

Hillenbrand, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 02, 2017
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2017

Commission File No. 001-33794

HILLENBRAND, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)
Indiana 26-1342272
(State of incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

One Batesville Boulevard
Batesville, IN 47006
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(812) 934-7500
(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(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 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 whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” “smaller reporting company” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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

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Emerging growth company

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell Company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

The registrant had 63,027,756 shares of common stock, no par value per share, outstanding as of July 27, 2017.

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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Hillenbrand, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)

(in millions, except per share data)

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Nine Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Net revenue | \$395.9 | \$371.0 | \$1,147.3 | \$1,109.7 |
| Cost of goods sold | 243.5 | 227.5 | 720.3 | 695.3 |
| Gross profit | 152.4 | 143.5 | 427.0 | 414.4 |
| Operating expenses | 86.3 | 87.2 | 254.7 | 256.6 |
| Amortization expense | 7.3 | 7.2 | 21.7 | 25.6 |
| Interest expense | 6.5 | 6.6 | 18.9 | 18.9 |
| Other (expense) income, net | (1.1) | (0.3) | (3.0) | (1.9) |
| Income before income taxes | 51.2 | 42.2 | 128.7 | 111.4 |
| Income tax expense | 16.6 | 10.9 | 38.2 | 31.9 |
| Consolidated net income | 34.6 | 31.3 | 90.5 | 79.5 |
| Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests | 1.7 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Net income(1) | \$32.9 | \$30.7 | \$88.0 | \$76.8 |
| Net income(1) — per share of common stock: | | | | |
| Basic earnings per share | \$0.52 | \$0.49 | \$1.38 | \$1.21 |
| Diluted earnings per share | \$0.52 | \$0.48 | \$1.37 | \$1.21 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding (basic) | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.6 | 63.3 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding (diluted) | 63.9 | 63.9 | 64.1 | 63.8 |
| Cash dividends declared per share | \$0.2050 | \$0.2025 | \$0.6150 | \$0.6075 |

(1) Net income attributable to Hillenbrand

See Condensed Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Hillenbrand, Inc.
 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)
 (in millions)

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Nine Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Consolidated net income | \$34.6 | \$31.3 | \$90.5 | \$79.5 |
| Changes in other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax | | | | |
| Currency translation adjustment | 25.1 | (13.7) | 11.7 | (9.3) |
| Pension and postretirement (net of quarter-to-date tax of \$0.4 and \$0.4 and year-to-date tax of \$5.4 and \$1.6) | 0.8 | 0.4 | 9.7 | 0.9 |
| Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments (net of quarter-to-date tax of \$0.3 and \$0.5 and year-to-date tax of \$1.1 and \$0.6) | 0.6 | (1.6) | 2.1 | (0.6) |
| Total changes in other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax | 26.5 | (14.9) | 23.5 | (9.0) |
| Consolidated comprehensive income | 61.1 | 16.4 | 114.0 | 70.5 |
| Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests | 1.8 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| Comprehensive income (2) | \$59.3 | \$16.1 | \$111.2 | \$68.2 |

(2) Comprehensive income attributable to Hillenbrand

See Condensed Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Hillenbrand, Inc.
 Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)
 (in millions)

| | June 30, 2017 | September 30, 2016 |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current Assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$71.5 | \$52.0 |
| Trade receivables, net | 188.2 | 205.0 |
| Unbilled receivables from long-term manufacturing contracts | 144.3 | 125.8 |
| Inventories | 159.3 | 153.1 |
| Deferred income taxes | — | 23.9 |
| Prepaid expenses | 26.8 | 18.2 |
| Other current assets | 19.4 | 22.3 |
| Total current assets | 609.5 | 600.3 |
| Property, plant, and equipment, net | 147.6 | 152.5 |
| Intangible assets, net | 524.3 | 541.5 |
| Goodwill | 639.1 | 634.3 |
| Other assets | 33.6 | 31.1 |
| Total Assets | \$1,954.1 | \$1,959.7 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Current Liabilities | | |
| Trade accounts payable | \$141.7 | \$135.7 |
| Liabilities from long-term manufacturing contracts and advances | 97.9 | 78.6 |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 16.9 | 13.8 |
| Accrued compensation | 63.2 | 57.3 |
| Deferred income taxes | — | 22.8 |
| Other current liabilities | 118.0 | 125.5 |
| Total current liabilities | 437.7 | 433.7 |
| Long-term debt | 578.4 | 595.1 |
| Accrued pension and postretirement healthcare | 137.4 | 232.7 |
| Deferred income taxes | 61.6 | 22.6 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 28.1 | 29.4 |
| Total Liabilities | 1,243.2 | 1,313.5 |
| Commitments and contingencies (Note 14) | | |
| SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY | | |
| Common stock, no par value (63.8 and 63.7 shares issued, 63.0 and 63.0 shares outstanding) | — | — |
| Additional paid-in capital | 348.0 | 348.7 |
| Retained earnings | 481.9 | 433.3 |
| Treasury stock (0.8 and 0.7 shares) | (27.2) | (19.9) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (106.6) | (129.8) |
| Hillenbrand Shareholders' Equity | 696.1 | 632.3 |
| Noncontrolling interests | 14.8 | 13.9 |
| Total Shareholders' Equity | 710.9 | 646.2 |

Total Liabilities and Equity

\$1,954.1 \$1,959.7

See Condensed Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Hillenbrand, Inc.
 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow (Unaudited)
 (in millions)

| | Nine Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------|
| | 2017 | 2016 |
| Operating Activities | | |
| Consolidated net income | \$90.5 | \$79.5 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 42.1 | 46.2 |
| Trade name impairment | — | 2.2 |
| Deferred income taxes | 30.3 | (7.1) |
| Share-based compensation | 8.1 | 6.2 |
| Net loss on investments | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Trade accounts receivable and receivables on long-term manufacturing contracts | 3.3 | 56.6 |
| Inventories | (4.7) | 1.0 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | (5.6) | 6.6 |
| Trade accounts payable | 3.9 | 7.2 |
| Accrued expenses and other current liabilities | 21.5 | (23.8) |
| Income taxes payable | (4.3) | 8.9 |
| Defined benefit plan and postretirement funding | (88.0) | (8.2) |
| Defined benefit plan and postretirement expense | 5.8 | 8.7 |
| Other, net | 0.6 | 5.6 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 103.7 | 189.7 |
| Investing Activities | | |
| Capital expenditures | (14.2) | (15.6) |
| Proceeds from sales of property, plant, and equipment | 2.3 | 1.0 |
| Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired | — | (237.0) |
| Other, net | (0.4) | 0.1 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (12.3) | (251.5) |
| Financing Activities | | |
| Repayments on term loan | (10.1) | (6.8) |
| Proceeds from revolving credit facilities | 721.2 | 480.5 |
| Repayments on revolving credit facilities | (725.5) | (363.7) |
| Payments of dividends on common stock | (39.0) | (38.3) |
| Repurchases of common stock | (28.0) | (16.6) |
| Net proceeds on stock plans | 11.4 | 7.6 |
| Other, net | (2.5) | 1.1 |
| Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities | (72.5) | 63.8 |
| Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents | 0.6 | (2.7) |
| Net cash flows | 19.5 | (0.7) |
| Cash and cash equivalents: | | |

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| | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|
| At beginning of period | 52.0 | 48.3 |
| At end of period | \$71.5 | \$47.6 |

See Condensed Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Hillenbrand, Inc.

Condensed Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

(in millions, except share and per share data)

1. Background and Basis of Presentation

Hillenbrand, Inc. (“Hillenbrand”) is a global diversified industrial company with multiple market-leading brands that serve a wide variety of industries across the globe. We strive to provide superior return for our shareholders, exceptional value for our customers, and great professional opportunities for our employees through deployment of the Hillenbrand Operating Model (“HOM”). The HOM is a consistent and repeatable framework designed to produce sustainable and predictable results. The HOM describes our mission, vision, values, and mindset as leaders; applies our management practices in Strategy Management, Segmentation, Lean, Talent Development, and Acquisitions; and prescribes three steps (Understand, Focus and Grow) designed to make our businesses both bigger and better. Our goal is to continue developing Hillenbrand as a world-class global diversified industrial company through the deployment of the HOM. Hillenbrand is composed of two segments: the Process Equipment Group and Batesville®. The Process Equipment Group businesses design, develop, manufacture, and service highly engineered industrial equipment around the world. Batesville is a recognized leader in the North American death care industry. “Hillenbrand,” “the Company,” “we,” “us,” “our,” and similar words refer to Hillenbrand and its subsidiaries.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Hillenbrand and its subsidiaries. They also include two subsidiaries where the Company’s ownership percentage is less than 100%. The Company’s fiscal year ends on September 30. Unless otherwise stated, references to years relate to fiscal years.

These unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) for interim financial statements and therefore do not include all information required in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”). The unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as, and should be read in conjunction with, the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our latest Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2016, as filed with the SEC. The September 30, 2016 Consolidated Balance Sheet included in this Form 10-Q was derived from audited consolidated financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by GAAP for a year-end balance sheet included in Form 10-K. In the opinion of management, these financial statements reflect all adjustments necessary to present a fair statement of the Company’s consolidated financial position and the consolidated results of operations and cash flow as of the dates and for the periods presented.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expense during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Examples of such estimates include, but are not limited to, revenue recognition under the percentage-of-completion method and the establishment of reserves related to customer rebates, doubtful accounts, warranties, early-pay discounts, inventories, income taxes, litigation, self-insurance, and progress toward achievement of performance criteria under incentive compensation programs.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies used in preparing these consolidated financial statements are consistent with the accounting policies described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2016.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-12, Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period. ASU 2014-12 states that a performance target in a share-based payment that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period should be accounted for as a performance condition. ASU 2014-12 became effective and was adopted for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2016. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements - Going Concern. ASU 2014-15 provides guidance about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern or to provide related footnote disclosures. ASU 2014-15 became effective and was adopted for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2016. The adoption of this standard did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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In January 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-01, Income Statement—Extraordinary and Unusual Items. ASU 2015-01 eliminates from GAAP the concept of extraordinary items. ASU 2015-01 became effective and was adopted for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2016. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, Consolidation: Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis. The new standard amends the consolidation guidance in ASC 810 and significantly changes the consolidation analysis required under current generally accepted accounting principles. ASU 2015-02 became effective and was adopted for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2016. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest. ASU 2015-03 simplifies the presentation of debt issuance costs. The amendments in this ASU require that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-15, Interest - Imputation of Interest: Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements. This standard permits an entity to defer and present debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements as an asset and to subsequently amortize the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement. These new standards do not affect the recognition and measurement of debt issuance costs. ASU 2015-03 and ASU 2015-15 became effective and were retrospectively adopted for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2016. The retrospective adoption resulted in \$1.2 of debt issuance costs being reclassified from other assets to a reduction of the carrying value of long-term debt as of September 30, 2016. Debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements were not reclassified.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-05, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software. ASU 2015-05 helps entities evaluate the accounting for fees paid by a customer in a cloud computing arrangement by providing guidance as to whether an arrangement includes the sale or license of software. ASU 2015-05 became effective and was adopted for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2016. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16, Business Combinations. ASU 2015-16 simplifies the accounting for adjustments made to provisional amounts. The amendments in ASU 2015-16 require that the acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amount is determined. The acquirer is also required to record, in the same period's financial statements, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. In addition, an entity is required to present separately on the face of the income statement or disclose in the notes to the financial statements the portion of the amount recorded in current-period earnings by line item that would have been recorded in previous reporting periods if the adjustment to the provisional amounts had been recognized as of the acquisition date. ASU 2015-16 became effective and was adopted for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2016. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, Income Taxes. ASU 2015-17 requires that deferred income tax liabilities and assets be classified as noncurrent in a classified statement of financial position in order to simplify the presentation of deferred income taxes. ASU 2015-17 was early adopted for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2016. The adoption of this standard resulted in a reclassification of \$2.6 from current deferred income taxes to non-current deferred income taxes on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2017. No periods prior to adoption were retrospectively adjusted.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. ASU 2014-09 requires entities to recognize revenue in a way that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The FASB has also issued several updates to ASU 2014-09. The new standard supersedes U.S. GAAP guidance on revenue recognition and requires the use of more estimates and judgments than the present standards. It also requires significant disclosures sufficient to enable users to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers, including qualitative and quantitative disclosures about contracts with customers, significant judgments and changes in judgments, and assets recognized from the costs to obtain or fulfill a contract. ASU 2014-09 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2018, including interim periods within that reporting period, and allows for either full retrospective adoption or modified retrospective adoption, with early adoption permitted on October 1, 2017. We have not yet selected a

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transition method, but we have begun the assessment process and are currently evaluating the impact that ASU 2014-09 will have on our consolidated financial statements. Based on our initial assessment, which included a comparison of our existing accounting policies and practices against the new standard, we believe the key areas of consideration for our financial statements include percentage-of-completion accounting, separate performance obligations, and related revenue recognized over time. The Company has not yet quantified the impact the adoption of ASU 2014-09 will have on the consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases. ASU 2016-02 requires lessees to recognize a right of use asset and related lease liability for leases that have terms of more than twelve months. For income statement purposes, the FASB retained a dual model, requiring leases to be classified as either operating or finance, with the classifications based on criteria that are similar to those applied under the current lease guidance, without the explicit bright lines. ASU 2016-02 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning on October 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact that ASU 2016-02 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows: Restricted Cash. ASU 2016-18 requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. Therefore, amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-17 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning on October 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. We expect the adoption of ASU 2016-18 to have a financial statement presentation and disclosure impact only.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, Clarifying the Definition of a Business. ASU 2017-01 assists entities in determining whether a transaction involves an asset or a business. Specifically, it states that when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not a business. If this initial test is not met, a set cannot be considered a business unless it includes an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. ASU 2017-01 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning on October 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating ASU 2017-01, but do not expect a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment. ASU 2017-04 eliminates Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test and modifies the concept of impairment from the condition that exists when the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value to the condition that exists when the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value. ASU 2017-04 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning on October 1, 2020, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact that ASU 2017-04 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07, Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost. ASU 2017-07 states that an employer must report the service cost component in the same line item or items as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by the pertinent employees during the period and present the other components of net benefit cost (as defined in paragraphs 715-30-35-4 and 715-60-35-9) in the income statement separately from the service cost component and outside a subtotal of income from operations (if one is presented). In addition, ASU 2017-07 limits the capitalization of compensation costs to the service cost component only (if capitalization is appropriate). ASU 2017-07 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning on October 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact that ASU 2017-07 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting. ASU 2017-09 clarifies when changes to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award must be accounted for as modifications (in accordance with Topic 718). The new guidance will provide relief to entities that make non-substantive changes to share-based payment awards. ASU 2017-09 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning on October 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The amendment would be applied prospectively to an award modified on or after the adoption date. We do not expect ASU 2017-09 to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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3. Business Acquisitions

We incurred \$0.4 and \$1.0 of business acquisition and integration costs during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2017, and \$0.7 and \$3.5 for the same periods in the prior year, recorded in operating expenses.

Abel

We completed the acquisition of Abel Pumps LP and Abel GmbH & Co. KG and certain of their affiliates (collectively “Abel”) on October 2, 2015 for €95 in cash. We utilized borrowings under our \$700.0 revolving credit facility and \$180.0 term loan (together, the “Facility”) to fund this acquisition. Based in Büchen, Germany, Abel is a globally-recognized leader in positive displacement pumps. Abel specializes in designing, developing, and manufacturing piston and piston diaphragm pumps as well as pumping solutions and in providing related parts and service. This equipment is sold under the ABEL® Pump Technology brand into the power generation, wastewater treatment, mining, general industry, and marine markets. The results of Abel are reported in our Process Equipment Group segment for the relevant periods.

Based on the final purchase allocation, we recorded goodwill of \$36, and acquired identifiable intangible assets of \$58, which consisted of \$5 of trade names not subject to amortization, \$9 of developed technology, \$3 of backlog, and \$41 of customer relationships. In addition, we recorded \$14 of net tangible assets, primarily working capital. Goodwill is deductible for tax purposes in Germany. Supplemental proforma information has not been provided as the acquisition did not have a material impact on consolidated results of operations.

Red Valve

On February 1, 2016, we completed the acquisition of Red Valve Company, Inc. (“Red Valve”) for \$130.4 in cash, net of certain adjustments. We utilized borrowings under our Facility to fund this acquisition. Based in Carnegie, Pennsylvania, Red Valve is a global leader in highly-engineered valves designed to operate in the harshest municipal and industrial wastewater environments. Its products support mission critical applications in water/wastewater, power and mining, and other general industrial markets. The results of Red Valve are reported in our Process Equipment Group segment for the relevant periods.

Based on the final purchase allocation, we recorded goodwill of \$59, and acquired identifiable intangible assets of \$61, which consisted of \$4 of trade names not subject to amortization, \$8 of developed technology, \$1 of backlog, and \$48 of customer relationships. In addition, we recorded \$10 of net tangible assets, primarily working capital. Goodwill is deductible for tax purposes. Supplemental proforma information has not been provided as the acquisition did not have a material impact on consolidated results of operations.

