

MICROFINANCIAL INC
Form 10-Q
August 10, 2007

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2007

or

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

**Commission File No. 1-14771
MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)**

Massachusetts
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

04-2962824
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

10 M Commerce Way, Woburn, MA 01801
(Address of principal executive offices)
(781) 994-4800

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(b) of the Securities and 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 is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer

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

As of July 31, 2007, 13,958,278 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding.

MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Part I FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1. Financial Statements (unaudited):	
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets - December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007</u>	3
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income - Three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007</u>	4
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity- Six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007</u>	5
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - Six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007</u>	6
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	7
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	11
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	20
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	20
Part II OTHER INFORMATION	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	21
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	21
<u>Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	21
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	21
<u>Signatures</u>	22
<u>EX-31.1 Section 302 Certification of CEO</u>	
<u>EX-31.2 Section 302 Certification of CFO</u>	
<u>EX-32.1 Section 906 Certification of CEO</u>	
<u>EX-32.2 Section 906 Certification of CFO</u>	

Table of Contents

MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

(Unaudited)

	December 31, 2006	June 30, 2007
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 28,737	\$ 18,109
Net investment in leases:		
Receivables due in installments	40,455	61,634
Estimated residual value	3,859	6,342
Initial direct costs	302	488
Less:		
Advance lease payments and deposits	(50)	(65)
Unearned income	(13,682)	(23,347)
Allowance for credit losses	(5,223)	(4,884)
Net investment in leases	25,661	40,168
Investment in service contracts, net	613	377
Investment in rental contracts, net	313	188
Property and equipment, net	655	711
Other assets	652	642
Deferred income taxes, net	3,090	1,536
Total assets	\$ 59,721	\$ 61,731
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Notes payable	\$ 5	\$ 44
Accounts payable	1,038	829
Dividends payable	691	697
Other liabilities	1,110	803
Income taxes payable	741	647
Total liabilities	3,585	3,020
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued at December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 25,000,000 shares authorized; 13,811,442 and 13,944,096 shares issued at December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007, respectively	138	139
Additional paid-in capital	44,136	45,436
Retained earnings	11,862	13,136
Total stockholders' equity	56,136	58,711

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$	59,721	\$	61,731
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
Revenues:				
Income on financing leases	\$ 724	\$ 2,653	\$ 1,396	\$ 4,686
Rental income	5,594	3,514	11,315	7,438
Income on service contracts	488	329	1,043	690
Loss and damage waiver fees	493	473	1,044	917
Service fees and other	535	330	1,638	716
Interest income	323	247	638	570
Total revenues	8,157	7,546	17,074	15,017
Expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	3,926	3,158	8,133	6,726
Provision for credit losses	1,627	1,677	3,237	3,200
Depreciation and amortization	1,674	347	3,439	810
Interest	31	13	112	26
Total expenses	7,258	5,195	14,921	10,762
Income before provision for income taxes	899	2,351	2,153	4,255
Provision for income taxes	361	902	851	1,589
Net income	\$ 538	\$ 1,449	\$ 1,302	\$ 2,666
Net income per common share basic	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.19
Net income per common share diluted	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.19
Weighted-average shares:				
Basic	13,786,523	13,912,228	13,774,816	13,886,524
Diluted	13,928,808	14,129,399	13,918,788	14,101,436

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY
Six Months Ended June 30, 2006 and 2007
(In thousands, except share and per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders Equity
Balance at December 31, 2005	13,713,899	\$ 137	\$ 43,839	\$ 10,711	\$ 54,687
Warrant exercises	13,983				
Stock issued for accrued compensation	56,141	1	199		200
Stock-based compensation			111		111
Amortization of unearned compensation	2,500		8		8
Common stock dividends (\$0.10 per share)				(1,382)	(1,382)
Net income				1,302	1,302
 Balance at June 30, 2006	 13,786,523	 \$ 138	 \$ 44,157	 \$ 10,631	 \$ 54,926
 Balance at December 31, 2006	 13,811,442	 \$ 138	 \$ 44,136	 \$ 11,862	 \$ 56,136
Warrant exercises	50,000		41		41
Stock issued for accrued compensation	77,654	1	307		308
Stock-based compensation			4		4
Conversion of share-based liability awards to equity awards			932		932
Amortization of unearned compensation	5,000		16		16
Common stock dividends (\$0.10 per share)				(1,392)	(1,392)
Net income				2,666	2,666
 Balance at June 30, 2007	 13,944,096	 \$ 139	 \$ 45,436	 \$ 13,136	 \$ 58,711

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2007
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from customers	\$ 21,821	\$ 19,621
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(8,159)	(6,453)
Income taxes paid	(409)	(129)
Interest paid	(94)	(1)
Interest received	638	570
Net cash provided by operating activities	13,797	13,608
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Investment in lease and rental contracts	(6,117)	(22,431)
Investment in direct costs	(109)	(317)
Investment in property and equipment	(127)	(183)
Net cash used in investing activities	(6,353)	(22,931)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from secured debt	63	39
Repayment of secured debt	(205)	
Repayment of subordinated debt	(2,302)	
Proceeds from exercise of common stock warrants		41
Payment of dividends	(4,807)	(1,385)
Net cash used in financing activities	(7,251)	(1,305)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	193	(10,628)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	32,926	28,737
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 33,119	\$ 18,109
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 1,302	\$ 2,666
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of unearned income, net of initial direct costs	(1,396)	(4,686)
Depreciation and amortization	3,439	810
Provision for credit losses	3,237	3,200
Recovery of equipment cost and residual value	6,543	9,405

