

MOBILE MINI INC
Form 10-K
February 29, 2012
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U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)

OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

Commission File Number 1-12804

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

86-0748362
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

7420 S. Kyrene Road, Suite 101

Tempe, Arizona 85283

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(480) 894-6311

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

Title of Each Class
Common Stock, \$.01 par value
Preferred Share Purchase Rights

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Nasdaq Global Select Market

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

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None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

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

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value on June 30, 2011 of the voting stock owned by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$931.7 million.

As of February 17, 2012, there were outstanding 45,608,606 shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$.01.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the registrant's 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated herein by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K to the extent stated herein. Certain exhibits are incorporated in Item 15 of this Annual Report by reference to other reports and registration statements of the registrant which have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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Cautionary Statement about Forward Looking Statements

Our discussion and analysis in this Annual Report, in other reports that we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, in our press releases and in public statements of our officers and corporate spokespersons contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements give our current expectations or forecasts of future events. You can identify these statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current events. They include words such as may , plan , seek , will , expect , intend , estimate , anticipate , believe or could , and variations thereof or variations thereon or similar terminology. These forward-looking statements include statements regarding, among other things, our future actions; financial position; management forecasts; efficiencies; cost savings, synergies and opportunities to increase productivity and profitability; income and margins; liquidity; anticipated growth; the economy; business strategy; budgets; projected costs and plans and objectives of management for future operations; sales efforts; taxes; refinancing of existing debt; and the outcome of contingencies such as legal proceedings and financial results.

Forward-looking statements may turn out to be wrong. They can be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations are disclosed under Risk Factors and elsewhere in this Annual Report, including, without limitation, in conjunction with the forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report. These are factors that we think could cause our actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results. We could also be adversely affected by other factors besides those listed. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us, or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements, factors and risks identified herein.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Mobile Mini, Inc.

We are the world's leading provider of portable storage solutions with a total fleet of approximately 237,600 units as of December 31, 2011. As of December 31, 2011, we operated in 133 locations throughout North America and Europe, maintaining a strong leadership position in virtually all markets served. We offer a wide range of portable storage products in varying lengths and widths with an assortment of differentiated features such as patented locking systems, premium doors, electrical wiring and shelving. Our portable units provide secure, accessible temporary storage for a diversified client base of over 80,000 customers across various industries, including construction, consumer services and retail, industrial, commercial and governmental. Our customers use our products for a wide variety of storage applications, including retail and manufacturing supplies, inventory and maintenance supplies, temporary offices, construction materials and equipment, documents and records and household goods.

We were founded in 1983 and follow a strategy of focusing on leasing rather than selling our portable storage units. We derive most of our revenues from the leasing of portable storage containers, security office units and mobile office units. Leasing revenues represented approximately 87.5% of total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2011. We believe our leasing strategy is highly attractive because the vast majority of our fleet consists of steel portable storage units which:

provide predictable, recurring revenues from leases with an average duration of approximately 35 months;

have average monthly lease rates that recoup our current investment in our remanufactured units within an average of 35 months; and

have long useful lives exceeding 30 years, relatively low maintenance and high residual values.

Our total lease fleet has grown significantly over the years to over 237,600 units at December 31, 2011. In addition to our leasing business, we also sell new and used portable storage containers, security office units and mobile office units and provide delivery, installation and other ancillary products and services. Our sales revenue represented 10.0% and 11.8% of total revenues for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively.

Our fleet is primarily comprised of remanufactured and differentiated steel portable storage containers that were built according to standards developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), other steel containers, steel security offices that we manufacture and mobile offices. We remanufacture and customize our products by adding our proprietary locking and easy-opening premium door system to our purchased ISO containers and steel security offices. Because they are composed primarily of steel, these assets are characterized by low risk of obsolescence, extreme durability, relatively low maintenance, long useful lives and a history of high-value retention. We also have wood mobile office units in our lease fleet to complement our core steel portable storage containers and steel security offices. We perform maintenance on our steel containers and security offices on a regular basis. Repair and maintenance expense for our fleet has averaged 2.9% of lease revenues over the past three fiscal years and is expensed as incurred. We believe our historical experience with leasing rates and sales prices for these assets demonstrates their high-value retention. We are able to lease our portable storage containers at similar rates without regard to the age of the container. In addition, we have sold steel containers and security offices from our lease fleet at an average of 146% of original cost from 1997 through 2011.

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Industry Overview

The storage industry includes two principal sectors, fixed self-storage and portable storage. The fixed self-storage sector consists of permanent structures located away from customer locations used primarily by consumers to temporarily store excess household goods. We do not participate in the fixed self-storage sector. We do offer some non-fixed self-storage in secure containers from our fleet at some of our locations in the U.S. and the U.K.

The portable storage sector in which our business focuses differs from the fixed self-storage sector, as it brings the storage solution to the customer's location and addresses the need for secure, temporary storage with immediate access to the storage unit. The advantages of portable storage include convenience, immediate accessibility, better security and lower price. In contrast to the fixed self-storage sector, the portable storage sector is primarily used by businesses. This sector of the storage industry is highly fragmented and remains primarily local in nature. Portable storage solutions include containers, record vaults and van trailer units. Portable storage containers are achieving increased market share compared to the other portable options because of an increasing awareness of customers that containers provide ground level access and better protection against wind or water damage. As a result, containers can meet the needs of a diverse range of customers. Portable storage units such as ours provide ground level access, higher security and improved aesthetics, compared to certain other portable storage alternatives such as van trailers. Although there are no published estimates of the size of the portable storage sector, we believe the size of the sector is expanding due to the increasing awareness of the advantages of portable storage.

Our products also serve the modular space industry, which includes mobile offices and other modular structures. We believe this industry generates approximately \$5.0 billion in revenue annually in North America. We offer steel security offices, combination steel office/storage units and mobile offices in varying lengths and widths to serve the various requirements of our customers.

We also offer portable document and record storage units and many of our regular storage units are used for document and record storage. We believe the documents and records storage industry will continue to grow as businesses continue to generate substantial paper records that must be kept for extended periods.

Our goal is to continue to be the leading provider of portable storage solutions in North America and the U.K. We believe our competitive strengths and business strategy will enable us to achieve this goal.

Competitive Strengths

Our competitive strengths include the following:

Market Leader. We are the nation's largest provider of portable storage solutions in North America. At December 31, 2011, we maintained a total lease fleet of approximately 237,600 portable storage and mobile office units. We also have the largest national network of locations for portable storage solutions with 133 locations in the U.S., Canada, the U.K. and The Netherlands. In North America, we maintain strong market leadership positions in virtually all markets served. In the U.K., we are a market leader and have nearly 100% geographic coverage.

The Mobile Mini brand name is associated with high quality portable storage products, superior customer service and value-added storage solutions. We have achieved significant growth in new and existing markets by capturing market share from competitors and by creating demand among businesses and consumers previously unaware of the availability of our products to meet their storage needs. We believe we are one of a few competitors in the U.S. and the U.K. who possesses the branch network, customer relationships and infrastructure to compete on a national and regional basis while maintaining a strong local market presence.

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Superior, Differentiated Products. We offer the industry's broadest range of portable storage products, with many features that differentiate our products from those of our competition. We remanufacture used ISO containers and have designed and manufactured our own portable storage units. These capabilities allow us to offer a wide range of products and proprietary features to better meet our customers' needs, charge premium lease rates and gain market share from our competitors, who offer more limited product selections. Our portable storage units vary in size from 5 to 48 feet in length and 8 to 10 feet in width. The 10-foot wide units we manufactured provide 40% more usable storage space than the standard eight-foot-wide ISO containers offered by our competitors. The vast majority of our products have our patented locking system and multiple door options, including easy-open door systems. In addition, we offer portable storage units with electrical wiring, shelving and other customized features. This differentiation allows us to charge premium rental rates, compared to the rates charged by our competition.

Sales and Marketing Emphasis. We target a diverse customer base and, unlike most of our competitors, have developed sophisticated sales and marketing programs enabling us to expand market awareness of our products and generate strong organic growth. We have a dedicated commissioned sales team and we assist them by providing them with our highly customized contact management system and intensive sales training programs. We manage our salespersons' effectiveness through extensive sales call monitoring, mentoring and training programs. Online and yellow page advertising is an integral part of our sales and marketing approach. Our website includes value-added features such as product video tours, payment capabilities and real time sales inquiries that enable customers to chat live with salespeople.

National Presence with Local Service. We have the largest national network of locations for portable storage solutions in the U.S. and the U.K. and believe it would be difficult for our competitors to replicate this network. We have invested significant capital developing a national network of locations that serve most major metropolitan areas in the U.S. and the U.K. We have differentiated ourselves from our local competitors and made replication of our presence difficult by developing our branch network both through opening branches in multiple cities and purchasing competitors in key markets. The difficulty and time required to obtain the number of units and locations necessary to support a national operation would make establishing a large competitor difficult. In addition, there are difficulties associated with recruiting and hiring an experienced management team such as ours that has strong industry knowledge and local relationships with customers. Our network of local branches and operational yards allows us to develop and maintain relationships with our local customers, while providing a level of service to regional and national companies that is made possible by our nationwide presence. Our local managers, sales force and delivery drivers develop and maintain critical personal relationships with customers that benefit from access to our wide selection of products. Additionally, our National Sales Center (NSC) coordinates inbound calls from non-construction customers and oversees outbound marketing campaigns.

Geographic and Customer Diversification. Since storage units are used in a multitude of applications, we have established strong relationships with a well diversified base of customers, ranging from leading Fortune 500 companies to sole proprietorships, including large and small retailers, construction companies, medical centers, schools, utilities, distributors, the U.S. and U.K. military, government agencies, hotels, restaurants, entertainment complexes and households. As of December 31, 2011, we operated 133 locations throughout North America, the U.K. and The Netherlands and served over 80,000 customers. In 2011, our largest and second largest customers accounted for only 3.4% and 1.0%, respectively, of leasing revenues and the 20 largest customers combined accounted for approximately 8.7% of leasing revenues.

Our geographically and industry-diversified customer base has reduced our susceptibility to the effects of economic downturns in the markets in which we operate. The fact that we continued to generate strong free cash flow while maintaining Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA margins of approximately 40% despite the economic downturn demonstrates a measure of resilience to recessions in our business model.

Our diverse customer base also demonstrates the broad applications for our products and the opportunity to create future demand through targeted marketing. We have developed key customer relationships with large national companies, which rely upon us to supply temporary inventory storage

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capacity during seasonal peaks. Our network of branch locations covers nearly all major markets in both the U.S. and U.K. providing us with a broad geographical reach and a competitive advantage.

Customer Service Focus. The portable storage industry is particularly service intensive. Our entire organization is focused on providing high levels of customer service. We have salespeople at both the national and branch levels to better understand our customer's needs and have trained our sales force to focus on all aspects of customer service from the sales call onward. We differentiate ourselves by providing security, convenience, product quality, broad product selection and availability, competitive lease rates and customer service. We conduct training programs for our sales force to assure high levels of customer service and awareness of local market competitive conditions. Additionally, we use a Net Promoter Score (NPS) system to measure loyalty and enhance our customer service. We use NPS to measure customer satisfaction each month, rental-by-rental, in real time through surveys conducted by a third party. We then use customer feedback to drive service improvements across the company, from our branches to our corporate headquarters. Our Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system also enables us to increase our responsiveness to customer inquiries and to efficiently monitor our sales force's performance. Approximately 62.1% of our 2011 leasing revenues were derived from repeat customers, which we believe is a result of our superior customer service.

Customized Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System. We have made significant investments in an ERP system supporting our U.S. and U.K. operations. These investments enable us to optimize fleet utilization, control pricing, capture detailed customer data, easily evaluate and approve credit applications, audit company results reports, gain efficiencies in internal control compliance and support our growth by projecting near-term capital needs. In addition, we believe this system gives us a competitive advantage over smaller and less sophisticated local and regional competitors. Our ERP system allows us to carefully monitor, on a real time basis, the size, mix, utilization and lease rates of our lease fleet branch by branch. Our systems also capture relevant customer demographic and usage information, which we use to target new customers within our existing and new markets.

Business Strategy

Our business strategy consists of the following:

Focus on Core Portable Storage Leasing Business. We focus on growing our core portable storage leasing business, which accounted for 81% of our fleet at December 31, 2011, because it provides predictable recurring revenue and high margins. We believe that we can continue to generate substantial demand for our portable storage units throughout North America and Europe.

Maintain Strong EBITDA Margins. One of the tools we use internally to measure our financial performance is EBITDA margins. We calculate this number by first calculating EBITDA, which we define as net income before interest expense, debt restructuring or extinguishment expense, provision for income taxes, depreciation and amortization. In comparing EBITDA from year to year, we may further adjust EBITDA to exclude the effect of what we consider transactions or events not related to our core business operations to arrive at adjusted EBITDA. We define our EBITDA margins as EBITDA or adjusted EBITDA, divided by our total revenues, expressed as a percentage. We continued to aggressively manage this margin even during the downturn in the economic environment. Our objective is to maintain a relatively stable EBITDA margin through adjustments to our cost structure as revenues change.

Generate Strong Organic Growth. We focus on increasing the number of portable storage units we lease to both new and repeat customers. We have historically generated strong organic growth within existing markets through sophisticated sales and marketing programs aimed at increasing brand recognition, expanding market awareness of the uses of portable storage and differentiating superior products from our competitors. Through our NSC, we are able to deploy sophisticated marketing campaigns and customer tracking strategies to generate new sales and support local branch operations. Our technology coupled with a hybrid sales strategy allows us to bifurcate our customer base into customers that need a local sales presence

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and those that can be supported and grown by our centralized NSC sales force. Through the NSC and our hybrid sales strategy, we are able to target sales campaigns by specific markets, customer type and seasonal needs as well as adjust pricing simultaneously on a national basis.

Opportunistic Geographic Expansion. We believe we have attractive geographic expansion opportunities and have identified over 50 additional markets in North America where we believe demand for portable storage units is underdeveloped. We have developed a proven strategy to enter new markets by either redeploying existing containers to new markets that can be serviced by nearby full-service branches or by acquiring the lease fleet assets of a small local portable storage business and overlaying our business model onto the new branch. Although we may make opportunistic acquisitions in various markets from time to time, we are primarily focused on optimizing existing markets and entering new markets through greenfield operational yards. From these start-up operational yards, we are able to redeploy existing idle fleet for utilization enhancement and growth, allowing for cost effective new branch openings with minimal capital expenditures. During 2011, we entered 12 new markets, ten of which used the low-cost greenfield strategy, while two were traditional acquisitions.

Continue to Enhance Product Offering. We continue to enhance our existing products to meet our customers' needs and requirements. We have historically been able to introduce new products and features that expand the applications and overall market for our storage products. For example, over the years we have introduced a number of innovative products including a 10-foot-wide storage unit, a record storage unit and a 10-by-30-foot steel combination storage/office unit to our fleet. The record storage unit provides highly secure, on-site and easy access to archived business records close at hand. In addition to our steel container and steel security offices, we have also added wood mobile offices as a complementary product to better serve our customers. We have also made continuous improvements (for example, making it easier to use in colder climates) to our patented locking system over the years. Currently, the 10-foot-wide unit, the record storage unit and the 10-by-30-foot steel combination storage/office unit are exclusively offered by Mobile Mini. We believe our proprietary designed and manufactured units increase our ability to service our customers' needs and expand demand for our portable storage solutions. We currently offer customers the option to place their storage units at five of our locations in the U.S. and intend to add new locations and services going forward.

Products

We offer customers a wide range of portable storage and office products with an assortment of differentiated features such as patented locking systems, premium and multiple door options and approximately 100 different configuration options. Customers can either lease or buy products, but most prefer to lease. Our portable storage units provide secure, accessible temporary storage for a diversified customer base, which includes large and small retailers, construction companies, medical centers, schools, utilities, manufacturers and distributors, the U.S. and U.K. military, government agencies, hotels, restaurants, entertainment complexes and households. Some features of our different products are listed below:

Remanufactured and Modified Steel Storage Containers. We purchase used ISO containers from leasing companies, shipping lines and brokers. These containers were originally built to ISO standards and are eight feet wide, 8' 6" to 9' 6" high and 20, 40 or 45 feet long. After acquisition, we remanufacture and modify these ISO containers at our locations. Remanufacturing typically involves cleaning, removing rust and dents, repairing floors and sidewalls, painting, adding our signs and further customizing them by adding our proprietary easy opening door system and our patented locking system. Modification typically involves splitting some containers into 5-, 10-, 15-, 20- or 25-foot lengths. We have also manufactured portable steel storage containers for our lease fleet and for sale, including our 10-foot-wide containers.

We generally purchase used ISO containers when they are 10 to 12 years old, a time at which their useful life as an ISO shipping container has normally expired according to the standards promulgated by the International Organization for Standardization. Because we do not have the same stacking and strength requirements that apply in the ISO shipping industry, we have no need for these containers to meet ISO

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standards. If we need to purchase ISO containers, as we have in the past, we believe we would be able to procure them, when available, at competitive prices because of our volume purchasing power.

Steel Security Office and Steel Combination Offices. We buy and historically have manufactured steel security office/storage combination and security office units that range from 10 to 40 feet in length. We offer these units in various configurations, including office and storage combination units that provide a 10- or 15-foot office with the remaining area available for storage. Our office units provide the advantage of ground accessibility for ease of access and high security in an all-steel design. Our European products include canteen units and drying rooms for the construction industry. For customers with space limitations, the office/canteen units can also be stacked two high with stairs for access to the top unit. These office units are equipped with electrical wiring, heating and air conditioning, phone jacks, carpet or tile, high security doors and windows with security bars or shutters. Some of these offices are also equipped with sinks, hot water heaters, cabinets and restrooms.

Wood Mobile Offices. We offer wood mobile office units, which range from 8 to 24 feet in width and 20 to 60 feet in length, and which we purchase from manufacturers. These units have a wide range of exterior and interior options, including exterior stairs or ramps, awnings and skirting. These units are equipped with electrical wiring, heating and air conditioning, phone jacks, carpet or tile and windows with security bars. Many of these units contain restrooms.

Steel Records Storage Containers. We market proprietary portable records storage units that enable customers to store documents at their location for easy access, or at one of our facilities. Our units are 10.5 feet wide and are available in 12- and 23-foot lengths. The units feature high-security doors and locks, electrical wiring, shelving, folding work tables and air filtration systems. We believe our products are a cost-effective alternative to mass warehouse storage, with a high level of fire and water damage protection.

Van Trailers & Other Non-Core Storage Units. Our acquisitions typically entail the purchase of small companies with lease fleets primarily comprised of standard ISO containers. However, many of these companies also have van trailers and other storage products, which we believe do not have the same advantages as standard containers. It is our goal to dispose of these units from our fleet either as their initial rental period ends or within a few years. We do not remanufacture these products. See *Product Lives and Durability* *Van Trailers Non-Core Storage Units* below. At December 31, 2011, van trailers comprised less than 0.2% of our lease fleet net book value. We protect our products and brands through the use of trademarks and patents. In particular, we have patented our proprietary door locking system. In 2003 and 2006, we were issued U.S. patents in connection with our Container Guard Lock and our tri-cam locking system design. We have subsequently been issued patents in Europe, China and the U.S. for improvements or modifications to our tri-cam locking systems.

Product Lives and Durability

Our steel portable storage containers, steel security offices and wood mobile offices have estimated useful lives of 30 years, 30 years, and 20 years, respectively, from the date we build or acquire and remanufacture them, with residual values of our per-unit investment ranging from 50% for our mobile offices to 55% for our core steel products. Van trailers, which comprised 0.2% of the net book value of our lease fleet at December 31, 2011, are depreciated over seven years to a 20% residual value. For the past three fiscal years, our cost to repair and maintain our lease fleet units averaged approximately 2.9% of our lease revenues. Repainting the outside of storage units is the most common maintenance item.

We maintain our steel containers on a regular basis by painting them with rust inhibiting paint, removing rust, and occasionally replacing the wooden floor or a rusted panel as they come off rent and are ready to be leased again. This periodic maintenance keeps the container in essentially the same condition as after we initially remanufactured it and is designed to maintain the unit's value and rental rates comparable to new units.

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Approximately 11.8% of our 2011 revenue was derived from sales of our units. Because the containers in our lease fleet do not significantly depreciate in value, we have no systematic program in place to sell lease fleet containers as they reach a certain age. Instead, most of our container sales involve either highly customized containers that would be difficult to lease on a recurring basis, or containers that we have not remanufactured. In addition, due primarily to availability of inventory at various locations at certain times of the year, we sell a certain portion of containers and offices from the lease fleet. Due to the unique asset characteristics of our steel containers as well as our maintenance programs, these assets tend to hold their value over time and generate positive margins with respect to both original cost and net book value when they are sold.

The following table shows the gross margin on containers and steel security offices sold from inventory (which we call our sales fleet) and from our lease fleet from 1997 through 2011 based on the length of time in the lease fleet.

	Number of Units Sold	Sales Revenue	Original Cost(1) (Dollars in thousands)	Sales Revenue as a Percentage of Original Cost	Sales Revenue as a Percentage of Net Book Value
Sales fleet(2)	40,968	\$ 133,868	\$ 88,806	151%	150%
Lease fleet, by period held before sale:					
Less than 5 years	43,627	\$ 132,436	\$ 90,375	147%	152%
5 to 10 years	6,188	\$ 28,295	\$ 19,416	146%	162%
10 to 15 years	2,193	\$ 9,424	\$ 6,903	137%	163%
15 to 20 years	506	\$ 1,724	\$ 1,320	132%	167%
20+ years	44	\$ 134	\$ 111	121%	161%

(1) Original cost for purposes of this table includes (i) the price we paid for the unit, plus (ii) the cost of our manufacturing or remanufacturing, which includes both the cost of customizing units incurred, plus (iii) the freight charges to our branch when the unit is first placed in service. For manufactured units, cost includes our manufacturing cost and the freight charges to the branch location where the unit is first placed into service.

(2) Includes sales of raw ISO containers.

Appraisals on our fleet are conducted on a regular basis by an independent appraiser selected by our lenders. The appraiser does not differentiate in value based upon the age of the container or the length of time it has been in our fleet. The latest orderly liquidation value appraisal was conducted in June 2011 by AccuVal Associates, Incorporated. Based on the values assigned in this appraisal, on which our borrowings under our revolving credit facility are based, our lease fleet liquidation appraisal value as of December 31, 2011, was approximately \$832.2 million.

Because steel storage containers substantially keep their value when properly maintained, we are able to lease containers that have been in our lease fleet for various lengths of time at similar rates, without regard to the age of the container. Our lease rates vary by the size and type of unit leased, length of contractual term, custom features and the geographic location of our branch at which the lease is originated. While we focus on service and security as a main differentiation of our products from our competitors, pricing competition, market conditions and other factors can influence our leasing rates.

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The following chart shows the average monthly lease rate that we currently receive for various types of containers that have been in our lease fleet for various periods of time. We have added our 10-foot-wide containers and security offices to the fleet and those types of units are not included in this chart. This chart includes the eight major types of remanufactured ISO containers in the fleet, but specific details of each type of unit are not provided due to competitive considerations.

		Age of Containers (By Number of Years in Our Lease Fleet)					Total Number/ Average Dollar
		0 5	6 10	11 15	16 20	Over 21	
Type 1	Number of units	9,313	2,148	2,057	355	15	13,888
	Average monthly rent	\$ 61.59	\$ 86.39	\$ 86.83	\$ 87.91	\$ 85.22	\$ 69.86
Type 2	Number of units	662	1,016	559	179	14	2,430
	Average monthly rent	\$ 84.08	\$ 87.46	\$ 89.02	\$ 87.50	\$ 84.81	\$ 86.88
Type 3	Number of units	14,457	4,198	1,798	806	71	21,330
	Average monthly rent	\$ 67.47	\$ 84.59	\$ 86.18	\$ 88.03	\$ 89.65	\$ 73.27
Type 4	Number of units	187	237	344	127	7	902
	Average monthly rent	\$ 97.86	\$ 98.83	\$ 109.03	\$ 106.62	\$ 101.17	\$ 103.63
Type 5	Number of units	630	310	885	43		1,868
	Average monthly rent	\$ 107.80	\$ 114.54	\$ 126.28	\$ 122.21	\$	\$ 118.00
Type 6	Number of units	2,227	3,422	2,888	270	18	8,825
	Average monthly rent	\$ 127.09	\$ 123.20	\$ 132.99	\$ 130.19	\$ 128.61	\$ 127.61
Type 7	Number of units	9,633	9,298	3,581	118	18	22,648
	Average monthly rent	\$ 113.01	\$ 114.48	\$ 121.34	\$ 129.42	\$ 131.92	\$ 115.03
Type 8	Number of units	136	279	378	59	5	857
	Average monthly rent	\$ 165.37	\$ 165.10	\$ 167.47	\$ 163.82	\$ 173.76	\$ 166.15

We believe fluctuations in rental rates based on container age are primarily a function of the location of the branch from which the container was leased rather than age of the container. Some of the units added to our lease fleet during recent years through our acquisitions program have lower lease rates than the rates we typically obtain because the units remain on lease under terms (including lower rental rates) that were in place when we obtained the units in acquisitions.

We periodically review our depreciation policy against various factors, including the following:

results of our lenders' independent appraisal of our lease fleet;

practices of the major competitors in our industry;

our experience concerning useful life of the units;

profit margins we are achieving on sales of depreciated units; and

lease rates we obtain on older units.

Our depreciation policy for our lease fleet uses the straight-line method over the units' estimated useful life, after the date we put the unit in service, and the units are depreciated down to their estimated residual values.

Steel Storage, Steel Security Office and Steel Combination Offices. Our steel products are our core leasing units and include portable storage units, whether manufactured or remanufactured ISO containers, security office and office/storage combination units. Our steel units are

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depreciated over 30 years with an estimated residual value of 55%.

Wood Mobile Offices. Because of the wood structure of these units, they are more susceptible to wear and tear than steel units. We depreciate these units over 20 years down to a 50% residual value (2.5% per year), which we believe to be consistent with most of our major competitors in this industry. Wood mobile office units lose value over time and we may sell older units from time to time. At the end of 2011, all of our wood mobile offices were less than twelve years old. These units, excluding those units acquired in acquisitions, are also more expensive than our storage units, causing an increase in the average carrying value per unit in the lease fleet over the last ten years.

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The operating margins on mobile offices are lower than the margins on steel containers. However, mobile offices are rented using our existing infrastructure and therefore provide incremental returns far in excess of our fixed expenses. These returns add to our overall profitability and operating margins.

Van Trailers and Other Non-Core Storage Units. At December 31, 2011, van trailers made up less than 0.2% of the net book value of our lease fleet. When we acquire businesses in our industry, the acquired businesses often have van trailers and other manufactured storage products that we believe do not offer customers the same advantages as our core steel container storage product. We depreciate our van trailers over 7 years to a 20% residual value. We often attempt to sell most of these units from our fleet as they come off rent or within a few years after we acquire them. We do not utilize our resources to remanufacture these products and instead resell them.

Lease Fleet Configuration

Our lease fleet is comprised of over 100 different configurations of units. Depending on fleet utilization, we add units to our fleet through purchases of used ISO containers and containers obtained through acquisitions, both of which we remanufacture and customize. We also purchase new manufactured mobile offices in various configurations and sizes, and manufacture our own custom steel units. Due to the number of units acquired in the MSG transaction and the current economic environment, we do not anticipate needing to purchase or acquire containers or offices to remanufacture or customize until our fleet utilization returns to historic levels. Our initial cost basis of an ISO container includes the transportation cost to place the unit into service, the purchase price from the seller and the cost of remanufacturing, which can include removing rust and dents, repairing floors, sidewalls and ceilings, painting, signage and installing new doors, seals and a locking system. Additional modifications may involve the splitting of a unit to create several smaller units and adding customized features. The restoration and modification processes do not necessarily occur in the same year the units are purchased or acquired. We procure larger containers, typically 40-foot units, and split them into two 20-foot units or one 25-foot and one 15-foot unit, or other configurations as needed, and then add new doors along with our patented locking system and sometimes add custom features. In addition, we also sell units from our lease fleet to our customers.

The table below outlines those transactions that effectively maintained the net book value of our lease fleet at \$1.0 billion at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2011:

	Dollars (In thousands)	Units
Lease fleet at December 31, 2010, net	\$ 1,028,403	245,499
Purchases:		
Container purchases and containers obtained through acquisitions, including freight	9,958(1)	2,743
Non-core units obtained in acquisitions	516	333
Manufactured units:		
Steel security offices	636	38
Wood mobile offices	172	8
Remanufacturing and customization of units purchased or obtained in prior years	22,490(2)	466(3)
Other(4)	(5)	(242)
Cost of sales from lease fleet	(22,463)	(11,217)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(1,715)	
Change in accumulated depreciation, excluding sales	(19,250)	
Lease fleet at December 31, 2011, net	\$ 1,018,742	237,628

(1) Includes \$1.3 million to acquire units previously held under a capital lease.

