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## **HERTZ REPORTS SOLID SECOND QUARTER OPERATING RESULTS**

- **Record second quarter worldwide revenues of \$2.3 billion, up 4.6% year-over-year.**
- **International revenues comprise 37.0% of total worldwide revenues, up from 32.4%.**
- **Adjusted EPS for the quarter of \$0.30 equal to second quarter 2007; GAAP EPS of \$0.16 compared with \$0.26 in 2007.**
- **Levered cash flow of \$305.0 million for the quarter, a significant year-over-year improvement; net cash provided by operating activities was \$708.3 million.**

**Park Ridge, NJ (August 7, 2008)** – Hertz Global Holdings, Inc. (NYSE: [HTZ](#)) (with its subsidiaries, the "Company" or "we") reported record second quarter 2008 worldwide revenues of \$2.3 billion, an increase of 4.6% over the prior year (0.4% in constant currency). Revenue growth outside of the United States is a key element of the Company's diversification strategy, and revenues from international operations constituted 37.0% of worldwide revenues for the quarter, up from 32.4%. Overall revenue growth was led by a 5.2% increase in worldwide car rental revenues for the quarter to a record \$1.8 billion. Revenues from worldwide equipment rental were a record for the second quarter at \$443.3 million, up 2.4% over the prior year period.

Adjusted pre-tax income<sup>(1)</sup> for the second quarter of 2008 was \$154.7 million, a decrease of 1.6% compared with the second quarter of 2007, and income before income taxes and minority interest ("pre-tax income"), on a GAAP basis, was \$93.0 million, a 34.0% decrease from \$141.0 million of pre-tax income in the second quarter of 2007. Corporate EBITDA<sup>(2)</sup> for the second quarter of 2008 was \$378.3 million, an increase of 1.9% from 2007.

Second quarter 2008 adjusted net income<sup>(3)</sup> was \$96.4 million, 1.0% lower than the second quarter of 2007, resulting in adjusted diluted earnings per share<sup>(3)</sup> for the quarter of \$0.30, the same as the prior year period, with net income, on a GAAP basis, for the quarter, of \$51.2 million, or \$0.16 per share on a diluted basis, compared with a net income of \$83.7 million, or \$0.26 per share on a diluted basis, for the second quarter of 2007. The decline in GAAP net income is attributable primarily to increased restructuring and restructuring-related costs, the non-cash write-off of deferred debt costs related to the European fleet financing arrangement and the change in the mark-to-market values on our interest rate derivative contracts. Also, in 2007 we benefited from a change in the vacation accrual reserve.

## INCOME MEASUREMENTS, SECOND QUARTER 2008 & 2007

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Q2 2008			Q2 2007		
	Pre-tax Income	Net Income	Diluted Earnings Per Share	Pre-tax Income	Net Income	Diluted Earnings Per Share
<b>Earnings Measures, as reported</b> (EPS based on 322.7M and 327.6M diluted shares)	\$ 93.0	\$ 51.2	\$ 0.16	\$ 141.0	\$ 83.7	\$ 0.26
Adjustments:						
Purchase accounting	24.4			22.6		
Non-cash debt charges	21.7			4.1		
Restructuring and related charges	40.1			16.7		
Gains on derivatives	(23.8)			(10.2)		
Vacation accrual adjustment	(0.7)			(19.6)		
Other	-			2.6		
Adjusted pre-tax income	154.7	154.7		157.2	157.2	
Assumed provision for income taxes at 34% and 35%		(52.6)			(55.0)	
Minority interest		(5.7)			(4.8)	
<b>Earnings Measures, as adjusted</b> (EPS based on 325.5M and 324.8M diluted shares)	\$ 154.7	\$ 96.4	\$ 0.30	\$ 157.2	\$ 97.4	\$ 0.30

The Company ended the second quarter of 2008 with total debt of \$12.69 billion and net corporate debt<sup>(4)</sup> of \$3.91 billion, compared with total debt of \$12.45 billion and net corporate debt of \$4.37 billion as of June 30, 2007, an improvement in net corporate debt of \$455.9 million. The reduction in net corporate debt during the second quarter is attributable to cash flows from earnings and reduced investments in car and equipment rental fleet growth. The Company's liquidity position remains strong and there is sufficient fleet debt capacity to meet 2008 fleet debt amortizations. In addition, levered cash flow<sup>(4)</sup> for the quarter was \$305.0 million, compared with \$46.1 million in the second quarter of 2007, attributable primarily to improved international car rental fleet debt utilization and reduced equipment rental fleet requirements.

Mark P. Frissora, the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer said, "Despite significant economic headwinds in the U.S. and European consumer travel markets, we nearly matched last year's profits for the second quarter because of our efficiency initiatives and especially strong performance by U.S. car rental which generated double-digit earnings growth in a difficult demand and pricing environment. Our results were affected by inflation in key areas including fuel, vehicle damage and concession fees. We are accelerating our efficiency initiatives and now expect to reduce expenses by \$300 million dollars this year to help overcome higher inflation. Additionally, we have generated \$1.0 billion of levered cash flow over the past seven quarters, beating the target we set before the November 2006 IPO to generate a billion dollars of levered cash flow in 3 years. Net cash provided by operating activities for the same period was \$5.3 billion."

## **WORLDWIDE CAR RENTAL**

Worldwide car rental revenues were a record \$1.8 billion for the second quarter of 2008, an increase of 5.2% over the prior year period. Transaction days for the quarter improved 1.4% [(2.2)% U.S.; 9.9% International] reflecting growth in the U.S. off-airport business and Europe. U.S. off-airport revenues for the second quarter increased 2.4% year-over-year, with transaction day growth of 1.9%. Rental rate revenue per transaction day<sup>(4)</sup> (“RPD”) for the quarter was 1.9% below the prior year period [(0.9)% U.S.; (5.1)% International]. U.S. pricing improved towards the end of the quarter as Hertz implemented two price increases to take advantage of the summer vacation travel season.

Worldwide car rental adjusted pre-tax income for the second quarter of 2008 was \$149.4 million, compared with \$142.9 million last year, an increase of 4.5%. The improved result is attributable to cost initiatives, lower U.S. fleet costs and higher U.S. fleet utilization, partially offset by inflation in fuel and vehicle damage costs, as well as higher European fleet expenses.

The worldwide average number of Company-operated cars for the second quarter of 2008 was 474,900, an increase of 0.5% over the prior year period.

## **WORLDWIDE EQUIPMENT RENTAL**

Worldwide equipment rental revenues were \$443.3 million for the second quarter of 2008, a 2.4% increase over the prior year period, while pricing decreased approximately 1.1%. HERC achieved solid growth outside of the non-residential construction business in the U.S. as well as strong double-digit growth in Canada, especially Western Canada where economic activity related to the oil industry remains strong.

Adjusted pre-tax income for the second quarter of 2008 was \$85.5 million, compared with \$96.7 million last year, primarily attributable to the effects of reduced volume growth and pricing, partially offset by cost management initiatives.

The average acquisition cost of rental equipment operated during the second quarter of 2008 increased by 8.3% year-over-year -- compared with a 7.3% increase in the second quarter of 2007 over the prior year period -- to \$3.5 billion, and net revenue earning equipment as of June 30, 2008 was \$2.6 billion, a 3.5% decrease from the amount as of December 31, 2007.

## **OUTLOOK**

For the full year 2008, and based on current visibility of economic conditions, the Company now forecasts total revenues of \$8.7 billion to \$8.8 billion. Corporate EBITDA is projected to be in the range of \$1.40 billion to \$1.465 billion; Adjusted pre-tax income in the range of \$550 million to \$600 million; Adjusted net income of between \$340 million and \$375 million, adjusted earnings per share are projected to be between \$1.05 and \$1.15, (using the normalized tax rate of 34% and 325.5 million shares, the number of diluted shares outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2007), and levered cash flows<sup>(4)</sup> of between \$550 million and \$650 million.<sup>(5)</sup>

## RESULTS OF THE HERTZ CORPORATION

The Company's operating subsidiary, The Hertz Corporation ("Hertz"), posted the same revenues for the second quarter 2008 as the Company. Hertz's second quarter 2008 pre-tax income and net income were, however, slightly lower than those of the Company primarily because of additional interest expense recognized by Hertz on an inter-company loan from the Company.

<sup>(1)</sup> Adjusted pre-tax income, a non-GAAP measure of profitability, represents pre-tax income plus non-cash purchase accounting charges, non-cash debt charges relating to the amortization of debt financing costs and debt discounts and certain other one-time or non-operational items. See the accompanying reconciliations.

<sup>(2)</sup> Corporate EBITDA, a non-GAAP measure of profitability, consists of earnings before net interest expense (other than interest expense relating to certain car rental fleet financing), income taxes, depreciation (other than depreciation related to the car rental fleet), amortization and certain other items specified in the credit agreements governing the Company's credit facilities. See the accompanying reconciliations.