Both of these acquisitions continue Hillenbrand’s strategy to transform into a world-class global diversified industrial company by increasing our ability to expand into new markets and geographies within the highly attractive flow control space. The fair value of these acquisitions did not ascribe a significant amount to tangible assets as we often seek to acquire companies with a relatively low physical asset base in order to limit the need to invest significant additional cash post-acquisition.

4. Supplemental Balance Sheet Information

| | June | September |
|------------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| | 30, | 30, |
| | 2017 | 2016 |
| Trade accounts receivable reserves | \$19.6 | \$ 21.0 |

Accumulated depreciation on property, plant, and equipment \$310.8 \$ 299.4

Inventories:

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Raw materials and components | \$50.9 | \$ 51.4 |
| Work in process | 60.4 | 54.0 |
| Finished goods | 48.0 | 47.7 |
| Total inventories | \$159.3 | \$ 153.1 |

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5. Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are stated at the lower of cost or fair value. With the exception of most trade names, intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over periods ranging from three to 21 years, representing the period over which we expect to receive future economic benefits from these assets. We assess the carrying value of most trade names annually, or more often if events or changes in circumstances indicate there may be impairment.

The following tables summarize the carrying amounts and related accumulated amortization for intangible assets as of June 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016.

| | June 30, 2017 | | September 30, 2016 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | Cost | Accumulated Amortization | Cost | Accumulated Amortization |
| Finite-lived assets: | | | | |
| Trade names | \$0.2 | \$ (0.1) | \$0.2 | \$ (0.1) |
| Customer relationships | 463.2 | (118.9) | 459.5 | (100.7) |
| Technology, including patents | 78.9 | (37.9) | 77.9 | (33.3) |
| Software | 48.9 | (41.6) | 47.4 | (39.8) |
| Other | 0.2 | (0.2) | 0.4 | (0.3) |
| | 591.4 | (198.7) | 585.4 | (174.2) |
| Indefinite-lived assets: | | | | |
| Trade names | 131.6 | — | 130.3 | — |
| Total | \$723.0 | \$ (198.7) | \$715.7 | \$ (174.2) |

The net change in intangible assets during the nine months ended June 30, 2017 was driven by normal amortization and foreign currency translation.

In the third quarter of 2016, the Company recorded a trade name impairment charge of \$2.2, included in operating expenses, on two trade names related to the Process Equipment Group segment. The decline in the estimated fair value of these trade names was largely driven by the decreased demand for equipment and parts used in coal mining and coal power. As of June 30, 2017, we had approximately \$13 of trade name book value in the Process Equipment Group segment's reporting units most significantly impacted by demand for coal mining and coal power.

As a result of the required annual impairment assessment performed in the third quarter of 2017, the fair value of trade names was determined to meet or exceed the carrying value for all trade names, resulting in no impairment to trade names.

Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized, but is subject to annual impairment tests. Goodwill has been assigned to reporting units. We assess the carrying value of goodwill annually, or more often if events or changes in circumstances indicate there may be impairment. Impairment testing is performed at a reporting unit level.

| | | |
|-----------|------------|-------|
| Process | Batesville | Total |
| Equipment | | |

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| | Group | | |
|--|----------|--------|---------|
| Balance September 30, 2016 | \$ 626.0 | \$ 8.3 | \$634.3 |
| Acquisitions, including purchase price adjustments | (0.9) | — | (0.9) |
| Foreign currency adjustments | 5.7 | — | 5.7 |
| Balance June 30, 2017 | \$ 630.8 | \$ 8.3 | \$639.1 |

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As a result of the required annual impairment assessment performed in the third quarter of 2017, the Company tested the recoverability of its goodwill, and in all reporting units, the fair value of goodwill was determined to exceed the carrying value, resulting in no impairment of goodwill. Since the fair value of each reporting unit exceeded its carrying value, the second step of the goodwill impairment test was not necessary. The fair value of the reporting unit in the Process Equipment Group segment that is most directly impacted by demand in domestic coal mining and coal power exceeded its carrying value by 9%. The carrying value of goodwill at June 30, 2017 for this reporting unit was \$71.3. In the event that the assumptions used (e.g., order backlog, revenue and profit growth rates, discount rate, industry valuation multiples) for this reporting unit do not meet our expectations for 2017 or 2018, we may be required to perform an interim impairment analysis with respect to the carrying value of goodwill for this reporting unit prior to our annual test, and based on the outcome of that analysis, could be required to take a non-cash impairment charge as a result of any such test.

The Company performed a sensitivity analysis on the reporting unit most directly impacted by demand in domestic coal mining and coal power relative to the discount rate and long-term growth rate selected and determined a one percentage point decrease in the terminal growth rate or a one percentage point increase in the discount rate would not result in a fair value calculation less than the carrying value.

Refer to discussions under the heading “Critical Accounting Estimates” in Item 7, Part II of the Company’s Form 10-K filed with the SEC on November 16, 2016 for further detail on our annual impairment assessment.

6. Financing Agreements

| | June 30, 2017 | September 30, 2016 |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|
| \$700 revolving credit facility (excluding outstanding letters of credit) | \$195.0 | \$ 198.5 |
| \$180 term loan | 151.9 | 162.0 |
| \$150 senior unsecured notes, net of discount (1) | 148.8 | 148.5 |
| \$100 Series A Notes (2) | 99.6 | 99.6 |
| Other | — | 0.3 |
| Total debt | 595.3 | 608.9 |
| Less: current portion | 16.9 | 13.8 |
| Total long-term debt | \$578.4 | \$ 595.1 |

(1) Includes debt issuance costs of \$0.6 and \$0.8 at June 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016.

(2) Includes debt issuance costs of \$0.4 and \$0.4 at June 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016.

With respect to the revolving credit facility, as of June 30, 2017, we had \$8.5 in outstanding letters of credit issued and \$496.5 of maximum borrowing capacity. \$397.3 of this borrowing capacity is immediately available based on our leverage covenant at June 30, 2017, with additional amounts available in the event of a qualifying acquisition. The weighted-average interest rates on borrowings under the revolving credit facility were 1.46% and 1.43% for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2017, and 1.60% and 1.43% for the same periods in the prior year. The weighted average facility fee was 0.23% for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2017, and 0.24% and 0.21% for the same periods in the prior year. The weighted average interest rate on the term loan was 2.39% and 2.16% for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2017, and 1.90% and 1.71% for the same periods in the prior year. We have interest rate swaps on \$50.0 of outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility in order to manage exposure to our variable interest payments. We have cross currency swaps on \$55.0 of outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility to manage currency and interest rate risk exposure on foreign currency denominated debt. The cross

currency swaps are not designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes.

In the normal course of business, the Process Equipment Group provides to certain customers bank guarantees and other credit arrangements in support of performance, warranty, advance payment, and other contractual obligations. This form of trade finance is customary in the industry and, as a result, we are required to maintain adequate capacity to provide the guarantees. As of June 30, 2017, we had credit arrangements totaling \$218.7, under which \$129.4 was utilized for this purpose. These arrangements include our €150.0 Syndicated Letter of Guarantee Facility (as amended, the “LG Facility”) and other ancillary guarantee facilities.

The Facility, the LG Facility, and the Private Shelf Agreement, dated as of December 6, 2012 (the “Shelf Agreement”), among the Company, Prudential Investment Management and each Prudential Affiliate (as defined thereunder), governing the 4.60% Series A unsecured notes (the “Series A Notes”), require us to meet certain conditions including compliance with covenants,

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absence of default, and continued accuracy of certain representations and warranties. Financial covenants include a maximum ratio of Indebtedness to EBITDA (as defined in the agreements) of 3.5 to 1.0 and a minimum ratio of EBITDA (as defined in the agreements) to interest expense of 3.5 to 1.0. As of June 30, 2017, we were in compliance with all covenants.

The Facility, senior unsecured notes, Series A Notes, and LG Facility are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by certain of the Company's domestic subsidiaries.

We had restricted cash of \$3.4 and \$0.8 included in other current assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest, which requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. This standard became effective and was retrospectively adopted for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2016. As of June 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016, there were \$1.0 and \$1.2 in debt issuance costs recorded as a reduction in the carrying value of the related debt liability under the senior unsecured notes and Series A Notes. The \$1.0 in debt issuance costs as of June 30, 2017 will be amortized over the remaining term of the senior unsecured notes and Series A Notes.