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- (2) Does not include any routine maintenance, which is expensed as incurred.
- (3) These units include the net additional units that were the result of splitting steel containers into two or more shorter units, such as splitting a 40-foot container into two 20-foot units, or one 25-foot unit and one 15-foot unit and include units moved from finished goods to lease fleet.
- (4) Includes net transfers to and from property, plant and equipment and net non-sale disposals and recoveries of the lease fleet.
- The table below outlines the composition of our lease fleet at December 31, 2011:

	Lease Fleet (In thousands)	Number of Units	Percentage of Units
Steel storage containers	\$ 611,679	192,420	81%
Offices	536,723	40,974	17%
Van trailers	3,047	4,234	2%
Other (chassis and ancillary products)	2,829		
	1,154,278		
Accumulated depreciation	(135,536)		
	\$ 1,018,742	237,628	100%

Branch Operations

Our senior management analyzes and manages the business as two business segments, North America and Europe, and our operations across all branches concentrate on the same core business of leasing and selling products that are substantially the same in each market. In order to effectively manage this business across different geographic areas, we divide our business segments into smaller management areas we call divisions, regions and branches. Each of our branches, in their segment, generally has similar economic characteristics covering all products leased or sold, including similar customer base, sales personnel, advertising, yard facilities, general and administrative costs and branch management. Further financial information by geography is provided in Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in Item 8 of this Annual Report.

In the U.S. particularly, we locate our branches in markets with attractive demographics and strong growth prospects. Within each market, we have located our branches in areas that allow for easy delivery of portable storage units to our customers over a wide geographic area. In addition, when cost effective, we seek locations that are visible from high traffic roads in order to advertise our products and our name. Our branches maintain an inventory of portable storage units available for lease, and some of our older branches also provide on-site storage of units under lease at the branch.

At December 31, 2011, we operated 133 locations, of which 109 were located in the U.S., four in Canada, 19 in the U.K., and one in The Netherlands. As of December 31, 2011, we had 87 branch locations, of which 67 were located in the U.S., two in Canada, 17 in the U.K. and one in The Netherlands. In addition to our branches, we had 46 properties we call operational yards from which we can service a local market and store and maintain our products and equipment. We continue to evaluate our branch operations and where it becomes operationally feasible, we convert some of our branches to operational yards to further reduce expenses. These operational yards do not have branch managers or sales people, but typically have a dispatcher and drivers assigned to them. Likewise, in order to enter new markets we will open new operational yards that can be serviced by nearby full-service branches.

Each branch has a branch manager who has overall supervisory responsibility for all activities of the branch. Many branch managers also oversee operational yards that reside within their geographic area. Branch managers report to regional managers who each generally oversee multiple branches. Our regional managers, in turn, report to one of our operational senior vice presidents (called a managing director in Europe).

Performance based

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incentive bonuses are a substantial portion of the compensation for these senior vice presidents, regional managers and branch managers.

Each branch has its own dedicated sales staff, primarily to work with the local construction companies, and a transportation department that delivers and picks up portable storage units from customers. Each branch has delivery trucks and forklifts to load, transport and unload units and a storage yard staff responsible for unloading and stacking units. Steel units can be stored by stacking them to maximize usable ground area. Some of our larger branches also have a fleet maintenance department to maintain the branch's trucks, forklifts and other equipment. Our other branches perform preventive maintenance tasks, but outsource major repairs and other maintenance requirements.

Sales and Marketing

We implemented a hybrid sales model consisting of a dedicated sales staff at all of our branch locations as well as at our NSC. Our local sales staff builds and strengthens relationships with local customers in each market with particular emphasis on contractors and construction-related customers, who tend to demand local salesperson presence. Our NSC handles inbound calls from new customers and leads sales campaigns to existing customers not serviced by branch sales personnel. In addition, the NSC initiates outbound marketing calls to solicit new customers. Our sales staff at the NSC work with our local branch managers, dispatchers and sales personnel to ensure customers receive integrated first class service from initial call to delivery. Our branch sales staff, national sales center and sales management team at our headquarters and other locations conduct sales and marketing on a full-time basis. We believe that offering local salesperson presence for customers along with the efficiencies of a centralized sales operation for customers not needing a local sales contact will continue to allow us to provide high levels of customer service and serve all of our customers in a dedicated, efficient manner.

Our sales personnel handle all of our products and we do not maintain separate sales forces for our various product lines. Our sales and marketing force provides information about our products to prospective customers by handling inbound calls and initiating outbound marketing calls. We have ongoing sales and marketing training programs covering all aspects of leasing and customer service. Our branches communicate with one another and with corporate headquarters through our ERP system and our customer relationship management software and tools. This enables the sales team to share leads and other information and permits management to monitor and review sales and leasing productivity on a branch-by-branch basis. We improve our sales efforts by recording and rating the sales calls made and received by our trained sales force. Our sales personnel are compensated largely on a commission basis.

Our nationwide presence in the U.S. and the U.K. allows us to offer our products to larger customers who wish to centralize the procurement of portable storage on a multi-regional or national basis. We are well equipped to meet these customers' needs through our National Account Program, which centralizes and simplifies the procurement, rental and billing process for those customers. Approximately 1,000 U.S. customers and 50 European customers currently participate in our National Account Program. We also provide our national account customers with service guarantees, which assure them they will receive the same high level of customer service from any of our branch locations. This program has helped us succeed in leveraging customer relationships developed at one branch throughout our branch system.

We focus an increasing portion of our marketing expenditures on Internet-based initiatives with web-based products and services for both existing and potential customers. We also advertise our products in the yellow pages and have historically used a targeted direct mail program that described our products and features and highlighted the advantages of portable storage.

Customers

During 2011, over 80,000 customers leased our portable storage products. Our customer base is diverse and consists of businesses in a broad range of industries. In 2011, our largest and second largest customers accounted

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for 3.4% and 1.0% of our leasing revenues, respectively, and our 20 largest customers accounted for approximately 8.7% of our leasing revenues. During 2011, approximately 61.1% of our customers rented a single unit.

Based on an independent market study, we believe our customers are engaged in a vast majority of the industries identified in the four-digit Standard Industrial Classification manual published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

We target customers who we believe can benefit from our portable storage solutions either for seasonal, temporary or long-term storage needs. Customers use our portable storage units for a wide range of purposes. The following table provides an overview of our customers and how they use our portable storage, combination storage/office and mobile office units as of December 31, 2011:

Representative Customers

dry cleaners and service stations	Inventory storage, maintenance supplies, record storage and seasonal
, residential homebuilders and equipment rental companies	Equipment and materials storage and job offices
companies, real estate brokers and film production companies	Raw materials, equipment, record storage, in-plant office and seasonal
governments and reservations and national, state, county and local governmental agencies	Athletic equipment, military storage, disaster preparedness, supplier,
	Backyard storage and storage of household goods during relocation o

Remanufacturing

We continue to remanufacture used ISO containers by adding our proprietary locking and easy-opening door systems at some of our branch locations. Our differentiated product offering allows us to provide a broad selection of products to our customers and distinguishes our products from our competitors. If needed in the remanufacturing process, we purchase raw materials such as steel, vinyl, wood, glass and paint, which we use in our remanufacturing and restoration operations. We typically buy these raw materials on a purchase order basis as we do not have long-term contracts with vendors for the supply of any raw materials. Historically, we built new steel portable storage units, steel security offices and other custom-designed steel structures as well as remanufactured used ISO containers at our Maricopa, Arizona facility. After integrating the assets and operations we acquired in the MSG acquisition, we leveraged our combined fleet and restructured our manufacturing

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operations, reducing overhead and capital expenditures for our lease fleet. We accomplished this primarily by reducing our work force at our Maricopa, Arizona manufacturing facility in addition to reducing manufacturing and remanufacturing staff at other locations. Additionally, we essentially halted new production activities other than completing existing work-in-process assignments and custom sale orders. For the near future, we expect that our Maricopa, Arizona facility, with a limited staff, will be primarily used to rebrand, remanufacture and do repairs and maintenance on our existing lease fleet, build custom sale units and store any excess units in our fleet.

Vehicles

At December 31, 2011, we had a fleet of 748 delivery trucks, of which 636 were owned and 112 were leased. We use these trucks to deliver and pick up containers at customer locations. We supplement our delivery fleet by outsourcing delivery services to independent haulers when appropriate.

Enterprise Resource Planning and Customer Relationship Management Systems

We operate highly customized ERP and CRM systems through which key operational and financial information is made available on a daily basis. Our management team uses this information to closely monitor current business activities. We also use the ERP system to improve and optimize lease fleet utilization, improve the effectiveness of our sales and marketing programs and allow international growth by using the same ERP system throughout the company. Our ERP, CRM and other systems are available to our branch network. Our Tempe, Arizona corporate headquarters and each branch can enter data into the systems and access data on a real-time basis. We generate weekly management reports by branch with leasing volume, fleet utilization, lease rates and fleet movement statistics. These reports allow management to monitor each branch's performance on a daily, weekly and monthly basis. We track each portable storage unit by its serial number. Lease fleet and sales information are entered in the ERP system daily at the branch level and verified through physical inventories by branch or corporate employees. Our sales personnel also use the CRM system to track customer leads and other sales data, including information about current and prospective customers. Members of our management team can access all of these systems throughout each day at all of our locations or remotely. Our ERP system is comprised of third-party licensed software and a number of proprietary custom enhancements. We have made significant investments in our ERP and CRM systems over the years, and we intend to continue such investments to further optimize the features of these systems for both our North American and European operations.

Lease Terms

Under our lease agreements, each lease has an original intended length of term at inception. However, if the customer keeps the leased unit beyond the original intended term, the lease continues on a month-to-month basis until cancelled by the customer. At the end of 2011, our steel storage containers initially have an average intended term of approximately six months at inception; however, the average duration for these leases that have fulfilled their term agreement was 35 months to date. Our security, security/storage and mobile offices typically have an average intended lease term of approximately eight months. The average duration of all office leases that have fulfilled their term agreement was 23 months in 2011. Our leases provide that the customer is responsible for the cost of delivery and pickup at lease inception. Our leases specify that the customer is liable for any damage done to the unit beyond ordinary wear and tear. However, our customers may purchase a damage waiver from us to avoid this liability in certain circumstances. This provides us with an additional source of recurring revenue. Any customer's possessions stored within a portable storage unit are typically the responsibility of that customer.

Competition

We face competition from several local and regional companies, as well as national companies, in all of our current markets. We compete with several large national and international companies in our mobile office product line. Our competitors include lessors of storage units, mobile offices, used van trailers and other

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structures used for portable storage. We also compete with conventional fixed self-storage facilities. We compete primarily in terms of security, convenience, product quality, broad product selection and availability, lease rates and customer service. In our core portable storage business, we typically compete with Williams Scotsman, Elliot Hire, PODS, Pac-Van, 1-800-PACK-RAT, LLC, Haulaway Storage Containers, Inc., Moveable Cubicle and a number of other national, regional and local companies. In the mobile office business, we typically compete with ModSpace, Williams Scotsman, McGrath RentCorp and other national, regional and local companies.

Employees

As of December 31, 2011, we employed approximately 1,579 full-time employees in the following major categories:

Management	165
Administrative	301
Sales and marketing	297
Manufacturing and mechanics	121
Drivers, dispatch and yard	695

Seasonality

Demand from some of our customers is somewhat seasonal. Demand for leases of our portable storage units by large retailers is stronger from September through December because these retailers need to store more inventories for the holiday season. Our retail customers usually return these leased units to us in December and early in the following year. This seasonality has historically caused lower utilization rates for our lease fleet and a marginal decrease in our operating cash flow during the first quarter of each year.

Access to Information

Our Internet address is www.mobilemini.com. We make available at this address, free of charge, our Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). In this Form 10-K, we incorporate by reference as identified herein certain information from parts of our proxy statement for the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which we will file with the SEC and will be available free of charge on our website. Reports of our executive officers, directors and any other persons required to file securities ownership reports under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act are also available through our web site. Information contained on our Web site is not part of this Annual Report.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

A continued economic slowdown, particularly in the non-residential construction sector of the economy, could reduce demand from some of our customers, which could negatively impact our financial results.

The recent recession has caused disruptions and extreme volatility in global financial markets and increased rates of default and bankruptcy, and has reduced demand for portable storage and mobile offices. These events have also caused substantial volatility in the stock market and layoffs and other restrictions on spending by companies in almost every business sector. These events could continue to impact our business in a variety of ways, including:

reduction in consumer and business spending, which would result in a reduction in demand for our products;

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a negative impact on the ability of our customers to timely pay their obligations to us or our vendors to timely supply services, thus reducing our cash flow; and

an increase in counterparty risk.

Additionally, at the end of 2010 and 2011, customers in the construction industry, primarily in non-residential construction, accounted for approximately 31% and 32%, respectively, of our leased units. If the current economic slowdown in the non-residential construction sector continues, we may continue to experience less demand for leases and sales of our products. Because most of the cost of our leasing business is either fixed or semi-variable, our margins will contract if revenue continues to fall without similar changes in expenses, which may be difficult to achieve, and which ultimately may result in having a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

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

We have responded to the economic slowdown by employing a number of operational measures designed to increase revenue while continuing to pursue our strategy of reducing operating costs where available. Additionally, our hybrid sales strategy is designed to meet customer needs and drive revenue growth but differs from our historic sales structure. No assurance can be given that these strategies will achieve the desired goals and efficiencies in 2012 and beyond. The success of these strategies is dependent on a number of factors that are beyond our control.

Even if we carry out these measures in the manner we currently expect, we may not achieve the improvements or efficiencies we anticipate, or on the timetable we anticipate. There may be unforeseen productivity, revenue or other consequences resulting from our strategies that will adversely affect us. Therefore, there can be no guarantee that our strategies will prove effective in achieving desired profitability or margins.

Additionally, these strategies may have adverse consequences if our cost cutting and operational changes are deemed by customers to adversely impact product quality or service levels.

Global capital and credit markets conditions could have an adverse effect on our ability to access the capital and credit markets, including via our credit facility.

In 2009, due to the disruptions in the global credit markets, liquidity in the debt markets was materially impacted, making financing terms for borrowers less attractive or, in some cases, unavailable altogether. Renewed disruptions in the global credit markets or the failure of additional lending institutions could result in the unavailability of certain types of debt financing, including access to revolving lines of credit.

We monitor the financial strength of our larger customers, derivative counterparties, lenders and insurance carriers on a periodic basis using publicly available information in order to evaluate our exposure to those who have or who we believe may likely experience significant threats to their ability to adequately service our needs. While we engage in borrowing and repayment activities under our revolving credit facility on an almost daily basis and have not had any disruption in our ability to access our revolving credit facility as needed, the current credit market conditions could eventually increase the likelihood that one or more of our lenders may be unable to honor its commitments under our revolving credit facility, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Additionally, in the future we may need to raise additional funds to, among other things, fund our existing operations, improve or expand our operations, respond to competitive pressures, or make acquisitions. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to meet our business or strategic objectives or compete effectively. If we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, stockholders may

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experience dilution of their ownership interests, and the newly issued securities may have rights superior to those of the common stock. If we raise additional funds by issuing debt, we may be subject to further limitations on our operations arising out of the agreements governing such debt. If we fail to raise capital when needed, our business will be negatively affected.

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

The portable storage and mobile office industries are highly competitive and highly fragmented. Many of the markets in which we operate are served by numerous competitors, ranging from national companies like ourselves, to smaller multi-regional companies and small, independent businesses with a limited number of locations. See Business Competition. Some of our principal competitors are less leveraged than we are and have lower fixed costs and may be better able to withstand adverse market conditions within the industry. Additionally, some of our competitors currently offer products outside of our core container offerings but may have better brand recognition in their current end customer sectors. If these competitors use their brand awareness to enter our product offerings, customers may choose these competitors' products over ours and we could lose business. We generally compete on the basis of, among other things, quality and breadth of service and products, expertise, reliability and the price, size, and attractiveness of our rental units. Our competitors are competing aggressively on the basis of pricing and may continue to drive down prices. To the extent that we choose to match our competitors' declining prices, it could harm our results of operations. To the extent that we choose not to match or remain within a reasonable competitive distance from our competitors' pricing, it could also harm our results of operations, as we may lose rental volume.

We operate with a high amount of debt and we may incur significant additional indebtedness.

Our operations are capital intensive, and we operate with a high amount of debt relative to our size. At December 31, 2011, we had the following outstanding issuances of senior notes: (i) \$150.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 6.875% senior notes due 2015 and (ii) \$200.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 7.785% senior notes due 2020. Additionally at December 31, 2011, under our prior ABL Credit Agreement (as amended, the Prior Credit Agreement) we could borrow up to \$850.0 million on a revolving loan basis, which means that amounts repaid may be reborrowed. At December 31, 2011, we had approximately \$345.1 million of indebtedness under the Prior Credit Agreement. On February 22, 2012, we entered into a new \$900.0 million ABL Credit Agreement (the Credit Agreement), which replaced the Prior Credit Agreement. Our substantial indebtedness could have adverse consequences. For example, it could:

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, which could reduce the availability of our cash flow to fund future working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes;

make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our senior notes;

expose us to the risk of increased interest rates, as certain of our borrowings will be at variable rates of interest;

require us to sell assets to reduce indebtedness or influence our decisions about whether to do so;

increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

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

restrict us from making strategic acquisitions or pursuing business opportunities; and

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limit, along with the financial and other restrictive covenants in our indebtedness, among other things, our ability to borrow additional funds. Failing to comply with those covenants could result in an event of default which, if not cured or waived, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Covenants in our debt instruments restrict or prohibit our ability to engage in or enter into a variety of transactions.

The indentures governing our 6.875% senior notes and 7.785% senior notes contain various covenants that limit our discretion in operating our business. In particular, we are limited in our ability to merge, consolidate or transfer substantially all of our assets, issue preferred stock of subsidiaries and create liens on our assets to secure debt. In addition, if there is default, and we do not maintain borrowing availability in excess of certain pre-determined levels, we may be unable to incur additional indebtedness, make restricted payments (including paying cash dividends on our capital stock) and redeem or repurchase our capital stock. Our senior notes do not contain financial maintenance covenants and the financial maintenance covenants under our revolving credit facility are not applicable unless we fall below specific borrowing availability levels.

Our revolving credit facility requires us, under certain limited circumstances, to maintain certain financial ratios and limits our ability to make capital expenditures. These covenants and ratios could have an adverse effect on our business by limiting our ability to take advantage of financing, merger and acquisition or other corporate opportunities and to fund our operations. Breach of a covenant in our debt instruments could cause acceleration of a significant portion of our outstanding indebtedness. Any future debt could also contain financial and other covenants more restrictive than those imposed under the indentures governing the senior notes, and the revolving credit facility.

A breach of a covenant or other provision in any debt instrument governing our current or future indebtedness could result in a default under that instrument and, due to cross-default and cross-acceleration provisions, could result in a default under our other debt instruments. Upon the occurrence of an event of default under the revolving credit facility or any other debt instrument, the lenders could elect to declare all amounts outstanding to be immediately due and payable and terminate all commitments to extend further credit. If we were unable to repay those amounts, the lenders could proceed against the collateral granted to them, if any, to secure the indebtedness. If the lenders under our current or future indebtedness accelerate the payment of the indebtedness, we cannot assure you that our assets or cash flow would be sufficient to repay in full our outstanding indebtedness, including the senior notes.

The amount we can borrow under our revolving credit facility depends in part on the value of the portable storage units in our lease fleet. If the value of our lease fleet declines under appraisals our lenders receive, the amount we can borrow will similarly decline. We are required to satisfy several covenants with our lenders that are affected by changes in the value of our lease fleet. We would be in breach of certain of these covenants if the value of our lease fleet drops below specified levels. If this happens, we may not be able to borrow the amounts we need to expand our business, and we may be forced to liquidate a portion of our existing fleet.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our debt, and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under such indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or to refinance our obligations under, our debt will depend on our financial and operating performance and that of our subsidiaries, which, in turn, will be subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to the financial and business factors, many of which may be beyond our control. See the table under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Contractual Obligations for disclosure regarding the amount of cash required to service our debt.

We may not maintain a level of cash flow from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness. If our cash flow and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets, seek to obtain additional equity capital or restructure our debt. In the future, our cash flow and capital resources may not be sufficient for payments of interest on and principal of our debt, and such alternative

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measures may not be successful and may not enable us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. We may not be able to refinance any of our indebtedness or obtain additional financing, particularly because of our anticipated high levels of debt and the debt incurrence restrictions imposed by the agreements governing our debt, as well as prevailing market conditions. In the absence of such operating results and resources, we could face substantial liquidity problems and might be required to dispose of material assets or operations to meet our debt service and other obligations. The instruments governing our indebtedness restrict our ability to dispose of assets and use the proceeds from any such dispositions. We may not be able to consummate those sales, or if we do, at an opportune time, or the proceeds that we realize may not be adequate to meet debt service obligations when due.

We rely heavily on information technology in our operations, and any material failure, inadequacy, interruption or breach of security of that technology could harm our ability to effectively operate our business.

We rely heavily on information systems across our operations, including for management, sales, order processing and transportation logistics. Our ability to effectively manage our business and coordinate the leasing/sales and delivery of our products depends significantly on the reliability and capacity of these systems. Like other companies, our information technology systems may be vulnerable to a variety of interruptions due to events beyond our control, including, but not limited to, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, telecommunications failures, computer viruses, hackers, and other security issues. The failure of these systems to operate effectively, problems with transitioning to upgraded or replacement systems, a material network breach in the security of these systems as a result of cyber attack, or any other failure to maintain a continuous and secure cyber network could result in substantial harm or inconvenience to us or our customers. This could include the theft of our intellectual property or trade secrets, or the improper use of personal information or other identity theft. Each of these situations or data privacy breaches may cause delays in customer service, reduce efficiency in our operations, require significant capital investments to remediate the problem, or result in negative publicity that could harm our reputation and results.

As Department of Transportation regulations increase, our operations could be negatively impacted and competition for qualified drivers could increase and result in increased labor costs.

We operate in the U.S. pursuant to operating authority granted by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). Our company drivers also must comply with the safety and fitness regulations of the DOT, including those relating to drug and alcohol testing and hours-of-service. Such matters as weight and equipment dimensions also are subject to government regulations. We also may become subject to new or more restrictive regulations relating to fuel emissions, drivers hours-of-service, ergonomics, on-board reporting of operations, collective bargaining, security at ports, and other matters affecting safety or operating methods. The DOT is currently engaged in a rulemaking proceeding regarding drivers hours-of-service, and the result could negatively impact utilization of our equipment.

For example, in December 2010, CSA 2010, a new enforcement and compliance model implementing driver standards in addition to our current standards, was launched. CSA 2010 may reduce the number of eligible drivers and/or negatively impact our fleet ranking.

Under CSA 2010, drivers and fleets will be evaluated and ranked based on certain safety-related standards. The methodology for determining a carrier's DOT safety rating will be expanded to include the on-road safety performance of the carrier's drivers. As a result, certain current and potential drivers may no longer be eligible to drive for us, our fleet could be ranked poorly, compared to our peer firms, and our safety rating could be adversely impacted. A reduction in eligible drivers or a poor fleet ranking may result in difficulty attracting and retaining qualified drivers, which could result in increased compensation costs.

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The market price of our common stock has been volatile and may continue to be volatile and the value of your investment may decline.

The market price of our common stock has been volatile and may continue to be volatile. This volatility may cause wide fluctuations in the price of our common stock on The NASDAQ Global Select Market. The market price of our common stock is likely to be affected by:

changes in general conditions in the economy, geopolitical events or the financial markets;

variations in our quarterly operating results;

changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;

other developments affecting us, our industry, customers or competitors;

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

general economic conditions in the markets where we operate;

the cyclical nature of our customers' businesses, particularly those operating in the construction sectors;

rental rate changes in response to competitive factors;

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

seasonal rental patterns, with rental activity tending to be lowest in the first quarter of the year;

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

labor shortages, work stoppages or other labor difficulties;

possible unrecorded liabilities of acquired companies;

possible write-offs or exceptional charges due to changes in applicable accounting standards, goodwill impairment, or impairment of assets;

the operating and stock price performance of companies that investors deem comparable to us; and

the number of shares available for resale in the public markets under applicable securities laws.

Unionization by some or all of our employees could cause increases in operating costs.

None of our employees are presently covered by collective bargaining agreements. However, from time to time various unions have attempted to organize some of our employees. We cannot predict the outcome of any continuing or future efforts to organize our employees, the terms of any future labor agreements, or the effect, if any, those agreements might have on our operations or financial performance.

We believe that a unionized workforce would generally increase our operating costs, divert the attention of management from servicing customers and increase the risk of work stoppages, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Fluctuations between the British pound and U.S. dollar could adversely affect our results of operations.

We derived approximately 16.3% of our total revenues in 2011 from our operations in the U.K. The financial position and results of operations of our U.K. subsidiaries are measured using the British pound as the functional currency. As a result, we are exposed to currency fluctuations both in receiving cash from our U.K. operations and in translating our financial results back into U.S. dollars. We believe the impact on us of currency fluctuations from an operations perspective is mitigated by the fact that the majority of our expenses, capital expenditures and revenues in the U.K. are in British pounds. We do, however, have significant currency exposure

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as a result of translating our financial results from British pounds into U.S. dollars for purposes of financial reporting. Assets and liabilities of our U.K. subsidiary are translated at the period end exchange rate in effect at each balance sheet date. Our income statement accounts are translated at the average rate of exchange prevailing during each month. Translation adjustments arising from differences in exchange rates from period to period are included in the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity. A strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the British pound reduces the amount of income or loss we recognize on a consolidated basis from our U.K. business. We cannot predict the effects of further exchange rate fluctuations on our future operating results. We are also exposed to additional currency transaction risk when our U.S. operations incur purchase obligations in a currency other than in U.S. dollars and our U.K. operations incur purchase obligations in a currency other than in British pounds. As exchange rates vary, our results of operations and profitability may be harmed. We do not currently hedge our currency transaction or translation exposure, nor do we have any current plans to do so. The risks we face in foreign currency transactions and translation may continue to increase as we further develop and expand our U.K. operations. Furthermore, to the extent we expand our business into other countries, we anticipate we will face similar market risks related to foreign currency translation caused by exchange rate fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the currencies of those countries.

If we determine that our goodwill has become impaired, we may incur significant charges to our pre-tax income.

At December 31, 2011, we had \$514.5 million of goodwill on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair value of net assets acquired in business combinations. In the future, goodwill and intangible assets may increase as a result of future acquisitions. Goodwill and intangible assets are reviewed at least annually for impairment. Impairment may result from, among other things, deterioration in the performance of acquired businesses, adverse market conditions, stock price, and adverse changes in applicable laws or regulations, including changes that restrict the activities of the acquired business.

For more information, see the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our financial statements contained in this Annual Report.

We are subject to environmental regulations and could incur costs relating to environmental matters.

We are subject to various federal, state, and local environmental protection and health and safety laws and regulations governing, among other things:

the emission and discharge of hazardous materials into the ground, air, or water;

the exposure to hazardous materials; and

the generation, handling, storage, use, treatment, identification, transportation, and disposal of industrial by-products, waste water, storm water, oil/fuel and other hazardous materials.

We are also required to obtain environmental permits from governmental authorities for certain of our operations. If we violate or fail to obtain or comply with these laws, regulations, or permits, we could be fined or otherwise sanctioned by regulators. We could also become liable if employees or other parties are improperly exposed to hazardous materials.

Under certain environmental laws, we could be held responsible for all of the costs relating to any contamination at, or migration to or from, our or our predecessors' past or present facilities. These laws often impose liability even if the owner, operator or lessor did not know of, or was not responsible for, the release of such hazardous substances.

Environmental laws are complex, change frequently, and have tended to become more stringent over time. The costs of complying with current and future environmental and health and safety laws, and our liabilities

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arising from past or future releases of, or exposure to, hazardous substances, may adversely affect our business, results of operations, or financial condition.

The supply and cost of used ISO containers fluctuates, which can affect our pricing and our ability to grow.