<sup>(3)</sup> Adjusted net income, a non-GAAP measure of profitability, represents the adjusted pre-tax income amount less a provision for income taxes derived utilizing a normalized income tax rate (34% in 2008 and 35% in 2007) and minority interest. Adjusted diluted earnings per share is calculated as adjusted net income divided by the pro forma number of shares outstanding (325.5 million in 2008 and 324.8 million in 2007). See the accompanying reconciliations.

<sup>(4)</sup> Net corporate debt, levered after-tax cash flow after fleet growth ("levered cash flow") and rental rate revenue per transaction day are non-GAAP measures. See the accompanying reconciliations.

<sup>(5)</sup> Management believes that adjusted pre-tax income, Corporate EBITDA, levered cash flows and adjusted net income are useful in measuring the comparable results of the Company period-over-period. The GAAP measures most directly comparable to each of adjusted pre-tax income, Corporate EBITDA, levered cash flows and adjusted net income are pre-tax income, cash flows from operating activities and net income. Because of the forward-looking nature of the Company's forecasted adjusted pre-tax income, Corporate EBITDA, levered cash flows and adjusted net income, specific quantifications of the amounts that would be required to reconcile forecasted pre-tax income, cash flows from operating activities and net income to forecasted adjusted pre-tax income, Corporate EBITDA, levered cash flows and adjusted net income are not available. The Company believes that there is a degree of volatility with respect to certain of the Company's GAAP measures, primarily related to fair value accounting for its financial assets (which includes the Company's derivative financial instruments), its income tax reporting and certain adjustments made in order to arrive at the relevant non-GAAP measures, which preclude the Company from providing accurate forecasted GAAP to non-GAAP reconciliations. Based on the above, the Company believes that providing estimates of the amounts that would be required to reconcile the range of these forecasted non-GAAP measures to forecasted pre-tax income, cash flows from operating activities and net income would imply a degree of precision that could be confusing or misleading to investors for the reasons identified above.

## CONFERENCE CALL INFORMATION

The Company's second quarter 2008 earnings conference call will be held on Friday, August 8, 2008, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT). To access the conference call live, dial 800-230-1074 (U.S.) or 612-332-0107 (International) using the pass code 930051 or listen via webcast at [www.hertz.com/investorrelations](http://www.hertz.com/investorrelations). The conference call will be available for replay through August 15, 2008 by calling 800-475-6701 (U.S.) or 320-365-3844 (International) using the pass code 930051. The press release and related tables containing the reconciliations of non-GAAP measures will be available on our website, [www.hertz.com/investorrelations](http://www.hertz.com/investorrelations).

## **ABOUT THE COMPANY**

Hertz, the world's largest general use car rental brand, operates from approximately 8,100 locations in 147 countries worldwide. Hertz is the number one airport car rental brand in the United States and at 69 major airports in Europe, operating both corporate and licensee locations in cities and airports in North America, Europe, Latin America, Australia and New Zealand. In addition the Company has licensee locations in cities and airports in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Product and service initiatives such as Hertz #1 Club Gold, NeverLost® customized, onboard navigation systems, SIRIUS Satellite Radio, and unique cars and SUVs offered through the Company's Prestige, Fun and Green collections, set Hertz apart from the competition. Hertz also operates one of the world's largest equipment rental businesses, Hertz Equipment Rental Corporation, offering a diverse line of equipment, including tools and supplies, as well as new and used equipment for sale, to customers ranging from major industrial companies to local contractors and consumers through more than 360 branches in the United States, Canada, France and Spain.

## **CAUTIONARY NOTE CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

Certain statements contained in this press release include "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. You should not place undue reliance on these statements. Forward-looking statements include information concerning the Company's outlook, anticipated revenues, results of operations and implementation of productivity and efficiency initiatives, including targeted job reductions, and the anticipated savings and restructuring charges expected to be realized or incurred in connection therewith. These statements often include words such as "believe," "expect," "project," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "estimate," "seek," "will," "may," "should," "forecast" or similar expressions. These statements are based on certain assumptions that the Company has made in light of its experience in the industry as well as its perceptions of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors that the Company believes are appropriate in these circumstances. As you read this press release, you should understand that these statements are not guarantees of performance or results. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could affect the Company's actual results and its ability to implement its cost savings and efficiency initiatives successfully, and could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Some important factors include: the Company's operations; economic performance; financial condition; management forecasts; efficiencies, cost savings and opportunities to increase productivity and profitability; income and margins; liquidity and availability of additional or continued fleet financing including as a result of the financial instability of the entities providing credit support; anticipated growth; economies of scale; the economy; future economic performance; the Company's ability to maintain profitability during adverse economic cycles

and unfavorable external events (including war, terrorist acts, natural disasters and epidemic disease); future acquisitions and dispositions; litigation; potential and contingent liabilities; management's plans; taxes; and refinancing of existing debt. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking statements contained in this press release might not prove to be accurate and you should not place undue reliance upon them. All forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or persons acting on the Company's behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the foregoing cautionary statements. All such statements speak only as of the date made, and the Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

The Company cautions you therefore that you should not rely unduly on these forward-looking statements. You should understand the risks and uncertainties discussed in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in the Company's 2007 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, as filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or the "SEC," on February 29, 2008, and its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2008, as filed with the SEC on May 9, 2008, could affect the Company's future results and the outcome of its implementation of its cost savings and efficiency initiatives, and could cause those results or other outcomes to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the Company's forward-looking statements.

#### **Attachments:**

- Table 1: Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007
- Table 2: Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations As Reported and As Adjusted for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007
- Table 3: Segment and Other Information for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007
- Table 4: Selected Operating and Financial Data as of or for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2008 compared to the prior year period
- Table 5: Non-GAAP Reconciliations of Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (Loss) and Adjusted Net Income (Loss) for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007
- Table 6: Non-GAAP Reconciliations of EBITDA, Corporate EBITDA, Unlevered Pre-Tax Cash Flow, Levered After-Tax Cash Flow Before Fleet Growth and Levered After-Tax Cash Flow After Fleet Growth for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007
- Table 7: Non-GAAP Reconciliations of Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (Loss) to Corporate EBITDA for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007
- Table 8: Non-GAAP Reconciliations of Operating Cash Flows to EBITDA, Net Corporate Debt and Net Fleet Debt as of June 30, 2008 and 2007 and December 31, 2007, Car Rental Rate Revenue per Transaction Day and Equipment Rental and Rental Related Revenue for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007
- Table 9: Non-GAAP Reconciliations of EBITDA, Corporate EBITDA, Unlevered Pre-Tax Cash Flow, Levered After-Tax Cash Flow Before Fleet Growth and Levered After-Tax Cash Flow After Fleet Growth for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, and the Three Months Ended December 31, 2006.

Table 1

**HERTZ GLOBAL HOLDINGS, INC.**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**  
(In millions, except per share amounts)  
Unaudited

	<b>Three Months Ended</b>		<b>As a Percent</b>	
	<b>June 30,</b>		<b>of Total Revenues</b>	
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Total revenues	\$ 2,275.3	\$ 2,175.7	100.0 %	100.0 %
Expenses:				
Direct operating	1,278.5	1,164.7	56.2 %	53.5 %
Depreciation of revenue earning equipment	529.9	496.1	23.3 %	22.8 %
Selling, general and administrative	168.0	182.4	7.4 %	8.4 %
Interest, net of interest income	205.9	191.5	9.0 %	8.8 %
Total expenses	2,182.3	2,034.7	95.9 %	93.5 %
Income before income taxes and minority interest	93.0	141.0	4.1 %	6.5 %
Provision for taxes on income	(36.1)	(52.5)	(1.6) %	(2.4) %
Minority interest	(5.7)	(4.8)	(0.2) %	(0.2) %
Net income	\$ 51.2	\$ 83.7	2.3 %	3.9 %
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:				
Basic	322.7	320.9		
Diluted	322.7	327.6		
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.26		
Diluted	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.26		
	<b>Six Months Ended</b>		<b>As a Percent</b>	
	<b>June 30,</b>		<b>of Total Revenues</b>	
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Total revenues	\$ 4,314.4	\$ 4,097.2	100.0 %	100.0 %
Expenses:				
Direct operating	2,450.1	2,279.0	56.8 %	55.6 %
Depreciation of revenue earning equipment	1,063.7	963.9	24.6 %	23.5 %
Selling, general and administrative	361.4	382.8	8.4 %	9.4 %
Interest, net of interest income	402.1	421.1	9.3 %	10.3 %
Total expenses	4,277.3	4,046.8	99.1 %	98.8 %
Income before income taxes and minority interest	37.1	50.4	0.9 %	1.2 %
Provision for taxes on income	(33.1)	(20.4)	(0.8) %	(0.5) %
Minority interest	(10.5)	(8.9)	(0.2) %	(0.2) %
Net income (loss)	\$ (6.5)	\$ 21.1	(0.1) %	0.5 %
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:				
Basic	322.5	320.8		
Diluted	322.5	324.1		
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.07		
Diluted	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.07		



