

HERC HOLDINGS INC
Form 10-Q
August 08, 2017
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2017

OR

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

Commission File Number 001-33139

HERC HOLDINGS INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 20-3530539

(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification Number)

27500 Riverview Center Blvd.

Bonita Springs, Florida 34134

(239) 301-1000

(Address, including Zip Code, and telephone number,
including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year,
if changed since last report)

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

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

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

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Emerging growth company
If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Shares Outstanding at August 4, 2017
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	28,346,385

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PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions, except par value)

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		(Unaudited)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12.0	\$24.0
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	10.3	7.0
Receivables, net of allowance of \$27.7 and \$24.9, respectively	309.0	293.3
Taxes receivable	10.9	7.4
Inventory	25.9	24.1
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	17.1	15.9
Total current assets	385.2	371.7
Revenue earning equipment, net	2,449.0	2,390.0
Property and equipment, net	281.3	272.0
Intangible assets, net	283.6	303.9
Goodwill	91.0	91.0
Other long-term assets	35.0	34.7
Total assets	\$ 3,525.1	\$ 3,463.3
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 16.0	\$15.7
Accounts payable	314.8	139.0
Accrued liabilities	79.6	78.2
Taxes payable	14.5	10.0
Total current liabilities	424.9	242.9
Long-term debt, net	2,145.4	2,178.6
Deferred taxes	657.2	692.1
Other long-term liabilities	38.8	32.0
Total liabilities	3,266.3	3,145.6
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 13.3 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 133.3 shares authorized, 31.0 and 31.0 shares issued and 28.3 and 28.3 shares outstanding	0.3	0.3
Additional paid-in capital	1,754.1	1,753.3
Accumulated deficit	(692.0)	(625.2)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(111.6)	(118.7)
Treasury stock, at cost, 2.7 shares and 2.7 shares	(692.0)	(692.0)
Total equity	258.8	317.7
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 3,525.1	\$ 3,463.3

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

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Table of ContentsHERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Unaudited

(In millions, except per share data)

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues:				
Equipment rentals	\$350.8	\$327.9	\$671.4	\$635.7
Sales of revenue earning equipment	46.4	31.6	100.8	69.1
Sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	14.9	17.9	26.4	35.2
Service and other revenues	3.7	3.0	6.6	6.0
Total revenues	415.8	380.4	805.2	746.0
Expenses:				
Direct operating	168.9	159.2	338.0	317.9
Depreciation of revenue earning equipment	94.3	84.2	187.2	166.0
Cost of sales of revenue earning equipment	51.4	38.7	106.3	84.1
Cost of sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	11.1	14.0	19.5	27.1
Selling, general and administrative	78.8	74.2	160.0	136.7
Impairment	29.3	—	29.3	—
Interest expense, net	31.6	13.3	69.4	19.8
Other expense (income), net	0.2	(0.5)	(0.4)	(1.4)
Total expenses	465.6	383.1	909.3	750.2
Loss before income taxes	(49.8)	(2.7)	(104.1)	(4.2)
Income tax benefit (provision)	22.2	(5.3)	37.3	(5.3)
Net loss	\$(27.6)	\$(8.0)	\$(66.8)	\$(9.5)
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3
Diluted	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3
Loss per share:				
Basic	\$(0.98)	\$(0.28)	\$(2.36)	\$(0.34)
Diluted	\$(0.98)	\$(0.28)	\$(2.36)	\$(0.34)

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

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Unaudited

(In millions)

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net loss	\$(27.6)	\$(8.0)	\$(66.8)	\$(9.5)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	7.0	1.7	8.7	23.9
Unrealized gains and losses on hedging instruments:				
Unrealized losses on hedging instruments	(0.5)	—	(0.9)	—
Income tax benefit related to hedging instruments	0.2	—	0.4	—
Pension and postretirement benefit liability adjustments:				
Amortization of net losses included in net periodic pension cost	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.9
Pension and postretirement benefit liability adjustments arising during the period	(2.7)	(7.6)	(2.7)	(7.8)
Income tax benefit related to defined benefit pension plans	0.9	2.7	0.7	2.6
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	5.4	(2.8)	7.1	19.6
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$(22.2)	\$(10.8)	\$(59.7)	\$10.1

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

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 Unaudited
 (In millions)

	Common Stock Share	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Total Equity
Balance at:							
December 31, 2016	28.3	\$ 0.3	\$ 1,753.3	\$ (625.2)	\$ (118.7)	\$ (692.0)	\$ 317.7
Net loss	—	—	—	(66.8)	—	—	(66.8)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	7.1	—	7.1
Stock-based compensation charges	—	—	4.5	—	—	—	4.5
Employee stock purchase plan	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	0.3
Net transfers with THC	—	—	(4.0)	—	—	—	(4.0)
June 30, 2017	28.3	\$ 0.3	\$ 1,754.1	\$ (692.0)	\$ (111.6)	\$ (692.0)	\$ 258.8

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

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWSUnaudited
(In millions)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$(66.8)	\$(9.5)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation of revenue earning equipment	187.2	166.0
Depreciation of property and equipment	22.1	18.6
Amortization of intangible assets	2.2	2.5
Amortization of deferred financing costs	3.2	2.4
Stock-based compensation charges	4.5	2.7
Impairment	29.3	—
Provision for receivables allowance	21.9	24.4
Deferred taxes	(37.3)	5.3
Loss on sale of revenue earning equipment	5.5	15.0
Income from joint ventures	(0.7)	(1.4)
Other	0.7	3.5
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(31.7)	(16.4)
Inventory, prepaid expenses and other assets	(2.3)	(7.6)
Accounts payable	(15.6)	(13.2)
Accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities	(3.3)	20.0
Taxes receivable and payable	3.7	(4.2)
Net cash provided by operating activities	122.6	208.1
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net change in restricted cash and cash equivalents	(3.3)	5.6
Revenue earning equipment expenditures	(160.8)	(142.5)
Proceeds from disposal of revenue earning equipment	88.6	74.2
Non-rental capital expenditures	(26.0)	(13.4)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	1.7	2.8
Net cash used in investing activities	(99.8)	(73.3)

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

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)

Unaudited

(In millions)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	—	1,235.0
Repayments of long-term debt	(123.5)	—
Proceeds from revolving lines of credit	279.4	1,619.0
Repayments on revolving lines of credit	(183.7)	(780.0)
Principal payments under capital lease obligations	(7.8)	(5.1)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and other	—	10.0
Net settlement on vesting of equity awards	—	(0.5)
Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan	0.3	—
Net transfers to THC	—	(2,074.8
Net financing activities with affiliates	—	(67.4)
Payment of debt financing costs	—	(41.1)
Net cash used in financing activities	(35.3)	(104.9)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	0.5	0.5
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period	(12.0)	30.4
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	24.0	24.7
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$12.0	\$55.1
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest, net of amounts capitalized	\$64.9	\$12.8
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds	\$1.8	\$4.6
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing activity:		
Purchases of revenue earning equipment in accounts payable	\$176.9	\$163.0
Sales of revenue earning equipment in accounts receivable	\$4.4	\$—
Non-rental capital expenditures in accounts payable	\$13.2	\$7.8
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash financing activity:		
Debt issuance costs included in accrued liabilities	\$—	\$0.5
Non-cash settlement of transactions with THC through equity	\$4.0	\$97.9
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activity:		
Equipment acquired through capital lease	\$0.2	\$20.3

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

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unaudited

Note 1—Background

Herc Holdings Inc. ("we," "us," "our," "Herc Holdings" or "the Company," or as the context requires, "its") is one of the leading equipment rental suppliers with approximately 275 company-owned locations at June 30, 2017, principally in North America. The Company conducts substantially all of its operations through subsidiaries, including Herc Rentals Inc. ("Herc"). Operations are conducted under the Herc Rentals brand in the United States and under the Hertz Equipment Rental brand in Canada and other international locations. The Company has been in the equipment rental business since 1965 and is a full-line equipment rental supplier in key markets, including commercial and residential construction, industrial and manufacturing, civil infrastructure, automotive, government and municipalities, energy, remediation, emergency response, facilities, entertainment and agriculture, as well as refineries and petrochemicals. The equipment rental business is supported by ProSolutions™, the Company's industry-specific solutions-based services, and its professional grade tools, commercial vehicles, and pump, power and climate control product offerings.

On June 30, 2016 the Company, in its previous form as the holding company of both the existing equipment rental operations as well as the former vehicle rental operations (in its form prior to the Spin-Off, "Hertz Holdings"), completed a spin-off (the "Spin-Off") of its global vehicle rental business through a dividend to stockholders of all of the issued and outstanding common stock of Hertz Rental Car Holding Company, Inc., which was re-named Hertz Global Holdings, Inc. ("New Hertz") in connection with the Spin-Off. New Hertz is now an independent public company and trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "HTZ." New Hertz continues to operate its global vehicle rental business through its operating subsidiaries including The Hertz Corporation ("THC"). The Company changed its name to Herc Holdings Inc. on June 30, 2016 and trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "HRI." Following the Spin-Off, the Company continues to operate its global equipment rental business through its operating subsidiaries, including Herc.

For accounting purposes, due to the relative significance of New Hertz to Hertz Holdings, New Hertz was considered the spinor or divesting entity in the Spin-Off and Herc Holdings was considered the spinnee or divested entity. As a result, despite the legal form of the transaction, New Hertz was the "accounting successor" to Hertz Holdings. Under the accounting rules, the historical financial information of New Hertz is required to reflect the financial information of Hertz Holdings, as if New Hertz spun off Herc Holdings in the Spin-Off. In contrast, the historical financial information of Herc Holdings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 presented in these condensed consolidated financial statements reflects the financial information of the equipment rental business and certain parent legal entities of Herc as historically operated as part of Hertz Holdings, as if Herc Holdings was a stand-alone company for such period. The historical financial information of Herc Holdings presented in these condensed consolidated financial statements is not necessarily indicative of what Herc Holdings' financial position or results of operations actually would have been had Herc Holdings operated as a separate, independent company for the periods presented.

Note 2—Basis of Presentation and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Basis of Presentation

The Company prepares its condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). In the opinion of management, the condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments of a normal recurring nature that are necessary for a fair

statement of the results for the interim periods presented. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year. The year-end condensed balance sheet data was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by U.S. GAAP.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and footnotes. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Significant estimates inherent in the preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements include depreciation of revenue earning equipment, pension and postretirement benefits, the recoverability of long-lived assets, useful lives and impairment of long-lived tangible and intangible assets including goodwill and trade name, accounting for income taxes, valuation of stock-based compensation, reserves for litigation and other contingencies, allowances for receivables and, prior to the Spin-Off, allocated general corporate expenses from THC, among others.

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Unaudited

The financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this "Report") represent the carve-out financial results.