As needed, we purchase, remanufacture and modify used ISO containers in order to expand our lease fleet. If used ISO container prices increase substantially, we may not be able to manufacture enough new units to grow our fleet. These price increases also could increase our expenses and reduce our earnings, particularly if we are not able (due to competitive reasons or otherwise) to raise our rental rates to absorb this increased cost. Conversely, an oversupply of used ISO containers may cause container prices to fall. In such event, competitors may then lower the lease rates on their storage units. As a result, we may need to lower our lease rates to remain competitive. These events would cause our revenues and our earnings to decline.

The supply and cost of raw materials we use in manufacturing portable storage units fluctuates and could increase our operating costs.

As needed, we manufacture portable storage units to add to our lease fleet and for sale. In our manufacturing process, we purchase steel, vinyl, wood, glass and other raw materials from various suppliers. We cannot be sure that an adequate supply of these materials will continue to be available on terms acceptable to us. The raw materials we use are subject to price fluctuations that we cannot control. Changes in the cost of raw materials can have a significant effect on our operations and earnings. Rapid increases in raw material prices are often difficult to pass through to customers, particularly to leasing customers. If we are unable to pass on these higher costs, our profitability could decline. If raw material prices decline significantly, we may have to write down our raw materials inventory values. If this happens, our results of operations and financial condition will decline.

Some zoning laws in the U.S. and Canada and temporary planning permission regulations in Europe restrict the use of our portable storage and office units and therefore limit our ability to offer our products in all markets.

Most of our customers use our storage units to store their goods on their own properties for various lengths of time. Local zoning laws and temporary planning permission regulations in some of our markets do not allow some of our customers to keep portable storage and office units on their properties or do not permit portable storage units unless located out of sight from the street or may limit the type of product they may use or how long it can be at their locations. If local zoning laws or planning permission regulations in one or more of our markets no longer allow our units to be stored on customers' sites, our business in that market will suffer.

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

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

We may not be able to successfully acquire or launch new operations or integrate future acquisitions, which could cause our business to suffer.

We may not be able to successfully complete potential strategic acquisitions if we cannot reach agreement on acceptable terms or for other reasons. If we buy a company or launch new operations, we may experience difficulty integrating that company's personnel and operations, which could negatively affect our operating results. In addition:

the key personnel of the acquired company may decide not to work for us;

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we may experience business disruptions as a result of information technology systems conversions;

we may experience additional financial and accounting challenges and complexities in areas such as tax planning, treasury management, and financial reporting;

we may be held liable for environmental risks and liabilities as a result of our acquisitions, some of which we may not have discovered during our due diligence;

our ongoing core business may be disrupted or receive insufficient management attention; and

we may not be able to realize the cost savings or other financial benefits we anticipated.

In connection with future acquisitions, we may assume the liabilities of the companies we acquire. These liabilities, including liabilities for environmental-related costs, could materially and adversely affect our business. We may have to incur debt or issue equity securities to pay for any future acquisition, the issuance of which could involve the imposition of restrictive covenants or be dilutive to our existing stockholders.

If we do not manage new markets or new business lines or products effectively, some of our new branches and acquisitions may lose money or fail, and we may have to close unprofitable locations. Closing a location or line of business in such circumstances would likely result in additional expenses that would cause our operating results to suffer.

In connection with expansion outside of the U.S., we face fluctuations in currency exchange rates, exposure to additional regulatory requirements, including certain trade barriers, changes in political and economic conditions, and exposure to additional and potentially adverse tax regimes. Our success in Europe depends, in part, on our ability to anticipate and effectively manage these and other risks. Our failure to manage these risks may adversely affect our growth, in Europe and elsewhere, and lead to increased administrative costs.

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

We are exposed to various possible claims relating to our business. These possible claims include those relating to: (i) personal injury or death caused by containers, offices or trailers rented or sold by us; (ii) motor vehicle accidents involving our vehicles and our employees; (iii) employment-related claims; (iv) property damage and (v) commercial claims. Our insurance policies have deductibles or self-insured retentions which would require us to expend amounts prior to taking advantage of coverage limits. Currently, we believe that we have adequate insurance coverage for the protection of our assets and operations. However, our insurance may not fully protect us for certain types of claims, such as claims for punitive damages or for damages arising from intentional misconduct, which are often alleged in third party lawsuits. In addition, we may be exposed to uninsured liability at levels in excess of our policy limits.

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

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

Our ability to compete effectively depends in part upon protection of our rights in trademarks, copyrights and other intellectual property rights we own or license, including patents to our locking system. Our use of contractual provisions, confidentiality procedures and agreements, and trademark, copyright, unfair competition, trade secret and other laws to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights may not be adequate.

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Litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights and protect our proprietary information and patents, or to defend against claims by third parties that our services or our use of intellectual property infringe their intellectual property rights. Any litigation or claims brought by or against us could result in substantial costs and diversion of our resources. A successful claim of trademark, copyright or other intellectual property infringement against us could prevent us from providing services, which could harm our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, a breakdown in our internal policies and procedures may lead to an unintentional disclosure of our proprietary, confidential or material non-public information, which could in turn harm our business, financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 1B. *UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS*

We have received no written comments regarding our periodic or current reports from the staff of the SEC that were issued 180 days or more preceding the end of our 2011 fiscal year and that remain unresolved.

ITEM 2. *PROPERTIES*

We own several properties in the U.S., including our facility in Maricopa, Arizona, which is located approximately 30 miles south of Phoenix. In the U.K., we own two locations. We lease all of our other locations. All of our major leased properties have remaining lease terms of between one and 14 years and we believe that satisfactory alternative properties can be found in all of our markets if we do not renew these existing leased properties. The properties we lease for our branch locations are generally located in industrial areas so that we can stack containers, store large amounts of containers and offices and operate our delivery trucks. These properties tend to be 1 to 16 acre sites with little development needed for us to use them, other than a paved or hard-packed surface, utilities and proper zoning.

Four of our leased properties are with related persons and the terms of these related persons lease agreements have been reviewed and approved by the independent directors who comprise a majority of the members of our Board of Directors.

Our Maricopa, Arizona facility is on approximately 43 acres. Previously, the facility housed our manufacturing, assembly, restoring, painting and vehicle maintenance operations. At the end of 2008, we restructured our manufacturing operations and, as a result, this facility for the near future will be primarily used to rebrand, remanufacture and do repairs and maintenance on our existing lease fleet, build custom sale units and store any excess units in our fleet.

We lease our corporate and administrative offices in Tempe, Arizona. These offices occupy approximately 55,000 square feet of office space, including our NSC. The lease term expires in December 2014. Our European headquarters is located in Stockton-on-Tees, United Kingdom, where we lease approximately 10,000 square feet of office space. The lease term expires in July 2017.

ITEM 3. *LEGAL PROCEEDINGS*

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

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

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Not applicable.

PART II**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Common Stock Prices**

Our common stock trades on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol **MINI**. The following are the high and low sale prices for the common stock during the periods indicated as reported by the NASDAQ Stock Market.

	2010		2011	
	High	Low	High	Low
Quarter ended March 31,	\$ 15.92	\$ 12.95	\$ 24.29	\$ 19.00
Quarter ended June 30,	\$ 18.21	\$ 14.69	\$ 25.49	\$ 19.45
Quarter ended September 30,	\$ 17.69	\$ 14.14	\$ 22.95	\$ 14.97
Quarter ended December 31,	\$ 20.35	\$ 14.83	\$ 19.70	\$ 15.10

We had 82 holders of record of our common stock on February 13, 2012, and we estimate that we have more than 3,300 beneficial holders of our common stock.

We have not paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not expect to do so in the foreseeable future, as we intend to retain all earnings to provide funds for the operation and expansion of our business. Further, our Credit Agreement restricts our ability to pay dividends or other distributions on our common stock.

Sales of Unregistered Securities; Repurchases of Securities

On June 27, 2008, as part of the consideration for the acquisition of MSG, we issued 8.6 million shares of our Series A Convertible Redeemable Participating Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share (the **Series A Preferred Stock**), to the former stockholders of MSG. This issuance was made pursuant to an exemption from registration under Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the **Securities Act**).

On April 14, 2011, the remaining issued and outstanding shares of the Series A Preferred Stock, automatically converted into an aggregate of 8.2 million shares of the our common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Series A Preferred Stock and are no longer outstanding.

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The following Performance Graph and related information shall not be deemed soliciting material or filed with the SEC, nor should such information be incorporated by reference into any future filings under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that Mobile Mini specifically incorporates it by reference in such filing.

The following graph compares the five-year cumulative total return on our common stock with the cumulative total returns (assuming reinvestment of dividends) on the Standard and Poor's SmallCap 600 and the NASDAQ Composite Index if \$100 were invested in our common stock and each index on December 31, 2006.

STOCK PERFORMANCE GRAPH

Mobile Mini, Inc.

At December 31, 2011

Total Return* Performance

Index	Period Ended December 31,					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Mobile Mini, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 68.82	\$ 53.53	\$ 52.30	\$ 73.09	\$ 64.77
Standard & Poor's SmallCap 600	\$ 100.00	\$ 99.70	\$ 68.72	\$ 86.29	\$ 109.00	\$ 110.10
NASDAQ Stock Market Index (U.S.)	\$ 100.00	\$ 108.47	\$ 66.35	\$ 95.38	\$ 113.19	\$ 113.81

* Total Return based on \$100 initial investment and reinvestment of dividends.

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The following table shows our selected consolidated historical financial data for the stated periods. Amounts include the effect of rounding. Certain prior period amounts in the selected financial data tables have been reclassified to conform to the current financial presentation. You should read this material with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the financial statements and related footnotes included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

	2007	Year Ended December 31, (In thousands, except per share and operating data)			
	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Consolidated Statements of Income Data:					
Revenues:					
Leasing	\$ 284,638	\$ 371,560	\$ 333,521	\$ 295,034	\$ 318,863
Sales	31,644	41,267	38,605	33,156	42,842
Other	2,020	2,577	2,335	2,567	2,723
Total revenues	318,302	415,404	374,461	330,757	364,428
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of sales	21,651	28,044	25,795	21,997	27,070
Leasing, selling and general expenses	166,994	212,335	192,861	179,121	203,236
Integration, merger and restructuring expenses		24,427	11,305	4,014	1,361
Goodwill impairment		13,667			
Depreciation and amortization	21,149	31,767	39,082	35,686	35,665
Total costs and expenses	209,794	310,240	269,043	240,818	267,332
Income from operations	108,508	105,164	105,418	89,939	97,096
Other income (expense):					
Interest income	101	135	29	1	
Interest expense	(24,906)	(48,146)	(59,504)	(56,430)	(46,342)
Debt restructuring/extinguishment expense	(11,224)			(11,024)	(1,334)
Deferred financing costs write-off				(525)	
Foreign currency exchange gains (loss)	107	(112)	(88)	(9)	(7)
Income before provision for income taxes	72,586	57,041	45,855	21,952	49,413
Provision for income taxes	28,410	28,000	18,057	8,443	17,549
Net income	44,176	29,041	27,798	13,509	31,864
Earnings allocable to preferred stockholders		(2,739)	(5,431)	(2,550)	(970)
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 44,176	\$ 26,302	\$ 22,367	\$ 10,959	\$ 30,894
Earnings per share:					
Basic	\$ 1.24	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.74
Diluted	\$ 1.22	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.71
Weighted average number of common and common share equivalents outstanding:					
Basic	35,489	34,155	34,597	35,196	41,566
Diluted	36,296	38,875	43,252	43,829	44,569

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Other Data:

EBITDA(1)	\$ 129,865	\$ 136,954	\$ 144,441	\$ 125,617	\$ 132,754
Net cash provided by operating activities	100,225	98,518	86,770	60,805	84,969
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(138,682)	(97,913)	3,048	5,351	(12,787)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	39,501	(6,689)	(82,999)	(67,731)	(71,063)

Operating Data:

Number of branches (at year end)	66	94	91	86	87
Lease fleet units (at year end)	160,116	273,748	257,208	245,499	237,628
Lease fleet covenant utilization (annual average)	79.6%	75.0%	59.2%	53.4%	57.1%
Lease revenue growth (reduction) from prior year	16.1%	30.5%	(10.2)%	(11.5)%	8.1%
Operating margin	34.1%	25.3%	28.1%	27.2%	26.6%
Net income margin	13.9%	7.0%	7.4%	4.1%	8.7%
EBITDA margin(3)	40.8%	33.0%	38.6%	38.0%	36.4%

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	2007	2008	At December 31, 2009 (In thousands)	2010	2011
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Lease fleet, net	\$ 802,923	\$ 1,078,156	\$ 1,055,328	\$ 1,028,403	\$ 1,018,742
Total assets	1,028,851	1,798,857	1,754,039	1,716,317	1,708,051
Total debt	387,989	907,206	824,246	771,402	696,472
Convertible preferred stock, at liquidation preference values		153,990	147,427	147,427	
Stockholders' equity	457,890	495,228	547,624	569,038	760,811
Reconciliations of EBITDA to net cash provided by operating activities, the most directly comparable GAAP measure:					

	2007	2008	Year Ended December 31, 2009 (In thousands)	2010	2011
EBITDA(1)	\$ 129,865	\$ 136,954	\$ 144,441	\$ 125,617	\$ 132,754
Interest paid	(27,896)	(33,032)	(54,817)	(56,582)	(42,683)
Income and franchise taxes paid	(797)	(667)	(1,055)	(823)	(816)
Provision for restructuring charge		5,626			
Goodwill impairment		13,667			
Share-based compensation expense	4,028	5,656	5,782	6,292	6,456
Gain on sale of lease fleet units	(5,560)	(9,849)	(11,661)	(10,045)	(13,800)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	203	567	52	34	91
Change in certain assets and liabilities, net of effect of business acquired:					
Receivables	(2,119)	2,201	21,327	(2,077)	(4,148)
Inventories	(610)	7,655	3,691	2,506	(1,242)
Deposits and prepaid expenses	(1,754)	177	3,412	1,486	1,067
Other assets and intangibles	318	105	(103)	(200)	(33)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,547	(30,542)	(24,299)	(5,403)	7,323
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 100,225	\$ 98,518	\$ 86,770	\$ 60,805	\$ 84,969

Reconciliation of net income to EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA:

	2007	2008	Year Ended December 31, 2009 (In thousands except percentages)	2010	2011
Net income	\$ 44,176	\$ 29,041	\$ 27,798	\$ 13,509	\$ 31,864
Interest expense	24,906	48,146	59,504	56,430	46,342
Income taxes	28,410	28,000	18,057	8,443	17,549
Depreciation and amortization	21,149	31,767	39,082	35,686	35,665
Debt restructuring/extinguishment expense	11,224			11,024	1,334
Deferred financing costs write-off				525	
EBITDA(1)	129,865	136,954	144,441	125,617	132,754
Integration, merger and restructuring expenses(4)		24,427	11,305	4,014	1,361
Goodwill impairment(5)		13,667			
Acquisition expenses(6)					610
Other(7)			835	275	1,406

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Adjusted EBITDA(2)	\$ 129,865	\$ 175,048	\$ 156,581	\$ 129,906	\$ 136,131
EBITDA margin(3)	40.8%	33.0%	38.6%	38.0%	36.4%
Adjusted EBITDA margin(3)	40.8%	42.1%	41.8%	39.3%	37.4%

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(1) EBITDA, as further discussed below, is defined as net income before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, and debt restructuring or extinguishment expense. We present EBITDA because we believe it provides useful information regarding our ability to meet our future debt payment requirements, capital expenditures and working capital requirements and that it provides an overall evaluation of our financial condition. In addition, EBITDA is a component of certain financial covenants under our Credit Agreement. EBITDA has certain limitations as an analytical tool and should not be used as a substitute for net income, cash flows, or other consolidated income or cash flow data prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. (GAAP) or as a measure of our profitability or our liquidity. In particular, EBITDA, as defined does not include:

Interest expense because we borrow money to partially finance our capital expenditures, primarily related to the expansion of our lease fleet, interest expense is a necessary element of our cost to secure this financing to continue generating additional revenues.

Income taxes because we operate in jurisdictions subject to income taxation, income tax expense is a necessary element of our costs to operate.

Depreciation and amortization because we are a leasing company, our business is capital intensive and we hold acquired assets for a period of time before they generate revenues, cash flow and earnings; therefore, depreciation and amortization expense is a necessary element of our business.

Debt restructuring or extinguishment expense debt restructuring and extinguishment expenses are not deducted in our various calculations made under our Credit Agreement and are treated no differently than interest expense. As discussed above, interest expense is a necessary element of our cost to finance a portion of the capital expenditures needed for the growth of our business.

When evaluating EBITDA as a performance measure, and excluding the above-noted charges, all of which have material limitations, investors should consider, among other factors, the following:

increasing or decreasing trends in EBITDA;

how EBITDA compares to levels of debt and interest expense; and

whether EBITDA historically has remained at positive levels.

Because EBITDA, as defined, excludes some but not all items that affect our cash flow from operating activities, EBITDA may not be comparable to a similarly titled performance measure presented by other companies.

(2) Adjusted EBITDA represents EBITDA plus the sum of certain transactions that are excluded when internally evaluating our operating performance. Management believes adjusted EBITDA is a more meaningful evaluation and comparison of our core business when comparing period over period results without regard to transactions that potentially distort the performance of our core business operating results.

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- (3) EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA margins are calculated as EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA divided by total revenues expressed as a percentage. The GAAP financial measure that is most directly comparable to EBITDA margin is operating margin, which represents operating income divided by revenues. EBITDA margin is presented along with the operating margin in the selected financial data under Operating Data so as not to imply that more emphasis be placed on this measure than the corresponding GAAP measure.
- (4) Integration, merger and restructuring expenses represent costs we incurred in connection with the MSG acquisition and the expenses in connection with the restructuring of our manufacturing operations as a result of the MSG acquisition.
- (5) Goodwill impairment represents a non-cash charge for a portion of our goodwill relating to our U.K. and The Netherlands operations.

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- (6) Acquisition expenses represent acquisition activity costs. Prior to 2011, these expenses were capitalized under the then current accounting guidelines for acquisitions we completed.

- (7) Other includes the cost of one-time expenses in 2009 and 2010 primarily related to a class action settlement. In 2011, these expenses primarily include start-up costs related to our new locations and asset repositioning expenses. Prior to 2011, start-up costs and repositioning expenses were not as material as we primarily expanded our geographic areas by traditional acquisitions where lease units were already in service and demand for repositioning fleet units was not as strong compared to 2011.

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read together with the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in those forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including, but not limited to, those described under Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Overview

Executive Summary

With an improving economy, our total revenue increased approximately 10.2% from the 2010 level and we continued to keep our business right-sized, allowing us to maintain a strong adjusted EBITDA margin of 37.4% during 2011. We have been cash flow positive for sixteen consecutive quarters and have used this positive cash flow to pay down debt of approximately \$235.3 million since June 30, 2008.

Our level of business started to improve on a year over year basis by the fourth quarter of 2010 and there were signs of economic recovery beginning in 2011. We continued to enact selective price increases, focusing on both new and existing customers that had units out on rent for an extended period of time, and, to date we have observed no measurable difference in the attrition rates for these customers.

We continue to optimize our hybrid sales model incorporating a local, as well as centralized component, with both groups incentivized on the basis of performance. The sales personnel at the branches primarily focus on construction customers who tend to be large multi-unit customers that benefit from local service, while those in our NSC in Tempe, Arizona are targeting the balance of our customers which includes single-unit customers. We also have a similar program in Europe.

We monitor our business activity levels through a variety of metrics that we use to determine the optimal efficiencies for our drivers, dispatchers, managers, salespeople and corporate staff needed while continuing our focus on customer service and sales activity levels.

In 2009, we converted a number of our branches to operational yards by leveraging our branch management to cover more than one market, which allowed us to significantly lower our cost structure of these locations. As our business began to stabilize from the economic downturn in 2010, we began entering additional markets through three greenfield operational yards where we redeployed existing fleet to these new locations. With growth returning to our business in 2011, we accelerated the expansion of our business and opened an additional ten greenfield locations. In addition to these ten greenfields, we entered two additional locations in 2011 by acquiring market leaders through traditional acquisitions just prior to year end.

We believe these continued efforts, together with managing working capital and controls over capital expenditures, will allow us to generate free cash flow in 2012. In 2011, we have reduced our debt \$75.3 million and had \$454.9 million of unused borrowing capacity under our Prior Credit Agreement as of December 31, 2011.

Our focus is on sales growth at both our existing and new locations as we continue our sophisticated sales campaign strategies at our NSC and branches. We accomplish this in part through increasing sales personnel accountability through our disciplined sales processes, which we believe gives us a significant competitive advantage.

General

We are the world's leading provider of portable storage solutions, through a total lease fleet of over 237,600 units at December 31, 2011. We operate in 133 locations throughout North America and Europe, maintaining a

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strong leadership position in virtually all markets served. We offer a wide range of portable storage products in varying lengths and widths with an assortment of differentiated features such as our patented locking systems, premium doors, electrical wiring and shelving. Our portable storage units provide secure, accessible temporary storage for a diversified client base across various industries.

We derive most of our revenues from leasing our portable storage containers, security office units and mobile office units. In addition to our leasing business, we also sell our portable storage containers and occasionally sell our security office units and mobile office units. We also sell non-core asset, when the opportunity arises. Our sales revenues represented 11.8% of total revenues in 2011.

On June 27, 2008, we acquired the outstanding shares of our largest competitor, MSG, and MSG became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mobile Mini. We refer to this transaction as the Merger or the MSG acquisition throughout this Annual Report. The MSG acquisition was the largest acquisition we have completed and significantly expanded the number of our geographic locations in both the U.S. and the U.K. and also expanded our presence in a number of existing markets. Following the Merger, we implemented our business model across the newly acquired MSG branches. This enabled us to close locations and combine branch management in overlapping markets as well as reposition our lease fleet to align with customer demand. Our consolidated statements of income for the periods reported include certain estimated expenses expected or incurred related to integration of MSG acquisition and restructuring charges related to restructuring of our manufacturing operations as a result of the MSG acquisition.

Prior to acquiring MSG, we grew both organically and through smaller acquisitions, which we used to gain a presence in new markets. Traditionally, we enter new markets through the acquisition of smaller local competitors and then implement our business model, which is typically more focused on customer service and marketing than the acquired business or other market competitors. Given our current utilization levels, we are primarily entering new markets by migrating idle fleet to new low-cost greenfield operational yards and occasionally by acquiring an existing business when the right economic conditions are present. These greenfield operational yards do not have all the overhead associated with a fully staffed branch as they typically only have a sales representative, drivers and yard personnel to handle deliveries and pick-ups of our fleet. A new location will generally have fairly low operating margins during its early years, but as we penetrate the new market through our marketing efforts and increase the number of units on rent at the new location, we are typically able to reach company average levels of profitability after several years. The costs associated with opening a greenfield operational yard are lower than a fully staffed branch which should have a comparatively positive effect on margins.

When we enter a new market, we incur certain costs in developing new infrastructure. For example, advertising and marketing costs will be incurred and certain minimum levels of staffing and delivery equipment will be put in place regardless of the new market's revenue base. Once we have achieved revenues during any period that are sufficient to cover our fixed expenses, we are able to generate relatively high margins on incremental lease revenues. Therefore, each additional unit rented in excess of the break-even level contributes significantly to profitability. Conversely, any additional fixed expenses require us to achieve additional revenue in order to maintain our margins. When we refer to our operating leverage in this discussion, we are describing the impact on margins once we either cover our fixed costs or if we incur additional fixed costs in a market.

The level of non-residential construction activity is an important external factor that we examine to determine the direction of our business. Because of the degree of our operating leverage, increases or decreases in non-residential construction activity can have a significant effect on our operating margins and net income. Beginning in the second quarter of 2008, the level of our construction related business slowed down and then declined. The decline continued and adversely affected our results of operations. Although the construction business has not returned to pre-2009 levels, the level of our construction related business stabilized and then began to increase in 2010. In 2011, our construction activity improved quarter over quarter, compared to the same period in 2010, and then slowed down in the fourth quarter while our retail activity in the fourth quarter

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increased with the seasonal business. Customers in the construction industry represented approximately 32% and 31% of our leased units at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

In managing our business, we focus on growing leasing revenues, particularly in existing markets where we can take advantage of the operating leverage inherent in our business model. Our goals are to maintain a stable operating margin and, after the economy returns to normalized conditions, a steady growth rate in leasing revenues.

We are a capital-intensive business; so in addition to focusing on earnings per share (EPS), we focus on adjusted EBITDA to measure our results. We calculate this number by first calculating EBITDA, which we define as net income before interest expense, debt restructuring or extinguishment expense, provision for income taxes, depreciation and amortization. This measure eliminates the effect of financing transactions that we enter into and it provides us with a means to track internally generated cash from which we can fund our interest expense and our lease fleet growth. In comparing EBITDA from year to year, we typically further adjust EBITDA to exclude the effect of what we consider transactions or events not related to our core business operations to arrive at what we define as adjusted EBITDA.

In managing our business, we measure our adjusted EBITDA margins from year to year based on the size of the branch. We define this margin as adjusted EBITDA divided by our total revenues, expressed as a percentage. We use this comparison, for example, to study internally the effect that increased costs have on our margins. As capital is invested in our established branch locations, we achieve higher adjusted EBITDA margins on that capital than we achieve on capital invested to establish a new branch, because our fixed costs are already in place in connection with the established branches. The fixed costs are those associated with yard and delivery equipment, as well as advertising, sales, marketing and office expenses. With a new branch or operational yard, we must first fund and absorb the start-up costs for setting up the new location, hiring and developing the management and sales team and developing our marketing and advertising programs. A new location will have lower adjusted EBITDA margins in its early years until the branch increases the number of units it has on rent. Because this operating leverage creates higher operating margins on incremental lease revenue, which we realize on a branch-by-branch basis when the branch achieves leasing revenues sufficient to cover the branch's fixed costs, leasing revenues in excess of the break-even amount produce large increases in profitability. Conversely, absent growth in leasing revenues, the adjusted EBITDA margin at a branch will be expected to remain relatively flat on a period-by-period comparative basis if expenses remained the same or would decrease if fixed costs increased.

Because EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, EBITDA margin and adjusted EBITDA margin are non-GAAP financial measures, as defined by the SEC, we include in this Annual Report reconciliations of EBITDA to the most directly comparable financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. These reconciliations are included in Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

Accounting and Operating Overview

Our leasing revenues include all rent and ancillary revenues we receive for our portable storage containers and combination storage/office and mobile office units. Our sales revenues include sales of these units to customers. Our other revenues consist principally of charges for the delivery of the units we sell. Our principal operating expenses are: (i) cost of sales; (ii) leasing, selling and general expenses and (iii) depreciation and amortization, primarily depreciation of the portable storage units and mobile offices in our lease fleet. Cost of sales is the cost of the units that we sold during the reported period and includes both our cost to buy, transport, remanufacture and modify used ocean-going containers and our cost to manufacture portable storage units and other structures. Leasing, selling and general expenses include, among other expenses, payroll and payroll related costs, advertising and other marketing expenses, real property lease expenses, commissions, repair and maintenance costs of our lease fleet and transportation equipment, stock-based compensation expense and corporate expenses for both our leasing and sales activities. Annual repair and maintenance expenses on our leased units over the last three years have averaged approximately 2.9% of lease revenues and are included in leasing, selling and general expenses. We expense our normal repair and maintenance costs as incurred (including the cost of periodically repainting units).

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Our principal asset is our lease fleet, which has historically maintained value close to its original cost. The steel units in our lease fleet (other than van trailers) are depreciated on the straight-line method using an estimated useful life of 30 years, after the date the unit is placed in service, with an estimated residual value of 55%. The depreciation policy is supported by our historical lease fleet data, which shows that we have been able to obtain comparable rental rates and sales prices irrespective of the age of our container lease fleet. Our wood mobile office units are depreciated over 20 years to 50% of original cost. Van trailers, which constitute a small part of our fleet, are depreciated over 7 years to a 20% residual value. Van trailers, which are only added to the fleet as a result of acquisitions of portable storage businesses, are of much lower quality than storage containers and consequently depreciate more rapidly. We also have other non-core products that are added to our fleet as a result of acquisitions that have various other measures of useful lives and residual values. See Item 1. Business Product Lives and Durability.

During the last five fiscal years, our annual utilization levels averaged 63.3% and ranged from a low of 53.4% in 2010 to a high of 79.6% in 2007. Average lease fleet utilization in 2011 increased 3.7 percentage points to 57.1% from 53.4% for 2010. Historically, our average utilization has been somewhat seasonal with the low normally being realized in the first quarter and the high realized in the fourth quarter of each year.