Table 3

**HERTZ GLOBAL HOLDINGS, INC.**  
**SEGMENT AND OTHER INFORMATION**  
(In millions, except per share amounts)  
Unaudited

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenues:				
Car rental	\$ 1,830.2	\$ 1,740.3	\$ 3,456.3	\$ 3,270.0
Equipment rental	443.3	433.0	854.3	822.9
Other reconciling items	1.8	2.4	3.8	4.3
	<u>\$ 2,275.3</u>	<u>\$ 2,175.7</u>	<u>\$ 4,314.4</u>	<u>\$ 4,097.2</u>
Depreciation of property and equipment:				
Car rental	\$ 34.2	\$ 33.8	\$ 64.6	\$ 68.0
Equipment rental	10.4	9.9	21.1	19.8
Other reconciling items	1.4	1.6	3.1	3.2
	<u>\$ 46.0</u>	<u>\$ 45.3</u>	<u>\$ 88.8</u>	<u>\$ 91.0</u>
Amortization of other intangible assets:				
Car rental	\$ 8.7	\$ 7.3	\$ 17.0	\$ 14.6
Equipment rental	8.1	8.1	16.2	16.2
	<u>\$ 16.8</u>	<u>\$ 15.4</u>	<u>\$ 33.2</u>	<u>\$ 30.8</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest:				
Car rental	\$ 129.4	\$ 145.5	\$ 123.6	\$ 128.7
Equipment rental	52.2	83.8	91.6	129.8
Other reconciling items	(88.6)	(88.3)	(178.1)	(208.1)
	<u>\$ 93.0</u>	<u>\$ 141.0</u>	<u>\$ 37.1</u>	<u>\$ 50.4</u>
Corporate EBITDA (a) (b):				
Car rental	\$ 180.8	\$ 177.6	\$ 246.2	\$ 251.0
Equipment rental	197.7	202.0	378.8	376.4
Other reconciling items	(0.2)	(8.5)	(21.5)	(18.6)
	<u>\$ 378.3</u>	<u>\$ 371.1</u>	<u>\$ 603.5</u>	<u>\$ 608.8</u>
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss) (a) (b):				
Car rental	\$ 149.4	\$ 142.9	\$ 188.7	\$ 179.8
Equipment rental	85.5	96.7	144.8	162.3
Other reconciling items	(80.2)	(82.4)	(161.8)	(168.8)
	<u>\$ 154.7</u>	<u>\$ 157.2</u>	<u>\$ 171.7</u>	<u>\$ 173.3</u>
Adjusted net income (loss) (a) (b):				
Car rental	\$ 98.6	\$ 92.9	\$ 124.5	\$ 116.9
Equipment rental	56.4	62.9	95.6	105.5
Other reconciling items	(58.6)	(58.4)	(117.3)	(118.7)
	<u>\$ 96.4</u>	<u>\$ 97.4</u>	<u>\$ 102.8</u>	<u>\$ 103.7</u>
Pro forma diluted number of shares outstanding (a)	325.5	324.8	325.5	324.8
Adjusted diluted earnings per share (a)	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.32

(a) Represents a non-GAAP measure, see the accompanying reconciliations and definitions.

(b) In 2008, the Company has reclassified its 2007 realized and unrealized gains/losses on derivatives from "other reconciling items" to "car rental." See Tables 5 through 7.

Note: "Other Reconciling Items" includes general corporate expenses, certain interest expense (including net interest on corporate debt), as well as other business activities such as our third-party claim management services. See Tables 5 through 7.

Table 4

**HERTZ GLOBAL HOLDINGS, INC.**  
**SELECTED OPERATING AND FINANCIAL DATA**  
Unaudited

	<b>Three Months Ended, or as of June 30, 2008</b>	<b>Percent change from prior year period</b>	<b>Six Months Ended, or as of June 30, 2008</b>	<b>Percent change from prior year period</b>
<b>Selected Car Rental Operating Data</b>				
Worldwide number of transactions (in thousands)	7,460	(2.4) %	14,025	(2.0) %
Domestic	5,416	(5.7) %	10,316	(4.6) %
International	2,044	7.7 %	3,709	6.2 %
Worldwide transaction days (in thousands)	33,279	1.4 %	63,517	2.9 %
Domestic	22,477	(2.2) %	43,740	(0.2) %
International	10,802	9.9 %	19,777	10.5 %
Worldwide rental rate revenue per transaction day (a)	\$ 44.94	(1.9) %	\$ 44.94	(2.3) %
Domestic	\$ 42.10	(0.9) %	\$ 42.58	(1.9) %
International (b)	\$ 50.85	(5.1) %	\$ 50.15	(4.1) %
Worldwide average number of company-operated cars during period	474,900	0.5 %	456,200	1.8 %
Domestic	316,000	(3.1) %	310,200	(1.3) %
International	158,900	8.5 %	146,000	9.2 %
Worldwide revenue earning equipment, net (in millions)	\$ 9,498.3	3.0 %	\$ 9,498.3	3.0 %
<b>Selected Worldwide Equipment Rental Operating Data</b>				
Rental and rental related revenue (in millions) (a) (b)	\$ 387.4	(1.5) %	\$ 755.0	0.1 %
Same store revenue growth, including initiatives (a) (b)	-1.1%	N/M	-0.8%	N/M
Average acquisition cost of revenue earning equipment operated during period (in millions)	\$ 3,476.7	8.3 %	\$ 3,478.8	10.2 %
Revenue earning equipment, net (in millions)	\$ 2,601.8	1.0 %	\$ 2,601.8	1.0 %
<b>Other Financial Data (in millions)</b>				
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 708.3	(34.2) %	\$ 1,836.5	(16.5) %
Levered after-tax cash flow before fleet growth (a)	74.9	(79.0) %	395.7	(50.3) %
Levered after-tax cash flow after fleet growth (a)	305.0	561.6 %	72.3	(57.2) %
EBITDA (a)	885.9	0.2 %	1,614.4	4.3 %
Corporate EBITDA (a)	378.3	1.9 %	603.5	(0.9) %
<b>Selected Balance Sheet Data (in millions)</b>				
	<b>June 30, 2008</b>		<b>December 31, 2007</b>	
Cash and equivalents	\$ 811.4		\$ 730.2	
Total revenue earning equipment, net	12,100.1		10,307.9	
Total assets	20,690.9		19,255.7	
Total debt	12,693.8		11,960.1	
Net corporate debt (a)	3,912.4		3,984.7	
Net fleet debt (a)	7,808.6		6,584.2	
Stockholders' equity	2,975.8		2,913.4	

(a) Represents a non-GAAP measure, see the accompanying reconciliations and definitions.

(b) Based on 12/31/07 foreign exchange rates.

N/M Percentage change not meaningful.

Table 5

**HERTZ GLOBAL HOLDINGS, INC.**  
**RECONCILIATION OF GAAP TO NON-GAAP EARNINGS MEASURES**  
(In millions, except per share amounts)  
Unaudited

**ADJUSTED PRE-TAX INCOME (LOSS) AND ADJUSTED NET INCOME (LOSS)**

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2008				Three Months Ended June 30, 2007			
	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other Reconciling Items	Total	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other Reconciling Items	Total
Total revenues:	\$ 1,830.2	\$ 443.3	\$ 1.8	\$ 2,275.3	\$ 1,740.3	\$ 433.0	\$ 2.4	\$ 2,175.7
Expenses:								
Direct operating and selling, general and administrative	1,145.5	281.4	19.6	1,446.5	1,080.1	245.4	21.6	1,347.1
Depreciation of revenue earning equipment	448.2	81.7	-	529.9	426.9	69.2	-	496.1
Interest, net of interest income	107.1	28.0	70.8	205.9	87.8	34.6	69.1	191.5
Total expenses	1,700.8	391.1	90.4	2,182.3	1,594.8	349.2	90.7	2,034.7
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	129.4	52.2	(88.6)	93.0	145.5	83.8	(88.3)	141.0
Adjustments:								
Purchase accounting (a):								
Direct operating and selling, general and administrative	10.3	9.0	0.5	19.8	9.1	8.7	0.5	18.3
Depreciation of revenue earning equipment	-	4.6	-	4.6	(0.8)	5.1	-	4.3
Non-cash debt charges (b)	15.8	2.7	3.2	21.7	(1.5)	2.7	2.9	4.1
Restructuring charges (c)	12.5	16.7	3.5	32.7	14.7	1.2	0.8	16.7
Restructuring related charges (c)	5.7	0.5	1.2	7.4	-	-	-	-
Vacation accrual adjustment (c)	(0.5)	(0.2)	-	(0.7)	(13.9)	(4.8)	(0.9)	(19.6)
Unrealized gain on derivative (d)	(9.0)	-	-	(9.0)	(10.2)	-	-	(10.2)
Realized gain on derivative (d)	(14.8)	-	-	(14.8)	-	-	-	-
Secondary offering costs (d)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0
Management transition costs (d)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.6
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss)	149.4	85.5	(80.2)	154.7	142.9	96.7	(82.4)	157.2
Assumed (provision) benefit for income taxes of								
34% in 2008 and 35% in 2007	(50.8)	(29.1)	27.3	(52.6)	(50.0)	(33.8)	28.8	(55.0)
Minority interest	-	-	(5.7)	(5.7)	-	-	(4.8)	(4.8)
Adjusted net income (loss)	\$ 98.6	\$ 56.4	\$ (58.6)	\$ 96.4	\$ 92.9	\$ 62.9	\$ (58.4)	\$ 97.4
Pro forma diluted number of shares outstanding				325.5				324.8
Adjusted diluted earnings per share				\$ 0.30				\$ 0.30