Principles of Consolidation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Herc Holdings and its wholly owned subsidiaries. In the event that the Company is a primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity, the assets, liabilities and results of operations of the variable interest entity are included in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements. The Company accounts for its investments in joint ventures using the equity method when it has significant influence but not control and is not the primary beneficiary. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Transactions between the Company and THC and its affiliates prior to the Spin-Off are herein referred to as "related party" or "affiliated" transactions for the 2016 periods presented. Effective with the Spin-Off on June 30, 2016, all transactions with THC and its affiliates were settled and paid in full. Effective upon the Spin-Off, the Company entered into certain agreements with New Hertz, including a transition service agreement ("TSA"). See Note 15, "Arrangements with New Hertz" for further information.

For periods prior to the Spin-Off, the condensed consolidated financial statements include net interest expense on loans receivable and payable to affiliates and expense allocations for certain corporate functions historically performed by THC, including, but not limited to, general corporate expenses related to finance, legal, information technology, human resources, communications, employee benefits and incentives, insurance and stock-based compensation. These expenses were allocated to the Company on the basis of direct usage when identifiable, with the remainder allocated on the basis of revenues, operating expenses, headcount or other relevant measures. Management believes the assumptions underlying the condensed consolidated financial statements, including the assumptions regarding the allocation of corporate expenses from THC, are reasonable. Nevertheless, the condensed consolidated financial statements may not include all of the expenses that would have been incurred had the Company been a stand-alone company during the periods presented and may not reflect the Company's condensed consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows had the Company been a stand-alone company during the periods presented. Actual costs that would have been incurred if the Company had been a stand-alone company would have depended on multiple factors, including organizational structure and strategic decisions made in various areas, including information technology and infrastructure. For additional information related to costs allocated to the Company by THC, see Note 14, "Related Party Transactions."

Reclassification of Prior Period Presentation

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified for consistency with the current period presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the reported condensed consolidated balance sheets, results of operations, equity or cash flows for any period presented.

Correction of Errors

The Company has revised its condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 to correct the recording of \$1.8 million and \$3.0 million, respectively, of expense from direct operating

expense into selling, general and administrative expense, which did not impact net income. The correction resulted from incorrect mapping of certain expense accounts to the financial statement line items.

During the first quarter of 2017, the Company identified an error related to its classification of certain restricted cash. Accordingly, the Company has revised its consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2016 to correct the classification of \$12.4 million from restricted cash to cash and cash equivalents as the cash was determined to be available for use in general operations. This correction also impacted the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2016 by reducing cash used in investing activities by \$3.5 million and increasing cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the period by \$9.0 million and \$12.5 million, respectively. The Company will also correct its previously reported financial statements in its future filings. The Company assessed the materiality of the error from qualitative and quantitative perspectives and concluded the adjustments were not material to its previously issued annual and interim financial statements. There was no impact of this error to the condensed consolidated statement of operations, condensed consolidated statements of other comprehensive income (loss) or condensed consolidated statement of equity presented in this Report or for any period.

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Unaudited

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Adopted

Simplifying the Subsequent Measurement of Inventory

In July 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued guidance that requires inventory to be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value (rather than cost or market), excluding inventory measured using the last-in, first-out method or the retail inventory method. Net realizable value is defined as the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation. The Company adopted this guidance on January 1, 2017 in accordance with the effective date. Adoption of this guidance did not impact the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting

In March 2016, the FASB issued guidance that eliminates the requirement to apply the equity method of accounting retrospectively when significant influence over a previously held investment is obtained. Rather, the guidance requires the investor to add the cost of acquiring the additional interest in the investee to the current basis of the investor's previously held interest and adopt the equity method of accounting as of the date the investment becomes qualified for equity method of accounting. The Company adopted this guidance on January 1, 2017 in accordance with the effective date. Adoption of this guidance did not impact the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting

In March 2016, the FASB issued guidance that simplifies several areas of employee share-based payment accounting, including: (i) eliminating tracking of tax "windfalls" in a separate pool within additional paid-in capital; instead, excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies are recorded within income tax expense; (ii) eliminating the requirement that excess tax benefits be realized before they can be recognized which is required to be recorded as an adjustment to opening retained earnings; however, the impact to the Company upon adoption was immaterial; (iii) presentation of excess tax benefits as an operating activity on the statement of cash flows, which had no impact on the Company; (iv) presentation of employee taxes paid directly to a taxing authority when directly withholding shares for tax-withholding purposes as a financing activity on the statement of cash flows, which had no impact as the Company has historically followed this presentation and (v) making a policy election regarding treatment of forfeitures, with respect to which the Company will continue to estimate forfeitures. The Company adopted this guidance on January 1, 2017 in accordance with the effective date. Adoption of this guidance did not impact the Company's consolidated statement of operations.

Not Yet Adopted

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance that will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP. The new guidance applies to all contracts with customers except for leases, insurance contracts, financial instruments,

certain nonmonetary exchanges and certain guarantees. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue for the transfer of goods or services equal to the amount that it expects to be entitled to receive for those goods or services. The new principles-based revenue recognition model requires an entity to perform five steps in its analysis: 1) identify the contract(s) with a customer, 2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, 3) determine the transaction price, 4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and 5) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. Under the new guidance, performance obligations in a contract will be separately identified, which may impact the timing of recognition of the revenue allocated to each obligation. The measurement of revenue recognized may also be impacted by identification of new performance obligations and other matters, such as collectability and variable consideration. Also, additional disclosures are required about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments. The new guidance may be adopted on either a full or modified retrospective basis. As originally issued, the guidance was effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those reporting periods. However in July 2015, the FASB agreed to defer the effective date until annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017.

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Unaudited

In March 2016, the FASB issued clarifying guidance on assessing whether an entity is a principal or an agent in a revenue transaction, which impacts whether an entity reports revenue on a gross or net basis. In April 2016, the FASB issued guidance that reduces the complexity for identifying performance obligations and clarifies the implementation guidance on licensing for intellectual property. In May 2016, the FASB issued guidance that clarifies the collectability criterion, the presentation of sales taxes and non-cash consideration, and provides additional implementation practical expedients.

The Company believes the accounting for equipment rental revenue is primarily outside of the scope of the revenue guidance and will be evaluated under the new lease guidance, which is described further under the heading "Leases" below. The Company is in the process of evaluating the guidance with respect to sales of revenue earning equipment, sales of new equipment, parts and supplies and service and other revenues and intends to determine the adoption method and preliminary impact on the Company's financial statements during the third quarter of 2017.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance that replaces the existing lease guidance. The new guidance establishes a right-of-use ("ROU") model that requires a lessee to record a ROU asset and lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. This guidance also expands the requirements for lessees to record leases embedded in other arrangements and the required quantitative and qualitative disclosures surrounding leases. Accounting guidance for lessors is largely unchanged. This guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and interim periods within those annual periods using a modified retrospective transition approach. The Company is in the process of assessing the potential impacts of adopting this guidance on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Statement of Cash Flows: Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments

In August 2016, the FASB issued guidance to eliminate the diversity in practice related to the classification of certain cash receipts and payments in the statement of cash flows, by adding or clarifying guidance on eight specific cash flow issues. This guidance is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted. The Company is in the process of assessing the potential impacts of adopting this guidance on its statement of cash flows.

Statement of Cash Flows: Restricted Cash

In November 2016, the FASB issued guidance requiring restricted cash and cash equivalents to be included with cash and cash equivalents on the statement cash flows. This guidance is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted. The Company is in the process of assessing the potential impacts of adopting this guidance on its statement of cash flows.

Income Taxes: Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory

In October 2016, the FASB issued guidance requiring an entity to recognize upon transfer the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory, eliminating the current recognition exception. Two common examples of assets included in the scope of this standard are intellectual property and property, plant and equipment. This guidance is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company has not yet determined the potential impacts of adopting this guidance on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment

In January 2017, the FASB issued guidance to simplify the subsequent measurement of goodwill by removing the second step of the two-step impairment test. The guidance requires that an entity recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds the reporting unit's fair value. This guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted. The Company has not yet determined the potential impacts of adopting this guidance on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Costs

In March 2017, the FASB issued guidance on the presentation of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit costs in the income statement and on the components eligible for capitalization. The guidance requires the reporting of the service cost component of the net periodic benefit costs in the same income statement line item as other components of net periodic costs arising from services rendered by an employee during the period, and that non-service-cost components be presented in the income statement separately from the service cost components and outside a subtotal of income from operations. The guidance also allows for the capitalization of the service cost components, when applicable. This guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company has not yet determined the potential impacts of adopting this guidance on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Compensation - Stock Compensation

In May 2017, the FASB issued guidance on which changes to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award requires an entity to apply modification accounting. Under the updated guidance, a modification is defined as a change in the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award, and an entity should account for the effects of a modification unless all of the following are met:

1. The fair value of the modified award is the same as the fair value of the original award immediately before the original award is modified. If the modification does not affect any of the inputs to the valuation techniques that the entity uses to value the award, the entity is not required to estimate the value immediately before and after the modification.
2. The vesting conditions of the modified award are the same as the vesting conditions of the original award immediately before the original award is modified.
3. The classification of the modified award as an equity instrument or a liability instrument is the same as the classification of the original award immediately before the original award is modified.

This guidance requires prospective adoption and is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the guidance to have significant impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 3—Revenue Earning Equipment

Revenue earning equipment consists of the following (in millions):

	June 30,	December
	2017	31, 2016
Revenue earning equipment	\$3,782.2	\$3,695.5
Less: Accumulated depreciation (1,333.2)		(1,305.5)
Revenue earning equipment, net	\$2,449.0	\$2,390.0

During the three months ended June 30, 2017, the Company deemed certain revenue earning equipment, with a net book value of approximately \$3.8 million, to be held for sale and reclassified such equipment to "Prepaid and other current assets" in the condensed consolidated balance sheet. The Company performed an impairment assessment of such revenue earning equipment and recorded a charge of \$3.1 million during the quarter ended June 30, 2017.

Note 4—Intangible Asset Impairment

The Company has been in the process of developing a new financial system and point of sale system as part of the separation from New Hertz that was initiated prior to the Spin-Off. During June 2017, the Company made the decision to discontinue developing these new systems based on the inability to provide the anticipated substantive service potential and significantly higher costs than were originally expected to develop the systems. Thus, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$26.2 million during the three months ended June 30, 2017.

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Note 5—Debt

The Company's debt consists of the following (in millions):

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate at June 30, 2017	Weighted Average Stated Interest Rate at June 30, 2017	Fixed or Floating Interest Rate	Maturity	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Senior Secured Second Priority Notes						
2022 Notes	7.88%	7.50%	Fixed	2022	\$549.0	\$ 610.0
2024 Notes	8.06%	7.75%	Fixed	2024	562.5	625.0
Other Debt						
ABL Credit Facility	N/A	2.95%	Floating	2021	1,005.0	910.0
Capital leases	4.00%	N/A	Fixed	2016-2021	62.1	70.3
Other borrowings	N/A	4.79%	Floating	2018	0.5	—
Unamortized Debt Issuance Costs ^(a)					(17.7)	(21.0)
Total debt					2,161.4	2,194.3
Less: Current maturities of long-term debt					(16.0)	(15.7)
Long-term debt, net					\$2,145.4	\$ 2,178.6

Unamortized debt issuance costs totaling \$15.2 million and \$17.1 million related to the ABL Credit Facility (as (a) defined below) are included in "Other long-term assets" in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

The effective interest rates for the fixed rate 2022 Notes and 2024 Notes (as defined below) include the stated interest on the notes and the amortization of any debt issuance costs.

