue to sell used equipment through both the retail and auction markets at prices sufficient to enable us to maintain orderly liquidation values that support our borrowing base to meet our minimum availability and to avoid covenant compliance requirements for leverage and fixed charge coverage contained in our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility;

our ability to comply with our debt covenants;

risks related to the credit markets' willingness to continue to lend to borrowers with a B rating;

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our ability to generate cash and/or incur additional indebtedness to finance equipment purchases;

exposure to claims for personal injury, death and property damage resulting from the use of equipment rented or sold by us;

the effect of changes in laws and regulations, including those relating to employment legislation, the environment and customer privacy, among others;

fluctuations in both fuel and supply costs;

heavy reliance on centralized information technology systems;

claims that the software products and information systems on which we rely infringe on the intellectual property rights of others;

litigation in respect of the merger with United Rentals, Inc. (URI);

possibility that costs or difficulties related to the merger transactions will be greater than expected;

the risk that the completed transaction does not occur for any reason; and

the other factors described in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption Risk Factors.

Any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf speak only as of the date they are made or as the date indicated, and we do not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You should carefully consider the factors discussed above in evaluating these forward-looking statements. For additional information or factors that could materially influence forward-looking statements included in this report, see the risk factors in Part I, Item 1A. under the caption Risk Factors in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Additional Note

In connection with the proposed transaction between URI and RSC Holdings, a preliminary version of the registration statement and joint proxy statement/prospectus was filed with the SEC by URI on January 17, 2012. The preliminary version is not yet final and will be amended. Neither this Annual Report on Form 10-K nor the preliminary registration statement and joint proxy statement/prospectus filed with the SEC is a substitute for the definitive version of the registration statement and joint proxy statement/prospectus or any other documents that URI or RSC Holdings may file with the SEC or send to its stockholders in connection with the proposed transaction. **BEFORE MAKING ANY VOTING DECISION, INVESTORS AND SECURITY HOLDERS ARE URGED TO READ THE DEFINITIVE VERSION OF THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT, JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS AND ALL OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS FILED OR THAT WILL BE FILED WITH THE SEC IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROPOSED TRANSACTION AS THEY BECOME AVAILABLE BECAUSE THEY WILL CONTAIN IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED TRANSACTION.**

You will be able to obtain a free copy of the joint proxy statement/prospectus, as well as other filings containing information about URI and RSC Holdings, at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. You will also be able to obtain these documents, free of charge, when filed, by directing a request by mail or telephone to RSC Holdings, Attn: Investor Relations, 6929 E. Greenway Parkway, Suite 200, Scottsdale, AZ 85254, telephone: (480) 281-6956, or from our website, www.RSCrental.com.

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RSC Holdings and its directors, executive officers and certain other members of management and employees may be deemed to be participants in the solicitation of proxies from the stockholders of RSC Holdings in connection with the proposed transaction. Information about the directors and executive officers of RSC Holdings and their ownership of RSC Holdings' common stock is described in Part III, Item 12 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters". Additional information regarding the interests of those persons and other persons who may be deemed participants in the proposed transaction may be obtained by reading the joint proxy statement/prospectus regarding the proposed transaction. You may obtain free copies of this document as described in the preceding paragraph.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Our Company

Overview

We are one of the largest equipment rental providers in North America. We operate through an integrated network of 440 rental locations across ten regions in 43 U.S. states and three Canadian provinces and service customers primarily in the industrial or non-construction, and construction markets. For 2011, we generated 86.2% of our revenues from equipment rentals, and we derived the remaining 13.8% of our revenues from sales of used rental equipment, merchandise and other related items. We believe our focus on high margin rental revenues, active fleet management and superior customer service has enabled us to achieve attractive returns on capital employed over a business cycle.

We rent a broad selection of equipment, primarily to industrial or non-construction related companies, and construction companies, ranging from large equipment such as backhoes, forklifts, air compressors, scissor lifts, aerial work platform booms and skid-steer loaders to smaller items such as pumps, generators, welders and electric hand tools. We also sell used equipment, parts, merchandise and supplies for customers maintenance, repair and operations. As of December 31, 2011, our rental equipment fleet had an original equipment fleet cost of approximately \$2.7 billion covering over 900 categories of equipment. We strive to differentiate our offerings through superior levels of equipment availability, reliability and service. The strength of our fleet lies in its condition. We actively manage the condition of our fleet in order to provide customers with well-maintained and reliable equipment. We believe our fleet is one of the best maintained among our key competitors, with 98% of our fleet current with its manufacturer's recommended preventive maintenance at December 31, 2011. Our disciplined fleet management process supports us in maintaining rental rate discipline and optimizing fleet utilization and capital expenditures. We employ a high degree of equipment sharing and mobility within regions to increase equipment utilization and adjust the fleet size in response to changes in customer demand. Integral to our equipment rental operations is the sale of used equipment and in addition, we sell merchandise complementary to our rental activities.

Organizational Overview

Prior to November 27, 2006, RSC Holdings was wholly owned by Atlas Copco AB ("ACAB") and Atlas Copco Airpower n.v. ("ACA"), a wholly owned subsidiary of ACAB (together with ACAB, "Atlas"). On October 6, 2006, Atlas announced that it had entered into a recapitalization agreement pursuant to which Ripplewood Holdings L.L.C. ("Ripplewood") and Oak Hill Capital Partners ("Oak Hill") and collectively with Ripplewood, the Sponsors) would acquire 85.5% of RSC Holdings (the "Recapitalization"). The Recapitalization closed on November 27, 2006. Prior to the closing of the Recapitalization, RSC Holdings formed RSC Holdings I, LLC, which is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of RSC Holdings; RSC Holdings II, LLC, which is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of RSC Holdings I, LLC; and RSC Holdings III, LLC, which is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of RSC Holdings II, LLC. RSC Equipment Rental, Inc. is a direct subsidiary of RSC Holdings III, LLC; and RSC Equipment Rental of Canada Ltd., is a direct subsidiary of RSC Equipment Rental, Inc. RSC is the operating entity of RSC Holdings.

RSC Holdings is the sole member of RSC Holdings I, LLC, which, in turn, is the sole member of RSC Holdings II, LLC, which, in turn, is the sole member of RSC Holdings III, LLC. RSC Holdings III, LLC is the parent of RSC. Because RSC Holdings III, LLC is a limited liability company that does not have a Board of Directors, its business and affairs are managed by the Board of Directors of RSC Holdings, its ultimate parent.

As of December 31, 2011 Oak Hill owned 33.4% of RSC Holdings' issued and outstanding common stock.

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On December 15, 2011, RSC Holdings entered into a definitive merger agreement (the *Merger Agreement*) with URI pursuant to which RSC Holdings will be merged (the *Merger*) with and into URI, with URI continuing as the surviving corporation of the Merger. Upon completion of the Merger, each issued and outstanding share of RSC Holdings' common stock (other than shares owned by RSC Holdings, URI or any of their direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiaries, in each case not held on behalf of third parties, and shares with respect to which appraisal rights are properly exercised and not withdrawn) will be converted into the right to receive (i) \$10.80 in cash and (ii) 0.2783 of a share of URI common stock, in each case without interest. The board of directors of each of RSC Holdings and URI has unanimously approved the Merger and the Merger Agreement and has recommended that its stockholders vote in favor of the adoption of the Merger Agreement.

The Merger is expected to close by the end of the first half of 2012 and is subject to customary closing conditions, including approval of stockholders and necessary regulatory approvals.

Business Strategy

Drive profitable volume growth. Through our high quality fleet, large scale and national footprint and superior customer service, we intend to take advantage of the long-term opportunities for profitable growth primarily within the North American equipment rental market by:

continuing to drive the profitability of existing locations and pursuing same store growth;

investing in and maintaining our high quality fleet to meet local customer demands;

leveraging our reputation for superior customer service to increase our customer base;

increasing our market penetration by opening new locations in targeted markets to leverage existing infrastructure and customer relationships;

increasing our presence in complementary rental and service offerings to increase same store revenues, margins and return on investment;

aligning incentives for local management teams with our strategy; and

pursuing selected acquisitions in attractive markets, subject to economic conditions.

Prioritize profit margins, free cash flow generation and return on capital. We intend to manage our operations by continuing to:

focus on the higher margin rental business;

actively manage the quality, reliability and availability of our fleet and offer superior customer service to support our premium pricing strategy;

evaluate each new investment in fleet based on local demand and expected returns;

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deploy and allocate fleet among our operating regions based on pre-specified return thresholds;

use our size and market presence to achieve economies of scale in capital investment;

actively sell under-utilized fleet to balance supply with demand, thereby right-sizing the fleet;

close locations with unfavorable long-term prospects; and

focus on industrial or non-construction growth by actively investing in people, branch locations and service offerings.

Further enhance our industry leading customer service. We believe that our position as a leading provider of rental equipment is driven in large part by our superior customer service. Continuing to provide superior customer service and maintaining our reputation for such service will provide us an opportunity to further expand our customer base and increase our share of the fragmented North American equipment rental market.

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Business

Our business is focused on equipment rental, including sales of used rental equipment and the sale of merchandise that is related to the use of our rental equipment.

We offer for rent over 900 categories of equipment on a daily, weekly or monthly basis. The type of equipment that we offer ranges from large equipment such as backhoes, forklifts, air compressors, scissor lifts, aerial work platform booms and skid-steer loaders to smaller items such as pumps, generators, welders and electric hand tools.

We routinely sell used rental equipment and invest in new equipment to manage the size and composition of our fleet and to adjust to changes in demand for specific rental products. We realize what we believe to be attractive sales prices for our used equipment due to our rigorous preventive maintenance program. We sell used rental equipment primarily through our existing location network and, to a lesser extent through other means, including equipment auctions and brokers. As a convenience for our customers, we offer for sale a broad selection of contractor supplies, including safety equipment such as hard hats and goggles, consumables such as blades and gloves, tools such as ladders and shovels and certain other ancillary products. We also sell a small amount of new equipment.

Operations

We currently operate in two geographic divisions, the Gulf and Northern divisions, overseeing a total of ten operating regions. Each division is overseen by a divisional senior vice president and each region is headed by a regional vice president. Decisions regarding the acquisition and deployment of fleet are made by the executive management team, which includes the divisional senior vice presidents.

Our operating regions typically have six to seven districts headed by a district manager overseeing six to seven rental locations and each location is managed by a location manager. As of December 31, 2011 our Canadian region, which is part of the Northern Division, had four districts and 18 rental locations. In 2011, 2010 and 2009, 6.9%, 6.4% and 5.2%, respectively, of our revenue was derived from Canada. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, 6.2% and 6.2% of our long-lived assets, and 4.8% and 5.1% of our total assets were located in Canada. See Note 20 to our consolidated financial statements for further business segment and geographic information.

Operating within guidelines established and overseen by our executive management team, regional and district personnel are able to make decisions based on the needs of their customers. Our executive management team conducts monthly operating reviews of regional performance and also holds formal meetings with representatives of each operating region throughout the year. These meetings encompass operational and financial reviews, leadership development and regional near-term strategy. Regional vice presidents, district managers and location managers are responsible for management and customer service in their respective areas and are directly responsible for the financial performance of their respective region, district and location, and their variable compensation is tied to the profitability of their area.

Customers

We have long and stable relationships with most of our customers, including the majority of our top 20 accounts. During 2011, we serviced approximately 202,000 customers, primarily in the industrial or non-construction, and construction markets. During 2011, no one customer accounted for more than 2% of our rental revenues, and our top 10 customers combined represented less than 10% of our rental revenues. We do not believe the loss of any one customer would have a material adverse effect on our business.

We have a diversified customer base consisting of two major end-markets: industrial or non-construction; and construction markets. Our customers represent a wide variety of industries, such as, petrochemical, mining,

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paper/pulp, food processing and construction. Further, construction is comprised of different segments, including: office, power, commercial, healthcare and educational construction. Serving a number of different industries enables us to reduce our dependence on a single or limited number of customers in the same business. Activity in the construction market tends to be susceptible to seasonal fluctuations in certain parts of the country, resulting in changes in demand for our rental equipment.

Construction customers vary in size from national and regional to local companies and private contractors and typically make use of the entire range of rental equipment and supplies that we offer. Construction projects vary in terms of length, type of equipment required and location requiring responsive and flexible services.

Rental services for industrial or non-construction customers can be grouped into the following activities:

run and maintain, which relates to day to day maintenance;

turnaround, which relates to major planned general overhaul of operations; and

capital projects, which relate to smaller expansion or modification work.

In our experience, industrial or non-construction customers engage in long-term service contracts with trusted suppliers to meet their equipment requirements. In order to capitalize on this trend, we operate rental yards on-site at the facilities of some of our largest industrial or non-construction customers pursuant to one to five year agreements that generally may be cancelled by either party upon 30 days notice. Under these agreements, we typically agree to service all of our customers equipment rental needs, including products we do not typically rent. The purpose of our one to five year agreements is to provide a framework for the business relationship in the event future rental transactions occur. Specifically, these agreements establish, among other things, the term of the onsite rental yard, administrative responsibilities, equipment availability, pricing, jobsite conditions, invoicing, dispute resolution, and other responsibilities. The fact that we operate an onsite rental yard is not a guarantee that a customer will have a rental need. Revenue is recognized if and when a customer rents equipment from one of our onsite yards at which time a separate rental agreement is executed. Rental revenue, which accrues in accordance with the rates outlined in the service contract, is recognized over the applicable rental period. We have also developed a proprietary software application, Total Control[®], which provides our industrial or non-construction customers with a single in-house software application that enables them to monitor and manage all their rental equipment. This software can be integrated into the customers enterprise resource planning system. Total Control[®] is a unique customer service tool that enables us to develop strong, long-term relationships with our larger customers. Our customers are not charged for the use of Total Control[®], nor do we charge higher rates for rental equipment rented through Total Control[®].

Customer Service. To ensure prompt response to customer needs, we operate a 24/7 in-house call center, which we believe gives us a competitive advantage by providing our customers full access to all our employees on call, enabling appropriate support at any time. Our in-house call center staff is highly trained and has access to our customer related databases providing clients with best-in-class service. We also pursue a number of initiatives to assess and enhance customer satisfaction. Using an independent third party, we contact approximately 20,000 of our customers annually to determine their overall satisfaction levels. We also use an independent third party to test the quality of our service levels by performing secret shop calls to evaluate effectiveness with customers, identify coaching opportunities and to evaluate courtesy and staff knowledge.

Industry Overview

Based on industry sources, we estimate the U.S. construction equipment rental industry had rental revenues of approximately \$25 billion in 2011. This represents a compound annual growth rate of approximately 6.5% since 1990.

The industry s principal end-markets for rental equipment are industrial or non-construction and construction markets. While the construction industry has to date been the principal user of rental equipment,

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industrial or non-construction companies, utilities and others are increasingly using rental equipment for plant maintenance, turnaround projects and other operations. According to U.S. Department of Commerce data (which is preliminary and has not been adjusted for inflation), the value of non-residential construction put in place in the United States decreased 9% in 2009 compared to 2008, and decreased 15% in 2010 compared to 2009. For the eleven months ended November 30, 2011 the value of non-residential construction put in place in the United States decreased 3% compared to the eleven months ended November 30, 2010.

We believe that long-term industry growth, apart from reflecting general economic conditions and cyclicalities is driven by end-user markets that increasingly recognize the many advantages of renting equipment rather than owning, including:

avoiding the large capital investment required for equipment purchases;

accessing a broad selection of equipment and selecting the equipment best suited for each particular job;

reducing storage, maintenance and transportation costs; and

accessing the latest technology without investing in new equipment.

Fleet

As of December 31, 2011, our rental fleet had an original equipment fleet cost of \$2.7 billion covering over 900 categories of equipment, and in 2011, our rental revenues were \$1,312.5 million. Rental terms for our equipment vary depending on the customer's needs, and the average rental term in 2011 was approximately 13 days. We believe that the size of our purchasing program and the relative importance of our business to our suppliers allow us to purchase fleet at favorable prices and on favorable payment terms. We believe that our highly disciplined approach to acquiring, deploying, sharing, maintaining and divesting our fleet represents a key competitive advantage. The following table provides a breakdown of our fleet in terms of original equipment fleet cost as of December 31, 2011.

Equipment Rental Fleet Breakdown

As of December 31, 2011	% of Total
Aerial work platform (AWP) booms	31.4
Fork lifts	21.5
Earth moving	15.3
AWP scissors	9.2
Trucks	5.9
Air compressors	4.1
Generators/Light towers	3.8
Compaction	2.1
Other	6.7

Fleet Management Process. We believe that our disciplined fleet management process, whereby new investments are evaluated on strict return guidelines and used equipment sales targets are set at a local level to right-size the fleet, supports optimal fleet utilization. Consistent with our decentralized operating structure, each region is responsible for the quality of its allocated fleet, providing timely fleet maintenance, fleet movement, sales of used equipment and fleet availability. This process is led by regional fleet directors who make investment/divestment decisions within strict return on investment guidelines. Local revenues are forecasted on a location-by-location basis. Regional vice presidents use this information to develop near term regional customer demand estimates and appropriately allocate investment requirements on the basis of targeted utilization and rental rates.

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The regional fleet process is overseen by our corporate fleet management, which is responsible for the overall allocation of the fleet among and between the regions. We evaluate all electronic investment requests by regional fleet directors and develop and enforce a ceiling for the fleet size for each region based on short-term local outlook, return and efficiency requirements and need at the time, and identify under-utilized equipment for sale or internal transfer to right-size the fleet at a local and company level.

Corporate fleet management will accept a new capital investment request only if such investment is deemed to achieve a pre-specified return threshold and if the request cannot be satisfied through internal fleet reallocation. Divestments or fleet transfers are evaluated when the fleet generates returns below the pre-specified threshold. If corporate fleet management cannot identify a need for a piece of equipment in any region, the equipment is targeted for sale. Our rigorous preventive maintenance program enables us to realize attractive sales prices for used rental equipment relative to the underlying environment. We sell used rental equipment through our existing location network and, to a lesser extent through other means, including equipment auctions and brokers.

We also continuously monitor the profitability of our equipment through our information management systems. Each piece of equipment is tracked and evaluated on a number of performance criteria, including time utilization rate, average billing rate, preventive maintenance, age and, most importantly, return on investment. We utilize this data to help guide the transfer of equipment to locations where the highest utilization rates, highest prices and best returns can be achieved. Pricing decisions are made at a local level to reflect current market conditions. Daily reports, which allow for review of agreements by customer or contract, enable local teams to make real time adjustments to market conditions and monitor developing trends.

We made proprietary improvements to our information management systems to integrate our maintenance and reservation management systems, which prioritize equipment repairs based on customer reservations and time in shop. The majority of major repairs are outsourced to enable us to focus on maintenance and parts replacement. We implemented a rigorous preventive maintenance program that increases reliability, decreases maintenance costs and improves fleet availability and the ultimate sales price we realize on the sale of used equipment. At December 31, 2011, 98% of our fleet was current on its manufacturer's recommended preventive maintenance.

Fleet Procurement. We believe that our size and focus on long-term supplier relationships enable us to purchase equipment directly from manufacturers at favorable prices and on favorable terms. We do not enter into long-term purchase agreements with equipment suppliers because we wish to preserve our ability to respond quickly and beneficially to changes in demand for rental equipment. To ensure security of supply, we do, however, maintain non-binding arrangements with our key suppliers and we communicate frequently with them so that they can plan their production capacity needs. Accordingly, original equipment manufacturers deliver equipment to our facilities based on our current needs in terms of quantity and timing. We have negotiated favorable payment terms with the majority of our equipment suppliers. We believe that our ability to purchase equipment on what we believe are favorable terms represents a key competitive advantage afforded to us by the scale of our operations.

Generally, we purchase rental equipment from two suppliers for each major category that we offer for rent. We believe that while selectively partnering with these existing suppliers, if needed, we could readily replace any of the suppliers if it were no longer advantageous to purchase equipment from them. Our major equipment suppliers include companies such as JLG, Skyjack, Bobcat and John Deere. In 2011, we purchased \$616.2 million of new rental equipment compared to \$327.1 million and \$46.4 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Fleet Condition. We believe our diverse equipment fleet is one of the best maintained and most reliable among our key competitors. At December 31, 2011, the average age of our fleet was 42 months, which improved from 44 months at December 31, 2010 due primarily to capital purchases. Through our fleet management process discussed above under *Fleet Management Process*, we actively manage the condition of our fleet to provide customers with well-maintained and reliable equipment and to support our premium pricing strategy.

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Sales and Marketing. We market our products and services through:

a branch-based sales force operating out of our network of locations;

local and national advertising efforts;

our self-service, web-based solution: RSC Online®;

specialized Business Development Managers focusing on regional and national customers; and

specialized National Account Managers focusing on our largest strategic relationships.

Sales Force. We believe that our sales force is one of the industry's most productive and highly trained. As of December 31, 2011, we had an inside sales team performing a variety of functions such as handling inbound customer rental requests and servicing customers at each branch and outside sales employees servicing existing customers and soliciting new business on construction or industrial sites. Our sales force uses a customer relationship software application to target customers in their specific area, and we develop customized marketing programs for use by our sales force by analyzing each customer group for profitability, buying behavior and product selection. In 2010, we converted our customer relationship management system from a proprietary platform to Salesforce.com. All members of our sales force are required to attend in-house training sessions to develop product and application knowledge, sales techniques and financial acumen. Our sales force is supported by regional sales and marketing managers, district sales managers and corporate marketing and sales departments.

RSC Online®. We provide our customers with a self-service, web-based solution, RSC Online®. Our customers can reserve equipment online, review reports, use our report writer tool to create customized reports, terminate rental equipment reservations, schedule pick-ups and make electronic payments 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In addition, we maintain a home page on the Internet (www.rscrental.com) that includes a description of our products and services, our geographic locations and our online catalogue of used rental equipment for sale, as well as live 24/7 click to chat support.

Information Systems

We operate a highly customized rental information management system through which key operational and financial information is made available on a daily basis. Our management team uses this information to monitor current business activities closely, looking at customer trends and proactively managing changes in the marketplace. Our enterprise resource management system is comprised of third-party licensed software and a number of proprietary enhancements covering, among others, financial performance, fleet utilization, service, maintenance and pricing. The system fully integrates all location operations such as rentals, sales, service and cash management, with the corporate activities, including finance, fixed asset and inventory management. All rental transactions are processed real-time through a centralized server and the system can be accessed by employees at the point of sale to determine equipment availability, pricing and other relevant customer specific information. Primary business servers are outsourced including the provision of a disaster recovery system.

Members of our management can access all of these systems and databases throughout the day at all of our locations or remotely through a secure key to analyze items such as:

fleet utilization and return on investment by individual asset, equipment category, location, district or region;

pricing and discounting trends by location, district, region, salesperson, equipment category or customer;

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revenue trends by location, district, region, salesperson, equipment category or customer; and

financial results and performance of locations, districts, regions and the overall company.

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We believe that our use of information technology is a key component in our successful performance and that continued investment in this area will help us maintain and improve upon our customer satisfaction, responsiveness and flexibility.

Intellectual Property

We have registered the marks RSC and RSC Equipment Rental and certain other trademarks in the United States and Canada. We have not registered all of the trademarks we own and use in the business. Generally, registered trademarks have perpetual life, provided that the trademarks are renewed on a timely basis and continue to be used properly as trademarks.

Competition

The equipment rental industry is highly competitive and highly fragmented, with a few companies operating on a national scale and a large number of companies operating on a regional or local scale. We are one of the principal national-scale industry participants in the United States and Canada; the other national-scale industry participants being URI, Hertz Equipment Rental Corporation and Sunbelt Rentals. Certain of our key regional competitors are Neff Rental, Inc., NES, Ahern Rentals, Inc. and Sunstate Equipment Co. A number of individual Caterpillar dealers also participate in the equipment rental market in the United States and Canada.

Competition in the equipment rental industry is intense, and is defined by equipment availability, reliability, service and price. Our competitors may seek to compete aggressively on the basis of pricing or fleet availability. To the extent that we choose to match our competitors' downward pricing, it could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations. To the extent that we choose not to match or remain within a reasonable competitive distance from our competitors' pricing, it could also have an adverse impact on our results of operations, as we may lose rental volume.

Business Environment and Outlook

Our revenues and operating results are driven in large part by activities in the industrial or non-construction market and the construction market.

The industrial or non-construction market generated approximately 60% of our rental revenues during the year ended December 31, 2011, while the construction market generated approximately 40% of our rental revenues. During 2009 both the industrial or non-construction and the construction market had weakened, resulting in a decrease in the demand for our rental equipment and downward pressure on our rental rates. During the second quarter of 2010 and continuing throughout the remainder of 2010, market conditions improved. This translated into strengthening demand for our rental equipment which continued into 2011, resulting in increased fleet on rent of 18.7% at December 31, 2011 as compared to December 31, 2010. The improvement in fleet on rent was achieved through increased utilization in 2011, which was 68.8%, 63.7% and 57.6% for the three years ending December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Although economic conditions in our underlying end markets remained relatively unchanged in 2011, we experienced increased demand for rental equipment. We believe that the increased demand in excess of the improvements in our end markets was generated by our customers' increased willingness to rent rather than purchase equipment. We responded to this increase in demand by investing \$616.2 million in rental fleet and improving utilization to 68.8% for the year ended December 31, 2011 or 510 basis points from 63.7% for the year ended December 31, 2010. Rental rates increased 4.9% in the year ended December 31, 2011.

We expect that the demand for rental equipment will continue to outpace our underlying end markets in the first quarter of 2012. We also expect fleet on rent, utilization and rental revenues to continue to compare favorably to the prior year during the first quarter of 2012. Rental rates are directly related to rental demand and we expect positive growth during the first quarter of 2012 over those rates achieved in the first quarter of 2011.

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Employees

As of December 31, 2011, we had 4,721 employees. Employee benefits in effect include group life insurance, medical and dental insurance and a defined contribution benefit plan. Labor contracts covering the terms of employment of approximately 182 of our employees are presently in effect under 16 collective bargaining agreements with local unions relating to 31 separate rental locations in 15 U.S. states. We may be unable to negotiate new labor contracts on terms advantageous to us or without labor interruptions. We have had no material work stoppage as a result of labor problems during the last nine years. We believe our labor relations to be good.

Regulatory Matters

Environmental, Health and Safety Matters

Our operations are subject to a variety of federal, state, local and foreign environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. These laws regulate releases of petroleum products and other hazardous substances into the environment as well as storage, treatment, transport and disposal of wastes, wastewater, storm water and air quality and the remediation of soil and groundwater contamination. These laws also regulate our ownership and operation of tanks used for the storage of petroleum products and other regulated substances.

We have made, and will continue to make, expenditures to comply with environmental laws and regulations, including, among others, expenditures for the investigation and cleanup of contamination at or emanating from currently and formerly owned and leased properties, as well as contamination at other locations at which our wastes have reportedly been identified. Some of these laws impose strict and in certain circumstances joint and several liability on current and former owners or operators of contaminated sites for costs of investigation and remediation. We cannot assure you that compliance with existing or future environmental, health and safety requirements will not require material expenditures by us or otherwise harm our consolidated financial position, profitability or cash flow.

We have two facilities that are in various stages of environmental remediation. Our activity primarily relates to investigating and remediating soil and groundwater contamination at these facilities, which contamination may have been caused by historical operations (including operations conducted prior to our involvement at a site) or releases of regulated materials from underground storage tanks or other sources.

We rely heavily on outside environmental engineering and consulting firms to assist us in complying with environmental laws. While our environmental, health and safety compliance costs are not expected to have a material impact on our financial position, we incur costs to purchase and maintain wash racks and storage tanks and to minimize any unexpected releases of regulated materials from such sources.

Transportation, Delivery and Sales Fleet

We lease vehicles for transportation and delivery of rental equipment and vehicles used by our sales force under capital leases with leases typically ranging from 50 to 96 months. Our delivery fleet includes tractor trailers, delivery trucks and service vehicles. The vehicles used by our sales force are primarily pickup trucks. Capital lease obligations amounted to \$92.2 million and \$77.8 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and we had approximately 3,862 and 3,600 units leased at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

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Set forth below are the names, ages and positions of our executive officers as of January 26, 2012.

Name	Age	Position
Erik Olsson	49	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Patricia Chiodo	46	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Juan Corsillo	45	Senior Vice President Sales, Marketing and Corporate Operations
Kevin Groman	41	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Phillip Hobson	44	Senior Vice President, Operations
Mark Krivoruchka	57	Senior Vice President, Human Resources
David Ledlow	52	Senior Vice President, Operations

Erik Olsson has served as President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of RSC since 2006. Mr. Olsson joined RSC in 2001 as Chief Financial Officer and in 2005 became RSC's Chief Operating Officer. During the 13 years prior to 2001, Mr. Olsson held a number of senior financial management positions in various global businesses at Atlas Copco Group in Sweden, Brazil and the United States, including his last assignment as Chief Financial Officer for Milwaukee Electric Tool Corporation in Milwaukee, WI from 1998 to 2000.

Patricia Chiodo has served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of RSC since October 2010. From February 2005 to October 2010, Ms. Chiodo served as Vice President, Controller of RSC. Ms. Chiodo joined RSC in August 2002 as the Assistant Controller. Prior to joining RSC, Ms. Chiodo was a partner and Chief Financial Officer for Equipment Remark International, an equipment remarketing company, and Chief Financial Officer for Road Machinery Co., a heavy equipment distributor. Prior to that, Ms. Chiodo was a Senior Accountant for Price Waterhouse.

Juan Corsillo has served as Senior Vice President, Sales, Marketing and Corporate Operations of RSC since March 2010. Mr. Corsillo has more than 20 years of experience in sales and marketing roles in the financial services industry, including 17 years with the General Electric Company in Toronto, San Francisco and Connecticut. In recent years, Mr. Corsillo has held a number of senior commercial leadership roles at various GE Capital entities, including Senior Vice President of Commercial Excellence of GE Capital Americas from January 2009 to March 2010, Chief Commercial Officer of GE Capital Solutions from December 2005 to January 2009 and Chief Marketing Officer of US Equipment Financing from April 2003 to December 2005.

Kevin Groman has served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of RSC since December 2006. Prior to joining RSC, Mr. Groman served as Vice President, Associate General Counsel, Deputy Compliance Officer and Assistant Secretary of PetSmart, Inc., a specialty pet retail supplies and service company. Mr. Groman held various positions at PetSmart from 2000 to 2006. From 1995 to 2000, Mr. Groman held several counsel positions including Senior Counsel and Assistant Secretary with CSK Auto Corporation, an auto parts retailer operating under the names Checker, Schuck's, and Kragen Auto Parts Stores.

Phillip Hobson has served as Senior Vice President, Operations of RSC, overseeing the Northern Division since June 2009. Prior to this position, Mr. Hobson served as Senior Vice President, Corporate Operations of RSC from February 2007 to June 2009. From 2005 to 2007, Mr. Hobson served as Vice President, Innovation, and as RSC's Director of Internal Audit from 2004 to 2005. From 2002 to 2004, he served as Director of Financial Planning, and he joined RSC in 1998, as a financial analyst. Prior to joining RSC, Mr. Hobson held various financial management related positions with Sunstate Equipment Co. and the Northwest Division of Pizza Hut.

Mark Krivoruchka has served as Senior Vice President, Human Resources of RSC since March 2010. From August 2007 to October 2009, Mr. Krivoruchka was Senior Vice President of Global Human Resources and Communications with Cooper Tire. Mr. Krivoruchka was the Senior Vice President of Human Resources

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Integration at Whirlpool from June 2006 to February 2007. He also served as Maytag's Senior Vice President-Human Resources until that company was acquired by Whirlpool. He also served as President/General Manager of Hoover Floor Care Products until it was sold by Whirlpool.

David Ledlow has served as Senior Vice President, Operations of RSC since 2006 and currently oversees the Gulf Division. Mr. Ledlow joined Rental Service Corporation, a predecessor to RSC, in 1984 and has occupied positions in outside sales, sales management, regional management, and served as Regional Vice President for the Southeast Region from 1996 to 2000 and Vice President of operations for the Western/Mountain Region from 2001 to 2006. Prior to joining RSC, Mr. Ledlow was Vice President of Sales at Walker Jones Equipment, a company later acquired by Rental Service Corporation, a predecessor to RSC.

Available Information

We make available, free of charge through our Internet web-site (www.RSCrental.com), our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, our current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material, or furnish it to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

The public may read and copy materials that we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet web-site (www.sec.gov) that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our business is subject to a number of important risks and uncertainties. Based on the information currently known to us, we believe that the following information identifies all known material risk factors relating to our business. Any of these risks may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our business has been and may continue to be hurt by an economic downturn, a decline in construction or industrial or non-construction activities, or a decline in the amount of equipment that is rented.

Weakness in construction or industrial or non-construction activity, or a decline in the desirability of renting equipment, may decrease the demand for our equipment or depress the prices we charge for our products and services. In addition, an economic downturn in those regions where we have significant operations could disproportionately harm our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We have identified below certain factors which may cause weakness, either temporary or long-term, in the construction and industrial or non-construction, sectors:

weakness or a downturn in the overall economy, including the onset of, or prolonged exposure to, a recession;

reduced access to capital markets for our customers funding of projects due to a weakness or downturn in the overall economy or otherwise;

a decrease in expected levels of infrastructure spending, including lower than expected government funding for economic stimulus;

an increase in the cost of construction materials;

an increase in interest rates;

adverse weather conditions or natural disasters, including an active hurricane season in the Gulf of Mexico region, where we have a large concentration of customers; or

terrorism or hostilities involving the United States or Canada.

A weakness in the construction and industrial or non-construction sectors caused by these or other factors would harm our revenues, financial condition, profitability and cash flows as well as our ability to service debt, and may reduce residual values realized on the disposition of our rental equipment, negatively impacting our borrowing availability.

We face intense competition that may lead to our inability to increase or maintain our prices, which could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

The equipment rental industry is highly competitive and highly fragmented. Many of the markets in which we operate are served by numerous competitors, ranging from national equipment rental companies like ourselves, to smaller multi-regional companies and small, independent businesses with a limited number of locations. We also may compete with dealers who both sell and rent equipment directly to customers and the open market for used equipment. Some of our principal competitors are less leveraged than we are, have greater financial resources, may be more geographically diversified, may have greater name recognition than we do and may be better able to withstand adverse market conditions within the industry. We generally compete on the basis of, among other things, quality and breadth of service, expertise, reliability, price and the size, mix and relative attractiveness of our rental equipment fleet, which is significantly affected by the level of our capital expenditures. If we are required to reduce or delay capital expenditures for any reason, including due to restrictions contained in the New Senior ABL Revolving

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Facility, or the indentures governing our Notes, the resulting aging of our rental equipment fleet may cause us to lose our competitive advantage and adversely

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impact our pricing. In addition, our competitors are competing aggressively on the basis of pricing and may continue to drive prices further down. To the extent that we choose to match our competitors' downward pricing, it could harm our results of operations. To the extent that we choose not to match or remain within a reasonable competitive distance from our competitors' pricing, it could also harm our results of operations, as we may lose customers and rental volume.

We may also encounter increased competition from existing competitors or new market entrants in the future, which could harm our revenues, financial condition, profitability and cash flows as well as our ability to service debt.

Our revenues and operating results may fluctuate and unexpected or sustained periods of decline have had and may continue to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our revenues and operating results have varied historically from period to period and may continue to do so. We have identified below certain factors which may cause our revenues and operating results to vary:

downturn in the North American economy, including the reduced access to capital markets for our customers' funding of projects, or reduced government funding for infrastructure and other construction, any sustained periods of inflation or deflation, and the resulting negative impact it has on the financial strength of our customers or the cost of equipment that we purchase from our vendors;

changes in demand for our equipment or the prices we charge due to changes in economic conditions, competition or other factors;

the timing of expenditures for new equipment and the disposal of used equipment, including the ability to effectively and efficiently reduce our fleet size by selling in the open market for used equipment;

changes in the interest rates applicable to our variable rate debt;

general economic conditions in the markets where we operate;

the cyclical nature of our customers' businesses, particularly those operating in the construction and industrial or non-construction sectors;

rental rate and fleet size changes in response to competitive factors;

our inability to maintain our price levels during long-term periods of economic decline;

bankruptcy or insolvency of our competitors leading to a larger than expected amount of used equipment in the open market;

bankruptcy or insolvency of our customers, thereby reducing demand for used rental equipment;

reduction in the demand for used equipment may result in lower sales prices and volume for used equipment sales;

aging of our fleet, ultimately resulting in lower sales prices and volume for used equipment sales;

seasonal rental patterns, with rental activity tending to be lowest in the winter;

severe weather and seismic conditions temporarily affecting the regions where we operate;

downturn in oil and petrochemical-related sectors from which we derive a large share of our industrial revenue;

timing of acquisitions of companies and new location openings and related costs;

labor shortages, work stoppages or other labor difficulties;

other cost fluctuations, such as costs for employee-related compensation and healthcare benefits;

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disruptions of fuel supplies or increases in fuel prices;

enactment of and compliance with new regulations affecting our operations;

possible unrecorded liabilities of acquired companies;

our effectiveness in identifying and integrating acquired businesses and new locations into our existing operations;

our pending merger with URI; and

possible write-offs or exceptional charges due to changes in applicable accounting standards, goodwill impairment, impairment of obsolete or damaged equipment or other assets, or the refinancing of our existing debt.

One or a number of these factors could harm our revenues, financial condition, profitability and cash flows, as well as our ability to service debt, and may reduce residual values realized on the disposition of our rental equipment, negatively impacting our borrowing availability.

The construction market is currently experiencing a downturn which, if sustained, could harm our business, liquidity and results of operations.

Our business derives a material portion of its revenues from customers in the construction market and the general slowdown and volatility of the U.S. economy is having an adverse effect on this business. From time to time, our business that serves the construction industry has also been adversely affected in various parts of the country by declines in construction starts due to, among other things, changes in tax laws affecting the real estate industry, high interest rates and reduced level of residential construction activity. Continued weakness in the U.S. economy and general uncertainty about current economic conditions will continue to pose a risk to our business as participants in this industry may postpone spending in response to tighter credit, negative financial news and/or declines in income or asset values, which would have a continued material negative effect on the demand for our products.

Our reliance on available borrowings under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility and cash from operating activities is necessary to operate our business and subjects us to a number of risks, many of which are beyond our control.

We rely significantly on available borrowings under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility to operate our business. As of December 31, 2011, we had \$628.1 million of available borrowings under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility. The amount of available borrowings under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility is determined by a formula, subject to maximum borrowings, that includes several factors, most significant of which is the orderly liquidation value (*OLV*), of our rental fleet. The *OLV* of our fleet is calculated by a third party and reflects the average of prices paid for used rental equipment at retail and auction. If our *OLV* were to decrease significantly, or if our access to such financing were unavailable, reduced, or were to become significantly more expensive for any reason, including, without limitation, due to our inability to meet the coverage ratio or leverage ratio tests in the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, if such compliance was required, or to satisfy any other condition in the facilities or due to an increase in interest rates generally, we may not be able to fund daily operations which may cause material harm to our business, which could affect our ability to operate our business as a going concern. In addition, if any of our lenders experience difficulties that render them unable to fund future draws on the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, we may not be able to access all or a portion of these funds, which could have similar adverse consequences.

In addition, if we are unable to generate excess cash from operating activities after servicing our debt due to negative economic or industry trends including, among others, those set forth above under Our business has been and may continue to be hurt by an economic downturn, a decline in construction or industrial or non-construction, activities or a decline in the amount of equipment that is rented and We face intense

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competition that may lead to our inability to increase or maintain our prices, which could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, and we are not able to finance new equipment acquisitions, we may not be able to make necessary equipment rental acquisitions at all.

The effects of the recent economic crisis have had and may continue to have a negative impact on our revenue, operating results, or financial condition.

The recent economic crisis has caused disruptions and extreme volatility in financial markets, increased rates of default and bankruptcy, and has reduced demand for equipment rental. These macroeconomic developments have had and could continue to have a negative impact on our revenue, profitability, financial condition and liquidity in a number of ways, such as reduced used equipment demand which in turn could have a negative impact on the OLV for our rental equipment fleet. Additionally, current or potential customers may delay or decrease equipment rentals or may delay paying us or be unable to pay us for prior equipment rentals and services. Also, if the banking system or the financial markets deteriorate further, fail to improve or remain volatile, the funding for and realization of capital projects may continue to decrease, which may continue to impact the demand for our rental equipment and services.

Our expenses could increase and our relationships with our customers could be hurt if there is an adverse change in our relationships with our equipment suppliers or if our suppliers are unable to provide us with products we rely on to generate revenues.

All of our rental equipment consists of products that we purchase from various suppliers and manufacturers, and over the last several years, we have reduced the number of suppliers from which we purchase rental equipment to approximately two suppliers for almost all the major equipment categories that we offer for rent. We rely on these suppliers and manufacturers to provide us with equipment which we then rent to our customers. We have not entered into any long-term equipment supply arrangements with manufacturers. To the extent we are unable to rely on these suppliers and manufacturers, due to an adverse change in our relationships with them, if they fail to continue operating as a going concern due to the current economic environment or otherwise, if they significantly raised their costs, if a large amount of our rental equipment is subject to simultaneous recalls that would prevent us from renting such rental equipment for a significant period of time, or such suppliers or manufacturers simply are unable to supply us with equipment or needed replacement parts in a timely manner, our business could be adversely affected through higher costs or the resulting potential inability to service our customers. We may experience delays in receiving equipment from some manufacturers due to factors beyond our control, including raw material shortages, and, to the extent that we experience any such delays, our business could be hurt by the resulting inability to service our customers and harm to our reputation. In addition, the payment terms we have negotiated with the suppliers that provide us with the majority of our equipment may not be available to us at a later time.

If we are unable to collect on contracts with customers, our operating results would be adversely affected.

One of the reasons some of our customers find it more attractive to rent equipment than own equipment is the need to deploy their capital elsewhere. Some of our customers may have liquidity issues and ultimately may not be able to fulfill the terms of their rental agreements with us. If we are unable to manage credit risk issues adequately, or if a large number of customers should have financial difficulties at the same time, our credit losses could increase above historical levels and our operating results would be adversely affected. Further, delinquencies and credit losses generally can be expected to increase during economic slowdowns or recessions.

If our operating costs increase as our rental equipment fleet ages and we are unable to pass along such costs, our earnings will decrease.

As our fleet of rental equipment ages, the cost of maintaining such equipment, if not replaced within a certain period of time, will likely increase. As of December 31, 2011, the average age of our rental equipment

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fleet was approximately 42 months, down two months from 44 months at December 31, 2010. Rental fleet purchases, which totaled \$616.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, were at a pace sufficient to slightly reduce the overall fleet age. The costs of maintenance may materially increase in the future. Any material increase in such costs could have a material adverse effect on our revenues, profitability and financial condition.

Our operational measures designed to increase revenue while continuing to control operating costs may not generate the improvements and efficiencies we expect.