Results of Operations

The following table shows the percentage of total revenues represented by the key items that make up our statements of income; certain amounts may not add due to rounding:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Revenues:					
Leasing	89.4%	89.5%	89.1%	89.2%	87.5%
Sales	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.0	11.8
Other	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
Total revenues	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of sales	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.4
Leasing, selling and general expenses	52.5	51.1	51.5	54.2	55.8
Integration, merger and restructuring expenses		5.9	3.0	1.2	0.4
Goodwill impairment		3.3			
Depreciation and amortization	6.6	7.6	10.5	10.8	9.8
Total costs and expenses	65.9	74.7	71.9	72.8	73.4
Income from operations	34.1	25.3	28.1	27.2	26.6
Other income (expense):					
Interest income					
Interest expense	(7.8)	(11.6)	(15.9)	(17.1)	(12.7)
Debt extinguishment/restructuring expense	(3.5)			(3.3)	(0.4)
Deferred financing costs write-off				(0.2)	
Foreign currency exchange					
Income before provision for income taxes	22.8	13.7	12.2	6.6	13.5
Provision for income taxes	8.9	6.7	4.8	2.5	4.8
Net income	13.9%	7.0%	7.4%	4.1%	8.7%

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Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2011, Compared to Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2010

Total revenues in 2011 increased \$33.6 million, or 10.2%, to \$364.4 million from \$330.8 million in 2010. Leasing, our primary revenue focus, accounted for approximately 87.5% of total revenues during 2011. Leasing revenues in 2011 increased \$23.9 million, or 8.1%, to \$318.9 million from \$295.0 million in 2010. This increase in leasing revenues is due to an increase in the number of deliveries and units on rent. Yield increased 5.6% over the prior year and was driven by higher trucking and ancillary revenues, and also included an increase in the average annual rental rate of 0.8%. The average quarterly rental rates in 2011 showed sequential improvement compared to the prior year and were (0.1%), 0.1%, 1.2% and 2.2% for the first, second, third and fourth quarters, respectively. In 2011, both leasing and sales revenues increased primarily as the result of an improving economic environment. Leasing revenues increased in 2011, over the same period in the prior year, by 3.6%, 7.6%, 9.3% and 11.5% for the first, second, third and fourth quarters, respectively. Revenues from the sale of units increased \$9.6 million, or 29.2%, to \$42.8 million in 2011 from \$33.2 million in 2010. The increase in sales revenues reflects higher average selling prices as well as an increase in the sale of custom units. Other revenues are primarily related to transportation charges for the delivery of units sold and the sale of ancillary products and represented 0.7% and 0.8% of total revenues in 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Cost of sales relate to the sale of units sold and as a percentage of sales revenue decreased to 63.2% in 2011 from 66.3% in 2010. Due to a stronger business climate and shortage of ISO containers in the ports, we sold units at higher average selling prices, compared to 2010. As a result, gross profit margins increased to 36.8%, compared to 33.7% in 2010.

Leasing, selling and general expenses increased \$24.1 million, or 13.5%, to \$203.2 million in 2011 from \$179.1 million in 2010. Leasing, selling and general expenses, as a percentage of total revenues, were 55.7% and 54.2% in 2011 and 2010, respectively. This increase is primarily due to variable costs associated with an increased level of business activity. The major increases in leasing, selling and general expenses for 2011 were: (i) delivery and freight costs increased \$8.2 million due to an increase in delivery activity of units and the relocation of fleet units to higher growth markets, including the deployment of units to our twelve new locations in 2011, (ii) payroll and related payroll costs increased by \$7.7 million primarily due to additional yard personnel, drivers and sales commissions due to increased deliveries and the cost of fully staffing the NSC as well as strategic hires in sales and new market locations and (iii) repairs and maintenance expenses of our lease fleet and delivery equipment increased \$4.8 million as a result of an increase in delivery activity in both our core business and holiday rental business. Fixed costs for building and land leases for the our locations, including real property taxes, increased \$1.7 million primarily due to contractual rate increases, new greenfield locations and property tax increases.

Integration, merger and restructuring expenses for 2011 were \$1.4 million, compared to \$4.0 million in 2010. These costs primarily represent costs associated with reductions to our workforce.

Adjusted EBITDA increased \$6.2 million, or 4.8%, to \$136.1 million, compared to \$129.9 million for the same period in 2010, and adjusted EBITDA margins were 37.4% and 39.3% of total revenues for 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization expenses remained the same at \$35.7 million for both 2011 and 2010. Our depreciation expense relates to property, plant and equipment, primarily trucks, forklifts and trailers to support the lease fleet, the customized ERP, CRM and other systems to enhance our reporting environment together with our lease fleet depreciation expense. Depreciation expense for 2011 increased \$1.1 million and was offset by a decrease in amortization of intangible assets.

Interest expense decreased \$10.1 million, or 17.9%, to \$46.3 million in 2011 from \$56.4 million in 2010. The decrease in interest expense is attributable to a decrease in our lower average debt outstanding in 2011,

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compared to 2010, principally due to the use of operating cash flow to reduce our debt over the past year. Our average annual debt outstanding decreased \$62.5 million, or 7.8%, compared to the same period last year. Additionally, we redeemed \$22.3 million of our 9.75% senior notes in the first quarter of 2011, and, in 2010, we replaced \$176.6 million of the 9.75% senior notes with \$200.0 million 7.875% senior notes. The monthly weighted average interest rate on our debt was 5.7% for 2011, compared to 6.5% for 2010, excluding the amortizations of debt issuance and other costs. Taking into account the amortizations of debt issuance and other costs, the monthly weighted average interest rate was 6.3% in 2011 and 7.1% in 2010.

Debt restructuring expense was \$1.3 million and \$11.0 million in 2011 and 2010, respectively. This expense relates to the redemption of \$22.3 million and \$176.6 million in 2011 and 2010, respectively, of our 9.75% senior notes and represents the early tender offer and related consent premiums and the write-off of remaining unamortized acquisition date discount related to the notes redeemed.

Deferred financing costs write-off in 2010 of \$0.5 million represents that portion of deferred financing costs associated with our \$50.0 million elected reduction in our Prior Credit Agreement.

Provision for income taxes had an annual effective tax rate of 35.5% for 2011, compared to 38.5% for 2010. In July 2011, the U.K.'s government finalized a reduction of the corporate tax rate. This change reduced our deferred tax liability in the U.K. by approximately \$1.0 million in 2011. Our 2011 consolidated tax provision includes the enacted tax rates for our operations in the U.S., Canada, the U.K. and The Netherlands.

Net income in 2011 increased 135.9% to \$31.9 million, compared to \$13.5 million in 2010. Net income in 2011 includes \$1.0 million for the U.K.'s reduction in the corporate tax rate discussed above. Net income in 2011 and 2010 was also negatively impacted by \$1.3 million and \$11.5 million (approximately \$0.8 million and \$7.1 million after tax), respectively, related to debt restructuring expense discussed above. Net income results also include integration, merger and restructuring expenses of \$1.4 million and \$4.0 million (approximately \$0.9 million and \$2.5 million after tax) for 2011 and 2010, respectively.

At December 31, 2011, we had a federal net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$324.7 million, which expires if unused from 2012 to 2031. In addition, we had net operating loss carryforwards in the various states in which we operate. We believe, based on internal projections, that we will generate sufficient taxable income needed to realize the corresponding federal and state deferred tax assets to the extent they are recorded as deferred tax assets in our balance sheet.

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2010, Compared to Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009

Total revenues in 2010 decreased \$43.7 million, or 11.7%, to \$330.8 million from \$374.5 million in 2009. Leasing, our primary revenue focus, accounted for approximately 89.2% of total revenues during 2010. Leasing revenues in 2010 decreased \$38.5 million, or 11.5%, to \$295.0 million from \$333.5 million in 2009. This decrease in leasing revenues resulted from a 14.4% decrease in the average number of units on lease, partially offset by a 3.4% increase in yield. Yield was primarily driven by higher trucking and ancillary revenues, while the average rental rate per unit remained virtually unchanged. In 2010, the decline in both leasing and sales revenues was primarily the result of a reduction in business activity, including non-residential construction activity, due to the weakness in the global economy. Our leasing revenue decline in 2010 improved sequentially over the same period in the prior year and was 21.6%, 13.6%, 7.9% and 1.5% for the first, second, third and fourth quarters, respectively, as the year over year decline in our business leveled off by the time the year ended. Our revenues from the sale of units decreased \$5.4 million, or 14.1%, to \$33.2 million in 2010 from \$38.6 million in 2009. Other revenues are primarily related to transportation charges for the delivery of units sold and the sale of ancillary products and represented 0.8% and 0.6% of total revenues in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

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Cost of sales relate to the sale of units sold and as a percentage of sales revenue decreased slightly to 66.3% in 2010, compared to 66.8% in 2009. The gross profit margin on sales improved 0.5% in 2010 over 2009 levels.

Leasing, selling and general expenses decreased \$13.8 million, or 7.1%, to \$179.1 million in 2010 from \$192.9 million in 2009. Leasing, selling and general expenses, as a percentage of total revenues, were 54.2% and 51.5% in 2010 and 2009, respectively. This slight increase as a percentage of revenues is due to our fixed costs in a declining revenue environment and was partially offset by variable cost saving reductions achieved by the cost cutting measures we implemented in response to the reduced revenue levels, primarily payroll related reductions and migrating a number of our branches to operational yards. These operational yards do not have all the personnel and overhead expenses associated with a fully staffed branch. The major decreases in leasing, selling and general expenses for 2010 were: (i) payroll and related payroll costs, which decreased by \$9.2 million primarily due to reductions in our workforce and the decrease in commission expense resulting from the lower revenues levels; (ii) insurance expense, which decreased \$3.6 million due to improved safety programs and general reductions in premiums and (iii) advertising costs, which decreased \$2.0 million as we moved further away from printed advertising campaigns. Delivery and freight costs, including fuel, increased \$4.1 million and were related to an increase in pick-up and delivery activity of units. Repairs and maintenance expenses increased \$2.2 million and include the costs of repairing and maintaining our lease fleet as well as our delivery equipment, primarily our trucks, trailers and forklifts. Fixed costs for building and land leases for our locations, including real property taxes, increased \$1.1 million, primarily due to contractual rate increases, lease renewals, additional acreage, new greenfield locations, and property tax increases.

Integration, merger and restructuring expenses for 2010 were \$4.0 million, compared to \$11.3 million in 2009. These costs primarily represent costs related to reductions in our workforce.

Adjusted EBITDA decreased \$26.7 million, or 17.0%, to \$129.9 million, compared to \$156.6 million for the same period in 2009 and adjusted EBITDA margins were 39.3% and 41.8% of total revenues for 2010 and 2009, respectively. The decrease is due to a decline in revenues, which were partially offset by our cost cutting measures.

Depreciation and amortization expenses decreased \$3.4 million, or 8.7%, to \$35.7 million in 2010 from \$39.1 million in 2009. The lower depreciation and amortization expense is primarily due to: (i) reduced amortization expense of intangible assets; (ii) customer relationships that are amortized on an accelerated basis and (iii) reduced depreciation expense related to property plant and equipment, primarily due to lower levels of that equipment. Depreciation expense includes the related depreciation on the additions to property, plant and equipment, primarily trucks, forklifts and trailers, to support the lease fleet, and the customized ERP, CRM and other software systems to enhance our reporting environment. It also includes wood modular offices which have a higher depreciation rate than our steel units. Depreciation and amortization expense also includes the amortization of customer relationships and trade name valuation that were associated with the Merger.

Interest expense decreased \$3.1 million, or 5.2%, to \$56.4 million in 2010 from \$59.5 million in 2009. The decrease in interest expense is attributable to a decrease in our lower average debt outstanding in 2010, compared to 2009, principally due to the use of operating cash flow to reduce our debt over the past year. Our average annual debt outstanding decreased \$85.7 million, or 9.7%, compared to the same period last year. Additionally, we redeemed \$6.0 million of our 9.75% senior notes in the first quarter of 2010 and replaced \$171.6 million of the 9.75% senior notes with 7.875% senior notes in the fourth quarter of 2010. Although we continue to reduce outstanding debt, the shift between our floating rate debt and our higher fixed interest rate debt has caused a slight increase in our weighted average interest rates, compared to the same period for 2009. The monthly weighted average interest rate on our debt was 6.5% for 2010, compared to 6.2% for 2009, excluding the amortizations of debt issuance and other costs. Taking into account the amortizations of debt issuance and other costs, the monthly weighted average interest rate was 7.1% in 2010 and 6.8% in 2009.

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Debt restructuring expense in 2010 of \$11.0 million relates to the redemption of \$170.6 million of our 9.75% senior notes and represents the early tender offer and related consent premiums and the write-off of remaining unamortized acquisition date discount related to the notes redeemed.

Deferred financing costs write-off in 2010 of \$0.5 million represents that portion of deferred financing costs associated with our \$50.0 million elected reduction in our Prior Credit Agreement.

Provision for income taxes had an annual effective tax rate of 38.5% for 2010, compared to an annual effective tax rate of 39.4% for 2009. The 0.9% decrease is primarily due to a reduction in the U.K. corporate tax rate as well as the continued strengthening of our U.K. operations and their corresponding increased contribution to the consolidated net income. Our 2010 consolidated tax provision is based upon the enacted tax rates for our operations in the U.S., Canada, the U.K. and The Netherlands. At December 31, 2010, we had a federal net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$301.6 million, which expires if unused from 2012 to 2030. In addition, we had net operating loss carryforwards in the various states in which we operate. We believe, based on internal projections, that we will generate sufficient taxable income needed to realize the corresponding federal and state deferred tax assets to the extent they are recorded as deferred tax assets in our balance sheet.

Net income in 2010 was \$13.5 million, compared to \$27.8 million in 2009. The 2010 year was negatively affected by expenses of \$11.5 million (\$7.1 million after tax), related to the redemption of the MSG Notes and the reduction in the Prior Credit Agreement, both discussed above. In addition, the 2010 year was negatively affected by expenses of \$4.0 million (\$2.5 million after tax), related to integration, merger and restructuring. The 2009 year was negatively affected by expenses of \$11.3 million (\$7.0 million after tax), related to integration, merger and restructuring.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity Summary

Leasing is a capital-intensive business that requires us to acquire assets before they generate revenues, cash flow and earnings. The assets which we lease have very long useful lives and require relatively little recurring maintenance expenditures. Most of the capital we deploy into our leasing business historically has been used to expand our operations geographically, to increase the number of units available for lease at our leasing locations, and to add to the mix of products we offer. During recent years, our operations have generated annual cash flow that exceeds our pre-tax earnings, particularly due to our cash flow from operations and the deferral of income taxes caused by accelerated depreciation of our fixed assets in our tax return filings. For the past four years, we were cash flow positive (after capital expenditures but excluding the Merger).

During the past three years, our capital expenditures and acquisitions have been funded from our operating cash flow. Our operating cash flow is generally weakest during the first quarter of each fiscal year, when customers who leased containers for holiday storage return the units and as a result of seasonal weather in some of our markets. During 2009, 2010 and 2011, we significantly reduced our capital expenditures and were able to fund capital expenditures with cash flow from operations. We expect this trend to continue in 2012. In addition to cash flow generated by operations, our principal current source of liquidity is our Credit Agreement described below.

Revolving Credit Facility. On February 22, 2012, we entered into the new \$900.0 million Credit Agreement with Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch and other lenders party thereto. The new Credit Agreement refinanced our \$850.0 million Prior Credit Agreement. All amounts outstanding under the new Credit Agreement are due on February 22, 2017. The obligations of us and our subsidiary guarantors under both the Credit Agreement and the Prior Credit Agreement are secured by a blanket lien on substantially all of our assets. At December 31, 2011, we had approximately \$345.1 million of borrowings outstanding and \$454.9 million of additional borrowing availability under the Prior Credit Agreement, based upon borrowing base calculations as of

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such date. We were in compliance with the terms of the Prior Credit Agreement as of December 31, 2011 and were above the minimum borrowing availability threshold and therefore not subject to any financial maintenance covenants.

Amounts borrowed, under both agreements, and repaid or prepaid during the term may be reborrowed. Outstanding amounts under the Prior Credit Agreement bore interest at our option at either, (i) LIBOR plus a defined margin, or (ii) the Agent bank's prime rate plus a margin. The applicable margins for each type of loan ranged from 2.25% to 2.75% for LIBOR loans and 0.75% to 1.25% for base rate loans depending upon our debt ratio at each measurement date. Under the new Credit Agreement, the applicable margins for each type of loan will be 2.25% for LIBOR loans and 1.25% for base rate loans for six months after February 22, 2012 and thereafter will be based on an availability-based pricing grid and will range from 1.75% to 2.25% for LIBOR loans and 0.75% to 1.25% for base rate loans at each measurement date.

Availability of borrowings under the Credit Agreement is subject to a borrowing base calculation based upon a valuation of our eligible accounts receivable, eligible container fleet (including containers held for sale, work-in-process and raw materials) and machinery and equipment, each multiplied by an applicable advance rate or limit. The lease fleet is appraised at least once annually by a third-party appraisal firm and up to 90% of the net orderly liquidation value, as defined, is included in the borrowing base to determine how much we may borrow under this new facility.

The Credit Agreement provides for U.K. borrowings, which are, at our option, denominated in either Pounds Sterling or Euros, by our U.K. subsidiary based upon a U.K. borrowing base, Canadian borrowings, which are denominated in Canadian dollars, by our Canadian subsidiary based upon a Canadian borrowing base, and U.S. borrowings, which are denominated in U.S. dollars, by Mobile Mini based upon a U.S. borrowing base along with any Canadian assets not included in the Canadian subsidiary.

The Credit Agreement also contains customary negative covenants, including covenants that restrict our ability to, among other things, (i) allow certain liens to attach to the Company or its subsidiary assets; (ii) repurchase or pay dividends or make certain other restricted payments on capital stock and certain other securities, prepay certain indebtedness or make acquisitions or other investments subject to Payment Conditions ; and (iii) incur additional indebtedness or engage in certain other types of financing transactions. Payment Conditions (as defined in the Credit Agreement) allow restricted payments and acquisitions to occur without financial covenants as long as we have \$225.0 million of pro forma excess borrowing availability under the Credit Agreement. We also must comply with specified financial maintenance covenants and affirmative covenants. Only if we fall below \$90.0 million of borrowing availability levels are the financial maintenance covenants applicable.

We believe our cash provided by operating activities will provide for our normal capital needs for the next 12 months. If not, we have sufficient borrowings available under our Credit Agreement to meet any additional funding requirements. We monitor the financial strength of our lenders on an ongoing basis using publicly-available information. Based upon that information, we do not presently think that there is a likelihood that any of our lenders might not be able to honor its commitments under the Credit Agreement.

Senior Notes. At December 31, 2011, we had two series of outstanding senior notes: (i) \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.875% senior notes due 2015 (the 2015 Notes) and (ii) \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.875% senior notes due 2020 (the 2020 Notes) and together with the 2015 Notes, the Mobile Mini Notes).

We issued the 2020 Notes in November 2010 at an initial offering price of 100% of their face value. The net proceeds from the sale of the 2020 Notes were used to redeem approximately \$170.6 million of the 9.750% senior notes originally issued by MSG due 2014 (the MSG Notes) and together with the Mobile Mini Notes, the

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Senior Notes), to pay the redemption and tender offer premium (approximately \$8.9 million) and accrued interest (approximately \$5.2 million) on the MSG Notes, and to pay fees and expenses related to the offering. We used the remaining net proceeds of approximately \$10.4 million to repay borrowings under the Prior Credit Agreement. The remaining \$22.3 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding MSG Notes at December 31, 2010 was fully redeemed in January 2011 and is no longer outstanding.

The Senior Notes include covenants, indemnities and events of default that are customary for indentures of this type, including restrictions on the incurrence of additional debt, sales of assets and payment of dividends. We were in compliance with the covenants of the Senior Notes as of December 31, 2011.

Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$85.0 million in 2011, compared to \$60.8 million in 2010 and \$86.8 million in 2009. The \$24.2 million increase in cash provided by operating activities in 2011 over 2010 was primarily attributable to an increase in net income, after giving effect to non-cash items, and to a lesser extent, reduction in accounts payable and accrued liabilities in 2011 compared to the prior year. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities in 2010 over 2009 was primarily attributable to a decrease in net income, after giving effect to non-cash items and a decrease in working capital. In 2010, working capital was primarily affected by a decrease in accrued liabilities. This decrease reflects the continued reduction in certain liabilities associated with the Merger and the interest payment in connection with the \$170.6 million redemption of the MSG Notes. In 2009, there were decreases in receivables, inventories and deposits and prepaid expenses, which were partially offset by decreases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. These decreases were primarily due to the weakened economy, our restructured manufacturing operations and reduction of certain liabilities associated with the Merger. Cash provided by operating activities is enhanced by the deferral of most income taxes due to the rapid tax depreciation rate of our assets and our federal and state net operating loss carryforwards. At December 31, 2011, we had a federal net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$324.7 million and a net deferred tax liability of \$183.6 million.

Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities was \$12.8 million in 2011, compared to cash provided of \$5.4 million and \$3.0 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively. In 2011, we acquired businesses for cash payments of \$7.8 million. We did not have any acquisitions in either 2010 or 2009. Capital expenditures for our lease fleet, net of proceeds from sale of lease fleet units, provided net cash proceeds of \$6.4 million in 2011, compared to \$13.8 million and \$12.0 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively. Our capital expenditures for our lease fleet increased in 2011 as we acquired and remanufactured more units with the increased level of our leasing activity and prepared units for lease at the 13 new locations. Capital expenditures for our lease fleet decreased in 2010 compared to 2009 as we required fewer units to be manufactured or remanufactured from prior acquisitions due to the then economic slowdown. Proceeds from sale of lease fleet units increased 25.4%, compared to 2010, and decreased 13.8% in 2010, compared to 2009. Additions to the lease fleet primarily included remanufacturing of prior acquisition units and manufactured steel offices. During the past several years, we have increased the customization of our fleet, enabling us to differentiate our products from our competitors' products, and we have complimented our lease fleet by adding wood mobile offices. With the current economic conditions, we anticipate our near term investing activities will be primarily focused on remanufacturing units acquired in prior acquisitions to meet our lease fleet standards as these units are placed on-rent, including supplying new locations with inventory to meet their demand. Capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment, net of proceeds from any sale of property, plant and equipment, were \$11.4 million in 2011, \$8.4 million in 2010 and \$9.0 million in 2009. Expenditures for property, plant and equipment in 2011 were primarily for delivery equipment, technology and communication improvements and improvements to our branch locations. The amount of cash that we use during any period in investing activities is almost entirely within management's discretion. We have no contracts or other arrangements pursuant to which we are required to purchase a fixed or minimum amount of goods or services in connection with any portion of our business. Maintenance capital expenditures is the cost to replace old forklifts, trucks and trailers that we use to move and deliver our products to our customers, and for enhancements to our computer information and communication systems. Our maintenance capital expenditures were approximately \$3.5 million in 2011, \$2.2 million in 2010 and \$0.1 million in 2009.

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Financing Activities. Net cash used in financing activities was \$71.1 million in 2011, compared to \$67.7 million in 2010 and \$83.0 million in 2009. In 2011 we reduced our net borrowings under our Prior Credit Agreement by \$51.7 million in addition to redeeming \$22.3 million principal amount of MSG Notes and also reduced other net debt obligations by \$1.3 million. In connection with the redemption of the MSG Notes we incurred approximately \$1.1 million in tender premiums. In November 2010, we received approximately \$195.1 million in net proceeds from the issuance of the 2020 Notes, which we used to redeem \$170.6 million in principal amount of MSG Notes. In conjunction with the redemption of the MSG Notes, we incurred approximately \$8.9 million in tender and consent premiums. Earlier in 2010, we redeemed \$6.0 million of the MSG Notes. In 2010, we reduced our net borrowings under our Prior Credit Agreement by \$76.8 million in addition to reducing other net debt obligations by \$2.3 million. In 2009, we reduced our net borrowings under our Prior Credit Agreement by \$80.9 million and other net debt obligations of \$1.7 million in addition to redeeming \$1.1 million principal amount of MSG Notes. We received \$5.3 million, \$1.7 million and \$0.3 million from the exercises of employee stock options and the related tax benefits in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. As of December 31, 2011, we had \$345.1 million of borrowings outstanding under our Prior Credit Agreement, and approximately \$454.9 million of additional borrowings were available to us under such agreement.

Hedging Activities. Interest rate swap agreements are the only instruments that we have used to manage our interest rate fluctuations affecting our variable rate debt. We historically have entered into interest rate swap agreements that effectively fixed the interest rate so that the rate is payable based upon a spread from fixed rates, rather than a spread from the LIBOR rate. At December 31, 2011, we did not have any outstanding interest rate swap agreements.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Our contractual obligations primarily consist of our outstanding balance under our Prior Credit Agreement and \$350.0 million of Senior Notes, together with other primarily unsecured notes payable obligations, and obligations under capital leases. We also have operating lease commitments for: (i) real estate properties for the majority of our branches with remaining lease terms typically ranging from 1 to 15 years; (ii) delivery, transportation and yard equipment, typically under a five-year lease with purchase options at the end of the lease term at a stated or fair market value price and (iii) office related equipment.

At December 31, 2011, primarily in connection with the issuance of our insurance policies, we provided certain insurance carriers and others with approximately \$7.9 million in letters of credit.

We currently do not have any obligations under purchase agreements or commitments. We enter into operating and capital lease obligations from time to time. At December 31, 2011, we had \$1.3 million in capital lease obligations.

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The table below provides a summary of our contractual commitments as of December 31, 2011. The operating lease amounts include certain real estate leases that expire in 2012, but have lease renewal options that we currently anticipate to exercise in 2012 at the end of the initial lease period.

	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years (In thousands)	3-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Revolving credit facility	\$ 345,149	\$	\$ 345,149	\$	\$
Scheduled interest payment obligations under our Prior Credit Agreement(1)	14,345	10,642	3,703		
Senior Notes	350,000			150,000	200,000
Scheduled interest payment obligations under our Senior Notes(2)	177,845	26,063	52,126	36,656	63,000
Notes Payable	316	316			
Scheduled interest payment obligations under our Notes Payable(2)	3	3			
Obligations under capital leases	1,289	847	289	153	
Scheduled interest payment obligations under our capital leases(3)	97	65	25	7	
Operating leases(4)	53,496	15,687	22,024	10,852	4,933
Total contractual obligations	\$ 942,540	\$ 53,623	\$ 423,316	\$ 197,668	\$ 267,933

- (1) Scheduled interest rate obligations under our Prior Credit Agreement, which is subject to a variable rate of interest, were calculated using our weighted average rate of 3.1% at December 31, 2011. The Prior Credit Agreement was replaced on February 22, 2012 with the new Credit Agreement.
- (2) Scheduled interest rate obligations under our Senior Notes and other long-term debt were calculated using stated rates.
- (3) Scheduled interest rate obligations under capital leases were calculated using imputed rates ranging from 5.7% to 8.0%.
- (4) Operating lease obligations include operating commitments and restructuring related commitments and are net of sub-lease income. For further discussion see Note 12 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Transactions

We do not maintain any off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations or other relationships with unconsolidated entities or others that are reasonably likely to have a material current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Seasonality

Demand from some of our customers is somewhat seasonal. Demand for leases of our portable storage units by large retailers is stronger from September through December because these retailers need to store more inventories for the holiday season. These retailers usually return these leased units to us in December and early in the following year. This seasonality has historically caused lower utilization rates for our lease fleet and a marginal decrease in our operating cash flow during the first quarter of each year.

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Critical Accounting Policies, Estimates and Judgments

Our significant accounting policies are disclosed in Note 1 to our Consolidated Financial Statements. The following discussion addresses our most critical accounting policies, some of which require significant judgment.

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates and assumptions are based upon our evaluation of historical results and anticipated future events, and these estimates may change as additional information becomes available. The SEC defines critical accounting policies as those that are, in management's view, most important to our financial condition and results of operations and those that require significant judgments and estimates. Management believes that our most critical accounting policies relate to:

Revenue Recognition. Lease and leasing ancillary revenues and related expenses generated under portable storage containers and mobile office units are recognized on a straight-line basis. Delivery and hauling revenues and expenses from our portable storage containers and mobile office units are recognized when these services are earned. We recognize revenues from sales of containers and mobile office units upon delivery when the risk of loss passes, the price is fixed and determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. We sell our products pursuant to sales contracts stating the fixed sales price with our customers.