Senior Secured Second Priority Notes

In June 2016, Herc issued \$610.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.50% senior secured second priority notes due 2022 (the "2022 Notes") and \$625.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.75% senior secured second priority notes due 2024 (the "2024 Notes" and, together with the 2022 Notes, the "Notes"). Interest on the 2022 Notes accrues at the rate of 7.50% per annum and is payable semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1. The 2022 Notes mature on June 1, 2022. Interest on the 2024 Notes accrues at the rate of 7.75% per annum and is payable semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1. The 2024 Notes mature on June 1, 2024.

On March 10, 2017 Herc drew down on its ABL Credit Facility (as defined below) and redeemed \$61.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes and \$62.5 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes and recorded a \$5.8 million loss on the early extinguishment of debt, comprised of a 3% cash premium totaling \$3.7 million and a non-cash charge of \$2.1 million for the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs. The loss on early extinguishment of debt is included in "Interest expense, net" in the Company's condensed consolidated statement of

operations.

ABL Credit Facility

The Company's asset-based revolving credit agreement, executed by its Herc subsidiary, provides for senior secured revolving loans up to a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$1,750 million (subject to availability under a borrowing base), including revolving loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$350 million available to Canadian borrowers and U.S. borrowers (the "ABL Credit Facility"). Up to \$250 million of the revolving loan facility is available for the issuance of letters of credit, subject to certain conditions including issuing lender participation. Extensions of credit under the ABL Credit Facility are limited by a borrowing base calculated periodically based on specified percentages of the value of eligible rental equipment, eligible service vehicles, eligible spare parts and merchandise, eligible accounts receivable, and eligible unbilled accounts subject to certain reserves and other adjustments. Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions and limitations, the ABL Credit Facility allows for the addition of incremental revolving and/or term loan commitments. In addition, the ABL Credit Facility permits Herc to increase the amount of commitments under the ABL Credit Facility with the consent of each lender providing an additional commitment, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions. The ABL Credit Facility matures on June 30, 2021.

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The interest rates applicable to the loans under the ABL Credit Facility are based on a fluctuating rate of interest measured by reference to either, at the borrowers' option, (i) an adjusted London inter-bank offered rate, plus a borrowing margin or (ii) an alternate base rate, plus a borrowing margin (or, in the case of the Canadian borrowers, a rate equal to the rate on bankers' acceptances with the same maturity, plus a borrowing margin). The borrowing margin on the ABL Credit Facility is determined based on a pricing grid that is bifurcated based on corporate credit ratings, with levels within the grid based on available commitments. Customary fees are also payable in respect of the ABL Credit Facility, including a commitment fee on the unutilized portion thereof.

Other Borrowings

In June 2017, the Company's subsidiary in China entered into uncommitted credit agreements with a bank for up to the maximum aggregate principal amount of \$10.0 million. Interest accrues on the loans drawn under these facilities at a rate of 110% of the prevailing base lending rates published by People's Bank of China and is payable quarterly. As of June 30, 2017, the Company had short-term borrowings under these facilities totaling \$0.5 million.

Covenants

Notes

The indenture governing the Notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit the ability of Herc to incur additional indebtedness, guarantee indebtedness or issue certain preferred shares; pay dividends on, redeem or repurchase stock or make other distributions in respect of its capital stock; repurchase, prepay or redeem subordinated indebtedness; make loans and investments; create liens; transfer or sell assets; consolidate, merge or sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets; enter into certain transactions with affiliates; and designate subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries.

ABL Credit Facility

The ABL Credit Facility contains a number of negative covenants that, among other things, limit or restrict the ability of the borrowers and, in certain cases, their restricted subsidiaries to dispose of assets, incur additional indebtedness, incur guarantee obligations, prepay certain indebtedness, make certain dividends, create liens, make investments, make acquisitions, engage in mergers, change the nature of their business, engage in certain transactions with affiliates and enter into certain restrictive agreements.

Failure to maintain certain levels of liquidity will subject the Herc credit group to a contractually specified fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1:1 for the four quarters most recently ended. As of June 30, 2017, the Company was not subject to the fixed charge coverage ratio test.

Covenants in the ABL Credit Facility restrict payment of cash dividends to any parent of Herc, including Herc Holdings, except in an aggregate amount, taken together with certain investments, acquisitions and optional prepayments, not to exceed \$200 million. Herc may also pay additional cash dividends under the ABL Credit Facility under certain circumstances.

The ABL Credit Facility also contains certain affirmative covenants, including financial and other reporting requirements.

Borrowing Capacity and Availability

After outstanding borrowings, the following was available to the Company under the ABL Credit Facility as of June 30, 2017 (in millions):

	Remaining Capacity	Availability Under Borrowing Base Limitation
ABL Credit Facility	\$ 720.5	\$ 720.5

In addition, as of June 30, 2017, the Company's subsidiary in China had uncommitted credit facilities of which \$9.5 million was unutilized.

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Letters of Credit

As of June 30, 2017, the ABL Credit Facility had \$225.5 million available under the letter of credit facility sublimit, subject to borrowing base restrictions, as \$24.5 million of standby letters of credit were issued and outstanding, none of which have been drawn upon.

Note 6—Employee Retirement Benefits

In July 2016, the Company established the Herc Holdings Retirement Plan (the "Plan"). Prior to the Spin-Off, the Company participated in The Hertz Corporation Account Balance Defined Benefit Pension Plan (the "Hertz Plan"). The majority of assets and liabilities attributable to current and former employees of the equipment rental business were transferred from the Hertz Plan to the Plan following the Spin-Off based on a preliminary allocation. The final allocation and transfer was completed in April 2017 and was \$4.0 million lower than the preliminary allocation, resulting in an increase to the pension liability funded status and a corresponding offset to additional paid-in capital.

The following table sets forth the net periodic pension cost (benefit) (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
Components of Net Periodic Pension Cost (Benefit):				
Interest cost	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$3.0	\$3.1
Expected return on plan assets	(1.5)	(2.0)	(3.1)	(4.0)
Net amortizations of actuarial net loss	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.9
Net periodic pension cost (benefit)	\$0.5	\$(0.1)	\$0.8	\$—

Note 7—Stock-Based Compensation

During the three months ended June 30, 2017, under the Herc Holdings Inc. 2008 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "Omnibus Plan"), the Company granted 39,227 restricted stock units ("RSUs") and 4,510 performance stock units ("PSUs") at a weighted average grant date fair value of \$37.46 per unit. Approximately 27,800 of the RSUs vest 100% one year following the grant date with the remaining vesting 100% three years following the grant date, and the PSUs vest 100% three years following the grant date provided the performance target is met at the vesting date.

A summary of the total compensation expense and associated income tax benefits recognized under the Omnibus Plan are as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
Compensation expense	\$3.0	\$1.7	\$4.5	\$2.7

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Income tax benefit	(1.2)	(0.6)	(1.8)	(1.0)
Total	\$1.8	\$1.1	\$2.7	\$1.7

Stock-based compensation expense includes expense attributable to the Company based on the terms of the awards granted under the Omnibus Plan to the Company's employees. Additionally, during three and six months ended June 30, 2016, stock-based compensation expense includes an allocation of THC's corporate and shared functional employee expenses of \$1.4 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, on a pre-tax basis.

As of June 30, 2017, there was \$21.5 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock options, RSUs and PSUs granted under the Omnibus Plan. The total unrecognized compensation cost is expected to be recognized over the remaining 2.2 years, on a weighted average basis, of the requisite service period that began on the grant dates.

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Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In connection with the Spin-Off, Herc Holdings inherited the Hertz Global Holdings, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP"). At the date of the Spin-Off, the ESPP had been suspended; however, the Company reinstated the ESPP on January 1, 2017, which was amended and restated as the Herc Holdings Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

The ESPP enables eligible employees to purchase the Company's common stock at a price per share equal to 85% of the fair market value of a share at the acquisition date. Payment for shares is made through payroll deductions based on a predetermined contribution amount established by the individual employee. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company recognized compensation expense of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, related to the ESPP.

Note 8—Income Taxes

Income tax benefit was \$22.2 million and \$37.3 million, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to an income tax expense of \$5.3 million and \$5.3 million, respectively, for the same periods in 2016. The income tax benefit in 2017 was primarily driven by pre-tax losses, partially offset by non-deductible expenses and valuation allowances recorded on losses generated by foreign loss jurisdictions. The effective tax rate for the full fiscal year 2017 is expected to be approximately 35%.

In connection with the Spin-Off, net operating loss carryforwards were split between the Company and New Hertz pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code and regulations. While not expected to be significant, the split of net operating loss carryforwards may be further adjusted as income tax returns are finalized through 2017.

Note 9—Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The changes in the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) balance by component (net of tax) for the six months ended June 30, 2017 are presented in the table below (in millions).

	Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits	Unrealized Losses on Hedging Instruments	Foreign Currency Items	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ (14.6)	\$ —	\$ (104.1)	\$ (118.7)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassification	(1.6)	(0.5)	8.7	6.6
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	0.5	—	—	0.5
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	(1.1)	(0.5)	8.7	7.1
Balance at June 30, 2017	\$ (15.7)	\$ (0.5)	\$ (95.4)	\$ (111.6)

Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to net income (loss) were as follows (in millions):

Three Months Ended June 30,	Six Months Ended June 30,
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		30,			
Pension and other postretirement benefit plans	Statement of Operations Caption	2017	2016	2017	2016
Amortization of actuarial losses	Selling, general and administrative	\$0.5	\$0.4	\$0.9	\$0.9
Tax benefit	Income tax expense	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Total reclassifications for the period		\$0.3	\$0.2	\$0.5	\$0.5

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Note 10—Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Proceedings

From time to time the Company is a party to various legal proceedings. Summarized below are the most significant legal proceedings to which the Company is a party.

In re Hertz Global Holdings, Inc. Securities Litigation - In November 2013, a putative shareholder class action, Pedro Ramirez, Jr. v. Hertz Global Holdings, Inc., et al., was commenced in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey naming Hertz Holdings and certain of its officers as defendants and alleging violations of the federal securities laws. The complaint alleged that Hertz Holdings made material misrepresentations and/or omission of material fact in its public disclosures during the period from February 25, 2013 through November 4, 2013, in violation of Section 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder. The complaint sought unspecified monetary damages on behalf of the purported class and an award of costs and expenses, including counsel fees and expert fees. In June 2014, Hertz Holdings moved to dismiss the amended complaint. In October 2014, the court granted Hertz Holdings' motion to dismiss without prejudice, allowing the plaintiff to amend the complaint a second time. In November 2014, plaintiff filed a second amended complaint which shortened the putative class period and made allegations that were not substantively very different than the allegations in the prior complaint. In early 2015, Hertz Holdings moved to dismiss the second amended complaint. In July 2015, the court granted Hertz Holdings' motion to dismiss without prejudice, allowing plaintiff to file a third amended complaint. In August 2015, plaintiff filed a third amended complaint which included additional allegations, named additional then-current and former officers as defendants and expanded the putative class period to extend from February 14, 2013 to July 16, 2015. In November 2015, Hertz Holdings moved to dismiss the third amended complaint. The plaintiff then sought leave to add a new plaintiff because of challenges to the standing of the first plaintiff. The court granted plaintiff leave to file a fourth amended complaint to add the new plaintiff, and the new complaint was filed on March 1, 2016. Hertz Holdings and the individual defendants moved to dismiss the fourth amended complaint with prejudice on March 24, 2016. In April 2017, the court granted Hertz Holdings' and the individual defendants' motions to dismiss and dismissed the action with prejudice. In May 2017, plaintiff filed a notice of appeal.