We have responded to the economic slowdown by employing a number of operational measures designed to increase revenue while continuing to pursue our strategy of reducing operating costs where available. The extent to which these strategies will achieve the desired goals and efficiencies in 2012 and beyond is uncertain, as their success depends on a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control. Even if we carry out these measures in the manner we currently expect, we may not achieve the improvements or efficiencies we anticipate, or on the timetable we anticipate. There may be unforeseen productivity, revenue or other consequences resulting from our strategies that will adversely affect us. Therefore, there can be no guarantee that our strategies will prove effective in achieving desired profitability or margins.

The cost of new equipment we use in our rental equipment fleet could increase and therefore we may spend more for replacement equipment, and in some cases we may not be able to procure equipment on a timely basis due to supplier constraints.

The cost of new equipment used in our rental equipment fleet could increase, primarily due to factors beyond our control, such as inflation, complying with governmental regulations, higher interest rates, increased material costs, including increases in the cost of steel, which is a primary material used in most of the equipment we use, and increases in the cost of fuel, which is used in the manufacturing process and in delivering equipment to us. Such increases could materially adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations in future periods. In addition, based on changing demands of our customers, the types of equipment we rent to our customers may become obsolete resulting in a negative impact to our financial condition based on the increased capital expenditures required to replace the obsolete equipment, and our potential inability to sell the obsolete equipment in the used equipment market.

An impairment of our goodwill could have a material non-cash adverse impact on our results of operations.

We review goodwill for impairment at least annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of these assets may not be recoverable. We have performed our annual impairment tests for goodwill during the fourth quarter of 2011 and based on our analyses, there was no goodwill impairment recognized during 2011. If we make changes in our business strategy or if external conditions adversely affect our business operations, we may be required to record an impairment charge for goodwill in the future, which could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our rental equipment fleet is subject to residual value risk upon disposition.

The market value of any given piece of rental equipment could be less than its depreciated value at the time it is sold. The market value of used rental equipment depends on several factors, including:

the market price for new equipment of a like kind;

wear and tear on the equipment relative to its age and the performance of preventive maintenance;

the existence and capacities of different sales outlets;

the time of year that it is sold;

the age of the equipment at the time it is sold;

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worldwide and domestic demand for used equipment, including the amount of used equipment we, along with our competitors, supply to the used equipment market; and

general economic conditions.

We include in income from operations the difference between the sales price and the depreciated value of an item of equipment sold. Changes in our assumptions regarding depreciation could change our depreciation expense as well as the gain or loss realized upon disposal of equipment. Sales of our used rental equipment at prices that fall significantly below our projections, or our inability to sell such equipment at all, could have a negative impact on our results of operations.

Disruptions in our information technology systems could limit our ability to effectively monitor and control our operations and adversely affect our operating results.

Our information technology systems facilitate our ability to monitor and control our operations and adjust to changing market conditions. Any disruptions in these systems or the failure of these systems to operate as expected could, depending on the magnitude of the problem, materially adversely affect our financial condition or operating results by limiting our capacity to effectively monitor and control our operations and adjust to changing market conditions in a timely manner. In addition, because our systems contain information about individuals and businesses, our failure to maintain the security of the data we hold, whether the result of our own error or the malfeasance or errors of others, could harm our reputation or give rise to legal liabilities leading to lower revenues, increased costs and other potential material adverse effects on our results of operations.

Our business relies to some extent on third-party contractors to provide us with various services to assist us with conducting our business, which could adversely affect our business upon the termination or disruption of our third-party contractor relationships.

Our operations rely on third-party contractors to provide us with timely services to assist us with conducting our business. Any material disruption, termination, or substandard provision of these services could adversely affect our brand, customer relationships, operating results and financial condition. In addition, if a third-party contractor relationship is terminated, we may be adversely affected if we are not able to enter into a similar agreement with an alternate provider in a timely manner or on terms that we consider favorable. Further, in the event a third-party relationship is terminated and we are unable to enter into a similar relationship, we may not have the internal capabilities to perform such services in a cost-effective manner.

Oak Hill or its affiliates may compete directly against us.

Corporate opportunities may arise in the area of potential competitive business activities that may be attractive to us as well as to Oak Hill or its affiliates, including through potential acquisitions by Oak Hill or its affiliates of competing businesses. Competition could intensify if an affiliate or subsidiary of Oak Hill were to enter into or acquire a business similar to our equipment rental operations. Oak Hill and its affiliates may be inclined to direct relevant corporate opportunities to entities which they control individually rather than to us. In addition, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that Oak Hill is under no obligation to communicate or offer any corporate opportunity to us, even if such opportunity might reasonably have been expected to be of interest to us or our subsidiaries.

Acquisition related activities could disrupt our business or have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

From time to time we may consider pursuing mergers or acquisitions, which may be significant. Any future material merger or acquisition would involve numerous risks including, without limitation:

potential disruption of our ongoing business and distraction of management, including the failure to pursue other beneficial opportunities;

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difficulty integrating the acquired business;

availability of borrowed funds or common stock with sufficient market price to complete the acquisition;

ability to obtain any requisite government or regulatory approvals;

potential diversion of management and employee attrition, during the period prior to the completion of a potential merger or acquisition, and the potential effect on our business and relations with customers, service providers and other stakeholders, whether or not the potential merger or acquisition is completed;

restrictions on the conduct of business prior to the completion of a proposed merger or acquisition, which may delay or prevent the undertaking of various business opportunities that may arise pending completion of the potential merger or acquisition;

failure to achieve anticipated synergies, economies of scale and cost reductions within an expected time period;

contractual restrictions that limit our ability to pursue alternative opportunities;

damage to reputation and goodwill and payment of applicable termination fees and expenses due to failure to consummate a proposed merger or acquisition;

potential for lawsuits and adverse judgments that may prevent a proposed merger or acquisition from becoming effective or becoming effective within the expected timeframe; and

exposure to unknown, unexpected or unrecorded liabilities.

If we make acquisitions in the future, acquisition-related accounting charges may affect our balance sheet and results of operations. In addition, the financing of any significant merger or acquisition may result in changes in our capital structure, including the incurrence of additional indebtedness. We may not be successful in addressing these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with any mergers or acquisitions. For risk factors specifically related to the Merger, see [Risks Related to the Merger](#) .

If we fail to retain or attract key management and personnel, we may be unable to implement our business plan.

One of the most important factors in our ability to profitably execute our business plan is our ability to attract, develop and retain qualified personnel, including our Chief Executive Officer and operational management. Our success in attracting and retaining qualified people is dependent on the resources available in individual geographic areas and the impact on the labor supply due to general economic conditions as well as our ability to provide a competitive compensation package, including the implementation of adequate drivers of retention and rewards based on performance, and work environment. The departure of any key personnel and our inability to enforce non-competition agreements could have a negative impact on our business.

The impairment of financial institutions may adversely affect us.

We have exposure to counterparties with which we execute transactions, including U.S. and foreign commercial banks, insurance companies, investment banks, investment funds and other financial institutions, some of which may be exposed to bankruptcy, liquidity, default or similar risks, especially in connection with recent financial market turmoil. Many of these transactions could expose us to risk in the event of the bankruptcy, receivership, default or similar event involving a counterparty. For example, as of December 31, 2011, we had \$628.1 million of available borrowings under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility. If any of the lenders that are parties to the New Senior ABL Revolving

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Facility experience difficulties that render them unable to fund future draws on the facility, we may not be able to access all or a portion of these funds. The

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inability to make future draws on the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility or any new revolving facilities could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity which could negatively affect our business, results of operations or ability to maintain the overall quality of our rental equipment fleet.

We are exposed to various possible claims relating to our business and our insurance may not fully protect us against those claims.

We are exposed to various possible claims relating to our business. These possible claims include those relating to (1) personal injury or death caused by equipment rented or sold by us, (2) motor vehicle accidents involving our vehicles and our employees, (3) employment-related claims, (4) property damage and pollution related claims, and (5) commercial claims. Our insurance policies have deductibles or self-insured retentions of \$1.0 million for general liability and \$1.5 million for automobile liability, on a per occurrence basis; \$0.5 million per occurrence for workers compensation claims; and \$0.25 million per occurrence for pollution coverage. Currently, we believe that we have adequate insurance coverage for the protection of our assets and operations. However, litigation is inherently unpredictable, and the outcome of some of these claims, proceedings and other contingencies could require us to take or refrain from taking actions which could adversely affect our operations or could result in large verdicts. Additionally, defending against claims, lawsuits and proceedings may involve significant expense and diversion of management's attention and resources from other matters. Our insurance may not fully protect us for certain types of claims, such as claims for punitive damages or for damages arising from intentional misconduct, which are often alleged in third party lawsuits. In addition, we may be exposed to uninsured liability at levels in excess of our policy limits.

We establish and regularly evaluate our loss reserves to address claims, or portions thereof, not covered by our insurance policies. If we are found liable for any significant claims that exceed our loss reserves or are not covered by insurance, our liquidity and operating results could be materially adversely affected. It is possible that our insurance carrier may disclaim coverage for any class action and derivative lawsuits against us. It is also possible that some or all of the insurance that is currently available to us will not be available in the future on economically reasonable terms or not available at all. In addition, whether we are covered by insurance or not, certain claims may have the potential for negative publicity surrounding such claims, which could adversely affect our business and lead to lower revenues, as well as additional similar claims being filed.

We may be unable to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting and comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and other related provisions of the U.S. securities laws.

We are required to file certain reports, including annual and quarterly periodic reports, under the Exchange Act. The SEC, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, adopted rules requiring every reporting company to include a management report on such company's internal control over financial reporting in its annual report, which contains management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. An independent registered public accounting firm must report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Compliance with the reporting obligations under the U.S. securities laws places additional burdens on our management, operational and financial resources and systems. To the extent that we are unable to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting and/or disclosure controls and procedures, we may be unable to produce reliable financial reports and/or public disclosure, detect and prevent fraud and comply with the reporting obligations under the U.S. securities laws, on a timely basis. Any such failure could harm our business or result in the violation of the reporting covenant in the indentures governing the Notes and the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility. In addition, failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting and/or disclosure controls and procedures could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements and public disclosure and a loss of customers, which in turn could harm our business.

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Environmental, health and safety laws, regulations and requirements and the costs of complying with them, or any liability or obligation imposed under them, could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations or cash flow.

Our operations are subject to a variety of federal, state, local and foreign environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. These laws regulate releases of petroleum products and other hazardous substances into the environment, the storage, treatment, transport and disposal of wastes, and the remediation of soil and groundwater contamination. These laws also regulate our ownership and operation of tanks used for the storage of petroleum products and other regulated substances. In addition, certain of our customers require us to maintain certain safety levels. Failure to maintain such levels could lead to a loss of such customers.

We have made, and will continue to make, expenditures to comply with environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, including, among others, expenditures for the investigation and cleanup of contamination at or emanating from currently and formerly owned and leased properties, as well as contamination at other locations at which our wastes have reportedly been identified. Some of these laws impose strict and in certain circumstances joint and several liability on current and former owners or operators of contaminated sites and other potentially responsible parties for investigation, remediation and other costs.

In addition, as climate change issues have become more prevalent, federal, state and local governments, as well as foreign governments, have begun to respond to these issues with increased legislation and regulations. Such legislation and regulations could negatively affect us, our suppliers and our customers. This may cause us to incur additional direct costs in complying with any new environmental legislation or regulations, as well as increased indirect costs resulting from our suppliers, customers, or both incurring additional compliance costs that could get passed through to us.

Compliance with existing or future environmental, health and safety requirements may require material expenditures by us or otherwise harm our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flow.

Our costs of doing business could increase as a result of changes in federal, state, provincial or local regulations.

Our operations are principally affected by various statutes, regulations and laws in the U.S. states and Canadian provinces in which we operate. While we are not engaged in a regulated industry, we are subject to various laws applicable to businesses generally, including laws affecting land usage, zoning, transportation, information security and privacy, labor and employment practices, competition, immigration and other matters. In addition, certain new or proposed regulations with respect to the banking and finance industries, including the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and amendments to Regulation AB, could restrict our access to certain financing arrangements and increase our financing costs, which could have a material adverse impact on our financial position and results of operations. Further, we may be indirectly exposed to changes in regulations which affect our customers. Changes in federal, state, provincial or local regulations governing our business could increase our costs of doing business. Moreover, changes to federal, state, provincial and local tax regulations could increase our costs of doing business. We cannot provide assurance that we will not incur material costs or liabilities in connection with regulatory requirements. We cannot predict whether future developments in law and regulations concerning our businesses will affect our business financial condition and results of operations in a negative manner.

We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights that are material to our business.

Our ability to compete effectively depends in part upon protection of our rights in trademarks, copyrights and other intellectual property rights we own or license, including proprietary software. Our use of contractual provisions, confidentiality procedures and agreements, and trademark, copyright, unfair competition, trade secret

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and other laws to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights may not be adequate. Litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights and protect our proprietary information, or to defend against claims by third parties that our services or our use of intellectual property infringe their intellectual property rights. Any litigation or claims brought by or against us could result in substantial costs and diversion of our resources. A successful claim of patent, trademark, copyright or other intellectual property infringement against us could prevent us from providing services, which could harm our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, a breakdown in our internal policies and procedures may lead to an unintentional disclosure of our proprietary, confidential or material non-public information, which could in turn harm our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Certain existing stockholders of RSC Holdings have significant control over our company and large ownership positions that could be sold, transferred or distributed.

Oak Hill and RSC Holdings are the current parties to an Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement dated October 6, 2011 (the Stockholders Agreement), pursuant to which Oak Hill currently has the right to nominate three members of RSC Holdings Board of Directors. As of December 31, 2011, Oak Hill owned 33.4% of the outstanding shares of our common stock and may exercise control over matters requiring stockholder approval of our policies and affairs. Due to the Stockholders Agreement, Oak Hill has significant influence with respect to: (1) the election of RSC Holdings Board of Directors; (2) the approval or disapproval of any other matters requiring stockholder approval; and (3) the affairs, policies and direction of our business. The interests of RSC Holdings existing stockholders may conflict with the interests of other security holders. In addition, actual or possible sales, transfers or distributions of substantial amounts of our common stock by Oak Hill, or the perception of the forgoing by investors, may cause the trading price of our common stock to decline and could adversely affect our ability to obtain financing in the future.

We face risks related to changes in our ownership.

Certain of our agreements with third parties, including our real property leases, require the consent of such parties in connection with any change in ownership of us. We will generally seek such consents and waivers; although we may not seek certain consents if our not obtaining them will not, in our view, have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations. If we fail to obtain any required consent or waiver, the applicable third parties could seek to terminate their agreement with us and, as a result, our ability to conduct our business could be impaired until we are able to enter into replacement agreements, which could harm our results of operations or financial condition.

Risks Related to the Merger

Failure to consummate the Merger could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Merger is subject to many conditions which must be satisfied or waived in order to complete the Merger, including, but not limited to, receipt of the requisite RSC Holdings and URI stockholder approvals and receipt of the necessary regulatory consents (including anti-trust) and approvals. Although we expect, as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, to consummate the Merger, it is possible that the Merger may not occur. If the Merger is not completed for any reason, the price of our common stock may decline to the extent that the market price of our common stock reflects positive market assumptions that the Merger will be completed or based on the market's perception as to why the Merger was not completed. In addition, if the Merger is not consummated a comparable transaction may not occur in the future.

We may also be subject to additional risks if the Merger is not completed, including:

under certain circumstances specified in the Merger Agreement, we may be required to pay URI a termination fee of \$60 million or reimburse the expenses of URI up to a maximum of \$20 million;

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substantial costs related to the Merger, such as legal, accounting, filing, financial advisory and financial printing fees may not be recovered; and

potential disruption to our business and distraction of our workforce and management team.

There can be no assurance that the conditions to closing of the Merger will be satisfied or waived or that the Merger will be completed.

Whether or not the Merger is consummated, the announcement and pendency of the transaction creates uncertainty and could impact or cause disruption in our business and could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

While the Merger is pending the attention of our management may be directed towards the completion of the Merger and may be diverted from the day to day business operations of RSC. In addition, uncertainty about the effects of the Merger on employees and members may have an adverse effect on us. Although we are taking steps to reduce any adverse effects, these uncertainties may impair their ability to attract, retain and motivate key personnel until the transaction is completed and for a period of time thereafter. Additionally, the uncertainty could cause our customers, suppliers, partners and others that deal with us to defer entering into contracts with us or making other decisions concerning RSC or seek to change or cancel existing business relationships with us. The uncertainty and difficulty of integration in the combined company could also cause our key employees to lose motivation or leave their employment.

The Merger Agreement also restricts us from taking certain actions (including, among others, making certain acquisitions, amending organizational documents, making, declaring or paying certain dividends, entering into certain material contracts and incurring certain indebtedness) until the Merger is completed or the Merger Agreement is terminated. These restrictions may prevent us from pursuing otherwise attractive business opportunities and making other changes to our business in response to events or circumstances that may arise prior to the completion of the Merger. We may also become subject to lawsuits and adverse judgments related to the Merger, causing disruption in our business.

The Merger is subject to the receipt of consents and clearances from regulatory authorities that may impose conditions that could have an adverse effect on us or that could delay or, if not obtained, could prevent completion of the Merger.

Under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, and the Competition Act (Canada), the Merger cannot be completed until each of URI and RSC Holdings has made the required notifications and given certain information and materials to the Federal Trade Commission and/or the Department of Justice in the United States and the Commissioner of Competition in Canada and the specified waiting periods have expired or been terminated. Although each of URI and RSC Holdings has agreed in the Merger Agreement to use its reasonable best efforts to obtain the requisite governmental approvals, the necessary approvals may not be obtained, and there may be adverse consequences to our business resulting from the failure to obtain these regulatory approvals or from conditions that could be imposed in connection with obtaining these approvals, including divestitures or other operating restrictions upon RSC Holdings and its subsidiaries.

The Merger Agreement limits RSC's ability to pursue alternatives to the Merger.

Under the Merger Agreement, RSC Holdings has agreed that it will not solicit, initiate or knowingly encourage any inquiries or proposals, engage in, continue or otherwise participate in any discussions or negotiations, or provide to any person any non-public information or data, in each case regarding any acquisition proposal (as defined in the Merger Agreement) or otherwise knowingly facilitate any effort or attempt to make such an acquisition proposal. These restrictions are, however, subject to certain limited exceptions. Additionally, RSC Holdings is subject to such no-shop provisions until the earlier of (i) the

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effective time of the Merger and (ii) the termination of the Merger Agreement in accordance with its terms. Furthermore, under specified circumstances, RSC Holdings or URI may be required to pay a termination fee of \$60 million to the other party if the Merger is not completed, including in the event RSC Holdings or URI breaches its no-shop provisions in any material respect or terminates the Merger Agreement to accept a superior proposal (as defined in the Merger Agreement). RSC Holdings or URI may also be required to reimburse the other party for its expenses, up to a maximum amount of \$20 million under certain circumstances, in the event its stockholders do not approve the adoption of the Merger Agreement.

These provisions may discourage a potential competing acquiror that might have an interest in acquiring all or a significant part of RSC Holdings from considering or proposing that acquisition even if it were prepared to pay consideration with a higher price per share than that to be paid in the Merger, or may result in a potential competing acquiror proposing to pay a lower per share price to acquire RSC Holdings than it might otherwise have proposed to pay.

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness

We have substantial debt, which could adversely affect our financial condition, our ability to obtain financing in the future and our ability to react to changes in our business and make payments on our indebtedness.

We have a substantial amount of debt. As of December 31, 2011, we had \$2,322.3 million of debt outstanding. Our substantial debt could have important consequences. For example, it could:

make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations to the holders of our Notes and to the lenders under our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, resulting in possible defaults on and acceleration of such debt;

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to make payments on our debt, which would reduce the availability of our cash flow from operations to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other general corporate purposes;

increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions, including interest rate fluctuations, because a portion of our borrowings, including under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, bears interest at variable rates;

cause credit rating agencies to lower our credit ratings, which would increase our cost of borrowing and could adversely affect our access to capital markets;

place us at a competitive disadvantage to our competitors with proportionately less debt or comparable debt at more favorable interest rates;

limit our ability to refinance our existing indebtedness on favorable terms or at all or borrow additional funds in the future for, among other things, working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or debt service requirements;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changing conditions in our business and industry; and

limit our ability to react to competitive pressures, or make it difficult for us to carry out capital spending that is necessary or important to our growth strategy and our efforts to improve operating margins.

Any of the foregoing impacts of our substantial indebtedness could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Despite our current indebtedness levels, we and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional debt, which could further exacerbate the risks associated with our current substantial debt.

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future. The terms of the instruments governing our indebtedness do not prohibit us or fully prohibit us or our subsidiaries from doing so. As of December 31, 2011, our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility provided us commitments for additional aggregate borrowings of approximately \$1,210.0 million subject to, among other things, our maintenance of a sufficient borrowing base under such facility. The New Senior ABL Revolving Facility permits additional borrowings beyond the committed financing under such facility under certain circumstances. If new indebtedness is added to our current debt levels, the related risks that we now face would increase. In addition, the instruments governing our indebtedness do not prevent us or our subsidiaries from incurring obligations that do not constitute indebtedness.

Restrictive covenants in certain of the agreements and instruments governing our indebtedness may adversely affect our financial and operational flexibility.

The New Senior ABL Revolving Facility contains covenants that, among other things, restrict our ability to:

incur additional indebtedness or provide guarantees;

engage in mergers, acquisitions or dispositions of assets;

enter into sale-leaseback transactions;

make dividends or other restricted payments;

prepay other indebtedness;

engage in certain transactions with affiliates;

make investments;

change the nature of our business;

incur liens;

enter into currency, commodity and other hedging transactions; and

amend specified debt agreements.

In addition, under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, we will become subject to additional borrowing base reporting requirements upon excess availability falling below \$100.0 million. In addition, we will come under close supervision by our lenders and we will then be subject to financial covenants, including covenants that will obligate us to maintain (1) a specified leverage ratio of 5.00 to 1.00, and (2) a specified fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.00 to 1.00 upon excess availability falling below the greater of \$125.0 million and 12.5% of the sum of the total

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commitments under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility. Our ability to comply with these covenants in future periods and our available borrowing capacity under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility will depend on our ongoing financial and operating performance, which in turn will be subject to economic conditions and to financial, market and competitive factors, many of which are beyond our control. Our ability to comply with these covenants in future periods will also depend substantially on the pricing of our products and services, our success at implementing cost reduction initiatives and our ability to successfully implement our overall business strategy.

Each of the Notes indentures contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to:

incur additional debt;

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

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make certain investments;

create liens on their assets to secure debt;

enter into certain transactions with affiliates;

create limitations on the ability of the restricted subsidiaries to make dividends or distributions to their respective parents;

merge or consolidate with another company; and

transfer and sell assets.

These covenants could have a material adverse effect on our business by limiting our ability to take advantage of financing, merger and acquisition or other corporate opportunities and to fund our operations. Also, although the Notes indentures limit our ability to make restricted payments, these restrictions are subject to significant exceptions and qualifications.

The breach of any of these covenants or restrictions could result in a default under either the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility or such indentures that would permit the applicable lenders or noteholders, as the case may be, to declare all amounts outstanding thereunder to be due and payable, together with accrued and unpaid interest. In any such case, we may be unable to make borrowings under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility and may not be able to repay the amounts due under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility and the Notes. Any of the events described in this paragraph could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations and could cause us to become bankrupt or insolvent.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to make payments on all of our debt, and our ability to refinance all or a portion of our debt or obtain additional financing depends on many factors beyond our control. As a result, we may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under such indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or to refinance our obligations under, our debt, will depend on our financial and operating performance, which, in turn, will be subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to financial and business factors, many of which may be beyond our control. We may not maintain a level of cash flow from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness. If our cash flow and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets, seek to obtain additional equity capital or restructure our debt. In the future, our cash flow and capital resources may not be sufficient for payments of interest on and principal of our debt, and such alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. We may not be able to refinance any of our indebtedness or obtain additional financing, particularly because of our anticipated high levels of debt and the debt incurrence restrictions imposed by the agreements governing our debt, as well as prevailing market conditions. In the absence of such operating results and resources, we could face substantial liquidity problems and might be required to dispose of material assets or operations to meet our debt service and other obligations. The instruments governing our indebtedness, restrict our ability to dispose of assets and use the proceeds from any such dispositions. We may not be able to consummate those sales, or if we do, the timing of any such sales may not be advantageous to us and the proceeds that we realize may not be adequate to meet debt service obligations when due.

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A significant portion of our outstanding indebtedness is secured by substantially all of our consolidated assets. As a result of these security interests, such assets would only be available to satisfy claims of our general creditors or to holders of our equity securities if we were to become insolvent to the extent the value of such assets exceeded the amount of our indebtedness and other obligations. In addition, the existence of these security interests may adversely affect our financial flexibility.

Indebtedness under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility and the 2017 Notes are secured by a lien on substantially all our assets, including pledges of substantially all of the assets of RSC Holdings III, LLC, which consist primarily of the capital stock of RSC and, in the case of the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, pledges of substantially all of the assets of RSC Holdings II, LLC, which consist primarily of the capital stock of RSC Holdings III, LLC. The 2014 Notes, the 2019 Notes and the 2021 Notes are unsecured and therefore do not have the benefit of such collateral. Accordingly, if an event of default were to occur under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility or the 2017 Notes, the senior secured lenders under such facility or the holders of the 2017 Notes would have a prior right to our assets, to the exclusion of our general creditors, including the holders of our 2014 Notes, 2019 Notes and 2021 Notes. In that event, our assets would first be used to repay in full all indebtedness and other obligations secured by them (including all amounts outstanding under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility and the 2017 Notes), resulting in all or a portion of our assets being unavailable to satisfy the claims of our unsecured indebtedness.

As of December 31, 2011, substantially all of our consolidated assets, including our equipment rental fleet, had been pledged for the benefit of the lenders under our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility and the holders of the 2017 Notes. As a result, the lenders under such facility and the holders of the 2017 Notes would have a prior claim on such assets in the event of our bankruptcy, insolvency, liquidation or reorganization, and we may not have sufficient funds to pay all of our creditors and holders of our unsecured indebtedness may receive less, ratably, than the holders of our secured debt, and may not be fully paid, or may not be paid at all, even when other creditors receive full payment for their claims. In that event, holders of our equity securities would not be entitled to receive any of our assets or the proceeds therefrom. In addition, the pledge of these assets and other restrictions may limit our flexibility in raising capital for other purposes. Because substantially all of our assets are pledged under these financing arrangements, our ability to incur additional secured indebtedness or to sell or dispose of assets to raise capital may be impaired, which could have an adverse effect on our financial flexibility.

An increase in interest rates would increase the cost of servicing our indebtedness and could reduce our profitability.

Indebtedness we have and may incur under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility bears interest at variable rates. As a result, an increase in interest rates, whether because of an increase in market interest rates or an increase in our own cost of borrowing, would increase the cost of servicing our indebtedness and could materially reduce our profitability. In addition, recent turmoil in the credit markets has reduced the availability of debt financing, which may result in increases in the interest rates and borrowing spreads at which lenders are willing to make future debt financing available to us. The impact of such an increase would be more significant than it would be for some other companies because of our substantial indebtedness.

Risks Related to our Common Stock and Market and Economic Factors

Our share price may decline due to the large number of shares eligible for future sale.

Sales, transfers, or distributions of substantial amounts of our common stock, or the possibility of such by Oak Hill, directors, or executive officers or other large stock holders, may adversely affect the price of our common stock and impede our ability to raise capital through the issuance of equity securities. As of December 31, 2011, Oak Hill owned 33.4% of our common stock. Because of our public float and average volume, any sales, transfers or distributions, by Oak Hill or the perception of the forgoing by investors, may cause the trading price of our common stock to decline. In addition we may issue additional shares of common or

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preferred stock as part of any acquisition we may complete in the future. If issued pursuant to an effective registration statement, the shares will be freely tradable after their issuance by persons not affiliated with us or the acquired companies.

RSC Holdings is a holding company, with no operations of its own, that depends on its subsidiaries for cash.

The operations of RSC Holdings are conducted almost entirely through its subsidiaries and its ability to generate cash to meet its future debt service obligations or to pay dividends is highly dependent on the earnings and the receipt of funds from its subsidiaries via dividends or intercompany loans. However, none of the subsidiaries of RSC Holdings is obligated to make funds available to RSC Holdings for the payment of dividends. In addition, payments of dividends and interest among the companies in our group may be subject to withholding taxes. Further, the indentures governing the Notes and the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility significantly restrict the ability of the subsidiaries of RSC Holdings to pay dividends or otherwise transfer assets to RSC Holdings. See **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Our Indebtedness** **Restrictive covenants** in certain of the agreements and instruments governing our indebtedness may adversely affect our financial and operational flexibility. In addition, Delaware law may impose requirements that may restrict our ability to pay dividends to holders of our common stock.

Our operating and financial performance in any given period might not meet the guidance we may have provided to the public.

We may provide public guidance on our expected operating and financial results for future periods. Although we believe that this guidance provides investors and analysts with a better understanding of management's expectations for the future, and is useful to our stockholders and potential stockholders, such guidance is comprised of forward-looking statements subject to the risks and uncertainties described in this report and in our other public filings and public statements. Actual results may differ from the projected guidance we may provide. If in the future, our operating or financial results for a particular period do not meet the guidance we may provide, or the expectations of investment analysts, or if we reduce our guidance for future periods, the market price of our common stock could significantly decline.

Fluctuations in the stock market, as well as general economic and market conditions may impact our operations, sales, financial results and market price of our common stock.

The market price of our common stock has been and may continue to be subject to significant fluctuations in response to operating results and other factors including, but not limited to:

general economic changes, including rising interest rates, increased fuel costs and other energy costs;

increased labor and healthcare costs, and increased levels of unemployment;

variations in quarterly operating results;

changes in the strategy and actions taken by our competitors, including pricing changes;

securities analysts' elections to discontinue coverage of our common stock, changes in financial estimates by analysts or a downgrade of our stock or our sector by analysts;

announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts, mergers, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;

loss of a large customer or supplier;

future sales of our common stock;

investor perceptions of us and the equipment rental industry;

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our ability to successfully integrate acquisitions and consolidations; and

national or regional catastrophes or circumstances and natural disasters, hostilities and acts of terrorism.

These broad market and industry factors may materially reduce the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance. In addition, the stock market in recent years has experienced price and volume fluctuations that often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies. These fluctuations, as well as general economic and market conditions, including but not limited to those listed above, may depress the market price of our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation, by-laws and Delaware law may discourage takeovers and business combinations that our stockholders might consider in their best interests.

A number of provisions in our certificate of incorporation and by-laws may have the effect of delaying, deterring, preventing or rendering more difficult a change in control of RSC Holdings that our stockholders might consider in their best interests. These provisions include:

establishment of a classified Board of Directors, with staggered terms;

granting to the Board of Directors sole power to set the number of directors and to fill any vacancy on the Board of Directors, whether such vacancy occurs as a result of an increase in the number of directors or otherwise;

limitations on the ability of stockholders to remove directors;

the ability of the Board of Directors to designate and issue one or more series of preferred stock without stockholder approval, the terms of which may be determined at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors;

prohibition on stockholders from calling special meetings of stockholders;

establishment of advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals and nominations for election to the Board of Directors at stockholder meetings; and

prohibiting our stockholders from acting by written consent.

These provisions may prevent our stockholders from receiving the benefit from any premium to the market price of our common stock offered by a bidder in a takeover context. Even in the absence of a takeover attempt, the existence of these provisions may adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common stock if they are viewed as discouraging takeover attempts in the future. In addition, we have opted out of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which would have otherwise imposed additional requirements regarding mergers and other business combinations.

Our certificate of incorporation and by-laws may also make it difficult for stockholders to replace or remove our management. These provisions may facilitate management entrenchment that may delay, deter, render more difficult or prevent a change in our control, which may not be in the best interests of our stockholders.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

As of December 31, 2011, we operated through an integrated network of 440 rental locations across 43 states in the United States and three Canadian provinces. Of these locations, 422 were in the United States and 18

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were in Canada. As of December 31, 2010, we operated 454 rental locations. Of these locations, 435 were in the United States and 19 were in Canada. We lease the real estate for all but three of our locations. The majority of our locations have remaining lease terms of less than 60 months and contain renewal options.

Our rental locations are generally situated in industrial or commercial zones. The typical location is approximately 8,500 square feet in size, located on approximately 2.0 acres and includes a customer service center, an equipment service area and storage facilities for equipment. Our corporate headquarters are located in Scottsdale, Arizona, where we occupy approximately 44,825 square feet under a lease that expires in 2013.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are party to legal proceedings and potential claims arising in the ordinary course of our business, including claims related to employment matters, contractual disputes, personal injuries and property damage. In addition, various legal actions, claims and governmental inquiries and proceedings are pending or may be instituted or asserted in the future against us and our subsidiaries.

Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of the individual litigated matters is not predictable with assurance. It is possible that certain of the actions, claims, inquiries or proceedings, including those discussed above, could be decided unfavorably to us or any of our subsidiaries involved. Although we cannot predict with certainty the ultimate resolution of lawsuits, investigations and claims asserted against us, we do not believe that any current pending legal proceedings to which we are a party will materially harm our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

Item 4. Reserved

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

Our common stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange on May 23, 2007. As of January 20, 2012 there were 26 holders of record under the trading symbol RRR of the common stock. We believe that the number of beneficial owners is substantially greater than the number of record holders because a portion of our common stock is held of record in broker street names .

The following table sets forth the high and low sales price for the periods presented:

	For the Year Ending December 31, 2011	
	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 14.55	\$ 9.83
Second Quarter	15.04	10.48
Third Quarter	13.49	6.26
Fourth Quarter	18.90	6.76

	For the Year Ending December 31, 2010	
	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 8.09	\$ 6.36
Second Quarter	9.65	6.14
Third Quarter	8.29	5.90
Fourth Quarter	10.09	7.25

There were no repurchases of our equity securities by us or on our behalf during the three months or year ended December 31, 2011.

Dividends

We did not declare or pay any cash dividends on our common stock during fiscal year 2011 or 2010. We do not have a formal dividend policy. The Board of Directors periodically considers the advisability of declaring and paying dividends in light of existing circumstances. Our ability to pay dividends to holders of our common stock is limited as a practical matter by the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility and the indentures governing the Notes, insofar as we may seek to pay dividends out of funds made available to us, because our subsidiaries' debt facilities directly or indirectly restrict our subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends or make loans to us.

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Recent Performance

Stock Performance Graph. The performance graph and related information shall not be deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or Securities Exchange Act of 1934, each as amended except to the extent that we specifically incorporate it by reference into such filing.

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholders' return on RSC Holdings common stock with the Russell 2000 index and a peer group. The peer group consists of 14 companies that have the same standard industrial classification code (SIC) as RSC Holdings as well as 3 companies that have similarities to RSC Holdings but which have different SIC codes. RSC Holdings' SIC code description is 7359 Services-Equipment Rental & Leasing, NEC. The results are based on an assumed \$100 invested on May 23, 2007, the day our common stock began trading or April 30, 2007 in the index, including reinvestment of dividends, through December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

The following table presents selected consolidated financial information and other operational data for our business. You should read the following information in conjunction with Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and the consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
	(\$ in thousands, except per share data)				
Consolidated statements of operations data:					
Revenues:					
Equipment rental revenue	\$ 1,312,507	\$ 1,060,266	\$ 1,073,021	\$ 1,567,254	\$ 1,543,175
Sale of merchandise	55,241	49,313	51,951	72,472	80,649
Sale of used rental equipment	154,466	124,845	158,482	125,443	145,358
Total revenues	1,522,214	1,234,424	1,283,454	1,765,169	1,769,182
Cost of revenues:					
Cost of equipment rentals, excluding depreciation	651,651	563,513	540,945	685,600	634,215
Depreciation of rental equipment	300,377	272,610	285,668	317,504	295,248
Cost of merchandise sales	36,817	35,701	36,743	49,370	53,936
Cost of used rental equipment sales	101,141	104,491	148,673	90,500	103,076
Total cost of revenues	1,089,986	976,315	1,012,029	1,142,974	1,086,475
Gross profit	432,228	258,109	271,425	622,195	682,707
Operating expenses:					
Selling, general and administrative	183,145	146,791	148,163	175,703	163,465
Merger costs and management fees (1)	10,954				23,000
Depreciation and amortization of non-rental equipment and intangibles	42,427	40,213	43,984	49,567	46,226
Other operating gains, net	(4,000)	(5,592)	(517)	(1,010)	(4,850)
Total operating expenses, net	232,526	181,412	191,630	224,260	227,841
Operating income	199,702	76,697	79,795	397,935	454,866
Interest expense, net	224,518	194,471	189,689	201,849	243,908
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt, net (2)	15,342		(13,916)		9,570
Other expense (income), net	260	(539)	707	658	(1,126)
(Loss) income before (benefit) provision for income taxes	(40,418)	(117,235)	(96,685)	195,428	202,514
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(10,514)	(43,719)	(37,325)	72,939	79,260
Net (loss) income	\$ (29,904)	\$ (73,516)	\$ (59,360)	\$ 122,489	\$ 123,254
Weighted average shares outstanding used in computing net (loss) income per common share:					
Basic	103,911	103,527	103,433	103,261	98,237
Diluted	103,911	103,527	103,433	103,740	99,632
Net (loss) income per common share:					

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Basic	\$	(0.29)	\$	(0.71)	\$	(0.57)	\$	1.19	\$	1.25
Diluted	\$	(0.29)	\$	(0.71)	\$	(0.57)	\$	1.18	\$	1.24

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	Years Ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
	(\$ in thousands)				
Other financial data:					
Depreciation of rental equipment and depreciation and amortization of non-rental equipment and intangibles	\$ 342,804	\$ 312,823	\$ 329,652	\$ 367,071	\$ 341,474
Capital expenditures:					
Rental	\$ 616,159	\$ 327,107	\$ 46,386	\$ 258,660	\$ 580,194
Non-rental	11,837	5,766	4,952	15,319	20,674
Proceeds from sales of rental equipment and non-rental equipment	(161,539)	(127,796)	(170,975)	(131,987)	(156,678)
Insurance proceeds from rental equipment and property claims		(4,368)	(5,267)		
Net capital expenditures (inflows)	\$ 466,457	\$ 200,709	\$ (124,904)	\$ 141,992	\$ 444,190
Other operational data (unaudited):					
Fleet utilization (3)	68.8%	63.7%	57.6%	70.1%	72.8%
Average fleet age at period end (months)	42	44	40	33	26
Employees (4)	4,721	4,427	4,153	5,014	5,486
Original equipment fleet cost at period end (in millions) (5)	\$ 2,666	\$ 2,345	\$ 2,324	\$ 2,695	\$ 2,670
Consolidated balance sheet data:					
Rental equipment, net	\$ 1,573,193	\$ 1,336,424	\$ 1,384,999	\$ 1,766,978	\$ 1,929,514
Total assets	3,140,973	2,717,975	2,773,345	3,299,214	3,479,348
Debt	2,322,282	2,069,181	2,172,109	2,569,067	2,736,225
Total liabilities	3,179,392	2,755,252	2,749,704	3,256,094	3,523,446
Total stockholders (deficit) equity	(38,419)	(37,277)	23,641	43,120	(44,098)

- (1) In 2011, in connection with our pending Merger with URI we incurred approximately \$7.7 million of transaction expenses and paid approximately \$3.3 million in discretionary bonuses to certain members of our senior management team related to the execution of the Merger Agreement.

In conjunction with the Recapitalization, we entered into a monitoring agreement whereby we would pay management fees of \$1.5 million per quarter to the Sponsors. The monitoring agreement was terminated in connection with our 2007 initial public offering and a \$20.0 million termination fee (also included in management fees) was paid.

- (2) Loss on extinguishment of debt, net was \$15.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 and consists of (i) the write-off of \$5.1 million of unamortized deferred financing costs associated with our Second Lien Term Facility, which we repaid in January 2011, (ii) the write-off of \$2.2 million of unamortized deferred financing costs and \$5.6 million of call premiums associated with partial repayment of our 2014 Notes in February 2011, and (iii) the write-off of \$2.4 million of unamortized deferred financing costs associated with the Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility, which was replaced with the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility in February 2011.

(Gain) on extinguishment of debt, net for the year ended December 31, 2009 consists of a \$17.6 million net gain from the repayment of debt outstanding under the Second Lien Term Facility offset by a \$3.7 million loss associated with the repayment of our Old Senior ABL Term Loan. The \$17.6 million net gain associated with the repayment of our Second Lien Term Facility includes a \$26.9 million gain, which represents the difference between the carrying value of debt repaid under the Second Lien Term Facility and the repurchase price offset by \$2.9 million of creditor and third party fees incurred in connection with the repayment and the associated amendments to our Old Senior ABL Facilities credit agreement and Second Lien Term Facility agreement as well as \$6.4 million of unamortized deferred financing costs that were expensed. The \$3.7 million loss from the our Old Senior ABL Term Loan includes \$1.4 million of creditor fees incurred to amend the Old Senior ABL Facilities credit agreement in connection with the repayment of the Old Senior ABL Term Loan and \$2.3 million of unamortized deferred financing costs that were expensed.

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Loss on extinguishment of debt, net for the year ended December 31, 2007 includes a \$4.6 million prepayment penalty related to the \$230.7 million repayment of Second Lien Term Facility debt and the write-off of \$5.0 million of deferred financing costs associated with the repayment.

- (3) Fleet utilization is defined as the average aggregate dollar value of equipment rented by customers (based on original equipment fleet cost) during the relevant period, divided by the average aggregate dollar value of all equipment owned (based on original equipment fleet cost) during the relevant period.

The following table shows the calculation of fleet utilization for each period presented.

	2011	For the Years Ended December 31,			2007
		2010	2009	2008	
		(\$ in millions)			
Average aggregate dollar value of all equipment owned (original cost)	\$ 2,551.2	\$ 2,339.9	\$ 2,484.7	\$ 2,731.2	\$ 2,535.7
Average aggregate dollar value of equipment on rent	1,756.5	1,491.0	1,431.5	1,913.9	1,844.9
Fleet utilization	68.8%	63.7%	57.6%	70.1%	72.8%

- (4) Employee count is given as of the end of the period indicated and the data reflects the actual headcount as of each period presented.
- (5) Original Equipment Fleet Cost (OEC) is defined as the original dollar value of rental equipment purchased from the original equipment manufacturer (OEM). Fleet purchased from non-OEM sources is assigned a comparable OEC dollar value at the time of purchase.

Table of Contents**Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**
Overview

We are one of the largest equipment rental providers in North America. We operate through an integrated network of 440 rental locations across ten regions in 43 U.S. states and three Canadian provinces and service customers primarily in the industrial or non-construction, and construction markets. We rent a broad selection of equipment ranging from large equipment such as backhoes, forklifts, air compressors, scissor lifts, aerial work platform booms and skid-steer loaders to smaller items such as pumps, generators, welders and electric hand tools. We also sell used equipment, parts, merchandise and supplies for customers' maintenance, repair and operations and new equipment.

For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, we generated approximately 86.2%, 85.9% and 83.6% of our revenues from equipment rentals, respectively, and we derived the remaining 13.8%, 14.1% and 16.4% of our revenues from sales of used rental equipment, merchandise and other related items, respectively.