Share-Based Compensation. We account for the share-based compensation using the modified prospective method and recognize the fair-value of share-based compensation transactions in the consolidated statements of income. The fair value of our share-based awards is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes valuation calculation requires us to estimate key assumptions such as future stock price volatility, expected terms, risk-free rates and dividend yield. Expected stock price volatility is based on the historical volatility of our stock. We use historical data to estimate option exercises and employee terminations within the valuation model. The expected term of options granted is derived from an analysis of historical exercises and remaining contractual life of stock options, and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield in effect at the time of grant. We historically have not paid cash dividends, and do not currently intend to pay cash dividends, and thus have assumed a 0% dividend rate. If our actual experience differs significantly from the assumptions used to compute our share-based compensation cost, or if different assumptions had been used, we may have recorded too much or too little share-based compensation cost. In the past, we have issued stock options and restricted stock, which we also refer to as nonvested share-awards. For stock options and nonvested share-awards subject solely to service conditions, we recognize expense using the straight-line method. For nonvested share-awards subject to service and performance conditions, we are required to assess the probability that such performance conditions will be met. In 2010, the share-based compensation expense was reduced by \$0.4 million to reflect anticipated shortfalls related to nonvested share-awards with vesting subject to performance conditions. If the likelihood of the performance condition being met is deemed probable, we will recognize the expense using the accelerated attribution method. In addition, for both stock options and nonvested share-awards, we are required to estimate the expected forfeiture rate of our stock grants and only recognize the expense for those shares expected to vest. If the actual forfeiture rate is materially different from our estimate, our share-based compensation expense could be materially different. We had approximately \$4.0 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to stock options at December 31, 2011 that are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.1 years and \$17.2 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested share-awards at December 31, 2011 that are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.1 years. See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a further discussion on share-based compensation.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. We establish and maintain reserves

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against estimated losses based upon historical loss experience and evaluation of past due accounts receivables. Management reviews the level of the allowances for doubtful accounts on a regular basis and adjusts the level of the allowances as needed. If we were to increase the factors used for our reserve estimates by 25%, it would have the following approximate effect on our net income and diluted EPS as follows:

	Years Ended December 31, 2010 2011 (In thousands except per share data)	
As reported:		
Net income	\$ 13,509	\$ 31,864
Diluted EPS	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.71
As adjusted for change in estimates:		
Net income	\$ 13,219	\$ 31,436
Diluted EPS	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.71

If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

Impairment of Goodwill. We assess the impairment of goodwill and other identifiable intangibles on an annual basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Some factors we consider important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

significant under-performance relative to historical, expected or projected future operating results;

significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business;

our market capitalization relative to net book value; and

significant negative industry or general economic trends.

We operate in two reportable segments, which is comprised of three operating segments that also represent our reporting units (North America, the U.K. and The Netherlands). All of our goodwill was allocated between these three reporting units. At December 31, 2011, only North America and the U.K. have goodwill subject to impairment testing. We perform an annual impairment test on goodwill at December 31. In addition, we perform impairment tests during any reporting period in which events or changes in circumstances indicate that an impairment may have incurred.

In assessing the fair value of the reporting units, we consider both the market approach and the income approach. Under the market approach, the fair value of the reporting unit is based on quoted market prices of companies comparable to the reporting unit being valued. Under the income approach, the fair value of the reporting unit is based on the present value of estimated cash flows. The income approach is dependent on a number of significant management assumptions, including estimated future revenue growth rates, gross margins on sales, operating margins, capital expenditures, tax payments and discount rates. Each approach is given equal weight in arriving at the fair value of the reporting unit. As of December 31, 2011, management assessed qualitative factors and determined it is more likely than not each of our two remaining reporting units assigned goodwill had estimated fair values greater than the respective reporting unit's individual net asset carrying values; therefore, the two step impairment test was not required.

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Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. We review property, plant and equipment and intangibles with finite lives (those assets resulting from acquisitions) for impairment when events or circumstances indicate these assets might be impaired. We test impairment using historical cash flows and other relevant facts and circumstances as the primary basis for our estimates of future cash flows. This process requires the use of estimates and

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assumptions, which are subject to a high degree of judgment. If these assumptions change in the future, whether due to new information or other factors, we may be required to record impairment charges for these assets. There were no indicators of impairment at December 31, 2010 and 2011.

Depreciation Policy. Our depreciation policy for our lease fleet uses the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of our units, after the date that we put the unit in service. Our steel units are depreciated over 30 years with an estimated residual value of 55%. Wood offices units are depreciated over 20 years with an estimated residual value of 50%. Van trailers, which are a small part of our fleet, are depreciated over seven years to an estimated 20% residual value. We have other non-core products that have various other measures of useful lives and residual values. Van trailers and other non-core products are only added to the fleet as a result of acquisitions of portable storage businesses.

We periodically review our depreciation policy against various factors, including the results of our lenders' independent appraisal of our lease fleet, practices of the competitors in our industry, profit margins we achieve on sales of depreciated units and lease rates we obtain on older units. If we were to change our depreciation policy on our steel units from a 55% residual value and a 30-year life to a lower or higher residual value and a shorter or longer useful life, such change could have a positive, negative or neutral effect on our earnings, with the actual effect determined by the change. For example, a change in our estimates used in our residual values and useful life would have the following approximate effect on our net income and diluted EPS as reflected in the table below.

	Residual Value	Useful Life in Years	2010	2011
	(In thousands except per share data)			
As Reported:	55%	30		
Net income			\$ 13,509	\$ 31,864
Diluted EPS			\$ 0.31	\$ 0.71
As adjusted for change in estimates:	70%	20		
Net income			\$ 13,509	\$ 31,864
Diluted EPS			\$ 0.31	\$ 0.71
As adjusted for change in estimates:	62.5%	25		
Net income			\$ 13,509	\$ 31,864
Diluted EPS			\$ 0.31	\$ 0.71
As adjusted for change in estimates:	50%	20		
Net income			\$ 7,803	\$ 25,881
Diluted EPS			\$ 0.18	\$ 0.58
As adjusted for change in estimates:	40%	40		
Net income			\$ 13,509	\$ 31,864
Diluted EPS			\$ 0.31	\$ 0.71
As adjusted for change in estimates:	30%	25		
Net income			\$ 6,091	\$ 24,086
Diluted EPS			\$ 0.14	\$ 0.54
As adjusted for change in estimates:	25%	25		
Net income			\$ 4,949	\$ 22,890
Diluted EPS			\$ 0.11	\$ 0.51

Insurance Reserves. Our worker's compensation, auto and general liability insurance are purchased under large deductible programs. Our current per incident deductibles are: worker's compensation \$250,000, auto \$500,000 and general liability \$100,000. We provide for the estimated expense relating to the deductible portion of the individual claims. However, we generally do not know the full amount of our exposure to a deductible in connection with any particular claim during the fiscal period in which the claim is incurred and for which we

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must make an accrual for the deductible expense. We make these accruals based on a combination of the claims development experience of our staff and our insurance companies. At year end, the accrual is reviewed and adjusted, in part, based on an independent actuarial review of historical loss data and using certain actuarial assumptions followed in the insurance industry. A high degree of judgment is required in developing these estimates of amounts to be accrued, as well as in connection with the underlying assumptions. In addition, our assumptions will change as our loss experience is developed. All of these factors have the potential for significantly impacting the amounts we have previously reserved in respect of anticipated deductible expenses, and we may be required in the future to increase or decrease amounts previously accrued.

Our North America health benefits programs are considered to be self-insured products; however, we buy excess insurance coverage that limits our medical liability exposure on a per individual insured basis. Additionally, our medical program has a limitation on our total aggregate claim exposure and we accrue and reserve to the total projected losses. Our Canadian and European employees are primarily provided medical coverage through their governmental national insurance programs.

Contingencies. We are a party to various claims and litigation in the normal course of business. Management's current estimated range of liability related to various claims and pending litigation is based on claims for which our management can determine that it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Because of the uncertainties related to both the probability of incurred and possible range of loss on pending claims and litigation, management must use considerable judgment in making reasonable determination of the liability that could result from an unfavorable outcome. As additional information becomes available, we will assess the potential liability related to our pending litigation and revise our estimates. Such revisions in our estimates of the potential liability could materially impact our results of operation. We do not anticipate the resolution of such matters known at this time will have a material adverse effect on our business or consolidated financial position.

Deferred Taxes. In preparing our consolidated financial statements, we recognize income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. For each jurisdiction, we estimate the actual amount of taxes currently payable or receivable as well as deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which these temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

A valuation allowance is provided for those deferred tax assets for which it is more likely than not that the related benefits will not be realized. In determining the amount of the valuation allowance, we consider estimated future taxable income as well as feasible tax planning strategies in each jurisdiction. If we determine that we will not realize all or a portion of our deferred tax assets, we will increase our valuation allowance with a charge to income tax expense or offset goodwill if the deferred tax asset was acquired in a business combination. Conversely, if we determine that we will ultimately be able to realize all or a portion of the related benefits for which a valuation allowance has been provided, all or a portion of the related valuation allowance will be reduced with a credit to income tax expense except if the valuation allowance was created in conjunction with a tax asset in a business combination.

At December 31, 2011, we have a \$1.2 million valuation allowance and \$147.3 million of gross deferred tax assets included within the net deferred tax liability on our balance sheet. The majority of the deferred tax asset relates to federal net operating loss carryforwards that have future expiration dates. Management believes that certain state net operating loss carryforwards will expire unused and, as a result, has created a valuation allowance of \$0.1 million. Management currently believes that adequate future taxable income will be generated through future operations, or through available tax planning strategies to recover these assets. However, given that these federal net operating loss carryforwards that give rise to the deferred tax asset expire over 19 years

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beginning in 2012, there could be changes in management's judgment in future periods with respect to the recoverability of these assets. As of December 31, 2011, management believes that it is more likely than not that the unreserved portion of these deferred tax assets will be recovered.

Purchase Accounting. We account for acquisitions under the purchase method. Under the purchase method of accounting, the price paid by us, including the value of the redeemable convertible preferred stock, if any, is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon the estimated fair values of the assets and liabilities acquired and the fair value of the convertible redeemable participating preferred stock issued at the date of acquisition. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets and liabilities acquired represents goodwill that is subject to annual impairment testing.

Earnings Per Share. Basic net income per share is calculated by dividing income allocable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, net of shares subject to repurchase by us during the period. Income allocable to common stockholders is net income less the earnings allocable to preferred stockholders, if applicable. Diluted net income per share is calculated under the if-converted method unless the conversion of the preferred stock is anti-dilutive to basic net income per share. To the extent the inclusion of preferred stock is anti-dilutive, we calculate diluted net income per share under the two-class method. Potential common shares include restricted common stock and incremental shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options and vesting of nonvested share-awards and upon conversion of convertible preferred stock using the treasury stock method.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Multiple Element Arrangements. In September 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued new accounting guidance related to the revenue recognition of multiple element arrangements. This new guidance states that if vendor specific objective evidence or third-party evidence for deliverables in an arrangement cannot be determined, companies will be required to develop a best estimate of the selling price to separate deliverables and allocate arrangement consideration using the relative selling price method. This guidance is effective for arrangements entered into after January 1, 2011. We adopted this accounting standard and it did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Business Combinations. In December 2010, the FASB issued clarification on the accounting guidance for business combinations. This new accounting guidance clarifies the disclosure requirement for public entities that have entered into a new business combination during the current fiscal year. Such public entities must present comparative financial statements disclosing revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination that occurred during the current fiscal year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. This guidance is effective for business combinations entered into after January 1, 2011. We adopted this accounting standard and it did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Goodwill. In December 2010, the FASB issued new accounting guidance for goodwill impairment testing. This new accounting guidance states that for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts the reporting unit should perform Step 2 of a goodwill impairment test after considering the evidence of adverse qualitative factors that an impairment may exist. This guidance is effective for us beginning January 1, 2011. We adopted this accounting standard and do not expect it to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In September 2011, the FASB issued an amendment to the existing guidance on the annual testing of goodwill for impairment. The amended guidance allows companies to assess qualitative factors to determine if it is more-likely-than-not that goodwill might be impaired and whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test required under current accounting standards. This guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2011, with early adoption permitted. We adopted this accounting standard for the year ended December 31, 2011 and it did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

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Comprehensive Income. In June 2011, the FASB issued an amendment to the existing guidance on the presentation of comprehensive income. Under the amended guidance, entities have the option to present the components of net income and other comprehensive income in either a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. Entities no longer have the option of presenting the components of other comprehensive income within the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. This amendment is effective on a retrospective basis for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011, which for us is the first quarter in 2012. The adoption of this amendment will result in a change to our current presentation of comprehensive income, but will not have any impact on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Under the amended guidance discussed in the preceding paragraph, an entity is required to present the effect of reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income in both net income and other comprehensive income in the financial statements. In December 2011, the FASB issued an amendment to this provision and decided to defer the effective date, pending reconsideration, of the presentation requirements for reclassification adjustments of items out of accumulated other comprehensive income. However, the requirement to present comprehensive income in one or two consecutive financial statement rather than to permit the option to present other comprehensive income in the statement of changes in stockholders' equity remains.

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

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Swap Agreement. We seek to reduce earnings and cash flow volatility associated with changes in interest rates through a financial arrangement intended to provide a hedge against a portion of the risks associated with such volatility. We continue to have exposure to such risks to the extent they are not hedged.

Interest rate swap agreements are the only instruments we have used to manage interest rate fluctuations affecting our variable rate debt. At December 31, 2011, we did not have any outstanding interest rate swap agreements. We enter into derivative financial arrangements only to the extent that the arrangement meets the objectives described, and we do not engage in such transactions for speculative purposes.

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The following table sets forth the scheduled maturities and the total fair value of our debt portfolio as of December 31, 2011:

	At December 31,						Total at December 31, 2011	Total Fair Value at December 31, 2011
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter		
	(In thousands, except percentages)							
Debt:								
Fixed rate	\$ 1,163	\$ 289	\$ 153	\$ 150,000	\$	\$ 200,000	\$ 351,605	\$ 355,605
Average interest rate							7.43%	
Floating rate	\$	\$ 345,149	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 345,149	\$ 345,149
Average interest rate							3.08%	
Operating leases:	\$ 15,687	\$ 12,722	\$ 9,302	\$ 6,661	\$ 4,191	\$ 4,933	\$ 53,496	

Impact of Foreign Currency Rate Changes. We currently have branch operations outside the U.S. and we bill those customers primarily in their local currency, which is subject to foreign currency rate changes. Our operations in Canada are billed in the Canadian dollar, operations in the U.K. are billed in Pound Sterling and operations in The Netherlands are billed in the Euro. We are exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations as the financial results of our non-U.S. operations are translated into U.S. dollars. The impact of foreign currency rate changes has historically been insignificant with our Canadian operations, but we have more exposure to volatility with our European operations. In order to help minimize our exchange rate gain and loss volatility, we finance our European entities through our revolving line of credit which allows us, at our option, to borrow funds locally in Pound Sterling denominated debt.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULE

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Mobile Mini, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Mobile Mini, Inc. as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, preferred stock and stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Mobile Mini, Inc. at December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Mobile Mini, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 29, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Phoenix, Arizona

February 29, 2012

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****MOBILE MINI, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands except par value data)**

	December 31,	
	2010	2011
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 1,634	\$ 2,860
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,424 and \$2,536 at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2011, respectively	42,678	47,102
Inventories	19,569	20,803
Lease fleet, net	1,028,403	1,018,742
Property, plant and equipment, net	80,731	79,875
Deposits and prepaid expenses	8,405	7,338
Other assets and intangibles, net	23,478	16,862
Goodwill	511,419	514,469
Total assets	\$ 1,716,317	\$ 1,708,051
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 13,607	\$ 20,849
Accrued liabilities	49,276	46,369
Line of credit	396,882	345,149
Notes payable	289	316
Obligations under capital leases	2,576	1,289
Senior Notes, net of discount of \$617 and \$282 at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2011, respectively	371,655	349,718
Deferred income taxes	165,567	183,550
Total liabilities	999,852	947,240
Commitments and contingencies		
Convertible preferred stock: \$.01 par value, 20,000 shares authorized, 8,556 issued and 8,191 outstanding at December 31, 2010, stated at liquidation preference value	147,427	
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock: \$.01 par value, 95,000 shares authorized 38,962 issued and 36,787 outstanding at December 31, 2010 and 47,787 issued and 45,612 outstanding at December 31, 2011	390	478
Additional paid-in capital	349,693	508,936
Retained earnings	284,242	316,106
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(25,987)	(25,409)
Treasury stock, at cost, 2,175 shares	(39,300)	(39,300)
Total stockholders' equity	569,038	760,811
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,716,317	\$ 1,708,051

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****MOBILE MINI, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME****(In thousands except per share data)**

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2010	2011
Revenues:			
Leasing	\$ 333,521	\$ 295,034	\$ 318,863
Sales	38,605	33,156	42,842
Other	2,335	2,567	2,723
Total revenues	374,461	330,757	364,428
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales	25,795	21,997	27,070
Leasing, selling and general expenses	192,861	179,121	203,236
Integration, merger and restructuring expenses	11,305	4,014	1,361
Depreciation and amortization	39,082	35,686	35,665
Total costs and expenses	269,043	240,818	267,332
Income from operations	105,418	89,939	97,096
Other income (expense):			
Interest income	29	1	
Interest expense	(59,504)	(56,430)	(46,342)
Debt restructuring expense		(11,024)	(1,334)
Deferred financing costs write-off		(525)	
Foreign currency exchange loss	(88)	(9)	(7)
Income before provision for income taxes	45,855	21,952	49,413
Provision for income taxes	18,057	8,443	17,549
Net income	27,798	13,509	31,864
Earnings allocable to preferred stockholders	(5,431)	(2,550)	(970)
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 22,367	\$ 10,959	\$ 30,894
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.74
Diluted	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.71
Weighted average number of common and common share equivalents outstanding:			
Basic	34,597	35,196	41,566
Diluted	43,252	43,829	44,569

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****MOBILE MINI, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY****For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011****(In thousands)**

	Preferred Stock		Shares of		Additional	Stockholders'	Equity		Total
	Series A	Convertible	Common	Common	Paid-In	Retained	Accumulated	Treasury	Stockholders'
	Shares	Amount	Stock	Stock	Capital	Earnings	Other	Stock	Equity
							Income (Loss)		
Balance, December 31, 2008	8,556	\$ 153,990	35,314	\$ 375	\$ 328,696	\$ 242,935	\$ (37,478)	\$ (39,300)	\$ 495,228
Net income						27,798			27,798
Fair value change in derivatives, (net of income tax expense of (\$1,493))							2,335		2,335
Foreign currency translation, (net of income tax expense of (\$926))							9,352		9,352
Comprehensive income									39,485
Exercise of stock options			77	1	799				800
Tax benefit shortfall on stock option exercises					(542)				(542)
Preferred stock converted to common stock	(365)	(6,563)	365	4	6,559				6,563
Restricted stock grants			520	5	(5)				
Share-based compensation					6,090				6,090
Balance, December 31, 2009	8,191	147,427	36,276	385	341,597	270,733	(25,791)	(39,300)	547,624
Net income						13,509			13,509
Fair value change in derivatives, (net of income tax expense of (\$2,162))							3,417		3,417
Foreign currency translation, (net of income tax benefit of \$126)							(3,613)		(3,613)
Comprehensive income									13,313
Exercise of stock options			160	1	1,860				1,861
Tax benefit shortfall on stock option exercises					(201)				(201)
Restricted stock grants			351	4	(4)				
Share-based compensation					6,441				6,441
Balance, December 31, 2010	8,191	147,427	36,787	390	349,693	284,242	(25,987)	(39,300)	569,038
Net income						31,864			31,864
Fair value change in derivatives, (net of income tax expense of (\$808))							1,316		1,316
Foreign currency translation, (net of income tax benefit of \$56)							(738)		(738)
Comprehensive income									32,442
Exercise of stock options			328	3	5,286				5,289
Tax benefit shortfall on stock option exercises					(2)				(2)
Preferred stock converted to common stock	(8,191)	(147,427)	8,191	82	147,347				147,429

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Restricted stock grants	306	3	(3)	
Share-based compensation			6,615	6,615

Balance, December 31, 2011	\$	45,612	\$	478	\$	508,936	\$	316,106	\$	(25,409)	\$	(39,300)	\$	760,811
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See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****MOBILE MINI, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In thousands)**

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2010	2011
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$ 27,798	\$ 13,509	\$ 31,864
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Debt restructuring expense		11,024	1,334
Deferred financing costs write-off		525	
Provision for doubtful accounts	2,701	1,892	2,652
Amortization of deferred financing costs	3,714	3,693	4,075
Amortization of debt issuance discount	743	673	86
Amortization of long-term liabilities	163	272	230
Share-based compensation expense	5,782	6,292	6,456
Depreciation and amortization	39,082	35,686	35,665
Gain on sale of lease fleet units	(11,661)	(10,045)	(13,800)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	52	34	91
Deferred income taxes	17,201	7,736	17,211
Foreign currency loss	88	9	7
Changes in certain assets and liabilities, net of effect of businesses acquired:			
Receivables	18,626	(3,969)	(6,800)
Inventories	3,691	2,506	(1,242)
Deposits and prepaid expenses	3,412	1,486	1,067
Other assets and intangibles	(103)	(200)	(33)
Accounts payable	(6,293)	(435)	7,294
Accrued liabilities	(18,226)	(9,883)	(1,188)
Net cash provided by operating activities	86,770	60,805	84,969
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Cash paid for businesses acquired			(7,783)
Additions to lease fleet, excluding acquisitions	(21,517)	(15,103)	(29,824)
Proceeds from sale of lease fleet units	33,495	28,860	36,201
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(10,294)	(8,555)	(11,498)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,252	149	117
Other	112		
Net cash provided by (used in) provided by investing activities	3,048	5,351	(12,787)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Net repayments under lines of credit	(80,877)	(76,773)	(51,733)
Proceeds from issuance of 7.875% senior notes due 2020		200,000	
Redemption of 9.75% senior notes due 2014	(1,150)	(176,578)	(22,272)
Redemption premiums of 9.75% senior notes due 2014		(8,955)	(1,086)
Deferred financing costs	(75)	(4,964)	
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable	1,272	466	394
Principal payments on notes payable	(1,533)	(1,303)	(367)

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Principal payments on capital lease obligations	(1,436)	(1,485)	(1,288)
Issuance of common stock, net	800	1,861	5,289
Net cash used in financing activities	(82,999)	(67,731)	(71,063)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(8,263)	1,469	107
Net decrease in cash	(1,444)	(106)	1,226
Cash at beginning of year	3,184	1,740	1,634
Cash at end of year	\$ 1,740	\$ 1,634	\$ 2,860
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:			
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ 54,817	\$ 56,582	\$ 42,683
Cash paid during the year for income and franchise taxes	\$ 1,055	\$ 823	\$ 816
Interest rate swap changes in value credited to equity	\$ 2,335	\$ 3,417	\$ 1,316

See accompanying notes.

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MOBILE MINI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Mobile Mini, its Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
Organization and Special Considerations

Mobile Mini, Inc., a Delaware corporation, is a leading provider of portable storage solutions. In these notes, the terms "Mobile Mini" and the "Company", refer to Mobile Mini, Inc. At December 31, 2011, Mobile Mini has a fleet of portable storage and office units and operates throughout the U.S., Canada, the U.K. and The Netherlands. The Company's portable storage products offer secure, temporary storage with immediate access. The Company has a diversified customer base, including large and small retailers, construction companies, medical centers, schools, utilities, distributors, the military, hotels, restaurants, entertainment complexes and households. The Company's customers use its products for a wide variety of applications, including the storage of retail and manufacturing inventory, construction materials and equipment, documents and records and other goods.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Mobile Mini and its wholly owned subsidiaries. The Company does not have any subsidiaries in which it does not own 100% of the outstanding stock. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. Certain prior period amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current financial presentation.

Revenue Recognition

Lease and leasing ancillary revenues and related expenses generated under portable storage and mobile office units are recognized on a straight-line basis. Delivery and hauling revenues and expenses from portable storage and mobile office units are recognized when these services are earned. The Company recognizes revenues from sales of containers and mobile office units upon delivery when the risk of loss passes, the price is fixed and determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. The Company sells its products pursuant to sales contracts stating the fixed sales price with its customers.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales in the Company's consolidated statements of income includes only the costs for units it sells. Similar costs associated with the portable storage units that it leases are capitalized on its balance sheet under "Lease fleet".

Advertising Costs

All non direct-response advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Yellow page advertising is capitalized when paid and amortized over the period in which the benefit is derived. At December 31, 2010 and 2011, prepaid advertising costs were approximately \$1.3 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. The amortization period of the prepaid balance never exceeds 12 months. Advertising expense was \$11.4 million, \$9.3 million and \$9.5 million in 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively.

Receivables and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Receivables primarily consist of amounts due from customers from the lease or sale of containers throughout the U.S., Canada, the U.K. and The Netherlands. Mobile Mini records an estimated provision for bad

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****MOBILE MINI, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

debts through a charge to operations in amounts of its estimated losses expected to be incurred in the collection of these accounts. The Company reviews the provision for adequacy monthly. The estimated losses are based on historical collection experience and evaluation of past-due account agings. Specific accounts are written off against the allowance when management determines the account is uncollectible. The Company requires a security deposit on most leased office units to cover the cost of damages or unpaid balances, if any.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of receivables. Concentration of credit risk with respect to receivables is limited due to the Company's large number of customers spread over a broad geographic area in many industry sectors. No single customer accounts for more than 10.0% of our receivables at December 31, 2010 and 2011. Receivables related to its sales operations are generally secured by the product sold to the customer. Receivables related to its leasing operations are primarily small month-to-month amounts. The Company has the right to repossess leased portable storage units, including any customer goods contained in the unit, following non-payment of rent.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (principally on a standard cost basis which approximates the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method) or market. Market is the lower of replacement cost or net realizable value. Inventories primarily consist of raw materials, supplies, work-in-process and finished goods, all related to the manufacturing, remanufacturing and maintenance, primarily for the Company's lease fleet and its units held for sale. Raw materials principally consist of raw steel, wood, glass, paint, vinyl and other assembly components used in manufacturing and remanufacturing processes. Work-in-process primarily represents units being built that are either pre-sold or being built to add to its lease fleet upon completion. Finished portable storage units primarily represent ISO (International Organization for Standardization) containers held in inventory until the containers are either sold as is, remanufactured and sold, or units in the process of being remanufactured to be compliant with the Company's lease fleet standards before transferring the units to its lease fleet. There is no certainty when the Company purchases the containers whether they will ultimately be sold, remanufactured and sold, or remanufactured and moved into its lease fleet. Units that are determined to go into the Company's lease fleet undergo an extensive remanufacturing process that includes installing its proprietary locking system, signage, painting and sometimes its proprietary security doors.

Inventories at December 31 consisted of the following:

	2010	2011
	(In thousands)	
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 14,934	\$ 15,797
Work-in-process	197	315
Finished portable storage units	4,438	4,691
Inventories	\$ 19,569	\$ 20,803

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives. Residual values are determined when the property is constructed or acquired and range up to 25%, depending on the nature of the asset. In the opinion of management, estimated residual values do not cause carrying values to exceed net realizable value. The

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****MOBILE MINI, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Company's depreciation expense related to property, plant and equipment for 2009, 2010 and 2011 was \$12.1 million, \$11.3 million and \$12.1 million, respectively. Normal repairs and maintenance to property, plant and equipment are expensed as incurred. When property or equipment is retired or sold, the net book value of the asset, reduced by any proceeds, is charged to gain or loss on the retirement of fixed assets and is included in leasing, selling and general expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Property, plant and equipment at December 31 consisted of the following:

	Estimated Useful Life in Years	2010 (In thousands)	2011
Land		\$ 11,081	\$ 11,079
Vehicles and machinery	5 to 20	80,594	85,553
Buildings and improvements(1)	30	15,832	17,528
Office fixtures and equipment	5	27,368	28,442
		134,875	142,602
Less accumulated depreciation		(54,144)	(62,727)
Property, plant and equipment, net		\$ 80,731	\$ 79,875

- (1) Improvements made to leased properties are depreciated over the lesser of the estimated remaining life or the remaining term of the respective lease.

Other Assets and Intangibles

Other assets and intangibles primarily represent deferred financing costs and intangible assets from acquisitions of \$49.2 million at December 31, 2010 and \$49.5 million at December 31, 2011, excluding accumulated amortization of \$25.7 million at December 31, 2010 and \$32.6 million at December 31, 2011. Deferred financing costs are amortized over the term of the agreement, and intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis, typically from five to 20 years, depending on its useful life. Intrinsic values assigned to customer relationships and trade names are amortized on an accelerated basis, typically over 15 years.