Governmental Investigations - In June 2014, Hertz Holdings was advised by the staff of the New York Regional Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") that it is investigating the events disclosed in certain of Hertz Holdings' filings with the SEC. In addition, in December 2014 a state securities regulator requested information from Hertz Holdings regarding the same or similar events. In May 2017, the state securities regulator advised New Hertz that it had closed its investigation. Starting in June 2016, Hertz Holdings and New Hertz have had communications with the United States Attorney's Office for the District of New Jersey regarding the same or similar events. New Hertz is responsible for managing these matters. The investigations and communications generally involve the restatements included in Hertz Holdings' 2014 Form 10-K and related accounting for prior periods. Among other matters, the restatements included in Hertz Holdings' 2014 Form 10-K addressed a variety of accounting matters involving THC's former Brazil vehicle rental operations. Hertz Holdings identified certain activities by THC's former vehicle rental operations in Brazil that may raise issues under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other federal and local laws. THC has self-reported these issues to appropriate government entities, and these issues continue to be investigated. The Company has and intends to continue to cooperate with all governmental requests related to the foregoing. At this time, the Company is currently unable to predict the outcome of these proceedings and issues or to

reasonably estimate the range of possible losses, which could be material.

In addition, the Company is subject to a number of claims and proceedings that generally arise in the ordinary conduct of its business. These matters include, but are not limited to, claims arising from the operation of rented equipment and workers' compensation claims. The Company does not believe that the liabilities arising from such ordinary course claims and proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company has established reserves for matters where the Company believes the losses are probable and can be reasonably estimated. For matters where a reserve has not been established, including certain of those described above, the ultimate outcome or resolution cannot be predicted at this time, or the amount of ultimate loss, if any, cannot be reasonably estimated. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties and there can be no assurance as to the outcome of the individual litigated matters. It is possible that

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certain of the actions, claims, inquiries or proceedings, including those discussed above, could be decided unfavorably to the Company or any of its subsidiaries involved. Accordingly, it is possible that an adverse outcome from such a proceeding could exceed the amount accrued in an amount that could be material to the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows in any particular reporting period.

Off-Balance Sheet Commitments

Indemnification Obligations

In the ordinary course of business, the Company executes contracts involving indemnification obligations customary in the relevant industry and indemnifications specific to a transaction such as the sale of a business. These indemnification obligations might include claims relating to the following: environmental matters; intellectual property rights; governmental regulations; employment-related matters; customer, supplier and other commercial contractual relationships; and financial matters. Performance under these indemnification obligations would generally be triggered by a breach of terms of the contract or by a third party claim. The Company regularly evaluates the probability of having to incur costs associated with these indemnification obligations and has accrued for expected losses that are probable and estimable. The types of indemnification obligations for which payments are possible include the following:

The Spin-Off

In connection with the Spin-Off, pursuant to the separation and distribution agreement (as discussed in Note 15, "Arrangements with New Hertz"), the Company has assumed the liability for, and control of, all pending and threatened legal matters related to its equipment rental business and related assets, as well as assumed or retained liabilities, and will indemnify New Hertz for any liability arising out of or resulting from such assumed legal matters. The separation and distribution agreement also provides for certain liabilities to be shared by the parties. The Company is responsible for a portion of these shared liabilities (typically 15%), as set forth in that agreement. New Hertz is responsible for managing the settlement or other disposition of such shared liabilities. Pursuant to the tax matters agreement, the Company has agreed to indemnify New Hertz for any resulting taxes and related losses if the Company takes or fails to take any action (or permits any of its affiliates to take or fail to take any action) that causes the Spin-Off and related transactions to be taxable, or if there is an acquisition of the equity securities or assets of the Company or of any member of the Company's group that causes the Spin-Off and related transactions to be taxable.

Environmental

The Company has indemnified various parties for the costs associated with remediating numerous hazardous substance storage, recycling or disposal sites in many states and, in some instances, for natural resource damages. The amount of any such expenses or related natural resource damages for which the Company may be held responsible could be substantial. The probable expenses that the Company expects to incur for such matters have been accrued, and those expenses are reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the aggregate amounts accrued for environmental liabilities including liability for environmental indemnities, reflected in the Company's consolidated balance sheets in "Accrued liabilities" were \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. The accrual generally represents the estimated cost to study potential environmental issues at sites deemed to require investigation or clean-up activities, and the estimated cost to implement remediation

actions, including on-going maintenance, as required. Cost estimates are developed by site. Initial cost estimates are based on historical experience at similar sites and are refined over time on the basis of in-depth studies of the sites. For many sites, the remediation costs and other damages for which the Company ultimately may be responsible cannot be reasonably estimated because of uncertainties with respect to factors such as the Company's connection to the site, the materials there, the involvement of other potentially responsible parties, the application of laws and other standards or regulations, site conditions, and the nature and scope of investigations, studies, and remediation to be undertaken (including the technologies to be required and the extent, duration, and success of remediation).

Note 11—Financial Instruments

The Company established risk management policies and procedures, which seek to reduce the Company's risk exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. However, there can be no assurance that these policies and

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procedures will be successful. Although the instruments utilized involve varying degrees of credit, market and interest risk, the counterparties to the agreements are expected to perform fully under the terms of the agreements. The Company monitors counterparty credit risk, including lenders, on a regular basis, but cannot be certain that all risks will be discerned or that its risk management policies and procedures will always be effective. Additionally, in the event of default under the Company's master derivative agreements, the non-defaulting party has the option to set-off any amounts owed with regard to open derivative positions.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

The Company's objective in managing exposure to foreign currency fluctuations is to limit the exposure of certain cash flows and earnings to foreign currency exchange rate changes through the use of various derivative contracts. The Company experiences foreign currency risks in its global operations as a result of various factors, including intercompany local currency denominated loans, rental operations in various currencies and purchasing fleet in various currencies.

Interest Rate Swap Arrangement

The Company has entered into a three-year LIBOR-based interest rate swap arrangement on a portion of its outstanding ABL Credit Facility. The aggregate amount of the swap is equal to a portion of the U.S. dollar principal amount of the ABL Credit Facility and the payment dates of the swap coincide with the interest payment dates of the ABL Credit Facility. The swap contract provides for the Company to pay a fixed interest rate and receive a floating rate. The variable interest rate resets monthly. The swap has been accounted for as cash flow hedge of a portion of the ABL Credit Facility.

The following table summarizes the outstanding interest rate swap arrangement as of June 30, 2017 (dollars in millions):

Aggregate Notional Amount	Receive Rate	Receive Rate as of June 30, 2017	Pay Rate
ABL Credit Facility \$ 350.0	1 month LIBOR + 1.75%	3.0 %	3.5 %

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments (in millions).

	Fair Value of Financial Instruments			
	Prepaid & Other Current Assets		Accrued Liabilities	
	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments				
Interest rate swap	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1.0	\$ —
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments				
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$ —	\$ 0.1	\$ —	\$ —

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The following table summarizes the gains and losses on derivative instruments for the periods indicated. Gains and losses recognized on foreign currency forward contracts and the effective portion of interest rate swaps are included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations together with the corresponding offsetting gains and losses on the underlying hedged transactions. All gains and losses recognized are included in "Selling, general and administrative" in the condensed consolidated statements of operations (in millions).

	Gain (Loss) Recognized			
	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June	Ended June	Ended June	Ended June
	30,	30,	30,	30,
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges				
Interest rate swap - effective portion	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Interest rate swap - ineffective portion	\$—	\$—	\$(0.1)	\$—
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments				
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$(0.4)	\$(0.2)	\$(3.6)	\$(0.1)

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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Note 12—Fair Value Measurements

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The fair value of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, to the extent the underlying liability will be settled in cash, approximates the carrying values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents, when held, primarily consist of money market accounts which are classified as Level 1 assets which the Company measures at fair value on a recurring basis. The Company determines the fair value of cash equivalents using a market approach based on quoted prices in active markets. The Company had no cash equivalents at June 30, 2017 or December 31, 2016.

Financial Instruments

The fair value of the Company's financial instruments as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are shown in Note 11, "Financial Instruments." The Company's financial instruments are classified as Level 2 assets and liabilities and are priced using quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets.

Debt Obligations

The fair value of debt is estimated based on quoted market rates as well as borrowing rates currently available to the Company for loans with similar terms and average maturities (Level 2 inputs) (in millions).

June 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
Nominal Unpaid Principal Balance	Aggregate Fair Value	Nominal Unpaid Principal Balance	Aggregate Fair Value
Debt	\$2,179.1	\$2,215.3	\$2,275.5

Note 13—Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share has been computed based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings (loss) per share has been computed based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding plus the effect of all potentially dilutive common stock equivalents, except when the effect would be anti-dilutive.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted loss per share (in millions, except per share data).

Three Months		Six Months	
Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
2017	2016	2017	2016

Basic and diluted loss per share:

Numerator:

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Net loss, basic and diluted		\$(27.6)	\$(8.0)	\$(66.8)	\$(9.5)
Denominator:					
Basic weighted average common shares	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	
Stock options, RSUs and PSUs	—	—	—	—	
Weighted average shares used to calculate diluted loss per share	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	
Loss per share:					
Basic		\$(0.98)	\$(0.28)	\$(2.36)	\$(0.34)
Diluted		\$(0.98)	\$(0.28)	\$(2.36)	\$(0.34)
Antidilutive stock options, RSUs and PSUs	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.2	

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Unaudited

Note 14—Related Party Transactions

Transactions between the Company and THC and its affiliates prior to the Spin-Off are herein referred to as "related party" or "affiliated" transactions for the periods presented. Effective with the Spin-Off on June 30, 2016 all transactions with THC and its affiliates were settled and paid in full. Effective upon the Spin-Off, the Company entered into, among other things, a transition services agreement with New Hertz. See Note 15, "Arrangements with New Hertz" for further information.

Loans with Affiliates

Prior to the Spin-Off, the Company entered into various loan agreements with affiliates as part of a centralized approach to the financing of worldwide operations by THC. The amounts due to and from other affiliates had various interest rates and maturity dates but were generally short-term in nature. Effective with the Spin-Off on June 30, 2016, any loans with affiliates were settled and paid in full, including any accrued interest.

Intercompany Transactions

Prior to the Spin-Off, all significant intercompany payable and receivable balances between the Company and THC were considered to be effectively settled for cash in the consolidated financial statements at the time the transaction was recorded.