7. Retirement Benefits

Defined Benefit Plans

| | U.S. Pension Benefits | | Non-U.S. Pension Benefits | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|
| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Three Months Ended June 30, | |
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Service costs | \$0.8 | \$0.9 | \$ 1.5 | \$ 0.5 |
| Interest costs | 2.3 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Expected return on plan assets | (3.4) | (2.4) | (0.2) | (0.3) |
| Amortization of unrecognized prior service costs, net | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | — |
| Amortization of net loss | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | — |
| Net pension costs | \$0.5 | \$1.9 | \$ 1.7 | \$ 0.7 |

| | U.S. Pension Benefits | | Non-U.S. Pension Benefits | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | Nine Months Ended June 30, | | Nine Months Ended June 30, | |
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Service costs | \$2.7 | \$2.9 | \$ 2.3 | \$ 1.6 |
| Interest costs | 6.6 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 1.4 |
| Expected return on plan assets | (10.1) | (7.2) | (0.5) | (0.8) |

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| | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Amortization of unrecognized prior service costs, net | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | — |
| Amortization of net loss | 2.8 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Net pension costs | \$2.3 | \$5.9 | \$ 3.2 | \$ 2.6 |

During the first quarter of 2017, we made an \$80.0 contribution to our U.S. defined benefit pension plan (the “Plan”) using funds borrowed from our Facility. Although this action increased Plan assets and reduces expected 2017 pension expense, the majority of the pension expense savings in 2017 from this action is expected to be offset by the additional interest expense on the funds borrowed and certain tax effects from the transaction.

During 2017 we also began implementing a plan to transition our U.S. employees not covered by a collective bargaining agreement and our employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement at one of our facilities from a defined benefit-based model to a defined contribution structure over a three-year sunset period. This change caused remeasurements for the Plan for the affected populations. The remeasurements did not cause a material change as the assumptions did not materially differ from the assumptions at September 30, 2016.

Postretirement Healthcare Plans — Net postretirement healthcare costs were \$0.1 and \$0.3 for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2017, and \$0.0 and \$0.2 for the same periods in the prior year.

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Defined Contribution Plans — Expenses related to our defined contribution plans were \$2.7 and \$8.4 for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2017, and \$2.4 and \$7.0 for the same periods in the prior year.

8. Income Taxes

The effective tax rates for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 were 32.4% and 25.8%. The increase in the effective tax rate during the three months ended June 30, 2017 was primarily a result of a change in the geographic mix of our income in addition to a one time reduction in a permanent tax benefit. The effective tax rates for the nine months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 were 29.7% and 28.6%. The increase in the effective tax rate during the nine months ended June 30, 2017 was primarily a result of a change in the geographic mix of our income in addition to a one time reduction in a permanent tax benefit. These unfavorable items for the nine months ended June 30, 2017 were partially offset by the tax benefit recognized on share-based compensation in 2017 and an increase in the reserve for unrecognized tax benefits that occurred in 2016 but did not repeat in 2017.

9. Earnings Per Share

The dilutive effects of performance-based stock awards were included in the computation of diluted earnings per share at the level the related performance criteria were met through the respective balance sheet date. At June 30, 2017 and 2016, potential dilutive effects, representing approximately 600,000 and 800,000 shares, were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share as the related performance criteria were not yet met, although we expect to meet various levels of criteria in the future.

| | Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 | | Nine Months Ended June 30, 2016 | |
|--|--|--------|---|--------|
| Net income(1) | \$32.9 | \$30.7 | \$88.0 | \$76.8 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding (basic - in millions) | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.6 | 63.3 |
| Effect of dilutive stock options and other unvested equity awards (in millions) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding (diluted - in millions) | 63.9 | 63.9 | 64.1 | 63.8 |
| Basic earnings per share | \$0.52 | \$0.49 | \$1.38 | \$1.21 |
| Diluted earnings per share | \$0.52 | \$0.48 | \$1.37 | \$1.21 |
| Shares with anti-dilutive effect excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share (in millions) | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 |

(1) Net income attributable to Hillenbrand

10. Shareholders' Equity

During the nine months ended June 30, 2017, we paid approximately \$39.0 of cash dividends. We also repurchased approximately 778,000 shares of our common stock during the nine months ended June 30, 2017, at a total cost of approximately \$28.0. In connection with our share-based compensation plans discussed further in Note 12, we also issued approximately 755,000 shares of common stock, of which approximately 665,000 shares were from treasury stock.

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11. Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

| | Pension and Postretirement | Currency Translation | Net Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Instruments | Total Attributable to Hillenbrand, Inc. | Noncontrolling Interests | Total |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|---|---|--------------------------|-----------|
| Balance at September 30, 2015 | \$ (54.4) | \$ (52.1) | \$ (1.4) | \$ (107.9) | | |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications | | | | | | |
| Before tax amount | — | (8.9) | — | (8.9) | \$ (0.4) | \$ (9.3) |
| Tax expense | — | — | (0.5) | (0.5) | — | (0.5) |
| After tax amount | — | (8.9) | (0.5) | (9.4) | (0.4) | (9.8) |
| Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income(1) | 0.9 | — | (0.1) | 0.8 | — | 0.8 |
| Net current period other comprehensive income (loss) | 0.9 | (8.9) | (0.6) | (8.6) | \$ (0.4) | \$ (9.0) |
| Balance at June 30, 2016 | \$ (53.5) | \$ (61.0) | \$ (2.0) | \$ (116.5) | | |

(1) Amounts are net of tax.

| | Pension and Postretirement | Currency Translation | Net Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Instruments | Total Attributable to Hillenbrand, Inc. | Noncontrolling Interests | Total |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|---|---|--------------------------|---------|
| Balance at September 30, 2016 | \$ (67.5) | \$ (61.6) | \$ (0.7) | \$ (129.8) | | |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications | | | | | | |
| Before tax amount | 11.3 | 11.4 | 3.4 | 26.1 | \$ 0.3 | \$ 26.4 |
| Tax expense | (4.1) | — | (1.2) | (5.3) | — | (5.3) |
| After tax amount | 7.2 | 11.4 | 2.2 | 20.8 | 0.3 | 21.1 |
| Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income(1) | 2.5 | — | (0.1) | 2.4 | — | 2.4 |
| Net current period other comprehensive income (loss) | 9.7 | 11.4 | 2.1 | 23.2 | \$ 0.3 | \$ 23.5 |
| Balance at June 30, 2017 | \$ (57.8) | \$ (50.2) | \$ 1.4 | \$ (106.6) | | |

(1) Amounts are net of tax.

Reclassifications out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income include:

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| Affected Line in the Consolidated Statement of Operations: | Three Months Ended June 30, 2016 | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------|
| | Net Loss Recognized | Amortization of Pension and Postretirement (1) | Derivative Instruments | Total |
| Net revenue | \$ — | \$ — | \$ (0.4) | \$ (0.4) |
| Cost of goods sold | 0.6 | 0.1 | — | 0.7 |
| Operating expenses | 0.3 | — | — | 0.3 |
| Other income (expense), net | — | — | (0.2) | (0.2) |
| Total before tax | \$ 0.9 | \$ 0.1 | \$ (0.6) | \$ 0.4 |
| Tax expense | | | | (0.4) |
| Total reclassifications for the period, net of tax | | | | \$ — |

| Affected Line in the Consolidated Statement of Operations: | Nine Months Ended June 30, 2016 | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------|
| | Net Loss Recognized | Amortization of Pension and Postretirement (1) | Derivative Instruments | Total |
| Net revenue | \$ — | \$ — | \$ (0.1) | \$ (0.1) |
| Cost of goods sold | 1.8 | 0.2 | — | 2.0 |
| Operating expenses | 0.7 | 0.1 | — | 0.8 |
| Other income (expense), net | — | — | — | — |
| Total before tax | \$ 2.5 | \$ 0.3 | \$ (0.1) | \$ 2.7 |
| Tax expense | | | | (1.9) |
| Total reclassifications for the period, net of tax | | | | \$ 0.8 |

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| Affected Line in the Consolidated Statement of Operations: | Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------|
| | Net Loss Recognized | Amortization of Pension and Postretirement (1) | Derivative Instruments | Total |
| Net revenue | \$ — | \$ — | \$ (0.2) | \$ (0.2) |
| Cost of goods sold | 0.5 | 0.1 | (0.2) | 0.4 |
| Operating expenses | 0.2 | — | — | 0.2 |
| Other income (expense), net | — | — | — | — |
| Total before tax | \$ 0.7 | \$ 0.1 | \$ (0.4) | \$ 0.4 |
| Tax expense | | | | (0.1) |
| Total reclassifications for the period, net of tax | | | | \$ 0.3 |

| Affected Line in the Consolidated Statement of Operations: | Nine Months Ended June 30, 2017 | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|--------|
| | Net Loss Recognized | Amortization of Pension and Postretirement (1) | Derivative Instruments | Total |
| Net revenue | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — |
| Cost of goods sold | 2.4 | 0.2 | (0.2) | 2.4 |
| Operating expenses | 1.1 | 0.1 | — | 1.2 |
| Other income (expense), net | — | — | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total before tax | \$ 3.5 | \$ 0.3 | \$ (0.1) | \$ 3.7 |
| Tax expense | | | | (1.3) |
| Total reclassifications for the period, net of tax | | | | \$ 2.4 |

(1) These accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost (see Note 7).