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Stock-based compensation expense	135	525
Non-cash interest expense (amortization of debt discount)	22	24
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Current taxes payable	(409)	(94)
Deferred income taxes	851	1,554
Other assets	216	(14)
Accounts payable	(438)	98
Other liabilities	295	120
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 13,797	\$ 13,608

Supplemental disclosure of non-cash activities:

Fair value of stock issued for compensation	\$ 200	\$ 308
Conversion of share-based liability awards to equity awards		932

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Tables in thousands, except share and per share data)

A. Nature of Business

MicroFinancial Incorporated (referred to as Microfinancial, we, us or our) operates primarily through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, TimePayment Corp. and Leasecomm Corporation. TimePayment is a specialized commercial finance company that leases and rents microticket equipment and provides other financing services. The average amount financed by TimePayment is approximately \$6,200 while Leasecomm historically financed contracts of approximately \$1,900. We primarily source our originations through a nationwide network of independent equipment vendors, sales organizations and other dealer-based origination networks. We fund our operations through cash provided by operating activities and borrowings under our line of credit.

B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*Basis of Presentation*

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission for interim financial statements. Accordingly, our interim statements do not include all of the information and disclosures required for our annual financial statements. In the opinion of our management, the condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, considered necessary for a fair presentation of these interim results. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. The results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year.

The balance sheet at December 31, 2006 has been derived from the audited financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Allowance for Credit Losses

We maintain an allowance for credit losses on our investment in leases, service contracts and rental contracts at an amount that we believe is sufficient to provide adequate protection against losses in our portfolio. Given the nature of the microticket market and the individual size of each transaction, the business does not warrant the creation of a formal credit review committee to review individual transactions. Rather, we have developed a sophisticated, risk-adjusted pricing model and automated the credit scoring, approval and collection processes. We believe that with the proper risk-adjusted pricing model, we can grant credit to a wide range of applicants provided that we price appropriately for the associated risk. As a result of approving a wide range of credits, we experience a relatively high level of delinquencies and write-offs in our portfolio. We periodically review the credit scoring and approval process to ensure that the automated system is making appropriate credit decisions. Given the nature of the microticket market and the individual size of each transaction, we do not evaluate transactions individually for the purpose of developing and determining the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses. Contracts in our portfolio are not re-graded subsequent to the initial extension of credit and the allowance is not allocated to specific contracts. Rather, we view the contracts as having common characteristics and we maintain a general allowance against our entire portfolio utilizing historical collection statistics as the basis for the amount.

We have adopted a consistent, systematic procedure for establishing and maintaining an appropriate allowance for credit losses for microticket transactions. We review, on a static pool basis, the collection experience on various months originations and the recoveries made on accounts written off. The results of these static pool analyses reflect our actual historical collection experience. We then consider current delinquency statistics, credit scores of the lessees, current economic conditions, and other relevant factors which might affect the performance of our portfolio. The combination of historical experience, credit scores, delinquency levels, and the review of current factors provide the basis for our analysis of the adequacy of the allowance. We take charge-offs against our receivables when such receivables are 360 days past due and no contact has been made with the lessee for 12 months. However, collection efforts continue and we recognize recoveries in future periods when cash is received.

Table of Contents

MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Tables in thousands, except share and per share data)

A summary of the activity in our allowance for credit losses is as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2007
Allowance for credit losses, beginning	\$ 8,714	\$ 5,223
Provision for credit losses	3,237	3,200
Charge-offs	(8,193)	(5,986)
Recoveries	3,101	2,447
Allowance for credit losses, ending	\$ 6,859	\$ 4,884

Net Income per Share

Basic net income per common share is computed based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per common share gives effect to all potentially dilutive common shares outstanding during the period. The computation of diluted net income per share does not assume the issuance of common shares that have an antidilutive effect on net income per common share. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2006, 1,075,000 options and 175,000 warrants were excluded from the computation of diluted net income per share because their effect was antidilutive. For the three months ended June 30, 2007, 1,075,000 options and 100,000 warrants were excluded from the computation of diluted net income per share because their effect was antidilutive. For the six months ended June 30, 2007, 1,115,188 options and 100,000 warrants were excluded from the computation of diluted net income per share because their effect was antidilutive.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
Net income	\$ 538	\$ 1,449	\$ 1,302	\$ 2,666
Weighted average common shares outstanding	13,786,523	13,912,228	13,774,816	13,886,524
Dilutive effect of common stock options, warrants and restricted stock	142,285	217,171	143,972	214,912
Shares used in computation of net income per common share diluted	13,928,808	14,129,399	13,918,788	14,101,436
Net income per common share basic	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.19
Net income per common share diluted	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.19

Stock-Based Employee Compensation

Under our 1998 Equity Incentive Plan, we reserved 4,120,380 shares of common stock for issuance. In February 2007, we granted ten year options to our executive officers to purchase 40,188 shares of common stock at an

exercise price of \$5.77 per share. The fair value of these awards was \$2.08 per share. The options vest on the fifth anniversary of their grant. No options were exercised or cancelled during the six months ended June 30, 2007.