Corporate Allocations

Prior to the Spin-Off, THC provided services to and funded certain expenses for the Company that were recorded at the THC level. As discussed in Note 2, "Basis of Presentation and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements," the financial information in these condensed consolidated financial statements includes, in periods prior to June 30, 2016, direct costs of the Company incurred by THC on the Company's behalf and an allocation of general corporate expenses of THC which were not historically allocated to the Company for certain support functions that were provided on a centralized basis within THC and not recorded at the business unit level, such as expenses related to finance, human resources, information technology, facilities and legal, among others, and that would have been incurred had the Company been a separate, stand-alone entity.

Costs incurred and allocated by THC that were included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations are shown in the following table (in millions). As the Spin-Off occurred on June 30, 2016, no costs were allocated by THC during 2017.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016
Direct operating	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.6
Selling, general and administrative	9.0	18.0
Total allocated expenses	\$ 9.3	\$ 18.6

Agreements with Carl C. Icahn

The Company is subject to the Nomination and Standstill Agreement, dated September 15, 2014 (the "Nomination and Standstill Agreement"), with Carl C. Icahn, High River Limited Partnership, Hopper Investments LLC, Barberry Corp., Icahn Partners LP, Icahn Partners Master Fund LP, Icahn Enterprises G.P. Inc., Icahn Enterprises Holdings L.P., IPH GP LLC, Icahn Capital LP, Icahn Onshore LP, Icahn Offshore LP, Beckton Corp., Vincent J. Intrieri, Samuel Merksamer and Daniel A. Ninivaggi (collectively, the "Original Icahn Group"). In connection with their appointments to the Company's board of directors, each of Courtney Mather, Louis J. Pastor and Stephen A. Mongillo (collectively, the "Icahn Designees," and, together with the Original Icahn Group, the "Icahn Group") executed a Joinder Agreement agreeing to become bound as a party to the terms and conditions of the Nomination and Standstill Agreement (such Joinder Agreements, together with the Nomination and Standstill Agreement, are collectively referred to herein as the "Icahn Agreements").

Pursuant to the Icahn Agreements, the Icahn Designees were appointed to the Company's board of directors effective June 30, 2016. Pursuant to the Icahn Agreements, so long as an Icahn Designee is a member of the board of directors, the board of directors will not be expanded to greater than 10 directors without approval from the Icahn Designees then on the board of directors. In

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Unaudited

addition, pursuant to the Icahn Agreements, subject to certain restrictions and requirements, the Icahn Group will have certain replacement rights in the event an Icahn Designee resigns or is otherwise unable to serve as a director (other than as a result of not being nominated by the Company for an annual meeting).

In addition, until the date that no Icahn Designee is a member of the Board (or otherwise deemed to be on the Board pursuant to the terms of the Icahn Agreements) (the "Board Representation Period"), the Icahn Group agrees to vote all of its shares of the Company's common stock in favor of the election of all of the Company's director nominees at each annual or special meeting of the Company's stockholders, and, subject to limited exceptions, the Icahn Group further agrees to (i) adhere to certain standstill obligations, including the obligation to not solicit proxies or consents or influence others with respect to the same, and (ii) not acquire or otherwise beneficially own more than 20% of the Company's outstanding voting securities. Under the Icahn Agreements, if the Icahn Group ceases to hold a "net long position," as defined in the Nomination and Standstill Agreement, in at least 1,900,000 shares of the Company's common stock, the Icahn Group will cause one Icahn Designee to resign from the Company's board of directors; if the Icahn Group's holdings are further reduced to specified levels, additional Icahn Designees are required to resign.

In addition, pursuant to the Icahn Agreements, the Company entered into a registration rights agreement, effective June 30, 2016 (the "Registration Rights Agreement"), with High River Limited Partnership, Icahn Partners LP and Icahn Partners Master Fund LP, on behalf of any person who is a member of the "Icahn group" (as such term is defined therein) who owns applicable securities at the relevant time and is or has become a party to the Registration Rights Agreement. The Registration Rights Agreement provides for customary demand and piggyback registration rights and obligations.

Note 15—Arrangements with New Hertz

In connection with the Spin-Off, the Company entered into a separation and distribution agreement (the "Separation Agreement") with New Hertz. In connection therewith, the Company also entered into various other ancillary agreements with New Hertz to effect the Spin-Off and provide a framework for its relationship with New Hertz. The following summarizes some of the most significant agreements and relationships that Herc Holdings will continue to have with New Hertz.

Separation and Distribution Agreement

The Separation Agreement sets forth the Company's agreements with New Hertz regarding the principal actions taken in connection with the Spin-Off. It also sets forth other agreements that govern aspects of the Company's relationship with New Hertz following the Spin-Off regarding (i) the manner in which legal matters and claims are allocated and certain liabilities are shared between the Company and New Hertz; (ii) other matters including transfers of assets and liabilities, treatment or termination of intercompany arrangements and releases of certain claims between the parties and their affiliates; (iii) mutual indemnification clauses; and (iv) allocation of Spin-Off expenses between the parties.

Transition Services Agreement

The Company entered into a TSA pursuant to which New Hertz or its affiliates provide specified services to the Company on a transitional basis to help ensure an orderly transition following the Spin-Off. The TSA generally provides for a term of up to two years following the Spin-Off, though the recipient of the services may elect to

terminate a service at any time upon advance written notice. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company incurred expenses of \$4.9 million and \$10.1 million, respectively, under the TSA which is included in "Direct operating" and "Selling, general and administrative" expenses in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Tax Matters Agreement

The Company entered into a tax matters agreement (the "Tax Matters Agreement") with New Hertz that governs the parties' rights, responsibilities and obligations after the Spin-Off with respect to tax liabilities and benefits, tax attributes, tax contests and other tax matters regarding income taxes, other taxes and related tax returns.

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Unaudited

Employee Matters Agreement

The Company and New Hertz entered into an employee matters agreement to allocate liabilities and responsibilities relating to employment matters, employee compensation, benefit plans and programs and other related matters for current and former employees of the vehicle rental business and the equipment rental business.

Intellectual Property Agreement

The Company and New Hertz entered into an intellectual property agreement (the “Intellectual Property Agreement”) that provides for ownership, licensing and other arrangements regarding the trademarks and related intellectual property that New Hertz and the Company use in conducting their businesses. The Intellectual Property Agreement allocates ownership between New Hertz and the Company of all trademarks, domain names and certain copyrights that Hertz Holdings or its subsidiaries owned immediately prior to the Spin-Off.

Real Estate Arrangements

The Company and New Hertz entered into certain real estate lease agreements pursuant to which the Company leases certain office space from New Hertz and New Hertz leases certain rental facilities space from the Company. Rent payments were negotiated based on comparable fair market rental rates.

Note 16—Subsequent Event

In August 2017, Herc executed a purchase and sale agreement (“PSA”) for a sale-leaseback transaction relating to 44 of its properties located in the U.S. for anticipated gross proceeds of approximately \$123.5 million. The PSA provides for a due diligence period during which the purchaser may exclude properties from the transaction, subject to certain conditions and within specified limits. The lease agreement to be entered into at closing will have an initial term of 20 years, subject to extension, at Herc’s option, for up to five additional periods of five years each. The transaction is expected to close by the end of the third quarter of 2017, subject to customary closing conditions. The sale of the properties is not expected to qualify for sale-leaseback accounting and the book value of the buildings and land will remain on the Company’s consolidated balance sheet.

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this "Report"), which include additional information about our accounting policies, practices and the transactions underlying our financial results. The preparation of our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes including reserves for litigation and other contingencies, accounting for income taxes, pension and postretirement benefits, depreciation of revenue earning equipment, the recoverability of long-lived assets, useful lives and impairment of long-lived tangible and intangible assets including goodwill and trade name, valuation of stock-based compensation, allowances for accounts receivable and other matters arising during the normal course of business. We apply our best judgment, our knowledge of existing facts and circumstances and our knowledge of actions that we may undertake in the future in determining the estimates that will affect our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis using our historical experience, as well as other factors we believe appropriate under the circumstances, such as current economic conditions, and adjust or revise our estimates as circumstances change. As future events and their effects cannot be determined with precision, actual results may differ from these estimates.

OVERVIEW OF OUR BUSINESS AND OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

We are engaged principally in the business of renting equipment. Ancillary to our principal business of equipment rental, we also sell used rental equipment, sell new equipment and consumables and offer certain service and support to our customers. Our profitability is dependent upon a number of factors including the volume, mix and pricing of rental transactions and the utilization of equipment. Significant changes in the purchase price or residual values of equipment or interest rates can have a significant effect on our profitability depending on our ability to adjust pricing for these changes. Our business requires significant expenditures for equipment, and consequently we require substantial liquidity to finance such expenditures. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" below.

Our revenues primarily are derived from rental and related charges and consist of:

- Equipment rental (includes all revenue associated with the rental of equipment including ancillary revenue from delivery, rental protection programs and fueling charges);
- Sales of revenue earning equipment and sales of new equipment, parts and supplies; and
- Service and other revenues (primarily relating to training and labor provided to customers).

Our expenses primarily consist of:

- Direct operating expenses (primarily wages and related benefits, facility costs and other costs relating to the operation and rental of revenue earning equipment, such as delivery, maintenance and fuel costs);
- Cost of sales of revenue earning equipment, new equipment, parts and supplies;
- Depreciation expense relating to revenue earning equipment;
- Selling, general and administrative expenses; and
- Interest expense.

Seasonality

Our business is seasonal, with demand for our rental equipment tending to be lower in the winter months. Our equipment rental business, especially in the construction industry, has historically experienced decreased levels of business from December until late spring and heightened activity during our third and fourth quarters until December. We have the ability to manage certain costs to meet market demand, such as fleet capacity, the most significant portion of our cost structure. For instance, to accommodate increased demand, we increase our available fleet and staff during the second and third quarters of the year. A number of our other major operating costs vary directly with revenues or transaction volumes; however, certain operating expenses, including rent, insurance and administrative overhead, remain fixed and cannot be adjusted for seasonal demand, typically resulting in higher

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

profitability in periods when our revenues are higher, and lower profitability in periods when our revenues are lower. In an effort to reduce the impacts of seasonality, we are focused on expanding our customer base through specialty products that serve different industries with less seasonality and different business cycles.