The following table reflects balances related to other assets and intangible assets for the years ended December 31:

	2010			2011		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
	(In thousands)					
Deferred financing costs	\$ 26,269	\$ (11,670)	\$ 14,599	\$ 26,353	\$ (15,745)	\$ 10,608

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Customer relationships	21,313	(12,848)	8,465	21,474	(15,608)	5,866
Trade names/trademarks	926	(914)	12	917	(914)	3
Non-compete agreements	250	(153)	97	274	(174)	100
Patents and other	414	(109)	305	439	(154)	285
Total	\$ 49,172	\$ (25,694)	\$ 23,478	\$ 49,457	\$ (32,595)	\$ 16,862

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MOBILE MINI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Amortization expense for deferred financing costs was approximately \$3.7 million, \$3.7 million and \$4.1 million in 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The annual amortization of deferred financing costs is expected to be \$4.1 million in 2012, \$2.5 million in 2013, \$0.9 million in 2014, \$0.6 million in 2015 and \$2.5 million thereafter.

Amortization expense for all other intangibles was approximately \$5.6 million, \$4.0 million and \$3.0 million in 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. Based on the carrying value at December 31, 2011, and assuming no subsequent impairment of the underlying assets, the annual amortization expense is expected to be \$2.2 million in 2012, \$1.5 million in 2013, \$1.0 million in 2014, \$0.7 million in 2015 and \$0.9 million thereafter.

Income Taxes

Mobile Mini utilizes the liability method of accounting for income taxes where deferred taxes are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. Income tax expense includes both taxes payable for the period and the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Earnings per Share

The Company's preferred stock, if applicable, participates in distributions of earnings on the same basis as shares of common stock. Earnings for the period are allocated between the common and preferred shareholders based on their respective rights to receive dividends. Basic net income per share is then calculated by dividing income allocable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, net of shares subject to repurchase by the Company, during the period. The Company is not required to present basic and diluted net income (loss) per share for securities other than common stock; therefore, the following net income per share amounts only pertain to the Company's common stock. The Company calculates diluted net income per share under the if-converted method unless the conversion of the preferred stock is anti-dilutive to basic net income per share. To the extent the inclusion of preferred stock is anti-dilutive, the Company calculates diluted net income per share under the two-class method. Potential common shares include restricted common stock and incremental shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options and vesting of nonvested share-awards and convertible preferred stock using the treasury stock method.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****MOBILE MINI, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table is a reconciliation of net income and weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding for purposes of calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) for the years ended December 31:

	2009	2010	2011
	(In thousands except per share data)		
Historical net income per share:			
Numerator:			
Net income	\$ 27,798	\$ 13,509	\$ 31,864
Less: Earnings allocable to preferred stock	(5,431)	(2,550)	(970)
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 22,367	\$ 10,959	\$ 30,894
Basic EPS Denominator:			
Common shares outstanding beginning of year	34,324	35,063	35,565
Effect of weighting shares:			
Weighted shares issued during the period ended December 31	273	133	6,001
Denominator for basic net income per share	34,597	35,196	41,566
Diluted EPS Denominator:			
Common shares outstanding, beginning of year	34,324	35,063	35,565
Effect of weighting shares:			
Weighted shares issued during the period ended December 31	273	133	6,001
Dilutive effect of stock options and nonvested share-awards during the period ended December 31	257	442	663
Dilutive effect of convertible preferred stock assumed converted during the period ended December 31	8,398	8,191	2,340
Denominator for diluted net income per share	43,252	43,829	44,569
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.74
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.71

Basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding does not include 1.2 million of nonvested share-awards in each of 2009, 2010 and 2011 because the stock had not yet vested.

The following table represents the number of stock options and nonvested share-awards that were issued or outstanding but excluded in calculating diluted EPS because their effect would have been anti-dilutive for the years ended December 31:

	2009	2010	2011
	(In thousands)		
Share options	1,407	1,227	964

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Nonvested share-awards	794	306	12
	2,201	1,533	976

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MOBILE MINI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Long Lived Assets

Mobile Mini reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of such assets may not be fully recoverable. If this review indicates the carrying value of these assets will not be recoverable, as measured based on estimated undiscounted cash flows over their remaining life, the carrying amount would be adjusted to fair value. The cash flow estimates contain management's best estimates, using appropriate and customary assumptions and projections at the time. The Company did not recognize any impairment losses in the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2011.

Goodwill

Purchase prices of acquired businesses have been allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired based on the estimated fair values on the respective acquisition dates. Based on these values, the excess purchase prices over the fair value of the net assets acquired were allocated to goodwill. Acquisitions of businesses under asset purchase agreements results in the goodwill relating to business acquisition being deductible for income tax purposes over 15 years even though goodwill is not amortized for financial reporting purposes. The Company did not have any acquisitions through asset purchase or stock purchase agreements in 2010.

The Company evaluates goodwill periodically to determine whether events or circumstances have occurred that would indicate goodwill might be impaired. The Company originally had assigned its goodwill to each of its three reporting units (North America, the U.K. and The Netherlands). At December 31, 2011, only North America and the U.K. have goodwill subject to impairment testing. The Company performs an annual impairment test on goodwill at December 31. In addition, the Company will perform impairment tests during any reporting period in which events or changes in circumstances indicate that an impairment may have incurred. In assessing the fair value of the reporting units, the Company considers both the market and income approaches. Under the market approach, the fair value of the reporting unit is based on quoted market prices of companies comparable to the reporting unit being valued. Under the income approach, the fair value of the reporting unit is based on the present value of estimated cash flows. The income approach is dependent on a number of significant management assumptions, including estimated future revenue growth rates, gross margins on sales, operating margins, capital expenditure, tax payments and discount rates. Each approach was given equal weight in arriving at the fair value of the reporting unit. As of December 31, 2011, management assessed qualitative factors and determined it is more likely than not each of the Company's remaining reporting units assigned goodwill had estimated fair values greater than the respective reporting unit's individual net asset carrying values; therefore, the two step impairment test was not required.

If the two step impairment test is necessary, the Company is required to determine the implied fair value of the goodwill and compare it to the carrying value of the goodwill. The Company would allocate the fair value of the reporting units to the respective assets and liabilities of each reporting unit as if the reporting units had been acquired in separate and individual business combinations and the fair value of the reporting units was the price paid to acquire the reporting units. The excess of the fair value of the reporting units over the amounts assigned to their respective assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill. At December 31, 2011, \$450.4 million of the goodwill relates to the North America reporting unit, and \$64.1 million relates to the U.K. reporting unit.

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The following table shows the activity and balances related to goodwill from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2011:

	Goodwill (In thousands)
Balance at January 1, 2010(1)	\$ 513,238
Foreign currency(2)	(1,819)
Balance at December 31, 2010(1)	511,419
Acquisitions	3,408
Adjustments(3)	(251)
Foreign currency(2)	(107)
Balance at December 31, 2011(1)	\$ 514,469

(1) Includes accumulated amortization of \$2.0 million and accumulated impairment of \$13.7 million.

(2) Represents foreign currency translation adjustments related to the U.K. reporting unit.

(3) Represents a favorable settlement of an exit cost accrued from the MSG acquisition.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company determines the estimated fair value of financial instruments using available market information and valuation methodologies. Considerable judgment is required in estimating fair values. Accordingly, the estimates may not be indicative of the amounts it could realize in a current market exchange.

The carrying amounts of cash, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair values based on the liquidity of these financial instruments or based on their short-term nature. The carrying amounts of the Company's borrowings under its Prior Credit Agreement (see Note 4) and notes payable approximate fair value. The fair values of the Company's notes payable and Prior Credit Agreement are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, based on its current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements. Based on the borrowing rates currently available to the Company for bank loans with similar terms and average maturities, the fair value of fixed rate notes payable at December 31, 2010 and 2011, approximated their respective book values. The fair value of the Company's \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.875% senior notes due 2015 (the 2015 Notes), its \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.875% senior notes due 2020 (the 2020 Notes), and together with the 2015 Notes, the Mobile Mini Notes) and its \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 9.750% senior notes originally issued by Mobile Storage Group (MSG) due 2014 (the MSG Notes and together with the Mobile Mini Notes, the Senior Notes), is based on the latest sales price of the notes at the end of each period obtained from a third-party institution.

The carrying value and the fair value of the Company's Senior Notes are as follows:

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	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Carrying value	\$ 371,655	\$ 349,718
Fair value	\$ 375,608	\$ 354,000

The remaining \$22.3 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding MSG Notes at December 31, 2010 was fully redeemed in January 2011 and is no longer outstanding. The redemption of these notes resulted in a debt restructuring charge of \$1.3 million, representing tender premiums of \$1.1 million and the write-off of the remaining unamortized acquisition date discount of \$0.2 million.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****MOBILE MINI, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Deferred Financing Costs***

Included in other assets and intangibles are deferred financing costs of approximately \$14.6 million and \$10.6 million, net of accumulated amortization of \$11.7 million and \$15.7 million, at December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively. Costs of obtaining long-term financing, including the Company's Prior Credit Agreement, are amortized over the term of the related debt, using the straight-line method. Amortizing the deferred financing costs using the straight-line method approximates the effective interest method.

Derivatives

In the normal course of business, the Company's operations are exposed to fluctuations in interest rates. The Company addresses a portion of these risks through a controlled program of risk management that includes the use of derivative financial instruments. The objective of controlling these risks is to limit the impact of fluctuations in interest rates on earnings.

The Company's primary interest rate risk exposure results from changes in short-term U.S. dollar interest rates. In an effort to manage interest rate exposures, the Company may enter into interest rate swap agreements, which convert its floating rate debt to a fixed-rate and which it designates as cash flow hedges. Interest expense on the notional amounts under these agreements is accrued using the fixed rates identified in the swap agreements.

Mobile Mini had interest rate swap agreements with an aggregate notional amount of \$125 million at December 31, 2010. The Company did not have any outstanding interest rate swap agreements at December 31, 2011.

The following tables summarize information related to the Company's derivatives. All of the Company's derivatives are designated as effective hedging instruments in cash flow hedging relationships.

Interest Rate Swap Agreements	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value (In thousands)
December 31, 2010	Accrued liabilities	\$ (2,124)

Interest Rate Swap Agreements

**Amount of
Gain**

Recognized in

Other

Comprehensive

Income on

**Derivatives
(In thousands)**

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December 31, 2010 (net of income tax expense of \$2,162)	\$	3,417
December 31, 2011 (net of income tax expense of \$808)	\$	1,316

Share-Based Compensation

At December 31, 2011, the Company had one active share-based employee compensation plan. There are two expired compensation plans, one of which still has outstanding options subject to exercise or termination. No additional options can be granted under the expired plans. Stock option awards under these plans are granted with an exercise price per share equal to the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. Each outstanding option must expire no more than ten years from the date it was granted, unless exercised or

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MOBILE MINI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

forfeited before the expiration date, and are granted with vesting periods ranging from 3 to 4.5 years. The total value of the Company's stock option awards is expensed over the related employee's service period on a straight-line basis, or if subject to performance conditions, then the expense is recognized using the accelerated attribution method.

The Company uses the modified prospective method and does not recognize a deferred tax asset for any excess tax benefit that has not been realized related to stock-based compensation deductions. The Company adopted the with-and-without approach with respect to the ordering of tax benefits realized. In the with-and-without approach, the excess tax benefit related to stock-based compensation deductions will be recognized in additional paid-in capital only if an incremental tax benefit would be realized after considering all other tax benefits presently available to us. Therefore, the Company's net operating loss carryforward will offset current taxable income prior to the recognition of the tax benefit related to stock-based compensation deductions. In 2010 and 2011, there were \$2.4 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, of excess tax benefits related to stock-based compensation, which were not realized under this approach. Once the Company's net operating loss carryforward is utilized, these aggregate excess tax benefits, totaling \$8.8 million, may be recognized in additional paid-in capital.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transactions

For Mobile Mini's non-U.S. operations, the local currency is the functional currency. All assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at period-end exchange rates and all income statement amounts are translated at the average exchange rate for each month within the year.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The most significant estimates included within the financial statements are the allowance for doubtful accounts, the estimated useful lives and residual values on the lease fleet and property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other asset impairments and certain accrued liabilities.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Multiple Element Arrangements. In September 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued new accounting guidance related to the revenue recognition of multiple element arrangements. This new guidance states that if vendor specific objective evidence or third-party evidence for deliverables in an arrangement cannot be determined, companies will be required to develop a best estimate of the selling price to separate deliverables and allocate arrangement consideration using the relative selling price method. This guidance is effective for arrangements entered into after January 1, 2011. The Company adopted this accounting standard and it did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Business Combinations. In December 2010, the FASB issued clarification on the accounting guidance for business combinations. This new accounting guidance clarifies the disclosure requirement for public entities that have entered into a new business combination during the current fiscal year. Such public entities must present comparative financial statements disclosing revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination that occurred during the current fiscal year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

annual reporting period only. This guidance is effective for business combinations entered into after January 1, 2011. The Company adopted this accounting standard and it did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Goodwill. In December 2010, the FASB issued new accounting guidance for goodwill impairment testing. This new accounting guidance states that for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts the reporting unit should perform Step 2 of a goodwill impairment test after considering the evidence of adverse qualitative factors that an impairment may exist. This guidance is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2011. The Company adopted this accounting standard and it did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In September 2011, the FASB issued an amendment to the existing guidance on the annual testing of goodwill for impairment. The amended guidance allows companies to assess qualitative factors to determine if it is more-likely-than-not that goodwill might be impaired and whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test required under current accounting standards. This guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2011, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted this accounting standard for the year ended December 31, 2011 and it did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Comprehensive Income. In June 2011, the FASB issued an amendment to the existing guidance on the presentation of comprehensive income. Under the amended guidance, entities have the option to present the components of net income and other comprehensive income in either a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. Entities no longer have the option of presenting the components of other comprehensive income within the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. This amendment is effective on a retrospective basis for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011, which for the Company is the first quarter of 2012. The adoption of this amendment will result in a change to the Company's current presentation of comprehensive income, but will not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Under the amended guidance discussed in the preceding paragraph, an entity is required to present the effect of reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income in both net income and other comprehensive income in the financial statements. In December 2011, the FASB issued an amendment to this provision and decided to defer the effective date, pending reconsideration, of the presentation requirements for reclassification adjustments of items out of accumulated other comprehensive income. However, the requirement to present comprehensive income in one or two consecutive financial statement rather than to permit the option to present other comprehensive income in the statement of changes in stockholders' equity remains.

Fair Value Measurement. In May 2011, the FASB issued amendments to the existing guidance on fair value measurement. The amendments are intended to create consistency between GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards on measuring fair value and disclosing information about fair value measurements. The amendments clarify the application of existing fair value measurement requirements including (i) the application of the highest and best use valuation premise concepts; (ii) measuring the fair value of an instrument classified in a reporting entity's stockholders' equity and (iii) quantitative information required for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3. In addition, the amendments require additional disclosure for Level 3 measurements regarding the sensitivity of fair value to changes in unobservable inputs and any interrelationships between those inputs. These amendments are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011, which for the Company is calendar year 2012. These changes are required to be applied prospectively. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of these amendments will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

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The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. As a basis for considering such assumptions, the Company adopted the suggested accounting guidance for the three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Observable input such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Observable inputs, other than Level 1 inputs in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are as follows:

Interest Swap Agreements	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) (In thousands)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Valuation Technique
December 31, 2010	\$ (2,124)	\$	\$ (2,124)	\$	(1)
December 31, 2011	\$	\$	\$	\$	n/a

- (1) The Company's interest rate swap agreements are not traded on a market exchange; therefore, the fair values are determined using valuation models which include assumptions about the LIBOR yield curve at the reporting dates as well as counterparty credit risk and the Company's own non-performance risk. The Company has consistently applied these calculation techniques to all periods presented. At December 31, 2010, the fair value of interest rate swap agreements is recorded in accrued liabilities in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company did not have any outstanding interest rate swap agreements at December 31, 2011.

(3) Lease Fleet

Mobile Mini's lease fleet primarily consists of remanufactured, modified and manufactured steel storage containers, steel security offices, steel combination offices and wood mobile offices that are leased to customers under short-term operating lease agreements with varying terms. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the units' estimated useful life, after the date the Company put the unit in service, and are depreciated down to their estimated residual values. The Company's depreciation policy on its steel units uses an estimated useful life of 30 years with an estimated residual value of 55%. Wood mobile office units are depreciated over 20 years down to a 50% residual value. Van trailers, which are a small part of the Company's fleet, are depreciated over seven years to a 20% residual value. Van trailers and other non-core assets are only added to the fleet in connection with acquisitions of portable storage businesses. In the opinion of management, estimated residual values do not cause carrying values to exceed net realizable value. The Company continues to evaluate these depreciation policies as more information becomes available from other comparable sources and its own historical experience. The Company's depreciation expense related to lease fleet for 2009, 2010 and 2011 was \$21.4 million, \$20.8 million and \$21.0 million, respectively. At December 31, 2010 and 2011, all of the Company's lease fleet units were pledged as collateral under the Prior Credit Agreement (see Note 4). Normal repairs and maintenance

to the portable storage and mobile office units are expensed as incurred.

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Lease fleet at December 31 consisted of the following:

	2010	2011
	(In thousands)	
Steel storage containers	\$ 612,214	\$ 611,679
Offices	529,892	536,723
Van trailers	3,762	3,047
Other (chassis and ancillary products)	2,491	2,829
	1,148,359	1,154,278
Accumulated depreciation	(119,956)	(135,536)
Lease fleet, net	\$ 1,028,403	\$ 1,018,742

(4) Line of Credit

At December 31, 2011, Mobile Mini had an ABL Credit Agreement (as amended, the "Prior Credit Agreement") which was replaced on February 22, 2012, by a new ABL Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch and other lenders party thereto. The Credit Agreement provides for a five-year, \$900.0 million revolving credit facility. All amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement are due on February 22, 2017. The obligations of Mobile Mini and its subsidiary guarantors under the Credit Agreement are secured by a blanket lien on substantially all of the Company's assets. At December 31, 2011, the Company had approximately \$345.1 million of borrowings outstanding and \$454.9 million of additional borrowing availability under the Prior Credit Agreement, based upon borrowing base calculations as of such date. Mobile Mini was in compliance with the terms of the Prior Credit Agreement as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2011 and was above the minimum borrowing availability threshold and therefore not subject to any financial maintenance covenants.

Amounts borrowed under the Credit Agreement and repaid or prepaid during the term may be reborrowed. Outstanding amounts under the Prior Credit Agreement bore interest at the Company's option at either: (i) LIBOR plus a defined margin, or (ii) the Agent bank's prime rate plus a margin. The applicable margins for each type of loan ranged from 2.25% to 2.75% for LIBOR loans and 0.75% to 1.25% for base rate loans depending upon the Company's debt ratio at each measurement date. Under the new Credit Agreement, the applicable margins for each type of loan will be 2.25% for LIBOR loans and 1.25% for base rate loans for six months after February 22, 2012 and thereafter will be based on an availability-based pricing grid and will range from 1.75% to 2.25% for LIBOR loans and 0.75% to 1.25% for base rate loans at each measurement date.

Availability of borrowings under the Credit Agreement is subject to a borrowing base calculation based upon a valuation of our eligible accounts receivable, eligible container fleet (including containers held for sale, work-in-process and raw materials) and machinery and equipment, each multiplied by an applicable advance rate or limit. The lease fleet is appraised at least once annually by a third-party appraisal firm and up to 90% of the net orderly liquidation value, as defined, is included in the borrowing base to determine how much the Company may borrow under this new facility.

The Credit Agreement provides for U.K. borrowings, which are, at the Company's option, denominated in either Pounds Sterling or Euros, by its U.K. subsidiary based upon a U.K. borrowing base, Canadian borrowings, by its Canadian subsidiary, denominated in Canadian dollars based upon a Canadian borrowing base and for U.S. borrowings, which are denominated in U.S. dollars, by Mobile Mini based upon a U.S. borrowing base along with any Canadian assets not included in the Canadian subsidiary.

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The Credit Agreement also contains customary negative covenants, including covenants that restrict the Company's ability to, among other things, (i) allow certain liens to attach to the Company or its subsidiary assets; (ii) repurchase or pay dividends or make certain other restricted payments on capital stock and certain other securities, prepay certain indebtedness or make acquisitions or other investments subject to Payment Conditions and (iii) incur additional indebtedness or engage in certain other types of financing transactions. Payment Conditions (as defined in the Credit Agreement) allow restricted payments and acquisitions to occur without financial covenants so long as the Company has \$225.0 million of pro forma excess borrowing availability under the facility. Mobile Mini also must comply with specified financial maintenance covenants and affirmative covenants. Only if the Company falls below \$90.0 million of borrowing availability levels are the financial maintenance covenants applicable, with set maximum permitted values for the leverage ratio and fixed charge coverage ratio, as defined in the Credit Agreement.

The weighted average interest rate under the line of credit, including the effect of applicable interest rate swap agreements, was approximately 4.4% in 2010 and 3.7% in 2011. The average balance outstanding was approximately \$448.4 million and \$383.5 million during 2010 and 2011, respectively.

Mobile Mini had interest rate swap agreements under which it effectively fixed the interest rate payable on borrowings under the Company's credit facility so that the interest rate is based on a spread from a fixed rate rather than a spread from the LIBOR rate. The aggregate change in the fair value of the interest rate swap agreements resulted in comprehensive income of \$3.4 million and \$1.3 million, net of applicable income taxes of \$2.2 million and \$0.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The Company did not have any outstanding interest rate swap agreements at December 31, 2011.

(5) Notes Payable

Notes payable at December 31 consisted of the following:

	2010	2011
	(In thousands)	
Notes payable to financial institution, interest at 2.56% payable in fixed monthly installments, matured September 2011, unsecured	\$ 279	\$
Notes payable to financial institution, interest at 2.54% payable in fixed monthly installments, maturing September 2012, unsecured		316
Other notes payable, matured in 2011	10	
Total	\$ 289	\$ 316

(6) Obligations Under Capital Leases

At December 31, 2010 and 2011, obligations under capital leases for certain forklifts, storage containers and office related equipment were \$2.6 million and \$1.3 million, respectively. The lease agreements provide the Company with a purchase option at the end of the lease term. The leases have been capitalized using interest rates ranging from approximately 5.7% to 8.0%. The leases are secured by the equipment under lease. Assets recorded under capital lease obligations totaled approximately \$6.8 million as of December 31, 2010 and \$2.5 million as of December 31, 2011. Related accumulated amortization totaled approximately \$1.2 million as of December 31, 2010 and \$1.6 million as of December 31, 2011. The assets acquired under capital leases and related accumulated amortization is included in property, plant and equipment, net, and lease fleet, net, in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The related amortization is included in depreciation and amortization expense in the Consolidated

Statements of Income.

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Future minimum capital lease payments at December 31, 2011 are as follows (in thousands):

2012	\$ 912
2013	314
2014	157
Total	1,383
Amount representing interest	(94)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 1,289

(7) Equity and Debt Issuances

On November 23, 2010, the Company issued \$200 million aggregate principal amount of the 2020 Notes. The 2020 Notes were issued by the Company at an initial offering price of 100% of their face value. The net proceeds from the sale of the 2020 Notes were used to redeem approximately \$170.6 million of the outstanding MSG Notes due 2014, which were assumed by the Company in connection with the acquisition of MSG in June 2008, to pay the redemption and tender offer premium (approximately \$8.9 million) and accrued interest (approximately \$5.2 million) on the MSG Notes, and to pay fees and expenses related to the offering. The Company used the remaining net proceeds of approximately \$10.4 million to repay borrowings under our revolving credit facility. In the first quarter of 2010 the Company had repurchased \$6.0 million of the MSG Notes and in January 2011, the remaining principal amount outstanding on the MSG Notes, \$22.3 million, was redeemed pursuant to the terms of the Indenture.

The 2020 Notes have a ten-year term and mature on December 1, 2020. The 2020 Notes bear interest at a rate of 7.875% per year. Interest on the 2020 Notes is payable semiannually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning on June 1, 2011. The 2020 Notes are senior unsecured obligations of the Company and are unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by all of our domestic subsidiaries.

On November 22, 2010, Mobile Mini entered into a Second Supplemental Indenture with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee (the Second Supplemental Indenture), in connection with the Company's cash tender offer and consent solicitation for the MSG Notes. Pursuant to the Second Supplemental Indenture, substantially all of the restrictive covenants and certain events of default found in the indenture governing the MSG Notes were removed. The Indenture was terminated in January 2011 with the redemption of the remaining outstanding MSG Notes.

Senior Notes at December 31 consisted of the following:

	2010	2011
	(In thousands)	
Senior Notes, interest at 9.750%, maturing 2014	\$ 22,272(1)	\$
Senior Notes, interest at 6.875%, maturing 2015	150,000	150,000
Senior Notes, interest at 7.875%, maturing 2020	200,000	200,000
	372,272	350,000
Less unamortized discount	(617)	(282)

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Total	\$ 371,655	\$ 349,718
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- (1) The aggregate principal amount outstanding of the 9.750% Senior Notes at December 31, 2010 were redeemed in January 2011.

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The scheduled maturity for debt obligations under Mobile Mini's Prior Credit Agreement, notes payable, obligations under capital leases and Senior Notes for balances outstanding at December 31, 2011 are as follows (in thousands):

2012	\$ 1,163
2013	345,438
2014	153
2015	150,000
2016	
Thereafter	200,000
	\$ 696,754

Preferred Stock

On April 14, 2011, the remaining issued and outstanding shares of the Company's Series A Convertible Redeemable Participating Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share (the Series A Preferred Stock), automatically converted into an aggregate of 8.2 million shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Series A Preferred Stock and are no longer outstanding. The Series A Preferred Stock had a carrying value of \$147.4 million that was transferred from preferred stock to additional paid-in capital in 2011. The shares of Series A Preferred Stock were originally issued in connection with the acquisition of MSG.

(8) Income Taxes

Income before taxes for the years ended December 31 consisted of the following:

	2009	2010 (In thousands)	2011
U.S.	\$ 44,362	\$ 18,593	\$ 43,093
Foreign	1,493	3,359	6,320
	\$ 45,855	\$ 21,952	\$ 49,413

The provision (benefit) for income taxes for the years ended December 31 consisted of the following:

	2009	2010 (In thousands)	2011
Current:			
U.S. Federal	\$ (262)	\$	\$

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State	333	741	372
Foreign			
	71	741	372
Deferred:			
U.S. Federal	16,574	5,963	14,802
State	1,661	638	1,517
Foreign	(249)	1,101	858
	17,986	7,702	17,177
	\$ 18,057	\$ 8,443	\$ 17,549

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The components of the net deferred tax liability at December 31 are approximately as follows:

	2010	2011
	(In thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 124,862	\$ 135,137
Deferred revenue and expenses	5,564	5,703
Accrued compensation and other benefits	1,755	1,744
Allowance for doubtful accounts	696	797
Other	5,442	3,917
Total deferred tax assets	138,319	147,298
Valuation allowance	(1,358)	(1,233)
Net deferred tax assets	136,961	146,065
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Accelerated tax depreciation	(286,980)	(308,754)
Accelerated tax amortization	(4,772)	(8,029)
Other	(10,776)	(12,832)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(302,528)	(329,615)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (165,567)	\$ (183,550)

A deferred U.S. tax liability has not been provided on the undistributed earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries because it is Mobile Mini's intent to permanently reinvest such earnings. Undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries, which have been, or are intended to be, permanently invested, aggregated approximately \$3.2 million and \$9.5 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively. A net deferred tax liability of approximately \$11.9 million and \$12.8 million related to the Company's U.K. and The Netherlands operations have been combined with the net deferred tax liabilities of its U.S. operations in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively.

A reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory rate to Mobile Mini's effective tax rate for the years ended December 31 is as follows:

	2009	2010	2011
U.S. federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State taxes, net of federal benefit	3.5	3.5	3.5
Non deductible expenses and other	1.0	0.7	0.6
Change in valuation allowance		1.1	
Adjustment of net deferred tax liability for enacted tax rate change			(1.7)
Foreign rate differential	(0.1)	(1.8)	(1.9)
	39.4%	38.5%	35.5%

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At December 31, 2011, Mobile Mini had a U.S. federal net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$324.7 million, which expires if unused from 2012 to 2031. At December 31, 2011, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards in the various states in which it operates totaling \$220.2 million, which expire if unused from 2012 to 2031. At December 31, 2010 and 2011, the Company's deferred tax assets do not include \$8.5 million and \$8.8 million of excess tax benefits from employee stock option exercises that are a component of its net operating loss carryforward. Additional paid in capital will be increased by an equivalent amount if and

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MOBILE MINI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

when such excess tax benefits are realized. Management evaluates the ability to realize its deferred tax assets on a quarterly basis and adjusts the amount of its valuation allowance if necessary. In 2010, the Company recorded a valuation allowance of \$0.2 million related to various state net operating losses that expired in 2010 and in 2011. Accelerated tax amortization primarily relates to amortization of goodwill for income tax purposes.