The following table summarizes our total revenues, loss before benefit for income taxes and net loss for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 (in 000s):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Total revenues	\$ 1,522,214	\$ 1,234,424	\$ 1,283,454
Loss before benefit for income taxes	(40,418)	(117,235)	(96,685)
Net loss	(29,904)	(73,516)	(59,360)

We manage our operations through the application of a disciplined, yet highly flexible business model, in which we utilize various financial and operating metrics to measure our operating performance and make decisions on the acquisition and disposal of rental fleet and the allocation of resources to and among our locations. Key metrics that we regularly review on a consolidated basis include Adjusted EBITDA, fleet utilization, average fleet age and original equipment fleet cost. The following is a summary of these key operating metrics:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Adjusted EBITDA (in millions) (a)	\$ 560.5	\$ 393.3	\$ 413.7
Fleet utilization (b)	68.8%	63.7%	57.6%
Average fleet age at period end (months) (c)	42	44	40
Original equipment fleet cost at period end (in millions) (d)	\$ 2,666	\$ 2,345	\$ 2,324

- (a) Defined as consolidated net (loss) income before net interest expense, income taxes and depreciation and amortization and before certain other items, including (gain) loss on extinguishment of debt, net, merger costs, share-based compensation and other (income) expense, net. Adjusted EBITDA is not a recognized measure under GAAP. See reconciliation between net (loss) income and Adjusted EBITDA and reconciliation between net cash provided by operating activities and Adjusted EBITDA under "Liquidity and Capital Resources" Adjusted EBITDA.
- (b) Defined as the average aggregate dollar value of equipment rented by customers (based on Original Equipment Fleet Cost or OEC) during the relevant period, divided by the average aggregate dollar value of all equipment owned (based on OEC) during the relevant period.
- (c) Defined as the number of months since an equipment unit was first placed in service, weighted by multiplying individual equipment ages by their respective original costs and dividing the sum of those individual calculations by the total original cost. Equipment refurbished by the original equipment manufacturer is considered new.
- (d) Defined as the original dollar value of rental equipment purchased from the original equipment manufacturer (OEM). Fleet purchased from non-OEM sources is assigned a comparable OEC dollar value at the time of purchase.

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During the year ended December 31, 2011, our Adjusted EBITDA increased \$167.2 million, or 42.5%, from \$393.3 million in 2010 to \$560.5 million in 2011. The increase is due primarily to a \$164.1 million increase in equipment rental margins, excluding depreciation, and by a \$33.0 million increase in used rental equipment sales margins. Equipment rental margins were higher during 2011 due to a 4.9% increase in rental rates and improved operating efficiencies. Used rental equipment sales margins were higher during 2011 due to an improvement in margins on used rental equipment sold through both retail and auction channels.

For the year ended December 31, 2011 our fleet utilization increased 510 basis points as compared to the prior year. The increase was due to rising demand for our rental equipment. Market conditions improved during 2011 resulting in strengthening demand for our rental equipment as fleet on rent increased approximately 18.7% at December 31, 2011 as compared to December 31, 2010. This compares to an increase of approximately 22.8% at December 31, 2010 as compared to December 31, 2009.

Average fleet age at December 31, 2011 was 42 months, down two months, from 44 months at December 31, 2010. Rental fleet purchases, which totaled \$616.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, were at a pace sufficient to slightly reduce overall fleet age.

For trends affecting our business and the markets in which we operate see **Business Environment and Outlook**, **Recent Developments** and **Factors Affecting our Results of Operations** each presented below and the section entitled **Risk Factors** in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Business Environment and Outlook

Our revenues and operating results are driven in large part by activities in the industrial or non-construction market and the construction market.

The industrial or non-construction market generated approximately 60% of our rental revenues during the year ended December 31, 2011, while the construction market generated approximately 40% of our rental revenues. During 2009 both the industrial or non-construction and the construction market had weakened, resulting in a decrease in the demand for our rental equipment and downward pressure on our rental rates. During the second quarter of 2010 and continuing throughout the remainder of 2010, market conditions improved. This translated into strengthening demand for our rental equipment which continued into 2011, resulting in increased fleet on rent of 18.7% at December 31, 2011 as compared to December 31, 2010. The improvement in fleet on rent was achieved through increased utilization in 2011, which was 68.8%, 63.7% and 57.6% for the three years ending December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Although economic conditions in our underlying end markets remained relatively unchanged in 2011, we experienced increased demand for rental equipment. We believe that the increased demand in excess of the improvements in our end markets was generated by our customers increased willingness to rent rather than purchase equipment. We responded to this increase in demand by investing \$616.2 million in rental fleet and improving utilization to 68.8% for the year ended December 31, 2011 or 510 basis points from 63.7% for the year ended December 31, 2010. Rental rates increased 4.9% in the year ended December 31, 2011.

We expect that the demand for rental equipment will continue to outpace our underlying end markets in the first quarter of 2012. We also expect fleet on rent, utilization and rental revenues to continue to compare favorably to the prior year during the first quarter of 2012. Rental rates are directly related to rental demand and we expect positive rate growth during the first quarter of 2012 over those rates achieved in the first quarter of 2011.

Recent Development

On December 15, 2011, RSC Holdings entered into the Merger Agreement with URI. Upon completion of the Merger, each issued and outstanding share of RSC Holdings common stock (other than shares owned by

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RSC Holdings, URI or any of their direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiaries, in each case not held on behalf of third parties, and shares with respect to which appraisal rights are properly exercised and not withdrawn) will be converted into the right to receive (i) \$10.80 in cash and (ii) 0.2783 of a share of URI common stock, in each case without interest. The board of directors of each of RSC Holdings and URI has unanimously approved the Merger and the Merger Agreement and has recommended that its stockholders vote in favor of the adoption of the Merger Agreement.

The Merger is expected to close by the end of the first half of 2012 and is subject to customary closing conditions, including approval of stockholders and necessary regulatory approvals.

Acquisition

On July 8, 2011, we acquired the assets and operations of Independent Aerial Equipment (IAE), a privately held equipment rental company. Substantially all of the assets and operations, which consist primarily of rental fleet and three stores in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, were acquired in exchange for cash consideration of approximately \$49.1 million subject to certain post-close adjustments. We financed the acquisition of IAE by borrowing the funds from the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility. In connection with the acquisition, we recorded \$13.3 million of goodwill and \$5.6 million of intangible assets with finite useful lives. Additionally, we incurred \$0.1 million in transaction costs. We did not assume any liabilities. The purchase price allocation is subject to change during the acquisition period.

Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Our revenues and operating results are driven in large part by activities in the industrial or non-construction market and the construction market. These markets are cyclical with activity levels that tend to increase in line with growth in gross domestic product and decline during times of economic weakness; however, the industrial or the non-construction market is historically less exposed to cyclicity than the construction market. In addition, activity in the construction market tends to be susceptible to seasonal fluctuations in certain parts of the country. This results in changes in demand for our rental equipment. The cyclicity and seasonality of the equipment rental industry result in variable demand and, therefore, our revenues and operating results may fluctuate from period to period.

Results of Operations

Revenues:

Equipment rental revenue consists of fees charged to customers for use of equipment owned by us over the term of the rental as well as other fees charged to customers for items such as delivery and pickup, fuel and damage waivers.

Sale of merchandise revenues represents sales of contractor supplies, replacement parts, consumables and ancillary products and new equipment.

Sale of used rental equipment represents revenues derived from the sale of rental equipment that has previously been included in our rental fleet.

Cost of revenues:

Cost of equipment rentals, excluding depreciation, consists primarily of wages and benefits for employees involved in the delivery and maintenance of rental equipment, rental location facility costs and rental equipment repair and maintenance expenses.

Depreciation of rental equipment consists of straight-line depreciation of equipment included in our rental fleet.

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Cost of merchandise sales represents the costs of acquiring those items.

Cost of used rental equipment sales represents the net book value of rental equipment at the date of sale. Selling, general and administrative costs primarily include sales force compensation, information technology costs, advertising and marketing, professional fees and administrative overhead.

Depreciation and amortization of non-rental equipment and intangibles consists of straight-line depreciation of vehicles and equipment used to support our operations, leasehold improvements and amortization of intangible assets with finite useful lives.

Merger costs consist of transaction expenses relating to our pending Merger with URI and discretionary bonuses paid to certain members of our senior management team related to the execution of the URI Merger Agreement.

Other operating (gains) losses, net are gains and losses resulting from the disposition of non-rental assets. Other operating gains and losses represent the difference between proceeds received upon disposition of non-rental assets (if any) and the net book value of the asset at the time of disposition. Other operating (gains) losses, net also include insurance proceeds from rental and equipment claims in excess of losses incurred as well as proceeds received in connection with legal settlements.

For trends affecting our business and the markets in which we operate see **Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations** above and also **Risk Factors Related to Our Business** in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Year Ended December 31, 2011 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2010

The following table sets forth for each of the periods indicated our statements of operations data and expresses revenue and expense data as a percentage of total revenues for the periods presented (in 000s):

	Years Ended December 31,		Percent of Revenue Years Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease) 2011 versus 2010	
	2011	2010	2011	2010		
Revenues:						
Equipment rental revenue	\$ 1,312,507	\$ 1,060,266	86.2%	85.9%	\$ 252,241	23.8%
Sale of merchandise	55,241	49,313	3.6	4.0	5,928	12.0
Sale of used rental equipment	154,466	124,845	10.2	10.1	29,621	23.7
Total revenues	1,522,214	1,234,424	100.0	100.0	287,790	23.3
Cost of revenues:						
Cost of equipment rentals, excluding depreciation	651,651	563,513	42.8	45.6	88,138	15.6
Depreciation of rental equipment	300,377	272,610	19.7	22.1	27,767	10.2
Cost of merchandise sales	36,817	35,701	2.4	2.9	1,116	3.1
Cost of used rental equipment sales	101,141	104,491	6.6	8.5	(3,350)	(3.2)
Total cost of revenues	1,089,986	976,315	71.6	79.1	113,671	11.6
Gross profit	432,228	258,109	28.4	20.9	174,119	67.5
Operating expenses:						
Selling, general and administrative	183,145	146,791	12.0	11.9	36,354	24.8
Depreciation and amortization of non-rental equipment and intangibles	42,427	40,213	2.8	3.3	2,214	5.5
Merger costs	10,954		0.7		10,954	n/a
Other operating gains, net	(4,000)	(5,592)	(0.3)	(0.5)	1,592	(28.5)
Total operating expenses, net	232,526	181,412	15.3	14.7	51,114	28.2
Operating income	199,702	76,697	13.1	6.2	123,005	160.4
Interest expense, net	224,518	194,471	14.7	15.8	30,047	15.5
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	15,342		1.0		15,342	n/a
Other expense (income), net	260	(539)	0.0	0.0	799	(148.2)
Loss before benefit for income taxes	(40,418)	(117,235)	(2.7)	(9.5)	76,817	(65.5)
Benefit for income taxes	(10,514)	(43,719)	(0.7)	(3.5)	33,205	(76.0)
Net loss	\$ (29,904)	\$ (73,516)	(2.0)%	(6.0)%	\$ 43,612	(59.3)

Total revenues increased \$287.8 million, or 23.3%, from \$1,234.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$1,522.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. Equipment rental revenue increased \$252.2 million, or 23.8%, from \$1,060.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$1,312.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in equipment rental revenue is primarily the result of a \$199.8 million, or 18.9%, increase in rental volume and a \$52.4 million, or 4.9%, increase in rental rates. The increase in rental volume is inclusive of a \$3.4 million increase due to currency rate changes.

Sale of merchandise revenues increased \$5.9 million, or 12.0%, from \$49.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$55.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was driven primarily by increases in parts and new equipment sales.

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Revenues from the sale of used rental equipment increased \$29.6 million, or 23.7%, from \$124.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$154.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was due to an approximate 12% increase in volume combined with improved pricing in both auction and retail channels. Used equipment sales at OEC for the year ended December 31, 2011 totaled \$320.8 million and represented a normal part of the rental fleet life cycle.

Cost of equipment rentals, excluding depreciation, increased \$88.1 million, or 15.6%, from \$563.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$651.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, due primarily to the 18.9% increase in rental volume. Cost of equipment rentals excluding depreciation, as a percentage of equipment rental revenues decreased from 53.1% for the year ended December 31, 2010 to 49.6% for the year ended December 31, 2011 primarily due to a 4.9% increase in rental rates. Unlike increases in rental volume, increases in equipment rental rates are not accompanied by an increase in cost of equipment rentals.

Depreciation of rental equipment increased \$27.8 million, or 10.2%, from \$272.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$300.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in depreciation of rental equipment was due largely to an approximate 9% net increase in average OEC. As a percent of equipment rental revenues, depreciation of rental equipment decreased from 25.7% in the year ended December 31, 2010 to 22.9% in the year ended December 31, 2011. This decrease was due primarily to an increase in fleet utilization in 2011 as compared to 2010, and to a smaller extent, an increase in rental rates.

Cost of merchandise sales increased \$1.1 million, or 3.1%, from \$35.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$36.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. Gross margin for merchandise sales increased from 27.6% for the year ended December 31, 2010 to 33.4% for the year ended December 31, 2011. The margin increase is due to normal fluctuations among the various sales categories.

Cost of used rental equipment sales decreased \$3.4 million, or 3.2%, from \$104.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$101.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. Gross margin for the sale of used rental equipment increased from 16.3% for the year ended December 31, 2010 to 34.5% for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was reflected in higher prices on used equipment sold through both retail and auction channels and was driven by strengthening demand for used rental equipment.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$36.4 million, or 24.8%, from \$146.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$183.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase is due primarily to increases in administrative and sales force wages and benefits, travel and meeting costs and professional fees. Total sales force compensation increased \$14.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010 and includes a \$7.4 million increase in commissions. The increase in sales commission was due to increases in equipment rental revenues and the sale of used rental equipment, and the remaining increase in sales force costs is due primarily to an overall increase in our sales force headcount and activities. Total administrative wages and benefits increased \$8.4 million, including an increase of \$6.0 million in incentive compensation. Travel and meeting costs increased approximately \$8.8 million and professional fees increased \$5.0 million. As a percentage of total revenues, selling, general and administrative expenses remained relatively flat for the year ended December 31, 2011 at 12.0% compared to 11.9% for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Depreciation and amortization of non-rental equipment and intangibles increased \$2.2 million, or 5.5%, from \$40.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$42.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase is due to additions of non-rental delivery vehicles and trailers to support the increased rental activity and the amortization of the intangible assets recorded in 2011 related to the IAE acquisition.

Merger costs for the year ended December 31, 2011 consists of \$7.7 million of transaction expenses related to our pending Merger with URI and \$3.3 million of discretionary bonuses paid to certain members of our senior management team related to the execution of the Merger Agreement. There were no comparable amounts in the year ended December 31, 2010.

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Other operating gains, net were \$4.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 and consisted primarily of gains on the sale of non-rental delivery vehicles and trailers. Other operating gains, net were \$5.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2010 and consisted primarily of \$3.4 million of insurance proceeds in excess of losses incurred for rental equipment and property claims attributable to flood and hurricane damage and \$1.0 million of proceeds received in connection with a legal settlement. The gain associated with the flood and hurricane damage represents proceeds in excess of previously indemnified losses. Recoveries in excess of losses incurred are considered gain contingencies and are not recognized until they are received.

Interest expense, net increased \$30.0 million, or 15.5%, from \$194.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$224.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was due to the settlement of our interest rate swaps and reverse swaps in January 2011, offset by decreases due to lower debt rates on our 2021 Notes and our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility as compared to the average rate on our Second Lien Term Facility, which was repaid in January 2011, the rate on our 2014 Notes, that were partially repaid in February 2011, and the average rate on our Old Senior ABL Facility, which was repaid in February 2011. In connection with our interest rate swap settlements, we paid \$35.1 million of which \$33.9 million was recognized as interest expense in 2011. The difference of \$1.2 million was recognized as interest expense in November 2009 when certain of our interest rate swaps were de-designated as cash flow hedges.

Loss on extinguishment of debt, net was \$15.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 and consists of (i) the write-off of \$5.1 million of unamortized deferred financing costs associated with our Second Lien Term Facility, which we repaid in January 2011, (ii) the write-off of \$2.2 million of unamortized deferred financing costs and \$5.6 million of call premiums associated with partial repayment of our 2014 Notes in February 2011, and (iii) the write-off of \$2.4 million of unamortized deferred financing costs associated with the Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility, which was replaced with the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility in February 2011.

The benefit for income taxes was \$10.5 million and \$43.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The effective tax rate for the years ending December 31, 2011 and 2010 was 26.0% and 37.3%, respectively. The decrease in our effective tax rate in 2011 versus 2010, is due to a lower pretax loss from 2010 to 2011 and an increase in permanent items. Our effective tax rate normally differs from the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% primarily due to certain non-deductible permanent items, state income taxes and certain state minimum and gross receipts taxes, which are incurred regardless of whether we earn income.

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Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2009

The following table sets forth for each of the periods indicated our statements of operations data and expresses revenue and expense data as a percentage of total revenues for the periods presented (in 000s):

	Years Ended December 31,		Percent of Revenue Years Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease) 2010 versus 2009	
	2010	2009	2010	2009		
Revenues:						
Equipment rental revenue	\$ 1,060,266	\$ 1,073,021	85.9%	83.6%	\$ (12,755)	(1.2)%
Sale of merchandise	49,313	51,951	4.0	4.0	(2,638)	(5.1)
Sale of used rental equipment	124,845	158,482	10.1	12.4	(33,637)	(21.2)
Total revenues	1,234,424	1,283,454	100.0	100.0	(49,030)	(3.8)
Cost of revenues:						
Cost of equipment rentals, excluding depreciation	563,513	540,945	45.6	42.1	22,568	4.2
Depreciation of rental equipment	272,610	285,668	22.1	22.3	(13,058)	(4.6)
Cost of merchandise sales	35,701	36,743	2.9	2.9	(1,042)	(2.8)
Cost of used rental equipment sales	104,491	148,673	8.5	11.6	(44,182)	(29.7)
Total cost of revenues	976,315	1,012,029	79.1	78.9	(35,714)	(3.5)
Gross profit	258,109	271,425	20.9	21.1	(13,316)	(4.9)
Operating expenses:						
Selling, general and administrative	146,791	148,163	11.9	11.5	(1,372)	(0.9)
Depreciation and amortization of non-rental equipment and intangibles	40,213	43,984	3.3	3.4	(3,771)	(8.6)
Other operating gains, net	(5,592)	(517)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(5,075)	n/a
Total operating expenses, net	181,412	191,630	14.7	14.9	(10,218)	(5.3)
Operating income	76,697	79,795	6.2	6.2	(3,098)	(3.9)
Interest expense, net	194,471	189,689	15.8	14.8	4,782	2.5
Gain on extinguishment of debt, net		(13,916)		(1.1)	13,916	n/a
Other (income) expense, net	(539)	707	0.0	0.1	(1,246)	n/a
Loss before benefit for income taxes	(117,235)	(96,685)	(9.5)	(7.5)	(20,550)	n/a
Benefit for income taxes	(43,719)	(37,325)	(3.5)	(2.9)	(6,394)	n/a
Net loss	\$ (73,516)	\$ (59,360)	(6.0)%	(4.6)%	\$ (14,156)	n/a

Total revenues decreased \$49.0 million, or 3.8%, from \$1,283.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$1,234.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. Equipment rental revenue decreased \$12.8 million, or 1.2%, from \$1,073.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$1,060.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease in equipment rental revenue is primarily the result of a \$67.4 million, or 6.3%, decrease in rental rates offset by a \$54.6 million, or 4.5%, increase in rental volume. The increase in rental volume includes a \$6.3 million increase due to currency rate changes.

Sale of merchandise revenues decreased \$2.6 million, or 5.1%, from \$52.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$49.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease was due to a decline in sales of replacement parts, which was driven primarily by a change in mix.

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Revenues from the sale of used rental equipment decreased \$33.6 million, or 21.2%, from \$158.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$124.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease was

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due to an approximate 28% decrease in volume offset by improved pricing in both auction and retail channels. During 2010, we intentionally slowed our sales of certain categories of used rental equipment to preserve fleet in response to rising demand. Increased demand for our rental equipment in 2010 was evidenced by our fleet utilization, which increased 610 basis points to 63.7% for the year ended December 31, 2010 from 57.6% for the year ended December 31, 2009. We also purchased \$327.1 million of new rental fleet. Our sales of used rental equipment in the year ended December 31, 2010 represent a normal part of the rental fleet life cycle.

Cost of equipment rentals, excluding depreciation, increased \$22.6 million, or 4.2%, from \$540.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$563.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, and is consistent with the increase in rental volume. Although the year over year increase in cost of equipment rentals, excluding depreciation was consistent with the increase in rental volume, location closure and severance costs were \$11.3 million higher during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2010. The impact of this decrease was offset by higher fuel prices which contributed to increases in freight and fuel expense of \$7.1 million and \$5.7 million, respectively, in the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2009. Cost of equipment rentals excluding depreciation, as a percentage of equipment rental revenues increased from 50.4% for the year ended December 31, 2009 to 53.1% for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase is due primarily to a 6.3% decrease in equipment rental rates.

Depreciation of rental equipment decreased \$13.1 million, or 4.6%, from \$285.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$272.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease is due to a decline in the average OEC for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared with the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease in the average OEC resulted from our actions throughout 2009 to reduce rental fleet in response to weakened demand. As a percent of equipment rental revenues, depreciation of rental equipment decreased 90 basis points, from 26.6% in the year ended December 31, 2009 to 25.7% in the year ended December 31, 2010. This decrease is due primarily to an increase in fleet utilization during the year ended December 31, 2010.

Cost of merchandise sales decreased \$1.0 million, or 2.8%, from \$36.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$35.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, due in part to the decrease in merchandise sales revenue. Gross margin for merchandise sales decreased from 29.3% for the year ended December 31, 2009 to 27.6% for the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease was attributable to a decline in margins on replacement parts, which was driven primarily by a change in mix. Margins on general merchandise sales remained unchanged.

Cost of used rental equipment sales decreased \$44.2 million, or 29.7%, from \$148.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$104.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease is due primarily to a 21.2% decrease in sales of used rental equipment for the year ended December 31, 2010. Gross margin for the sale of used rental equipment increased from 6.2% for the year ended December 31, 2009 to 16.3% for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase in gross margin was due to an improvement in margins on used equipment sold through both retail and auction channels.

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$1.4 million, or 0.9%, from \$148.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$146.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease is due to a \$5.3 million decrease in the provision for doubtful accounts as well as a combined decrease of \$1.9 million in direct marketing costs, professional fees and equipment leasing costs. These decreases were offset by a \$6.0 million increase in administrative wages and benefits including a \$1.6 million increase in severance costs, a \$1.3 million increase in variable compensation and a \$1.0 million increase in employee training costs. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased as a percentage of total revenues from 11.5% for the year ended December 31, 2009 to 11.9% for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Depreciation and amortization of non-rental equipment and intangibles decreased \$3.8 million, or 8.6%, from \$44.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$40.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease is primarily due to a smaller average fleet of capitalized lease vehicles during the year ended

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December 31, 2010 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease was also driven by a decrease in the net book value of leasehold improvements, which resulted from leasehold improvements that had reached the end of their useful lives and from the write-off of unamortized leasehold improvements for location closures occurring during the year ended December 31, 2009.

Other operating gains, net were \$5.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 and consisted primarily of \$3.4 million of insurance proceeds in excess of losses incurred for rental equipment and property claims attributable to flood and hurricane damage and \$1.0 million of proceeds received in connection with a legal settlement. Recoveries in excess of losses incurred are considered gain contingencies and are not recognized until they are received.

Interest expense, net increased \$4.8 million, or 2.5%, from \$189.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$194.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, due to higher interest rates under our 2017 Notes and 2019 Notes, which were issued in the second half of 2009, as compared to interest rates on our Second Lien Term Facility, which was partially repaid in 2009. The impact of the higher rates was partially offset by lower debt levels as well as the de-designation of certain interest rate swaps in the fourth quarter of 2009, which resulted in the accelerated recognition of our interest expense that would have been incurred during 2010 had the de-designation not occurred. In addition, amortization of deferred financing costs increased as a result of the 2017 and 2019 Notes issuances.

Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt, net was \$13.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 and consists of the following (in 000s):

	Second Lien Term Facility	Old Senior ABL Facility	Total
Net gain from repurchase of debt for less than par value	\$ 26,919	\$	\$ 26,919
Fees incurred to repurchase debt	(807)		(807)
Fees incurred to amend credit facilities	(2,057)	(1,448)	(3,505)
	24,055	(1,448)	22,607
Write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs	(6,414)	(2,277)	(8,691)
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt, net	\$ 17,641	\$ (3,725)	\$ 13,916

The benefit for income taxes was \$43.7 million and \$37.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The benefit for income taxes was due to pre-tax net losses of \$117.2 million and \$96.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The effective tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was 37.3% and 38.6%, respectively. Our effective tax rate normally differs from the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% due to certain non-deductible permanent items, state income taxes and certain state minimum and gross receipts taxes, which are incurred regardless of whether we earn income. The effective tax rate for 2009 also includes a \$2.7 million discrete income tax benefit relating to the true-up of our deferred tax liabilities from filing our 2008 federal, state and foreign tax returns and an offsetting expense recognized during the second quarter of 2009 relating to the expiration of share appreciation rights granted by Atlas to certain employees of RSC.

Liquidity and Capital Resources*Cash Flows and Liquidity*

Our primary source of capital is from cash generated by our rental operations including cash received from the sale of used rental equipment, and secondarily from borrowings available under our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility. Our business is highly capital intensive, requiring significant investments in order to expand our rental fleet during periods of growth and smaller investments required to maintain and replace our rental fleet during times of weakening rental demand.

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Cash flows from operating activities as well as the sale of used rental equipment enable us to fund our operations and service our debt obligations including the continued repayment of our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility. We continuously monitor utilization of our rental fleet and if warranted we divest excess fleet, which generates additional cash flow. In addition, due to the condition and relative age of our fleet; we have the ability to significantly reduce capital expenditures during difficult economic times, therefore allowing us to redirect this cash towards further debt reduction during these periods. The following table summarizes our sources and uses of cash for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 (in 000s):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 323,800	\$ 324,860	\$ 269,956
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(515,555)	(200,709)	124,904
Net cash provided by (used) in financing activities	193,874	(126,081)	(405,194)
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash	(796)	905	1,199
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,323	\$ (1,025)	\$ (9,135)

As of December 31, 2011, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$4.8 million, an increase of \$1.3 million from December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$3.5 million, a decrease of \$1.0 million from December 31, 2009. Generally, we manage our cash flow by using any excess cash, after considering our working capital and capital expenditure needs, to pay down the outstanding balance of our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility.

Operating activities Net cash provided by operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2011 consisted of the add-back of non-cash items and other adjustments of \$301.8 million and changes in operating assets (net of operating liabilities) of \$51.9 million offset by a net loss of \$29.9 million. The most significant change in operating assets and liabilities was an increase in accounts payable, which was primarily attributable to capital purchases, resulting in a cash inflow of \$50.7 million and an increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities which was primarily due to increased compensation, interest amounts and \$7.7 million of Merger costs, partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable, resulting in a net cash outflow of \$37.0 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2010 consisted of the add-back of non-cash items and other adjustments of \$305.0 million and a decrease in operating assets (net of operating liabilities) of \$93.4 million offset by a net loss of \$73.5 million. The most significant change in operating assets and liabilities was an increase in accounts payable, which was primarily attributable to capital purchases, resulting in a cash inflow of \$145.5 million offset by an increase in accounts receivable resulting in a net cash outflow of \$45.1 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2009 consisted of the add-back of non-cash items and other adjustments of \$294.6 million and a decrease in operating assets (net of operating liabilities) of \$34.7 million offset by a net loss of \$59.3 million. The most significant change in operating assets and liabilities was a reduction in accounts receivable resulting in a cash inflow of \$99.8 million offset by the settlement of accounts payable resulting in a net cash outflow of \$63.1 million.

Investing activities Net cash used in investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2011 consisted primarily of \$628.0 million of capital purchases offset by \$161.5 million of proceeds received from the sale of rental and non-rental equipment. Capital expenditures include purchases of rental and non-rental equipment. Additionally, we acquired the net assets of IAE for \$49.1 million during the current year period.

Net cash used in investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2010 consisted of \$332.9 million of capital purchases offset by \$127.8 million of proceeds received from the sale of rental and non-rental

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equipment and \$4.4 million of insurance proceeds associated with rental equipment and property claims. Capital expenditures, which include purchases of rental and non-rental equipment, increased \$281.5 million in 2010 as compared to 2009, due to rising rental demand during 2010 and the anticipation of rising rental demand in 2011.

Net cash provided by investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2009 consisted primarily of proceeds received from the sale of rental and non-rental equipment of \$171.0 million. We also received \$5.3 million of insurance proceeds associated with rental equipment and property claims. Capital expenditures of \$51.3 million include purchases of rental and non-rental equipment. During 2009, we intentionally reduced our capital expenditures and continued our efforts to accelerate the sales of used rental equipment in response to a drop in rental demand, which began in the fourth quarter of 2008.

*Financing activities**\$650.0 million Senior Unsecured Notes Offering*

On January 19, 2011, we completed a private offering of \$650.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.25% senior unsecured notes due February 2021 (the 2021 Notes). The proceeds from the sale of the 2021 Notes were used to repay the outstanding balance on our Second Lien Term Facility, which totaled \$479.4 million plus accrued interest of \$0.7 million, redeem a portion of the 2014 Notes in February 2011 as described below, settle our outstanding interest rate swap obligations of \$35.1 million and pay a portion of the transaction costs incurred with the issuance of the 2021 Notes. The transaction costs, which totaled \$14.6 million, were capitalized as deferred financing costs and are being amortized as interest expense over the term of the 2021 Notes using the effective interest rate method. On February 21, 2011, we redeemed \$117.0 million of aggregate principal of our 2014 Notes, paid accrued interest of \$2.5 million on the 2014 Notes and incurred a call premium of \$5.6 million, which was funded with the remaining proceeds from the 2021 Notes and in part from a draw on our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility. As a result of the Second Lien Term Facility repayment and the partial repayment of the 2014 Notes, we expensed \$7.3 million of unamortized deferred financing costs, which together with the \$5.6 million in call premiums, is characterized as a loss on extinguishment of debt, net in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011. The settlement of our interest rate swaps resulted in a charge of \$33.9 million, which is characterized as interest expense in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we initiated and completed an exchange offer, in which the holders of the 2021 Notes could exchange such unregistered notes for new, registered notes. The terms of the new, registered notes offered in the exchange offer are identical in all material respects to the terms of the unregistered notes, except that the new notes were issued in a transaction registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and generally are not subject to restrictions on transfer.

New Senior ABL Revolving Facility

On February 9, 2011, we entered into the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, which replaced our Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility, and we borrowed \$383.0 million of loans under our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility. The proceeds of these loans were used to repay the outstanding balance on our Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility, which totaled \$370.2 million plus accrued interest and other fees totaling \$1.1 million, and to pay a portion of transaction costs including legal fees. Total transaction costs of \$12.3 million were capitalized as deferred financing costs and are being amortized to interest expense over the term of the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility. In addition, we wrote off \$2.4 million of unamortized deferred financing costs associated with the Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility, which is included in the loss on extinguishment of debt, net in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Additionally, on September 28, 2011, we amended the New Senior ABL Revolving agreement to increase the commitment for aggregate borrowings by approximately \$110.0 million. Of this amount \$85.0 million represents additional U.S. commitments and \$25.0 million represents Canadian commitments. No other material

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modifications were made. Our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, which matures on February 2016, now provides commitments for aggregate borrowings of approximately \$1,210.0 million subject to, among other things, our maintenance of a sufficient borrowing base under such facility. In connection with our expansion of the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, we incurred transaction costs of \$0.7 million that will be amortized to interest expense over the remaining term of the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility as amended. The borrowing base reporting requirements that we are subject to under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility are substantially similar to those under our Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility. Financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2011 include net cash proceeds of \$488.0 million on our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility and net cash payments of \$304.2 million on our Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility.

Net cash used in financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2011 includes \$29.7 million of repayments on our capital leases. Pursuant to an intercompany revolving agreement between RSC Equipment Rental of Canada Ltd. and RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., we will periodically transfer excess cash generated from our Canadian operations to the U.S. operations in order to pay down the outstanding balance on our Senior ABL Revolving Facility. There were intercompany loan balances in U.S. dollars of approximately \$17.0 million at December 31, 2011. Interest payable under the Senior ABL Revolving Facility normally exceeds that earned under an interest bearing cash account.

Net cash used in financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2010 consists primarily of \$97.0 million net payments on our Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility and \$30.2 million of repayments on our capital leases. Pursuant to an intercompany revolving agreement between RSC Equipment Rental of Canada Ltd and RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., we will periodically transfer excess cash generated from our Canadian operations to the U.S. in order to pay down the outstanding balance on our Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility. The outstanding balance of the intercompany loan in U.S. dollars was approximately \$27.0 million at December 31, 2010. Interest payable under the Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility normally exceeds that earned under an interest bearing cash account.

Net cash used in financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2009 consists primarily of \$280.0 million net payments on our Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility, \$244.4 million of payments to extinguish our Old Senior ABL Term Loan and \$393.0 million of prepayments on our Second Lien Term Facility. We also repaid \$40.4 million on our capital lease obligations and paid \$32.8 million of deferred and non-deferred financing costs the majority of which relate to the offerings of our 2017 and 2019 Notes, the related amendments and the Second Lien Term Facility repurchases. These cash outflows were offset by \$389.3 million of proceeds received in connection with the issuance of the 2017 Notes and \$196.9 million of proceeds received in connection with the issuance of the 2019 Notes.

Indebtedness

We are highly leveraged and a substantial portion of our liquidity needs arise from debt service requirements and from funding our costs of operations and capital expenditures. As of December 31, 2011, we had \$2.3 billion of indebtedness outstanding, consisting of \$488.0 million under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, \$503.0 million of 2014 Notes, \$400.0 million of 2017 Notes, \$200.0 million of 2019 Notes, \$650.0 million of 2021 Notes and \$92.2 million under capital lease obligations. The 2017 Notes and the 2019 Notes are presented net of unamortized original issue discounts of \$8.3 million and \$2.6 million, respectively, in our consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2011.

Availability under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility is based on a borrowing base equal to a percentage of the net rental equipment, the value of our receivables and inventory subject to a maximum availability of \$1,210 million. As of December 31, 2011, the borrowing base was \$1,510.5 million and we had an outstanding balance of \$488.0 million on our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, \$93.9 million of outstanding letters of credit, leaving \$628.1 million available for future borrowings.

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Substantially all of our rental equipment and all our other assets are subject to liens under our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility and our 2017 Notes, and none of such assets are available to satisfy the general claims of our creditors.

The New Senior ABL Revolving Facility contains a number of covenants that, among other things, limit or restrict RSC's ability to incur additional indebtedness; provide guarantees; engage in mergers, acquisitions or dispositions; enter into sale-leaseback transactions; make dividends and other restricted payments; prepay other indebtedness; engage in certain transactions with affiliates; make investments; change the nature of its business; incur liens; with respect to RSC Holdings II, LLC, take actions other than those enumerated; and amend specified debt agreements. The respective indentures governing the Notes also contain restrictive covenants that, among other things, limit RSC's ability to incur additional debt; pay dividends or distributions on our capital stock or repurchase our capital stock; make certain investments; create liens to secure debt; enter into certain transactions with affiliates; create limitations on the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to make dividends or distributions to their parents; merge or consolidate with another company; and transfer and sell assets. In addition, under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, upon excess availability falling below \$100.0 million, we will become subject to more frequent borrowing base reporting requirements and upon the excess availability falling below the greater of \$125.0 million and 12.5% of the sum of the total commitments under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, the borrowers will be required to comply with specified financial ratios, including a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.00 to 1.00 and a maximum leverage ratio as of the last day of each quarter of 5.25 to 1.00, decreasing to 5.00 to 1.00 on December 31, 2011.

As of December 31, 2011, excess availability on our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility was \$628.1 million and we were therefore not required to comply with either the fixed charge coverage ratio or leverage ratio. Had excess availability fallen below the greater of \$125.0 million and 12.5% of the sum of the total commitments under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility as of December 31, 2011, compliance with these financial ratios would have been required and we would have violated the minimum fixed charge coverage ratio requirement, which would be an event of default. We do not expect excess availability to fall below the greater of \$125.0 million and 12.5% of the sum of the total commitments under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility at any time during the next twelve months and therefore do not expect that we will be required to comply with the specified financial ratios during that time. If an event of default occurred, we would seek a waiver of the covenants and could incur upfront fees and increased interest costs. However, there can be no assurances that such a waiver could be obtained.

Outlook

We believe that cash generated from operations, together with amounts available under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, will be adequate to permit us to meet our debt service obligations, ongoing costs of operations, working capital needs and capital expenditure requirements for the next twelve months and the foreseeable future. Our future financial and operating performance, ability to service or refinance our debt and ability to comply with covenants and restrictions contained in our debt agreements will be subject to future economic conditions and to financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. See "Cautionary Note for Forward-Looking Statements" on page ii and "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

From time to time, we evaluate various alternatives for the use of excess cash generated from our operations including paying down debt, funding acquisitions and repurchasing common stock or debt securities. Our capacity to repurchase common stock, make cash dividends or make optional payments on unsecured debt securities is limited to \$100.0 million by the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility at December 31, 2011 unless certain payment conditions are satisfied.

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The following table details the contractual cash obligations for debt, operating leases and purchase obligations as of December 31, 2011.

	Total	Payments Due by Period			More than 5 Years
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years (in millions)	3-5 Years	
Contractual Obligations					
Debt (1)	\$ 2,241.0	\$	\$ 503.0	\$ 488.0	\$ 1,250.0
Capital leases (1)	92.2	27.4	39.7	17.5	7.6
Interest on debt and capital leases (2)	1,086.3	181.1	356.9	248.4	299.9
Operating leases	173.7	54.2	66.8	36.0	16.7
Purchase obligations (3)	28.6	28.6			
Total	\$ 3,621.8	\$ 291.3	\$ 966.4	\$ 789.9	\$ 1,574.2

- (1) Principal payments are reflected when contractually required.
- (2) Estimated interest for debt for all periods presented is calculated using the interest rate available as of December 31, 2011 and includes fees for the unused portion of our Senior ABL Revolving Facility. See Note 6 to our consolidated financial statements for additional information.
- (3) As of December 31, 2011, we had outstanding purchase orders with our equipment suppliers. These purchase orders, which were negotiated in the ordinary course of business, total approximately \$28.6 million. Generally, these purchase orders can be cancelled by us with 30 days notice and without cancellation penalties.

Capital Expenditures

The table below shows rental equipment and property and non-rental equipment capital expenditures and related disposal proceeds received by year for 2011, 2010 and 2009. Net capital expenditures (inflows) for 2010 and 2009 exclude insurance proceeds from rental equipment and property claims of \$4.4 million and \$5.3 million, respectively.

	Rental Equipment			Property and Non-Rental Equipment		
	Gross Capital Expenditures	Disposal Proceeds	Net Capital Expenditures (Inflows) (in millions)	Gross Capital Expenditures	Disposal Proceeds	Net Capital Expenditures (Inflows)
2011	\$ 616.2	\$ 154.5	\$ 461.7	\$ 11.8	\$ 7.1	\$ 4.7
2010	327.1	124.8	202.3	5.8	3.0	2.8
2009	46.4	158.5	(112.1)	5.0	12.5	(7.5)

Adjusted EBITDA

As a supplement to the financial statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which are prepared in accordance with GAAP, we also present Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA is generally consolidated net (loss) income before net interest expense, income taxes and depreciation and amortization and before certain other items, including loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt, net, merger costs, share-based compensation and other (income) expense, net. We present Adjusted EBITDA because we believe the calculation is useful to investors in evaluating our financial performance and as a liquidity measure. Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with GAAP and there are material limitations to its usefulness on a stand alone basis. Adjusted EBITDA does not include reductions for cash payments for our obligations to service our debt, fund our working capital and pay our income taxes. In addition, certain items excluded from Adjusted EBITDA such as interest,

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income taxes, depreciation and amortization are significant components in understanding and assessing our financial performance. All companies do not calculate Adjusted EBITDA in the same manner and our presentation may not be comparable to those presented by other companies. Investors should use Adjusted EBITDA in addition to, and not as an alternative to, net (loss) income or net cash provided by operating activities as defined under GAAP.

The table below provides a reconciliation between net loss, as determined in accordance with GAAP, and Adjusted EBITDA:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010 (in 000s)	2009
Net loss	\$ (29,904)	\$ (73,516)	\$ (59,360)
Depreciation of rental equipment and depreciation and amortization of non-rental equipment and intangibles	342,804	312,823	329,652
Interest expense, net	224,518	194,471	189,689
Benefit for income taxes	(10,514)	(43,719)	(37,325)
EBITDA	\$ 526,904	\$ 390,059	\$ 422,656
Adjustments:			
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt, net	15,342		(13,916)
Merger costs	10,954		
Share-based compensation	7,051	3,753	4,224
Other (income) expense, net	260	(539)	707
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 560,511	\$ 393,273	\$ 413,671

The table below provides a reconciliation between net cash provided by operating activities, as determined in accordance with GAAP, and Adjusted EBITDA:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010 (in 000s)	2009
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 323,800	\$ 324,860	\$ 269,956
Gain on sales of rental and non-rental property and equipment, net of non-cash write-offs	55,458	19,376	7,091
Gain on settlement of insurance property claims		3,426	
Cash paid for interest	197,803	181,272	155,295
Cash received for taxes, net	(13,130)	(26,539)	(8,632)
Other (income) expense, net	260	(539)	707
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities	(3,680)	(108,583)	(10,746)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 560,511	\$ 393,273	\$ 413,671

Free Cash Flow

We also present free cash flow as a supplement to the financial statements. We define free cash flow as net cash provided by operating activities plus net capital inflows (expenditures). All companies do not calculate free cash flow in the same manner, and our presentation may not be comparable to those presented by other companies. We believe free cash flow provides useful additional information concerning cash flow available to meet future debt service obligations and working capital needs. However, free cash flow is a non-GAAP measure in addition to, and not as an alternative to, net (loss) income or net cash provided by operating activities as defined under GAAP. Moreover, free cash flow does not represent remaining cash flows available for discretionary expenditures because the measure does not deduct payment required for debt maturities.

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The table below reconciles free cash flow, a non-GAAP measure, to net cash provided by operating activities, which is the most directly comparable financial measure determined in accordance with GAAP (in 000s):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 323,800	\$ 324,860	\$ 269,956
Purchases of rental equipment	(616,159)	(327,107)	(46,386)
Purchases of property and equipment	(11,837)	(5,766)	(4,952)
Proceeds from sales of rental equipment	154,466	124,845	158,482
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	7,073	2,951	12,493
Insurance proceeds from rental equipment and property claims		4,368	5,267
Net capital (expenditures) inflows	(466,457)	(200,709)	124,904
Free cash flow	\$ (142,657)	\$ 124,151	\$ 394,860

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based upon our audited consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results, however, may materially differ from our calculated estimates.