Second Quarter 2017 Operating Highlights

Highlights of our business and financial performance in the second quarter of 2017 and key factors influencing our results include:

Equipment rental revenues increased \$22.9 million, or 7.0%, in the three months ended June 30, 2017 when compared with the prior-year period. The increase was attributable to an increase in key market equipment rental revenue of 8.9%, excluding currency, in the second quarter of 2017 as compared to the second quarter of 2016. This increase resulted from a higher level of revenue earning equipment on rent reflecting higher demand from existing customers as well as increased revenue from diversifying our customer base. Additionally, pricing increased by 1.4% during the second quarter of 2017 as compared to the same period in 2016. Equipment rental revenue in upstream oil and gas markets was flat year-over year during the second quarter;

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$4.6 million, or 6.2%, in the second quarter of 2017 compared to the prior-year period. The increase is primarily due to higher information technology and stand-alone public company costs of \$2.7 million, as well as additional sales costs to drive revenue growth; and

An impairment charge of \$26.2 million was recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2017 related to the decision to discontinue developing a new financial and point of sale system that was initiated prior to the Spin-Off.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(\$ in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2017	2016	\$ Change	% Change	2017	2016	\$ Change	% Change
Equipment rentals	\$350.8	\$327.9	\$22.9	7.0 %	\$671.4	\$635.7	\$35.7	5.6 %
Sales of revenue earning equipment	46.4	31.6	14.8	46.8	100.8	69.1	31.7	45.9
Sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	14.9	17.9	(3.0)	(16.8)	26.4	35.2	(8.8)	(25.0)
Service and other revenues	3.7	3.0	0.7	23.3	6.6	6.0	0.6	10.0
Total revenues	415.8	380.4	35.4	9.3	805.2	746.0	59.2	7.9
Direct operating	168.9	159.2	9.7	6.1	338.0	317.9	20.1	6.3
Depreciation of revenue earning equipment	94.3	84.2	10.1	12.0	187.2	166.0	21.2	12.8
Cost of sales of revenue earning equipment	51.4	38.7	12.7	32.8	106.3	84.1	22.2	26.4
Cost of sales of new equipment, parts and supplies	11.1	14.0	(2.9)	(20.7)	19.5	27.1	(7.6)	(28.0)
Selling, general and administrative	78.8	74.2	4.6	6.2	160.0	136.7	23.3	17.0
Impairment	29.3	—	29.3	100.0	29.3	—	29.3	100.0
Interest expense, net	31.6	13.3	18.3	137.6	69.4	19.8	49.6	NM
Other expense (income), net	0.2	(0.5)	0.7	(140.0)	(0.4)	(1.4)	1.0	(71.4)
Loss before income taxes	(49.8)	(2.7)	(47.1)	NM	(104.1)	(4.2)	(99.9)	NM
Income tax benefit (provision)	22.2	(5.3)	27.5	NM	37.3	(5.3)	42.6	NM

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Net loss	\$(27.6)	\$(8.0)	\$(19.6) NM	\$(66.8)	\$(9.5)	\$(57.3) NM
NM - Not Meaningful						

Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared with Three Months Ended June 30, 2016

Equipment rental revenues increased \$22.9 million, or 7.0%, in the three months ended June 30, 2017 when compared with the prior-year period. The increase was attributable to an increase in key market equipment rental revenue of 8.9%, excluding currency, in the second quarter of 2017 as compared to the second quarter of 2016. This increase resulted from a higher level of revenue earning equipment on rent reflecting higher demand from existing customers as well as increased revenue from diversifying our

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

customer base. Additionally, pricing increased by 1.4% during the second quarter of 2017 as compared to the second quarter of 2016. Equipment rental revenue in upstream oil and gas markets was flat during the second quarter of 2017 as compared to the second quarter of 2016.

Sales of revenue earning equipment increased \$14.8 million, or 46.8%, during the second quarter of 2017 as compared to the prior-year period. During the second quarter of 2017, the level of revenue earning equipment sold increased compared to the same period in 2016 as part of our strategy to shift the mix of our fleet. The corresponding cost of sales of revenue earning equipment as a percentage of the related revenue was 110.8% in the second quarter of 2017 compared to 122.5% in the second quarter of 2016. During the second quarter of 2017, there was a slight loss on the sale of revenue earning equipment as the volume of sales made through the lower margin auction channel was reduced and shifted toward the wholesale channel. The loss on sale of revenue earning equipment in the second quarter of 2016 was primarily due to additional sales through the auction channel of equipment used in the upstream oil and gas markets and equipment manufactured by certain suppliers as we reduced the number of brands of equipment we carry in our fleet.

Sales of new equipment, parts and supplies decreased \$3.0 million, or 16.8%, during the second quarter of 2017 when compared with the prior-year period. This decrease was driven by our implementation of changes in new equipment sales programs, including the elimination of certain equipment dealerships. The cost of sales of new equipment, parts and supplies as a percentage of the related revenue was 74.5% for the second quarter of 2017 compared to 78.2% for the second quarter of 2016. The decrease was due to the mix of the new equipment sold.

Direct operating expenses increased \$9.7 million, or 6.1%, in the second quarter of 2017 when compared to the second quarter of 2016 primarily due to the following:

Personnel-related expenses increased \$4.7 million as a result of an increase in salary expense primarily associated with continued investment in branch management to drive operational improvements and additional headcount related to opening new locations since June 30, 2016.

Fleet and related expenses increased \$4.5 million primarily as a result of higher delivery and freight expense of \$3.4 million mainly due to an increase in deliveries associated with higher equipment rental revenues. Additionally, fuel expense increased by \$2.2 million driven by higher gas prices during the second quarter of 2017 as compared to the same period in 2016. These increases were partially offset by a \$2.6 million decrease in maintenance expense.

Other direct operating costs increased \$0.5 million primarily due to increased depreciation of \$2.1 million primarily resulting from the addition of new service vehicles and higher facilities expense of \$1.4 million related to new locations during the first half of 2017. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in restructuring expense of \$2.9 million as more expense was incurred during the first half of 2016 due to several location closures during 2015 and 2016.

Depreciation of revenue earning equipment increased \$10.1 million, or 12.0%, in the second quarter of 2017 when compared with 2016. The increase was due to a larger fleet size in the second quarter of 2017 as compared to the same period in 2016 and an increase of \$5.7 million due to the impact of the 2016 reduction in residual values and the planned holding period of certain classes of equipment.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$4.6 million, or 6.2%, in the second quarter of 2017 compared to the prior-year period. The increase is primarily due to a \$3.9 million increase for additional sales personnel to drive revenue growth and increased commissions related to increased revenue during the three months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the prior-year period and higher information technology and stand-alone public company costs of \$2.7 million.

Impairment charges of \$29.3 million were recorded during the second quarter of 2017. The impairments related to the write-off of intangible assets previously capitalized as part of the development of new financial and point of sale systems of \$26.2 million and the impairment of certain revenue earning equipment of \$3.1 million that was deemed held for sale at June 30, 2017. See Note 4, "Intangible Asset Impairment" and Note 3, "Revenue Earning Equipment," respectively, to the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements for further information.

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Interest expense, net increased \$18.3 million in the second quarter of 2017 compared to the prior-year period due to interest incurred on the Notes that were issued in June 2016 and borrowings under the ABL Credit Facility. The increases were partially offset by decreases in interest on the predecessor asset-based revolving credit facility (the "Predecessor ABL Facility") and loans from THC and its affiliates, which were settled as part of the Spin-Off in June 2016.

Income tax benefit was \$22.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017 compared to an income tax expense of \$5.3 million for the same period in 2016. The income tax benefit in the second quarter of 2017 was primarily driven by pre-tax losses, partially offset by non-deductible expenses and valuation allowances recorded on losses generated by foreign loss jurisdictions. The effective tax rate for the full fiscal year 2017 is expected to be approximately 35%.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared with Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

Equipment rental revenues increased \$35.7 million, or 5.6%, during the first half of 2017 when compared with the prior-year period. The increase was attributable to an increase in key market equipment rental revenue of 8.7%, excluding currency, in the first half of 2017 as compared to the first half of 2016. This increase resulted from a higher level of revenue earning equipment on rent reflecting higher demand from existing customers as well as increased revenue from diversifying our customer base. Additionally, pricing increased by 1.3% during the first half of 2017 as compared to the first half of 2016. The increase was partially offset by continuing weakness in upstream oil and gas markets. Revenue in upstream oil and gas markets represented 15.0% of equipment rental revenue in the first half of 2017, excluding currency effects, and was down 8.4% as compared to the prior-year period, as major oil producers continue to reduce spending.

Sales of revenue earning equipment increased \$31.7 million, or 45.9%, during the first half of 2017 when compared to the prior-year period. During the first half of 2017, the level of revenue earning equipment sold increased as part of our strategy to shift the mix of our fleet. The corresponding cost of sales of revenue earning equipment as a percentage of the related revenue was 105.5% in the first half of 2017 compared to 121.7% in the first half of 2016. During the first half of 2017, there was a slight loss on the sale of revenue earning equipment as the volume of sales made through the lower margin auction channel was reduced and shifted toward the wholesale channel. The loss on sale of revenue earning equipment in the first half of 2016 was primarily due to additional sales through the auction channel of equipment used in the upstream oil and gas markets and equipment manufactured by certain suppliers as we reduced the number of brands of equipment we carry in our fleet.

Sales of new equipment, parts and supplies decreased \$8.8 million, or 25.0%, during the first half of 2017 when compared with the prior-year period. This decrease was driven by our implementation of changes in new equipment sales programs, including the elimination of certain equipment dealerships. The cost of sales of new equipment, parts and supplies as a percentage of the related revenue was 73.9% for the first half of 2017 compared to 77.0% for the first half of 2016. The decrease was due to the mix of the new equipment sold.

Direct operating expenses increased \$20.1 million, or 6.3%, in the first six months of 2017 when compared to the first half of 2016 primarily due to the following:

Personnel-related expenses increased \$9.7 million as a result of an increase in salary expense of \$9.1 million primarily associated with continued investment in branch management to drive operational improvements and additional

headcount related to opening new locations since June 30, 2016. Additionally, there was an increase in benefits expense of \$0.8 million primarily due to higher healthcare insurance costs as a stand-alone company.

Fleet and related expenses increased \$7.5 million primarily as a result of higher delivery and freight expense of \$4.7 million mainly due to an increase in deliveries associated with higher equipment rental revenues.

- Additionally, fuel expense increased by \$3.4 million driven by higher gas prices during the first half of 2017 as compared to the prior-year period.

Other direct operating costs increased \$2.9 million primarily due to increased depreciation of \$3.7 million related to the increase in service vehicles and higher facilities expense of \$3.2 million due to the addition of new locations in 2017. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in restructuring expense of \$3.1 million as more expense was incurred during the first half of 2016 due to several location closures during 2015 and 2016.

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Depreciation of revenue earning equipment increased \$21.2 million, or 12.8%, during the first half of 2017 when compared with the prior-year period. The increase was due to a larger fleet size in the first half of 2017 as compared to 2016 and an increase of \$12.4 million due to the impact of the 2016 reduction in residual values and the planned holding period of certain classes of equipment.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$23.3 million, or 17.0%, during the first half of 2017 compared to the prior-year period. The increase is primarily due to higher information technology and stand-alone public company costs of \$17.4 million, as well as a \$6.2 million increase for additional sales personnel to drive revenue growth and increased commissions as revenue increased during the first half of 2017 compared to the prior-year period.

Impairment charges of \$29.3 million were recorded during the first half of 2017. The impairments related to the write-off of intangible assets previously capitalized as part of the development of new financial and point of sale systems of \$26.2 million and the impairment of certain revenue earning equipment of \$3.1 million that was deemed held for sale at June 30, 2017. See Note 4, "Intangible Asset Impairment" and Note 3, "Revenue Earning Equipment," respectively, to the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements for further information.