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2008				Six Months Ended June 30, 2007			
	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other Reconciling Items	Total	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other Reconciling Items	Total
Total revenues:	\$ 3,456.3	\$ 854.3	\$ 3.8	\$ 4,314.4	\$ 3,270.0	\$ 822.9	\$ 4.3	\$ 4,097.2
Expenses:								
Direct operating and selling, general and administrative	2,237.6	533.0	40.9	2,811.5	2,125.3	482.4	54.1	2,661.8
Depreciation of revenue earning equipment	895.5	168.2	-	1,063.7	822.8	141.1	-	963.9
Interest, net of interest income	199.6	61.5	141.0	402.1	193.2	69.6	158.3	421.1
Total expenses	3,332.7	762.7	181.9	4,277.3	3,141.3	693.1	212.4	4,046.8
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	123.6	91.6	(178.1)	37.1	128.7	129.8	(208.1)	50.4
Adjustments:								
Purchase accounting (a):								
Direct operating and selling, general and administrative	20.7	17.9	1.0	39.6	18.7	17.5	0.9	37.1
Depreciation of revenue earning equipment	(0.1)	9.7	-	9.6	(2.7)	11.3	-	8.6
Non-cash debt charges (b)	24.4	5.4	6.4	36.2	24.8	5.5	22.2	52.5
Restructuring charges (c)	28.3	18.4	5.6	52.3	34.4	3.0	11.9	49.3
Restructuring related charges (c)	7.8	1.2	1.9	10.9	-	-	-	-
Vacation accrual adjustment (c)	1.8	0.6	0.1	2.5	(13.9)	(4.8)	(0.9)	(19.6)
Unrealized gain on derivative (d)	(3.0)	-	-	(3.0)	(10.2)	-	-	(10.2)
Realized gain on derivative (d)	(14.8)	-	-	(14.8)	-	-	-	-
Secondary offering costs (d)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0
Management transition costs (d)	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	-	3.2	3.2
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss)	188.7	144.8	(161.8)	171.7	179.8	162.3	(168.8)	173.3
Assumed (provision) benefit for income taxes of								
34% in 2008 and 35% in 2007	(64.2)	(49.2)	55.0	(58.4)	(62.9)	(56.8)	59.0	(60.7)
Minority interest	-	-	(10.5)	(10.5)	-	-	(8.9)	(8.9)
Adjusted net income (loss)	\$ 124.5	\$ 95.6	\$ (117.3)	\$ 102.8	\$ 116.9	\$ 105.5	\$ (118.7)	\$ 103.7
Pro forma diluted number of shares outstanding				325.5				324.8
Adjusted diluted earnings per share				\$ 0.32				\$ 0.32

(a) Represents the purchase accounting effects of the acquisition of all of Hertz's common stock on December 21, 2005, and any subsequent acquisitions on our results of operations relating to increased depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible assets and accretion of revalued workers' compensation and public liability and property damage liabilities.

(b) Represents non-cash debt charges relating to the amortization of deferred debt financing costs and debt discounts. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2008, also includes \$2.7 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, associated with the ineffectiveness of our interest rate swaps. For the three months ended June 30, 2007, also includes \$12.8 million associated with the reversal of the ineffectiveness of our interest rate swaps originally recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2007 and for the six months ended June 30, 2007, includes the write off of \$16.2 million of unamortized debt costs associated with a debt modification.

(c) Amounts are included within direct operating and selling, general and administrative expense in our statement of operations.

(d) Amounts are included within selling, general and administrative expense in our statement of operations.

Table 6

**HERTZ GLOBAL HOLDINGS, INC.**  
**RECONCILIATION OF GAAP TO NON-GAAP EARNINGS MEASURES**

(In millions)  
Unaudited

**EBITDA, CORPORATE EBITDA, UNLEVERED PRE-TAX CASH FLOW,**  
**LEVERED AFTER-TAX CASH FLOW BEFORE FLEET GROWTH AND AFTER FLEET GROWTH**

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2008				Three Months Ended June 30, 2007			
	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other Reconciling Items	Total	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other Reconciling Items	Total
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	\$ 129.4	\$ 52.2	\$ (88.6)	\$ 93.0	\$ 145.5	\$ 83.8	\$ (88.3)	\$ 141.0
Depreciation and amortization	491.1	100.2	1.4	592.7	468.0	87.2	1.6	556.8
Interest, net of interest income	107.1	28.0	70.8	205.9	87.8	34.6	69.1	191.5
Minority interest	-	-	(5.7)	(5.7)	-	-	(4.8)	(4.8)
EBITDA	727.6	180.4	(22.1)	885.9	701.3	205.6	(22.4)	884.5
Adjustments:								
Car rental fleet interest	(108.3)	-	-	(108.3)	(85.4)	-	-	(85.4)
Car rental fleet depreciation	(448.2)	-	-	(448.2)	(426.9)	-	-	(426.9)
Non-cash expenses and charges (a)	6.8	0.3	17.2	24.3	(12.2)	-	11.4	(0.8)
Extraordinary, unusual or non-recurring gains and losses (b)	2.9	17.0	4.7	24.6	0.8	(3.6)	2.5	(0.3)
Corporate EBITDA	\$ 180.8	\$ 197.7	\$ (0.2)	378.3	\$ 177.6	\$ 202.0	\$ (8.5)	371.1
Equipment rental maintenance capital expenditures, net				(73.4)				(61.6)
Non-fleet capital expenditures, net				(47.0)				(52.9)
Changes in working capital				(17.8)				192.0
Changes in other assets and liabilities				(70.1)				10.7
Unlevered pre-tax cash flow (c)				170.0				459.3
Corporate net cash interest				(89.1)				(97.8)
Corporate cash taxes				(6.0)				(4.6)
Levered after-tax cash flow before fleet growth (c)				74.9				356.9
Equipment rental fleet growth capital expenditures				34.2				(162.5)
Car rental net fleet equity requirement				195.9				(148.3)
Levered after-tax cash flow after fleet growth (c)				\$ 305.0				\$ 46.1

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2008				Six Months Ended June 30, 2007			
	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other Reconciling Items	Total	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other Reconciling Items	Total
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	\$ 123.6	\$ 91.6	\$ (178.1)	\$ 37.1	\$ 128.7	\$ 129.8	\$ (208.1)	\$ 50.4
Depreciation and amortization	977.1	205.5	3.1	1,185.7	905.4	177.1	3.2	1,085.7
Interest, net of interest income	199.6	61.5	141.0	402.1	193.2	69.6	158.3	421.1
Minority interest	-	-	(10.5)	(10.5)	-	-	(8.9)	(8.9)
EBITDA	1,300.3	358.6	(44.5)	1,614.4	1,227.3	376.5	(55.5)	1,548.3
Adjustments:								
Car rental fleet interest	(202.3)	-	-	(202.3)	(188.2)	-	-	(188.2)
Car rental fleet depreciation	(895.5)	-	-	(895.5)	(822.8)	-	-	(822.8)
Non-cash expenses and charges (a)	20.6	-	14.1	34.7	14.2	1.7	20.7	36.6
Extraordinary, unusual or non-recurring gains and losses (b)	23.1	20.2	8.9	52.2	20.5	(1.8)	16.2	34.9
Corporate EBITDA	\$ 246.2	\$ 378.8	\$ (21.5)	603.5	\$ 251.0	\$ 376.4	\$ (18.6)	608.8
Equipment rental maintenance capital expenditures, net				(151.5)				(124.2)
Non-fleet capital expenditures, net				(94.3)				(84.2)
Changes in working capital				331.3				638.0
Changes in other assets and liabilities				(95.2)				(33.5)
Unlevered pre-tax cash flow (c)				593.8				1,004.9
Corporate net cash interest				(183.2)				(200.7)
Corporate cash taxes				(14.9)				(7.8)
Levered after-tax cash flow before fleet growth (c)				395.7				796.4
Equipment rental fleet growth capital expenditures				86.6				(154.8)
Car rental net fleet equity requirement				(410.0)				(472.6)
Levered after-tax cash flow after fleet growth (c)				\$ 72.3				\$ 169.0