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements and changes in these judgments and estimates may impact future results of operations and financial condition. For additional discussion of our accounting policies see Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011 included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Rental Equipment

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, we had rental equipment with a net book value of \$1.6 billion and \$1.3 billion, representing 50.0% and 49.2% of our total assets, respectively. We exercise judgment with regard to rental equipment in the following areas: (1) determining whether an expenditure is eligible for capitalization or if it should be expensed as incurred, (2) estimating the useful life and salvage value and determining the depreciation method of a capitalized asset, and (3) if events or changes in circumstances warrant an assessment, determining if and to what extent an asset has been impaired. The accuracy of our judgments impacts the amount of depreciation expense we recognize, the amount of gain or loss on the ultimate disposal of these assets including those resulting from the sale of used rental equipment, whether a long-lived asset is impaired and, if an asset is impaired, the amount of the loss related to the impaired asset that is recognized.

Costs associated with the acquisition of rental equipment including those necessary to prepare an asset for its intended use are capitalized. Expenditures associated with the repair or maintenance of a capital asset are expensed as incurred. Expenditures that are expected to provide future benefits to us or that extend the useful life of rental equipment are capitalized. We have factory-authorized arrangements for the refurbishment of certain types of rental equipment. Since refurbishments extend the assets' useful lives, the cost of refurbishments are added to the assets' net book value. The combined cost is then depreciated over the remaining estimated useful life of the refurbished asset, which averages 48 months.

The useful lives that we assign to rental equipment represent the estimated number of years that the property and equipment is expected to contribute to the revenue generating process based on our current operating

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strategy. The range of estimated lives for rental equipment is one to ten years. We believe that the cost of our rental equipment is consumed ratably over time and we therefore depreciate these assets on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. The salvage value that we assign to rental equipment represents the estimated residual value of assets at the end of their estimated useful life. Except for certain small dollar rental items, the salvage value that we assign to new rental equipment is 10% of cost while the salvage value of refurbished rental equipment is 10% of the asset's net book value at the time of refurbishment including the cost to refurbish. During 2011, we purchased \$616.2 million of new rental equipment. Had we assigned a salvage value of zero to these assets we would have recognized \$7.2 million of additional depreciation expense during 2011. Conversely, had we assigned a salvage value of 20% instead of 10% we would have recognized \$3.0 million less depreciation expense during 2011.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Our long-lived assets to be held and used consist primarily of our rental fleet, which we segregate into approximately ten major category classes based on functionality. We evaluate our long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of a long-lived asset (or an asset group) may not be recoverable. Events or changes in circumstances that could suggest possible impairment include but are not limited to: a significant decrease in the market price of our rental fleet, a significant adverse change in the business climate that could affect the value of our rental fleet or a current-period operating or cash flow loss combined with a history of operating or cash flow losses or a projection or forecast that demonstrates continuing losses associated with the use of our rental fleet. On a monthly basis, we analyze the fair value of our rental fleet in conjunction with our projections regarding future cash flows that we expect to generate from the continued use of our rental fleet. The fair value of our rental fleet in relation to the assets' carrying amount is the primary factor we consider in determining whether our rental fleet should be tested for recoverability.

Should an impairment indicator be present, recoverability is assessed by comparing the estimated future cash flows of the category classes, on an undiscounted basis, to carrying values. The category class represents the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets and liabilities. If the undiscounted cash flows exceed the carrying value, the asset group is recoverable and no impairment is present. If the undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value, the impairment is measured as the difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the asset group.

During 2011 and 2010, the used equipment market continued to improve relative to 2009; enabling us to sell \$154.5 million and \$124.8 million, respectively, of used rental equipment at gross margins of 34.5% and 16.3%. As of December 31, 2011, the fair value of our rental fleet remained in excess of the assets' carrying amounts when reviewed at a category class level.

After considering the fair values of our rental fleet (at a category class level) relative to the assets' carrying amounts in addition to the consistent positive margins we generate from the sale of used rental equipment, we concluded impairment indicators were not present and it was therefore not necessary to test the assets for recoverability during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

Business Combinations

Under GAAP, a business acquisition is recorded by allocating the cost of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on their estimated fair values at the acquisition date. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets, including the amount assigned to identifiable intangible assets. The determination of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed requires us to make certain fair value estimates, primarily related to receivables, inventory, rental equipment and intangible assets. These estimates require significant judgment and include a variety of assumptions in determining the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed including current replacement cost for similar assets, estimated future cash flows and growth rates.

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Goodwill

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, we had goodwill of \$949.7 million and \$936.3 million, respectively. Goodwill is not amortized. Instead, goodwill is required to be tested for impairment annually and between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that might indicate impairment. We perform our annual goodwill impairment test during the fourth quarter of our calendar year.

The goodwill impairment test involves a two-step process. The first step of the test, used to identify potential impairment, compares the estimated fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is not considered to be impaired and the second step of the impairment test is unnecessary. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step of the impairment test must be performed to measure the amount of the impairment loss, if any. The second step of the goodwill impairment test compares the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as goodwill recognized in a business combination. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. Historically, we have passed the first step of the goodwill impairment testing, thus the second step of the impairment test has been unnecessary.

We are comprised of two divisions, the Gulf and Northern divisions, which are aggregated into one reportable segment because they are operationally and economically similar and because aggregation is consistent with the basic principles of segment reporting. We concluded our divisions are reporting units for purposes of testing goodwill because the component levels below our divisions do not constitute a business. During the fourth quarter of 2011, we tested goodwill for impairment by comparing the fair value of each reporting unit to their respective carrying values, including goodwill. The fair values, which were estimated using an income approach valuation technique, represent the amount at which our reporting units could be sold in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This approach was unchanged from prior years' methodology. Under the income approach, the fair values were estimated based on the discounted future cash flows resulting from the continued use and disposition of each reporting unit. Based on our 2011 fourth quarter goodwill impairment test, the fair values of our reporting units were determined to substantially exceed their respective carrying amounts. In addition, we concluded the sum of these fair values was reasonably consistent with the Company's enterprise value adjusted for a market premium. The Company's enterprise value consists of the fair value of the Company's debt plus the Company's equity capitalization.

The determination of fair value under the income approach requires significant judgment on our part. Our judgment is required in developing assumptions about revenue growth, changes in working capital, selling, general and administrative expenses, capital expenditures and the selection of an appropriate discount rate. The estimated future cash flows and projected capital expenditures used under the income approach are based on our business plans and forecasts, which consider historical results adjusted for future expectations.

Based on our analyses, there was no goodwill impairment recognized during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. If during 2012 market conditions deteriorate and our outlook deteriorates from the projections we used in the 2011 goodwill impairment test, we could have goodwill impairment during 2012. Goodwill impairment would not impact our debt covenants.

Reserve for Claims

Our insurance program for general liability, automobile, workers' compensation and pollution claims involves deductibles or self-insurance, with varying risk retention levels. Claims in excess of these risk retention levels are covered by insurance, up to certain policy limits. We are fully self-insured for medical claims. Our excess loss coverage for general liability, automobile, workers' compensation and pollution claims starts at \$1.0 million, \$1.5 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.25 million, respectively. We establish reserves for reported claims that are asserted and for claims that are believed to have been incurred but not yet reported. These reserves reflect

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an estimate of the amounts that we will be required to pay in connection with these claims. The estimate of reserves is based upon assumptions relating to the probability of losses and historical settlement experience. These estimates may change based on, among other events, changes in claims history or receipt of additional information relevant to assessing the claims. Furthermore, these estimates may prove to be inaccurate due to factors such as adverse judicial determinations or settlements at higher than estimated amounts. Accordingly, we may be required to increase or decrease the reserves.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Our derivative financial instruments are recognized on the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in the fair value of our derivatives, which are designated as cash flow hedges, are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) to the extent that the hedges are highly effective. Ineffective portions of cash flow hedges, if any, are recognized in current period earnings in interest expense. Gains and losses on derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments are recognized in current period earnings, in interest expense. Hedge effectiveness is calculated by comparing the fair value of the derivative to a hypothetical derivative that would be a perfect hedge of the hedged transaction. Other comprehensive income or loss is reclassified into current period earnings when the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses on derivative instruments that are de-designated as cash flow hedges and cannot be re-designated under a different hedging relationship are reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to current period earnings in interest expense at the time of the de-designation. As of December 31, 2011 there were no derivative instruments outstanding.

Revenue Recognition

We rent equipment primarily to the industrial or non-construction market and the construction market. We record unbilled revenue for revenues earned in each reporting period, which have not yet been billed to the customer. Rental contract terms may be daily, weekly, or monthly and may extend across financial reporting periods. Rental revenue is recognized over the applicable rental period.

We recognize revenue on used rental equipment and merchandise sales when title passes to the customer, the customer takes ownership, assumes risk of loss, and collectability is reasonably assured. There are no rights of return or warranties offered on product sales.

We recognize both net and gross re-rent revenue. We have entered into alliance agreements with certain suppliers whereby we rent equipment from the supplier and subsequently re-rent such equipment to a customer. Under the alliance agreements, the collection risk from the end user is passed to the original supplier and revenue is presented on a net basis. When no alliance agreement exists, re-rent revenue is presented on a gross basis.

Share-Based Compensation

Share-based compensation for all share-based payment awards granted is based on the grant-date fair value. Generally, share-based payment awards to our employees vest in equal increments over a four-year service period from the date of grant. The grant date fair value of the award, adjusted for expected forfeitures, is amortized to expense on a straight-line basis over the service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in substance, multiple awards. As of December 31, 2011 there was \$16.5 million of unrecognized stock-based compensation (net of forfeitures) related to unvested awards which are expected to vest over a weighted average period of approximately of 2.3 years related to our share-based compensation plans.

Income Taxes

We are subject to federal income taxes, foreign income taxes and state income taxes in those jurisdictions in which we operate. We exercise judgment with regard to income taxes in the following areas: (1) interpreting whether expenses are deductible in accordance with federal and state tax codes, (2) estimating annual effective

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federal and state income tax rates and (3) assessing whether deferred tax assets are, more likely than not, expected to be realized. The accuracy of these judgments impacts the amount of income tax expense we recognize each period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in the tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Provisions for deferred income taxes are recorded to the extent of withholding taxes and incremental taxes, if any, that arise from repatriation of dividends from those foreign subsidiaries where local earnings are not permanently reinvested. A valuation allowance is provided for deferred tax assets when realization of such assets is not considered to be more likely than not. Adjustments to the valuation allowance are made periodically based on management's assessment of the recoverability of the related assets. We measure and record tax contingency accruals for differences between tax positions taken in a tax return and amounts recognized in the financial statements. Benefits from a tax position are recognized in the financial statements if and when we determine that it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination. This assessment presumes the taxing authority has full knowledge of all relevant information. The amount of benefit recognized in the financial statements is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement.

As a matter of law, we are subject to examination by federal, foreign and state taxing authorities. Although we believe that the amounts reflected in our tax returns substantially comply with the applicable federal, foreign and state tax regulations, the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") and the various state taxing authorities can take positions contrary to our position based on their interpretation of the law. A tax position that is challenged by a taxing authority could result in an adjustment to our income tax liabilities and related tax provision.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued an accounting standards update relating to testing goodwill for impairment. The update simplifies how a company tests goodwill for impairment by allowing both public and nonpublic entities an option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. Under that option, an entity would no longer be required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines, based on that qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. The amendments are effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted. We do not anticipate that adoption of these amendments will have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2011, the FASB issued an amendment to the existing guidance on the presentation of comprehensive income. Under the amended guidance, entities have the option to present the components of net income and other comprehensive income in either a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. Entities no longer have the option of presenting the components of other comprehensive income within the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. For public entities, the amendment is effective on a retrospective basis for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011, which for us is the first quarter in 2012. The adoption of this amendment will result in a change to our current presentation of comprehensive income.

In November 2011, the FASB issued an update deferring the effective date for amendments to the presentation of reclassifications of items out of accumulated other comprehensive income. We do not anticipate that the adoption of this update will have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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In May 2011, the FASB issued amendments to the existing guidance on fair value measurement. The amendments are intended to create consistency between U.S. generally accepted accounting standards and International Financial Reporting Standards on measuring fair value and disclosing information about fair value measurements. The amendments clarify the application of existing fair value measurement requirements including (i) the application of the highest and best use valuation premise concepts, (ii) measuring the fair value of an instrument classified in a reporting entity's shareholders' equity, and (iii) quantitative information required for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3. In addition, the amendments require additional disclosure for Level 3 measurements regarding the sensitivity of fair value to changes in unobservable inputs and any interrelationships between those inputs. For public entities, the amendments are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011, which for us is calendar year 2012. These changes are required to be applied prospectively. We do not anticipate that the adoption of these amendments will have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk associated with changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

Interest Rate Risk

As of December 31, 2011 we had a significant amount of debt under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, with variable rates of interest based generally on adjusted London inter-bank offered rate (LIBOR), or an alternate interest rate, plus an applicable margin (or, in the case of Canadian dollar borrowings under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, variable borrowing costs based generally on bankers' acceptance discount rates, plus a stamping fee equal to an applicable margin, or on the Canadian prime rate, plus an applicable margin). Increases in interest rates could therefore significantly increase the associated interest payments that we are required to make on this debt. We have assessed our exposure to changes in interest rates by analyzing the sensitivity to our earnings assuming various changes in market interest rates. Assuming a hypothetical increase of 1% in interest rates on our debt portfolio our net interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 would have increased by an estimated \$4.8 million.

As of December 31, 2011, 75% of our \$2,322.3 million of debt had fixed-rate interest and 25% had floating-rate interest. To hedge exposure to market conditions, reduce the volatility of financing costs and achieve a desired balance between fixed-rate and floating-rate debt, we have utilized interest rate swaps under which it has exchanged floating-rate interest payments for fixed-rate interest payments. As of December 31, 2011, we do not have any interest swaps in effect.

Currency Exchange Risk

The functional currency for our Canadian operations is the Canadian dollar. In the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, 6.9%, 6.4% and 5.2%, respectively, of our revenues were generated by our Canadian operations. As a result, our future earnings could be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. and Canadian dollars. Based upon the level of our Canadian operations during the year ended December 31, 2011, relative to our operations as a whole, a 10% increase in the value of the Canadian dollar as compared to the U.S. dollar would have reduced net loss by approximately \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Inflation

The increased acquisition cost of rental equipment is the primary inflationary factor affecting us. Many of our other operating expenses are also expected to increase with inflation. Management does not expect that the effect of inflation on our overall operating costs will be greater for us than for our competitors.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data
Consolidated Financial Statements

Our consolidated financial statements required by this item are in Appendix F to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure
None.

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Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in company reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures was performed under the supervision of, and with the participation of, management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company's internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011. In making its assessment of internal control over financial reporting, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. Based on this assessment, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2011.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, KPMG LLP, has issued an audit report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. This report has been included on page F-3 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

An evaluation of our internal controls over financial reporting was performed under the supervision of, and with the participation of, management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to

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determine whether any changes have occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Based upon this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that no changes in our internal control over financial reporting have occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

On May 10, 2011, we filed with the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) the Annual CEO Certification regarding our compliance with the NYSE s corporate governance listing standards as required by Section 303A(12)(a) of the NYSE Listed Company Manual. In addition, we have filed as exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, the applicable certifications of its Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer required under Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, regarding the quality of our public disclosures.

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance
Directors

Election of Directors

Our Restated Certificate of Incorporation, By-Laws, and Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement provide that our Board of Directors be divided into three classes, each class consisting, as nearly as possible, of one-third of the total number of Directors, with each class having a three-year term. Vacancies on our Board of Directors may be filled by persons elected by a majority of the remaining Directors, as further directed in the Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement. For a description of the Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, see Part III, Item 13 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions. A Director elected by our Board of Directors to fill a vacancy, including a vacancy created by an increase in size of our Board of Directors, will serve for the remainder of the full term of the class of Directors in which the vacancy occurred and until that Director's successor is elected and qualified. Directors are elected by a plurality of the votes present in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Board Composition

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for reviewing and assessing with the Board of Directors the appropriate skills, experience, and background sought of Board of Director members in the context of our business and the then-current membership of the Board of Directors. This assessment of Board of Directors skills, experience, and background includes numerous diverse factors, such as independence, understanding of and experience in finance/accounting, functional background, general management, business development and strategic planning, industry/customer knowledge, board experience, age, gender, and ethnic diversity. The priorities and emphasis of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and of the Board of Directors with regard to these factors change from time to time to take into account changes in the Company's business and other trends, as well as the portfolio of skills and experience of current and prospective Board of Director members. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and Board of Directors review and assess the continued relevance of and emphasis on these factors as part of the Board of Directors' annual self-assessment process and in connection with candidate searches to determine if they are effective in helping to satisfy the Board of Directors' goal of creating and sustaining a Board of Directors that can appropriately support and oversee the Company's activities. The Board of Directors has determined that such factors are effective in facilitating diversity of thought and opinion on the Board of Directors.

We do not expect or intend that each Director will have the same background, skills, and experience. We expect that Board of Director members will have a diverse portfolio of backgrounds, skills, and experiences. One goal of this diversity is to assist the Board of Directors as a whole in its oversight and advice concerning our business and operations. Listed below are key skills and experience that we consider important for our Directors to have in light of our current business and structure. The Directors' biographies note each Director's relevant experience, qualifications, and skills relative to this list.

Finance/Accounting/Control. Knowledge of capital markets, capital structure, financial control, audit, reporting, financial planning, and forecasting are important because it assists our directors in understanding, advising, and overseeing our Company's capital structure, financing and investing activities, financial reporting, and internal control of such activities.

Functional Background. Directors who have experience in human resources, compensation and benefits, sales and marketing, and organizational design and governance are important to us, as they enable the Directors to guide management on operational issues at an executive level.

General Management. Directors who have served in senior leadership positions are important to us as they bring experience and perspective in analyzing, shaping, and overseeing the execution of important

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operational and policy issues at a senior level. These Directors' insights and guidance, and their ability to assess and respond to situations encountered in serving on our Board of Directors, are enhanced by their leadership experience developed at businesses or organizations that operate on a global scale, faced significant competition, or involved other evolving business models.

Business Development/Strategic Planning. Directors who have a background in strategic planning, mergers and acquisitions, and teamwork and process improvement can provide insight into developing and implementing strategies for growing our business.

Industry/Customer Knowledge. Because we are a provider of rental equipment, servicing the industrial and non-residential construction markets, Directors who have education or experience in the equipment rental industry or specific to our customers is important because it assists our Directors in understanding and advising our Company.

Board Experience/Governance. Directors who have served on other public company boards can offer advice and insights with regard to the dynamics and operation of a board of directors, the relations of a board to the Chief Executive Officer and other management personnel, the importance of particular agenda and oversight matters, and oversight of a changing mix of strategic, operational, and compliance-related matters.

Other Functions. Directors who have experience in government and regulatory affairs, information technology, merchandising/distribution, human resources, and real estate are important to us as they can provide expertise and guidance as our Company addresses evolving business needs.

Set forth below is biographical information for each Director:

David T. Brown, age 63, has served as a Director of RSC Holdings and RSC since October 2011. Mr. Brown most recently served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Owens Corning, retiring in 2007, after over 29 years of service with Owens Corning, including 17 years as an officer of the company. During his 29 years at Owens Corning, Mr. Brown held various senior management positions, including serving as President of the Roofing and Asphalt, Building Materials Sales and Distribution, and Insulation divisions, eventually leading to his position as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Owens Corning, and finally President and Chief Executive Officer of Owens Corning from 2002 to 2007. Mr. Brown has been a director of BorgWarner, Inc. since 2004, and Franklin Electric Co., Inc. since 2008. Previously he served on the board of directors of Owens Corning from 2002 through 2007. We believe Mr. Brown's qualifications to sit on our Board of Directors include his extensive experience in general management, business development/strategic planning and board experience/governance as cultivated through his years of experience as an officer and board member of Owens Corning, a Fortune 500 company, as well as his years of experience serving on the board of directors and compensation committees of other public companies.

J. Taylor Crandall, age 57, has served as a Director of RSC Holdings and RSC since January 2010. Mr. Crandall is a founding Managing Partner of Oak Hill where he has been affiliated with the firm and its predecessors since 1986. Mr. Crandall has also served as Chief Operating Officer of Keystone, Inc. (the primary investment vehicle for Robert M. Bass) playing key roles in nearly all of the major transactions in which Keystone has invested. Mr. Crandall currently serves on the board of directors of Local TV LLC, SVTC Technologies, and Via West, Inc. In addition, Mr. Crandall served on numerous public and private company boards in the past, including serving as a director of American Skiing Company, Bell & Howell, Cincinnati Bell, Genpact Limited, Interstate Hotels and Resorts, Meristar Hospitality Corporation, Quaker State, and Washington Mutual. Prior to joining Oak Hill, Mr. Crandall was a Vice President with the First National Bank of Boston. Mr. Crandall is the Secretary-Treasurer of the Anne T. and Robert M. Bass Foundation. Philanthropically, Mr. Crandall is a Trustee of the Lucile Packard Foundation for Children's Health, and currently serves on the boards of Trustees of the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, The Park City foundation, and the U.S. Ski and Snowboard Team Foundation. Mr. Crandall's qualifications to sit on our Board of Directors include his extensive experience in finance/accounting/control, general management, and board experience/governance, including his experience

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originating, structuring, managing, and overseeing investments as Managing Partner for Oak Hill, his experience as Chief Operating Officer of Keystone and as Vice President of First National Bank of Boston, as well as his years of experience serving on the board of directors of several public and private companies.

Edward Dardani, age 50, has served as a Director of RSC Holdings and RSC since November 2006. He is a Partner of Oak Hill, and has been with the firm since 2002. Mr. Dardani is responsible for investments in the business and financial services industry group. Prior to joining Oak Hill in 2002, he worked in private equity at DB Capital Partners from 1997 to 2002, as a management consultant at McKinsey & Company, and in the high-yield and emerging-growth companies groups at Merrill Lynch. Mr. Dardani serves as a director of Southern Air Holdings, Inc., Jacobson Companies, Inc., and ExlService Holdings, Inc. Previously, Mr. Dardani also served on the board of American Skiing Company and Cargo 360, Inc. We believe Mr. Dardani's qualifications to sit on our Board of Directors include extensive finance/accounting/control experience, including his extensive investment experience, his MBA and Series 7 Certification, his strong financial background in financial analysis and accounting, his understanding of complex financial statements and ability to assess the application of GAAP with respect to the accounting for estimates, accruals, and reserves, as well as his understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting. Mr. Dardani's qualifications also include general management experience as a Partner of Oak Hill, and prior investment and general management experience at DB Capital Partners, McKinsey & Company and Merrill Lynch.

Pierre E. Leroy, age 63, has served as a Director of RSC Holdings and RSC since 2008. Mr. Leroy retired in 2005 from Deere & Company, as President of both the Worldwide Construction & Forestry Division and the Global Parts Division. Deere & Company is a world leader in providing advanced products and services for agriculture, forestry, construction, lawn and turf care, landscaping and irrigation, and also provides financial services worldwide and manufactures and markets engines used in heavy equipment. During his professional career with Deere, he served in a number of positions in Finance, including Treasurer, Vice-President and Treasurer, and Senior Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Leroy has been a director of Capital One Financial Corporation since September 1, 2005, and is also a director of Capital One, National Association. He joined Capital One's Audit and Risk, Compensation, and Governance and Nominating committees in September 2005, July 2006, and April 2006, respectively. Mr. Leroy has been a director of Fortune Brands, Inc. since September 2003, where he serves on the Audit and Compensation and Stock Option committees. Mr. Leroy also served on the board of ACCO Brands from August 2005 to April 2009, and Nuveen Investments, Inc. from March 2006 to April 2007. Mr. Leroy's qualifications to sit on our Board of Directors include his experience in finance/accounting/control, general management, industry/customer knowledge, and board experience/governance as demonstrated by his years of experience in capital markets and asset-liability management as well as leading and managing large complex international marketing, engineering, and manufacturing organizations and serving on other public company boards.

Denis J. Nayden, age 57, has served as a Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors of RSC Holdings and RSC since November 2006. He has been a Managing Partner of Oak Hill since 2003. Mr. Nayden leads the Oak Hill industry groups focused on investments in basic industries and business and financial services. Prior to joining Oak Hill in 2003, Mr. Nayden was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of GE Capital from 2000 to 2002, and had a 26-year tenure at General Electric Co. GE Capital is a global financial services company, including many of the largest equipment leasing, financing, and rental companies. During his GE Capital career, he also served as President and President and GM of several business units and Chief Credit Officer. Mr. Nayden currently serves as a director of Accretive Healthcare, Avolon Aerospace Limited, Firth Rixson Ltd., Genpact Global Holdings, Jacobson Companies, Inc., and Primus International, Inc. Previously, Mr. Nayden also served on the board of Alpha Financial Technologies and Duane Reade, Inc. We believe Mr. Nayden's qualifications to sit on our Board of Directors include his extensive finance/accounting/control experience, including his MBA in Finance, financial, and operating expertise. Mr. Nayden's qualifications also include general management and business development/strategic planning experience as demonstrated by his years of experience providing strategic advisory services to complex organizations, his experience as Chairman and CEO of GE Capital, as well

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as his 27-year tenure in various senior management positions with General Electric Company. Mr. Nayden's board experience/governance knowledge as evidenced by his current and prior board memberships add to his qualifications to serve as a Director of RSC.

Erik Olsson, age 49, has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of RSC Holdings and RSC since August 2006, and has served as a Director of RSC Holdings and RSC since November 2006. Mr. Olsson joined us in 2001 as Chief Financial Officer, in 2005 became our Chief Operating Officer, and has led the Company in creating and implementing the strategy and processes that transformed us and brought us to our industry leading position. During the 13 years prior to 2001, Mr. Olsson held a number of senior financial management positions in various global businesses at Atlas Copco Group in Sweden, Brazil, and the United States, including his last assignment as Chief Financial Officer for Milwaukee Electric Tool Corporation in Milwaukee, WI, from 1998 to 2000. Mr. Olsson's qualifications to sit on our Board of Directors include his experience in finance/accounting/control, general management, business development/strategic planning, and industry/customer knowledge as demonstrated by his financial and operating expertise, his over 20 years of experience in the equipment manufacturing, sales, and rental industry, including experience serving in various senior financial management positions, as well as his ability to provide the company with a global business perspective.

James H. Ozanne, age 68, has served as a Director of RSC Holdings and RSC since May 2007, and is the Lead Independent Director of our Board of Directors. Mr. Ozanne has served in executive positions in the Financial Services industry since 1972. During this time he has held the positions of Chief Financial Officer, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of several leasing, rental, and consumer finance businesses ranging from full service railcar leasing to general equipment finance and grocery pallet rental. He also served as Executive Vice President of GE Capital responsible for the Consumer Finance and Operating Lease/Asset Management business units. Mr. Ozanne was most recently a Director of Financial Security Assurance Holdings Ltd. and Distributed Energy Systems Corp. He was Vice Chairman and Director of Fairbanks Capital Corp. from 2001 through 2005. He was also Chairman of Source One Mortgage Corporation from 1997 to 1999. Previously, he was President and Chief Executive Officer of Nation Financial Holdings and its predecessor, US WEST Capital. We believe Mr. Ozanne's qualifications to sit on our Board of Directors include his experience in finance/accounting/control, general management, industry/customer knowledge, and board experience/governance as evidenced by his extensive knowledge of business and accounting issues, his experience as an officer and director of various mortgage, finance, asset management, and venture capital organizations, his experience with leasing and rental businesses, and his years of experience serving as the chief executive officer of several public companies.

Donald C. Roof, age 60, has served as a Director of RSC Holdings and RSC since August 2007. Mr. Roof most recently served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Joy Global Inc., a worldwide manufacturer of mining equipment, from 2001 to 2007. Prior to joining Joy, Mr. Roof served as President and Chief Executive Officer of American Tire Distributors/Heafner Tire Group, Inc. from 1999 to 2001 and as Chief Financial Officer from 1997 to 1999. Mr. Roof has previously served on the board of directors and audit committee of two additional NYSE companies, Accuride Corporation from March 2005 through January 2010, and Fansteel, Inc. from September 2000 through March 2003. Mr. Roof had significant experience during his career in capital raising, mergers and acquisitions, and operating in highly-leveraged situations. Mr. Roof's qualifications to sit on our Board of Directors include his experience in finance/accounting/control, general management, business development/strategic planning, board experience/governance, and other functions, including merchandising and distribution as evidenced by his 35 years of experience serving in executive positions ranging from President/CEO to Executive Vice President/CFO with an international manufacturer of mining equipment and a distributor and retailer of tires and related products, as well as his years of experience serving on the board of directors and audit committees of several public companies.

Executive Officers who are not Directors

Information with respect to the names, ages and positions of our executive officers as of January 26, 2012 is set forth in Part I, Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption "Management."

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Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our Directors and executive officers, and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of our equity securities, to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of common stock and other equity securities of the Company. Officers, Directors, and greater than 10% stockholders are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file.

To our knowledge, based solely on a review of the reports filed by our Directors, executive officers, and beneficial holders of 10% or more of the Company's common stock, and upon representations from those persons, all reports required to be filed by such persons and entities during 2011 were filed on time.

Corporate Governance

Board Governance

Our Board of Directors has adopted written corporate governance guidelines, which may be found on the *About Us Investors Corporate Governance* portion of our website, www.RSCrental.com, or upon request in writing to RSC Holdings Inc., 6929 East Greenway Parkway, Scottsdale, Arizona 85254, Attention: Corporate Secretary. Those guidelines set forth requirements relating to Director independence, mandatory retirement age, simultaneous service on other boards, and changes in Directors' principal employment. They establish responsibilities for meeting preparation and participation, the evaluation of our financial performance and strategic planning, and the regular conduct of meetings of non-management Directors outside the presence of management Directors. They also provide for Directors to have direct access to our management and employees, as well as to our outside counsel and independent registered public accounting firm. In addition, as required under NYSE listing standards, our non-management Directors regularly meet in executive sessions at which only non-management Directors are present, with Mr. Nayden, the Chairman of our Board of Directors, presiding. In addition, Mr. Ozanne was appointed Lead Independent Director in January 2010, and as Lead Independent Director, Mr. Ozanne coordinates and conducts meetings with our other independent directors, as necessary.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Our Board of Directors has adopted written standards of business conduct applicable to our Board of Directors, chief executive and financial officers, our controller, and all our other officers and employees. Copies of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics are available without charge on the *About Us Investors Corporate Governance* portion of our website, www.RSCrental.com, or upon request in writing to RSC Holdings Inc., 6929 East Greenway Parkway, Scottsdale, Arizona 85254, Attention: Corporate Secretary.

Board Meetings

During 2011, our Board of Directors held 19 meetings. All Directors attended at least 75% of the aggregate number of board and committee meetings during the period in which they were members. Directors are invited and it is anticipated that they attend all Annual Meetings of Stockholders that may be held, in any manner permitted by Delaware General Corporation Law. All then current Directors attended the Company's 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

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Board Committees

Our Board of Directors has four standing committees: Audit and Risk, Compensation, Executive, and Nominating and Corporate Governance. Their composition and roles are discussed below. Our Board of Directors has adopted a written charter for each committee and each charter may be found on the *About Us Investors Corporate Governance* portion of our website located at *www.RSCrental.com*. Copies of each charter are available free of charge upon written request by any stockholder to RSC Holdings Inc., 6929 East Greenway Parkway, Scottsdale, Arizona 85254, Attention: Corporate Secretary. The table below provides current membership information for each of the Board committees.

	Audit and Risk	Compensation	Executive	Nominating and Corporate Governance
Denis J. Nayden			ü*	
David T. Brown		ü		ü
J. Taylor Crandall				
Edward Dardani		ü		ü
Pierre E. Leroy	ü	ü*		
Erik Olsson			ü	
James H. Ozanne	ü*	ü	ü	
Donald C. Roof	ü			ü*

* Chairman

The Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee currently consists of Messrs. Ozanne (Chair), Leroy, and Roof, and held six meetings during 2011. Our Board of Directors has designated all three of our independent members of our Audit and Risk Committee audit committee financial experts and all members have been determined to be financially literate under NYSE rules.

Pursuant to its charter, our Audit and Risk Committee assists our Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities by overseeing and monitoring:

our accounting, financial, and external reporting policies and practices;

the integrity of our financial statements;

the independence, qualifications, and performance of our independent registered public accounting firm;

the performance of our internal audit function;

the management of information services and operational policies and practices that affect our internal control;

our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;

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the preparation of our Audit and Risk Committee's report included in our proxy statements;

our policies, plans, and programs relating to risk management;

the effectiveness of our risk management programs;

our risk exposure and our steps taken to monitor and control such exposure; and

potential future risks and the review of our proactive plans for addressing these risks as appropriate.

In discharging its duties, our Audit and Risk Committee has the authority to retain independent legal, accounting, and other advisors.

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The Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee currently consists of Messrs. Leroy (Chair), Brown, Dardani, and Ozanne, and held nine meetings during 2011. The Compensation Committee reviews all compensation plans that might have a material impact on the financial results of the Company, and pursuant to its charter:

oversees the Company's compensation and benefit policies generally and the Company's regulatory compliance with respect to compensation matters;

evaluates the performance of the Chief Executive Officer as it relates to all elements of compensation, as well as the performance of the senior management group;

oversees the total compensation for the senior management group, including the approval of the short-term and long-term compensation of senior management (subject, in the case of the Chief Executive Officer, to the ratification of our Board of Directors);

reviews management proposals and make recommendations to the Board concerning additions, deletions or changes in existing qualified benefit plans, proposals for new qualified benefit plans;

prepares reports on executive compensation required for inclusion in the proxy statements; and

approves and recommends to the Board of Directors appropriate resolutions for submitting say-on-pay votes to the Company's shareholders.

The Compensation Committee may delegate its responsibilities to subcommittees as it deems appropriate. In discharging its duties, our Compensation Committee has the authority to retain independent legal, accounting, and other advisors. The Compensation Committee retained an independent compensation consultant to assist with the Company's risk assessment of its compensation program, and the Compensation Committee relied in part on such consultant's recommendation in fulfilling the Compensation Committee's responsibilities pertaining to risk minimization. As discussed above, the Board has determined that each member of the Compensation Committee is independent, as that term is defined by the listing standards of the NYSE.

The Executive Committee

Our Executive Committee currently consists of Messrs. Nayden (Chair), Olsson, and Ozanne. The Executive Committee held 10 meetings in 2011. Pursuant to its charter, our Executive Committee may exercise certain powers and prerogatives of the Board of Directors and take any action that could be taken by the Board of Directors, subject to certain limitations as more particularly described in its charter. In 2011, the Board of Directors delegated certain merger and acquisition related responsibilities to the Executive Committee. In discharging its duties, our Executive Committee has the authority to retain independent legal, accounting, and other advisors.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee currently consists of Messrs. Roof (Chair), Brown, and Dardani, and held twelve meetings during 2011. Pursuant to its charter, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee:

develops and recommends to the Board of Directors specific criteria for the selection of directors;

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reviews and makes recommendations regarding the composition of the Board of Directors;

identifies individuals qualified to become members of the Board of Directors (consistent with criteria approved by the Board of Directors) and reviews the qualifications of any person submitted to be considered as a member of the Board of Directors;

periodically reviews the form and amount of compensation of the Company's Directors and make recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect thereto;

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reviews and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect to membership on committees of the Board of Directors, including chairpersons;

recommends procedures for the smooth functioning of the Board of Directors, including the calendar, agenda, and information requirements for meetings of the Board of Directors, meetings of committees of the Board of Directors, executive sessions of non-management directors, and executive sessions of independent directors only;

develops and reassesses succession plans for the Chief Executive Officer and our other executive officers and develops plans for interim succession for the Chief Executive Officer in the event of an unexpected occurrence;

oversees the annual self-evaluation process of the Board of Directors and its committees;

develops, reviews, and assesses the adequacy of our corporate governance;

oversees the orientation program for new directors and continuing education programs for directors;

reviews and assesses the adequacy of its charter in light of NYSE rules and federal securities laws and recommends to the Board of Directors any changes it deems appropriate;

reviews our corporate objectives and policies relating to social responsibility; and

approve and recommend to the Board of Directors appropriate resolutions for submitting say-on-frequency votes to the Company's shareholders.

In discharging its duties, our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee has the authority to retain independent legal, accounting, and other advisors. As discussed above, the Board has determined that each member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is independent, as that term is defined by the listing standards of the NYSE.

Nomination Process Qualifications, Criteria, and Diversity

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee believes that candidates for Director should have certain minimum qualifications and have the highest personal integrity and ethics. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee also intends to consider such factors as possessing relevant expertise upon which to be able to offer advice and guidance to management, having sufficient time to devote to our affairs, demonstrated excellence in his or her field, having the ability to exercise sound business judgment, and having the commitment to rigorously represent the long-term interests of our stockholders. However, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee retains the right to modify these qualifications from time to time. Candidates for Director are reviewed in the context of the current composition of our operating requirements and the long-term interests of stockholders.

In conducting this assessment, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee considers business acumen, commitment, diligence, diversity, age, experience, skills, and such other factors as it deems appropriate given the current needs of the Board of Directors and RSC Holdings, to maintain a balance of knowledge, experience, and capability. Our Corporate Governance Guidelines specify that the value of diversity on the Board of Directors should be considered by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee in the director identification and nomination process. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee seeks nominees with a broad diversity of experience, professions, skills, geographic representation, and backgrounds. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee does not assign specific weights to particular criteria, nor are particular criteria necessary for all prospective nominees. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee believes that the backgrounds and qualifications of the Directors, considered as a group, should provide a significant composite mix of experience, knowledge, and abilities that will allow the Board of Directors to fulfill its responsibilities to the stockholders. Nominees are not

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discriminated against on the basis of race, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, disability, or any other basis proscribed by law.

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In the case of incumbent Directors whose terms of office are set to expire, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee reviews these Directors' overall service to RSC Holdings during their terms, including the number of meetings attended, level of participation, quality of performance, and any other relationships and transactions that might impair the Directors' independence. In the case of new Director candidates, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee also determines whether the nominee is independent for NYSE purposes, which determination is based upon applicable NYSE listing standards and applicable SEC rules and regulations. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee may also use its network of contacts to compile a list of potential candidates, but may also engage, if it deems appropriate, a professional search firm. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will conduct any appropriate and necessary inquiries into the backgrounds and qualifications of possible candidates after considering the function and needs of the Board of Directors.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will consider Director candidates recommended by stockholders and, to date, other than pursuant to the Stockholders Agreement discussed herein, we have not received a timely Director nominee from a stockholder or stockholders holding more than 5% of our common stock. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee does not intend to alter the manner in which it evaluates candidates, including the minimum criteria set forth herein, based on whether or not the candidate was recommended by a stockholder, except as necessary to fulfill obligations under the Stockholders Agreement described herein. Stockholders who wish to recommend individuals for consideration by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee to be nominees for election to the Board of Directors may do so by delivering a written recommendation to RSC Holdings Inc., 6929 East Greenway Parkway, Scottsdale, Arizona 85254, Attention: Corporate Secretary. All such requests must be received in accordance with the advanced notice procedures described in our By-Laws available on the *About Us* *Investors* *Corporate Governance* portion of our website located at www.RSCrental.com. Submissions must include the full name of the proposed nominee, a description of the proposed nominee's business experience for at least the previous five years, complete biographical information, and a description of the proposed nominee's qualifications as a director. Any such submission must be accompanied by the written consent of the proposed nominee to be named as a nominee and to serve as a Director if elected.

Board Leadership Structure

We maintain separate roles between the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors in recognition of the differences between the two responsibilities. Our Chief Executive Officer is responsible for setting our strategic direction and day-to-day leadership and performance of the Company. The Chairman of the Board of Directors provides guidance to the Chief Executive Officer, sets the agenda for Board of Directors meetings, and presides over meetings of the full Board of Directors. In addition, our Board of Directors has appointed Mr. Ozanne as Lead Director. He is also the Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee. As Lead Director, Mr. Ozanne has the following duties: (i) coordinating the consideration of, and representing the Board of Directors with respect to, any particular issues identified by the Board of Directors; and (ii) performing such other duties as may be established or delegated by the Board of Directors. In addition, the leadership role of the Lead Director facilitates closer and more effective oversight by the Board of Directors with respect to our business, our management team and the implementation of our business strategy. We believe this structure allows the Board of Directors to best address governance issues because the presence of a separate Chairman provides a more effective channel for the Board of Directors to express its views to management and provide feedback to the Chief Executive Officer on Company performance. The separate Lead Director provides an additional channel for our directors to address issues related to the Board of Directors itself and is able to assist the Chairman in leading the Board of Directors in its consideration of matters that come within the scope of his duties as described above.

Board's Role in Risk Oversight

The Board of Directors regularly reviews information and reports from members of senior management on areas of material risk, including operational, financial, legal and regulatory, and strategic and reputational risks.

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The Compensation Committee is responsible for overseeing the management of risks relating to our executive compensation plans and arrangements. The Audit and Risk Committee oversees management of operational, financial, legal, and regulatory risks. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee manages risks associated with the independence of the Board of Directors and potential conflicts of interest. While each committee is responsible for evaluating certain risks and overseeing the management of such risks, the entire Board of Directors is regularly informed through committee reports about such risks.

Stockholders Agreement

We are a party to an Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement with Oak Hill (the "Stockholders Agreement"), who as of December 31, 2011, held approximately 33.4% of our outstanding common stock. The Stockholders Agreement provides that the Company's Board of Directors is to be comprised of up to eight directors: (a) three of whom shall be designated by Oak Hill Capital; (b) four of whom shall be (i) designated by the Board and (ii) in the case of newly designated directors who are appointed to the Board prior to January 1, 2014, approved by Oak Hill, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld; and (c) unless not nominated by the Board, one of whom shall be the Company's chief executive officer. Please see Part III, Item 13 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions" for more information on the Stockholders Agreement.

Stockholder Communications

Stockholders and other parties interested in communicating with our Board of Directors, including a particular Director or the non-management Directors as a group, may do so by writing to the Board of Directors, RSC Holdings Inc., 6929 East Greenway Parkway, Scottsdale, Arizona 85254, Attention: Corporate Secretary. Our Corporate Governance Guidelines set forth the process for handling letters received by RSC Holdings and addressed to the Board of Directors. Under that process, the Corporate Secretary of RSC Holdings is responsible for reviewing, summarizing, or sending a copy to the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or Committee Chairman, whichever is applicable, any correspondence that deals with the functions of the Board of Directors or committees, ethical issues, or general matters that would be of interest to the Board of Directors. Any stockholder correspondence that deals with accounting, internal controls, or auditing matters will be sent immediately to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and to the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee. Directors may at any time review a log of all relevant correspondence received by RSC Holdings that is addressed to non-employee members of the Board of Directors and obtain copies of any such correspondence. With respect to other correspondence received by RSC Holdings that is addressed to one or more Directors, the Board of Directors has requested that the following items not be distributed to Directors, because they generally fall into the purview of management, rather than the Board of Directors: junk mail and mass mailings, product and services complaints, product and services inquiries, résumés and other forms of job inquiries, solicitations for charitable donations, surveys, business solicitations, and advertisements.