Interest expense, net increased \$49.6 million during the first half of 2017 compared to the prior-year period due to interest incurred on the Notes that were issued in June 2016, a loss on the early extinguishment of 10% of the Notes, and borrowings under the ABL Credit Facility. The increases were partially offset by decreases in interest on the Predecessor ABL Facility and loans from THC and its affiliates, which were settled as part of the Spin-Off in June 2016.

Income tax benefit was \$37.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to an income tax expense of \$5.3 million for the same period in 2016. The income tax benefit in the first half of 2017 was primarily driven by pre-tax losses, partially offset by non-deductible expenses and valuation allowances recorded on losses generated by foreign loss jurisdictions. The effective tax rate for the full fiscal year 2017 is expected to be approximately 35%.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our primary liquidity needs include the payment of operating expenses, purchases of rental equipment to be used in our operations and servicing of debt. Our primary sources of funding are operating cash flows, cash received from the disposal of equipment and borrowings under our debt arrangements. As of June 30, 2017, we had approximately \$2.2 billion of total nominal indebtedness outstanding. We are highly leveraged and a substantial portion of our liquidity needs arise from debt service on our indebtedness and from the funding of our costs of operations and capital expenditures.

Our liquidity as of June 30, 2017 consisted of cash and cash equivalents and unused commitments under our ABL Credit Facility. See "Borrowing Capacity and Availability" below. Our practice is to maintain sufficient liquidity through cash from operations and our ABL Credit Facility, so that our operations are unaffected by adverse financial market conditions. We believe that cash generated from operations and cash received from the disposal of equipment, together with amounts available under the ABL Credit Facility, will be adequate to permit us to meet our obligations over the next twelve months.

Cash Flows

Significant factors driving our liquidity position include cash flows generated from operating activities and capital expenditures. Historically, we have generated and expect to continue to generate positive cash flow from operations. Our ability to fund our capital needs will be affected by our ongoing ability to generate cash from operations and access to capital markets.

During the first six months of 2016, as a subsidiary of Hertz Holdings, Herc's cash was swept regularly by Hertz Holdings at its discretion. Hertz Holdings also funded Herc's operating and investing activities as needed. Cash flows related to 2016 financing activities included changes in Hertz Holdings' investments in Herc. Transfers of cash to and from Hertz Holdings are reflected within financing activities in our consolidated statements of cash flows.

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

The following table summarizes the change in cash and cash equivalents for the periods shown (in millions):

	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2017	2016	\$ Change
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$122.6	\$208.1	\$(85.5)
Investing activities	(99.8)	(73.3)	(26.5)
Financing activities	(35.3)	(104.9)	69.6
Effect of exchange rate changes	0.5	0.5	—
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$(12.0)	\$30.4	\$(42.4)

Operating Activities

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, we generated \$85.5 million less cash from operating activities compared with the same period in 2016. The decrease was primarily related to a \$52.1 million increase in interest payments as well as lower operating income resulting from higher information technology and other stand-alone public company costs, including the timing of payments of liabilities during the first half of 2017 as compared to the first half of 2016.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities increased \$26.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 as compared to the same period in 2016. Our primary use of cash in investing activities is for the acquisition of revenue earning equipment and non-rental capital expenditures, which increased slightly due to investments in rental equipment as well as investments in information technology and software. We renew our equipment and also manage our fleet of rental equipment in line with customer demand. Changes in our net capital expenditures are described in more detail in the "Capital Expenditures" section below.

Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities decreased \$69.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the same period in 2016. Cash used in financing activities during the first half of 2017 primarily represents our changes in debt, which included the redemption of \$123.5 million of our Notes, partially funded by the net draw down of \$95.7 million on our ABL Credit Facility. Cash used in financing activities in 2016 primarily related to \$2.1 billion of financing and transfer activities with Hertz Holdings, which primarily funded our operations prior to the Spin-Off and was settled using total proceeds of \$2.0 billion, net of issuance costs, from our Notes and ABL Credit Facility.

Capital Expenditures

Our capital expenditures relate largely to purchases of revenue earning equipment, with the remaining portion representing purchases of other property and equipment. The table below sets forth the capital expenditures related to our revenue earning equipment and related disposals for the periods noted (in millions).

Six Months
Ended June 30,

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	2017	2016
Revenue earning equipment expenditures	\$160.8	\$142.5
Disposals of revenue earning equipment	(88.6)	(74.2)
Net revenue earning equipment expenditures	\$72.2	\$68.3

Net capital expenditures for revenue earning equipment increased \$3.9 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the same period in 2016. During the 2017 period, we purchased more revenue earning equipment as part of our fleet mix transformation out of large earthmoving equipment and into more compact earthmoving equipment, which resulted in both higher expenditures and disposals during the period.

In fiscal 2017, we expect our net revenue earning equipment capital expenditures to be in the range of \$275 million to \$325 million.

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

Borrowing Capacity and Availability

Our ABL Credit Facility provides our borrowing capacity and availability. Creditors under our ABL Credit Facility have a claim on a specific pool of assets as collateral. Our ability to borrow under the ABL Credit Facility is a function of, among other things, the value of the assets in the relevant collateral pool. We refer to the amount of debt we can borrow given a certain pool of assets as the "Borrowing Base."

Substantially all of the assets of Herc and certain of its U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries are encumbered in favor of our lenders under our ABL Credit Facility and the Notes. None of such assets are available to satisfy the claims of our general creditors. See Note 8, "Debt" to the notes to our consolidated financial statements included in Part II, Item 8 "Financial Statements" included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2016 for more information.

As of June 30, 2017, the following was available to us (in millions):

	Remaining Capacity	Availability Under Borrowing Base Limitation
ABL Credit Facility	\$ 720.5	\$ 720.5

In addition, as of June 30, 2017, the Company's subsidiary in China had uncommitted credit facilities of which \$9.5 million was unutilized.

With respect to the ABL Credit Facility, we refer to "Remaining Capacity" as the maximum principal amount of debt permitted to be outstanding under the ABL Credit Facility (i.e., the amount of debt we could borrow assuming we possessed sufficient assets as collateral) less the principal amount of debt then-outstanding under the facility. We refer to "Availability Under Borrowing Base Limitation" as the lower of Remaining Capacity or the Borrowing Base less the principal amount of debt then-outstanding under the facility (i.e., the amount of debt we could borrow given the collateral we possess at such time).

As of June 30, 2017, the ABL Credit Facility had \$225.5 million available under the letter of credit facility sublimit, subject to borrowing base restrictions. As of June 30, 2017, \$24.5 million of stand by letters of credit were issued and outstanding under the ABL Credit Facility, none of which have been drawn upon.

Covenants

Our ABL Credit Facility and our Notes contain a number of covenants that, among other things, limit or restrict our ability to dispose of assets, incur additional indebtedness, incur guarantee obligations, prepay certain indebtedness, make certain restricted payments (including paying dividends, redeeming stock or making other distributions), create liens, make investments, make acquisitions, engage in mergers, fundamentally change the nature of our business, make capital expenditures, or engage in certain transactions with certain affiliates.

Under the terms of our ABL Credit Facility and our Notes, we are not subject to ongoing financial maintenance covenants; however, under the ABL Credit Facility, failure to maintain certain levels of liquidity will subject us to a contractually specified fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1:1 for the four quarters most recently ended. We

are in compliance with our covenants as of June 30, 2017.

At June 30, 2017, Herc Holdings' balance sheet was substantially identical to that of Herc, the borrower, with the exception of the components of shareholders equity. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the statement of operations of Herc Holdings and Herc were identical. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, the statement of operations of Herc Holdings was substantially identical to that of Herc except for approximately \$1.3 million and \$3.8 million, respectively, of interest expense to Hertz Holdings that is included in Herc Holdings' statement of operations, but is not included in Herc's statement of operations.

For further information on the terms of our Notes, ABL Credit Facility and China Revolving Facilities, see Note 5, "Debt" to the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Report. Additional information on the terms of our Notes and ABL Credit Facility is also included in Note 8, "Debt" to the notes to our consolidated financial statements included in Part II, Item 8 "Financial Statements" included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2016. For a

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

discussion of the risks associated with our significant indebtedness, see Part I, Item 1A "Risk Factors" contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2016.

Dividends

Hertz Holdings did not historically pay dividends on the common stock. Our payment of dividends on our common stock will be determined by our board of directors in its sole discretion and will depend on our business conditions, financial condition, earnings, liquidity and capital requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts available to pay cash dividends are restricted by our debt agreements. As of the date of this Report, we have no plans to pay dividends on our common stock.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

As of June 30, 2017, there have been no material changes outside of the ordinary course of business to our known contractual obligations as set forth in the Contractual Obligations table included in Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2016.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

There have been no material changes to our indemnification obligations as disclosed in Note 14, "Commitments and Contingencies" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2016.

The information concerning the ongoing securities litigation, governmental investigations and other contingencies, including environmental contingencies and the amount currently held in reserve for environmental matters, contained in Note 10, "Commitments and Contingencies" to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Report is incorporated herein by reference.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

For a discussion of recent accounting pronouncements, see Note 2, "Basis of Presentation and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements" to the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Report.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Report includes "forward-looking statements," as that term is defined by the federal securities laws. Forward-looking statements include statements concerning our plans, intentions, objectives, goals, strategies, forecasts, future events, future revenue or performance, capital expenditures, financing needs, business trends and other information that is not historical information. When used in this Report, the words "estimates," "expects," "anticipates," "projects," "plans," "intends," "believes," "forecasts," and future or conditional verbs, such as "will," "should," "could" or "may," as well as variations of such words or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements are so designated. All forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, management's examination of historical operating trends and data, are based upon our current expectations and various assumptions, and apply only as of the date of this Report. Our expectations,

beliefs and projections are expressed in good faith and we believe there is a reasonable basis for them. However, there can be no assurance that management's expectations, beliefs and projections will be achieved.