12. Share-Based Compensation

| | Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 | Three Months Ended June 30, 2016 | Nine Months Ended June 30, 2017 | Nine Months Ended June 30, 2016 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Share-based compensation costs | \$ 2.4 | \$ 2.5 | \$ 8.1 | \$ 6.2 |
| Less impact of income tax benefit | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 |
| Share-based compensation costs, net of tax | \$ 1.5 | \$ 1.6 | \$ 5.2 | \$ 3.9 |

We have share-based compensation with long-term performance-based metrics that are contingent upon our relative total shareholder return and the creation of shareholder value. Relative total shareholder return is determined by comparing our total shareholder return during a three-year period to the respective total shareholder returns of 15 other companies in a designated performance peer group. Creation of shareholder value is measured by the cumulative cash returns and final period net operating profit after tax compared to the established hurdle rate over a three-year period. For the performance-based awards contingent upon the creation of shareholder value, compensation expense is adjusted each quarter based upon actual results to date and any changes to forecasted information on each of the

separate grants.

During the nine months ended June 30, 2017, we made the following grants:

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| | Number of Units |
|---|--------------------|
| Stock options | 475,892 |
| Time-based stock awards | 35,983 |
| Performance-based stock awards (maximum that can be earned) | 301,168 |

Stock options granted during fiscal 2017 had a weighted-average exercise price of \$36.09 and a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$8.38. Our time-based stock awards and performance-based stock awards granted during fiscal 2017 had weighted-average grant date fair values of \$36.19 and \$39.70. Included in the performance-based stock awards granted during 2017 are 157,787 units whose payout level is based upon the Company's relative total shareholder return over the three-year measurement period, as described above. These units will be expensed on a straight-line basis over the measurement period and are not subsequently adjusted after the grant date.

13. Other Income (Expense), Net

| | Three Months | | Nine Months | |
|--|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | Ended June 30, 2017 | 2016 | Ended June 30, 2017 | 2016 |
| Equity in net income (loss) of affiliates | \$(1.2) | \$0.4 | \$(0.2) | \$(0.1) |
| Foreign currency exchange gain (loss), net | 0.5 | — | (0.9) | 0.1 |
| Other, net | (0.4) | (0.7) | (1.9) | (1.9) |
| Other (expense) income, net | \$(1.1) | \$(0.3) | \$(3.0) | \$(1.9) |

14. Commitments and Contingencies

Like most companies, we are involved from time to time in claims, lawsuits, and government proceedings relating to our operations, including environmental, patent infringement, business practices, commercial transactions, product and general liability, workers' compensation, auto liability, employment, and other matters. The ultimate outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty. An estimated loss from these contingencies is recognized when we believe it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated; however, it is difficult to measure the actual loss that might be incurred related to litigation in many cases. If a loss is not considered probable and/or cannot be reasonably estimated, we are required to make a disclosure if there is at least a reasonable possibility that a significant loss may have been incurred. Legal fees associated with claims and lawsuits are generally expensed as incurred.

Claims other than employment and employment-related matters have deductibles and self-funded retentions up to \$0.5 per occurrence or per claim, depending upon the type of coverage and policy period. Outside insurance companies and third-party claims administrators assist in establishing individual claim reserves, and an independent outside actuary provides estimates of ultimate projected losses, including incurred but not reported claims, which are used to establish reserves for losses. Claim reserves for employment-related matters are established based upon advice from internal and external counsel and historical settlement information for claims and related fees when such amounts are considered probable of payment.

The recorded amounts represent our best estimate of the costs we will incur in relation to such exposures, but it is possible that actual costs will differ from those estimates.

15. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the exit price, or the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants as of the measurement date. The authoritative guidance establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about the factors market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability, developed based upon the best information available in the circumstances. The categorization of financial assets and liabilities within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The hierarchy is broken down into three levels:

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- Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, and inputs (other than quoted prices) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 2: Inputs are unobservable for the asset or liability.

| | Carrying Value at June 30, 2017 | Fair Value at June 30, 2017 Using Inputs Considered as: | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|---------|---------|
| | | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| Assets: | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 71.5 | \$ 71.5 | \$ — | \$ — |
| Investments in rabbi trust | 4.1 | 4.1 | — | — |
| Derivative instruments | 3.4 | — | 3.4 | — |
| Liabilities: | | | | |
| \$150 senior unsecured notes | 149.4 | 161.3 | — | — |
| Revolving credit facility | 195.0 | — | 195.0 | — |
| Term loan | 151.9 | — | 151.9 | — |
| \$100 Series A Notes | 100.0 | — | 106.0 | — |
| Derivative instruments | 2.6 | — | 2.6 | — |

The fair values of the revolving credit facility and term loan approximated carrying value at June 30, 2017. The fair values of the revolving credit facility, term loan, and Series A Notes are estimated based on internally developed models, using current market interest rate data for similar issues, as there is no active market for our revolving credit facility, term loan, or Series A Notes.

The fair values of the Company's derivative instruments are based upon pricing models using inputs derived from third-party pricing services or observable market data such as currency spot and forward rates. These values are periodically validated by comparing to third-party broker quotes. The aggregate notional value of derivatives was \$259.0 at June 30, 2017. The derivatives are included in other current assets, other assets, and other current liabilities, as applicable, on the balance sheet.

16. Segment and Geographical Information

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Nine Months Ended June 30, | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Net revenue | | | | |
| Process Equipment Group | \$258.9 | \$230.7 | \$724.6 | \$680.5 |
| Batesville | 137.0 | 140.3 | 422.7 | 429.2 |
| Total | \$395.9 | \$371.0 | \$1,147.3 | \$1,109.7 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | | | | |
| Process Equipment Group | \$50.3 | \$41.8 | \$120.3 | \$109.8 |
| Batesville | 33.5 | 34.6 | 107.2 | 109.5 |
| Corporate | (11.5) | (9.3) | (28.5) | (26.6) |

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| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Net revenue (1) | | | | |
| United States | \$224.5 | \$208.9 | \$653.1 | \$627.8 |
| Germany | 114.0 | 106.3 | 334.2 | 307.1 |
| All other foreign business units | 57.4 | 55.8 | 160.0 | 174.8 |
| Total | \$395.9 | \$371.0 | \$1,147.3 | \$1,109.7 |

(1) We attribute revenue to a geography based upon the location of the business unit that consummates the external sale.

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| | June 30, 2017 | September 30, 2016 |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Total assets assigned | | |
| Process Equipment Group | \$1,728.7 | \$ 1,694.6 |
| Batesville | 201.0 | 211.8 |
| Corporate | 24.4 | 53.3 |
| Total | \$1,954.1 | \$ 1,959.7 |
| Tangible long-lived assets, net | | |
| United States | \$83.5 | \$ 89.5 |
| Germany | 36.9 | 35.8 |
| All other foreign business units | 27.2 | 27.2 |
| Total | \$147.6 | \$ 152.5 |

The following schedule reconciles segment adjusted EBITDA to consolidated net income.

| | Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 | | Nine Months Ended June 30, 2016 | |
|---|---|--------|--|---------|
| Adjusted EBITDA: | | | | |
| Process Equipment Group | \$50.3 | \$41.8 | \$120.3 | \$109.8 |
| Batesville | 33.5 | 34.6 | 107.2 | 109.5 |
| Corporate | (11.5) | (9.3) | (28.5) | (26.6) |
| Less: | | | | |
| Interest income | (0.2) | (0.3) | (0.5) | (0.8) |
| Interest expense | 6.5 | 6.6 | 18.9 | 18.9 |
| Income tax expense | 16.6 | 10.9 | 38.2 | 31.9 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 13.5 | 14.3 | 42.1 | 46.2 |
| Business acquisition and integration | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 3.5 |
| Inventory step-up | — | (0.1) | — | 2.4 |
| Restructuring and restructuring related | 0.9 | 1.5 | 8.8 | 8.9 |
| Trade name impairment | — | 2.2 | — | 2.2 |
| Consolidated net income | \$34.6 | \$31.3 | \$90.5 | \$79.5 |

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17. Condensed Consolidating Information -

Certain 100% owned domestic subsidiaries of Hillenbrand fully and unconditionally, jointly and severally, agreed to guarantee all of the indebtedness and guarantee obligations relating to our obligations under our revolving credit facility, term loan, senior unsecured notes, Series A Notes, and LG Facility. The following are the condensed consolidating financial statements, including the guarantors, which present the statements of income, balance sheets, and cash flows of (i) the parent holding company, (ii) the guarantor subsidiaries, (iii) the non-guarantor subsidiaries, and (iv) eliminations necessary to present the information for Hillenbrand on a consolidated basis.