On February 4, 2004, a new non-employee director was granted 25,000 shares of restricted stock with a fair value of \$3.17 per share. On August 15, 2006, a second new non-employee director was granted 25,000 shares of restricted stock with a fair value of \$3.35 per share. In each case, the restricted stock vested 20% upon grant and

Table of Contents

MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Tables in thousands, except share and per share data)

vests 5% on the first day of each quarter after the grant date. As vesting occurs, compensation expense is recognized. As of June 30, 2007, 30,000 shares were fully vested between these two directors.

Information relating to stock options outstanding at June 30, 2007 is as follows:

Exercise Price	Outstanding			Exercisable		
	Shares	Weighted-Average Life (Years)	Intrinsic Value	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Shares	Intrinsic Value
\$ 12.31	359,391	1.66	\$	\$ 12.31	359,391	\$
13.54	40,609	1.66		13.54	40,609	
9.78	350,000	2.66		9.78	350,000	
13.10	90,000	3.65		13.10	90,000	
6.70	235,000	4.67		6.70	235,000	
1.59	167,500	5.41	773	1.59	167,500	773
5.77	40,188	9.67	17	5.77		
	1,282,688	3.36	\$ 790	\$ 9.19	1,242,500	\$ 773

During the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, the total share based employee compensation cost recognized was \$51,000 and \$133,000, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, the total share based employee compensation cost recognized was \$135,000 and \$525,000, respectively.

For share-based liability awards, we recognize compensation cost equal to the greater of (a) the grant date fair value or (b) the fair value of the modified liability when it is settled. As a result of modifications to certain awards in 2005, some awards made under our plan were classified as share-based liability awards. We recognize any additional incremental compensation cost (benefit) for share-based liability awards as it is incurred. As of March 31, 2007, our share-based liability awards were fully vested. In April 2007, we modified the exercise terms of all our outstanding share-based liability awards by restricting the settlement methods available to the option holders and converted these awards to equity awards. As a result of the modifications, our cumulative share-based compensation liability of \$932,000 was reclassified to additional paid-in capital.

For the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, we recognized incremental compensation expense (benefit) of \$(7,000) and \$120,000, respectively, due to the change in the fair value of the share-based liability awards outstanding. For the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007, we recognized incremental compensation expense of \$1,000 and \$474,000, respectively, due to the change in the fair value of the share-based liability awards outstanding.

We estimate the fair value of our stock options using a Black-Scholes valuation model, consistent with the provisions of SFAS 123(R) and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107. Key input assumptions used to estimate the fair value of stock options include the expected option term, volatility of the stock, the risk-free interest rate and the dividend yield.

The fair values as of April 2007, of the outstanding options previously classified as liability instruments under SFAS 123(R) were estimated using expected lives of one to three years, annualized volatility of 43.43%, an expected dividend yield of 3.64% and a risk free interest rate of 4.58%.

The expected life represents the average period of time that the options are expected to be outstanding given consideration to vesting schedules; annualized volatility is based on historical volatilities of our common stock; dividend yield represents the current dividend yield expressed as a constant percentage of our stock price and the risk free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect on the measurement date for periods corresponding

Table of Contents

MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Tables in thousands, except share and per share data)

to the expected life of the option. We were previously required to remeasure the fair value of our share-based liability awards at each reporting date.

C. Notes Payable

On September 29, 2004, we entered into a three-year senior secured revolving line of credit with CIT Commercial Services, a unit of CIT Group (CIT), where we may borrow a maximum of \$30 million based upon qualified lease receivables. Outstanding borrowings bear interest at prime plus 1.5% or at the 90-day London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 4.0%. If a LIBOR loan is not renewed at maturity it automatically converts into a prime rate loan. The prime rate at each of December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007 was 8.25%. The 90-day LIBOR rate at each of December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007 was 5.36%. As of each of December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007, the interest rate on the line of credit was 9.75%. On July 20, 2007, by mutual agreement between CIT and us, we paid off and terminated the CIT line of credit without penalty.

On August 2, 2007, we entered into a new three-year \$30 million line of credit with Sovereign Bank based on qualified lease receivables. Outstanding borrowings bear interest at prime or at LIBOR plus 2.75% and are collateralized by eligible lease contracts and a security interest in all of our other assets. The line of credit has financial covenants that we must comply with to obtain funding and avoid an event of default.

D. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Matters

We are involved in certain legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these proceedings cannot be predicted, we do not believe the ultimate resolution of any existing matters will have a material effect on our results of operations or financial position.

Lease Commitments

We accept lease applications on a daily basis and have a pipeline of applications that have been approved where a lease has not been originated. Our commitment to lend does not become binding until all of the steps in the lease origination process have been completed, including the receipt of the lease, supporting documentation and verification with the lessee. Since we fund on the same day a lease is verified, we have no outstanding commitments to lend.

E. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Effective January 1, 2007, we adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*. The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations. We account for interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as part of our provision for federal and state income taxes.

As of December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007, we had a liability of \$760,000 for unrecognized tax benefits and a liability of \$160,000 and \$180,000, respectively, for accrued interest and penalties related to various state income tax matters. Of these amounts, approximately \$610,000 would impact our effective tax rate after a \$330,000 federal tax benefit for state income taxes. It is reasonably possible that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits may change significantly within the next 12 months, however at this time we are unable to estimate the change.

Our federal income tax returns are subject to examination for tax years ended on or after December 31, 2004 and our state income tax returns are subject to examination for tax years ended on or after December 31, 2001.

Table of Contents

ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Introduction

The following information should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report and with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Forward-Looking Information

Statements in this document that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In addition, words such as "believes," "anticipates," "expects," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. We caution that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf. Such statements contain a number of risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to: our need for financing in order to originate leases and contracts; our dependence on point-of-sale authorization systems and expansion into new markets; our significant capital requirements; risks associated with economic downturns; higher interest rates; intense competition; changes in our regulatory environment; the availability of qualified personnel, and risks associated with acquisitions. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which reflect our view only as of the date hereof. We undertake no obligation to publicly revise these forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances. We cannot assure that we will be able to anticipate or respond timely to changes which could adversely affect our operating results. Results of operations in any past period should not be considered indicative of results to be expected in future periods. Fluctuations in operating results may result in fluctuations in the price of our common stock. Statements relating to past dividend payments or our current dividend policy should not be construed as a guarantee that any future dividends will be paid. For a more complete description of the prominent risks and uncertainties inherent in our business, see the risk factors included in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and other documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Overview

We are a specialized commercial finance company that provides "microticket" equipment leasing and other financing services. The average amount financed by TimePayment is approximately \$6,200. Between October 2002 and June 2004, an interruption in our financing sources forced us to suspend substantially all origination activity conducted through our subsidiary Leasecomm Corporation. In June 2004, we secured a credit facility which enabled us to resume contract originations through TimePayment Corp., a new wholly-owned operating subsidiary. In September 2004, we secured a three-year, \$30 million, senior secured revolving line of credit from CIT Commercial Services, a unit of CIT Group. On July 20, 2007, we terminated and paid off the CIT line of credit and on August 2, 2007, we entered into a new three-year \$30 million line of credit with Sovereign Bank.

We continue to take steps to control our overhead, including a reduction in headcount from 87 at December 31, 2005 to 67 at December 31, 2006. During the six months ended June 30, 2007, our employee headcount increased to 74 as we hired additional sales and marketing personnel to support our sales and marketing initiatives.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note B to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report and in Note B to the consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain accounting policies are particularly important to the portrayal of our consolidated financial position and results of operations. These policies require the application of significant judgment by us and as a result, are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. In applying these policies, we make estimates and judgments

Table of Contents

that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the related disclosures. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience, terms of existing contracts, observance of trends in the industry, information obtained from dealers and other sources, and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Our critical accounting policies, including revenue recognition, maintaining the allowance for credit losses, determining provisions for income taxes, and accounting for share-based compensation are each discussed in more detail in our Annual Report on Form 10-K. We have reviewed and determined that those policies remain our critical accounting policies and we did not make any changes in those policies during the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Results of Operations Three months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2006*Revenue*

	Three Months Ended June 30,		
	2006	Change	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Income on financing leases	\$ 724	266.4%	\$ 2,653
Rental income	5,594	(37.2)	3,514
Income on service contracts	488	(32.6)	329
Loss and damage waiver fees	493	(4.1)	473
Service fees and other income	535	(38.3)	330
Interest income	323	(23.5)	247
Total revenues	\$ 8,157	(7.5)%	\$ 7,546

Our lease contracts are accounted for as financing leases. At origination, we record the gross lease receivable, the estimated residual value of the leased equipment, initial direct costs incurred and the unearned lease income. Unearned lease income is the amount by which the gross lease receivable plus the estimated residual value exceeds the cost of the equipment. Unearned lease income and initial direct costs incurred are amortized over the related lease term using the interest method. Other revenues such as loss and damage waiver fees, service fees relating to the leases and contracts, and rental revenues are recognized as they are earned.

Total revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2007 were \$7.5 million, a decrease of \$611,000, or 7.5%, from the three months ended June 30, 2006. The overall decrease was due to a decrease of \$2.1 million in rental income, a decrease of \$205,000 in service fees and other income, and a decrease of \$159,000 in income on service contracts partially offset by an increase of \$1.9 million in income on financing leases. The overall decrease in revenue can be attributed to the decrease in the size of our portfolio of rentals and service contracts outstanding during the period. The shrinking rental and service contract portfolio is a direct result of our being forced to suspend virtually all originations in October 2002 due to an interruption in our financing sources. Revenues are expected to remain at or near current levels until originations begin to outpace the rate of attrition of contracts in the existing portfolio.