Table 6 (pg. 2)

(a) As defined in the credit agreements for the senior credit facilities, Corporate EBITDA excludes the impact of certain non-cash expenses and charges. The adjustments reflect the following:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2008				Three Months Ended June 30, 2007			
	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other Reconciling Items	Total	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other Reconciling Items	Total
Non-cash amortization of debt costs included in car rental fleet interest	\$ 15.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15.4	\$ (2.0)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2.0)
Non-cash stock-based employee compensation charges	-	-	7.5	7.5	-	-	7.7	7.7
Non-cash charges for workers' compensation	0.4	0.3	-	0.7	-	-	-	-
Non-cash charges for pension	-	-	4.5	4.5	-	-	0.4	0.4
Non-cash charges for public liability and property damage	-	-	5.2	5.2	-	-	3.3	3.3
Unrealized gain on derivative	(9.0)	-	-	(9.0)	(10.2)	-	-	(10.2)
Total non-cash expenses and charges	\$ 6.8	\$ 0.3	\$ 17.2	\$ 24.3	\$ (12.2)	\$ -	\$ 11.4	\$ (0.8)

  

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2008				Six Months Ended June 30, 2007			
	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other Reconciling Items	Total	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other Reconciling Items	Total
Non-cash amortization of debt costs included in car rental fleet interest	\$ 23.6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23.6	\$ 23.7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23.7
Non-cash stock-based employee compensation charges	-	-	13.5	13.5	-	-	13.8	13.8
Non-cash charges for workers' compensation	-	-	-	-	0.4	1.7	0.1	2.2
Non-cash charges for pension	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	-	1.7	1.7
Non-cash charges for public liability and property damage	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	5.1
Unrealized gain on derivative	(3.0)	-	-	(3.0)	(9.9)	-	-	(9.9)
Total non-cash expenses and charges	\$ 20.6	\$ -	\$ 14.1	\$ 34.7	\$ 14.2	\$ 1.7	\$ 20.7	\$ 36.6

(b) As defined in the credit agreements for the senior credit facilities, Corporate EBITDA excludes the impact of extraordinary, unusual or non-recurring gains or losses or charges or credits. The adjustments reflect the following:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2008				Three Months Ended June 30, 2007			
	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other Reconciling Items	Total	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other Reconciling Items	Total
Restructuring charges	\$ 12.5	\$ 16.7	\$ 3.5	\$ 32.7	\$ 14.7	\$ 1.2	\$ 0.8	\$ 16.7
Restructuring related charges	5.7	0.5	1.2	7.4	-	-	-	-
Vacation accrual adjustment	(0.5)	(0.2)	-	(0.7)	(13.9)	(4.8)	(0.9)	(19.6)
Realized gain on derivative	(14.8)	-	-	(14.8)	-	-	-	-
Secondary offering costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0
Management transition costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.6
Total extraordinary, unusual or non-recurring items	\$ 2.9	\$ 17.0	\$ 4.7	\$ 24.6	\$ 0.8	\$ (3.6)	\$ 2.5	\$ (0.3)

  

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2008				Six Months Ended June 30, 2007			
	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other Reconciling Items	Total	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other Reconciling Items	Total
Restructuring charges	\$ 28.3	\$ 18.4	\$ 5.6	\$ 52.3	\$ 34.4	\$ 3.0	\$ 11.9	\$ 49.3
Restructuring related charges	7.8	1.2	1.9	10.9	-	-	-	-
Vacation accrual adjustment	1.8	0.6	0.1	2.5	(13.9)	(4.8)	(0.9)	(19.6)
Realized gain on derivative	(14.8)	-	-	(14.8)	-	-	-	-
Secondary offering costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0
Management transition costs	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	-	3.2	3.2
Total extraordinary, unusual or non-recurring items	\$ 23.1	\$ 20.2	\$ 8.9	\$ 52.2	\$ 20.5	\$ (1.8)	\$ 16.2	\$ 34.9

(c) Amounts include the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency.

Table 7

**HERTZ GLOBAL HOLDINGS, INC.**  
**RECONCILIATION OF NON-GAAP EARNINGS MEASURES**  
(In millions)  
Unaudited

**RECONCILIATION FROM ADJUSTED PRE-TAX INCOME (LOSS) TO CORPORATE EBITDA**

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2008				Three Months Ended June 30, 2007			
	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other		Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other	
			Reconciling Items	Total			Reconciling Items	Total
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss) (a)	\$ 149.4	\$ 85.5	\$ (80.2)	\$ 154.7	\$ 142.9	\$ 96.7	\$ (82.4)	\$ 157.2
Depreciation of property and equipment	34.2	10.4	1.4	46.0	33.8	9.9	1.6	45.3
Amortization of other intangible assets	8.7	8.1	-	16.8	7.3	8.1	-	15.4
Equipment rental fleet depreciation	-	81.7	-	81.7	-	69.2	-	69.2
Interest, net of interest income	107.1	28.0	70.8	205.9	87.8	34.6	69.1	191.5
Car rental fleet interest	(108.3)	-	-	(108.3)	(85.4)	-	-	(85.4)
Non-cash debt charges	(15.8)	(2.7)	(3.2)	(21.7)	1.5	(2.7)	(2.9)	(4.1)
Non-cash amortization of debt costs included in car rental fleet interest	15.4	-	-	15.4	(2.0)	-	-	(2.0)
Purchase accounting	(10.3)	(13.6)	(0.5)	(24.4)	(8.3)	(13.8)	(0.5)	(22.6)
Non-cash stock-based employee compensation charges	-	-	7.5	7.5	-	-	7.7	7.7
Non-cash charges for workers' compensation	0.4	0.3	-	0.7	-	-	-	-
Non-cash charges for pension	-	-	4.5	4.5	-	-	0.4	0.4
Non-cash charges for public liability and property damage	-	-	5.2	5.2	-	-	3.3	3.3
Minority interest	-	-	(5.7)	(5.7)	-	-	(4.8)	(4.8)
Corporate EBITDA (a)	<u>\$ 180.8</u>	<u>\$ 197.7</u>	<u>\$ (0.2)</u>	<u>\$ 378.3</u>	<u>\$ 177.6</u>	<u>\$ 202.0</u>	<u>\$ (8.5)</u>	<u>\$ 371.1</u>
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2008				Six Months Ended June 30, 2007			
	Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other		Car Rental	Equipment Rental	Other	
			Reconciling Items	Total			Reconciling Items	Total
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss) (a)	\$ 188.7	\$ 144.8	\$ (161.8)	\$ 171.7	\$ 179.8	\$ 162.3	\$ (168.8)	\$ 173.3
Depreciation of property and equipment	64.6	21.1	3.1	88.8	68.0	19.8	3.2	91.0
Amortization of other intangible assets	17.0	16.2	-	33.2	14.6	16.2	-	30.8
Equipment rental fleet depreciation	-	168.2	-	168.2	-	141.1	-	141.1
Interest, net of interest income	199.6	61.5	141.0	402.1	193.2	69.6	158.3	421.1
Car rental fleet interest	(202.3)	-	-	(202.3)	(188.2)	-	-	(188.2)
Non-cash debt charges	(24.4)	(5.4)	(6.4)	(36.2)	(24.8)	(5.5)	(22.2)	(52.5)
Non-cash amortization of debt costs included in car rental fleet interest	23.6	-	-	23.6	23.7	-	-	23.7
Purchase accounting	(20.6)	(27.6)	(1.0)	(49.2)	(16.0)	(28.8)	(0.9)	(45.7)
Non-cash stock-based employee compensation charges	-	-	13.5	13.5	-	-	13.8	13.8
Non-cash charges for workers' compensation	-	-	-	-	0.4	1.7	0.1	2.2
Non-cash charges for pension	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	-	1.7	1.7
Non-cash charges for public liability and property damage	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	5.1
Unrealized loss on derivative	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3
Minority interest	-	-	(10.5)	(10.5)	-	-	(8.9)	(8.9)
Corporate EBITDA (a)	<u>\$ 246.2</u>	<u>\$ 378.8</u>	<u>\$ (21.5)</u>	<u>\$ 603.5</u>	<u>\$ 251.0</u>	<u>\$ 376.4</u>	<u>\$ (18.6)</u>	<u>\$ 608.8</u>

(a) Represents a non-GAAP measure, see the accompanying reconciliations and definitions.