Item 11. Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Overview

This Compensation Discussion and Analysis is intended to provide information regarding the compensation program of RSC Holdings for the named executive officers as it has been designed by the Compensation Committee. The named executive officers for 2011 are our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and our next three highest compensated executive officers at the end of the year. This Compensation Discussion and Analysis discusses the structure and philosophy of the compensation program, as well as, the manner in which it was developed and continues to evolve, including the elements involved in the determination of executive compensation, and the reasons those elements are used in the compensation program.

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Process

The compensation program is structured by the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee regularly reviews, refines, and approves all elements of the compensation program for the executive officers. Beginning in May 2011, the Compensation Committee engaged Frederic W. Cook & Co. Inc. (FWC), to provide consulting advice on a range of executive compensation topics, including the alignment of strategy through benchmarking and plan design, as well as the appropriate minimization of risk associated with the Company's compensation program. Prior to May 2011, the Compensation Committee had engaged Compensation Strategies, Inc. (CSI) as its independent advisor, and many of the compensation decisions made in early 2011 reflected the advice of CSI. In addition, the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Vice President, Human Resources, provide the Compensation Committee with analysis and recommendations on various elements of the compensation program. The Compensation Committee then makes recommendations on the compensation plans and structure to the full Board of Directors for its approval. Management then assists the Compensation Committee with the administration of the compensation program.

Compensation Philosophy

The compensation philosophy is based on the desire to attract, motivate, and retain highly-talented and qualified executives while rewarding the achievement of strategic goals that are aligned with the long-term interest of stockholders. This philosophy supports the need to attract and retain executive talent with specific skill sets, including industry expertise, leadership, team work, long-term strategic vision, and a customer-centric focus. The compensation philosophy is aligned with the desire to increase stockholder value through profitable growth and, as a result, a significant portion of management's compensation is intended to be at risk through performance-based incentive awards and equity-based compensation. This compensation program supports a results-driven culture, instilling in management the economic incentives of ownership and encouraging executives to focus on stockholder return.

Role of Compensation Consultant in Compensation Decisions

From time to time, the Compensation Committee engages a compensation consultant to conduct an assessment of the Company's executive compensation program. In 2011, the Compensation Committee engaged FWC, an independent compensation consultant, to review and assess the Company's executive compensation program. FWC's services were to: (a) review total direct compensation (i.e., base salary, annual cash performance bonus, long-term equity incentive awards, and all other compensation) for the executive officers; (b) assess the competitiveness of the named executive officers' individual pay components, as well as their total direct compensation; (c) evaluate the comparative peer group and make recommendations for revisions to the group as appropriate; and (d) appropriately assist with consideration of the risks associated with the Company's compensation program. Total professional fees paid to FWC during 2011 for compensation consulting services requested by the Compensation Committee were approximately \$170,204. Management does not utilize FWC for any consulting services.

FWC began serving as the Compensation Committee's compensation consultant in May 2011, and reports directly to the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee established procedures that it considered adequate to ensure that FWC's assessment was objective and not influenced by management. These procedures included a direct reporting relationship of FWC to the Compensation Committee. Please refer to Compensation Elements below for further discussion of FWC's 2011 findings with respect to the competitiveness of the Company's executive compensation program.

Prior to May 2011, the Compensation Committee's independent advisor was CSI. CSI reviewed the Company's executive compensation programs in 2010, and the majority of the decisions made by the Compensation Committee with regard to 2011 salary, short term incentive compensation, and incentive design, including both cash and equity incentives, were made by the Compensation Committee using the data and advice provided by CSI.

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Compensation Elements

The four elements of the executive compensation program are: (1) annual base salary, (2) annual performance-based incentive, (3) long-term equity incentive compensation, and (4) benefits.

The compensation program is designed to measure and reward performance based on both short and long-term objectives. These elements of compensation, along with overall levels of compensation, are evaluated and may be adjusted every year based on the Compensation Committee's review process as described below. In 2011, as part of a continuing evaluation and enhancement of the overall compensation program, the Compensation Committee with the assistance of its compensation consultant, evaluated the components of the compensation program. Other relevant and pertinent data considered by the Compensation Committee on compensation related decisions may include items such as business and individual performance, experience, labor market demands, retention, the relative scarcity of specialized talent, succession planning needs, the relevancy of job matches to proxy or survey comparators, business growth and strategic objectives, rewarding management based on the increase in stockholder value, market conditions, and good corporate stewardship in developing the annual compensation program. In consideration of these and other business, economic, and strategic factors, in conjunction with the foundational reference data achieved through peer and survey analytics, the Compensation Committee makes informed decisions appropriate to the competitive labor market and business requirements.

In May 2011, the Compensation Committee engaged FWC to assist it with reviewing and evaluating the makeup of the peer group used to provide a benchmark for evaluating the competitiveness of the compensation program, compile statistical data and present recommendations. The peers are generally within the 1/4x - 4x revenue and market cap size criteria and in asset-intensive heavy industrial businesses. RSC's revenue and market cap was set in a median range of the peer group, so there would be no size-related bias in the market data. The companies added in 2011 to our peer group below are identified by an asterisk (*). Caterpillar, Deere and W.W. Grainger were removed from the 2010 peer group since their revenue and market capitalization were all greater than 4x RSC values.

The revised peer group is comprised of companies doing business in the rental leasing, and industrial sales and leasing sectors, or are companies against whom RSC competes for executive talent. The revised peer group is made up of the following companies:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Aircastle Limited | McGrath Rent Corp |
| Applied Ind. Tech* | Mobile Mini, Inc. |
| Avis Budget Group, Inc. | MSC Ind. Direct* |
| Cintas Corporation | Rent-A-Center, Inc. |
| Dollar Thrifty Automotive Group, Inc. | Rush Enterprises, Inc. |
| G&K Services, Inc. | Ryder System, Inc. |
| GATX Corporation | TAL International Group, Inc. |
| H&E Equipment Services, Inc. | United Rentals, Inc. |
| Hertz Global Holdings, Inc. | |

The Compensation Committee used the peer group in connection with multiple data points, as referenced above. The median of all compensation elements of the peer group is a clear market reference point considered in context and relevancy to all other pertinent data. The Compensation Committee used peer group data in conjunction with survey data provided by FWC to build individual executive pay portfolios for base pay, short-term incentives and long-term incentives. The data helps to inform the Compensation Committee in making pay-level determinations, pay delivery vehicle selection, and the appropriate pay mix. The FWC study, which utilized the 2011 peer group data, generally showed that the named executive officer compensation levels were targeted at or below the median in salary, target cash compensation, equity and total compensation. This was consistent with the Compensation Committee's intent when the levels were set, although the data available at the time such compensation levels were set was based upon the 2010 peer group.

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The four elements of the compensation program are discussed in greater detail below:

1. Annual Base Salary

Base salary is an essential element to attract and retain highly talented and qualified executives and to compensate them for services rendered. The base salaries earned by the named executive officers are set forth in the *Summary Compensation Table*. The Board of Directors adjusted base salaries effective January 1, 2009. However, on February 27, 2009, in connection with the downturn in the economy and the Company's focus on significantly reducing costs, the named executive officers at the time volunteered to reduce their base salaries in 2009, Mr. Olsson by 20% for the full year, and Mr. Ledlow by 10% commencing on March 2, 2009, for the remainder of 2009, see *Employment Agreements* for additional information. Effective January 1, 2010, the base salaries of Mr. Olsson and Mr. Ledlow were returned to their pre-reduction levels. The following chart illustrates the culmination of the multi-year analysis by the Compensation Committee as it pertains to the base salary as of the end of 2011, the 2009 reduction, as applicable, and subsequent 2010 reinstatement of the base salaries of the named executive officers:

Name	Annualized Effective Base Salary				
	1/1/2009	3/2/2009	1/1/2010	12/31/2010	12/31/2011
Mr. Olsson (1)	\$ 750,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 750,000	\$ 750,000	\$ 800,000
Ms. Chiodo	230,000	230,000	230,000	365,000(2)	400,000
Mr. Corsillo				450,000(3)	450,000
Mr. Krivoruchka				325,000(3)	375,000
Mr. Ledlow (1)	375,000	337,500	375,000	375,000	400,000

- (1) Mr. Olsson's base salary adjustment was retroactive to January 1, 2009. Mr. Ledlow's base salary adjustment commenced March 2, 2009 for the remainder of 2009.
- (2) Ms. Chiodo was appointed interim Chief Financial Officer on April 1, 2010, and promoted to the position of Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer on October 1, 2010.
- (3) Mr. Corsillo was hired as Senior Vice President, Sales, Marketing and Corporate Operations in March 2010. Mr. Krivoruchka was hired as Senior Vice President, Human Resources, in March 2010.

2. Annual Performance-Based Incentive

The annual performance-based incentive also plays an important role in attracting, motivating, and retaining the Company's highly talented and qualified executives. In 2010 and 2011 annual performance-based compensation for the named executive officers were granted under the Key Employee Short-Term Incentive Compensation Plan, or STIP, under which the Compensation Committee selected performance targets and criteria to align with stockholder interests and hold the executive officers accountable for profitable and responsible growth. Bonus payments for 2011 under the STIP were designed and administered in a manner intended to qualify incentive awards to our executive officers as performance-based compensation for purposes of 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (for more information about 162(m), see *Impact of Tax and Accounting Considerations on Compensation Design* on page 71. This is intended to allow the Company to fully deduct for federal income tax purposes the compensation paid under the STIP for 2011. The incentive targets and the performance metrics for each executive are determined by the Compensation Committee at the beginning of the 2011 fiscal year based on the executive's position and responsibilities. In accordance with the SEC's rules, the annual performance-based incentive is reported in the *Summary Compensation Table* below under the column *Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation*.

2011 Fiscal Year

The Compensation Committee selected EBITDA and OROCE as the performance criteria for 2011 variable compensation. EBITDA is defined as consolidated net income before net interest expense, income taxes, and

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depreciation and amortization. OROCE is defined as operating return on capital employed and is calculated by dividing operating income (excluding transaction costs, management fees, and amortization of intangibles) for the preceding twelve months by the average operating capital employed for the same period. For purposes of this calculation, average operating capital employed is considered to be all assets other than cash, deferred tax assets, hedging derivatives, goodwill, and intangibles, less all liabilities other than debt, hedging derivatives, and deferred tax liabilities.

The Compensation Committee established the following weightings and threshold, target, and maximum payout percentages for the performance goals. Payout amounts are based upon the actual eligible earnings of the executive officer for 2011. For each performance goal: Payout = Eligible Earnings x (Weighting x Percentage Achievement).

The following table illustrates the 2011 performance goals, actual results, and the weighting of each performance goal:

Performance Goals	Weight %	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		Threshold	Target	Maximum	Actual Results	Achievement Percentage (2)
EBITDA (1)	50%	\$ 466.2	\$ 518.2	\$ 570.2	\$ 553.2	167.32%
OROCE	50%	8.8%	11.8%	14.8%	14.1%	176.67%

(1) Dollars in millions.

(2) For performance between Threshold and Target levels, or between Target and Maximum levels, the Achievement Percentage is determined linearly based on straight line interpolation between the targets based on the following formulas:

Threshold to Target: $[(d)-(a)] \times (Target \% - Threshold \%) + Threshold \% = (e)$

$[(b)-(a)]$

Target to Maximum: $[(d)-(b)] \times (Maximum \% - Target \%) + Target \% = (e)$

$[(c)-(b)]$

The following table illustrates the 2011 variable incentive amount earned by each named executive officer, along with the threshold, target, and maximum percentage of earnings payable under the plan:

Executive	Performance Level and % of Eligible Earnings Payable (as a % of salary)			(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	Percent of Target (2)
	Threshold	Target	Maximum	Actual EBITDA Achievement Percentage	EBITDA Weight	Actual OROCE Achievement Percentage	OROCE Weight	Eligible Earnings	Earned Incentive Amount (1)	
	(50%)	(100%)	(200%)							
Mr. Olsson	50%	100%	200%	167.32%	50%	176.67%	50%	\$ 784,615	\$ 1,349,476	171.99%
Ms. Chiodo	37.5%	75%	150%	167.32%	50%	176.67%	50%	\$ 389,231	\$ 502,084	171.99%
Mr. Corsillo	37.5%	75%	150%	167.32%	50%	176.67%	50%	\$ 449,989	\$ 580,459	171.99%
Mr. Krivoruchka	37.5%	75%	150%	167.32%	50%	176.67%	50%	\$ 359,615	\$ 463,882	171.99%
Mr. Ledlow	37.5%	75%	150%	167.32%	50%	176.67%	50%	\$ 392,308	\$ 506,054	171.99%

(1) Calculated as: $((a) \times (b) \times (c) \times (f)) + ((a) \times (d) \times (e) \times (f))$

(2) Calculated as: $(g)/((f) \times (a))$

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On December 15, 2011, RSC Holdings and URI entered into the Merger Agreement. Following the signing of the Merger Agreement, discretionary cash success bonuses were paid on December 30, 2011 to our named executive officers as follows:

Executive	2011 Success Bonus
Mr. Olsson	\$ 800,000
Ms. Chiodo	\$ 425,000
Mr. Corsillo	\$ 400,000
Mr. Krivoruchka	\$ 425,000
Mr. Ledlow	\$ 400,000

These bonuses were awarded by our Compensation Committee, and for Mr. Olsson our Board of Directors, in recognition of the leadership and individual efforts demonstrated by these named executive officers during 2011, which helped drive our industry-leading performance in a challenging economic environment coupled with the prospect of industry consolidation, and which culminated in the execution of the Merger Agreement. These bonuses also recognize and encourage the additional efforts that have been and will be required to consummate the Merger while operating the business at the level of dedication and excellence already shown.

2012 Fiscal Year

The Compensation Committee and Board of Directors will continue its practice of granting annual cash incentive awards to the named executive officers in 2012. Although not all the details have been finalized, in connection with entering into the Merger Agreement and in anticipation of the consummation of the Merger in the first half of 2012, the Compensation Committee and Board of Directors have determined that for 2012, named executive officers will be entitled to a prorated incentive payment in connection with the closing of the Merger, which will be paid at the closing of the Merger. These prorated bonuses will equal the named executive officer's target short-term incentive bonus award as specified under his or her employment agreement, and as describe above under the 2011 fiscal year plan, prorated for the period beginning on January 1, 2012, and ending on the closing date of the Merger. Following the closing of the Merger, if URI does not establish a comparable replacement short-term incentive program for 2012, or if the named executive officer's employment is terminated by URI without Cause or the named executive officer resigns for Good Reason (as defined in his or her employment agreement) on or prior to December 31, 2012, the named executive officer will be entitled to a prorated portion of his or her target 2012 short-term incentive award (less the amount paid at closing of the Merger) at the earlier of (x) December 31, 2012, subject to continued employment through such date, and (y) the date of the officer's termination of employment.

3. Long-Term Equity Incentive Compensation

Equity-based compensation is included in the compensation program to create long-term incentive compensation for our named executive officers that aligns their interests with our stockholders. Long-term equity incentive compensation provides an incentive for the successful execution of the immediate and long-term business plan, to attract and retain key leaders, and to align management with the interest of increasing stockholder value. The program operates through the RSC Holdings Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan, or Stock Plan, which allows for the award of stock options, performance-based awards, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, deferred shares, and supplemental units.

During 2010, the Compensation Committee completed a comprehensive review of the overall compensation program and finalized the design of an annual long-term equity-based incentive program (LTI) that was introduced in 2010 and continued structurally in 2011. The LTI program involves grants of equity awards under our Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan to key employees, including the named executive officers, to: (a) allow such employees to participate in the Company's profitability and long-term growth based on

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performance and the meaningful creation of stockholder value; (b) maximize retention leverage; and (c) align such employees' interests with those of the Company's stockholders. The Compensation Committee structured this LTI to be predominately weighted towards rewarding performance and the meaningful creation of stockholder value, through performance-based restricted stock units (PSUs) and premium priced stock options (Premium Options). In addition the third component in the form of time-based restricted stock units (RSUs) is for retention purposes and alignment with stockholder interest. The program consists of equally-weighted awards of PSUs, RSUs and Premium Options.

On April 20, 2011, our Board of Directors approved the grant of 2011 LTI awards in the forms of PSUs, RSUs, and Premium Options, as described below. The awards were determined based in part on an individual's performance, his or her expected contribution to the company, the criticality of job function, and past equity grants. See the *Outstanding Equity Awards at December 31, 2011* table below for additional information. The value of the awards were generally set at the median relative to the 2010 and 2011 peer groups.

Performance-Based Restricted Stock Units (PSUs)

The Compensation Committee structured the 2011 LTI awards such that one third of the grants were PSUs, which are based on a 3-year cumulative EBITDA target, and are intended to reward sustained multi-year performance and the meaningful creation of stockholder value while aligning the executive's interests with that of our stockholders. The PSUs will vest and the related shares of our common stock will be issued (if at all) upon certification by our Compensation Committee of our actual EBITDA performance over our 2011-2013 fiscal years in relation to the EBITDA performance criteria approved by the Compensation Committee, subject to the executive's continuous service with us through January 15, 2014. For such purposes, EBITDA means our consolidated net income before net interest expense, income taxes, and depreciation and amortization, as set forth in our annual reports on Form 10-K for the 3-year performance period.

The performance criteria require that we achieve a minimum 3-year cumulative EBITDA threshold before the PSUs vest in any number of units. If the initial performance threshold is not achieved, none of the PSUs will vest, and executives will forfeit the entire award. Once the initial performance threshold is met or exceeded, then 50% to 150% of the target number of PSUs may vest. The minimum vesting of 50% is based on the achievement of 90% of the 3-year cumulative EBITDA target, with maximum vesting of 150% reflective of 140% or greater achievement of the 3-year cumulative EBITDA target. The calculation of the applicable percentage of the target number of PSUs that will vest will depend on the level of actual EBITDA performance, with linear interpolation for achievement falling between the specified performance levels.

Time-Based Restricted Stock Units (RSUs)

The Compensation Committee structured another third of the 2011 LTI award as time-based RSUs for the purpose of aligning the executive's interest with that of our stockholders as well as a tool for retaining our executive talent. The RSUs will become 100% vested on April 20, 2015 (the fourth anniversary of the grant date), contingent upon the executive's continued service with us through such date. The RSUs may also earlier vest in whole or in part upon the executive's termination of employment due to death, disability, retirement, or in the event of an involuntary termination without cause following a change in control event. The related shares of our common stock will be issued once the RSUs vest. If the RSUs do not vest, they will be forfeited and the related shares of our common stock will not be issued.

Premium Priced Stock Options (Premium Options)

The Compensation Committee structured the final third of the 2011 LTI awards as Premium Options for the purpose of directly rewarding executives only when meaningful stockholder value creation occurs. The Premium Options will become 100% vested on April 20, 2015 (the fourth anniversary of the grant date), contingent upon the executive's continued service with us through such date. The Premium Options may also vest earlier, in whole or in part, upon the executive's termination of employment due to death, disability or retirement, or in the

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event of an involuntary termination without cause following a change of control event. The Premium Options are all non-qualified stock options to purchase shares of our common stock and have a maximum term of ten years. The Premium Options each have exercise prices that are greater than \$13.00, the closing sales price of our common stock on the date of grant. The strike price for each third of the Premium Options was set at \$16.00, \$17.00, and \$18.00 per share, respectively. The strike prices for these Premium Options were established by the Compensation Committee as they considered multiple factors including desired future Company performance, the Company's position in the current economic cycle, meaningful stock appreciation, and the need to motivate and drive exceptional leadership and executive performance.

2006 Options. In 2006, while still a private company, an equity investment and incentive program was established for the named executive officers and other officers employed with the Company at this time. This program sought to instill a true ownership culture in the Company's senior management, where they viewed themselves as equity stakeholders in the Company's business, with a significant personal financial stake in the long-term increase in stockholder value. The main elements of this program involved: (a) each officer making an investment in the shares of common stock of the Company in an amount that was, for each officer, a material personal investment; and (b) the grant of a significant number of options to purchase the common stock of RSC Holdings, subject to vesting over a five-year period with one-third of the options vesting based on continued employment and two-thirds of the options vesting based generally on the performance of RSC Holdings against pre-established financial targets. All options granted in 2006 have a term of ten years from the date of grant. Each year up to 20% of the performance-based options may vest as follows: 10% of the performance-based options will vest if 80% of the pre-determined performance targets are achieved with pro-rata vesting up to 20% if 100% of the pre-determined performance targets are achieved. Performance targets may be adjusted if the Company consummates a significant acquisition, disposition of assets, or other transaction that, in the judgment of the Compensation Committee, would impact the consolidated earnings of the Company. If performance targets are not achieved during any fiscal year, options that failed to vest may still vest based on the level of achievement of the cumulative performance for the fiscal year in which the target was not fully achieved together with the following two fiscal years.

Financial performance targets are established annually by the Compensation Committee using a formula taking into account EBITDA and the level of debt of the Company. For 2011, the Compensation Committee established the target goal based on the Company's operating plan for the year. The target equity value of \$1,125.3 million was determined by the following formula: EBITDA of \$518.2 million, multiplied by 6.5, less target debt of \$2,243 million. For 2011, we achieved, as concluded by the Compensation Committee, an actual equity value of \$1,278.3 million, or 112.65% of target which correlates to 20% of the performance-based options of the eligible named executive officers being vested in January 2012. See the *Outstanding Equity Awards at December 31, 2011* table for additional information.

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Special Vesting Terms of Equity Incentive Awards. All option grants were non-qualified options with a per-share exercise price no less than the fair market value of one share of RSC Holdings common stock on the grant date. Under the terms of the Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan (the *Stock Plan*), the Board of Directors or Compensation Committee may accelerate the vesting of any equity awards at any time. The following table describes the post-termination and change of control provisions to which options are generally subject; capitalized terms in the table are defined in the *Stock Plan*.

Event	Consequence
<i>Termination of employment for Cause</i>	All options, PSUs, and RSUs are cancelled immediately.
<i>Termination of employment without Cause (except as a result of death or disability)</i>	All unvested options are cancelled immediately. All vested options generally remain exercisable through the earlier of the expiration of their term or 90 days following termination of employment (180 days if the termination is due to a retirement that occurs after normal retirement age). The Board may accelerate the vesting of RSUs to reflect <i>pro rata</i> vesting based on service from the date of grant through termination of employment. PSUs vest in a prorated amount based on service from the date of grant through the date of termination of employment and the Board's determination of the level of satisfaction of performance criteria (not in excess of 100% of target). The remaining unvested portion of RSUs and PSUs are cancelled immediately.
<i>Termination of employment as a result of death or disability</i>	All unvested time-based options will vest and generally remain exercisable through the earlier of the expiration of their term or 180 days following termination of employment. Unvested PSUs and RSUs vest in a prorated amount based on service from the date of grant through the date of termination of employment. The performance criteria for PSUs is deemed satisfied at 100% of target.
<i>Change in Control</i>	In the event of a Change in Control, vesting of all outstanding awards will accelerate in full unless either (i) the award agreement provides for a different treatment or (ii) awards with substantially equivalent terms and intrinsic value are substituted for existing awards. In addition, the performance-based vesting of PSUs is deemed satisfied at 100% of target, but service vesting continues to apply unless the award is exchanged for cash in connection with the Change in Control. Substituted awards issued in connection with a Change in Control are generally subject to <i>double-trigger</i> full vesting if the employment of the holder is involuntarily or constructively terminated following the Change in Control. The current form of option agreement applicable to outstanding 2006 options with performance-based vesting contains a provision that modifies the general rule described in the preceding sentence in the event the Change in Control results in the Sponsors receiving only cash for their equity in the Company. In such event, (x) the vesting of the performance-based options will accelerate on a pro rata basis between 50% to 100% based on the Sponsors achieving specified actual cash return on their investment in the Company which return level varies depending upon the year in which the Change in Control occurs, and (y) unless the Board of Directors determines otherwise, any portion of the performance-based options that remain unvested after the application of such vesting acceleration will be cancelled.

Generally, employees recognize ordinary income upon exercising options equal to the fair market value of the shares acquired on the date of exercise, minus the exercise price, and the Company will have a corresponding tax deduction at that time. RSUs generally result in employees recognizing ordinary income upon the vesting and

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distribution of RSUs equal to the fair market value of the common stock on the date of distribution of the RSUs. The Company may elect to withhold the tax obligations by retaining RSUs in the amount required to cover the tax obligation of the executive.

4. Benefits

The same health and welfare, life and disability insurance, and 401(k) retirement benefits are provided to the named executive officers and all eligible employees. Pension arrangements or post-retirement health coverage for the executives or employees are not provided. A Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan is offered to the named executive officers and certain other employees that allow each participant to contribute, on a pre-tax basis, a portion of their base and variable compensation. Matching contributions are not provided under the Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan.

Our compensation philosophy is based on the belief that perquisites for executive officers should be limited in scope and value, yet beneficial in a cost-effective manner to assist with the attraction and retention of senior executives. Accordingly, the Chief Executive Officer and other named executive officers are provided with an annual limited financial planning allowance of \$5,000 and \$2,500, respectively, via taxable reimbursements for financial planning services, including financial advice, estate planning, and tax preparation, which are focused on assisting such officers in achieving the highest value from their compensation package. In addition, the named executive officers also receive an automobile allowance of up to \$14,400 annually, or use of a company car. Beginning in 2011, the Board of Directors also approved the reimbursement for annual physicals for our senior executive officers.

Impact of Tax and Accounting Considerations on Compensation Design

Our compensation program includes consideration of the tax and accounting aspects of the programs. Principal among the tax considerations will be the potential impact of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, which generally disallows an income tax deduction for public companies for compensation in excess of \$1 million paid in any year to the Chief Executive Officer and to the three next most highly compensated executive officers (excluding the Chief Financial Officer), unless the amount in excess of \$1 million is payable based solely upon the attainment of objective performance criteria.

Other tax considerations are factored into the design of the compensation programs, including compliance with the requirements of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code, which can impose additional taxes on participants in certain arrangements involving deferred compensation, and Sections 280G and 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code, which affect the deductibility of, and impose certain additional excise taxes on, respectively, certain payments that are made upon or in connection with a change of control.

Accounting considerations are also factored into the design of the compensation programs made available to the executive officers. Principal among these is FASB ASC Topic 718, which addresses the accounting treatment of certain share-based compensation.

Impact of Say-On-Pay Advisory Vote on Compensation Decisions and Policies

At our 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, the Company's stockholders voted, on a non-binding advisory basis, on the compensation of our named executive officers for 2010 (the 2010 say-on-pay vote). Of the total votes cast on this proposal, over 98% approved the compensation of our named executive officers for 2010 on a non-binding advisory basis. The Compensation Committee carefully considered the results of the 2010 say-on-pay vote, and given the high level of stockholder endorsement of the compensation for our named executive officers, has determined it was not necessary to materially modify the Company's compensation decisions and policies, other than in connection with the Merger.

Table of Contents**Executive Compensation***Summary of Cash and Other Compensation*

The following table shows for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010, and 2011 compensation awarded to, paid to, or earned by, the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and the three other most highly compensated executive officers of the Company during 2011.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (1)(\$)	Stock Awards (2)(\$)	Option Awards (2)(\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (3)(\$)	Change in Pension Value and Non-qualified Compensation		Total (\$)
							Deferred Earnings Compensation (4)(\$)	All Other Compensation (5)(\$)	
Erik Olsson President and Chief Executive Officer	2011	\$ 784,615	\$ 800,000(5)	\$ 1,294,800	\$ 736,569	\$ 1,349,476		\$ 34,801(6)	\$ 5,000,261
	2010	750,659	30,000	1,276,730	732,255	708,247		22,480(7)	3,520,371
	2009	627,692(8)				360,222		23,445(9)	1,011,359
Patricia Chiodo Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (10)	2011	\$ 389,231	\$ 425,000(5)	\$ 360,100	\$ 204,827	\$ 502,084		\$ 25,235(6)	\$ 1,906,477
	2010	283,192	60,000	193,492	185,347	156,394		18,642(7)	897,067
	2009	238,846(8)				82,002		11,581(9)	332,429
Juan Corsillo Senior Vice President, Sales, Marketing, and Corporate Operations (11)	2011	\$ 449,989	\$ 400,000(5)	\$ 449,800	\$ 255,328	\$ 580,439		\$ 24,227(6)	\$ 2,159,783
	2010	363,461	15,402(12)	999,590	1,285,724	257,194		67,438(7)	2,988,809
	2009								
Mark Krivoruchka Senior Vice President, Human Resources (13)	2011	\$ 359,615	\$ 425,000(5)	\$ 405,600	\$ 230,077	\$ 463,882		\$ 29,618(6)	\$ 1,913,792
	2010	268,750	10,000	311,649	179,487	190,174		20,223(7)	980,283
	2009								
David Ledlow Senior Vice President, Operations	2011	\$ 392,308	\$ 400,000(5)	\$ 434,200	\$ 246,933	\$ 506,054	\$ 475,930	\$ 16,033(6)	\$ 2,471,458
	2010	375,144	10,000	452,010	258,825	265,461	165,035	18,411(7)	1,544,886
	2009	354,154(8)	15,073			150,734	(54,629)	18,933(9)	484,265

- (1) Consists of a discretionary bonus based on performance and not made pursuant to the Key Employee STIP.
- (2) The fair market value of the option or award as of the date of the grant pursuant to FASB ASC Topic 718, as described in Note 19 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.
- (3) Consists of amounts earned in the period referenced, based on the targets reached pursuant to our annual incentive plan for the executive officers and for 2010 and 2011, pursuant to the Key Employee STIP.
- (4) Represents total aggregate earnings under the Deferred Compensation Savings Plan, which are based upon investment results of participant selected phantom investment alternatives that track the actual performance of various market investments. The phantom investment alternatives available under our Deferred Compensation Savings Plan all track the performance of actual market investments and are similar to the investment alternatives offered under our 401(k) plan.
- (5) 2011 Success Bonus related to the Merger Agreement. See *2011 Success Bonuses* above.
- (6) In 2011, consists of: car allowance for Mr. Olsson (\$14,400), Ms. Chiodo (\$15,315), Mr. Corsillo (\$14,400), Mr. Krivoruchka (\$14,400), and Mr. Ledlow (\$7,200); group term life for Mr. Olsson (\$990), Ms. Chiodo (\$958), Mr. Corsillo (\$990), Mr. Krivoruchka (\$2,528), and Mr. Ledlow (\$1,483); matching 401(k) contributions for Mr. Olsson (\$7,350), Ms. Chiodo (\$7,350), Mr. Corsillo (\$7,350), Mr. Krivoruchka (\$7,350), and Mr. Ledlow (\$7,350); financial planning reimbursement for Mr. Olsson (\$10,080), Mr. Corsillo (\$1,487), and Mr. Krivoruchka (\$2,500), and other executive benefits (executive physicals) for Mr. Olsson (\$1,980), Ms. Chiodo (\$1,613), and Mr. Krivoruchka (\$2,840).
- (7) In 2010, consists of: car allowance for Mr. Olsson (\$14,400), Ms. Chiodo (\$10,800), Mr. Krivoruchka (\$11,908), and Mr. Corsillo (\$11,631); use of a company car for Mr. Ledlow (\$10,766); group term life for Mr. Olsson (\$990), Ms. Chiodo (\$673), Mr. Corsillo (\$457), Mr. Krivoruchka (\$1,565), and Mr. Ledlow (\$1,416); matching 401(k) contributions for Mr. Olsson (\$7,090), Ms. Chiodo (\$7,169), Mr. Krivoruchka (\$6,750), and Mr. Ledlow (\$6,229);

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relocation for Mr. Corsillo (\$55,350) and financial planning reimbursement for Mr. Olsson (\$5,924).

- (8) In 2009, there were 27 pay dates instead of the standard 26 pay dates, resulting in additional compensation during 2009 compared to the other years presented.
- (9) In 2009, consists of: car allowance for Mr. Olsson (\$14,954) and Ms. Chiodo (\$11,215), use of a company car for Mr. Ledlow (\$11,376); group term life for Mr. Olsson (\$1,047), Ms. Chiodo (\$366), and Mr. Ledlow (\$1,248); matching 401(k) contributions for Mr. Olsson (\$6,869), and Mr. Ledlow (\$6,309); and financial planning reimbursement for Mr. Olsson (\$575).

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(10) Ms. Chiodo was appointed interim Chief Financial Officer on April 1, 2010, and promoted to the position of Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer on October 1, 2010.

(11) Mr. Corsillo was hired as our Senior Vice President, Sales, Marketing, and Corporate Operations effective March 15, 2010.

(12) Consists of additional bonus calculated pursuant to Mr. Corsillo's employment agreement.

(13) Mr. Krivoruchka was hired as our Senior Vice President, Human Resources effective March 8, 2010.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table summarizes the awards made to the named executive officers under any plan in 2011.

GRANTS OF PLAN-BASED AWARDS

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#) (2)	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Stock Options (#) (3)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Options Awards (4)
		Threshold (#) (1)	Target (#) (1)	Maximum (#) (1)				
Erik Olsson	4/20/2011	26,350	52,700	79,050			\$ 13.00	\$ 685,100
	4/20/2011				46,900		\$ 13.00	\$ 609,700
	4/20/2011(5)					32,400	\$ 16.00	\$ 233,050
	4/20/2011(5)					35,000	\$ 17.00	\$ 245,711
	4/20/2011(5)					37,600	\$ 18.00	\$ 257,808
Patricia Chiodo	4/20/2011	7,350	14,700	22,050			\$ 13.00	\$ 191,100
	4/20/2011				13,000		\$ 13.00	\$ 169,000
	4/20/2011(5)					9,000	\$ 16.00	\$ 64,736
	4/20/2011(5)					9,700	\$ 17.00	\$ 68,097
	4/20/2011(5)					10,500	\$ 18.00	\$ 71,994
Juan Corsillo	4/20/2011	9,150	18,300	27,450			\$ 13.00	\$ 237,900
	4/20/2011				16,300		\$ 13.00	\$ 211,900
	4/20/2011(5)					11,200	\$ 16.00	\$ 80,560
	4/20/2011(5)					12,100	\$ 17.00	\$ 84,946
	4/20/2011(5)					13,100	\$ 18.00	\$ 89,821
Mark Krivoruchka	4/20/2011	8,250	16,500	24,750			\$ 13.00	\$ 214,500
	4/20/2011				14,700		\$ 13.00	\$ 191,100
	4/20/2011(5)					10,100	\$ 16.00	\$ 72,648
	4/20/2011(5)					10,900	\$ 17.00	\$ 76,521
	4/20/2011(5)					11,800	\$ 18.00	\$ 80,908
David Ledlow	4/20/2011	8,850	17,700	26,550			\$ 13.00	\$ 230,100
	4/20/2011				15,700		\$ 13.00	\$ 204,100
	4/20/2011(5)					10,900	\$ 16.00	\$ 78,403
	4/20/2011(5)					11,700	\$ 17.00	\$ 82,138
	4/20/2011(5)					12,600	\$ 18.00	\$ 86,393

- (1) The performance-based restricted stock units will vest and the related shares of our common stock will be issued (if at all) upon certification by the Company's Compensation Committee of its actual cumulative EBITDA performance over the 2011-2013 fiscal years in relation to the EBITDA performance criteria approved by the Compensation Committee, subject to the executive's continuous service with us through January 15, 2014. For such purposes, EBITDA means our consolidated net income before net interest expense, income taxes, and depreciation and amortization, as set forth in our annual reports on Form 10-K for the 3-year performance period.

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- (2) The stock units will become 100% vested on April 20, 2015 (the fourth anniversary of the grant date), contingent upon the executive's continued service with the Company through such date.
- (3) The premium priced options will become 100% vested on April 20, 2014 (the fourth anniversary of the grant date), contingent upon the executive's continued service with the Company through such date.
- (4) Total fair value for all stock and option awards consists of performance-based restricted stock units at target, in addition to all time-based restricted stock units and stock options granted during 2011.
- (5) The premium priced stock options granted on April 20, 2011 to each of the name executives have an exercise price of \$16.00, \$17.00 and \$18.00 which is greater than the closing sales price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant.

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Outstanding Equity Awards at December 31, 2011

The following table summarizes the number of securities underlying the option awards for each named executive officer as of December 31, 2011.

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT DECEMBER 31, 2011

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Awards			Stock Awards	
			Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Yet Vested (\$)
Erik Olsson	314,596			\$ 6.52	12/4/2016(1)	127,800(6)	\$ 2,364,300
	437,428		3,364	6.52	12/4/2016(2)	75,800(7)	\$ 1,402,300
			56,300	10.00	4/20/2020(3)	79,050(6)	\$ 1,402,300
			56,300	12.00	4/20/2020(3)	46,900(7)	\$ 867,650
			56,300	14.00	4/20/2020(3)		
			32,400	16.00	4/20/2021(3)		
			35,000	17.00	4/20/2021(3)		
		37,600	18.00	4/20/2021(3)			
Patricia Chiodo	48,533			\$ 6.52	12/4/2016(1)	19,350(6)	\$ 357,975
	67,482		519	6.52	12/4/2016(2)	11,500(7)	\$ 212,750
			8,500	10.00	4/20/2010(3)	27,450(6)	\$ 407,925
			8,500	12.00	4/20/2010(3)	13,000(7)	\$ 240,500
			8,500	14.00	4/20/2010(3)		
	15,100			7.87	4/19/2010(4)		
			9,000	16.00	4/20/2021(3)		
		9,700	17.00	4/20/2021(3)			
		10,500	18.00	4/20/2021(3)			
David Ledlow	140,493			\$ 6.52	12/4/2016(1)	45,300(6)	\$ 838,050
	195,346		1,502	6.52	12/4/2016(2)	26,800(7)	\$ 495,800
			19,900	10.00	4/20/2010(3)	26,550(6)	\$ 491,175
			19,900	12.00	4/20/2010(3)	15,700(7)	\$ 290,450
			19,900	14.00	4/20/2010(3)		
			10,900	16.00	4/20/2021(3)		
			11,700	17.00	4/20/2021(3)		
		12,600	18.00	4/20/2021(3)			
Mark Krivoruchka			13,800	\$ 10.00	4/20/2020(3)	31,200(6)	\$ 577,200
			13,800	12.00	4/20/2010(3)	18,500(7)	\$ 342,250
			13,800	14.00	4/20/2010(3)	49,483(8)	\$ 915,436
			10,100	16.00	4/20/2021(3)	14,700(7)	\$ 271,950
			10,900	17.00	4/20/2021(3)		
			11,800	18.00	4/20/2021(3)		
Juan Corsillo			22,000	\$ 10.00	4/20/2020(3)	49,950(6)	\$ 924,075
			22,000	12.00	4/20/2010(3)	29,700(7)	\$ 549,450
			22,000	14.00	4/20/2010(3)	49,083(8)	\$ 908,036
	52,628		157,882	7.64	3/15/2010(5)	27,450(6)	\$ 507,825
			11,200	16.00	4/20/2021(3)	16,300(7)	\$ 301,550

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12,100	17.00	4/20/2021(3)
13,100	18.00	4/20/2021(3)

- (1) These service-based options vest over five years in equal annual installments on December 4, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and ending 2011.

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- (2) In 2006, the grant of performance-based options to Mr. Olsson, Ms. Chiodo, and Mr. Ledlow was 629,193, 97,068, and 280,985, respectively. These performance-based options have the potential to vest 20% each year, subject to catch-up vesting if applicable, based on RSC Holdings' achievement of certain pre-determined performance goals, which vest after the completion of each year when the Audit and Risk Committee approves the year end audited financial statements. Based on the achievement of the pre-determined 2007 performance goals, 19.2% of these performance-based options vested in March 2008. Based on the pre-determined 2008 performance goals, 10.9% of the performance-based options vested in February 2009. Based on the achievement of the pre-determined 2009 performance goals, 0.0% of the performance based options vested in February 2010 and 0.8% of the 2007 carry forward shares were canceled. Based on the achievement of the pre-determined 2010 performance goals, 19.5% of the performance based options vested in January 2011 and 9.1% of the 2008 carry forward shares were canceled. Based on achievement of the pre-determined 2011 performance goals, 20.0% of the performance-based options vested in January 2012 and 20.0% of the 2009 carry forward shares were canceled. In addition, the Compensation Committee set performance goals for 2012 to address the 2010 carry forward shares that remain unvested.
- (3) The premium options will become 100% vested on the fourth anniversary of the grant date.
- (4) These service-based options vested over one year from the anniversary of the grant date and were fully vested on April 19, 2011.
- (5) These service-based options will vest over four years in equal installments on the annual anniversary of the grant date, becoming fully vested on March 15, 2014.
- (6) Represents the 2010 and 2011 performance-based units grants at the maximum target unearned.
- (7) These service-based restricted stock units will vest 100% four years from the anniversary of the grant date.
- (8) These service-based restricted stock units vest over in four equal installments from the anniversary of the grant date on March 15, 2014. On March 15, 2011, 16,362 RSUs vested, 5,595 shares were tendered for taxes, leaving 49,483 RSUs unvested at December 31, 2011.
- (9) Amount represents the closing price of the Company's common stock on December 31, 2011 of \$18.50 multiplied by the number of unvested shares.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested

During 2011, none of our named executive officers exercised any stock options. A portion of Mr. Corsillo's Restricted Stock Units vested and were settled.

Stock Vested in 2011

Name	Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting	Value Realized on Vesting (1)
Juan Corsillo	16,362	\$ 216,797

- (1) Amount is the number of shares of stock acquired upon vesting (before 5,595 shares were tendered for taxes) multiplied by the closing market price of our common stock on the vesting date (or the preceding trading day if the vesting date was not a trading day).

Stock Ownership Guidelines

The Board of Directors adopted formal stock ownership requirements for the Directors and Officers listed below, effective beginning in fiscal 2010 for officers and fiscal 2012 for non-employee Directors.

Position	Minimum Ownership Requirements
	(Dollar Value of Shares)
Non-Employee Directors	5x Annual Retainer
Chief Executive Officer	6 x Annual Base Salary
Senior Vice Presidents	3 x Annual Base Salary
Vice Presidents	1 x Annual Base Salary

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Each individual has five years from the later of (i) the date of hire/appointment to the Board; (ii) the date of promotion; or (iii) the date of the approval of ownership guidelines by the RSC Board of Directors within which to attain the ownership guidelines set for his or her position, and thereafter these guidelines will be effective. Once the target multiple is achieved, the CEO and SVPs are required to retain 25% of the net shares obtained when restricted stock awards or restricted stock units vest, and the required retention period is one year following the vesting date. Shares of RSC's common stock owned outright, stock grants, and shares of vested and unvested restricted stock units are eligible to be included for purposes of the guidelines. Prior to a Director's achievement of the ownership guideline target, annually each Director shall have the opportunity to elect to receive equity (in such portions as they choose) in lieu of their cash compensation. Once the ownership guideline target is achieved, annually each Director shall have the opportunity to elect to receive his or her annual retainer for the following calendar year in the form of stock grants, RSUs, or cash in such portions as the Director elects. These Stock Ownership Guidelines are subject to modifications from time-to-time by the Board of Directors of RSC.