Selling, General and Administrative

	Three Months Ended June 30,		
	2006	Change	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Selling, general and administrative	\$3,926	(19.6)%	\$3,158
As a percent of revenue	48.1%		41.8%

Our selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses include costs of maintaining corporate functions including accounting, finance, collections, legal, human resources, sales and underwriting, and information systems. SG&A expenses also include service fees and other marketing costs associated with our portfolio of leases and rental

contracts. SG&A expenses decreased by \$768,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2006. The decrease was primarily driven by reductions of \$339,000 in legal fees and \$265,000 in collection expense. These expense reductions were a result of the settlement of outstanding

Table of Contents

litigation, a decrease in our portfolio of rentals and service contracts, an improvement in the credit quality of our lease portfolio and our cost control efforts.

Provision for Credit Losses

	Three Months Ended June 30,		
	2006	Change	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Provision for credit losses	\$ 1,627	3.1%	\$ 1,677
As a percent of revenue	19.9%		22.2%

We maintain an allowance for credit losses on our investment in leases, service contracts and rental contracts at an amount that we believe is sufficient to provide adequate protection against losses in our portfolio. Our provision for credit losses increased by \$50,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2006, while net charge-offs decreased by 30.8% to \$1.6 million. The provision was based on providing a general allowance for leases funded during the period and our analysis of actual and expected losses in our portfolio. Dealer funding was \$12.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007 compared to \$3.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2006.

Depreciation and Amortization

	Three Months Ended June 30,		
	2006	Change	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Depreciation fixed assets	\$ 48	41.7%	\$ 68
Depreciation rental equipment	1,370	(87.4)	172
Amortization service contracts	256	(58.2)	107
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 1,674	(79.3)%	\$ 347
As a percent of revenue	20.5%		4.6%

Depreciation and amortization expense consists of depreciation on fixed assets and rental equipment, and the amortization of service contracts. Fixed assets are recorded at cost and depreciated over their expected useful lives. Certain rental contracts are originated as a result of the renewal provisions of our lease agreements where at the end of lease term, the customer may elect to continue to rent the equipment on a month-to-month basis. The rental equipment is recorded at its residual value and depreciated over a term of 12 months. This term represents the estimated life of a previously leased piece of equipment and is based upon our historical experience. In the event the contract terminates prior to the end of the 12 month period, the remaining net book value is expensed.

We also offer a rental agreement, which allows the customer, assuming the contract is current and no event of default exists, to terminate the contract at any time by returning the equipment and providing us with 30 days notice. These assets are recorded at cost and depreciated over an estimated life of 36 months. This term is based upon our historical experience. In the event that the contract terminates prior to the end of the 36 month period, the remaining net book value is expensed.

Service contracts are recorded at cost and amortized over their estimated life of 84 months. In a typical service contract acquisition, a homeowner will purchase a home security system and simultaneously sign a contract with the security dealer for monthly monitoring of the system. The security dealer will then sell the rights to that monthly payment to us. We perform all of the processing, billing, collection and administrative work on the service contract. The estimated life is based upon the expected life of such contracts in the security monitoring industry and our historical experience. In the event the contract terminates prior to the end of the 84 month term, the remaining net book value is expensed.

Depreciation expense on rental contracts decreased by \$1.2 million and amortization of service contracts decreased by \$149,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2006. The

decreases in depreciation and amortization are due to the decrease in the overall size of our portfolio of rental equipment and service contracts as well as the fact that a greater percentage of the assets are fully depreciated. Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment increased by \$20,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2006.

Table of Contents*Interest Expense*

	Three Months Ended June 30,		
	2006	Change	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Interest	\$ 31	(58.1)%	\$ 13
As a percent of revenue	0.4%		0.2%

We pay interest on borrowings under our senior credit facility and subordinated notes payable. Interest expense decreased by \$18,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2006. This decrease resulted primarily from our decreased level of borrowings. At June 30, 2007, we had notes payable of \$44,000, compared to total debt of \$319,000 consisting of notes payable of \$19,000 and subordinated notes payable of \$300,000 at June 30, 2006.

Provision for Income Taxes

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Provision for income taxes	\$ 361	\$ 902
As a percent of revenue	4.4%	12.0%
As a percent of income before taxes	40.2%	38.4%

The provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and any necessary valuation allowance recorded against net deferred tax assets, involves summarizing temporary differences resulting from the different treatment of items, such as leases, for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are recorded on the balance sheet. We then assess the likelihood that deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income or tax carry-back availability and to the extent we believe recovery is more likely than not, a valuation allowance is unnecessary. The provision for income taxes increased by \$541,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2006. This increase resulted primarily from the \$1.5 million increase in pre-tax income and was partially offset by a decrease in the effective tax rate from 40.2% for the three months ended June 30, 2006 to 38.4% for the three months ended June 30, 2007. The decrease in the overall effective tax rate is primarily due to our expected utilization of certain state net operating loss carryforwards which results in a lower effective state tax rate.

Other Operating Data

Dealer funding was \$12.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007, an increase of \$9.1 million or 284.8%, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2006. We continue to concentrate on our business development efforts, which include increasing the size of our vendor base and sourcing a larger number of applications from those vendors. Receivables due in installments, estimated residual values, net investment in service contracts and net investment in rental contracts increased from \$55.2 million at March 31, 2007 to \$68.5 million at June 30, 2007. Net cash provided by operating activities increased by \$1.3 million, or 20.5%, to \$7.4 million during the three months ended June 30, 2007 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2006.