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Condensed Consolidating Statements of Income

| | Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 | | | | | Three Months Ended June 30, 2016 | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Parent | Guarantors | Non-Guarantors | Eliminations | Consolidated | Parent | Guarantors | Non-Guarantors | Eliminations | Consolidated |
| Net revenue | \$— | \$ 225.4 | \$ 226.6 | \$ (56.1) | \$ 395.9 | \$— | \$ 206.0 | \$ 215.0 | \$ (50.0) | \$ 371.0 |
| Cost of goods sold | — | 115.2 | 158.7 | (30.4) | 243.5 | — | 101.3 | 150.7 | (24.5) | 227.5 |
| Gross profit | — | 110.2 | 67.9 | (25.7) | 152.4 | — | 104.7 | 64.3 | (25.5) | 143.5 |
| Operating expenses | 11.3 | 58.7 | 42.0 | (25.7) | 86.3 | 8.9 | 63.1 | 40.7 | (25.5) | 87.2 |
| Amortization expense | — | 3.3 | 4.0 | — | 7.3 | — | 2.9 | 4.3 | — | 7.2 |
| Interest expense | 5.6 | — | 0.9 | — | 6.5 | 6.0 | — | 0.6 | — | 6.6 |
| Other income (expense), net | (0.2) | (2.0) | 1.1 | — | (1.1) | (0.1) | (0.4) | 0.2 | — | (0.3) |
| Equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries | 45.3 | 2.2 | — | (47.5) | — | 36.4 | 2.8 | — | (39.2) | — |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | 28.2 | 48.4 | 22.1 | (47.5) | 51.2 | 21.4 | 41.1 | 18.9 | (39.2) | 42.2 |
| Income tax expense (benefit) | (4.7) | 16.3 | 5.0 | — | 16.6 | (9.3) | 14.7 | 5.5 | — | 10.9 |
| Consolidated net income | 32.9 | 32.1 | 17.1 | (47.5) | 34.6 | 30.7 | 26.4 | 13.4 | (39.2) | 31.3 |
| Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests | — | — | 1.7 | — | 1.7 | — | — | 0.6 | — | 0.6 |
| Net income (loss) (1) | \$32.9 | \$32.1 | \$ 15.4 | \$ (47.5) | \$ 32.9 | \$30.7 | \$26.4 | \$ 12.8 | \$ (39.2) | \$ 30.7 |
| Consolidated comprehensive income (loss) | \$59.3 | \$32.5 | \$ 43.3 | \$ (74.0) | \$ 61.1 | \$16.1 | \$27.0 | \$ (1.3) | \$ (25.4) | \$ 16.4 |
| Less: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests | — | — | 1.8 | — | 1.8 | — | — | 0.3 | — | 0.3 |
| Comprehensive income (loss) (2) | \$59.3 | \$32.5 | \$ 41.5 | \$ (74.0) | \$ 59.3 | \$16.1 | \$27.0 | \$ (1.6) | \$ (25.4) | \$ 16.1 |

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| | Nine Months Ended June 30, 2017 | | | | | Nine Months Ended June 30, 2016 | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Parent | Guarantors | Non-Guarantors | Elimination | Consolidated | Parent | Guarantors | Non-Guarantors | Elimination | Consolidated |
| Net revenue | \$— | \$ 656.8 | \$ 647.0 | \$(156.5) | \$ 1,147.3 | \$— | \$ 621.1 | \$ 638.5 | \$(149.9) | \$ 1,109.7 |
| Cost of goods sold | — | 341.6 | 460.9 | (82.2) | 720.3 | — | 312.1 | 456.5 | (73.3) | 695.3 |
| Gross profit | — | 315.2 | 186.1 | (74.3) | 427.0 | — | 309.0 | 182.0 | (76.6) | 414.4 |
| Operating expenses | 32.3 | 174.5 | 122.2 | (74.3) | 254.7 | 23.8 | 186.9 | 122.5 | (76.6) | 256.6 |
| Amortization expense | — | 10.1 | 11.6 | — | 21.7 | — | 9.7 | 15.9 | — | 25.6 |
| Interest expense | 16.4 | — | 2.5 | — | 18.9 | 16.8 | 0.1 | 2.0 | — | 18.9 |
| Other income (expense), net | (0.6) | (2.4) | — | — | (3.0) | (0.3) | (2.5) | 0.9 | — | (1.9) |
| Equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries | 116.8 | 5.9 | — | (122.7) | — | 94.8 | 7.7 | — | (102.5) | — |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | 67.5 | 134.1 | 49.8 | (122.7) | 128.7 | 53.9 | 117.5 | 42.5 | (102.5) | 111.4 |
| Income tax expense (benefit) | (20.5) | 47.0 | 11.7 | — | 38.2 | (22.9) | 42.6 | 12.2 | — | 31.9 |
| Consolidated net income | 88.0 | 87.1 | 38.1 | (122.7) | 90.5 | 76.8 | 74.9 | 30.3 | (102.5) | 79.5 |
| Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests | — | — | 2.5 | — | 2.5 | — | — | 2.7 | — | 2.7 |
| Net income (loss) (1) | \$ 88.0 | \$ 87.1 | \$ 35.6 | \$(122.7) | \$ 88.0 | \$ 76.8 | \$ 74.9 | \$ 27.6 | \$(102.5) | \$ 76.8 |
| Consolidated comprehensive income (loss) | \$ 111.2 | \$ 92.2 | \$ 51.4 | \$(140.8) | \$ 114.0 | \$ 68.2 | \$ 85.0 | \$ 21.2 | \$(103.9) | \$ 70.5 |
| Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests | — | — | 2.8 | — | 2.8 | — | — | 2.3 | — | 2.3 |
| Comprehensive income (loss) (2) | \$ 111.2 | \$ 92.2 | \$ 48.6 | \$(140.8) | \$ 111.2 | \$ 68.2 | \$ 85.0 | \$ 18.9 | \$(103.9) | \$ 68.2 |

(1) Net income attributable to Hillenbrand

(2) Comprehensive income attributable to Hillenbrand

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Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets

| | June 30, 2017 | | | | | September 30, 2016 | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Parent | Guarantors | Non-Guarantors | Elimination | Consolidated | Parent | Guarantors | Non-Guarantors | Elimination | Consolidated |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$0.1 | \$6.3 | \$65.1 | \$— | \$71.5 | \$4.4 | \$5.6 | \$42.0 | \$— | \$52.0 |
| Trade receivables, net | — | 111.7 | 76.5 | — | 188.2 | — | 120.6 | 84.4 | — | 205.0 |
| Unbilled receivables from long-term manufacturing contracts | — | 5.1 | 139.2 | — | 144.3 | — | 10.6 | 115.2 | — | 125.8 |
| Inventories | — | 72.2 | 89.7 | (2.6) | 159.3 | — | 69.8 | 86.1 | (2.8) | 153.1 |
| Deferred income taxes | — | — | — | — | — | 1.6 | 17.4 | — | 4.9 | 23.9 |
| Prepaid expense | 3.1 | 9.8 | 13.9 | — | 26.8 | 2.2 | 6.5 | 9.5 | — | 18.2 |
| Intercompany receivables | — | 984.4 | 91.2 | (1,075.6) | — | — | 1,003.1 | 97.4 | (1,100.5) | — |
| Other current assets | 0.4 | 1.5 | 17.3 | 0.2 | 19.4 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 15.9 | 0.3 | 22.3 |
| Total current assets | 3.6 | 1,191.0 | 492.9 | (1,078.0) | 609.5 | 12.8 | 1,235.1 | 450.5 | (1,098.1) | 600.3 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 4.1 | 63.8 | 79.7 | — | 147.6 | 4.9 | 65.7 | 81.9 | — | 152.5 |
| Intangible assets, net | 3.8 | 214.9 | 305.6 | — | 524.3 | 4.1 | 220.4 | 317.0 | — | 541.5 |
| Goodwill | — | 283.9 | 355.2 | — | 639.1 | — | 271.8 | 362.5 | — | 634.3 |
| Investment in consolidated subsidiaries | 2,209.1 | 664.1 | — | (2,873.2) | — | 2,143.4 | 820.2 | — | (2,963.6) | — |
| Other assets | 18.7 | 22.5 | 3.7 | (11.3) | 33.6 | 18.9 | 22.7 | 0.8 | (11.3) | 31.1 |
| Total Assets | \$2,239.3 | \$2,440.2 | \$1,237.1 | \$(3,962.5) | \$1,954.1 | \$2,184.1 | \$2,635.9 | \$1,212.7 | \$(4,073.0) | \$1,959.7 |
| Trade accounts payable | \$0.5 | \$34.0 | \$107.2 | \$— | \$141.7 | \$0.4 | \$28.4 | \$106.9 | \$— | \$135.7 |
| Liabilities from long-term manufacturing contracts and advances | — | 27.2 | 70.7 | — | 97.9 | — | 14.0 | 64.6 | — | 78.6 |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 16.9 | — | — | — | 16.9 | 13.5 | — | 0.3 | — | 13.8 |
| Accrued compensation | 5.9 | 18.9 | 38.4 | — | 63.2 | 4.7 | 17.3 | 35.3 | — | 57.3 |