Employment Agreements

The Company has entered into employment agreements with each of the named executive officers. Under the agreements, the named executive officers are entitled to base salary and variable compensation, where Mr. Olsson's target variable compensation amount is 100% of his base salary, and the other named executive officers' target variable compensation amount is 75% of their respective base salary. The named executive officers also participate in the Company's employee benefit and equity programs, and receive an annual car allowance (or in certain circumstances, use of a company car), and an annual tax and financial planning service allowance as more fully described in this Compensation Discussion and Analysis. The employment agreements with the named executive officers will continue in effect until terminated by either party and provide that if the employment of the executive is terminated without Cause or for Good Reason (as defined in the agreement), the executive will receive continued payment of base salary, a pro-rata bonus, and certain benefits for a three-year period for Mr. Olsson, a two-year period for Mr. Ledlow, an eighteen month period for Ms. Chiodo and Mr. Corsillo, and a twelve month period for Mr. Krivoruchka. As described below, the severance periods for certain named executive officers were amended in 2011. Please see *Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control* for additional compensation and more specifics. The employment agreements also bind each named executive officer to confidentiality requirements, post-termination non-competition, and non-solicitation provisions.

In February 2009, Mr. Olsson and Mr. Ledlow entered into amendments to their respective employment agreements. Under such amendments, Mr. Olsson volunteered to lower his base salary for 2009 by 20%, retroactive to January 1, 2009, and Mr. Ledlow volunteered to lower his base salary by 10% for the remainder of 2009, effective March 2, 2009. Effective January 1, 2010, the base salaries of Mr. Olsson and Mr. Ledlow returned to their pre-reduction levels.

Effective December 2011, the named executive officers entered into amendments to their respective employment agreements in order to provide greater consistency among the employment agreements as well as position the employment agreements at market. The employment agreements were amended to provide for the following:

Section 280G Best of Cutback. If any payment to be made under the named executive officer's employment agreement or any other agreement or benefit arrangement would be subject to golden parachute excise taxes imposed as a result of Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code, the payments to the named executive officer will be reduced in order to limit or avoid the golden parachute excise tax if and to the extent such reduction would produce an expected better after-tax result for the named executive officer.

Increased Change in Control Severance for Patricia Chiodo, Mark Krivoruchka and Juan Corsillo. Under the amended employment agreements for Ms. Chiodo, Mr. Krivoruchka and Mr. Corsillo, if the officer's employment is terminated by RSC or the surviving corporation without cause or by the officer for good reason (each as defined in the employment agreements) upon or within twelve

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months following a Change in Control (as defined in our Stock Plan), the Severance Period (as defined in the employment agreements) will be extended from 18 months to 24 months, in the case of Ms. Chiodo and Mr. Corsillo, and from 12 months to 24 months, in the case of Mr. Krivoruchka. The employment agreements for Ms. Chiodo and Mr. Corsillo contain 24-month post-termination noncompetition and nonsolicitation provisions, which were unchanged. The employment agreement for Mr. Krivoruchka was amended to extend the period of his post-termination noncompetition and nonsolicitation provisions from 18 months to 24 months for termination following a Change in Control.

Minimum Notice Periods for Change in Control Terminations. Under the amended employment agreements for Ms. Chiodo, Mr. Krivoruchka and Mr. Corsillo, RSC will be required to give a minimum of 30-days advance notice of a termination of employment without cause following a Change in Control (as defined in RSC's stock incentive plan). Prior to the amendment, the employment agreements provided for a discretionary notice period.

Other Amendments. Other amendments to the employment agreements are intended to comply with current tax and health care laws, and to conform certain provisions of the employment agreements to the current practices of RSC.

Pension Benefits

The Company does not sponsor any qualified or nonqualified defined benefit plans.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

The Company has two deferred compensation plans, one for pre-December 31, 2004 contributions and one that is for post December 31, 2004 contributions, which was approved by the Board of Directors on June 24, 2008, and is a 409A compliant plan for post January 1, 2005 contributions. Together these two plans are referred to as the DCSP. The DCSP allows eligible employees, including the named executive officers, with annual base salary of more than \$120,000, to defer a portion of their salary, commission and/or bonus compensation on a pre-tax basis. Because the DCSP is not a tax-qualified plan, the amounts deferred are not subject to the limits imposed by a tax-qualified plan.

Under the DCSP, participants may annually elect to defer up to 50% of their salary and commission compensation and up to 100% of their annual performance-based compensation, including eligible bonuses. The minimum deferral is 2% of the participant's base compensation. Elective deferrals of cash compensation are withheld from a participant's paycheck and credited, as applicable, to a bookkeeping account established in the name of the participant. A participant is always 100% vested in his or her own elective cash deferrals and any earnings thereon. The Company may also make discretionary contributions to participants' accounts in the future, although it does not currently plan to do so. Discretionary contributions made by the Company in the future, if any, will vest according to the same vesting schedule found in the Company's 401(k) plan. Amounts contributed to a participant's account through elective deferrals, or through discretionary contributions, if any, are generally not subject to income tax and the Company does not receive a deduction until such amounts are distributed from the accounts.

Under the DCSP, the Company is obligated to deliver on a future date deferred compensation credited to the participant's account, as adjusted for earnings and losses. A participant's account is adjusted for any positive or negative investment results from phantom investment alternatives selected by the participant that are available under the DCSP, which track actual market investments and are similar to the investment alternatives offered under our 401(k) plan. A participant may make changes to selected phantom investments on a daily basis in accordance with rules established by the DCSP committee. Contributions made pursuant to the DCSP are unfunded, unsecured general obligations of the Company, subject to the claims of its creditors. The Company does not provide matching contributions to the deferrals an employee makes pursuant to the DCSP.

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Amounts in a participant's account will be payable in cash commencing upon the specified distribution date selected by the participant at the time of deferral. However, if a participant's service with us terminates prior to the selected distribution date or dates, payments will commence as soon as practicable following termination of service. Payments will generally be distributed in the form of a lump sum payment. However, distributions may be made in up to ten annual installments in the event of the participant's termination of service due to the participant's disability, death or termination on or after attaining age 65, or upon attaining any combination of age plus years of service with the Company that equal 65, depending upon, if applicable, the form of distribution elected by a participant at the time of deferral. Any payments made to a participant who is a specified employee that commence upon a termination of service will be delayed six months in accordance with the requirements of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition, in the event a participant suffers one or more specified unforeseeable emergencies, the DCSP committee may, in its sole discretion, accelerate the payment of the participant's account. Payments scheduled to be made under the DCSP may be otherwise delayed or accelerated only upon the occurrence of certain specified events that comply with the requirements of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code.

The following table summarizes contributions, earnings, withdrawals, and balances, if any, with respect to the DCSP attributable to the named executive officers for 2011.

NONQUALIFIED DEFERRED COMPENSATION

Name(s)	Executive Contributions in Last FY (\$)	Registrant Contributions in Last FY (\$)	Aggregate Earnings in Last FY (\$)	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions (\$)	Aggregate Balance at Last FYE (\$)
Erik Olsson					
Patricia Chiodo					
Juan Corsillo					
Mark Krivoruchka					
David Ledlow			\$ 475,930		\$ 1,554,742
<i>Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control</i>					

Each of the named executive officers is entitled to receive severance if the officer's employment is terminated without Cause or for Good Reason. Under the terms of each of the employment agreements Cause is defined as: (a) the failure of the executive to implement or adhere to material policies, practices, or directives of the Company, including the Board of Directors; (b) conduct of a fraudulent or criminal nature; (c) any action of the executive that is outside the scope of his employment duties that results in material financial harm to the Company; (d) conduct that is in violation of any provision of the Employment Agreement or any other agreement between the Company and the executive; or (e) solely for purposes of death or disability. Good Reason means any of the following occurrences without the executive's consent: (w) a material diminution in, or assignment of duties materially inconsistent with the executive's position (including status, offices, titles, and reporting relationships); (x) a reduction in base salary that is not a part of an across the board reduction; (y) a relocation of the executive's principal place of business to a location that is greater than 50 miles from its current location; or (z) the Company's material breach of the executive's employment agreement.

Under the terms of each of the employment agreements, as amended, assuming the employment of our named executive officers were to be terminated without Cause or for Good Reason as of December 31, 2011, each named executive officer would be entitled to the following payments and benefits:

for Mr. Olsson, continuation of base salary for 36 months, for Mr. Ledlow, continuation of base salary for 24 months, for Ms. Chiodo and Mr. Corsillo, continuation of base salary for 18 months, and for Mr. Krivoruchka, continuation of base salary for 12 months. Under the amended employment agreements for Ms. Chiodo, Mr. Krivoruchka and Mr. Corsillo, if the officer's employment is

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terminated by RSC or the surviving corporation without cause or by the officer for good reason (each as defined in the employment agreements) upon or within twelve months following a Change in Control (as defined in our Stock Plan), the severance period will be extended from 18 months to 24 months, in the case of Ms. Chiodo and Mr. Corsillo, and from 12 months to 24 months, in the case of Mr. Krivoruchka;

payment of a *pro rata* portion of any variable compensation for the year of termination (which is not intended to duplicate any payments due under the 2012 short-term incentive program if the Merger occurs, as described above);

continued payment of the same proportion of medical and dental insurance premiums that was paid for by RSC or the surviving corporation prior to termination for the period in which the officer is to receive severance payments or until the officer is eligible to receive coverage from another employer;

continued life insurance coverage for the period in which the officer is to receive severance payments;

outplacement counseling and services; and

reasonable association fees related to the officer's former duties during the period in which the officer is receiving severance payments.

Neither RSC nor the surviving corporation is obligated to make any severance payments or benefits to these officers under their respective employment agreements if their employment is terminated by RSC or the surviving corporation for cause, or by the officer without good reason. The severance payments and benefits described above are contingent upon the officer continuing to comply with the confidentiality, noncompetition, and nonsolicitation covenants contained in his or her employment agreement. The noncompetition and nonsolicitation covenants are for a period of 18 months for Mr. Olsson, 24 months for Ms. Chiodo, Mr. Krivoruchka and Mr. Corsillo (which, in the case of Mr. Krivoruchka, represents an increase from 18 months if such termination occurs within one year following a change in control, as described below), and 12 months for the other officers. In the event excise taxes are imposed as a result of Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code, we do not provide any gross-up protection for any such excise taxes under the named executive officers' respective employment agreements.

The following table details the incremental compensation amounts provided to the named executive officers in the event of termination without Cause or for Good Reason or as a result of a change in control.

Name	Base Salary	Variable Compensation	Broad-Based Benefits	Stock Award (1)	Outplacement	Total Potential Value
Erik Olsson	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 60,061	\$ 6,100,451	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,369,512
Patricia Chiodo (2)	800,000	300,000	40,041	1,178,118	9,000	2,327,159
Juan Corsillo (2)	900,000	337,500	44,141	4,909,934	9,000	6,200,575
Mark Krivoruchka (2)	750,000	281,250	30,742	1,620,850	9,000	2,691,842
David Ledlow	800,000	300,000	21,311	2,129,544	9,000	3,259,855

- (1) Upon termination as a result of a change in control the dollar amounts in this column reflect the accelerated vesting of all unvested stock options as of December 31, 2011, multiplied by the December 31, 2011, closing stock price of \$18.50, as reported on the NYSE, minus the exercise price of the stock award. In the event of termination without Cause or for Good Reason, the named executive officers would not be entitled to accelerated vesting of unvested stock options and, therefore, would receive no compensation under this column.
- (2) Under the amended employment agreements for Ms. Chiodo, Mr. Krivoruchka and Mr. Corsillo, if the officer's employment is terminated without Cause or by the officer for Good Reason (each as defined in the employment agreements) upon or within twelve months following a Change in Control (as defined in RSC's stock incentive plan), the Severance Period (as defined in the current employment agreements) will be extended from 18 months to 24 months, in the case of Ms. Chiodo and Mr. Corsillo, and from 12 months

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to 24 months, in the case of Mr. Krivoruchka. If Ms. Chiodo, Mr. Corsillo or Mr. Krivoruchka were terminated without Cause or for Good Reason, but not within twelve months following a change in control event, the amount of Base Salary payable to Ms. Chiodo, Mr. Corsillo and Mr. Krivoruchka in such event would be \$600,000, \$675,000, and \$375,000 respectively.

Director Compensation

For 2011, our Directors who were not also employees or appointees of Oak Hill each were eligible to receive a \$175,000 annual retainer fee, of which \$60,000 is payable in cash and \$115,000 is payable in the form of restricted stock units and is subject to the terms and conditions of the RSC Holdings Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan and the applicable Director Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. Restricted stock units vest fully at the end of each fiscal year served, yet may not be converted until six months following the cessation of service as a Director. The number of restricted stock units granted to an independent Director each year is the quotient obtained by dividing (i) \$115,000 by (ii) the closing market price of a share of our common stock on the date of grant as reported on the NYSE. For the avoidance of doubt, only whole shares up to \$115,000, or the applicable prorated amount, are granted with any nominal cash remaining with the Company. In addition, the Lead Director was paid an additional annual cash fee of \$150,000 and received an additional annual award of restricted stock units, which is subject to the terms and conditions of the RSC Holdings Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan and the applicable Director Restricted Stock Unit Agreement, equal to the sum of \$100,000. For the avoidance of doubt, only whole shares up to \$100,000, or the applicable prorated amount, were granted with any nominal cash remaining with the Company.

Members of the Audit and Risk Committee were paid an additional annual cash fee of \$15,000, and the chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee was paid an additional annual cash fee of \$25,000, inclusive of the Audit and Risk Committee member fee. Independent members of the Compensation Committee were paid an additional annual cash fee of \$5,000 and the independent chairman of the Compensation Committee was paid an additional annual cash fee of \$15,000, inclusive of the Compensation Committee member fee. Independent members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee were paid an additional annual cash fee of \$5,000 and the independent chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee was paid an additional annual cash fee of \$7,500, inclusive of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee member fee. We also reimburse our Directors for reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

In 2011, our Board of Directors approved changes to the structure of our Director compensation program, which is now connected to our Director stock ownership guidelines. Directors who are not also employees may now choose the form of equity granted, either in the form of restricted stock units or stock grants, both of which are subject to the terms and conditions of the RSC Holdings Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan, and the applicable Director Restricted Stock Unit Agreement, or Director Stock Grant Agreement. In addition, prior to a Director attaining the level of stock ownership required under the Director stock ownership guidelines, the Director may elect to receive equity in lieu of their cash compensation component. Furthermore, after the Director attains the level of stock ownership required under the Director stock ownership guidelines, the Director may then elect any portion of the Director's annual retainer in the form of cash or equity.

For 2012, our Directors who are not also employees each will be eligible to receive a \$175,000 annual retainer fee, of which a maximum of \$60,000 is payable in cash, depending on the Director's election, if the Director has not reached the stock ownership levels required under the Director stock ownership guidelines. The remainder, as elected by the Director, is payable in the form of stock grants or restricted stock units, and is subject to the terms and conditions of the RSC Holdings Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan and the applicable Director equity award agreement. Stock grants vests fully on the date of grant, and restricted stock units vest fully at the end of each fiscal year served, yet may not be converted until six months following the cessation of service as a Director. The number of stock grants or restricted stock units granted to a Director each year is the quotient obtained by dividing (i) \$115,000 (or such other amount elected by a Director consistent with the policy) by (ii) the closing market price of a share of our common stock on the date of grant as reported on the NYSE. Only whole shares will

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be granted, and any nominal cash remaining shall remain with the Company. In addition, the Lead Director will receive an additional cash annual cash retainer and annual equity/stock award (i.e. stock grant/restricted stock units) in an amount to be determined by the Board of Directors on an annual basis.

Members of the Audit and Risk Committee will be paid an additional annual cash fee of \$15,000, and the chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee will be paid an additional annual cash fee of \$25,000, inclusive of the Audit and Risk Committee member fee. Members of the Compensation Committee will be paid an additional annual cash fee of \$5,000 and the chairman of the Compensation Committee will be paid an additional annual cash fee of \$15,000, inclusive of the Compensation Committee member fee. Members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will be paid an additional annual cash fee of \$5,000 and the chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will be paid an additional annual cash fee of \$7,500, inclusive of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee member fee. We will also reimburse our Directors for reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

During 2011, our Directors received the following remuneration:

2011 DIRECTOR COMPENSATION TABLE

Name	Fees Earned or		Total (\$)
	Paid in Cash (\$ (1))	Stock Awards (\$ (2))	
Denis J. Nayden			
David T. Brown	\$ 16,538	\$ 27,170	\$ 43,708
J. Taylor Crandall			
Edward Dardani			
Pierre E. Leroy	89,462	115,000	204,462
John R. Monsky (3)			
Erik Olsson (4)			
James H. Ozanne	240,000	215,000	455,000
Donald C. Roof	87,500	115,000	202,500

- (1) Represents the annual cash retainer payable to all non-employee independent Directors in the amount of \$60,000, pro-rated for the period of time such Director served on the Board of Directors in 2011. Mr. Ozanne was paid an additional \$150,000 for his service as Lead Independent Director in 2011. In addition, Messrs. Leroy, Roof, and Ozanne were paid an additional \$15,000 for their services on the Audit and Risk Committee. Mr. Ozanne was paid an additional \$10,000 for his service as chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee and an additional \$5,000 as a member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Mr. Leroy was paid an additional \$15,000, pro-rated for the period of time he served as chairman of the Compensation Committee. Mr. Roof was paid an additional \$7,500 for his service as chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and an additional \$5,000 as a member of the Compensation Committee. Mr. Brown was paid an additional \$5,000, pro-rated for the period of time he served as a member of the Compensation Committee and \$5,000, pro-rated for the period of time he served as a member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee in 2011.
- (2) Represents the fair value of restricted stock units based on \$115,000, issued to all non-employee independent Directors, pro-rated for the period of time such Director served on the Board of Directors in 2011, and for Mr. Ozanne, also includes the fair value of the additional \$100,000 worth of restricted stock units granted to him as Lead Independent Director. The grant date fair value for each share of restricted stock unit was the closing price of our common stock on January 3, 2011, as reported on the NYSE which was \$10.19. Restricted stock units vest fully at the end of each fiscal year served, yet may not be converted until six months following the cessation of service as a Director. As of December 31, 2011, Mr. Ozanne held 84,316 vested restricted stock units, Mr. Roof held 49,336 vested restricted stock units, Mr. Leroy held 45,603 vested restricted stock units, and Mr. Brown held 3,242 vested restricted stock units.

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- (3) Mr. Monsky resigned from our Board of Directors effective September 30, 2011.
- (4) Mr. Olsson receives no compensation in connection with his services as a Director, but he is compensated in connection with his responsibilities as Chief Executive Officer and President as fully described herein.

Risk Considerations in our Compensation Program

Our Compensation Committee, with the assistance and recommendation of its 2010 independent compensation consultant CSI, has discussed the concept of risk as it relates to our compensation program and the Compensation Committee does not believe the Company's compensation program encourages excessive or inappropriate risk taking. The Company's Senior Vice President of Human Resources and the General Counsel, with the oversight of the Compensation Committee, performed an assessment of the Company's compensation programs and policies. The assessment focused on programs with variability of payout and the ability of participants to directly affect payout and the controls over participant action and payout. Specifically, a review was conducted of the Company's variable cash compensation and equity compensation programs, which identified the key terms of these programs, potential concerns regarding risk taking behavior and specific risk mitigation features. This assessment was presented to and discussed with the Compensation Committee. Based on consultation with and taking into account input provided by CSI, the Compensation Committee determined that the Company's compensation programs do not encourage employees to take unnecessary or excessive risks, and that the level of risk that they do encourage is not reasonably likely to materially harm the Company's business or financial condition.

The Company's compensation program consists of base salary, short-term incentive compensation, long-term incentive compensation, and benefits, all of which are balanced to help focus the management team to pursue the long-term interests of the Company and stockholders without unnecessary risk, as follows:

The base salary or fixed portion of compensation is designed to provide a base level of income consistent with the current marketplace and does not generate inherent risk.

The variable (cash bonus and equity) portions of compensation are designed to reward both short and long-term corporate performance.

For long-term performance, stock option awards generally vest over four or five years and are only valuable if the stock price of RSC Holdings increases over time. These long-term elements of compensation are a sufficient percentage of overall compensation to motivate management to produce superior short and long-term corporate results and increase stockholder value.

Because EBITDA and OROCE are the performance measures for determining incentive payments in 2011 and 2012, management is encouraged to take a balanced approach that focuses on corporate profitability, rather than solely sales revenue measures. If the Company is not profitable at a reasonable level, there are no payouts under the short-term incentive program. EBITDA is defined as consolidated net income before net interest expense, income taxes, and depreciation and amortization. OROCE is defined as operating return on capital employed and is calculated by dividing operating income (excluding transaction costs, management fees, and amortization of intangibles) for the preceding twelve months by the average operating capital employed for the same period. For purposes of this calculation, average operating capital employed is considered to be all assets other than cash, deferred tax assets, hedging derivatives, goodwill, and intangibles, less all liabilities other than debt, hedging derivatives, and deferred tax liabilities.

EBITDA and OROCE targets are performance measures used for executives and employees alike in order to encourage consistent behavior across the organization, rather than establishing different performance metrics depending on a person's position in the Company.

There are maximum payout levels, capped at 200% of base salary for the Chief Executive Officer and 150% for the other executive officers, which are designed to further eliminate excessive risk taking, and the Compensation Committee has the discretion to reduce or eliminate all incentive plan payouts.

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There are ownership guidelines in place for officers and non-employee Directors.

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Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

During 2011, Messrs. Brown (effective October 6, 2011), Dardani, Leroy, and Roof served on our Compensation Committee. No member of the Compensation Committee is an officer or employee of RSC Holdings, and the Board has determined that all non-employee board members are independent.

During 2011, none of our executive officers served as a member of a compensation committee (or other body performing a similar role) of another entity, any of whose executive officers served on our Compensation Committee and none of our executive officers served as a director of another entity, any of whose executive officers served on our Board of Directors.

Table of Contents**REPORT OF THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS***

The Compensation Committee has reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis with management and, based on such review and discussion, the Compensation Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in the RSC Holdings Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

Pierre E. Leroy, Chair

David T. Brown

Edward Dardani

James H. Ozanne

* The material in this report is not soliciting material, is not deemed filed with the SEC, and is not to be incorporated by reference into any of our filings under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing, unless specifically incorporated therein.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*Equity Compensation Plan Information*

The following table summarizes the securities authorized for issuance pursuant to our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2011:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (1)(2)	6,390,484	\$ 8.92	2,595,814
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			
Total	6,390,484	\$ 8.92	2,595,814

(1) Represents the RSC Holdings Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan.

(2) The weighted-average exercise price does not include outstanding restricted stock units.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners, Directors, and Officers

The following table sets forth information as of January 13, 2012, with respect to the ownership of the common stock of RSC Holdings by:

each person known by the Company to own beneficially more than 5% of its common stock;

each of the Directors;

each of the named executive officers in the *Summary Compensation Table* herein; and

all of the Company's executive officers and Directors as a group.

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The amounts and percentages of shares beneficially owned are reported on the basis of SEC regulations governing the determination of beneficial ownership of securities. Under SEC rules, a person is deemed to be a beneficial owner of a security if that person has or shares voting power or investment power, which includes the power to dispose of or to direct the disposition of such security. A person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any securities for which that person has a right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days. Securities that can be so acquired are deemed to be outstanding for purposes of computing such person's ownership percentage of outstanding shares, but not for purposes of computing any other person's ownership percentage. Under these rules, more than one person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the same securities and a person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of securities as to which such person has no economic interest. Subject to the foregoing, the percentage of beneficial ownership is based on 104,304,444 shares of RSC Holdings' common stock outstanding as of January 13, 2012.

Except as otherwise indicated in the footnotes to this table, each of the beneficial owners listed has, to the Company's knowledge, sole voting and investment power with respect to the indicated shares of common stock. Unless otherwise indicated, the address for each individual and entity listed below is c/o RSC Holdings Inc., 6929 East Greenway Parkway, Scottsdale, Arizona 85254, Attention: Corporate Secretary

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially Owned			
	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned		Total Beneficial Ownership
	Pursuant to Stock Options (5) Shares	Pursuant to RSU's (5) Shares	Shares	%
OHCP II RSC LLC (1)			23,910,939	23.0%
OHCP RSC COI LLC (1)			8,688,850	8.3%
OHCMP II RSC LLC (1)			2,155,540	2.1%
Lord, Abnett & Co. LLC (2)			5,590,200	5.4%
Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney & Strauss, LLC (3)			5,528,731	5.3%
Erik Olsson	752,025		913,289	*
David Ledlow	335,839		427,796	*
Patricia Chiodo	131,116		169,432	*
Juan Corsillo	52,628	10,767	63,395	*
Mark Krivoruchka				*
James H. Ozanne		84,316	103,630	*
Donald C. Roof		49,336	65,336	*
Pierre E. Leroy		45,603	57,603	*
Edward Dardani (4)			10,065	*
Denis J. Nayden (4)			9,521	*
J. Taylor Crandall (4)			9,521	*
David T. Brown		3,242	3,242	*
All Directors and executive officers as a group (14 persons) (5)	1,634,385	193,264	2,292,194	2.2%

* Less than 1%

- (1) Represents shares held by funds associated with Oak Hill Capital Management, LLC: (i) OHCP II RSC, LLC, whose sole member is Oak Hill Capital Partners II, L.P., whose general partner is OHCP GenPar II, L.P., whose general partner is OHCP MGP II, LLC; (ii) OHCMP II RSC, LLC, whose sole member is Oak Hill Capital Management Partners II, L.P., whose general partner is OHCP GenPar II, L.P., whose general partner is OHCP MGP II, LLC; and (iii) OHCP II RSC COI, LLC, whose managing member is OHCP GenPar II, L.P., whose general partner is OHCP MGP II, L.L.C.J, Taylor Crandall, John Fant, Steve Gruber, Greg Kent, Kevin G. Levy, Denis J. Nayden, Ray Pinson, and Mark A. Wolfson, as managers of OHCP MGP II, LLC, may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of the shares shown as beneficially owned by OHCP II RSC, LLC, OHCMP II RSC, LLC and OHCP II RSC COI, LLC. Such persons disclaim such beneficial ownership.

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- (2) Based upon a Schedule 13F filed by Lord, Abnett & Co. LLC on November 14, 2011, in which Lord, Abnett & Co. LLC reported that it had sole voting power over 4,885,300 of such shares and sole investment discretion over 5,590,200 of such shares as of September 30, 2011. The address for Lord, Abnett & Co. LLC is 90 Hudson Street, Jersey City, NJ 07302.
- (3) Based upon a Schedule 13F filed by Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney & Strauss, LLC on November 8, 2011, in which Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney & Strauss, LLC reported that it had sole voting power over 2,616,300 of such shares and investment discretion over 5,528,731 of such shares as of September 30, 2011. The address for Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney & Strauss, LLC is 2200 Ross Ave, Suite 3100, Dallas, TX 75201.
- (4) Does not include shares of common stock held by OHCP II RSC, LLC, OHCMP II RSC, LLC and OHCP II RSC COI, LLC, funds associated with Oak Hill Capital Management, LLC. Messrs. Nayden, Crandall, Dardani, and Monsky are Directors of RSC Holdings and RSC and executives of Oak Hill Capital Management, LLC. Such persons disclaim beneficial ownership of the shares held by OHCP II RSC, LLC, OHCMP II RSC, LLC and OHCP II RSC COI, LLC.
- (5) Includes shares held and stock options and RSU s which are currently exercisable or which will become exercisable or vested on or before March 13, 2012, for our Directors and executive officers.

Changes in Control

On December 15, 2011, RSC Holdings entered into the Merger Agreement with URI pursuant to which RSC Holdings will merge with and into URI, with URI continuing as the surviving corporation of the Merger. Upon the effective time of the Merger, each share of RSC Holdings common stock will be converted into the right to receive (i) \$10.80 in cash and (ii) 0.2783 of a validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable share of URI common stock. Please see Part I, Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption *Organizational Overview* for more information on the Merger.

**Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence
Transactions with Related Persons**

Stockholders Agreement

In connection with the recapitalization in November 2006, RSC Holdings entered into the Stockholders Agreement with ACF, Oak Hill, and Ripplewood. In January 2011, Ripplewood s ownership dropped below 4 million shares of common stock of RSC Holdings, and pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Stockholders Agreement, Ripplewood was no longer a party thereto. On October 6, 2011, we entered into an Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement with affiliates of Oak Hill that, among other things, gives Oak Hill the right to designate three nominees for election to the Board of Directors and approve the four additional non-employee directors. ACF was released and waived its rights under the Stockholders Agreement in connection with this Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, and as such is no longer a party to such agreement.

The Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement also grants to Oak Hill, so long as it holds at least 5% of the total shares of common stock outstanding at such time, the right, subject to certain limitations, to cause RSC Holdings, at its own expense, to use its best efforts to register such securities held by Oak Hill for public resale. The exercise of this right is not limited to a certain number of requests. In the event RSC Holdings registers any of its common stock, Oak Hill, or any other stockholder that becomes a party to the Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, has the right to require RSC Holdings to use its best efforts to include shares of common stock of RSC Holdings held by it, subject to certain limitations, including as determined by the underwriters. The Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement also provides for RSC Holdings to indemnify the stockholders party to that agreement and their affiliates in connection with the registration of RSC Holdings securities.

Transaction and Indemnification Agreements

In connection with our initial public offering, we entered into the Cost Reimbursement Agreement with Oak Hill and Ripplewood, pursuant to which we reimbursed them for expenses incurred in connection with certain

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advisory and other services. The Cost Reimbursement Agreement does not limit expense amounts subject to reimbursement. In 2011, RSC Holdings did not reimburse Oak Hill or Ripplewood for any expenses.

In connection with the recapitalization, RSC Holdings and RSC also entered into an Indemnification Agreement with Oak Hill, Ripplewood, and ACF, pursuant to which RSC Holdings and RSC will indemnify Oak Hill, Ripplewood, and ACF, and their respective affiliates, directors, officers, partners, members, employees, agents, advisors, representatives, and controlling persons, against certain liabilities arising out of the recapitalization or the performance of the Monitoring Agreement and certain other claims and liabilities. In connection with RSC Holdings initial public offering, RSC Holdings entered into indemnification agreements with each of our Directors and its executive officers. The Indemnification Agreement provides the Directors and executive officers with contractual rights for indemnification and expense advancement rights provided under our By-Laws.

Agreements and Relationships with ACAB

Sales and rentals to ACAB of \$104,000, \$206,000 and \$419,000 in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, are included in revenues in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Amounts paid to ACAB for rental equipment and other purchases and for equipment rental were \$55.3 million, \$46.4 million and \$14.5 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Amounts payable to ACAB were \$18.2 million and \$22.0 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

As part of the Recapitalization, ACAB assumed certain liabilities of the Company existing on the closing date, including tax liabilities for personal property and real estate. Additionally, ACAB agreed to indemnify the Company of any and all liabilities for income taxes which are imposed on the Company for a taxable period prior to the closing date of the Recapitalization. As the legal obligation for any such payments still resides with the Company, on the date of the Recapitalization, the Company recorded a receivable for any recorded liabilities to be paid by ACAB. At both December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company had receivables of \$0.6 million for such amounts, which are recorded within other long-term assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

Related Party Transaction Approval Policy

The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for the review, approval, or ratification of related-person transactions between us and our related persons. Under SEC rules, a related person is a director, officer, nominee for director, or 5% stockholder of RSC Holdings since the beginning of the last fiscal year and their immediate family members. Transactions involving related persons are reviewed by RSC Holdings Audit and Risk Committee. The internal disclosure committee determines whether a related person could have a significant interest in such a transaction and any such transaction is forwarded to the Audit and Risk Committee for review. The Audit and Risk Committee determines whether the related person has a material interest in a transaction and may approve, ratify, rescind, or take other action with respect to the transaction in its discretion.

Pursuant to the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics adopted by our Board of Directors, any member of our Board of Directors who believes he or she has an actual or potential conflict of interest with us is obligated to notify the Office of the General Counsel and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee as promptly as practicable. That Director should not participate in any decision by our Board of Directors, or any committee of our Board of Directors, that in any way relates to the matter that gives rise to the conflict or potential conflict of interest until the issue has been resolved to the satisfaction of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee or the Board of Directors. The following is a description of certain relationships and transactions that we have entered into with our related persons.

Director Independence

On November 29, 2006, Atlas Copco AB (ACAB), Atlas Copco Finance S.à.r.l. (ACF), investment funds associated with Ripplewood Holdings L.L.C. (Ripplewood) and Oak Hill Capital Management, LLC

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(Oak Hill and together with Ripplewood, the Sponsors) and RSC Holdings, entered into a Recapitalization Agreement pursuant to which the Sponsors acquired approximately 85% of RSC Holdings' common stock. The parties to the Recapitalization Agreement were also parties to a Stockholders Agreement, which, as amended, gave Oak Hill the right to designate four nominees for election to the Board of Directors. Each stockholder that was a party to the Stockholders Agreement was required to take all necessary action to cause the nominees of Oak Hill to be elected, which actions included recommending the nominees to our Board of Directors for inclusion in the slate of nominees recommended by the Board of Directors to our stockholders for election. Please see the information set forth under the caption *Stockholders Agreement* above for more information on the Stockholders Agreement.

Prior to October 1, 2010, Oak Hill, Ripplewood and ACF collectively owned over 50% of the outstanding shares of our common stock. As a result, we were a controlled company for the purposes of the NYSE listing requirements, and therefore, we were eligible for, and elected to take advantage of, exemptions from certain NYSE listing requirements that would otherwise require our Board of Directors to have a majority of independent directors and our compensation and nominating and corporate governance committees to be comprised entirely of independent directors. In 2010, Ripplewood and ACF completed a number of open markets sales of our common stock, and as a result of such sales, we no longer qualified as a controlled company as of October 1, 2010, as Oak Hill, Ripplewood and ACF held less than 50% of our outstanding shares. In January 2011, Ripplewood's ownership dropped below 4 million shares of common stock of RSC Holdings, and pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Stockholders Agreement, Ripplewood was no longer a party thereto. On October 6, 2011, we entered into an Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement with affiliates of Oak Hill that, among other things, gives Oak Hill the right to designate three nominees for election to the Board of Directors and approve the four additional non-employee directors. ACF was released and waived its rights under the Stockholders Agreement in connection with this Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, and as such is no longer a party to such agreement. As of January 26, 2012, Oak Hill owned approximately 33.4% of the outstanding shares of our common stock.

We are currently in full compliance with NYSE listing requirements related to board and committee composition as a company that no longer qualifies as a controlled company. Our current Board of Directors has eight members, comprised of Mr. Olsson, an employee Director, and seven non-employee Directors, each of whom the Board has determined to be independent, as independence is defined under the applicable rules and regulations governing independence, including the federal securities laws and NYSE rules, as applicable. There are currently no vacancies. Under our Corporate Governance Guidelines, our Board of Directors periodically reviews the relationships between the non-employee Directors and RSC Holdings as part of the assessment of Director independence. No Director will be deemed independent unless our Board of Directors affirmatively determines that the Director has no material relationship with us, directly or as an officer, stockholder or partner of an organization that has a relationship with us.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Fees for services performed by KPMG LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, during 2010 and 2011, were:

	2010	2011
Audit fees (1)	\$ 1,281,400	\$ 1,424,800
Audit-related fees (2)	37,300	153,680
Tax fees (3)	5,500	125,278
All other fees	0	0
Total	\$ 1,324,200	\$ 1,703,758

- (1) Audit fees for 2011 were for services rendered in connection with the audit of the financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, and reviews of the

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financial statements included in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for 2011. Audit fees for 2011 also included fees for non-recurring services associated with the filing of our registration statement on Form S-4, which related to our 2021 Notes. Audit fees for 2010 were for services rendered in connection with the audit of the financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, and reviews of the financial statements included in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for 2010. Audit fees for 2010 also included fees for non-recurring services associated with the filing of our registration statement on Form S-4, which related to the exchange offer on our outstanding high-yield debt securities.

- (2) Audit-related fees for 2011 were for services rendered in connection with acquisition related items, audits of our employee benefit plan and a debt covenant compliance review. Audit-related fees for 2010 were for services rendered in connection with the audits of our employee benefit plan and a debt covenant compliance review.
- (3) Tax fees for 2011 were for services rendered in connection with acquisition related items and a review of our Canadian tax return. Tax fees for 2010 were for services rendered in connection with a review of our Canadian tax return.

Pre-approval Procedures

The Audit and Risk Committee has established procedures for the pre-approval of all audit and permitted non-audit related services provided by our independent registered public accounting firm. The procedures include, in part, that: (i) the Audit and Risk Committee, on an annual basis, shall pre-approve the independent registered public accounting firm's engagement letter/annual service plan; (ii) the Audit and Risk Committee Chair has been delegated the authority to pre-approve any permitted non-audit services up to \$25,000 per individual proposed service; (iii) the Audit and Risk Committee must pre-approve any permitted non-audit services that exceed \$25,000 per individual proposed service; and (iv) at each regularly scheduled Audit and Risk Committee meeting: (a) the Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee will review any services that were pre-approved since the last Audit and Risk Committee meeting; and (b) a review will be conducted of the services performed and fees paid since the last Audit and Risk Committee meeting. All fees described above were pre-approved by the Audit and Risk Committee.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

1. Consolidated Financial Statements: The consolidated financial statements of RSC Holdings Inc. are included as Appendix F of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. See Index to Financial Statements on page F-1.

2. Exhibits: The exhibits which are filed with this Annual Report on Form 10-K or which are incorporated herein by reference are set forth in the Exhibit Index on page E-1.

Table of Contents**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Scottsdale, State of Arizona, on January 26, 2012.

RSC HOLDINGS INC.