There are a number of risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those suggested by our forward-looking statements, including those set forth in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 in Part I under Item 1A "Risk Factors," including:

Risks related to material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and the restatement of financial statements previously issued by Hertz Holdings, including that: we have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting that may adversely affect our ability to report our financial condition and results of operations in a timely and accurate manner, which may adversely affect investor and lender confidence in us and, as a result, the value of our common stock and our ability to obtain future financing on acceptable terms, and we may identify

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

additional material weaknesses as we continue to assess our processes and controls as a stand-alone company with lower levels of materiality; such material weaknesses could result in a material misstatement of our consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected; we receive certain transition services from New Hertz pursuant to the transition services agreement covering information technology services and other areas, which impact our control environment and, therefore, our internal control over financial reporting; we continue to expend significant costs and devote management time and attention and other resources to matters related to our internal control over financial reporting and our material weaknesses and Hertz Holdings' restatement could adversely affect our ability to execute our strategic plan; our efforts to design and implement an effective control environment may not be sufficient to remediate the material weaknesses or prevent future material weaknesses; our material weaknesses and Hertz Holdings' restatement could expose us to additional risks that could materially adversely affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows, including as a result of events of default under the agreements governing our indebtedness and/or government investigations, regulatory inquiries and private actions; we may experience difficulties implementing new information technology systems, including the migration of systems from New Hertz; we could experience disruptions to our control environment in connection with the relocation of our Shared Services Center, including as a result of the failure to retain key employees who possess specific knowledge or expertise necessary for the timely preparation of our financial statements; and Hertz Holdings' restatement has resulted in government investigations, books and records demands, and private litigation and could result in government enforcement actions and private litigation that could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and cash flows;

Risks related to the Spin-Off, which effected our separation from New Hertz, such as: we have limited operating history as a stand-alone public company, and our historical financial information for periods prior to July 1, 2016, is not necessarily representative of the results that we would have achieved as a separate, publicly traded company, and may not be a reliable indicator of our future results; the liabilities we have assumed and will share with New Hertz in connection with the Spin-Off could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations; if there is a determination that any portion of the Spin-Off transaction is taxable for U.S. federal income tax purposes, including for reasons outside of our control, then we and our stockholders could incur significant tax liabilities, and we could also incur indemnification liability if we are determined to have caused the Spin-Off to become taxable; if New Hertz fails to pay its tax liabilities under the Tax Matters Agreement or to perform its obligations under the Separation and Distribution Agreement, we could incur significant tax and other liability; our ability to engage in financings, acquisitions and other strategic transactions using equity securities is limited due to the tax treatment of the Spin-Off; the loss of the Hertz brand and reputation could materially adversely affect our ability to attract and retain customers; the Spin-Off may be challenged by creditors as a fraudulent transfer or conveyance; and if the Spin-Off is not a legal dividend, it could be held invalid by a court and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations;

- Business risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and/or liquidity, including:

- the cyclical nature of our business, a slowdown in economic conditions or adverse changes in the economic factors specific to the industries in which we operate, in particular industrial and construction;

- the dependence of our business on the levels of capital investment and maintenance expenditures by our customers, which in turn are affected by numerous factors, including the level of economic activity in their industries, the state of

domestic and global economies, global energy demand, the cyclical nature of their markets, expectations regarding government spending on infrastructure improvements or expansions, their liquidity and the condition of global credit and capital markets;

we may experience difficulties, delays and/or significant costs from a number of IT systems projects, including the migration of our financial system from the New Hertz system to a stand-alone system and the movement of our point of sale system from the New Hertz system to our own, each of which will continue to require significant investment of human and financial resources;

we may have difficulty obtaining the resources that we need to operate, or our costs to do so could increase significantly;

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

intense competition in the industry, including from our own suppliers, that may lead to downward pricing or an inability to increase prices;

any occurrence that disrupts rental activity during our peak periods given the seasonality of the business, especially in the construction industry;

doing business in foreign countries exposes us to additional risks, including under laws and regulations that may conflict with U.S. laws and those under anticorruption, competition, economic sanctions and anti-boycott regulations;

our success as an independent company will depend on our new senior management team, the ability of other new employees to learn their new roles, and our ability to attract and retain key management and other key personnel;

some or all of our deferred tax assets could expire if we experience an "ownership change" as defined in the Internal Revenue Code;

changes in the legal and regulatory environment that affect our operations, including with respect to taxes, consumer rights, privacy, data security and employment matters, could disrupt our business and increase our expenses;

an impairment of our goodwill or our indefinite lived intangible assets could have a material non-cash adverse impact;

other operational risks such as: any decline in our relations with our key national account customers or the amount of equipment they rent from us; our equipment rental fleet is subject to residual value risk upon disposition, and may not sell at the prices we expect; we may be unable to protect our trade secrets and other intellectual property rights; we may fail to respond adequately to changes in technology and customer demands; our business is heavily reliant upon communications networks and centralized information technology systems and the concentration of our systems creates or increases risks for us, including the risk of the misuse or theft of information we possess, including as a result of cyber security breaches or otherwise, which could harm our brand, reputation or competitive position and give rise to material liabilities; failure to maintain, upgrade and consolidate our information technology networks could materially adversely affect us; we may face issues with our union employees; we are exposed to a variety of claims and losses arising from our operations, and our insurance may not cover all or any portion of such claims; environmental, health and safety laws and regulations and the costs of complying with them, or any change to them impacting our customers' markets, could materially adversely affect us; decreases in government spending could materially adversely affect us and a lack of or delay in additional infrastructure spending may have a material adverse effect on our share price; maintenance and repair costs associated with our equipment rental fleet could materially adversely affect us; and strategic acquisitions could be difficult to identify and implement and could disrupt our business or change our business profile significantly;

Risks related to our substantial indebtedness, such as: our substantial level of indebtedness exposes us or makes us more vulnerable to a number of risks that could materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity and ability to compete; the secured nature of our indebtedness, which is secured by substantially all of our consolidated assets, could materially adversely affect our business and holders of our debt and equity; an increase in interest rates or in our borrowing margin would increase the cost of servicing our debt and could reduce our profitability; and any additional debt we incur could further exacerbate these risks;

Risks related to the securities market and ownership of our stock, including that: the market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly; the market price of our common stock could decline as a result of the sale or distribution of a large number of our shares or the perception that a sale or distribution could occur and these factors could make it

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

more difficult for us to raise funds through future stock offerings; and provisions of our governing documents could discourage potential acquisition proposals and could deter or prevent a change in control; and

Other risks and uncertainties set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, in this Report and in our other filings with the SEC.

All forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by such cautionary statements. We do not undertake any obligation to release publicly any update or revision to any of the forward-looking statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to a variety of market risks, including the effects of changes in interest rates (including credit spreads), foreign currency exchange rates and fluctuations in fuel prices. We manage our exposure to these market risks through our regular operating and financing activities and, when deemed appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments. Derivative financial instruments are viewed as risk management tools and have not been used for speculative or trading purposes. In addition, derivative financial instruments are entered into with a diversified group of major financial institutions in order to manage our exposure to counterparty nonperformance on such instruments.

There is no material change in the information reported under Part II, Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk," in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2016.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our senior management has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this Report. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that as of June 30, 2017, due to the identification of material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting previously identified and reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the "2016 Form 10-K"), our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act, and the rules promulgated thereunder, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Previously Reported Material Weaknesses in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). As reported in our 2016 Form 10-K, we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 as a result of material weaknesses in the Control Environment, Risk Assessment and Monitoring areas which continue to exist as of June 30, 2017. A material weakness (as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act) is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies,

in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Refer to Item 9A in our 2016 Form 10-K for a description of our material weaknesses and remediation efforts undertaken by management.

Remediation Efforts and Status of Previously Reported Material Weaknesses

Our material weaknesses were not remediated at June 30, 2017, however, our remediation efforts were ongoing during the six months ended June 30, 2017. Our Board of Directors and management take internal controls over financial reporting and the integrity of the Company's financial statements seriously and believe that the steps described below are essential to implementing strong and effective internal control over financial reporting and a strong internal control environment.

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES (continued)

Our management has worked, and continues to work, to strengthen our internal control over financial reporting. We are currently working to remediate the material weaknesses noted above, including assessing the additional remediation steps needed and implementing measures to remediate the underlying causes that gave rise to the material weaknesses.

The following steps are among the measures implemented by the Company in addition to the remediation efforts described in Item 9A in our 2016 Form 10-K:

We are continuing efforts to improve our complement of personnel with the requisite skillsets in certain areas integral to financial reporting. Two key accounting positions, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer and Assistant Controller, have been filled or replaced by the Company and four additional accounting supervisors have been hired during the six months ended June 30, 2017.

We have established a task force and assigned a working group to each of the material weaknesses. These groups are focused on improving the design and operating effectiveness of the controls and include members of senior management to strengthen accountability and prioritization of corrective actions.

We are continuing the process of developing, implementing and testing processes and procedures, and will continue to devote significant time and attention to the remediation of our material weaknesses. As we continue to evaluate and implement improvements to our internal control over financial reporting, our management may decide to take additional measures to address our control deficiencies or to modify the remediation efforts undertaken. Because the reliability of the internal control process requires repeatable execution, our material weaknesses cannot be considered fully remediated until all remedial processes and procedures (including additional remediation efforts identified by our senior management as necessary) have been implemented, each applicable control has operated for a sufficient period of time, and management has concluded, through testing, that the controls are operating effectively. Until all identified material weaknesses are remediated, we will not be able to assert that our internal controls are effective. Further, management may identify other material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting during this process.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In April 2017, we implemented a financial reporting and consolidation application in our information technology environment and we expect to terminate corresponding transition services with New Hertz in the third quarter of 2017. There were no additional changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in management's evaluation pursuant to Rules 13a-15(d) or 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act during the three months ended June 30, 2017 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For a description of certain pending legal proceedings see Note 10, "Commitments and Contingencies" to the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 "Financial Statements" of this Report.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes to the Company's risk factors from those previously disclosed under Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2016.

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

Share Repurchase Program

In March 2014, the Board approved a \$1 billion share repurchase program (the "share repurchase program"). There were no share repurchases in the three months ended June 30, 2017. As of June 30, 2017, the approximate dollar value that remains available for purchases under the 2014 share repurchase program is \$395.9 million. The program does not obligate us to make any repurchases at any specific time or in any specific situation. Share repurchases may be commenced or suspended at any time or from time to time, subject to legal and contractual requirements, without prior notice. For more information on the share repurchase program, see Note 18, "Equity and Earnings (Loss) Per Share" to our condensed consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 "Financial Statements" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2016.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

In August 2017, Herc executed a purchase and sale agreement ("PSA") for a sale-leaseback transaction relating to 44 of its properties located in the U.S. for anticipated gross proceeds of approximately \$123.5 million. The PSA provides for a due diligence period during which the purchaser may exclude properties from the transaction, subject to certain conditions and within specified limits. The lease agreement to be entered into at closing will have an initial term of 20 years, subject to extension, at Herc's option, for up to five additional periods of five years each. The transaction is expected to close by the end of the third quarter of 2017, subject to customary closing conditions. The sale of the properties is not expected to qualify for sale-leaseback accounting and the book value of the buildings and land will remain on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The attached list of exhibits in the "Exhibit Index" immediately following the signature page to this Report is filed as part of this Form 10-Q and is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item.

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SIGNATURE

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

Date: August 8, 2017 HERC HOLDINGS INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ BARBARA L. BRASIER

Barbara L. Brasier

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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HERC HOLDINGS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Herc Holdings (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Hertz Global Holdings, Inc. (File No. 001-33139), as filed on March 30, 2007).
3.1.2	Certificate of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Herc Holdings, effective as of May 14, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Hertz Global Holdings, Inc. (File No. 001-33139), as filed on May 14, 2014).
3.1.3	Certificate of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Herc Holdings, dated June 30, 2016 (reflecting the registrant’s name change to “Herc Holdings Inc.”) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Herc Holdings (File No. 001-33139), as filed on July 6, 2016).
3.1.4	Certificate of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Herc Holdings, dated June 30, 2016 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Herc Holdings (File No. 001-33139), as filed on July 6, 2016).
3.2	Amended and Restated By-Laws of Herc Holdings, effective June 30, 2016 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Herc Holdings (File No. 001-33139), as filed on July 6, 2016).
31.1*	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to §302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to §302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1**	18 U.S.C. Section 1350 Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

*Filed herewith

**Furnished herewith