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| Deferred income taxes | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18.1 | 4.7 | 22.8 |
| Intercompany payables | 1,074.5 | 3.7 | — | (1,078.2) | — | 1,098.8 | 4.5 | — | (1,103.3) | — |
| Other current liabilities | 14.0 | 38.8 | 65.0 | 0.2 | 118.0 | 13.9 | 39.8 | 71.6 | 0.2 | 125.5 |
| Total current liabilities | 1,111.8 | 122.6 | 281.3 | (1,078.0) | 437.7 | 1,131.3 | 104.0 | 296.8 | (1,098.4) | 433.7 |
| Long-term debt | 429.4 | — | 149.0 | — | 578.4 | 416.6 | — | 178.5 | — | 595.1 |
| Accrued pension and postretirement healthcare | 1.1 | 33.3 | 103.0 | — | 137.4 | 1.1 | 127.0 | 104.6 | — | 232.7 |
| Deferred income taxes | — | 22.4 | 50.5 | (11.3) | 61.6 | — | 5.8 | 27.8 | (11.0) | 22.6 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 0.9 | 16.9 | 10.3 | — | 28.1 | 2.8 | 16.3 | 10.3 | — | 29.4 |
| Total Liabilities | 1,543.2 | 195.2 | 594.1 | (1,089.3) | 1,243.2 | 1,551.8 | 253.1 | 618.0 | (1,109.4) | 1,313.5 |
| Total Hillenbrand Shareholders' Equity | 696.1 | 2,245.0 | 628.2 | (2,873.2) | 696.1 | 632.3 | 2,382.8 | 580.8 | (2,963.6) | 632.3 |
| Noncontrolling interests | — | — | 14.8 | — | 14.8 | — | — | 13.9 | — | 13.9 |
| Total Equity | 696.1 | 2,245.0 | 643.0 | (2,873.2) | 710.9 | 632.3 | 2,382.8 | 594.7 | (2,963.6) | 646.2 |
| Total Liabilities and Equity | \$2,239.3 | \$2,440.2 | \$1,237.1 | \$(3,962.5) | \$1,954.1 | \$2,184.1 | \$2,635.9 | \$1,212.7 | \$(4,073.0) | \$1,959.7 |

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Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flow

| | Nine Months Ended June 30, 2017 | | | | | Nine Months Ended June 30, 2016 | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Parent | Guarantors | Non-Guarantors | Elimination | Consolidated | Parent | Guarantors | Non-Guarantors | Elimination | Consolidated |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | \$33.2 | \$129.0 | \$70.2 | \$(128.7) | \$103.7 | \$(67.4) | \$244.8 | \$122.3 | \$(110.0) | \$189.7 |
| Investing activities: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital expenditures | (0.5) | (7.2) | (6.5) | — | (14.2) | (2.3) | (5.9) | (7.4) | — | (15.6) |
| Proceeds from sales of property, plant, and equipment | — | 1.9 | 0.4 | — | 2.3 | — | 0.6 | 0.4 | — | 1.0 |
| Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired | — | — | — | — | — | — | (131.3) | (105.7) | — | (237.0) |
| Other, net | 2.7 | (0.4) | (2.7) | — | (0.4) | — | — | 0.1 | — | 0.1 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | 2.2 | (5.7) | (8.8) | — | (12.3) | (2.3) | (136.6) | (112.6) | — | (251.5) |
| Financing activities: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repayments on term loan | (10.1) | — | — | — | (10.1) | (6.8) | — | — | — | (6.8) |
| Proceeds from revolving credit facilities | 233.0 | — | 488.2 | — | 721.2 | 315.5 | — | 165.0 | — | 480.5 |
| Repayments on revolving credit facilities | (207.0) | — | (518.5) | — | (725.5) | (194.0) | — | (169.7) | — | (363.7) |
| Payment of dividends - intercompany | — | (122.6) | (6.1) | 128.7 | — | — | (104.6) | (5.4) | 110.0 | — |
| Payment of dividends on common stock | (39.0) | — | — | — | (39.0) | (38.3) | — | — | — | (38.3) |
| Repurchases of common stock | (28.0) | — | — | — | (28.0) | (16.6) | — | — | — | (16.6) |
| Net proceeds (payments) on | 11.4 | — | — | — | 11.4 | 7.6 | — | — | — | 7.6 |

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|----------|---------|-------|---------|--------|----------|---------|-------|--------|
| stock plans | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other, net | — | — | (2.5) | — | (2.5) | 2.1 | — | (1.0) | — | 1.1 |
| Net cash provided | | | | | | | | | | |
| by (used in) | (39.7) | (122.6) | (38.9) | 128.7 | (72.5) | 69.5 | (104.6) | (11.1) | 110.0 | 63.8 |
| financing | | | | | | | | | | |
| activities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Effect of exchange | | | | | | | | | | |
| rates on cash and | — | — | 0.6 | — | 0.6 | — | — | (2.7) | — | (2.7) |
| cash | | | | | | | | | | |
| equivalents | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net cash flow | (4.3) | 0.7 | 23.1 | — | 19.5 | (0.2) | 3.6 | (4.1) | — | (0.7) |
| Cash and | | | | | | | | | | |
| equivalents at | 4.4 | 5.6 | 42.0 | — | 52.0 | 0.3 | 7.1 | 40.9 | — | 48.3 |
| beginning of | | | | | | | | | | |
| period | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash and | | | | | | | | | | |
| equivalents at end | \$0.1 | \$6.3 | \$65.1 | \$— | \$71.5 | \$0.1 | \$10.7 | \$36.8 | \$— | \$47.6 |
| of period | | | | | | | | | | |

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18. Restructuring

The following schedule details the restructuring charges by segment and the classification of those charges on the income statement.

| | Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 | | | Three Months Ended June 30, 2016 | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | Cost of goods sold | Operating expenses | Total | Cost of goods sold | Operating expenses | Total |
| Process Equipment Group | \$— | \$ 0.2 | \$0.2 | \$0.3 | \$ 0.5 | \$ 0.8 |
| Batesville | (0.1) | — | (0.1) | — | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Corporate | — | — | — | — | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | \$(0.1) | \$ 0.2 | \$0.1 | \$0.3 | \$ 0.8 | \$ 1.1 |

| | Nine Months Ended June 30, 2017 | | | Nine Months Ended June 30, 2016 | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | Cost of goods sold | Operating expenses | Total | Cost of goods sold | Operating expenses | Total |
| Process Equipment Group | \$— | \$ 0.5 | \$0.5 | \$3.1 | \$ 3.6 | \$ 6.7 |
| Batesville | 6.3 | — | 6.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Corporate | — | 2.1 | 2.1 | — | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Total | \$6.3 | \$ 2.6 | \$8.9 | \$3.2 | \$ 4.9 | \$ 8.1 |

The 2017 charges related primarily to the closure of a plant at Batesville and corporate functional restructuring. The 2016 charges primarily related to severance costs at the Process Equipment Group as we integrated and streamlined the business operations within the segment. At June 30, 2017, \$3.3 of restructuring costs were accrued and expected to be paid over the next twelve months.

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS

Throughout this Form 10-Q, we make a number of "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. As the words imply, these are statements about future plans, objectives, beliefs, and expectations that might or might not happen in the future, as contrasted with historical information. Forward-looking statements are based on assumptions that we believe are reasonable, but by their very nature are subject to a wide range of risks.

Accordingly, in this Form 10-Q, we may say something like:

"We expect that future revenue associated with the Process Equipment Group will be influenced by order backlog."

That is a forward-looking statement, as indicated by the word "expect" and by the clear meaning of the sentence.

Other words that could indicate we are making forward-looking statements include:

intend believe plan expect may goal would
become pursue estimate will forecast continue could
targeted encourage promise improve progress potential should

This is not an exhaustive list, but is intended to give you an idea of how we try to identify forward-looking statements. The absence of any of these words, however, does not mean that the statement is not forward-looking.