Results of Operations Six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2006*Revenue*

	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2006	Change	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Income on financing leases	\$ 1,396	235.7%	\$ 4,686
Rental income	11,315	(34.3)	7,438
Income on service contracts	1,043	(33.8)	690

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Loss and damage waiver fees	1,044	(12.2)	917
Service fees and other income	1,638	(56.3)	716
Interest income	638	(10.7)	570
Total revenues	\$ 17,074	(12.0)%	\$ 15,017

Table of Contents

Our lease contracts are accounted for as financing leases. At origination, we record the gross lease receivable, the estimated residual value of the leased equipment, initial direct costs incurred and the unearned lease income. Unearned lease income is the amount by which the gross lease receivable plus the estimated residual value exceeds the cost of the equipment. Unearned lease income and initial direct costs incurred are amortized over the related lease term using the interest method. Other revenues such as loss and damage waiver fees, service fees relating to the leases and contracts, and rental revenues are recognized as they are earned.

Total revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2007 were \$15.0 million, a decrease of \$2.1 million, or 12.0%, from the six months ended June 30, 2006. The overall decrease was due to a decrease of \$3.9 million in rental income, a decrease of \$922,000 in service fees and other income, and a decrease of \$353,000 in income on service contracts partially offset by an increase of \$3.3 million in income on financing leases. The overall decrease in revenue can be attributed to the decrease in the size of our portfolio of rentals and service contracts outstanding during the period. The shrinking rental and service contract portfolio is a direct result of our being forced to suspend virtually all originations in October 2002 due to an interruption in our financing sources. Service fees and other income for the six months ended June 30, 2006 includes a \$212,000 gain on the sale of rental contracts. Revenues are expected to remain at or near current levels until originations begin to outpace the rate of attrition of contracts in the existing portfolio.

Selling, General and Administrative

	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2006	Change	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Selling, general and administrative	\$8,133	(17.3)%	\$6,726
As a percent of revenue	47.6%		44.8%

Our selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses include costs of maintaining corporate functions including accounting, finance, collections, legal, human resources, sales and underwriting, and information systems. SG&A expenses also include service fees and other marketing costs associated with our portfolio of leases and rental contracts. SG&A expenses decreased by \$1.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2006. The decrease was primarily driven by reductions in legal and professional fees of \$519,000, and a reduction of \$528,000 in collection expense. These expense reductions were a result of the settlement of outstanding litigation, a decrease in our portfolio of rentals and service contracts, an improvement in the credit quality of our lease portfolio and our cost control efforts. Personnel-related expenses increased by \$72,000 as lower payroll and benefits costs were offset by a \$390,000 increase in stock-based compensation expense.

Provision for Credit Losses

	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2006	Change	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Provision for credit losses	\$3,237	(1.1)%	\$3,200
As a percent of revenue	19.0%		21.3%

We maintain an allowance for credit losses on our investment in leases, service contracts and rental contracts at an amount that we believe is sufficient to provide adequate protection against losses in our portfolio. Our provision for credit losses decreased by \$37,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2006, while net charge-offs decreased by 30.5% to \$3.5 million. The provision was based on providing a general allowance on leases funded during the period and our analysis of actual and expected losses in our portfolio. Dealer funding was \$22.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to \$6.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006.

Table of Contents*Depreciation and Amortization*

	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2006	Change	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Depreciation fixed assets	\$ 105	21.0%	\$ 127
Depreciation rental equipment	2,687	(83.5)	443
Amortization service contracts	647	(62.9)	240
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 3,439	(76.4)%	\$ 810
As a percent of revenue	20.1%		5.4%

Depreciation and amortization expense consists of depreciation on fixed assets and rental equipment, and the amortization of service contracts. Fixed assets are recorded at cost and depreciated over their expected useful lives. Certain rental contracts are originated as a result of the renewal provisions of our lease agreements where at the end of lease term, the customer may elect to continue to rent the leased equipment on a month-to-month basis. The rental equipment is recorded at its residual value and depreciated over a term of 12 months. This term represents the estimated life of a previously leased piece of equipment and is based upon our historical experience. In the event the contract terminates prior to the end of the 12 month period, the remaining net book value is expensed.

We also offer a rental agreement, which allows the customer, assuming the contract is current and no event of default exists, to terminate the contract at any time by returning the equipment and providing us with 30 days notice. These assets are recorded at cost and depreciated over an estimated life of 36 months. This term is based upon our historical experience. In the event that the contract terminates prior to the end of the 36 month period, the remaining net book value is expensed.

Service contracts are recorded at cost and amortized over their estimated life of 84 months. In a typical service contract acquisition, a homeowner will purchase a home security system and simultaneously sign a contract with the security dealer for monthly monitoring of the system. The security dealer will then sell the rights to that monthly payment to us. We perform all of the processing, billing, collection and administrative work on the service contract. The estimated life is based upon the expected life of such contracts in the security monitoring industry and our historical experience. In the event the contract terminates prior to the end of the 84 month term, the remaining net book value is expensed.