By: /s/ Erik Olsson
 Name: Erik Olsson
 Title: Chief Executive Officer and President

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Erik Olsson and Patricia D. Chiodo and each of them, as his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him and in his name, place, and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection therewith as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or any of them, or their or his substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Erik Olsson	Chief Executive Officer,	January 26, 2012
Erik Olsson	President and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	
/s/ Patricia D. Chiodo	Senior Vice President and	January 26, 2012
Patricia D. Chiodo	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Principal Accounting Officer)	
/s/ Denis Nayden	Chairman of the Board, Director	January 26, 2012
Denis Nayden		
/s/ David T. Brown	Director	January 26, 2012
David T. Brown		
/s/ J. Taylor Crandall	Director	January 26, 2012
J. Taylor Crandall		

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/s/ Edward Dardani

Director

January 26, 2012

Edward Dardani

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Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Pierre Leroy Pierre Leroy	Director	January 26, 2012
/s/ James Ozanne James Ozanne	Director	January 26, 2012
/s/ Donald C. Roof Donald C. Roof	Director	January 26, 2012

Table of Contents**RSC HOLDINGS INC.****ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K****EXHIBIT INDEX**

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Form	Incorporated By Reference			Filed Herewith
			File No.	Exhibit	Date	
2.1	Recapitalization Agreement, dated as of October 6, 2006, by and among Atlas Copco AB, Atlas Copco Finance S.à.r.l., Atlas Copco North America Inc., RSC Acquisition LLC, RSC Acquisition II LLC, OHCP II RSC, LLC, OHCMP II RSC, LLC and OHCP II RSC COI, LLC	S-1	333-140644	2.1	2/13/2007	
2.2	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of December 15, 2011, by and between United Rentals, Inc. and RSC Holdings Inc.	8-K	001-33485	2.1	12/21/2011	
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of RSC Holdings Inc.	10-Q	001-33485	3.1	8/2/2007	
3.2	Amended and Restated By-Laws of RSC Holdings Inc.	8-K	001-33485	3.2	1/27/2010	
4.1	Indenture, dated as of November 27, 2006, by and among Rental Service Corporation, RSC Holdings III, LLC, the subsidiary guarantors, if any, from time to time parties thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association	S-1	333-140644	4.1	2/13/2007	
4.2	Registration Rights Agreement, dated November 27, 2006, by and among Rental Service Corporation, RSC Holdings III, LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and GE Capital Markets, Inc.	S-1	333-140644	4.2	2/13/2007	
4.3	U.S. Guarantee and Collateral Agreement, dated as of November 27, 2006, by and among RSC Holdings II, LLC, RSC Holdings III, LLC, Rental Service Corporation, certain domestic subsidiaries of RSC Holdings III, LLC that may become party thereto from time to time, and Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as U.S. collateral agent and U.S. administrative agent	S-1	333-140644	4.5	2/13/2007	
4.4	Canadian Security Agreement, dated as of November 27, 2006, by and between Rental Service Corporation of Canada Ltd. and Deutsche Bank AG, Canada Branch as Canadian collateral agent	S-1	333-140644	4.6	2/13/2007	
4.5	Guarantee and Collateral Agreement, dated as of November 27, 2006, by and among RSC Holdings II, LLC, RSC Holdings III, LLC, Rental Service Corporation, certain domestic subsidiaries of RSC Holdings III, LLC that may become party thereto from time to time, and Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch as collateral agent and administrative agent	S-1	333-140644	4.7	2/13/2007	

Table of Contents**RSC HOLDINGS INC.****ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K****EXHIBIT INDEX (CONTINUED)**

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Form	Incorporated By Reference			Filed Herewith
			File No.	Exhibit	Date	
4.6	Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of November 27, 2006, by and among RSC Holdings, II, LLC, RSC Holdings III, LLC, Rental Service Corporation, each other grantor from time to time party thereto, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch as U.S. collateral agent under the first-lien loan documents and Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch in its capacity as collateral agent under the second-lien loan documents	S-1	333-140644	4.8	2/13/2007	
4.6.1	First Amendment to Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of July 1, 2009, by and among RSC Holdings II, LLC, RSC Holdings III, LLC, RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., each other grantor from time to time party thereto, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as U.S. collateral agent under the First-Lien Loan Documents (as defined therein)	8-K	001-33485	4.2	7/2/2009	
4.7	Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement	S-4	333-144625	4.7	7/17/2007	
4.7.1	Amendment No. 1 to Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, dated as of August 24, 2009	8-K	001-33485	4.7.1	8/24/2009	
4.7.2	Amendment No. 2 to Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, dated as of January 21, 2010	8-K	001-33485	4.7.2	1/27/2010	
4.7.3	Second Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, dated as of October 6, 2011	10-Q	001-33485	4.7	10/20/2011	
4.8	Form of stock certificate	S-1/A	333-140644	4.8	4/27/2007	
4.9	Indenture, dated as of July 1, 2009, by and among RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., RSC Holdings III, LLC, the subsidiary guarantors, if any, from time to time parties thereto, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee, and Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as Note Collateral Agent	8-K	001-33485	4.1	7/2/2009	
4.10	First Lien Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of July 1, 2009, by and among RSC Holdings III, LLC, RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., each other grantor from time to time party thereto, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, in its capacity as U.S. collateral agent under the Senior Loan Documents (as defined therein) and Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch in its capacity as collateral agent under the First Lien Last Out Note Documents (as defined therein)	8-K	001-33485	4.3	7/2/2009	

Table of Contents**RSC HOLDINGS INC.****ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K****EXHIBIT INDEX (CONTINUED)**

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Form	Incorporated By Reference			Filed Herewith
			File	Exhibit	Date	
4.10.1	First Amendment to First Lien Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of February 9, 2011, by and among RSC Holdings III, LLC, RSC Equipment Rental, Inc. and Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as U.S. collateral agent under the Senior Loan Documents (as defined therein)	8-K	001- 33485	4.3	2/14/2011	
4.11	Collateral Agreement, dated as of July 1, 2009, by and between RSC Holdings III, LLC, RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., certain domestic subsidiaries of RSC Holdings III, LLC that may become party thereto from time to time and Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as Note Collateral Agent	8-K	001- 33485	4.4	7/2/2009	
4.12	Indenture, dated as of November 17, 2009, by and among RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., RSC Holdings III, LLC, the subsidiary guarantors, if any, from time to time parties thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee	8-K	001- 33485	4.1	11/17/2009	
4.13	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of November 17, 2009, by and among RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., RSC Holdings III, LLC and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and the other initial purchasers named therein	8-K	001- 33485	4.2	11/17/2009	
4.14	Indenture, dated as of January 19, 2011, by and among RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., RSC Holdings III, LLC, the subsidiary guarantors, if any, from time to time parties thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee	8-K	001- 33485	4.1	1/20/2011	
4.15	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of January 19, 2011, by and among RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., RSC Holdings III, LLC and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and the other initial purchasers named therein	8-K	001- 33485	4.2	1/20/2011	
4.16	U.S. Guarantee and Collateral Agreement, dated as of February 9, 2011, by and among RSC Holdings II, LLC, RSC Holdings III, LLC, RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., and certain domestic subsidiaries of RSC Holdings III, LLC that may become party thereto from time to time, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as collateral agent and administrative agent	8-K	001- 33485	4.1	2/14/2011	

Table of Contents**RSC HOLDINGS INC.****ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K****EXHIBIT INDEX (CONTINUED)**

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Form	Incorporated By Reference			Filed Herewith
			File No.	Exhibit	Date	
4.17	Canadian Security Agreement, dated as of February 9, 2011, by and among RSC Equipment Rental of Canada Ltd., Deutsche Bank AG Canada Branch as Canadian collateral agent	8-K	001-	4.2	2/14/2011	
			33485			
10.1+	Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan	DEF 14A	001-	B	4/18/2008	
			33485			
10.2+	Form of Employee Stock Option Agreement	S-1	333-	10.2	2/13/2007	
			140644			
10.3+	Form of Employee Stock Subscription Agreement	S-1	333-	10.3	2/13/2007	
			140644			
10.4+	Form of Employment Agreement for executive officers	S-1	333-	10.4	2/13/2007	
			140644			
10.5	Indemnification Agreement, dated as of November 27, 2006, by and among Atlas Copco North America Inc., Rental Service Corporation, RSC Acquisition LLC, RSC Acquisition II LLC, OHCP II RSC, LLC, OHCMP II RSC, LLC, OHCP II RSC COI, LLC, Ripplewood Holdings L.L.C., Oak Hill Capital Management, LLC and Atlas Copco Finance S.à.r.l.	S-1	333-	10.5	2/13/2007	
			140644			
10.6	Monitoring Agreement, dated as of November 27, 2006, by and among RSC Holdings Inc., Rental Service Corporation, Ripplewood Holdings L.L.C. and Oak Hill Capital Management, LLC	S-1	333-	10.6	2/13/2007	
			140644			
10.7	Credit Agreement, dated as of November 27, 2006, by and among RSC Holdings II, LLC, RSC Holdings III, LLC, Rental Service Corporation, Rental Service Corporation of Canada Ltd., Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as U.S. collateral agent and U.S. administrative agent, Deutsche Bank AG, Canada Branch, as Canadian administrative agent and Canadian collateral agent, Citicorp North America, Inc., Bank of America, N.A., LaSalle Business Credit, LLC, Wachovia Capital Finance Corporation (Western), Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	S-1/A	333-	10.7	3/27/2007	
			140644			

Table of Contents**RSC HOLDINGS INC.****ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K****EXHIBIT INDEX (CONTINUED)**

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Form	Incorporated By Reference			Filed Herewith
			File No.	Exhibit	Date	
10.7.1	First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of June 26, 2009, by and among RSC Holdings II, LLC, RSC Holdings III, LLC, RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., RSC Equipment Rental of Canada Ltd., Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as U.S. administrative agent, Deutsche Bank AG, Canada Branch, as Canadian administrative agent, and the several banks and other financial institutions party thereto from time to time	8-K	001- 33485	10.1	7/2/2009	
10.7.2	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of July 30, 2009, by and among RSC Holdings II, LLC, RSC Holdings III, LLC, RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., RSC Equipment Rental of Canada Ltd., Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as U.S. administrative agent, Deutsche Bank AG, Canada Branch, as Canadian administrative agent, and the several banks and other financial institutions party thereto from time to time	8-K	001- 33485	10.1	7/31/2009	
10.7.3	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of July 30, 2009, by and among RSC Holdings II, LLC, RSC Holdings III, LLC, RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., RSC Equipment Rental of Canada Ltd., Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as U.S. collateral agent and U.S. administrative agent, Deutsche Bank AG, Canada Branch, as Canadian administrative agent and Canadian collateral agent, and the several banks and other financial institutions party thereto from time to time	8-K	001- 33485	Annex A to Exhibit 10.1	7/31/2009	
10.7.4	First Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of November 9, 2009, by and among RSC Holdings II, LLC, RSC Holdings III, LLC, RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., RSC Equipment Rental of Canada Ltd., Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as U.S. administrative agent, Deutsche Bank AG, Canada Branch, as Canadian administrative agent, and the banks and other financial institutions party thereto from time to time	8-K	001- 33485	10.1	11/17/2009	
10.8	Second-Lien Term Loan Credit Agreement, dated as of November 27, 2006, by and among RSC Holdings II, LLC, RSC Holdings III, LLC, Rental Service Corporation, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent and collateral agent, Citicorp North America, Inc., GE Capital Markets, Inc., Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and General Electric Capital Corporation	S-1/A	333- 140644	10.8	3/27/2007	

Table of Contents**RSC HOLDINGS INC.****ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K****EXHIBIT INDEX (CONTINUED)**

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Form	Incorporated By Reference			Filed Herewith
			File No.	Exhibit	Date	
10.8.1	First Amendment to Second-Lien Term Loan Credit Agreement, dated as of August 21, 2009, by and among RSC Holdings II, LLC, RSC Holdings III, LLC, RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., various lenders, and Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent	8-K	001-33485	10.1	8/24/2009	
10.8.2	Second Amendment to Second-Lien Term Loan Credit Agreement, dated as of November 9, 2009, by and among RSC Holdings II, LLC, RSC Holdings III, LLC, RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., various lenders, and Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent	8-K	001-33485	10.2	11/17/2009	
10.9+	RSC Holdings Inc. 2007 Annual Incentive Plan	S-1/A	333-140644	10.9	4/18/2007	
10.10+	Form of Indemnification Agreement	S-1/A	333-140644	10.10	5/21/2007	
10.11+	Form of Cost Reimbursement Agreement	S-1/A	333-140644	10.11	5/21/2007	
10.12+	Form of Director Restricted Stock Unit Agreement	S-1/A	333-140644	10.12	5/21/2007	
10.13	Executive Employment and Noncompetition Agreement by and between David Mathieson, RSC Holdings Inc. and RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., effective January 2, 2008	8-K	001-33485	10.1	12/3/2007	
10.14	RSC Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Savings Plan	10-K	001-33485	10.14	2/25/2009	
10.15	Form of First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Executive Employment and Noncompetition Agreement President and Chief Executive Officer	8-K	001-33485	10.1	3/5/2009	
10.16	Form of First Amendment to the Executive Employment and Noncompetition Agreement Senior Vice President	8-K	001-33485	10.2	3/5/2009	
10.17	Amended and Restated Executive Employment and Noncompetition Agreement by and between Patricia D. Chiodo and RSC Holdings Inc., effective as of November 28, 2006	10-Q	001-33485	10.1	4/23/2010	

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10.18+	Form of Stock Option Agreement	8-K	001-	10.1	4/23/2010
			33485		

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Table of Contents**RSC HOLDINGS INC.****ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K****EXHIBIT INDEX (CONTINUED)**

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Form	Incorporated By Reference			Filed Herewith
			File No.	Exhibit	Date	
10.19+	Form of Stock Option Agreement for Long-Term Incentive Equity Awards	8-K	001-	10.2	4/23/2010	
			33485			
10.20+	Form of Employee Restricted Stock Unit Agreement	8-K	001-	10.3	4/23/2010	
			33485			
10.21	Executive Employment and Noncompetition Agreement, by and between Patricia D. Chiodo, RSC Holdings Inc. and RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., effective as of October 1, 2010	8-K	001-	10.1	9/27/2010	
			33485			
10.22	Credit Agreement, dated as of February 9, 2011, by and among RSC Holdings II, LLC, RSC Holdings III, LLC, RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., RSC Equipment Rental of Canada Ltd., Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, Deutsche Bank AG Canada Branch, Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, Bank of America, N.A., General Electric Capital Corporation, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Barclays Capital	8-K	001-	10.1	2/14/2011	
			33485			
10.22.1	Incremental Amendment, dated as of September 28, 2011, by and among RSC Holdings II, LLC, RSC Holdings III, LLC, RSC Equipment Rental, Inc., RSC Equipment Rental of Canada Ltd., Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as U.S. administrative agent, Deutsche Bank AG, Canada Branch, as Canadian administrative agent, and the other financial institutions party thereto	8-K	001-	10.1	10/4/2011	
			33485			
10.23	Executive Employment and Noncompetition Agreement by and between Juan Corsillo and RSC Holdings Inc. effective March 15, 2010	10-Q	001-	10.2	4/21/2011	
			33485			
10.24	Form of December 16, 2011 Amendment to Executive Employment Agreements	8-K	001-	99.1	12/21/2011	
			33485			
10.25+	Form of Director Stock Grant Agreement					X
21.1	List of Subsidiaries					X
23.1	Consent of KPMG LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm					X
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer as required by Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended					X
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer as required by Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended					X

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RSC HOLDINGS INC.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
EXHIBIT INDEX (CONTINUED)

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Form	Incorporated By Reference		Filed Herewith
			File No.	Filing Date	
32.1*	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as required by Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended				X
101.INS**	XBRL Instance Document				X
101.SCH**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document				X
101.CAL**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document				X
101.DEF**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document				X
101.LAB**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document				X
101.PRE**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document				X

+ Compensation plans or arrangements in which directors or executive officers are eligible to participate.

* The certifications attached as Exhibit 32.1 that accompany this Annual Report on Form 10-K, are not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of RSC Holdings Inc., under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

** The XBRL related information in Exhibit 101 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to liability of that section and shall not be incorporated by reference into any filing or other document pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing or document.

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INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

RSC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

The following financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries required to be included in Item 15(a)(1) of Form 10-K are listed below:

	Page
<u>Audited Consolidated Financial Statements:</u>	
<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2011 and 2010</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity and Comprehensive Loss for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009</u>	F-6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009</u>	F-7
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-8
Supplementary Financial Data:	

The supplementary financial data of the Registrant and its subsidiaries required to be included in Item 15(a)(2) of Form 10-K have been omitted as not applicable or because the required information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or in the notes thereto.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

RSC Holdings Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of RSC Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' (deficit) equity and comprehensive loss, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of RSC Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated January 26, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Phoenix, Arizona

January 26, 2012

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

RSC Holdings Inc.:

We have audited RSC Holdings Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). RSC Holdings Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying management's report on internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on RSC Holdings Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, RSC Holdings Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of RSC Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' (deficit) equity and comprehensive loss, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011, and our report dated January 26, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Phoenix, Arizona

January 26, 2012

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

(In thousands, except share data)

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,833	\$ 3,510
Accounts receivable, net	267,879	228,532
Inventory	15,909	14,171
Deferred tax assets, net	122,862	17,912
Prepaid expense and other current assets	14,422	13,798
Total current assets	425,905	277,923
Rental equipment, net	1,573,193	1,336,424
Property and equipment, net	123,114	110,779
Goodwill and other intangibles, net	957,129	939,302
Deferred financing costs	52,484	44,205
Other long-term assets	9,148	9,342
Total assets	\$ 3,140,973	\$ 2,717,975
Liabilities and Stockholders Deficit		
Accounts payable	\$ 258,811	\$ 193,819
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	140,725	119,608
Current portion of long-term debt	27,417	25,294
Total current liabilities	426,953	338,721
Long-term debt	2,294,865	2,043,887
Deferred tax liabilities, net	429,074	330,862
Other long-term liabilities	28,500	41,782
Total liabilities	3,179,392	2,755,252
Commitments and contingencies		
Preferred stock, no par value, (500,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010)		
Common stock, no par value, (300,000,000 shares authorized, 104,157,211 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 103,551,078 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010)	846,149	833,989
Accumulated deficit	(903,262)	(873,358)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	18,694	2,092
Total stockholders deficit	(38,419)	(37,277)
Total liabilities and stockholders deficit	\$ 3,140,973	\$ 2,717,975

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**RSC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Revenues:			
Equipment rental revenue	\$ 1,312,507	\$ 1,060,266	\$ 1,073,021
Sale of merchandise	55,241	49,313	51,951
Sale of used rental equipment	154,466	124,845	158,482
Total revenues	1,522,214	1,234,424	1,283,454
Cost of revenues:			
Cost of equipment rentals, excluding depreciation	651,651	563,513	540,945
Depreciation of rental equipment	300,377	272,610	285,668
Cost of merchandise sales	36,817	35,701	36,743
Cost of used rental equipment sales	101,141	104,491	148,673
Total cost of revenues	1,089,986	976,315	1,012,029
Gross profit	432,228	258,109	271,425
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	183,145	146,791	148,163
Depreciation and amortization of non-rental equipment and intangibles	42,427	40,213	43,984
Merger costs	10,954		
Other operating gains, net	(4,000)	(5,592)	(517)
Total operating expenses, net	232,526	181,412	191,630
Operating income	199,702	76,697	79,795
Interest expense, net	224,518	194,471	189,689
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt, net	15,342		(13,916)
Other expense (income), net	260	(539)	707
Loss before benefit for income taxes	(40,418)	(117,235)	(96,685)
Benefit for income taxes	(10,514)	(43,719)	(37,325)
Net loss	\$ (29,904)	\$ (73,516)	\$ (59,360)
Weighted average shares outstanding used in computing net loss per common share:			
Basic and diluted	103,911	103,527	103,433
Net loss per common share:			
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.29)	\$ (0.71)	\$ (0.57)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**RSC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS (DEFICIT) EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**

(In thousands, except share data)

	Common Stock		Accumulated Deficit	Comprehensive Loss	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Total
	Shares	Amount				
Balance, January 1, 2009	103,373,326	\$ 824,930	\$ (747,012)		\$ (34,798)	\$ 43,120
Components of comprehensive loss:						
Net loss			(59,360)	\$ (59,360)		(59,360)
Foreign currency translation adjustments				14,065	14,065	14,065
Change in fair value of derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$9,109				14,928	14,928	14,928
Total comprehensive loss				\$ (30,367)		
Issuance of common stock	39,235	256				256
Excess tax benefits, net		(122)				(122)
Recapitalization adjustment			6,530			6,530
Share-based compensation		4,224				4,224
Balance, December 31, 2009	103,412,561	829,288	(799,842)		(5,805)	23,641
Components of comprehensive loss:						
Net loss			(73,516)	\$ (73,516)		(73,516)
Foreign currency translation adjustments				5,755	5,755	5,755
Change in fair value of derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$1,370				2,142	2,142	2,142
Total comprehensive loss				\$ (65,619)		
Issuance of common stock	138,517	948				948
Share-based compensation		3,753				3,753
Balance, December 31, 2010	103,551,078	833,989	(873,358)		2,092	(37,277)
Components of comprehensive loss:						
Net loss			(29,904)	\$ (29,904)		(29,904)
Foreign currency translation adjustments				(3,028)	(3,028)	(3,028)
Change in fair value of derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$12,550				19,630	19,630	19,630
Total comprehensive loss				\$ (13,302)		
Issuance of common stock	606,133	5,109				5,109
Share-based compensation		7,051				7,051
Balance, December 31, 2011	104,157,211	\$ 846,149	\$ (903,262)		\$ 18,694	\$ (38,419)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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RSC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(In thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (29,904)	\$ (73,516)	\$ (59,360)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	342,804	312,823	329,652
Amortization of deferred financing costs	10,018	12,782	11,768
Amortization of original issue discount	1,246	1,117	453
Share-based compensation expense	7,051	3,753	4,224
Gain on sales of rental and non-rental property and equipment, net of non-cash write-offs	(55,458)	(19,376)	(7,091)
Deferred income taxes	(19,099)	(2,697)	(37,332)
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt, net	15,342		(13,916)
Gain on settlement of insurance property claims		(3,426)	
Interest expense net, on ineffective hedge	(104)	42	6,832
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	(37,005)	(45,109)	99,772
Inventory	(1,652)	288	5,519
Other assets	(623)	452	1,191
Accounts payable	50,664	145,482	(63,068)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	40,520	(7,755)	(8,688)
Net cash provided by operating activities	323,800	324,860	269,956
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash paid for acquisition	(49,098)		
Purchases of rental equipment	(616,159)	(327,107)	(46,386)
Purchases of property and equipment	(11,837)	(5,766)	(4,952)
Proceeds from sales of rental equipment	154,466	124,845	158,482
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	7,073	2,951	12,493
Insurance proceeds from rental equipment and property claims		4,368	5,267
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(515,555)	(200,709)	124,904
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility	72,000	179,000	321,166
Proceeds from New Senior ABL Revolving Facility	630,000		
Proceeds from issuance of 2021 Notes	650,000		
Proceeds from issuance of 2017 Notes			389,280
Proceeds from issuance of 2019 Notes			196,954
Payments on Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility	(376,195)	(276,000)	(601,193)
Payments on New Senior ABL Revolving Facility	(142,000)		
Payments on Senior ABL Term Loan			(244,375)
Payments on 2014 Notes	(117,000)		
Payments for call premium on 2014 Notes	(5,562)		
Payments on Second Lien Term Facility	(479,395)		(392,986)
Payments on capital leases and other debt	(29,652)	(30,194)	(40,427)
Payments for deferred financing costs	(28,101)	(1,756)	(28,487)
Payments for non-deferred financing costs			(4,312)
Proceeds from stock option exercises	5,109	948	256
Increase (decrease) in outstanding checks in excess of cash balances	14,670	1,921	(1,070)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	193,874	(126,081)	(405,194)
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash	(796)	905	1,199

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Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,323	(1,025)	(9,135)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,510	4,535	13,670
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 4,833	\$ 3,510	\$ 4,535
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 197,803	\$ 181,272	\$ 155,295
Cash received for taxes, net	(13,130)	(26,539)	(8,632)
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Purchase of assets under capital lease obligations	\$ 44,098	\$ 23,149	\$ 1,136
Accrued deferred financing costs	301	326	634

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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RSC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Organization

Business and Basis of Presentation

Description of Business

RSC Holdings Inc. (RSC Holdings) and its wholly owned subsidiaries (collectively, the Company) are engaged primarily in the rental of a diversified line of construction and industrial equipment, geographically dispersed throughout the United States and Canada. For the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company generated approximately 86.2% of its revenues from equipment rentals, and it derived the remaining 13.8% of its revenues from sales of used rental equipment, merchandise and other related items.

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of RSC Holdings Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Prior to November 27, 2006, RSC Holdings was wholly owned by Atlas Copco AB (ACAB) and Atlas Copco Airpower n.v. (ACA), a wholly owned subsidiary of ACAB (together with ACAB, Atlas). On October 6, 2006, Atlas announced that it had entered into a recapitalization agreement pursuant to which Ripplewood Holdings L.L.C. (Ripplewood) and Oak Hill Capital Partners (Oak Hill and collectively with Ripplewood, the Sponsors) would acquire 85.5% of RSC Holdings (the Recapitalization). The Recapitalization closed on November 27, 2006. The Recapitalization was accomplished through (a) the repurchase by RSC Holdings of a portion of its issued and outstanding stock from Atlas and (b) a cash equity investment in RSC Holdings by the Sponsors for stock. The Recapitalization was accounted for as a leveraged recapitalization with no change in the book basis of assets and liabilities. As of December 31, 2011, neither Ripplewood nor Atlas was an affiliate of the Company.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management of the Company to make a number of estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying amounts of long-lived assets, goodwill, and inventories; the allowance for doubtful accounts; deferred income taxes; environmental liabilities; reserves for claims; assets and obligations related to employee benefits; the fair value of derivative instruments and determination of share-based compensation amounts. Management believes that its estimates and assumptions are reasonable in the circumstances; however, actual results may differ from these estimates.

(2) Recent Development

On December 15, 2011, RSC Holdings entered into a definitive merger agreement (the Merger Agreement) with URI pursuant to which RSC Holdings will be merged (the Merger) with and into URI, with URI continuing as the surviving corporation of the Merger. Upon completion of the Merger, each issued and outstanding share of RSC Holdings common stock (other than shares owned by RSC Holdings, URI or any of their direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiaries, in each case not held on behalf of third parties, and shares with respect to which appraisal rights are properly exercised and not withdrawn) will be converted into the right to receive (i) \$10.80 in cash and (ii) 0.2783 of a share of URI common stock, in each case without interest. The board of directors of each of RSC Holdings and URI has unanimously approved the Merger and the Merger Agreement and has recommended that its stockholders vote in favor of the adoption of the Merger Agreement.

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

The Merger is expected to close by the end of the first half of 2012 and is subject to customary closing conditions, including approval of stockholders and necessary regulatory approvals.

Merger costs in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 consists of \$7.7 million of transaction expenses related to the Company's pending Merger with URI and \$3.3 million of discretionary bonuses paid to certain members of the Company's senior management team related to the execution of the URI Merger Agreement.

The Company entered into certain advisory agreements related to the Merger that would require payments of approximately \$27.0 million upon consummation of the Merger Agreement. Accordingly, no such amounts are recorded in the 2011 consolidated statement of operations. The Company expects to incur additional professional fees in 2012 in connection with the Merger.

(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies***Cash Equivalents***

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with insignificant interest rate risk and with maturities of three months or less at purchase to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$7.1 million and \$7.0 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Management develops its estimate of this allowance based on the Company's historical experience, its understanding of the Company's current economic circumstances, and its own judgment as to the likelihood of ultimate payment. Actual receivables are written-off against the allowance for doubtful accounts when the Company has determined the balance will not be collected. Bad debt expense is reflected as a component of selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

The Company's customer base is large and geographically diverse. No single customer accounts for more than 2% of the Company's rental revenues for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. No single customer accounts for more than 3% of total receivables at both December 31, 2011 and 2010. Accounts receivable consist of the following (in 000s):

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Trade receivables	\$ 272,362	\$ 214,003
Income taxes receivable	590	20,650
Other receivables	1,992	888
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(7,065)	(7,009)
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 267,879	\$ 228,532

Included in income taxes receivable at December 31, 2010 are net operating loss carrybacks of \$19.1 million and state, federal and Canadian overpayments of \$1.6 million.

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

The following table summarizes activity for allowance for doubtful accounts (in 000s):

	2011	2010	2009
Beginning balance at January 1,	\$ 7,009	\$ 10,741	\$ 9,197
Provision for bad debt	3,420	4,701	9,962
Charge offs, net	(3,364)	(8,433)	(8,418)
Ending balance at December 31,	\$ 7,065	\$ 7,009	\$ 10,741

Rental Equipment

Rental equipment is recorded at cost and depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the equipment using the straight-line method. The range of estimated lives for rental equipment is one to ten years. Rental equipment is depreciated to a salvage value of zero to ten percent of cost. The incremental costs related to acquiring rental equipment and subsequently renting such equipment are expensed as incurred. Ordinary repair and maintenance costs are charged to operations as incurred. When rental fleet is disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from their respective accounts, and any gains or losses are included in gross profit.

The Company has factory-authorized arrangements for the refurbishment of certain types of rental equipment. The Company continues to record depreciation expense while the equipment is out on refurbishment. The cost of refurbishment is added to the existing net book value of the asset. The combined cost is then depreciated over the remaining estimated useful life of the refurbished asset, which averages 48 months.

The following table provides a breakdown of rental equipment (in 000s):

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Rental equipment	\$ 2,723,960	\$ 2,426,267
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,150,767)	(1,089,843)
Rental equipment, net	\$ 1,573,193	\$ 1,336,424

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost. Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets ranging from three to thirty years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the life of the lease or life of the asset, whichever is shorter. Maintenance and repair costs are charged to expense as incurred. Expenditures that increase productivity or extend the life of an asset are capitalized. Depreciation expense for leased equipment is included in depreciation and amortization of non-rental equipment and intangibles. Upon disposal, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from their respective accounts, and any gains or losses are included in other operating gains, net.

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

Property and equipment consists of the following (in 000s):

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Leased equipment	\$ 216,373	\$ 195,351
Buildings and leasehold improvements	53,861	52,664
Non-rental machinery and equipment	46,247	42,393
Data processing hardware and purchased software	17,917	16,837
Furniture and fixtures	10,362	10,441
Construction in progress	2,561	1,034
Land and improvements	555	554
	347,876	319,274
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(224,762)	(208,495)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 123,114	\$ 110,779

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company's long-lived assets to be held and used consist primarily of rental fleet, which the Company segregates into approximately ten major category classes based on functionality. Long-lived assets are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of a long-lived asset (or asset group) may not be recoverable. The fair value of the Company's rental fleet in relation to the assets' carrying amount is the primary factor the Company considers in determining whether its rental fleet should be tested for recoverability.

If an impairment indicator is present, the Company evaluates recoverability by comparing the estimated future cash flows of the category classes, on an undiscounted basis, to their carrying values. The category class represents the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets and liabilities. If the undiscounted cash flows exceed the carrying value, the asset group is recoverable and no impairment is present. If the undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value, the impairment is measured as the difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the asset group. During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, the Company concluded impairment indicators were not present and it was therefore not necessary to test the assets for recoverability during those years.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Company has made acquisitions over the years that have resulted in the recognition of a significant amount of goodwill. Goodwill is not amortized. Instead, goodwill is required to be tested for impairment annually and between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that might indicate impairment. The Company performs its annual goodwill impairment test during the fourth quarter of its calendar year.

The goodwill impairment test involves a two-step process. The first step of the test, used to identify potential impairment, compares the estimated fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is not considered to be impaired and the second step of the impairment test is unnecessary. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step of the impairment test must be performed to measure the amount of the impairment loss, if any. The second step of the goodwill impairment test compares the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as goodwill recognized in a business combination. If the carrying amount of the

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RSC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. Historically, the Company has passed the first step of the goodwill impairment testing, thus the second step of the impairment test has been unnecessary.

The Company is comprised of two divisions that are aggregated into one reportable segment because they are operationally and economically similar and because aggregation is consistent with the basic principles of segment reporting. The Company concluded its divisions are reporting units for purposes of testing goodwill because the component levels below its divisions do not constitute a business.

The determination of fair value under the income approach requires significant judgment by the Company. The Company's judgment is required in developing assumptions about revenue growth, changes in working capital, selling, general and administrative expenses, capital expenditures and the selection of an appropriate discount rate. The estimated future cash flows and projected capital expenditures used under the income approach are based on the Company's business plans and forecasts, which consider historical results adjusted for future expectations.

Based on the Company's analyses, there was no goodwill impairment recognized during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. If during 2012 market conditions deteriorate and the Company's outlook deteriorates from the projections the Company used in the 2011 goodwill impairment test, the Company could have goodwill impairment during 2012. Goodwill impairment would not impact the Company's debt covenants.

Reserves for Claims

The Company's insurance program for general liability, automobile, workers' compensation and pollution claims involves deductibles or self-insurance, with varying risk retention levels. Claims in excess of these risk retention levels are covered by insurance up to certain policy limits. The Company is fully self-insured for medical claims. The Company's excess loss coverage for general liability, automobile, workers' compensation and pollution claims starts at \$1.0 million, \$1.5 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.25 million, respectively. The Company establishes reserves for reported claims that are asserted and for claims that are believed to have been incurred but not yet reported. These reserves reflect an estimate of the amounts that the Company will be required to pay in connection with these claims. The estimate of reserves is based upon assumptions relating to the probability of losses and historical settlement experience. These estimates may change based on, among other events, changes in claims history or receipt of additional information relevant to assessing the claims. Furthermore, these estimates may prove to be inaccurate due to factors such as adverse judicial determinations or settlements at higher than estimated amounts. Accordingly, the Company may be required to increase or decrease the reserves.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transactions

The financial statements of the Company's foreign subsidiary are translated into U.S. dollars. Assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiary are translated into U.S. dollars at year-end exchange rates. Revenue and expense items are translated at the average rates prevailing during the period. Resulting translation adjustments are included in stockholders' (deficit) equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Income and losses that result from foreign currency transactions are included in earnings. The Company recognized \$0.3 million of other expense, net for the year ended December 31, 2011, \$0.5 million of other income, net for the year ended December 31, 2010 and other expense, net of \$0.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company's derivative financial instruments are recognized on the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in the fair value of the Company's derivatives, which are designated as cash flow hedges, are recorded in other

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RSC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

comprehensive income (loss), to the extent the hedges are highly effective. Ineffective portions of cash flow hedges, if any, are recognized in current period earnings in interest expense. Gains and losses on derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments are recognized in current period earnings, in interest expense. Hedge effectiveness is calculated by comparing the fair value of the derivative to a hypothetical derivative that would be a perfect hedge of the hedged transaction. Other comprehensive income (loss) is reclassified into current period earnings when the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses on derivative instruments that are de-designated as cash flow hedges and cannot be re-designated under a different hedging relationship are reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to current period earnings in interest expense at the time of the de-designation.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) consists of accumulated foreign currency translation adjustments and the highly effective portion of the changes in the fair value of designated cash flow hedges.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is the exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The carrying values of cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair values due to the short maturity of these financial instruments.

The fair values of the Company's 2014 Notes, 2017 Notes, 2019 Notes and 2021 Notes are based on quoted market prices. The fair value of the Company's New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, is estimated based on borrowing rates currently available to the Company for debt with similar terms and maturities. The fair value of capital lease obligations approximates the carrying value due to the fact that the underlying instruments include provision to adjust interest rates to approximate fair market value.

See Note 6 for additional fair market information related to debt instruments and Note 9 for additional fair value information about other financial instruments.

Revenue Recognition

The Company rents equipment primarily to the industrial or non-construction market and the construction market. The Company records unbilled revenue for revenues earned each reporting period which have not yet been billed to the customer. Rental contract terms may be daily, weekly, or monthly and may extend across financial reporting periods. Rental revenue is recognized over the applicable rental period.

The Company recognizes revenue on used rental equipment and merchandise sales when title passes to the customer, the customer takes ownership, assumes risk of loss, and collectability is reasonably assured. There are no rights of return or warranties offered on product sales.

The Company recognizes both net and gross re-rent revenue. The Company has entered into alliance agreements with certain suppliers whereby the Company will rent equipment from the supplier and subsequently re-rent such equipment to a customer. Under the alliance agreements, the collection risk from the end user is passed to the original supplier and revenue is presented on a net basis. When no alliance agreement exists, re-rent revenue is presented on a gross basis.

Sales tax amounts collected from customers are recorded on a net basis.

Marketing and Advertising Costs

The Company advertises primarily through trade publications, promotional items and events. These costs are charged in the period incurred. Marketing and advertising costs are included in selling, general and

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RSC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Qualifying cooperative advertising reimbursements were \$0.9 million, \$0.4 million and \$1.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively. Marketing and advertising expenses, net of qualifying cooperative advertising reimbursements, were \$15.2 million, \$14.6 million and \$15.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the tax consequences of differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the respective tax bases of assets and liabilities and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. A valuation allowance is provided for deferred tax assets when realization of such assets is not considered to be more likely than not. Adjustments to the deferred income tax valuation allowance are made periodically based on management's assessment of the recoverability of the related assets.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in the tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Consideration Received from Vendors

The Company receives money from suppliers for various programs, primarily volume incentives and advertising. Allowances for advertising to promote a vendor's products or services which meet the criteria in GAAP are offset against advertising costs in the period in which the Company recognizes the incremental advertising cost. In situations when vendor consideration does not meet the criteria in GAAP to be offset against advertising costs, the Company considers the consideration to be a reduction in the purchase price of rental equipment acquired.

Volume incentives on rental equipment are deferred and amortized as an offset to depreciation expense over 36 months, which approximates the average period of ownership of the rental equipment purchased from vendors who provide the Company with rebates and other incentives.

Share-Based Compensation

Share-based compensation for all share-based payment awards granted is based on the grant-date fair value. Generally, share-based payment awards to the employees vest in equal increments over a four-year service period from the date of grant. The grant date fair value of the award, adjusted for expected forfeitures, is amortized to expense on a straight-line basis over the service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in substance, multiple awards. As of December 31, 2011 there was \$16.5 million of unrecognized stock-based compensation (net of forfeitures) related to unvested awards which are expected to vest over a weighted average period of approximately of 2.3 years related to the share-based compensation plans. See Note 19 for further discussion.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) issued an accounting standards update related to testing goodwill for impairment. The update simplifies how a company tests goodwill for impairment by allowing both public and nonpublic entities the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. Under that option, an entity would no longer be required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines, based on that qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its

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RSC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

carrying amount. The amendments are effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not anticipate that adoption of these amendments will have a material impact on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2011, the FASB issued an amendment to the existing guidance on the presentation of comprehensive income. Under the amended guidance, entities have the option to present the components of net income and other comprehensive income in either a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. Entities no longer have the option of presenting the components of other comprehensive income within the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. For public entities, the amendment is effective on a retrospective basis for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011, which for the Company is the first quarter in 2012. The adoption of this amendment will result in a change to the Company's current presentation of comprehensive income.

In November 2011, the FASB issued an update deferring the effective date for amendments to the presentation of reclassifications of items out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of this update will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2011, the FASB issued amendments to the existing guidance on fair value measurement. The amendments are intended to create consistency between U.S. generally accepted accounting standards and International Financial Reporting Standards on measuring fair value and disclosing information about fair value measurements. The amendments clarify the application of existing fair value measurement requirements including (i) the application of the highest and best use valuation premise concepts, (ii) measuring the fair value of an instrument classified in a reporting entity's shareholders' equity, and (iii) quantitative information required for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3. In addition, the amendments require additional disclosure for Level 3 measurements regarding the sensitivity of fair value to changes in unobservable inputs and any interrelationships between those inputs. For public entities, the amendments are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011, which for the Company is calendar year 2012. These changes are required to be applied prospectively. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of these amendments will have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

Table of Contents**RSC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(4) Net Loss Per Common Share**

Basic and diluted net loss per common share have been computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period.

The following table presents the calculation of basic and diluted net loss per common share (in 000s except per share data):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Numerator:			
Net loss	\$ (29,904)	\$ (73,516)	\$ (59,360)
Denominator:			
Weighted average shares basic	103,911	103,527	103,433
Stock-based awards			
Total weighted average shares diluted	103,911	103,527	103,433
Net loss per common share basic and diluted	\$ (0.29)	\$ (0.71)	\$ (0.57)
Anti-dilutive stock-based awards excluded (a)	5,207	6,408	5,495

- (a) For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, all options and restricted stock units were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per common share because the inclusion of such items would be anti-dilutive based on the net loss reported.

(5) Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities

Current and long-term accrued expenses and other liabilities consist of the following (in 000s) at:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Compensation-related accruals	\$ 47,788	\$ 28,483
Accrued income and other taxes	28,265	23,990
Reserves for claims	27,776	29,203
Accrued interest payable	47,490	35,817
Interest rate swap liability		33,673
Other	17,906	10,224
Total	\$ 169,225	\$ 161,390

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Debt consists of the following (in 000s) at:

			December 31, 2011		December 31, 2010
	Interest Rate(a)	Maturity Date	Unamortized Deferred Financing Costs	Debt	Debt
New Senior ABL Revolving Facility	2.80%	Feb. 2016	\$ 19,277	\$ 488,000	\$
Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility	n/a	(b)			304,195
Second Lien Term Facility	n/a	(c)			479,395
2014 Notes(d)	9.50%	Dec. 2014	7,541	503,000	620,000
2017 Notes	10.50%	Jul. 2017	7,418	400,000	400,000
2019 Notes	10.50%	Nov. 2019	4,550	200,000	200,000
2021 Notes	8.25%	Feb. 2021	13,698	650,000	
Capitalized lease obligations(e)	2.44%	Various		92,233	77,788
Total			\$ 52,484	2,333,233	2,081,378
Original issue discounts(f)	n/a	n/a		(10,951)	(12,197)
Total				\$ 2,322,282	\$ 2,069,181

- (a) Estimated interest rate presented is the effective interest rate as of December 31, 2011 including the effect of original issue discounts, where applicable, and excluding the effects of deferred financing costs.
- (b) In February 2011, the Company repaid the outstanding balance of the Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility and replaced it with the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility due February 2016. As a result, the Company classified the outstanding balance on the Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility as long-term debt at December 31, 2010. Had the Company not entered into the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, \$78.4 million of the outstanding balance on the Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility at December 31, 2010 would have been due November 2011 with the remaining \$225.8 million due August 2013. See *Senior ABL Facilities* below for additional information.
- (c) In January 2011, the Company repaid the \$479.4 million outstanding balance on the Second Lien Term Facility using proceeds received from the sale of the 2021 Notes. See *2021 Notes* below for additional information.
- (d) In February 2011, the Company redeemed \$117.0 million of the aggregate principal of the 2014 Notes.

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(e) Capital leases include \$27.4 million and \$64.8 million of obligations that are classified as current and long-term debt, respectively, at December 31, 2011.

(f) The original issue discounts represent the unamortized difference between the \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Notes and the proceeds received upon issuance and the unamortized difference between the \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2019 Notes and the proceeds received upon issuance.

As of December 31, 2011, the Company had \$628.1 million available for borrowing under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility. A portion of the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility is available for the issuance of letters of credit and swingline loans, which are seven day loans that can be drawn on the same day as requested for an amount not to exceed \$25.0 million. The Company will pay fees on the unused commitments of the lenders under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility; a letter of credit fee on the outstanding stated amount of letters of credit plus facing fees for the letter of credit issuing banks and any other customary fees.

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

The required principal payments for all borrowings for each of the five years following the balance sheet date are as follows (in 000s):

2012	\$ 27,417
2013	22,410
2014	520,299
2015	11,333
2016	494,216
Thereafter	1,257,558
Total	\$ 2,333,233

As of December 31, 2011 the estimated fair value of the Company's debt was as follows (in 000s):

	Fair Value
New Senior ABL Revolving Facility	\$ 488,000
2014 Notes	515,575
2017 Notes	460,000
2019 Notes	218,000
2021 Notes	656,500
Capitalized lease obligations	92,233
Total	\$ 2,430,308

Senior ABL Facilities. As of November 27, 2006, in connection with the Recapitalization, RSC and certain of its parent companies and subsidiaries, as borrower, entered into a senior secured asset based credit facility consisting of a \$1,450.0 million revolving credit facility (the Senior ABL Revolving Facility) and a term loan facility in the initial amount of \$250.0 million (the Senior ABL Term Facility), (collectively the Senior ABL Facilities). At the Company's election, the interest rate per annum applicable to the loans under the Senior ABL Facilities are based on a fluctuating rate of interest measured by reference to either adjusted LIBOR, plus a borrowing margin; or, an alternate base rate plus a borrowing margin. The Senior ABL Revolving Facility was originally scheduled to mature five years from the Recapitalization closing date. The Senior ABL Term Loan was originally scheduled to amortize in equal quarterly installments of one percent of the aggregate principal amount thereof per annum until its maturity date, November 30, 2012, at which time the remaining balance was due. In June 2009, the Company amended the Senior ABL Facilities credit agreement to permit the issuance of \$400.0 million of senior secured notes (see 2017 Notes below) and to use such proceeds to repay the outstanding balance of the Senior ABL Term Loan as well as a portion of the outstanding balance on the Senior ABL Revolving Facility (the Notes Credit Agreement Amendment). In July 2009, pursuant to the Notes Credit Agreement Amendment, the Company repaid the outstanding balance of \$243.1 million on the Senior ABL Term Loan and paid down \$138.2 million of the outstanding balance on the Senior ABL Revolving Facility using the proceeds from the 2017 Notes. Also pursuant to the Notes Credit Agreement Amendment, the total commitment under the Company's Senior ABL Revolving Facility decreased from \$1,450.0 million to \$1,293.0 million.

In July 2009, the Company executed an amendment to the Senior ABL Revolving Facility credit agreement to extend the maturity date of a portion of the Senior ABL Revolving Facility and reduce the total commitment (the Extension Credit Agreement Amendment). Pursuant to the Extension Credit Agreement Amendment, the total commitment under the Company's Senior ABL Revolving Facility decreased from \$1,293.0 million to \$1,100.0 million, of which \$280.8 million is due November 2011 (the Non-Extending portion) with the remaining \$819.2 million (the Extending portion) due August 2013.

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

In connection with the Notes Credit Agreement Amendment and the Extension Credit Agreement Amendment, the Company incurred \$13.6 million of creditor and third party fees. The Company capitalized \$12.2 million of these fees as deferred financing costs, which were allocated on a pro-rata basis to the Extending and Non-Extending portions and are being amortized to interest expense over the respective term of each. The remaining fees of \$1.4 million were expensed as incurred. The Company also expensed \$2.3 million of unamortized deferred financing costs as a result of repaying the outstanding balance on the Senior ABL Term Loan. The fees expensed in connection with the Notes Credit Agreement Amendment and the Extension Credit Agreement Amendment and the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs associated with the repayment of the Senior ABL Term Loan are included within (gain) loss on extinguishment of debt, net in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

In November 2009, the Company amended the Senior ABL Revolving Facility credit agreement (the Extension Credit Agreement Second Amendment) to permit the Company to prepay indebtedness under the Second Lien Term Facility and redeem or repurchase senior unsecured notes, in each case with the proceeds from the issuance of permitted refinancing indebtedness without complying with the payment conditions set forth in the amended Senior ABL Revolving Facility credit agreement (see 2019 Notes below). In connection with the Extension Credit Agreement Second Amendment, the Company incurred \$0.7 million of creditor and third party fees. The Company capitalized \$0.2 million of these fees as deferred financing costs, which were allocated on a pro-rata basis to the Extending and Non-Extending portions and are being amortized to interest expense over the respective term of each. The remaining fees of \$0.5 million were expensed as incurred. The fees expensed in connection with the Extension Credit Agreement Second Amendment are included within (gain) loss on extinguishment of debt, net in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

On February 9, 2011, the Company entered into the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, which replaced its Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility, and borrowed \$383.0 million of loans under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility. The proceeds of these loans were used to repay the outstanding balance on the Company's Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility, which totaled \$370.2 million plus accrued interest and other fees of \$1.1 million, and to pay a portion of transaction costs including legal fees. Total transaction costs of \$12.3 million were capitalized as deferred financing costs and are being amortized to interest expense over the term of the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility. In addition, the Company wrote off \$2.4 million of unamortized deferred financing costs associated with the Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility, which is included in the loss on extinguishment of debt, net in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Additionally, on September 28, 2011 the New Senior ABL Revolving agreement was amended to increase the commitment for aggregate borrowings by approximately \$110.0 million. Of this amount \$85.0 million represents additional U.S. commitments and \$25.0 million represents Canadian commitments. No other material modifications were made. The Company's New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, which is due February 2016, now provides commitments for aggregate borrowings of approximately \$1,210.0 million subject to, among other things, the Company's maintenance of a sufficient borrowing base under such facility. In connection with the Company's expansion of the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, the Company incurred transaction costs of \$0.7 million that will be amortized to interest expense over the remaining term of the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility as amended. The borrowing base reporting requirements that the Company is subject to under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility are substantially similar to those under the Old Senior ABL Revolving Facility.