Table 8

**HERTZ GLOBAL HOLDINGS, INC.**  
**RECONCILIATION OF GAAP TO NON-GAAP EARNINGS MEASURES**  
(In millions, except as noted)  
Unaudited

	<b>Three Months Ended</b>		<b>Six Months Ended</b>	
	<b>June 30,</b>		<b>June 30,</b>	
<b><u>RECONCILIATION FROM OPERATING</u></b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b><u>CASH FLOWS TO EBITDA:</u></b>				
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 708.3	\$ 1,076.1	\$ 1,836.5	\$ 2,199.5
Amortization of debt and debt modification costs	(19.0)	(16.8)	(31.2)	(52.4)
Provision for losses on doubtful accounts	(7.3)	(3.4)	(13.3)	(6.3)
Unrealized gain on derivative	9.0	10.2	3.0	9.9
Gain on sale of property and equipment	2.2	1.6	7.6	3.0
Gain (loss) on ineffectiveness of interest rate swaps	(2.7)	12.8	(5.0)	-
Stock-based employee compensation charges	(7.5)	(7.7)	(13.5)	(13.8)
Asset writedowns	(10.6)	-	(10.6)	-
Minority interest	(5.7)	(4.8)	(10.5)	(8.9)
Deferred income taxes	(33.6)	(40.1)	(20.8)	(15.9)
Provision for taxes on income	36.1	52.5	33.1	20.4
Interest, net of interest income	205.9	191.5	402.1	421.1
Net changes in assets and liabilities	10.8	(387.4)	(563.0)	(1,008.3)
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>\$ 885.9</b>	<b>\$ 884.5</b>	<b>\$ 1,614.4</b>	<b>\$ 1,548.3</b>
<b><u>NET CORPORATE DEBT AND</u></b>				
<b><u>NET FLEET DEBT</u></b>				
	<b>June 30,</b>	<b>December 31,</b>	<b>June 30,</b>	
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2007</b>	
<b>Corporate Debt</b>				
Debt, less:	\$ 12,693.8	\$ 11,960.1	\$ 12,452.5	
U.S. Fleet Debt and Pre-Acquisition Notes	4,698.0	4,603.5	5,198.2	
International Fleet Debt	2,338.4	1,912.4	1,937.4	
U.K. Leveraged Financing	311.1	222.7	-	
Fleet Financing Facility	158.1	170.4	178.1	
Canadian Fleet Financing Facility	245.0	155.4	223.4	
Other International Facilities	116.4	92.9	81.6	
<b>Fleet Debt</b>	<b>\$ 7,867.0</b>	<b>\$ 7,157.3</b>	<b>\$ 7,618.7</b>	
<b>Corporate Debt</b>	<b>\$ 4,826.8</b>	<b>\$ 4,802.8</b>	<b>\$ 4,833.8</b>	
<b>Corporate Restricted Cash</b>				
Restricted Cash, less:	\$ 161.4	\$ 661.0	\$ 212.2	
Restricted Cash Associated with Fleet Debt	(58.4)	(573.1)	(148.3)	
<b>Corporate Restricted Cash</b>	<b>\$ 103.0</b>	<b>\$ 87.9</b>	<b>\$ 63.9</b>	
<b>Net Corporate Debt</b>				
Corporate Debt, less:	\$ 4,826.8	\$ 4,802.8	\$ 4,833.8	
Cash and Equivalents	(811.4)	(730.2)	(401.6)	
Corporate Restricted Cash	(103.0)	(87.9)	(63.9)	
<b>Net Corporate Debt</b>	<b>\$ 3,912.4</b>	<b>\$ 3,984.7</b>	<b>\$ 4,368.3</b>	
<b>Net Fleet Debt</b>				
Fleet Debt, less:	\$ 7,867.0	\$ 7,157.3	\$ 7,618.7	
Restricted Cash Associated with Fleet Debt	(58.4)	(573.1)	(148.3)	
<b>Net Fleet Debt</b>	<b>\$ 7,808.6</b>	<b>\$ 6,584.2</b>	<b>\$ 7,470.4</b>	
<b><u>CAR RENTAL RATE REVENUE PER</u></b>				
<b><u>TRANSACTION DAY</u> (a)</b>				
	<b>Three Months Ended</b>		<b>Six Months Ended</b>	
	<b>June 30,</b>		<b>June 30,</b>	
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Car rental revenue per statement of operations (b)	\$ 1,795.8	\$ 1,711.7	\$ 3,393.8	\$ 3,216.8
Non-rental rate revenue (c)	(270.7)	(253.5)	(499.0)	(471.0)
Foreign currency adjustment	(29.6)	45.7	(40.4)	92.7
Rental rate revenue	<b>\$ 1,495.5</b>	<b>\$ 1,503.9</b>	<b>\$ 2,854.4</b>	<b>\$ 2,838.5</b>
Transactions days (in thousands)	33,279	32,817	63,517	61,729
Rental rate revenue per transaction day (in whole dollars)	\$ 44.94	\$ 45.83	\$ 44.94	\$ 45.98
<b><u>EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND RENTAL</u></b>				
<b><u>RELATED REVENUE</u> (a)</b>				
	<b>Three Months Ended</b>		<b>Six Months Ended</b>	
	<b>June 30,</b>		<b>June 30,</b>	
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Equipment rental revenue per statement of operations	\$ 443.1	\$ 432.8	\$ 853.9	\$ 822.6
Equipment sales and other revenue	(50.9)	(49.5)	(92.6)	(91.3)
Foreign currency adjustment	(4.8)	9.9	(6.3)	23.0
Rental and rental related revenue	<b>\$ 387.4</b>	<b>\$ 393.2</b>	<b>\$ 755.0</b>	<b>\$ 754.3</b>

(a) Based on 12/31/07 foreign exchange rates.

(b) Includes U.S. off-airport revenues of \$244.1 million and \$238.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and \$476.5 million and \$456.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

(c) Consists of domestic revenues of \$182.9 million and \$171.8 million and international revenues of \$87.8 million and \$81.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and domestic revenues of \$343.0 million and \$324.4 million and international revenues of \$156.0 million and \$146.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Table 9

**HERTZ GLOBAL HOLDINGS, INC.**  
**RECONCILIATION OF GAAP TO NON-GAAP EARNINGS MEASURES**

(In millions)

Unaudited

**EBITDA, CORPORATE EBITDA, UNLEVERED PRE-TAX CASH FLOW, LEVERED  
AFTER-TAX CASH FLOW BEFORE FLEET GROWTH AND AFTER FLEET GROWTH**

	<b>C-B+A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>Last Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2008</b>	<b>Six Months Ended June 30, 2008</b>	<b>Six Months Ended June 30, 2007</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2007</b>
Income before income taxes and minority interest	\$ 373.5	\$ 37.1	\$ 50.4	\$ 386.8
Depreciation and amortization	2,343.1	1,185.7	1,085.7	2,243.1
Interest, net of interest income	856.4	402.1	421.1	875.4
Minority interest	(21.3)	(10.5)	(8.9)	(19.7)
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>3,551.7</b>	<b>1,614.4</b>	<b>1,548.3</b>	<b>3,485.6</b>
Adjustments:				
Car rental fleet interest	(441.9)	(202.3)	(188.2)	(427.8)
Car rental fleet depreciation	(1,768.1)	(895.5)	(822.8)	(1,695.4)
Non-cash expenses and charges	100.3	34.7	36.6	102.2
Non-cash expenses and charges to arrive at LTM (a)	4.7	-	-	-
Extraordinary, unusual or non-recurring gains and losses	94.2	52.2	34.9	76.9
<b>Corporate EBITDA</b>	<b>1,540.9</b>	<b>603.5</b>	<b>608.8</b>	<b>1,541.5</b>
Equipment rental maintenance capital expenditures, net	(300.1)	(151.5)	(124.2)	(272.8)
Non-fleet capital expenditures, net	(164.7)	(94.3)	(84.2)	(154.6)
Changes in working capital (b)	(73.3)	331.3	638.0	233.4
Changes in other assets and liabilities (b)	(139.0)	(95.2)	(33.5)	(77.3)
Changes in other assets and liabilities to arrive at LTM (a)	(4.7)	-	-	-
<b>Unlevered pre-tax cash flow (c)</b>	<b>859.1</b>	<b>593.8</b>	<b>1,004.9</b>	<b>1,270.2</b>
Corporate net cash interest	(382.1)	(183.2)	(200.7)	(399.6)
Corporate cash taxes	(35.4)	(14.9)	(7.8)	(28.3)
<b>Levered after-tax cash flow before fleet growth (c)</b>	<b>441.6</b>	<b>395.7</b>	<b>796.4</b>	<b>842.3</b>
Equipment rental fleet growth capital expenditures	(40.4)	86.6	(154.8)	(281.8)
Car rental net fleet equity requirement	54.7	(410.0)	(472.6)	(7.9)
<b>Levered after-tax cash flow after fleet growth (c)</b>	<b>\$ 455.9</b>	<b>\$ 72.3</b>	<b>\$ 169.0</b>	<b>\$ 552.6</b>

Table 9 (pg. 2)