Mobile Mini adopted a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation process, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

The Company files U.S. federal tax returns, U.S. state tax returns, and foreign tax returns. The Company has identified its U.S. Federal tax return as its major tax jurisdiction. For the U.S. Federal return, the Company's tax years for 2008, 2009 and 2010 are subject to tax examination by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service through September 15, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. No reserves for uncertain income tax positions have been recorded. The Company does not anticipate that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefit related to any particular tax position will change significantly within the next 12 months.

In July 2011, the U.K.'s government finalized a reduction of the corporate income tax rate from the statutory rate of 27% to 26% for the remainder of 2011, and 25% beginning April 2012, affecting the Company's U.K. operations. This change reduced the Company's deferred tax liability in the United Kingdom by approximately \$1.0 million during 2011 as the taxes are reflected at the enacted rate in effect at the estimated date such amounts will be payable. The benefit of this rate change has been included in the 2011 tax provision.

The Company's policy for recording interest and penalties associated with audits is to record such items as a component of income before taxes. Penalties and associated interest costs are recorded in leasing, selling and general expenses in its Consolidated Statements of Income.

As a result of stock ownership changes during the years presented, it is possible that the Company has undergone a change in ownership for federal income tax purposes, which can limit the amount of net operating loss currently available as a deduction. Management has determined that even if such an ownership change has occurred, it would not impair the realization of the deferred tax asset resulting from the federal net operating loss carryover.

Mobile Mini paid income taxes of approximately \$0.9 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.8 million in 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. These amounts are lower than the recorded expense in the years due to net operating loss carryforwards and general business credit utilization.

(9) Transactions with Related Persons

When Mobile Mini was a private company prior to 1994, it leased some of its properties from entities originally controlled by its founder, Richard E. Bunger, and his family members. These related party leases remain in effect. The Company leases a portion of the property comprising its Phoenix, Arizona location and the property comprising its Tucson, Arizona location from entities owned by Steven G. Bunger and his siblings. Steven G. Bunger is Mobile Mini's President and Chief Executive Officer and has served as its Chairman of the Board since February 2001. Annual lease payments under these leases totaled approximately \$178,000, \$202,000 and \$205,000 in 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The term of each of these leases expire on December 31, 2013. Mobile Mini leases its Rialto, California facility from Mobile Mini Systems, Inc., a corporation wholly

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owned by Barbara M. Bunger, the mother of Steven G. Bunger. Annual lease payments in 2009, 2010 and 2011 under this lease were approximately \$307,000, \$317,000 and \$323,000, respectively. The Rialto lease expires on April 1, 2016. Management believes that the rental rates reflect the fair market rental value of these properties or were less than the fair market rental value. The terms of these related persons lease agreements have been reviewed and approved by the independent directors who comprise a majority of the members of the Company's Board of Directors.

It is Mobile Mini's intention not to enter into any additional related person transactions other than extensions of these lease agreements.

(10) Share-Based Compensation

The Company awarded stock options and nonvested share-awards under the existing share-based compensation plans. The majority of these options and nonvested share-awards vest in equal annual installments over a four to five year period. The total value of these options and nonvested share-awards is expensed on a straight-line basis over the service period of the employees receiving the grants. The service period is the time during which the employees receiving grants must remain employees for the shares granted to fully vest.

The Company also grants its executive officers stock options and nonvested share-awards with vesting subject to performance conditions. Vesting for these grants is dependent upon the officers fulfilling the service period requirements, as well as the Company meeting certain EBITDA targets in each of the performance periods (three to four years) after the grant is awarded. The Company is required to assess the probability that such performance conditions will be met. If the likelihood of the performance condition being met is deemed probable, the Company will recognize the expense using accelerated attribution method. The accelerated attribution method could result in as much as 50% of the total value of the shares being recognized in the first year of the service period if each of the future performance period targets is assessed as probable of being met. In 2009 and 2010, the share-based compensation expense was reduced by \$1.4 million, and \$0.4 million, respectively, to reflect anticipated shortfalls related to nonvested share-awards with vesting subject to performance conditions. There was no adjustment in 2011 for share-based compensation expense related to nonvested share-awards with vesting subject to performance conditions.

Share-based payment expense related to the vesting of options and nonvested share-awards was approximately \$4.3 million, \$5.8 million and \$5.9 million for 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. As of December 31, 2011, the unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-awards was approximately \$17.2 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 3.1 years. As of December 31, 2011, total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock option awards was approximately \$4.0 million and the related weighted-average period over which it is expected to be recognized is approximately 3.1 years.

The cash flows resulting from the tax benefits arising from tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized from the exercise of stock options (excess tax benefits) are classified as financing cash flows. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had no tax benefits arising from tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized because the benefit has not been realized given that the Company currently has net operating loss carryforwards and follow the with-and-without approach with respect to the ordering of tax benefits realized.

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The following table summarizes the share-based compensation expense and capitalized amounts for the years ending December 31:

	2009	2010 (In thousands)	2011
Gross share-based compensation	\$ 6,090	\$ 6,441	\$ 6,615
Capitalized share-based compensation	(308)	(149)	(159)
Share-based compensation expense	\$ 5,782	\$ 6,292	\$ 6,456

The following table summarizes the activities under the Company's stock option plans for the years ended December 31 (share amounts in thousands):

	2009		2010		2011	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding, beginning of year	1,853	\$ 17.32	1,656	\$ 17.01	1,618	\$ 17.84
Granted			262	19.76	351	18.17
Canceled/Expired	(120)	(25.73)	(140)	(19.17)	(247)	17.46
Exercised	(77)	(10.98)	(160)	(11.33)	(328)	16.12
Options outstanding, end of year	1,656	\$ 17.01	1,618	\$ 17.84	1,394	\$ 18.39
Options exercisable, end of year	1,461	\$ 20.81	1,342	\$ 17.34	847	\$ 18.16
Options and awards available for grant, end of year	2,794		2,233		1,545	

A summary of nonvested share-awards activity within the Company's share-based compensation plans and changes is as follows (share amounts in thousands):

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2009	990	\$ 18.03
Awarded	607	14.21
Released	(297)	18.76

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Forfeited	(87)	18.29
Nonvested at December 31, 2009	1,213	\$ 16.05
Awarded	451	18.19
Released	(341)	17.34
Forfeited	(100)	15.72
Nonvested at December 31, 2010	1,223	\$ 16.51
Awarded	374	17.08
Released	(348)	17.22
Forfeited	(69)	21.24
Nonvested at December 31, 2011	1,180	\$ 16.20

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The total fair value of nonvested share-awards vested in 2010 and 2011 were \$5.9 million and \$6.0 million, respectively.

A summary of stock option activity, as of December 31, 2011, is as follows:

	Number of Shares (In thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (In Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands)
Outstanding	1,394	\$ 18.39	5.94	\$ 2,345
Vested and expected to vest	1,346	\$ 18.35	5.84	\$ 2,341
Exercisable	847	\$ 18.16	3.57	\$ 2,345

The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised during the period ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 was \$0.4 million, \$1.0 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

The fair value of each stock option award is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following are the key assumptions used for the period noted:

	2010	2011
Risk-free interest rate	2.1%	1.0%
Expected life of the options (years)	5.0	5.0
Expected stock price volatility	45.0%	42.0%
Expected dividend rate		

The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of short-traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models require the input of assumptions including expected stock price volatility. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury security rate in effect at the time of the grant. The expected life of the options and volatility rates are based on our historical data. We do not anticipate paying a dividend, and therefore no expected dividend yield was used.

The weighted average fair value of stock options granted was \$8.23 and \$6.84 for 2010 and 2011, respectively. Mobile Mini did not grant stock options under the share-based compensation plan during 2009.

(11) Benefit Plans***Stock Option and Equity Incentive Plans***

In August 1994, Mobile Mini's Board of Directors adopted the Mobile Mini, Inc. 1994 Stock Option Plan, which was amended in 1998 (the 1994 Plan) and expired (with respect to granting additional options) in 2003. At December 31, 2011, there were no outstanding options to acquire shares under the 1994 Plan. In August 1999, the Company's Board of Directors approved the Mobile Mini, Inc. 1999 Stock Option Plan (the 1999 Plan), which expired (with respect to granting additional options) in August 2009. As of December 31, 2011, there were outstanding

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options to acquire 0.8 million shares under the 1999 Plan. Both plans and amendments were approved by the stockholders at annual meetings. Awards granted under the 1999 Plan may be incentive stock options, which are intended to meet the requirements of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code, nonstatutory stock options or shares of restricted stock awards. Incentive stock options may be granted to the Company's

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officers and other employees. Nonstatutory stock options may be granted to directors and employees, and to non-employee service providers and nonvested share-awards may be made to officers and other employees.

In February 2006, Mobile Mini's Board of Directors approved the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2006 Plan") that was subsequently approved by the stockholders at the Company's 2006 Annual Meeting. At the Annual Stockholders' Meeting in June 2009, the stockholders approved an amendment to the 2006 Plan to increase the maximum number of shares that could be issued by an additional 3.0 million shares. The 2006 Plan is an omnibus stock plan permitting a variety of equity programs designed to provide flexibility in implementing equity and cash awards, including incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, nonvested share-awards, restricted stock units, stock appreciation rights, performance stock, performance units and other stock-based awards. Participants in the 2006 Plan may be granted any one of the equity awards or any combination of them, as determined by the Board of Directors or the Compensation Committee. The 2006 Plan, as amended, has reserved 4.2 million shares of common stock for issuance. As of December 31, 2011, there were outstanding options to acquire 0.6 million shares under the 2006 Plan.

The purpose of these plans is to attract and retain the best available personnel for positions of substantial responsibility and to provide incentives to, and to encourage ownership of stock by, Mobile Mini's management and other employees. The Board of Directors believes that stock options and other share-based awards are important to attract and to encourage the continued employment and service of officers and other employees and encourage them to devote their best efforts to the Company's business, thereby advancing the interest of its stockholders.

The option exercise price for all options granted under these plans may not be less than 100% of the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant of the option (or 110% in the case of an incentive stock option granted to an optionee beneficially owning more than 10% of the outstanding common stock). The maximum option term is ten years (or five years in the case of an incentive stock option granted to an optionee beneficially owning more than 10% of the outstanding common stock). Payment for shares purchased under these plans is made in cash. Options may, if permitted by the particular option agreement, be exercised by directing that certificates for the shares purchased be delivered to a licensed broker as agent for the optionee, provided that the broker tenders to Mobile Mini, cash or cash equivalents equal to the option exercise price.

The plans are administered by the Compensation Committee of Mobile Mini's Board of Directors. The Compensation Committee is comprised of independent directors. They determine whether options will be granted, whether options will be incentive stock options, nonstatutory option, restricted stock, or performance stock, which officers, employees and service providers will be granted options, the vesting schedule for options and the number of options to be granted. Each outstanding option must expire no more than ten years from the date it was granted, unless exercised or forfeited before the expiration date, and are granted with vesting periods ranging from 3 to 4.5 years. Each non-employee director serving on the Company's Board of Directors receives an automatic award of shares of Mobile Mini's common stock equivalent to \$82,500 based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on August 1 of that year, or the following trading day if August 1 is not a trading day. These awards vest 100% when granted.

The Board of Directors may amend the plans at any time, except that approval by Mobile Mini's stockholders may be required for an amendment that increases the aggregate number of shares which may be issued pursuant to each plan, changes the class of persons eligible to receive incentive stock options, modifies the period within which options may be granted, modifies the period within which options may be exercised or the terms upon which options may be exercised, or increases the material benefits accruing to the participants under each plan. The Board of Directors may terminate or suspend the plans at any time. Unless previously terminated,

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the 2006 Plan will expire in February 2016. Any option granted under a plan will continue until the option expiration date, notwithstanding earlier termination of the plan under which the option was granted.

In 2005, the Company began awarding nonvested share-awards under the existing share-based compensation plans. These nonvested share-awards vest in equal annual installments on each of the first four or five annual anniversaries of the award date, unless the person to whom the award was made is not then employed by Mobile Mini (or one of its subsidiaries). In 2009 and 2010, certain officers of the Company received performance based nonvested share-awards. In 2011, the Company awarded certain of its officers performance based stock options. The Company did not grant performance based shares in 2008. If employment terminates, the shares are forfeited by the former employee.

In June 2008, in conjunction with the Merger and the hiring of Mobile Storage Group's employees, the Company awarded nonvested share-awards for an aggregate of 157,535 shares with an aggregate fair value of \$3.2 million. These awards vest over a period of between one and five years. The total value of these awards is expensed on a straight-line basis over the service period.

401(k) and Retirement Plans

In 1995, the Company established a contributory retirement plan in the U.S., the 401(k) Plan, covering eligible employees with at least one year of service. The 401(k) Plan is designed to provide tax-deferred retirement benefits to employees in accordance with the provisions of Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The 401(k) Plan provides that each participant may annually contribute a fixed amount or a percentage of his or her salary, not to exceed the statutory limit. Mobile Mini may make a qualified non-elective contribution in an amount it determines. Under the terms of the 401(k) Plan, Mobile Mini may also make discretionary profit sharing contributions. Profit sharing contributions are allocated among participants based on their annual compensation. Each participant has the right to direct the investment of their funds among certain named plans. Mobile Mini can contribute 25% of its employees' first 4% of contributions up to a maximum of \$2 thousand per employee. The Company has a similar plan as governed and regulated by Canadian law, where the Company makes matching contributions with the same limitations as its 401(k) plan, to its Canadian employees.

In the U.K., the Company's employees are covered by one of two separate defined contribution programs. The employees become eligible to participate in the programs once any initial employment probationary period is completed. The plans are designed as retirement benefit programs into that which the Company pays a contribution of either 5% or 7% of the employees' annual salary into the plan. Depending on the plan, employees contribute either 0% or 2.5% of their annual salary into the plan and have the right to make further contributions if they so elect. The participants have the right to direct the investment of their funds among certain named plans. Annual charges are deducted from each employee's fund to cover the administrative costs of these programs.

In The Netherlands, the Company's employees are covered by a defined contribution program. All employees become eligible after one month of employment. Contributions are based on a pre-defined percentage of the employee's earnings. The percentage contribution is based on the employee's age, with two-thirds of the contribution made by the Company and one-third made by the employee. The administrative costs for this plan are deducted by the administrative agent from the contributions and the investment earnings.

Mobile Mini did not make any contributions to the retirement plan in the U.S. in 2010 or in 2011.

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Mobile Mini made contributions to the U.S., Canadian and European plans of approximately \$0.5 million in 2009 and to the Canadian and European plans of approximately \$0.3 million in both 2010 and in 2011. The Company incurred approximately \$26,100, \$26,500 and \$30,600 in 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively, for administrative costs for these programs.

(12) Commitments and Contingencies***Leases***

As discussed more fully in Note 9, Mobile Mini is obligated under four noncancelable operating leases with related parties. The Company also leases its corporate offices and other properties and operating equipment from third parties under noncancelable operating leases. Rent expense under these agreements was approximately \$16.4 million, \$18.0 million and \$18.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively.

As of December 31, 2011, contractual commitments associated with lease obligations are as follows (in thousands):

	Operating Lease Commitments	Restructuring Related Lease Commitments	Restructuring Sub-lease Income	Total
	(In thousands)			
2012	\$ 15,281	\$ 931	\$ (525)	\$ 15,687
2013	12,449	815	(542)	12,722
2014	9,254	561	(513)	9,302
2015	6,381	280		6,661
2016	3,903	288		4,191
Thereafter	4,304	629		4,933
Total	\$ 51,572	\$ 3,504	\$ (1,580)	\$ 53,496

Future minimum lease payments under restructured non-cancelable operating leases as of December 31, 2011, are included in accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. See Note 14 for a further discussion on restructuring related commitments.

Insurance

The Company maintains insurance coverage for its operations and employees with appropriate aggregate, per occurrence and deductible limits as the Company reasonably determines is necessary or prudent with current operations and historical experience. The majority of these coverages have large deductible programs which allow for potential improved cash flow benefits based on its loss control efforts.

The Company's employee group health insurance program is a self-insured program with an aggregate stop loss limit. The insurance provider is responsible for funding all claims in excess of the calculated monthly maximum liability. This calculation is based on a variety of factors including the number of employees enrolled in the plan. This plan allows for some cash flow benefits while guarantying a maximum premium liability. Actual results may vary from estimates based on the Company's actual experience at the end of the plan policy periods based on the carrier's loss predictions and its historical claims data.

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The Company's worker's compensation, auto and general liability insurance are purchased under large deductible programs. The Company's current per incident deductibles are: worker's compensation \$250,000, auto \$500,000 and general liability \$100,000. The Company expenses the deductible portion of the individual claims. However, the Company generally does not know the full amount of its exposure to a deductible in connection with any particular claim during the fiscal period in which the claim is incurred and for which it must

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make an accrual for the deductible expense. The Company makes these accruals based on a combination of the claims development experience of its staff and its insurance companies, and, at year end, the accrual is reviewed and adjusted, in part, based on an independent actuarial review of historical loss data and using certain actuarial assumptions followed in the insurance industry. A high degree of judgment is required in developing these estimates of amounts to be accrued, as well as in connection with the underlying assumptions. In addition, the Company's assumptions will change as its loss experience is developed. All of these factors have the potential for significantly impacting the amounts the Company has previously reserved in respect of anticipated deductible expenses and the Company may be required in the future to increase or decrease amounts previously accrued. Under the Company's various insurance programs, it has collective reserves recorded in accrued liabilities of \$7.8 million and \$5.5 million at December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively.

As of December 31, 2011, in connection with the issuance of our insurance policies, Mobile Mini has provided its various insurance carriers approximately \$7.9 million in letters of credit.

General Litigation

The Company is a party to routine claims incidental to its business. Most of these routine claims involve alleged damage to customers' property while stored in units leased from Mobile Mini and damage alleged to have occurred during delivery and pick-up of containers. The Company carries insurance to protect it against loss from these types of claims, subject to deductibles under the policy. The Company does not believe that any of these incidental claims, individually or in the aggregate, is likely to have a material adverse effect on its business or results of operations.

(13) Acquisitions

The Company enters new markets in one of three ways: (i) a new branch start-up, (ii) through acquiring a business consisting of the portable storage assets and related leases of other companies, or (iii) by establishing greenfield operational yards which are new start-up locations that do not have all the overhead associated with a fully-staffed new branch start-up. An acquisition generally provides the Company with cash flow which enables the Company to immediately cover the overhead cost at a new branch. On occasion, the Company also purchases portable storage businesses in areas where the Company has existing small branches either as part of multi-market acquisitions or in order to increase the Company's operating margins at those branches.

In December 2011, Mobile Mini acquired the portable storage assets and assumed certain liabilities of two businesses, one pursuant to a stock purchase agreement of a business in Calgary, Canada, and the other pursuant to an asset purchase agreement of a business in Huntsville, Alabama.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the operations of the acquired business from the dates of acquisition. The acquisitions were accounted for as a purchase of the business with the purchased assets and assumed liabilities recorded at their estimated fair values at the date of each acquisition. The aggregate purchase price of the assets and operations acquired were \$7.8 million.

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The fair value of the assets purchased and liabilities assumed has been allocated for the two businesses acquired in the aggregate as follows at December 31, 2011 (in thousands):

Receivables	\$ 384
Tangible assets	4,174
Intangible assets:	
Customer lists	174
Non-compete agreements	50
Goodwill	3,408
Liabilities and other	(407)
	\$ 7,783

The purchase prices for the acquisitions have been allocated to the assets and liabilities assumed based upon estimated fair values as of the acquisition dates and are subject to adjustment when additional information concerning asset and liability valuations are finalized. The Company does not believe any adjustments to the preliminary estimated fair values will have any material impact on the Company's consolidated results of the operations or financial position.

(14) Integration, Merger and Restructuring Costs

In 2008, the Company completed the Merger by which MSG became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mobile Mini, Inc. In connection with the Merger, the Company recorded accruals for costs to be incurred to exit overlapping Mobile Storage Group lease properties, property shut down costs, costs of Mobile Storage Group's severance agreements, costs for asset verification and for damaged assets.

In connection with the Merger, the Company leveraged the combined fleet and restructured the manufacturing operations and reduced overhead and capital expenditures for the lease fleet. In connection with these activities, the Company recorded costs for severance agreements and recorded impairment charges to write down certain assets previously used in conjunction with the manufacturing operations and inventories.

The following table details accrued integration, merger and restructuring obligations (included in accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets) and related activity for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011:

	Severance and Benefits	Lease Abandonment Costs	Acquisition Integration	Total
	(In thousands)			
Accrued obligations as of December 31, 2008	\$ 2,009	\$ 8,411	\$ 1,143	\$ 11,563
Integration, merger and restructuring expense	4,612	33	6,781	11,426
Cash paid	(6,156)	(2,702)	(7,921)	(16,779)
Accrued obligations as of December 31, 2009	465	5,742	3	6,210
Integration, merger and restructuring expense	2,214		1,800	4,014

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Cash paid	(2,679)	(1,935)	(1,803)	(6,417)
Accrued obligations as of December 31, 2010		3,807		3,807
Integration, merger and restructuring expense	992		369	1,361
Cash paid	(992)	(1,678)	(369)	(3,039)
Accrued obligations as of December 31, 2011	\$	\$ 2,129	\$	\$ 2,129

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The following amounts are included in integration, merger and restructuring expense for the year ended December 31:

	2009	2010 (In thousands)	2011
Severance and benefits	\$ 4,612	\$ 2,214	\$ 992
Lease abandonment costs	33		
Acquisition integration	6,781	1,800	369
Long-lived asset and inventory impairment charges	(121)		
Integration, merger and restructuring expenses	\$ 11,305	\$ 4,014	\$ 1,361

(15) Other Comprehensive Loss

The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, were as follows at December 31:

	2010 (In thousands)	2011
Accumulated net unrealized loss on derivatives	\$ (1,316)	\$
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(24,671)	(25,409)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (25,987)	\$ (25,409)

(16) Segment Reporting

The Company has operations in North America, the U. K. and The Netherlands. The Company's operating segments are similarly defined geographically. All the Company's branches operate in their local currency and although the Company is exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuation in other foreign markets where the Company leases and sells the Company's products, the Company does not believe this will have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations. Financial results of the three operating segments are aggregated into two reportable segments, North America and Europe, based on quantitative thresholds.

In managing the Company's business, management focuses on growing leasing revenues, particularly in existing markets where it can take advantage of the operating leverage inherent in its business model, EBITDA and EPS.

Discrete financial data on each of the Company's products is not available and it would be impractical to collect and maintain financial data in such a manner.

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2010	2011
	(In thousands)		
Revenues:			
North America:			
Leasing	\$ 283,106	\$ 246,846	\$ 262,449
Sales	31,329	28,005	37,841
Other	1,742	2,217	2,434
 Total North America	 \$ 316,177	 \$ 277,068	 \$ 302,724
 Europe:			
Leasing	\$ 50,415	\$ 48,188	\$ 56,414
Sales	7,276	5,151	5,001
Other	593	350	289
 Total Europe	 \$ 58,284	 \$ 53,689	 \$ 61,704
 Total Revenue	 \$ 374,461	 \$ 330,757	 \$ 364,428
 Depreciation and amortization:			
North America	\$ 31,562	\$ 29,075	\$ 28,606
Europe	7,520	6,611	7,059
 Total depreciation and amortization	 \$ 39,082	 \$ 35,686	 \$ 35,665
 Operating income:			
North America	\$ 99,734	\$ 82,829	\$ 87,409
Europe	5,684	7,110	9,687
 Total operating income	 \$ 105,418	 \$ 89,939	 \$ 97,096
 Interest expense:			
North America	\$ 55,394	\$ 54,345	\$ 44,379
Europe	4,110	2,085	1,963
 Total interest expense	 \$ 59,504	 \$ 56,430	 \$ 46,342
 Income tax provision (benefit):			
North America	\$ 18,491	\$ 7,116	\$ 16,533
Europe	(434)	1,327	1,016
 Total income tax provision	 \$ 18,057	 \$ 8,443	 \$ 17,549

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The tables below represent the Company's revenues from customers and long-lived assets, consisting of lease fleet and property, plant and equipment.

Revenue from external customers:

	2009	2010 (In thousands)	2011
North America(1)	\$ 316,177	\$ 277,068	\$ 302,724
Europe	58,284	53,689	61,704
Total revenues	\$ 374,461	\$ 330,757	\$ 364,428

- (1) Includes revenues in the United States of \$313.0 million, \$273.9 million and \$299.2 million for the fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively.

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Long-lived assets:

	2009	2010 (In thousands)	2011
North America(1)	\$ 1,002,675	\$ 973,953	\$ 953,251
Europe	136,813	135,181	145,366
Total long-lived assets	\$ 1,139,488	\$ 1,109,134	\$ 1,098,617

- (1) Includes long-lived assets of \$988.9 million, \$959.9 million and \$936.5 million in the United States for the fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively.

(17) Selected Consolidated Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)

The following table sets forth certain unaudited selected consolidated financial information for each of the four quarters in the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2011. In management's opinion, this unaudited consolidated quarterly selected information has been prepared on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements and includes all necessary adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, which management considers necessary for a fair presentation when read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes. The Company believes these comparisons of consolidated quarterly selected financial data are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

Quarterly EPS may not total to the fiscal year EPS due to the weighted average number of shares outstanding at the end of each period reported and rounding.

	First Quarter	Second Quarter (In thousands except earnings per share)	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
2010				
Leasing revenues	\$ 70,179	\$ 72,911	\$ 75,599	\$ 76,345
Total revenues	76,878	81,843	84,617	87,419
Gross profit on sales	2,224	2,717	2,919	3,299
Income from operations(1)	18,560	21,827	23,725	25,827
Net income(1)(2)	2,410	4,779	5,469	851
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.02
Diluted(1)(2)	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.02
2011				
Leasing revenues	\$ 72,679	\$ 78,422	\$ 82,635	\$ 85,127
Total revenues	82,859	90,523	95,141	95,905

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Gross profit on sales	3,393	4,438	4,085	3,856
Income from operations(3)	20,752	24,541	24,754	27,049
Net income(3)(4)	4,151	7,942	9,731	10,040
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.23
Diluted(3)(4)	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.23

- (1) Includes integration, merger and restructuring expenses of \$4.0 million (\$2.5 million after tax), or \$0.06 per diluted share during the fiscal year 2010 and, one-time expenses of \$0.3 million (\$0.2 million after tax), with no effect to earnings per diluted share, for fiscal year 2010.

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MOBILE MINI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

- (2) Includes debt restructuring expense and deferred financing costs write-off of \$11.5 million (\$7.1 million after tax), or \$0.16 per diluted share, for fiscal year 2010.
- (3) Includes integration, merger and restructuring expenses of \$1.4 million (\$0.9 million after tax), or \$0.02 per diluted share, one-time expenses of \$1.4 million (\$0.9 million after tax), or \$0.02 per diluted share, and acquisition costs of \$0.6 million (\$0.4 million after tax), or \$0.01 per diluted share, for the fiscal year 2011.
- (4) Includes debt restructuring expense of \$1.3 million (\$0.8 million after tax), or \$0.02 per diluted share, and an income tax benefit of \$1.0 million, or \$0.02 per diluted share, for the fiscal year 2011.

**(18) Condensed Consolidating Financial Information
Mobile Mini Supplemental Indenture**

The following tables present the condensed consolidating financial information of Mobile Mini, Inc., representing the subsidiaries of the Guarantors of the Senior Notes and the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries. Separate financial statements of the subsidiary guarantors are not presented because the guarantee by each 100% owned subsidiary guarantor is full and unconditional, joint and several, and management has determined that such information is not material to investors.