The New Senior ABL Revolving Facility contains a number of covenants that, among other things, limit or restrict the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness; provide guarantees; engage in mergers, acquisitions or dispositions; enter into sale-leaseback transactions; make dividends and other restricted payments; prepay other indebtedness; engage in certain transactions with affiliates; make investments; change the nature of its business; incur liens; with respect to RSC Holdings II, LLC, take actions other than those enumerated; and

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

amend specified debt agreements. The respective indentures governing the Notes also contain restrictive covenants that, among other things, limit the Company's ability to incur additional debt; pay dividends or distributions on capital stock or repurchase capital stock; make certain investments; create liens to secure debt; enter into certain transactions with affiliates; create limitations on the ability of the Company's restricted subsidiaries to make dividends or distributions to their parents; merge or consolidate with another company; and transfer and sell assets. In addition, under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, upon excess availability falling below \$100.0 million, the Company will become subject to more frequent borrowing base reporting requirements and upon the excess availability falling below the greater of \$125.0 million and 12.5% of the sum of the total commitments under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, the borrowers will be required to comply with specified financial ratios, including a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.00 to 1.00 and a maximum leverage ratio as of the last day of each quarter of 5.25 to 1.00, decreasing to 5.00 to 1.00 on December 31, 2011.

Availability under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility is based on a borrowing base equal to a percentage of the net rental equipment, the value of our receivables and inventory subject to a maximum availability of \$1,210 million. As of December 31, 2011, the borrowing base was \$1,510.5 million and we had an outstanding balance of \$488.0 million on our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility, \$93.9 million of outstanding letters of credit, leaving \$628.1 million available for future borrowings and the Company was therefore not required to comply with either the fixed charge coverage ratio or leverage ratio. Had excess availability fallen below the greater of \$125.0 million and 12.5% of the sum of the total commitments under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility as of December 31, 2011, compliance with these financial ratios would have been required and the Company would have violated the minimum fixed charge coverage ratio requirement, which would be an event of default. The Company does not expect excess availability to fall below the greater of \$125.0 million and 12.5% of the sum of the total commitments under the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility at any time during the next twelve months and therefore does not expect to be required to comply with the specified financial ratios during that time. If an event of default occurred, the Company would seek a waiver of the covenants and could incur upfront fees and increased interest costs. However, there can be no assurances that such a waiver could be obtained.

The Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement in January 2008 covering a notional amount of debt totaling \$250.0 million. The objective of the swap is to effectively hedge the cash flow risk associated with a portion of the Senior ABL Revolving Facility, which has a variable interest rate. The swap expired in April 2010. See Note 7 for additional information.

Second Lien Term Facility. In connection with the Recapitalization, the Company, as borrower, entered into a \$1,130.0 million senior secured second-lien term loan facility due November 30, 2013. At the Company's election, the interest rate per annum applicable to the Second Lien Term Facility is based on a fluctuating rate of interest measured by reference to either adjusted LIBOR, plus a borrowing margin; or an alternate base rate plus a borrowing margin.

The Second Lien Term Facility contains a number of covenants substantially similar to, but no more restrictive than, the covenants contained in the Senior ABL Revolving Facility. However, under the Second Lien Term Facility, the borrowers are not required to comply with covenants relating to borrowing base reporting or to specified financial maintenance covenants.

In May 2007, \$230.7 million of indebtedness under the Company's Second Lien Term Facility and an associated prepayment penalty of \$4.6 million were paid with the net proceeds from the initial public offering of RSC Holdings common stock. Additionally, in connection with the repayment of \$230.7 million of indebtedness under the Company's Second Lien Term Facility, \$5.0 million of deferred financing costs related to the debt repayment were expensed.

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In August 2009, the Company executed an amendment to the Second Lien Term Facility (the Second Lien Amendment) to permit the Company to make voluntary discounted prepayments on the outstanding balance of the Second Lien Term Facility for a one-year period beginning August 21, 2009, the effective date of the Second Lien Amendment.

During August, September and October 2009, the Company made discounted prepayments to the outstanding principal amount on the Second Lien Term Facility of \$227.8 million for \$200.9 million or at approximately 88% of par value, a gain of \$26.9 million before fees and expenses. In connection with the Second Lien Amendment and the repurchases, the Company incurred \$2.9 million of creditor and third party fees. The Company capitalized \$0.8 million of these fees, which pertained to the Second Lien Amendment, as deferred financing costs and are being amortized over the remaining term of the Second Lien Term Facility. The remaining fees of \$2.1 million were expensed as incurred. The Company also expensed \$3.5 million of unamortized deferred financing costs as a result of these repurchases. The \$21.3 million net gain on these repurchases is included within (gain) loss on extinguishment of debt, net in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

In November 2009, the Company prepaid \$192.1 million principal of the Second Lien Term Facility at par value using the net proceeds from a \$200.0 million private placement offering. See 2019 Notes below. To permit the issuance of the 2019 Notes, the Company executed a second amendment to the Second Lien Term Facility credit agreement (the Second Lien Second Amendment). In connection with the Second Lien Second Amendment, the Company incurred \$0.5 million of creditor and third party fees. The Company capitalized \$0.2 million of these fees as deferred financing costs and are being amortized over the remaining term of the Second Lien Term Facility. The remaining fees of \$0.3 million were expensed as incurred. The Company also expensed \$2.9 million of unamortized deferred financing costs as a result of these repurchases. The \$3.2 million expense recognized on these repurchases is included within (gain) loss on extinguishment of debt, net in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

In September 2007, the Company entered into four forward-starting interest rate swap agreements covering a combined notional amount of debt totaling \$700.0 million. The objective of the swaps is to effectively hedge the cash flow risk associated with a portion of the Second Lien Term Facility, which has a variable interest rate. In October 2009, the Company reduced the notional amount of one of these swaps from \$100.0 million to approximately \$71.5 million.

In November 2009, as a result of the principal repayment of the Second Lien Term Facility, the Company determined that \$192.1 million of the combined notional amounts of these swaps no longer qualify as a cash flow hedge. As a result, the Company de-designated \$192.1 million of discontinued cash flow hedges and in doing so, reclassified \$6.7 million from other comprehensive loss to interest expense. See Note 7 for additional information.

In November 2009, the Company entered into two additional swap agreements with a combined notional amount of \$192.1 million in which it exchanged fixed-rate interest payments for floating-rate interest payments. These swaps are intended to offset a portion of the fixed-rate payments the Company is making under swap agreements that were de-designated as cash flow hedges in November 2009 upon the Company prepaying \$192.1 million of principal on the Second Lien Term Facility using the net proceeds from the 2019 Notes. See Note 7 for additional information.

In January 2011, the Company repaid the outstanding balance on the Second Lien Term Facility using proceeds received from the sale of the 2021 Notes. See 2021 Notes for additional information.

2014 Notes. In connection with the Recapitalization, RSC and RSC Holdings, III LLC issued \$620.0 million aggregate principal amount of 9.5% senior notes due 2014. Interest on the 2014 Notes is paid semi-annually, on June 1 and December 1 in each year and the 2014 Notes mature December 1, 2014.

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

The 2014 Notes are redeemable, at the Company's option, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time on and after December 1, 2010 at the applicable redemption price set forth below, if redeemed during the 12-month period commencing on December 1 of the years set forth below:

Redemption Period	Price
2011	102.375%
2012 and thereafter	100.000%

In February 2011, the Company redeemed \$117.0 million of the aggregate principal of the 2014 Notes using proceeds received from the sale of the 2021 Notes. See *2021 Notes* for additional information.

2017 Notes. On July 1, 2009, RSC and RSC Holdings, III LLC completed a private placement offering (the July Offering) of \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of 10% senior secured notes due July 2017. The July Offering resulted in net proceeds to the Company of \$389.3 million after an original issue discount of \$10.7 million. Interest on the 2017 Notes is payable on January 15 and July 15, commencing January 15, 2010. To permit the issuance of the 2017 Notes, the Company executed the Notes Credit Agreement Amendment (see Senior ABL Facilities above) after obtaining the consent of lenders holding a majority of the outstanding Senior ABL Term Loans and the Senior ABL Revolving Facility commitments. Pursuant to the requirements of the Notes Credit Agreement Amendment, the Company used the proceeds from the July Offering (net of an \$8.0 million underwriting fee) to repay the outstanding balance on the Senior ABL Term Loan of \$243.1 million and pay down \$138.2 million of the outstanding balance on the Senior ABL Revolving Facility.

The 2017 Notes are redeemable, at the Company's option, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time on and after July 15, 2013 at the applicable redemption price set forth below, if redeemed during the 12-month period commencing on July 15 of the years set forth below:

Redemption Period	Price
2013	105.000%
2014	102.500%
2015 and thereafter	100.000%

In addition, at any time on or prior to July 15, 2012, the Company may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Notes, with funds in an equal aggregate amount up to the aggregate proceeds of certain equity offerings of the Company, at a redemption price of 110%.

Including the \$8.0 million underwriting fee noted above, the Company incurred creditor and third party fees of \$9.6 million in connection with the July Offering. The Company capitalized these fees as deferred financing costs, which are being amortized to interest expense over the terms of the 2017 Notes using the effective interest rate method.

2019 Notes. On November 17, 2009, RSC and RSC Holdings, III LLC completed a private placement offering (the November Offering) of \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 10.25% senior unsecured notes due November 2019. To permit the issuance of the 2019 Notes, the Company executed a second amendment to the Second Lien Term Facility credit agreement (the Second Lien Second Amendment) in order to permit the Company to issue unsecured notes without having indebtedness incurred in connection with any such issuances count against the general debt basket or any other debt incurrence requirement under the Second Lien Term Facility credit agreement as long as the proceeds from any such issuance are used within four business days of their receipt to repay indebtedness outstanding under the Second Lien Term Facility. The November Offering resulted in net proceeds to the Company of \$192.1 million after an original issue discount of \$3.1 million and fees and expenses incurred with the November Offering of \$4.8 million, which were capitalized and are being amortized through November 2019 using the effective interest rate method. Interest on the 2019 Notes is payable on May 15 and November 15, commencing May 15, 2010. The Company used the proceeds from the November Offering to pay down \$192.1 million principal of the Second Lien Term Facility at par value.

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

The 2019 Notes are redeemable, at the Company's option, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time on and after November 15, 2014 at the applicable redemption price set forth below, if redeemed during the 12-month period commencing on November 15 of the years set forth below:

Redemption Period	Price
2014	105.125%
2015	103.417%
2016	101.708%
2017 and thereafter	100.000%

In addition, at any time on or prior to November 15, 2012, the Company may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 2019 Notes, with funds in an equal aggregate amount up to the aggregate proceeds of certain equity offerings of the Company, at a redemption price of 110.25%.

2021 Notes. On January 19, 2011, the Company completed a private offering of \$650.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.25% senior unsecured notes due February 2021 (the "2021 Notes"). The proceeds from the sale of the 2021 Notes were used to repay the outstanding balance on the Company's Second Lien Term Facility, which totaled \$479.4 million plus accrued interest of \$0.7 million, redeem a portion of the 2014 Notes in February 2011 as described above, settle the Company's outstanding interest rate swap obligations of \$35.1 million and pay a portion of the transaction costs incurred with the issuance of the 2021 Notes. The transaction costs, which totaled \$14.6 million, were capitalized as deferred financing costs and are being amortized as interest expense over the term of the 2021 Notes using the effective interest rate method. On February 21, 2011, the Company redeemed \$117.0 million of aggregate principal of its 2014 Notes, paid accrued interest of \$2.5 million on the 2014 Notes and incurred a call premium of \$5.6 million, which was funded with the remaining proceeds from the 2021 Notes and in part from a draw on the New Senior ABL Revolving Facility. As a result of the Second Lien Term Facility repayment and the partial repayment of the 2014 Notes, the Company expensed \$7.3 million of unamortized deferred financing costs, which together with the \$5.6 million in call premiums, is characterized as a loss on extinguishment of debt, net in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011. The settlement of the Company's interest rate swaps resulted in a charge of \$33.9 million, which is characterized as interest expense in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company initiated and completed an exchange offer, in which the holders of the 2021 Notes could exchange such unregistered notes for new, registered notes. The terms of the new, registered notes offered in the exchange offer are identical in all material respects to the terms of the unregistered notes, except that the new notes were issued in a transaction registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and generally are not subject to restrictions on transfer.

The 2021 Notes are redeemable at the Company's option, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time and after February 1, 2016 at the applicable redemption price set forth below, if redeemed during the 12-month period commencing on February 1 of the years set forth below:

Redemption Period	Price
2016	104.125%
2017	102.750%
2018	101.375%
2019 and thereafter	100.000%

In addition, at any time and from time to time on or prior to February 1, 2014, the Issuers at their option may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 2021 Notes with funds in an equal aggregate amount up to the aggregate proceeds of certain equity offerings of the Company at a redemption price of 108.250%.

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RSC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The indentures governing the 2014 Notes, the 2017 Notes, the 2019 Notes and the 2021 Notes contain covenants that, among other things, limit the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness or issue preferred shares; pay dividends on or make other distributions in respect to capital stock or other restricted payments; make certain investments; and sell certain assets.

The Company continues to be in compliance with all applicable debt covenants as of December 31, 2011.

Substantially all of the Company's rental equipment and all our other assets are subject to liens under our New Senior ABL Revolving Facility and our 2017 Notes, and none of such assets are available to satisfy the general claims of our creditors.

Capital leases. Capital lease obligations consist of vehicle leases with periods expiring at various dates through 2019. The interest rate is the same for all units and is subject to change on a monthly basis. The interest rate for December 2011 was 2.44%.

Deferred financing costs. Deferred financing costs are amortized through interest expense over the respective terms of the debt instruments using the effective interest rate method.

(7) Derivative Instruments

The Company is exposed to market risk associated with changes in interest rates under existing floating-rate debt. At the Company's election, the interest rate per annum applicable to the debt under the Senior ABL Revolving Facility and the Second Lien Term Facility is based on a fluctuating rate of interest measured by reference to an adjusted London interbank offered rate, or (LIBOR), plus a borrowing margin; or an alternate base rate plus a borrowing margin. In order to hedge exposure to market conditions, reduce the volatility of financing costs and achieve a desired balance between fixed-rate and floating-rate debt, the Company utilizes interest rate swaps under which it exchanges floating-rate interest payments for fixed-rate interest payments. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

The Company formally documents its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking each swap at the contract's inception and assesses whether the hedging relationship is expected to be highly effective in achieving cash flows that offset changes in interest payments resulting from fluctuations in the benchmark rate. An assessment of the effectiveness of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges is performed on a quarterly basis using the perfectly effective hypothetical derivative method. Gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the portion of the derivative instrument determined to be effective. Gains and losses reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are reclassified into earnings as interest income or expense in the periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are reported as interest expense for the portion of the derivative instrument determined to be ineffective. The ineffective portion of the liabilities for derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges was \$104,000 at December 31, 2010. There were no derivative instruments outstanding at December 31, 2011.

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

During September 2007 and January 2008, the Company entered into a total of five interest rate swaps under which it exchanged benchmark floating-rate interest payments for fixed-rate payments. At the inception of these swaps, the Company concluded that each of the interest rate swaps were hedges of specified cash flows. These interest rate swaps are as follows (in millions):

Effective Date	Expiration Date	Instrument Hedged	Weighted Average Fixed Rate	Original Notional Amount	De-designated Portion	Portion of Effective Hedge Expired or Settled	Remaining Effective Hedge at December 31, 2011
Oct. 2007	Oct. 2012	Second Lien Term Facility(a)	4.66%	\$ 250.0		\$ 250.0	\$
Oct. 2007	Oct. 2012	Second Lien Term Facility(a)(d)	4.66%	250.0	\$ 20.6	229.4	
Oct. 2007	Oct. 2010	Second Lien Term Facility(a)(c)(d)	4.57%	100.0	71.5	28.5	
Oct. 2007	Oct. 2010	Second Lien Term Facility(a)(d)	4.57%	100.0	100.0		
Apr. 2008	Apr. 2010	Senior ABL Revolving Facility (b)	2.66%	250.0		250.0	

Effective Date	Expiration Date	Description	Notional Amount	Portion Expired or Settled	Remaining Non-effective Hedge at December 31, 2011
Oct. 2007	Oct. 2012	De-designated(d)	\$ 20.6	\$ 20.6	
Oct. 2007	Oct. 2010	De-designated(d)	71.5	71.5	
Oct. 2007	Oct. 2010	De-designated(d)	100.0	100.0	
Oct. 2009	Oct. 2010	Reverse Swap(e)	171.5	171.5	
Oct. 2009	Oct. 2012	Reverse Swap(e)	20.6	20.6	

- (a) The agreements were executed to hedge only the benchmark portion of interest associated with a portion of the Second Lien Term Facility. Interest on this debt, which is settled on a quarterly basis, is based on a fluctuating rate of interest measured by reference to a benchmark interest rate, plus a borrowing margin.
- (b) This swap was executed to hedge the benchmark portion of interest associated with a portion of the Senior ABL Revolving Facility. Interest on this debt, which was settled on a quarterly basis, was based on a fluctuating rate of interest measured by reference to a benchmark interest rate, plus a borrowing margin.
- (c) During August, September and October 2009, the Company made a series of discounted prepayments on the Second Lien Term Facility resulting in a \$227.8 million reduction in the outstanding principal balance. These repayments left a notional amount of \$28.5 million on the Company's interest rate swaps that no longer functioned as an effective hedge against the variability in expected future cash flows associated with the variable interest on the Second Lien Term Facility. As a result, the Company partially settled this interest rate swap in exchange for a termination fee of \$1.2 million which was recognized as interest expense in the 2009 consolidated statement of operations.
- (d)

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In November 2009, the Company received net proceeds of \$192.1 million in connection with the issuance of the 2019 Notes, which were used to prepay a portion of the outstanding principal of the Second Lien Term Facility at par value. As a result of this prepayment, \$192.1 million of notional amounts on the Company's interest rate swaps no longer qualified as an effective hedge against the variability in expected future cash flows associated with the variable interest on the Second Lien Term Facility. The Company de-designated them as hedging instruments and in doing so, reclassified \$6.7 million of losses from accumulated other comprehensive loss to interest expense.

- (e) In November 2009, the Company entered into two additional interest rate swap agreements (the reverse swaps) which became effective October 2009. The reverse swaps cover a combined notional amount of debt totaling \$192.1 million, of which \$20.6 million is for a three-year period with a fixed interest rate of 1.51% and \$171.5 million is for a one-year period with a fixed interest rate of 0.32%. The reverse swaps were intended to offset a portion of the fixed-rate payments under the swap agreements that were de-designated as cash flow hedges in November 2009.

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

The Company presents derivatives in the consolidated balance sheet as either assets or liabilities depending on the rights or obligations under the contract. Derivatives are measured and reported in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value. At December 31, 2010 the fair value of the Company's interest rate swaps in a liability position totaled \$33.7 million, and was classified within accrued expenses and other current and long-term liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. At December 31, 2010, the fair value of the Company's interest rate swap in an asset position totaled \$0.3 million, and was classified within other current assets in the consolidated balance sheet. As of December 31, 2011 there were no derivatives instruments outstanding.

When the Company's derivative instruments are in a net liability position, the Company is exposed to its own credit risk. When the Company's derivative instruments are in a net asset position, the Company is exposed to credit losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties to its hedging derivatives. To manage credit risks, the Company carefully selects counterparties, conducts transactions with multiple counterparties which limits its exposure to any single counterparty and monitors the market position of the program and its relative market position with each counterparty.

The fair value of liabilities associated with the Company's interest rate swaps and cumulative losses resulting from changes in the fair value of the effective portion of derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments and recognized within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (OCIL) were as follows (in 000s):

	December 31, 2011 Fair Value of Swap Liabilities	December 31, 2010 Fair Value of Swap Liabilities	December 31, 2011 Loss in Accumulated OCIL (Net of Tax)(f)	December 31, 2010 Loss in Accumulated OCIL (Net of Tax)
Derivative Type				
Interest rate swaps designated as hedges	n/a	\$ 32,285	n/a	\$ 19,630
Interest rate swaps not designated as hedges	n/a	\$ 1,388	n/a	n/a

(f) The Company settled its interest rate swaps and reverse swaps in January 2011 and in doing so reclassified all related losses in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into earnings.

The effect of derivative instruments on comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2011 was as follows (in 000s):

	Loss Recognized in Accumulated OCIL (Net of Tax)	Loss Reclassified from Accumulated OCIL into Expense (Net of Tax)	Gain Recognized on Ineffective Portion of Derivatives
Derivative Type			
Interest rate swaps	\$	\$ 19,630	\$ 104

The effect of derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments on net (loss) income for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 was as follows (in 000s):

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	2011	2010
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Loss Recognized on	Loss Recognized on
	Derivative	Derivatives
Interest rate swaps	\$ 80	\$ 294

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Table of Contents**RSC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(8) Goodwill and Intangible Assets**

The change in the carrying amount of goodwill is as follows (in 000s):

Balance at January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010	\$ 936,344
Additions	13,335
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 949,679

Intangible assets consist of the following (in 000s):

	December 31, 2011			Remaining useful life (a)	December 31, 2010			Remaining useful life (a)
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net		Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net	
Customer relationships	\$ 6,530	\$ (1,437)	\$ 5,093	7.6	\$ 3,050	\$ (897)	\$ 2,153	6.0
Non-compete covenants	3,100	(1,216)	1,884	3.8	1,510	(755)	755	2.5
Tradenames	850	(377)	473	3.1	300	(250)	50	0.5
	\$ 10,480	\$ (3,030)	\$ 7,450		\$ 4,860	\$ (1,902)	\$ 2,958	

(a) Remaining useful life is weighted average, calculated based on the net book value and the remaining amortization period of each respective intangible asset.

Amortization expense was \$1.1 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

As of December 31, 2011, future amortization expense for the other intangible assets is estimated to be (in 000s):

2012	\$ 1,495
2013	1,345
2014	1,193
2015	1,053
2016	881
Thereafter	1,483
Total	\$ 7,450

**(9) Fair Value
Measurements**

Fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. GAAP establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1 Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets;

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

Level 2 Inputs, other than the quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

As of December 31, 2011, no assets or liabilities were measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2010 are as follows (in 000s):

	Fair Value December 31, 2010	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities from interest rate derivatives(a)	\$ 33,673	\$	\$ 33,673	\$
Assets from interest rate derivatives(a)	293		293	

- (a) The Company's interest rate derivative instruments are not traded on a market exchange and therefore the fair values are determined using valuation models which include assumptions about interest rates and the Company's and the counterparty's credit risk based on those observed in the underlying markets (LIBOR swap rate).

(10) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) components as of December 31, 2011 were as follows (in 000s):

	Foreign Currency Translation	Fair Market Value of Cash Flow Hedges	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 21,722	\$ (19,630)	\$ 2,092
Foreign currency translation	(3,028)		(3,028)
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax		19,630	19,630
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 18,694	\$	\$ 18,694

(11) Common and Preferred Stock
Common Stock

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The Company has 300,000,000 of no par value common stock authorized, of which 104,157,211 shares are outstanding as of December 31, 2011.

At December 31, 2011, Oak Hill owned 33.4% of the Company's common stock.

Preferred Stock

The Company has 500,000 shares of preferred stock no par value, of which none were issued and outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2010.

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Table of Contents**RSC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(12) Insurance Recoveries**

During 2010, the Company recorded losses of \$0.9 million for flood damage to the Company's rental equipment and property located in Nashville, Tennessee. The Company recorded a receivable due from the Company's casualty insurance carrier with an offsetting reduction to expense for the amount of the loss incurred. During 2010, the Company received proceeds of \$1.7 million related to this matter, of which \$0.9 million was applied against the receivable with the remaining \$0.8 million recognized as a gain within other operating gains, net in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010. During 2010, the Company also received \$2.6 million of insurance recoveries for hurricane damage to the Company's rental equipment and property during 2008. The gain was recognized within other operating gains, net in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010. During 2009, the Company received \$7.1 million of insurance proceeds related to the hurricane matter, of which \$6.9 million was applied against the receivable with the remaining \$0.2 million recognized as a gain, within other operating gains, net in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

The gains on the recoveries described above represent the difference between the replacement value of certain assets and their carrying values. Recoveries in excess of costs are considered gain contingencies and are not recognized until they are received.

(13) Income Taxes

The components of the benefit for income taxes are as follows (in 000s):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Domestic federal:			
Current	\$ 2,427	\$ (44,893)	\$ 386
Deferred	(18,368)	1,738	(32,521)
Total domestic federal	(15,941)	(43,155)	(32,135)
Domestic state:			
Current	1,195	1,073	(372)
Deferred	(92)	(4,285)	(3,930)
Total domestic state	1,103	(3,212)	(4,302)
Foreign federal:			
Current	4,963	2,798	(7)
Deferred	(639)	(150)	(881)
Total foreign	4,324	2,648	(888)
	\$ (10,514)	\$ (43,719)	\$ (37,325)

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

A reconciliation of the benefit for income taxes and the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate of 35% to loss before benefit for income taxes is as follows (in 000s):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Computed tax at statutory tax rate	\$ (14,146)	\$ (41,032)	\$ (33,839)
Permanent items	909	613	735
State income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	(758)	(3,330)	(2,625)
Difference between federal statutory and foreign tax rate	(1,289)	(596)	(242)
Change in tax reserves	428	536	442
Change in estimated tax rates	668	(119)	(2,680)
Expiration of stock appreciation rights			946
Expiration of stock options	143	263	
Merger costs	2,692		
Change in valuation allowance	839		
Other		(54)	(62)
Benefit for income taxes	\$ (10,514)	\$ (43,719)	\$ (37,325)

The Company's investment in its foreign subsidiary is permanently invested abroad and will not be repatriated to the U.S. in the foreseeable future. Under GAAP, because those earnings are considered to be indefinitely reinvested, no U.S. federal or state deferred income taxes have been provided thereon. Total undistributed earnings at December 31, 2011 and 2010 were \$77.1 million and \$66.0 million, respectively. Upon distribution of those earnings, in the form of dividends or otherwise, the Company would be subject to both U.S. income taxes (subject to an adjustment for foreign tax credits) and withholding taxes payable to the foreign country. A hypothetical calculation of the deferred tax liability assuming that earnings were repatriated is not practicable.

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

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows at (in 000s):

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Deferred tax assets:		
Accruals	\$ 25,010	\$ 21,164
Federal credits	378	154
Federal tax benefit of state reserves	292	343
Deferred financing costs (derivative)		12,550
Alternative minimum tax credits	1,347	
State credits	839	839
Net operating loss	246,697	78,478
Total deferred tax assets	274,563	113,528
Less: Valuation allowance	(839)	
Total net deferred tax assets(a)(b)	273,724	113,528
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Intangibles	73,351	64,542
Capitalized leases	734	1,455
Property and equipment	488,726	342,711
Foreign	8,943	9,809
Deferred financing costs	8,182	7,961
Total deferred tax liabilities	579,936	426,478
Net deferred tax liability	\$ 306,212	\$ 312,950

(a) Current deferred tax assets of approximately \$122.9 million and \$17.9 million were included in the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

(b) Noncurrent deferred tax assets of approximately \$150.8 million and \$95.6 million were included in the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

As of December 31, 2011, deferred tax assets of \$246.7 million were recorded for unutilized US Federal and State net operating loss carryforwards. The Federal net operating losses will begin to expire in 2030. With few exceptions, the state NOL s expire over various years beginning in 2025.

As of December 31, 2011, deferred tax assets for state income tax credit carryforwards were \$0.8 million which relate to credits generated as of December 31, 2004. These credits do not expire. A valuation allowance of \$0.8 million was recorded at December 31, 2011 against these tax credits in the likelihood that they may not be utilized in the future.

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In determining the valuation allowance, an assessment of positive and negative evidence was performed regarding realization of the net deferred tax assets. This assessment included the evaluation of scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, the availability of carry forwards and estimates of projected future taxable income. Based on the assessment, as of December 31, 2011, total valuation allowances of \$0.8 million were recorded against deferred tax assets. Although realization is not assured, the Company concluded that it is more likely than not the remaining deferred tax assets of \$273.7 million will be realized and as such no valuation allowance has been provided on these assets.

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

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and various states and Canadian jurisdictions. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations for years prior to 2007 or state and local income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2006. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to Canadian income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2005. During the fourth quarter of 2010, the IRS commenced an examination of the Company's federal income tax return for the tax year ending December 31, 2009.

The changes in the Company's unrecognized tax benefits are as follows (in 000s):

	Unrecognized Tax Benefits
Balance at January 1, 2011	\$ 5,873
Additions based on tax positions related to the prior year	158
Reductions based on tax positions related to prior years	(110)
Reductions for tax positions related to prior years - Statute Limitations Lapse	(195)
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 5,726

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2011 and as of December 31, 2010 was approximately \$5.7 million and \$5.9 million, respectively. Of the unrecognized tax benefits, \$5.2 million, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate. The Company anticipates that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will decrease by \$0.1 million over the next twelve months. The total amount of accrued interest and penalties as of December 31, 2011 and as of December 31, 2010 was approximately \$1.5 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.

During the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company determined that it had \$6.5 million of deferred tax liabilities that were indemnified by Atlas as part of the Recapitalization. The Company accounted for this adjustment as a true-up to the Recapitalization entry by reducing deferred tax liabilities with an offsetting decrease to accumulated deficit.

Unrecognized tax benefits and associated interest and penalties of \$0.7 million at both December 31, 2011 and 2010 are indemnified by Atlas through a separate agreement with Atlas (Indemnified Positions). The Company has established a receivable on its financial statements for these positions. Any future increase or decrease to the Indemnified Positions would result in a corresponding increase or decrease to its receivable balance from Atlas (Indemnification Receivable) and would not have an effect on the Company's income tax expense. Unrecognized tax benefits and the associated interest and penalties of \$6.5 million as of December 31, 2011 and \$6.3 million as of December 31, 2010 are uncertain tax positions not related to the Indemnified Positions (Un-indemnified Positions). Interest and penalties associated with the Un-indemnified Positions are recorded as part of income tax expense.

(14) Commitments and Contingencies

At December 31, 2011, the Company had total available irrevocable letters of credit facilities outstanding of \$93.9 million. Such irrevocable commercial and standby letters of credit facilities support various agreements, leases, and insurance policies. The total outstanding letters of credit include amounts with various suppliers that guarantee payment of rental equipment purchases upon reaching the specified payment date.

The Company is subject to various laws and related regulations governing environmental matters. Under such laws, an owner or lessee of real estate may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances located on or in, or emanating from, such property, as well as investigation of property damage. The Company incurs ongoing expenses and records applicable accruals associated with the removal of

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

underground storage tanks and the performance of appropriate remediation at certain of its locations. The Company believes that such removal and remediation will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

(15) Leases

Included in property and equipment in the consolidated balance sheets are the following assets held under capital leases (in 000s):

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Leased equipment	\$ 216,373	\$ 195,351
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(122,239)	(113,787)
Leased equipment	\$ 94,134	\$ 81,564

Capital lease obligations consist primarily of vehicle leases with periods expiring at various dates through 2019 at variable interest rates. Capital lease obligations amounted to \$92.2 million and \$77.8 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The Company also rents equipment, real estate and certain office equipment under operating leases. Certain real estate leases require the Company to pay maintenance, insurance, taxes and certain other expenses in addition to the stated rentals. Lease expense under operating leases amounted to \$51.2 million, \$50.8 million and \$51.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments, by year and in the aggregate, for capital leases are as follows at (in 000s):

	December 31,
2012	\$ 29,393
2013	23,904
2014	18,338
2015	11,983
2016	6,595
Thereafter	7,834
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 98,047
Less amount representing interest (2.44% at December 31, 2011)	(5,814)
Capital lease obligations	\$ 92,233

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

Future minimum lease payments, by year and in the aggregate, for noncancelable operating leases with initial or remaining terms of one year or more are as follows at (in 000s):

	December 31,
2012	\$ 54,157
2013	38,805
2014	28,032
2015	20,300
2016	15,729
Thereafter	16,674
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 173,697
Less amount representing executed subleases	(4,019)
Total minimum lease payments, net of subleases	\$ 169,678

(16) Legal and Insurance Matters

The Company is party to legal proceedings and potential claims arising in the ordinary course of its business. In the opinion of management, the Company has adequate legal defenses, reserves, and insurance coverage with respect to these matters so that the ultimate resolution will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. The Company has recorded accrued liabilities of \$27.8 million and \$29.2 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, to cover the uninsured portion of estimated costs arising from these pending claims and other potential unasserted claims. The Company records claim recoveries from third parties when such recoveries are certain of being collected.

(17) Affiliated Company Transactions

Sales and rentals to Atlas of \$104,000, \$206,000 and \$419,000 in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, are included in revenues in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Amounts paid to Atlas for rental equipment and other purchases and for equipment rental were \$55.3 million, \$46.4 million and \$14.5 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Amounts payable to Atlas were \$18.2 million and \$22.0 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

As part of the Recapitalization, Atlas assumed certain liabilities of the Company existing on the closing date, including tax liabilities for personal property and real estate. Additionally, Atlas agreed to indemnify the Company of any and all liabilities for income taxes which are imposed on the Company for a taxable period prior to the closing date of the Recapitalization. As the legal obligation for any such payments still resides with the Company, on the date of the Recapitalization, the Company recorded a receivable for any recorded liabilities to be paid by Atlas. At both December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company had receivables of \$0.6 million for such amounts, which are recorded within other long-term assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

During the fourth quarter of 2011, Atlas ceased to be an affiliate of the Company.

(18) Employee Benefit Plans

The Company currently sponsors a defined contribution 401(k) plan that is subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). The Company also sponsors a defined contribution pension plan for the benefit of full-time employees of its Canadian subsidiary. Under these plans, the Company matches a percentage of the participants' contributions up to a specified amount. Company contributions to the plans were \$6.8 million, \$5.7 million and \$5.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

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

The Company sponsors a deferred compensation plan whereby amounts earned and contributed by an employee are invested and held in a Company created rabbi trust. Rabbi trusts are employee directed and administered by a third party. As the assets of the trust are available to satisfy the claims of general creditors in the event of Company bankruptcy, the amounts held in the trust are accounted for as an investment and a corresponding liability in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and amounted to \$2.2 million and \$2.3 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

(19) Share-Based Compensation Plans

Share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, are recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service period (generally the vesting period) in the consolidated financial statements based on their fair values.

Stock Incentive Plan

The RSC Holdings Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan, (the Plan) provides for the grant of non qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance stock, performance units, deferred shares and common shares for purchase by the Company's eligible employees and directors. The Board of Directors administers the Plan, which was adopted in December 2006 and amended and restated in May 2007 and April 2008. In April 2008, the Plan was amended to provide for the issuance of an additional 3,600,000 shares. There are 10,982,943 shares of common stock authorized under the Plan of which 2,595,814 remain available at December 31, 2011. The exercise price for stock options granted under the Plan will be no less than market value on the date of grant. Options granted under the Plan generally vest ratably over a four or five-year service period and have ten-year contractual terms. In addition to the service-based options, RSC Holdings also granted performance-based options in 2006 with equivalent terms to those described above except that the annual vesting is contingent on the Company achieving certain defined performance targets. In April 2011, the Board of Directors approved the Long-Term Incentive Equity Awards (LTI) to certain officers of the Company. The LTI consists of a combination of performance-based restricted stock units, time-based restricted stock units, and premium priced stock options.

Accounting for Stock Options

The fair values of option awards are estimated using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that uses the assumptions noted in the following table. Expected volatility is estimated through a review of the Company's historical stock price volatility and that of the Company's competitors, adjusted for future expectations. Expected term, which represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding, is estimated using expected term data disclosed by comparable companies and through a review of other factors expected to influence behavior such as expected volatility. Groups of employees that are expected to have similar exercise behavior are considered separately for valuation purposes. The risk-free interest rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Expected volatility	64.0%	67.7%	68.0%
Dividend yield			
Expected term (in years)	5.6	5.9	5.2
Risk-free interest rate	2.3%	2.8%	2.4%
Weighted average grant date fair value of options granted	\$ 7.31	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.55

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

The following table summarizes stock option activity:

Options	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in 000s)
Outstanding January 1, 2009	5,724,322	\$ 7.72		
Granted	838,400	7.74		
Exercised	(39,235)	6.52		
Forfeited or expired	(634,413)	7.80		
Outstanding December 31, 2009	5,889,074	7.73		
Granted	761,041	10.28		
Exercised	(138,517)	6.85		
Forfeited or expired	(860,486)	8.18		
Outstanding December 31, 2010	5,651,112	8.03		
Granted	695,200	14.85		
Exercised	(595,366)	8.55		
Forfeited or expired	(544,245)	7.56		
Outstanding December 31, 2011	5,206,701	8.92	6.7	\$ 49,810
Exercisable at December 31, 2011	3,258,604	7.55	5.7	\$ 35,637

A total of 595,366 options were exercised in the year ended December 31, 2011 and the Company received cash of \$5.1 million. The Company satisfies stock option exercises by authorizing its transfer agent to issue new shares after confirming that all requisite consideration has been received from the option holder. The aggregate intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the underlying stock option awards and the closing market price of the Company's common stock of December 31, 2011. The aggregate intrinsic value of the options exercised during the year was \$3.6 million.

The Company recognizes compensation expense on stock options, adjusted for expected forfeitures, on a straight-line basis over the requisite service or performance period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in substance, multiple awards. Total compensation expense recognized for stock options in the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$4.6 million, \$2.6 million and, \$3.9 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had \$9.1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options granted under the Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.3 years.

Accounting for Restricted Stock Units

The fair value for all restricted stock units (RSUs) granted to employees and the Company's independent directors is equal to the market value of the shares at the date of grant and is amortized over the requisite service or performance period. During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and, 2009 the Company recognized compensation expense on restricted stock units of \$2.4 million, \$1.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had \$7.4 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock units granted under the Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.3 years.

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

Performance-based restricted stock units granted to key employees vest upon certification by the Company achieving certain defined performance targets. Vesting of time-based restricted stock units is contingent upon the employees' continued service through the specified vest date. The Company's three independent Directors were granted restricted stock units which are fully vested and outstanding at December 31, 2011.

The following table summarizes restricted stock units activity:

Restricted Stock Units	Shares	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in 000s)
Outstanding at January 1, 2009(a)	22,003		
Granted	41,616		
Released			
Forfeited			
Outstanding at December 31, 2009(a)	63,619		
Granted	580,155		
Released			
Forfeited			
Outstanding at December 31, 2010(a)	643,774		
Granted	568,680		
Released	(16,362)		
Forfeited	(12,309)		
Outstanding at December 31, 2011(a)	1,183,783	2.3	\$ 21,900

(a) The outstanding balance includes all RSUs unvested and or unreleased at the end of each year. For the years ending December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, the Company's three independent board members were granted 45,168, 73,710 and 41,616 RSUs which vested and remain unreleased and outstanding until they no longer serve on the Company's Board of Directors.

In connection with the vesting of restricted stock units during the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company made a payment of \$0.1 million related to employee statutory withholding taxes that was satisfied by withholding an aggregate of 5,595 of common stock of equal value from the respective employees.

(20) Business Segment and Geographic Information

The Company manages its operations on a geographic basis. Financial results of geographic regions are aggregated into one reportable segment since their operations have similar economic characteristics. These characteristics include similar products and services, processes for delivering these services, types of customers and long-term average margins.

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

The Company operates in the United States and Canada. Revenues are attributable to countries based on the location of the customers. The information presented below shows geographic information relating to revenues from external customers (in 000s):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Revenues from external customers:			
Domestic	\$ 1,417,142	\$ 1,155,854	\$ 1,216,259
Foreign	105,072	78,570	67,195
Total	\$ 1,522,214	\$ 1,234,424	\$ 1,283,454

The information presented below shows geographic information relating to rental equipment and property and equipment (in 000s):

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Rental equipment, net:		
Domestic	\$ 1,475,053	\$ 1,253,862
Foreign	98,140	82,562
Total	\$ 1,573,193	\$ 1,336,424
Property and equipment, net:		
Domestic	\$ 116,175	\$ 104,057
Foreign	6,939	6,722
Total	\$ 123,114	\$ 110,779

(21) Acquisition

On July 8, 2011, the Company acquired certain rights and assets of Independent Aerial Equipment (IAE). The acquisition, which consists primarily of rental fleet and three existing operations in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, enabled the Company to strengthen its presence in the northeastern United States. The rights and assets were acquired in exchange for consideration of \$49.1 million subject to certain post-close adjustments. In connection with the acquisition, the Company recorded \$13.3 million of goodwill and \$5.6 million of intangible assets with finite useful lives. Additionally, the Company incurred \$0.1 million of transaction costs. The Company did not assume any liabilities. The purchase price allocation for IAE is subject to change during the acquisition measurement period.

Table of Contents**RSC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(22) Selected Unaudited Quarterly Financial Data (in 000s, except per share amounts)**

	Three months ending			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
2011				
Total revenues	\$ 326,920	\$ 367,128	\$ 407,372	\$ 420,794
Gross profit	67,643	101,089	129,074	134,422
Income (loss) before benefit (provision) for income taxes	(80,545)	1,064	26,154	12,909
Net income (loss)	(50,432)	67	15,833	4,628
Net income (loss) per common share:				
Basic and diluted	(0.49)	0.00	0.15	.04

	Three months ending			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
2010				
Total revenues	\$ 260,740	\$ 300,997	\$ 333,784	\$ 338,903
Gross profit	32,092	57,840	83,568	84,609
Loss before benefit for income taxes	(60,959)	(35,271)	(9,964)	(11,041)
Net loss	(37,828)	(22,115)	(6,422)	(7,151)
Net loss per common share:				
Basic and diluted	(0.37)	(0.21)	(0.06)	(0.07)

Diluted net income (loss) per common share for each of the quarters presented above is based on the respective weighted average number of common shares outstanding for each quarter and the sum of the quarters may not necessarily be equal to the full year diluted net loss per common share amounts.