	C-B+A	A	B	C	
	Last Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2007	Six Months Ended June 30, 2007	Six Months Ended June 30, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Three Months Ended December 31, 2006
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	\$ 257.0	\$ 50.4	\$ (6.0)	\$ 200.6	\$ 42.7
Depreciation and amortization	2,128.0	1,085.7	973.8	2,016.1	510.4
Interest, net of interest income	898.9	421.1	422.9	900.7	228.1
Minority interest	(18.3)	(8.9)	(7.3)	(16.7)	(4.4)
EBITDA	3,265.6	1,548.3	1,383.4	3,100.7	776.8
Adjustments:		-			
Car rental fleet interest	(391.9)	(188.2)	(196.3)	(400.0)	(95.9)
Car rental fleet depreciation	(1,585.8)	(822.8)	(716.6)	(1,479.6)	(369.5)
Non-cash expenses and charges	102.3	36.6	64.9	130.6	29.0
Non-cash expenses and charges to arrive at LTM (a)	(3.5)	-	-	-	-
Extraordinary, unusual or non-recurring gains and losses	64.1	34.9	(5.4)	23.8	25.0
Sponsors' fees	1.5	-	1.7	3.2	0.7
Corporate EBITDA	1,452.3	608.8	531.7	1,378.7	366.1
Equipment rental maintenance capital expenditures, net	(251.5)	(124.2)	(109.2)	(236.5)	(63.2)
Non-fleet capital expenditures, net	(148.1)	(84.2)	(111.4)	(175.3)	(33.6)
Changes in working capital	246.8	638.0	406.5	15.3	100.6
Changes in other assets and liabilities	(139.2)	(33.5)	18.3	(87.4)	(94.7)
Changes in other assets and liabilities to arrive at LTM (a)	3.5	-	-	-	-
Unlevered pre-tax cash flow (c)	1,163.8	1,004.9	735.9	894.8	275.2
Corporate net cash interest	(418.7)	(200.7)	(212.3)	(430.3)	(107.6)
Corporate cash taxes	(29.4)	(7.8)	(12.0)	(33.6)	(17.1)
Levered after-tax cash flow before fleet growth (c)	715.7	796.4	511.6	430.9	150.5
Equipment rental fleet growth capital expenditures	(144.1)	(154.8)	(403.6)	(392.9)	74.5
Car rental net fleet equity requirement	339.7	(472.6)	(566.1)	246.2	163.3
Levered after-tax cash flow after fleet growth (c)	\$ 911.3	\$ 169.0	\$ (458.1)	\$ 284.2	\$ 388.3

- (a) Adjustment necessary due to the nature of the calculation of non-cash expenses and charges where, on a quarterly basis the cash payments for a specific liability may exceed the related non-cash expense, but not on a cumulative last twelve month basis. The offsetting adjustment goes into the "changes in other assets and liabilities" line.
- (b) In 2008, the Company has reclassified its December 31, 2007 interest rate swap liability from "changes in working capital" to "changes in other assets and liabilities." All prior period interest rate swap balances were assets and already included within "changes in other assets and liabilities."
- (c) Amounts include the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency.

## **Non-GAAP Measures: Definitions and Use/Importance**

On December 21, 2005 ("Closing Date") an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Hertz Global Holdings, Inc. ("Hertz Holdings") acquired all of The Hertz Corporation's ("Hertz") common stock from Ford Holdings LLC ("Ford Holdings") pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 12, 2005, among Ford Motor Company ("Ford"), Ford Holdings and Hertz Holdings (previously known as CCMG Holdings, Inc.). As a result of this transaction, investment funds associated with or designated by Clayton, Dubilier & Rice, Inc., The Carlyle Group and Merrill Lynch Global Private Equity (collectively, the "Sponsors"), owned all of the common stock of Hertz Holdings. After giving effect to the initial public offering of the common stock of Hertz Holdings in November 2006 and a secondary offering in June 2007, the Sponsors now own approximately 55% of the common stock of Hertz Holdings. We refer to the acquisition of all of Hertz's common stock as the "Acquisition." We refer to the Acquisition, together with related transactions entered into to finance the cash consideration for the Acquisition, to refinance certain of our existing indebtedness and to pay related transaction fees and expenses, as the "Transactions." The term "GAAP" refers to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Definitions of non-GAAP financial and other measures utilized in Hertz Holdings' August 7, 2008 Press Release are set forth below. Also set forth below is a summary of the reasons why management of Hertz Holdings and Hertz believe that presentation of the non-GAAP financial measures included in the Press Release provide useful information regarding Hertz Holdings' and Hertz's financial condition and results of operations and additional purposes, if any, for which management of Hertz Holdings and Hertz utilize the non-GAAP financial measures.

### **1. Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization ("EBITDA") and Corporate EBITDA**

We present EBITDA and Corporate EBITDA to provide investors with supplemental measures of our operating performance and liquidity and, in the case of Corporate EBITDA, information utilized in the calculation of the financial covenants under Hertz's senior credit facilities. EBITDA is defined as consolidated net income before net interest expense, consolidated income taxes and consolidated depreciation and amortization. Corporate EBITDA differs from the term "EBITDA" as it is commonly used. Corporate EBITDA means "EBITDA" as that term is defined under Hertz's senior credit facilities, which is generally consolidated net income before net interest expense (other than interest expense relating to certain car rental fleet financing), consolidated income taxes, consolidated depreciation (other than depreciation related to the car rental fleet) and amortization and before certain other items, in each case as more fully defined in the agreements governing Hertz's senior credit facilities. The other items excluded in this calculation include, but are not limited to: non-cash expenses and charges; extraordinary, unusual or non-recurring gains or losses; gains or losses associated with the sale or write-down of assets not in the ordinary course of business; and earnings to the extent of cash dividends or distributions paid from non-controlled affiliates. Further, the covenants in Hertz's senior credit facilities are calculated using Corporate EBITDA for the most recent four fiscal quarters as a whole. As a result, the measure can be disproportionately affected by a particularly strong or weak quarter. Further, it may not be comparable to the measure for any subsequent four-quarter period or for any complete fiscal year.

Management uses EBITDA and Corporate EBITDA as performance and cash flow metrics for internal monitoring and planning purposes, including the preparation of our annual operating budget and monthly operating reviews, as well as to facilitate analysis of investment decisions. In addition, both metrics are important to allow us to evaluate profitability and make performance trend comparisons between us and our competitors. Further, we believe EBITDA and Corporate EBITDA are frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in our industries.

EBITDA is also used by management and investors to evaluate our operating performance exclusive of financing costs and depreciation policies. Further, because we have two business segments that are financed differently and have different underlying depreciation characteristics, EBITDA enables investors to isolate the effects on profitability of operating metrics such as revenue, operating expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses. In addition to its use to monitor performance trends, EBITDA provides a comparative metric to management and investors that is consistent across companies with different capital structures and depreciation policies. This enables management and investors to compare our performance on a consolidated basis and on a segment basis to that of our peers. In addition, our management uses consolidated EBITDA as a proxy for cash flow available to finance fleet expenditures and the costs of our capital structure on a day-to-day basis so that we can more easily monitor our cash flows when a full statement of cash flows is not available.

Corporate EBITDA also serves as an important measure of our performance. Corporate EBITDA for our car rental segment enables us to assess our operating performance inclusive of fleet management performance, depreciation assumptions and the cost of financing our fleet. In addition, Corporate EBITDA for our car rental segment allows us to compare our performance, inclusive of fleet mix and financing decisions, to the performance of our competitors. Since most of our competitors utilize asset-backed fleet debt to finance fleet acquisitions, this measure is relevant for evaluating our operating efficiency inclusive of our fleet acquisition and utilization. For our equipment rental segment, Corporate EBITDA provides an appropriate measure of performance because the investment in our equipment fleet is longer-term in nature than for our car rental segment and therefore Corporate EBITDA allows management to assess operating performance exclusive of interim changes in depreciation assumptions. Further, unlike our car rental segment, our equipment rental fleet is not financed through separate securitization-based fleet financing facilities, but rather through our corporate debt. Corporate EBITDA for our equipment rental segment is a key measure used to make investment decisions because it enables us to evaluate return on investments. For both segments, Corporate EBITDA provides a relevant profitability metric for use in comparison of our performance against our public peers, many of whom publicly disclose a comparable metric. In addition, we believe that investors, analysts and rating agencies consider EBITDA and Corporate EBITDA useful in measuring our ability to meet our debt service obligations and make capital expenditures. Several of Hertz's material debt covenants are based on financial ratios utilizing Corporate EBITDA and non-compliance with those covenants could result in the requirement to immediately repay all amounts outstanding under those agreements, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

EBITDA and Corporate EBITDA are not recognized measurements under GAAP. When evaluating our operating performance or liquidity, investors should not consider EBITDA and Corporate EBITDA in isolation of, or as a substitute for, measures of our financial performance and liquidity as determined in accordance with GAAP, such as net income, operating income or net cash provided by operating activities. EBITDA and Corporate EBITDA may have material limitations as performance measures because they exclude items that are necessary elements of our costs and operations. Because other companies may calculate EBITDA and Corporate EBITDA differently than we do, EBITDA may not be, and Corporate EBITDA as presented is not, comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

Borrowings under Hertz's senior credit facilities are a key source of our liquidity. Hertz's ability to borrow under these senior credit facilities depends upon, among other things, the maintenance of a sufficient borrowing base and compliance with the financial ratio covenants based on Corporate EBITDA set forth in the credit agreements for Hertz's senior credit facilities. Hertz's senior term loan facility requires it to maintain a specified consolidated leverage ratio and a consolidated interest expense coverage ratio based on Corporate EBITDA, while its senior asset-based loan facility requires that a specified consolidated leverage ratio and consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio be maintained for periods during which there is less than \$200 million of available borrowing capacity under the senior asset-based loan facility. These financial covenants became applicable to Hertz beginning September 30, 2006, reflecting the four quarter period ending thereon. Failure to comply with these financial ratio covenants would result in a default under the credit agreements for Hertz's senior credit facilities and, absent a waiver or an amendment from the lenders, permit the acceleration of all outstanding borrowings under the senior credit facilities. As of June 30, 2008, we performed the calculations associated with the above noted financial covenants and determined that Hertz is in compliance with such covenants.