Depreciation expense on rental contracts decreased by \$2.2 million and amortization of service contracts decreased by \$407,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2006. The decreases in depreciation and amortization are due to the decrease in the overall size of our portfolio of rental equipment and service contracts as well as the fact that a greater percentage of the assets are fully depreciated. Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment increased by \$22,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2006.

Interest Expense

	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2006	Change	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Interest	\$ 112	(76.8)%	\$ 26
As a percent of revenue	0.7%		0.2%

We pay interest on borrowings under our senior credit facility and subordinated notes payable. Interest expense decreased by \$86,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2006. This decrease resulted primarily from our decreased level of borrowings. At June 30, 2007, we had notes payable of \$44,000, compared to total debt of \$319,000, consisting of notes payable of \$19,000 and subordinated notes payable of \$300,000, at June 30, 2006.

Table of Contents*Provision for Income Taxes*

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Provision for income taxes	\$ 851	\$ 1,589
As a percent of revenue	5.0%	10.6%
As a percent of income before taxes	39.5%	37.3%

The provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and any necessary valuation allowance recorded against net deferred tax assets, involves summarizing temporary differences resulting from the different treatment of items, such as leases, for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are recorded on the balance sheet. We then assess the likelihood that deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income or tax carry-back availability and to the extent we believe recovery is more likely than not, a valuation allowance is unnecessary. The provision for income taxes increased by \$738,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2007, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2006. This increase resulted primarily from the \$2.1 million increase in pre-tax income partially offset by a decrease in the effective tax rate from 39.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2006 to 37.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2007. The decrease in the overall effective tax rate is primarily due to our expected utilization of certain state net operating loss carryforwards which results in a lower effective state tax rate.

Other Operating Data

Dealer funding was \$22.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007, an increase of \$16.3 million or 266.7%, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2006. We continue to concentrate on our business development efforts, which include increasing the size of our vendor base and sourcing a larger number of applications from those vendors. Receivables due in installments, estimated residual values, net investment in service contracts and net investment in rental contracts increased from \$45.2 million at December 31, 2006 to \$68.5 million at June 30, 2007. Net cash provided by operating activities decreased by \$189,000, or 1.4%, to \$13.6 million during the six months ended June 30, 2007 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2006.

Exposure to Credit Losses

The amounts in the table below represent the balance of delinquent receivables on an exposure basis for all leases, rental contracts, and service contracts in our portfolio. An exposure basis aging classifies the entire receivable based on the invoice that is the most delinquent. For example, in the case of a rental or service contract, if a receivable is 90 days past due, all amounts billed and unpaid are placed in the over 90 days past due category. In the case of lease receivables, where the minimum contractual obligation of the lessee is booked as a receivable at the inception of the lease, if a receivable is 90 days past due, the entire receivable, including all amounts billed and unpaid as well as the minimum contractual obligation yet to be billed, will be placed in the over 90 days past due category.

	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			
	December 31, 2006		June 30, 2007	
Current	\$ 29,027	71.8%	\$ 51,109	82.9%
31-60 days past due	1,607	4.0	2,213	3.6
61-90 days past due	825	2.0	1,350	2.2
Over 90 days past due	8,996	22.2	6,962	11.3
Gross receivables due in installments	\$ 40,455	100.0%	\$ 61,634	100.0%

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources***General*

Our business is capital-intensive and requires access to substantial short-term and long-term credit to fund lease originations. Since inception, we have funded our operations primarily through borrowings under our credit facilities, on-balance sheet securitizations, the issuance of subordinated debt, free cash flow and our initial public offering completed in February 1999. We will continue to require significant additional capital to maintain and expand our funding of leases and contracts, as well as to fund any future acquisitions or portfolios. In the near term, we expect to finance the business utilizing the cash on hand and our new three-year \$30 million line of credit with Sovereign Bank. Additionally, our uses of cash include the payment of interest and principal on borrowings, selling, general and administrative expenses, income taxes and capital expenditures.

For the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, our primary source of liquidity was cash provided by operating activities. We generated cash flow from operations of \$13.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to \$13.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006. At June 30, 2007, we had approximately \$44,000 outstanding under our CIT line of credit. The CIT line of credit was paid off on July 20, 2007.

We used net cash in investing activities of \$22.9 million during the six months ended June 30, 2007 and \$6.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006. Investing activities primarily relate to the origination of leases and the increase in cash used is consistent with our focused and targeted sales and marketing effort.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$1.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and \$7.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006. Financing activities primarily consist of the repayment of notes payable and dividend payments.

We believe that cash flows from our portfolio, cash on hand and available borrowings on our new three-year \$30 million line of credit with Sovereign Bank will be sufficient to support our operations and lease origination activity in the near term.

Borrowings

We utilize our line of credit to fund the origination and acquisition of leases. Borrowings outstanding under the CIT line of credit consist of the following:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2006		June 30, 2007	
	Amount	Interest	Amount	Interest
	Outstanding	Rate	Outstanding	Rate
Revolving credit facility	\$ 5	9.75%	\$ 44	9.75%

On September 29, 2004, we entered into a three-year senior secured revolving line of credit with CIT Commercial Services, a unit of CIT Group (CIT), where we could borrow a maximum of \$30 million based upon qualified lease receivables. Outstanding borrowings bore interest at prime plus 1.5% for prime rate loans or at the 90-day London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 4.0% for LIBOR loans. If a LIBOR loan was not renewed at maturity it automatically converted into a prime rate loan. The prime rate at each of December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007 was 8.25%. The 90-day LIBOR rates at each of December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007 was 5.36%. On July 20, 2007, by mutual agreement between CIT and us, we paid off and terminated the CIT line of credit without penalty, and CIT released its security interests and liens.