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	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(In thousands)			
ASSETS				
Cash	\$ 1,065	\$ 569	\$	\$ 1,634
Receivables, net	31,496	11,182		42,678
Inventories	17,812	1,806	(49)	19,569
Lease fleet, net	909,715	118,688		1,028,403
Property, plant and equipment, net	64,238	16,493		80,731
Deposits and prepaid expenses	7,334	1,071		8,405
Other assets and intangibles, net	19,856	3,622		23,478
Goodwill	447,278	64,141		511,419
Intercompany	106,500	35,788	(142,288)	
Total assets	\$ 1,605,294	\$ 253,360	\$ (142,337)	\$ 1,716,317

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 8,604	\$ 5,003	\$	\$ 13,607
Accrued liabilities	46,215	3,061		49,276
Lines of credit	358,232	38,650		396,882
Notes payable	289			289
Obligations under capital leases	2,576			2,576
Senior Notes, net of discount	371,655			371,655
Deferred income taxes	154,335	11,926	(694)	165,567
Intercompany	23	4,658	(4,681)	
Total liabilities	941,929	63,298	(5,375)	999,852
Commitments and contingencies				
Convertible preferred stock	147,427			147,427
Stockholders' equity:				
Common stock	390	18,434	(18,434)	390
Additional paid-in capital	349,693	119,173	(119,173)	349,693
Retained earnings	205,131	78,466	645	284,242
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	24	(26,011)		(25,987)
Treasury stock, at cost	(39,300)			(39,300)

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Total stockholders' equity	515,938	190,062	(136,962)	569,038
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,605,294	\$ 253,360	\$ (142,337)	\$ 1,716,317

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	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(In thousands)			
ASSETS				
Cash	\$ 1,840	\$ 1,020	\$	\$ 2,860
Receivables, net	34,529	12,573		47,102
Inventories	19,097	1,755	(49)	20,803
Lease fleet, net	886,411	132,331		1,018,742
Property, plant and equipment, net	63,189	16,686		79,875
Deposits and prepaid expenses	6,167	1,171		7,338
Other assets and intangibles, net	14,166	2,696		16,862
Goodwill	447,442	67,027		514,469
Intercompany	113,484	49,512	(162,996)	
Total assets	\$ 1,586,325	\$ 284,771	\$ (163,045)	\$ 1,708,051

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 10,076	\$ 10,773	\$	\$ 20,849
Accrued liabilities	43,574	2,795		46,369
Lines of credit	307,200	37,949		345,149
Notes payable	316			316
Obligations under capital leases	1,289			1,289
Senior Notes, net of discount	349,718			349,718
Deferred income taxes	171,482	12,824	(756)	183,550
Intercompany	40	11,473	(11,513)	
Total liabilities	883,695	75,814	(12,269)	947,240
Commitments and contingencies				
Stockholders' equity:				
Common stock	478	18,434	(18,434)	478
Additional paid-in capital	508,936	133,047	(133,047)	508,936
Retained earnings	231,474	83,927	705	316,106
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	1,042	(26,451)		(25,409)
Treasury stock, at cost	(39,300)			(39,300)
Total stockholders' equity	702,630	208,957	(150,776)	760,811

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Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,586,325	\$ 284,771	\$ (163,045)	\$ 1,708,051
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MOBILE MINI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

MOBILE MINI, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF INCOME

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors (In thousands)	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues:				
Leasing	\$ 283,106	\$ 50,415	\$	\$ 333,521
Sales	31,329	7,297	(21)	38,605
Other	1,742	593		2,335
Total revenues	316,177	58,305	(21)	374,461
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales	20,163	5,653	(21)	25,795
Leasing, selling and general expenses	154,261	38,600		192,861
Integration, merger and restructuring expenses	10,457	848		11,305
Depreciation and amortization	31,562	7,520		39,082
Total costs and expenses	216,443	52,621	(21)	269,043
Income from operations	99,734	5,684		105,418
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	1,808	7	(1,786)	29
Interest expense	(55,394)	(5,896)	1,786	(59,504)
Dividend income	1,255		(1,255)	
Foreign currency exchange		(88)		(88)
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	47,403	(293)	(1,255)	45,855
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	18,491	(266)	(168)	18,057
Net income (loss)	\$ 28,912	\$ (27)	\$ (1,087)	\$ 27,798

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	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(In thousands)			
Revenues:				
Leasing	\$ 246,846	\$ 48,188	\$	\$ 295,034
Sales	28,005	5,151		33,156
Other	2,217	350		2,567
Total revenues	277,068	53,689		330,757
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales	18,305	3,692		21,997
Leasing, selling and general expenses	142,861	36,260		179,121
Integration, merger and restructuring expenses	3,998	16		4,014
Depreciation and amortization	29,075	6,611		35,686
Total costs and expenses	194,239	46,579		240,818
Income from operations	82,829	7,110		89,939
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	811	1	(811)	1
Interest expense	(54,345)	(2,896)	811	(56,430)
Dividend income	847		(847)	
Intercompany debt waiver	(98,442)	98,442		
Debt restructuring expense	(11,024)			(11,024)
Deferred financing costs write-off	(525)			(525)
Foreign currency exchange		(9)		(9)
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(79,849)	102,648	(847)	21,952
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	7,429	1,104	(90)	8,443
Net income (loss)	\$ (87,278)	\$ 101,544	\$ (757)	\$ 13,509

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	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
		(In thousands)		
Revenues:				
Leasing	\$ 262,340	\$ 56,523	\$	\$ 318,863
Sales	37,841	5,307	(306)	42,842
Other	2,434	289		2,723
Total revenues	302,615	62,119	(306)	364,428
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales	23,488	3,888	(306)	27,070
Leasing, selling and general expenses	162,086	41,150		203,236
Integration, merger and restructuring expenses	1,059	302		1,361
Depreciation and amortization	28,594	7,071		35,665
Total costs and expenses	215,227	52,411	(306)	267,332
Income from operations	87,388	9,708		97,096
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	517		(517)	
Interest expense	(44,377)	(2,481)	516	(46,342)
Dividend income	881		(881)	
Debt restructuring expense	(1,334)			(1,334)
Foreign currency exchange		(7)		(7)
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	43,075	7,220	(882)	49,413
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	16,732	878	(61)	17,549
Net income (loss)	\$ 26,343	\$ 6,342	\$ (821)	\$ 31,864

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****MOBILE MINI, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****MOBILE MINI, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****For the Year Ended December 31, 2009**

	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(In thousands)			
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:				
Net income (loss)	\$ 28,912	\$ (27)	\$ (1,087)	\$ 27,798
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Provision for doubtful accounts	2,189	497	15	2,701
Amortization of deferred financing costs	3,714			3,714
Amortization of debt issuance discount	743			743
Amortization of long-term liabilities	163			163
Share-based compensation expense	5,263	526	(7)	5,782
Depreciation and amortization	31,562	7,520		39,082
Gain on sale of lease fleet units	(10,586)	(1,065)	(10)	(11,661)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	47	5		52
Deferred income taxes	17,460	(247)	(12)	17,201
Foreign currency loss		88		88
Changes in certain assets and liabilities:				
Receivables	13,503	5,123		18,626
Inventories	2,545	1,146		3,691
Deposits and prepaid expenses	3,528	(116)		3,412
Other assets and intangibles	(103)			(103)
Accounts payable	(1,850)	(4,443)		(6,293)
Accrued liabilities	(16,127)	(2,099)		(18,226)
Intercompany	(8,652)	8,310	342	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	72,311	15,218	(759)	86,770
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:				
Additions to lease fleet	(13,140)	(8,377)		(21,517)
Proceeds from sale of lease fleet units	29,135	4,353	7	33,495
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(7,059)	(3,235)		(10,294)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	941	311		1,252
Other	112			112
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	9,989	(6,948)	7	3,048
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:				
Net (repayments) borrowings under lines of credit	(83,903)	(7,305)	10,331	(80,877)

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Redemption of 9.75% senior notes due 2014	(1,150)			(1,150)
Deferred financing costs	(75)			(75)
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable	1,272			1,272
Principal payments on notes payable	(1,478)	(55)		(1,533)
Principal payments on capital lease obligations	(1,435)	1	(2)	(1,436)
Issuance of common stock, net	800			800
Intercompany	(209)	(1,076)	1,285	
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(86,178)	(8,435)	11,614	(82,999)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	2,252	347	(10,862)	(8,263)
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(1,626)	182		(1,444)
Cash at beginning of year	2,208	976		3,184
Cash at end of year	\$ 582	\$ 1,158	\$	\$ 1,740

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	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
		(In thousands)		
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:				
Net (loss) income	\$ (87,278)	\$ 101,544	\$ (757)	\$ 13,509
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:				
Debt restructuring expense	11,024			11,024
Deferred financing costs write-off	525			525
Provision for doubtful accounts	1,368	524		1,892
Amortization of deferred financing costs	3,693			3,693
Amortization of debt issuance discount	673			673
Amortization of long-term liabilities	219	53		272
Share-based compensation expense	5,723	569		6,292
Depreciation and amortization	29,075	6,611		35,686
Gain on sale of lease fleet units	(9,050)	(995)		(10,045)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	25	9		34
Deferred income taxes	6,625	1,102	9	7,736
Foreign currency loss		9		9
Changes in certain assets and liabilities:				
Receivables	(3,689)	(280)		(3,969)
Inventories	2,366	140		2,506
Deposits and prepaid expenses	1,263	223		1,486
Other assets and intangibles	(200)			(200)
Accounts payable	(5)	(430)		(435)
Accrued liabilities	(9,534)	(349)		(9,883)
Intercompany	34,809	(14,009)	(20,800)	
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(12,368)	94,721	(21,548)	60,805
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:				
Additions to lease fleet	(7,239)	(7,864)		(15,103)
Proceeds from sale of lease fleet units	25,675	3,185		28,860
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(6,693)	(1,862)		(8,555)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	68	81		149
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	11,811	(6,460)		5,351
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:				

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Net repayments under lines of credit	(7,917)	(66,423)	(2,433)	(76,773)
Proceeds from issuance of 7.875% senior notes due 2020	200,000			200,000
Redemption of 9.75% senior notes due 2014	(176,578)			(176,578)
Redemption premiums of 9.75% senior notes due 2014	(8,955)			(8,955)
Deferred financing costs	(4,964)			(4,964)
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable	466			466
Principal payments on notes payable	(1,276)	(27)		(1,303)
Principal payments on capital lease obligations	(1,484)	(1)		(1,485)
Issuance of common stock, net	1,861			1,861
Intercompany		(860)	860	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,153	(67,311)	(1,573)	(67,731)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(113)	(21,539)	23,121	1,469
Net increase (decrease) in cash	483	(589)		(106)
Cash at beginning of year	582	1,158		1,740
Cash at end of year	\$ 1,065	\$ 569	\$	\$ 1,634

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	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors (In thousands)	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:				
Net income (loss)	\$ 26,343	\$ 6,342	\$ (821)	\$ 31,864
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Debt restructuring expense	1,334			1,334
Provision for doubtful accounts	2,063	589		2,652
Amortization of deferred financing costs	4,075			4,075
Amortization of debt issuance discount	86			86
Amortization of long-term liabilities	216	14		230
Share-based compensation expense	5,949	507		6,456
Depreciation and amortization	28,594	7,071		35,665
Gain on sale of lease fleet units	(12,721)	(1,079)		(13,800)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	52	39		91
Deferred income taxes	16,377	877	(43)	17,211
Foreign currency loss		7		7
Changes in certain assets and liabilities, net of effect of business acquired:				
Receivables	(5,105)	(1,695)		(6,800)
Inventories	(1,285)	43		(1,242)
Deposits and prepaid expenses	1,164	(97)		1,067
Other assets and intangibles	(33)			(33)
Accounts payable	1,471	5,823		7,294
Accrued liabilities	(894)	(294)		(1,188)
Intercompany	(6,374)	6,489	(115)	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	61,312	24,636	(979)	84,969
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:				
Cash paid for businesses acquired	(821)	(6,962)		(7,783)
Additions to lease fleet, excluding acquisitions	(13,585)	(16,239)		(29,824)
Proceeds from sale of lease fleet units	32,433	3,768		36,201
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(8,421)	(3,077)		(11,498)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	95	22		117
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	9,701	(22,488)		(12,787)

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Cash Flows From Financing Activities:				
Net repayments under lines of credit	(51,032)	(701)		(51,733)
Redemption of 9.75% senior notes due 2014	(22,272)			(22,272)
Redemption premiums of 9.75% senior notes due 2014	(1,086)			(1,086)
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable	394			394
Principal payments on notes payable	(367)			(367)
Principal payments on capital lease obligations	(1,288)			(1,288)
Issuance of common stock, net	5,289			5,289
Intercompany		(887)	887	
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(70,362)	(1,588)	887	(71,063)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	124	(109)	92	107
Net increase in cash	775	451		1,226
Cash at beginning of year	1,065	569		1,634
Cash at end of year	\$ 1,840	\$ 1,020	\$	\$ 2,860

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ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

There were no disagreements with accountants on accounting and financial disclosure matters during the periods reported herein.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, were effective such that the information relating to the Company required to be disclosed in our SEC reports (i) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the company. Internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Internal control over financial reporting includes maintaining records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect our transactions; providing reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary for preparation of our financial statements; providing reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures of company assets are made in accordance with management authorization; and providing reasonable assurance that unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of company assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements would be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting is not intended to provide absolute assurance that a misstatement of our financial statements would be prevented or detected.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2011.

Our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011 has been audited by Ernst & Young, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Mobile Mini, Inc.

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

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

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

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

In our opinion, Mobile Mini, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Mobile Mini, Inc. as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, preferred stock and stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011 of Mobile Mini, Inc. and our report dated February 29, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Phoenix, Arizona

February 29, 2012

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Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of any changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during our most recently completed fiscal quarter. Based on that evaluation, our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that there has not been any change in our internal control over financial reporting during that quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. *OTHER INFORMATION.*

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. *DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.*

Executive Officers of Mobile Mini, Inc.

Set forth below is information respecting the name, age and position with Mobile Mini of our 2011 executive officers. Information with respect to our directors and the nomination process is incorporated herein by reference to information included in the Proxy Statement for our 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days following our fiscal year end (the 2012 Proxy Statement).

Steven G. Bunger has served as our Chief Executive Officer, President and a director since April 1997, and as our Chairman of the Board since February 2001. Mr. Bunger joined Mobile Mini in 1983 and initially worked in our drafting and design department. He served in a variety of positions including dispatcher, salesperson and advertising coordinator before joining management. He served as sales manager of our Phoenix branch and our operations manager and Vice President of Operations and Marketing before becoming our Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer in November 1995. He is also a director of Cavco Industries, Inc., one of the nation's largest producers of manufactured housing. Mr. Bunger graduated from Arizona State University with a B.A. in Business Administration. Age 50.

Mark E. Funk has served as our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since November 2008. Prior to joining us, he was with Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. from September 1988 to November 2008, most recently as Managing Director in its Structured Debt Group, where he had worked on numerous high profile transactions. During his tenure at Deutsche Bank, Mr. Funk worked in their New York, London, Chicago and Los Angeles offices. Prior to joining Deutsche Bank, Mr. Funk passed the certified public accountant examination and was a senior auditor with KPMG. Mr. Funk earned a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from California State University Long Beach and an MBA from University of California, Los Angeles. Age 49.

Jody E. Miller has served as our Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since January 2009. Mr. Miller joined us in June 2008 as Senior Vice President, Southeastern Division from Mobile Storage Group. He had been a Regional Vice President-Southeast Region and North Region since March 2004 with Mobile Storage Group. Prior to that he had served as Regional Vice President of Rental Service Corporation, working there from October 1988 to February 2004. Mr. Miller graduated from Central Missouri State University with a degree in construction engineering. He has worked in the equipment leasing and portable storage industry for 21 years. Age 44.

Kyle G. Blackwell joined Mobile Mini in 1989 and has served in numerous capacities, currently as our Senior Vice President, Eastern Division, since 2002 and as our Vice President, Operations from 1999 to 2000. He also served as a Regional Manager from 1995 to 1999 and was engaged with the start-up of our Texas locations. Age 48.

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Ronald Halchishak joined Mobile Mini after the combination with Mobile Storage Group in June 2008 as our Senior Vice President and Managing Director-Europe. He had been a Managing Director of Ravenstock MSG since July 2007. Prior to that, from June 2003 to January 2007, he served as the Vice President of the Mid-Atlantic for Nations Rent. From June 1991 to March 2001, Mr. Halchishak was Division President at Rental Service Corporation. He graduated from Humboldt State University with a B.A. in political science and psychology. Age 64.

Jon D. Keating has served as our Senior Vice President, Operations since January 2008. He joined Mobile Mini in 1996 and also served as Vice President, Manufacturing from April 2005 to December 2007, a Regional Manager from March of 2000 to April 2005 and from November of 1996 to March of 2000 as Branch Manager at our Phoenix sales branch. Age 42.

Deborah K. Keeley has served as our Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer since November 2005. From September 2005 to November 2005, she served as Senior Vice President. From June 2005 to September 2005, she served as Senior Vice President and Controller. From August 1996 to June 2005 she served as Vice President and Controller and from August 1995 as Controller. Prior to joining us, she was Corporate Accounting Manager for Evans Withycombe Residential, an apartment developer, for six years. Ms. Keeley has an Associates degree in Computer Science and received her Bachelors degree in Accounting from Arizona State University. Age 47.

Ronald E. Marshall has served as our Senior Vice President, Central Division since October of 2003. From June of 1999 to September of 2003 he was a Regional Manager for three of our regions beginning with the Colorado/Utah and ending with the California/Arizona market. He was our Director-Acquisitions from February of 1998 to May of 1999. He joined Mobile Mini, Inc. in February of 1997 as Branch Manager of Tucson, Arizona. Prior to joining us, he was the General Manager of Pearce Distributing, a beverage distributorship in Phoenix, Arizona. Age 61.

Christopher J. Miner has served as Senior Vice President and General Counsel since December 2008. He joined Mobile Mini in June 2008 as Vice President and General Counsel. He was previously a partner at DLA Piper from 2007 to 2008 and advised numerous corporate and financial institution clients on merger, acquisition and capital markets transactions. Prior to that, he was a partner at Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, which he joined in 2004. He was an attorney in New York and Europe with Davis Polk & Wardwell from 1999 to 2004 where he specialized in corporate and securities law. Mr. Miner received a B.A. and a J.D. from Brigham Young University. Age 40.

Information regarding our audit committee and our audit committee financial experts is incorporated herein by reference to information included in the 2012 Proxy Statement.

Information required by Item 405 of Regulation S-K is incorporated herein by reference to information included in the 2012 Proxy Statement.

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our employees generally, and a Supplemental Code of Ethics applicable to our Chief Financial Officer and Senior Financial Officers in compliance with applicable rules of the SEC that applies to our principal executive officer, our principal financial officer, and our principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. A copy of these Codes is available free of charge on the Investors section of our web site at www.mobilemini.com. We intend to satisfy any disclosure requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding an amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of the Supplemental Code of Ethics by posting such information on our web site at the address and location specified above.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.**

Information with respect to executive compensation is incorporated herein by reference to information included in the 2012 Proxy Statement.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.**Equity Compensation Plan Information**

We maintain the 1994 Stock Option Plan (the "1994 Plan"), the 1999 Stock Option Plan (the "1999 Plan") and the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2006 Plan"), pursuant to which we may grant equity awards to eligible persons. The 1994 Plan expired in 2003 and no additional options may be granted thereunder and there are no outstanding options subject to exercise at the end of 2011 pursuant thereto. The 1999 Plan expired in 2009 and no additional options may be granted thereunder and outstanding options continue to be subject to the terms of the 1999 Plan until their exercise or termination. The following table summarizes our equity compensation plan information as of December 31, 2011. Information is included for both equity compensation plans approved by our stockholders and equity plans not approved by our stockholders.

Plan Category	Common Shares to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (a) (In thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (b)	Common Shares Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Shares Reflected in Column (a) (c) (In thousands)
Equity compensation plans approved by Mobile Mini stockholders(1)	1,394	\$ 18.39	1,545
Equity compensation plans not approved by Mobile Mini stockholders	0	0	0
Totals	1,394	\$ 18.39	1,545

(1) Of these shares, options to purchase 0.8 million shares were outstanding under the 1999 Plan and options to purchase 0.6 million shares were outstanding under the 2006 Plan.

On December 31, 2011, the closing price of Mobile Mini's common stock as reported by The NASDAQ Stock Market was \$17.45.

The information set forth in our 2012 Proxy Statement under the headings "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

The information set forth in our 2012 Proxy Statement under the caption "Related Person Transactions" and information relating to director independence is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. *PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.*

The information set forth in our 2012 Proxy Statement under the caption Audit Committee Disclosure is incorporated herein by reference.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

(a) Financial Statements:

(1) The financial statements required to be included in this Annual Report are included in Item 8 of this Annual Report.

(2) The following financial statement schedule for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 is filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

All other schedules have been omitted because they are not applicable or not required.

Exhibit

Number	Description
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of February 22, 2008, among Mobile Mini, Inc., Cactus Merger Sub, Inc., MSG WC Holdings Corp., and Welsh, Carson, Anderson & Stowe X, L.P. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on February 28, 2008).
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Mobile Mini, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1997).
3.2	Certificate of Amendment, dated July 20, 2000, to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1A to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000).
3.3	Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of Series C Junior Participating Preferred Stock of Mobile Mini, Inc., dated December 17, 1999. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to Exhibit 1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on December 13, 1999).
3.4	Certificate of Amendment of the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Mobile Mini, Inc., dated June 26, 2008. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on July 1, 2008).
3.5	Certificate of Designation of Mobile Mini, Inc. Series A Convertible Redeemable Participating Preferred Stock, dated June 27, 2008. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on July 1, 2008).
3.6	Amended and Restated By-laws of Mobile Mini, Inc., as amended and restated through May 2, 2007. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007).
4.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003).
4.2	Rights Agreement, dated as of December 9, 1999, between Mobile Mini, Inc. and Norwest Bank Minnesota, NA, as Rights Agent. (Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on December 13, 1999).
4.3	Indenture dated as of May 7, 2007 among the Registrant, Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Paying Agent and Registrar. ((Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on June 26, 2007) (the Mobile Mini Indenture)).

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Number	Description
4.4	Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 27, 2008, among Mobile Mini, Inc., Mobile Storage Group, Inc., A Better Mobile Storage Company, Mobile Storage Group (Texas), LP, the guarantors party to the Mobile Mini Indenture and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, as trustee. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on July 1, 2008).
4.5	Indenture, dated as of August 1, 2006, by and among Mobile Services Group, Inc., Mobile Storage Group, Inc., the subsidiary guarantors named therein and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Mobile Storage Group, Inc.'s Form S-4 filed on September 18, 2007) (the MSG Indenture)).
4.6	Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 27, 2008, among Mobile Mini, Inc., Mobile Mini of Ohio, LLC, Mobile Mini, LLC, Mobile, LLC, Mobile Mini I, Inc., A Royal Wolf Portable Storage, Inc., Temporary Mobile Storage, Inc., Delivery Design Systems, Inc., Mobile Mini Texas Limited Partnership, LLP, Mobile Storage Group, Inc., the guarantors party to the MSG Indenture and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on July 1, 2008).
4.7	Indenture, dated as of November 23, 2010, among the Registrant, the Guarantor parties thereto, Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, as trustee, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as paying agent, registrar and transfer agent. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on November 29, 2010).
4.8	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 22, 2010, among the Registrant, the Guarantor parties thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on November 29, 2010).
10.1	Mobile Mini, Inc. Amended and Restated 1994 Stock Option Plan. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1997).
10.2	Mobile Mini, Inc. Amended and Restated 1999 Stock Option Plan (as amended through March 25, 2003). (Incorporated by reference to Appendix B of the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2003 annual meeting of shareholders, filed on April 11, 2003 under cover of Schedule 14A).
10.3	Form of Stock Option Grant Agreement. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2.1 of the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004).
10.4	Mobile Mini, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit A of the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 annual meeting of shareholders filed on April 30, 2009 under cover of Schedule 14A).
10.5	ABL Credit Agreement, dated June 27, 2008, between Mobile Mini, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch and other lenders party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on July 1, 2008).
10.6+	Schedules to the ABL Credit Agreement, dated June 27, 2008, between Mobile Mini, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch and other lenders party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010).
10.7	First Amendment to ABL Credit Agreement, dated August 31, 2008, between Mobile Mini, certain of its subsidiaries, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch and the other lenders party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on September 4, 2008).
10.8	Schedules to the First Amendment to ABL Credit Agreement dated August 31, 2008, between Mobile Mini, certain of its subsidiaries, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch and the other lenders party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010).

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Number	Description
10.9	Second Amendment to ABL Credit Agreement, dated August 18, 2010, between Mobile Mini, certain of its subsidiaries, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch and the other lenders party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on August 20, 2010).
10.10	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of May 28, 2008 by and between Mobile Mini, Inc. and Steven G. Bunger. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K dated June 2, 2008).
10.11	2009 Amendment to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement effective as of January 1, 2009 by and between Mobile Mini, Inc. and Steven G. Bunger. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009).
10.12	Employment Agreement dated as of September 30, 2008 by and between Mobile Mini, Inc. and Lawrence Trachtenberg. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on September 30, 2008).
10.13	Employment Agreement dated as of October 15, 2008 by and between Mobile Mini, Inc. and Mark E. Funk. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on October 17, 2008).
10.14	2009 Amendment to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement effective as of January 1, 2009 by and between Mobile Mini, Inc. and Mark E. Funk. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009).
10.15	Employment Agreement dated as of December 18, 2008 by and between Mobile Mini, Inc. and Jody Miller. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on December 23, 2008).
10.16	2009 Amendment to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement effective as of January 1, 2009 by and between Mobile Mini, Inc. and Jody Miller. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 of the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009).
10.17	Employment Agreement dated as of December 22, 2009 by and between Mobile Mini, Inc. and Christopher J. Miner. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on December 24, 2009).
10.18	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and its Directors and Executive Officers. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2004).
10.19	Escrow Agreement dated as of June 27, 2008, between Mobile Mini, Welsh, Carson, Anderson & Stowe X, L.P. and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on July 1, 2008).
10.20	Stockholders Agreement dated as of June 27, 2008, between Mobile Mini and the certain stockholders. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on July 1, 2008).
10.21	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of November 23, 2010, among the Registrant, the Guarantor parties thereto, and the Initial Purchasers. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on November 29, 2010).
10.22	Employment Agreement, dated as of July 5, 2011, by and between Mobile Mini, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and Deborah Keeley. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Report in Form 8-K filed on July 7, 2011).

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Exhibit	
Number	Description
10.23	ABL Credit Agreement, dated February 22, 2012, between Mobile Mini, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch and other lenders party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on February 28, 2012).
21*	Subsidiaries of Mobile Mini, Inc.
23.1*	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
23.2*	Consent of Independent Valuation Firm.
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Item 601(b)(31) of Regulation S-K.
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Item 601(b)(31) of Regulation S-K.
32.1**	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Item 601(b)(32) of Regulation S-K.
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 Labels Linkbase Document.
101.PRE***	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

*** Furnished herewith. In accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the information in these exhibits shall not be deemed to be filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to liability under that section, and shall not be incorporated by reference into any registration statement, prospectus or other document filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except as expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

+ Certain confidential information contained in this exhibit was omitted by means of redacting a portion of the text and replacing it with an asterisk. This exhibit has been filed separately with the Secretary of the SEC without the redaction pursuant to Confidential Treatment Request under Rule 406 of the Securities Act.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Annual Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

MOBILE MINI, INC.

Date: February 29, 2012

By: /s/ Steven G. Bunger
Steven G. Bunger, President

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Annual Report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date: February 29, 2012

By: /s/ Steven G. Bunger
Steven G. Bunger

President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: February 29, 2012

By: /s/ Mark E. Funk
Mark E. Funk

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

Date: February 29, 2012

By: /s/ Deborah K. Keeley
Deborah K. Keeley

Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: February 29, 2012

By: /s/ James J. Martell
James J. Martell, Director

Date: February 29, 2012

By: /s/ Jeffrey S. Goble
Jeffrey S. Goble, Director

Date: February 29, 2012

By: /s/ Stephen A McConnell
Stephen A McConnell, Director

Date: February 29, 2012

By: /s/ Frederick G. McNamee
Frederick G. McNamee, Director

Date: February 29, 2012

By: /s/ Sanjay Swani
Sanjay Swani, Director

Date: February 29, 2012

By: /s/ Lawrence Trachtenberg
Lawrence Trachtenberg, Director

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Date: February 29, 2012

By: /s/ Michael L. Watts
Michael L. Watts, Director

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SCHEDULE II

MOBILE MINI, INC.

VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2010	2011
	(In thousands)		
Allowance for doubtful accounts:			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 7,193	\$ 3,715	\$ 2,424
Provision charged to expense	2,701	1,892	2,652
Acquired through business acquisitions	623		
Write-offs	(6,802)	(3,183)	(2,540)
Balance at end of year	\$ 3,715	\$ 2,424	\$ 2,536

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS FILED HEREWITH

Exhibit	
Number	Description
21	Subsidiaries of Mobile Mini, Inc.
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
23.2	Consent of Independent Valuation Firm.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Item 601(b)(31) of Regulation S-K.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Item 601(b)(31) of Regulation S-K.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Item 601(b)(32) of Regulation S-K.