## 2. Adjusted Pre-Tax Income

Adjusted pre-tax income is calculated as income before income taxes and minority interest plus non-cash purchase accounting charges, non-cash debt charges relating to the amortization of debt financing costs and debt discounts and certain one-time charges and non-operational items. Adjusted pre-tax income is important to management because it allows management to assess operational performance of our business, exclusive of the items mentioned above. It also allows management to assess the performance of the entire business on the same basis as the segment measure of profitability. Management believes that it is important to investors for the same reasons it is important to management and because it allows them to assess the operational performance of the Company on the same basis that management uses internally.

### 3. Adjusted Net Income

Adjusted net income is calculated as adjusted pre-tax income less a provision for income taxes derived utilizing a normalized income tax rate and minority interest. The normalized income tax rate is management's estimate of our long-term tax rate. Adjusted net income is important to management and investors because it represents our operational performance exclusive of the effects of purchase accounting, non-cash debt charges, one-time charges and items that are not operational in nature or comparable to those of our competitors.

### 4. Adjusted Diluted Earnings Per Share

Adjusted diluted earnings per share is calculated as adjusted net income divided by, for 2008, the actual diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2007, and for 2007, the pro forma post-IPO number of shares outstanding. Adjusted diluted earnings per share is important to management and investors because it represents a measure of our operational performance exclusive of the effects of purchase accounting adjustments, non-cash debt charges, one-time charges and items that are not operational in nature or comparable to those of our competitors. Utilizing the pro forma post-IPO number of shares outstanding in 2007 is important to management and investors because it represents a measure of our earnings per share as if the effects of the initial public offering were applicable to all periods in 2007.

### 5. Transaction Days

Transaction days represent the total number of days that vehicles were on rent in a given period.

### 6. Car Rental Rate Revenue and Rental Rate Revenue Per Transaction Day

Car rental rate revenue consists of all revenue, net of discounts, associated with the rental of cars including charges for optional insurance products, but excluding revenue derived from fueling and concession and other expense pass-throughs, NeverLost units in the U.S. and certain ancillary revenue. Rental rate revenue per transaction day is calculated as total rental rate revenue, divided by the total number of transaction days, with all periods adjusted to eliminate the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency. Our management believes eliminating the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency is appropriate so as not to affect the comparability of underlying trends. This statistic is important to management and investors as it represents the best measurement of the changes in underlying pricing in the car rental business and encompasses the elements in car rental pricing that management has the ability to control. The optional insurance products are packaged within certain negotiated corporate, government and membership programs and within certain retail rates being charged. Based upon these existing programs and rate packages, management believes that these optional insurance products should be consistently included in the daily pricing of car rental transactions. On the other hand, non-rental rate revenue items such as refueling and concession pass-through expense items are driven by factors beyond the control of management (i.e. the price of fuel and the concession fees charged by airports). Additionally, NeverLost units are an option revenue product which management does not consider to be part of their daily pricing of car rental transactions.

### 7. Equipment Rental and Rental Related Revenue

Equipment rental and rental related revenue consists of all revenue, net of discounts, associated with the rental of equipment including charges for delivery, loss damage waivers and fueling, but excluding revenue arising from the sale of equipment, parts and supplies and certain other ancillary revenue. Rental and rental related revenue is adjusted in all periods to eliminate the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency. Our management believes eliminating the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency is appropriate so as not to affect the comparability of underlying trends. This statistic is important to our management and to investors as it is utilized in the measurement of rental revenue generated per dollar invested in fleet on an annualized basis and is comparable with the reporting of other industry participants.

## 8. Same Store Revenue Growth

Same store revenue growth represents the change in the current period total same store revenue over the prior period total same store revenue as a percentage of the prior period. The same store revenue amounts are adjusted in all periods to eliminate the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency. Our management believes eliminating the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency is appropriate so as not to affect the comparability of underlying trends.

## 9. Unlevered Pre-Tax Cash Flow

Unlevered pre-tax cash flow is calculated as Corporate EBITDA less equipment rental fleet depreciation including gain (loss) on sale, non-fleet capital expenditures, net of non-fleet disposals, plus changes in working capital (accounts receivable, inventories, prepaid expenses, accounts payable and accrued liabilities), and changes in other assets and liabilities (including public liability and property damage, U.S. pension liability, other assets and liabilities, equity and minority interest). Unlevered pre-tax cash flow is important to management and investors as it represents funds available to pay corporate interest and taxes and to grow our fleet or reduce debt.

## 10. Levered After-Tax Cash Flow Before Fleet Growth

Levered after-tax cash flow before fleet growth is calculated as Unlevered Pre-Tax Cash Flow less corporate net cash interest and corporate cash taxes. Levered after-tax cash flow before fleet growth is important to management and investors as it represents the funds available to grow our fleet or reduce our debt.

## 11. Corporate Net Cash Interest (used in the calculation of Levered After-Tax Cash Flow Before Fleet Growth)

Corporate net cash interest represents total interest expense, net of total interest income, less car rental fleet interest expense, net of car rental fleet interest income, and non-cash corporate interest charges. Non-cash corporate interest charges represent the amortization of corporate debt financing costs and corporate debt discounts. Corporate net cash interest helps management and investors measure the ongoing costs of financing the business exclusive of the costs associated with the fleet financing.

## 12. Corporate Cash Taxes (used in the calculation of Levered After-Tax Cash Flow Before Fleet Growth)

Corporate cash taxes represents cash paid by the Company during the period for income taxes.

## 13. Levered After-Tax Cash Flow After Fleet Growth

Levered after-tax cash flow after fleet growth is calculated as Levered After-Tax Cash Flow Before Fleet Growth less equipment rental fleet growth capital expenditures and less gross car rental fleet growth capital expenditures plus car rental fleet financing. Levered after-tax cash flow after fleet growth is important to management and investors as it represents the funds available for the reduction of corporate debt.

## 14. Net Corporate Debt

Net corporate debt is calculated as total debt excluding fleet debt less cash and equivalents and short-term investments, if any, and corporate restricted cash. Corporate debt consists of senior notes issued prior to the Acquisition; borrowings under our Senior Term Facility; borrowings under our Senior ABL Facility; our Senior Notes; our Senior Subordinated Notes; and certain other indebtedness of our domestic and foreign subsidiaries. Net Corporate Debt is important to management, investors and ratings agencies as it helps measure our leverage. Net Corporate Debt also assists in the evaluation of our ability to service our non-fleet-related debt without reference to the expense associated with the fleet debt, which is fully collateralized by assets not available to lenders under the non-fleet debt facilities.

#### 15. Net Fleet Debt

Net fleet debt is calculated as total fleet debt less restricted cash associated with fleet debt. Fleet debt consists of our U.S. ABS Fleet Debt, the Fleet Financing Facility, obligations incurred under our International Fleet Debt Facilities, capital lease financings relating to revenue earning equipment that are outside the International Fleet Debt Facilities, the Belgian Fleet Financing Facility, the Brazilian Fleet Financing Facility, the Canadian Fleet Financing Facility, the U.K. Leveraged Financing and the pre-Acquisition ABS Notes. This measure is important to management, investors and ratings agencies as it helps measure our leverage.

#### 16. Corporate Restricted Cash (used in the calculation of Net Corporate Debt)

Total restricted cash includes cash and equivalents that are not readily available for our normal disbursements. Total restricted cash and equivalents are restricted for the purchase of revenue earning vehicles and other specified uses under our Fleet Debt facilities, our like-kind exchange programs and to satisfy certain of our self insurance regulatory reserve requirements. Corporate restricted cash is calculated as total restricted cash less restricted cash associated with fleet debt.

#### 17. Restricted Cash Associated with Fleet Debt (used in the calculation of Net Fleet Debt and Corporate Restricted Cash)

Restricted cash associated with fleet debt is restricted for the purchase of revenue earning vehicles and other specified uses under our Fleet Debt facilities and our car rental like-kind exchange program.