On August 2, 2007, we entered into a new three-year \$30 million line of credit with Sovereign Bank based on qualified lease receivables. Outstanding borrowings bear interest at prime or at LIBOR plus 2.75% and are collateralized by eligible lease contracts and a security interest in all of our other assets. The line of credit has financial covenants that we must comply with to obtain funding and avoid an event of default.

Table of Contents

Dividends

During 2005, we declared dividends of \$0.05 per share payable to shareholders of record on each of February 9, 2005, April 29, 2005, July 27, 2005, October 27, 2005 and December 28, 2005, and a special dividend of \$0.25 per share payable to shareholders of record on January 31, 2006.

During 2006, we declared dividends of \$0.05 per share payable to shareholders of record on each of March 31, 2006, June 30, 2006, September 29, 2006 and December 29, 2006.

During the six months ended June 30, 2007, we declared dividends of \$0.05 payable to shareholders of record on each of March 30, 2007 and June 29, 2007.

Future dividend payments are subject to ongoing review and evaluation by our Board of Directors. The decision as to the amount and timing of future dividends, if any, will be made in light of our financial condition, capital requirements and growth plans, as well as our external financing arrangements and any other factors our Board of Directors may deem relevant. We can give no assurance as to the amount and timing of future dividends.

Contractual Obligations and Lease Commitments

Contractual Obligations

We have entered into various agreements, such as debt and operating lease agreements that require future payments. As of June 30, 2007, the \$44,000 of outstanding borrowings on the CIT line of credit was due in September 2007 and our future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases were \$119,000 in 2007, \$237,000 in 2008, \$237,000 in 2009 and \$237,000 in 2010.

Commitments

We accept lease applications on a daily basis and have a pipeline of applications that have been approved, where a lease has not yet been originated. Our commitment to lend does not become binding until all of the steps in the lease origination process have been completed, including but not limited to, the receipt of a complete and accurate lease document, all required supporting information and successful verification with the lessee. Since we fund on the same day a lease is successfully verified, we have no firm outstanding commitments to lend.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note E of the notes to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for a discussion of the impact of recent accounting pronouncements.

Table of Contents

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The following discussion about our risk management activities includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. In the normal course of operations, we also face risks that are either non-financial or non-quantifiable. Such risks principally include credit risk and legal risk, and are not represented in the analysis that follows.

The implicit yield on all of our leases and contracts is on a fixed interest rate basis due to the leases and contracts having scheduled payments that are fixed at the time of origination. When we originate or acquire leases or contracts, we base our pricing in part on the spread we expect to achieve between the implicit yield on each lease or contract and the effective interest rate we expect to incur in financing such lease or contract through our credit facility. Increases in interest rates during the term of a lease or contract could narrow or eliminate the spread, or result in a negative spread. We have adopted a policy designed to protect us against interest rate volatility.

Given the relatively short average life of our leases and contracts, our goal is to maintain a blend of fixed and variable interest rate obligations which limits our interest rate risk. As of June 30, 2007, we have repaid all of our fixed-rate debt and had only \$44,000 of outstanding variable interest rate obligations. Given the current level of borrowings our interest rate risk is not material.

We maintain an investment portfolio in accordance with our investment policy guidelines. The primary objectives of the investment guidelines are to preserve capital, maintain sufficient liquidity to meet our operating needs, and to maximize return. We minimize investment risk by limiting the amount invested in any single security and by focusing on conservative investment choices with short terms and high credit quality standards. We do not use derivative financial instruments or invest for speculative trading purposes.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures: As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to the Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Based upon the evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective. Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

Internal Controls: During the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2007, no changes were made to our internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**Part II Other Information****ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings**

We are involved in certain legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these proceedings cannot be predicted, we do not believe the ultimate resolution of any existing matters will have a material effect on our results of operations or financial position.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

For a discussion of the material risks that we face relating to our business, financial performance and industry, as well as other risks that an investor in our common stock may face, see the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and elsewhere in this report are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or operating results.

ITEM 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

The following matters were approved at our annual meeting of stockholders, which was held on May 16, 2007.

A. For the election of nominees for the Board of Directors:

Name of Director	For	Authority Withheld
Peter R. Bleyleben	11,835,481	357,872
John W. Everets	11,867,476	325,877
Richard F. Latour	11,983,252	210,101

B. For the proposal to ratify the appointment of Vitale, Caturano & Co. as our independent registered public accounting firm for the year ending December 31, 2007:

For	Against	Abstain
12,070,471	84,895	37,988

ITEM 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits index

31.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.2* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

* Filed herewith

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

MicroFinancial Incorporated

By: /s/ Richard F. Latour

President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ James R. Jackson Jr.

Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: August 9, 2007