Here is the key point: Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and our actual results could differ materially from those set forth in any forward-looking statements.

Any number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, could cause our performance to differ significantly from what is described in the forward-looking statements. For a discussion of factors that could cause actual results to differ from those contained in forward-looking statements, see the discussions under the heading "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of Part I of the Company's Form 10-K filed with the SEC on November 16, 2016, and in Item 1A of Part II of this Form 10-Q. We assume no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements.

OPERATING PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The following discussion compares our results for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2017, to the same period in fiscal year 2016. The Company's fiscal year ends on September 30. Unless otherwise stated, references to years relate to fiscal years. We begin the discussion at a consolidated level and then provide separate detail about the Process Equipment Group, Batesville, and Corporate. These financial results are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("GAAP").

We also provide certain non-GAAP operating performance measures. These non-GAAP measures are referred to as "adjusted" and exclude expenses associated with backlog intangible amortization, inventory step-up, business acquisition and integration, restructuring and restructuring related charges, and trade name impairment. The related income tax for all of these items is also excluded. This non-GAAP information is provided as a supplement, not as a substitute for, or as superior to, measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

We use this non-GAAP information internally to make operating decisions and believe it is helpful to investors because it allows more meaningful period-to-period comparisons of our ongoing operating results. The information can also be used to perform trend analysis and to better identify operating trends that may otherwise be masked or distorted by these types of items. We believe this information provides a higher degree of transparency.

An important non-GAAP measure that we use is adjusted earnings before interest, income tax, depreciation, and amortization (“adjusted EBITDA”). A part of Hillenbrand’s strategy is to selectively acquire companies that we believe can benefit from the Hillenbrand Operating Model (“HOM”) to spur faster and more profitable growth. Given that strategy, it is a natural

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consequence to incur related expenses, such as amortization from acquired intangible assets and additional interest expense from debt-funded acquisitions. Accordingly, we use adjusted EBITDA, among other measures, to monitor our business performance.

Another important non-GAAP operational measure used is backlog. Backlog is not a term recognized under GAAP; however, it is a common measurement used in industries with extended lead times for order fulfillment (long-term contracts), like those in which our Process Equipment Group competes. Order backlog represents the amount of consolidated revenue that we expect to realize on contracts awarded related to the Process Equipment Group. For purposes of calculating backlog, 100% of estimated revenue attributable to consolidated subsidiaries is included. Backlog includes expected revenue from large systems and equipment, as well as replacement parts, components, and service. The length of time that projects remain in backlog can span from days for replacement parts or service to approximately 18 months for larger system sales. Backlog includes expected revenue from the remaining portion of firm orders not yet completed, as well as revenue from change orders to the extent that they are reasonably expected to be realized. We include in backlog the full contract award, including awards subject to further customer approvals, which we expect to result in revenue in future periods. In accordance with industry practice, our contracts may include provisions for cancellation, termination or suspension at the discretion of the customer.

We expect that future revenue associated with the Process Equipment Group will be influenced by backlog because of the lead time involved in fulfilling engineered-to-order equipment for customers. Although backlog can be an indicator of future revenue, it does not include projects and parts orders that are booked and shipped within the same quarter. The timing of order placement, size, extent of customization, and customer delivery dates can create fluctuations in backlog and revenue. Revenue attributable to backlog may also be affected by foreign exchange fluctuations for orders denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars.

We calculate the foreign currency impact on net revenue, gross profit, and operating expenses in order to better measure the comparability of results between periods. We calculate the foreign currency impact by translating current year results at prior year foreign exchange rates. This information is provided because exchange rates can distort the underlying change in sales, either positively or negatively. The cost structures for Corporate and Batesville are generally not significantly impacted by the fluctuation in foreign exchange rates, and we do not disclose the foreign currency impact in the Operations Review below where the impact is not significant.

See page 34 for reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA to consolidated net income, the most directly comparable GAAP measure. Our use of other non-GAAP measures in certain other instances includes information reconciling such non-GAAP measures to the respective most directly comparable GAAP measure. Given that there is no GAAP financial measure comparable to backlog, a quantitative reconciliation is not provided.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2017, there were no significant changes to our critical accounting estimates, as outlined in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2016.

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

(financial amounts in millions, except share and per share data, throughout Management's Discussion and Analysis)

Hillenbrand is a global diversified industrial company with multiple market-leading brands that serve a wide variety of industries across the globe. Hillenbrand's portfolio is composed of two business segments: the Process Equipment Group and Batesville®. The Process Equipment Group businesses design, develop, manufacture, and service highly engineered industrial equipment around the world. Batesville is a recognized leader in the North American death care

industry.

We strive to provide superior return for our shareholders, exceptional value for our customers, and great professional opportunities for our employees through deployment of the HOM. The HOM is a consistent and repeatable framework designed to produce sustainable and predictable results. The HOM describes our mission, vision, values and mindset as leaders; applies our management practices in Strategy Management, Segmentation, Lean, Talent Development, and Acquisitions; and prescribes three steps (Understand, Focus and Grow) designed to make our businesses both bigger and better. Our goal is to continue developing Hillenbrand as a world-class global diversified industrial company through the deployment of the HOM.

Our strategy is to leverage our historically strong financial foundation and the HOM to deliver sustainable profit growth, revenue expansion and substantial free cash flow and then reinvest available cash in new growth initiatives that are focused on

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building leadership positions in our core markets and near adjacencies, both organically and inorganically, in order to create shareholder value.

OPERATIONS REVIEW — CONSOLIDATED

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | | | Nine Months Ended June 30, | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | 2017 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2016 | |
| | Amount | % of Net Revenue | Amount | % of Net Revenue | Amount | % of Net Revenue | Amount | % of Net Revenue |
| Net revenue | \$395.9 | 100.0 | \$371.0 | 100.0 | \$1,147.3 | 100.0 | \$1,109.7 | 100.0 |
| Gross profit | 152.4 | 38.5 | 143.5 | 38.7 | 427.0 | 37.2 | 414.4 | 37.3 |
| Operating expenses | 86.3 | 21.8 | 87.2 | 23.5 | 254.7 | 22.2 | 256.6 | 23.1 |
| Amortization expense | 7.3 | 1.8 | 7.2 | 1.9 | 21.7 | 1.9 | 25.6 | 2.3 |
| Interest expense | 6.5 | 1.6 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 18.9 | 1.6 | 18.9 | 1.7 |
| Other (expense) income, net | (1.1) | 0.3 | (0.3) | 0.1 | (3.0) | 0.3 | (1.9) | 0.2 |
| Income taxes | 16.6 | 4.2 | 10.9 | 2.9 | 38.2 | 3.3 | 31.9 | 2.9 |
| Net income(1) | 32.9 | 8.3 | 30.7 | 8.3 | 88.0 | 7.7 | 76.8 | 6.9 |

(1) Net income attributable to Hillenbrand.

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

Net revenue increased \$24.9 (7%), which included unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$3.9.

- The Process Equipment Group's net revenue increased \$28.2 (12%), primarily due to the increased demand for plastics projects, screening and separating equipment (including equipment that processes proppants for hydraulic fracturing), and equipment and systems used in food and pharmaceutical applications, partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency impact (\$3.6).

- Batesville's net revenue decreased \$3.3 (2%), primarily due to a decrease in volume (\$4.6), partially offset by an increase in average selling price. Lower volume was driven by what we estimate to be a decrease in North American burials driven by the increased rate at which families opted for cremation.

Gross profit increased \$8.9 (6%), which included unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$1.3. Gross profit margin decreased 20 basis points to 38.5%.

- The Process Equipment Group's gross profit increased \$11.4 (13%), primarily driven by increased demand for plastics projects, screening and separating equipment (including equipment that processes proppants for hydraulic fracturing), and equipment and systems used in food and pharmaceutical applications, as well as savings related to restructuring actions taken in 2016, and restructuring and restructuring related charges in fiscal 2016 that did not repeat in fiscal 2017, partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency impact (\$1.3). Gross profit margin improved 20 basis points to 39.0% in 2017, primarily driven by pricing and productivity improvements, savings related to restructuring actions taken in 2016, and a decrease in restructuring and restructuring related charges, partially offset by unfavorable product mix.

Gross profit included restructuring and restructuring related charges (\$0.4 in 2016). Excluding these items, adjusted gross profit increased \$11.1 (12%) and adjusted gross profit margin improved 10 basis points to 39.0% in 2017.

•Batesville's gross profit decreased \$2.5 (5%) and gross profit margin decreased 90 basis points to 37.6%. The decrease in gross profit and gross profit margin was primarily due to higher commodity and fuel costs and the decline in volume, partially offset by current year productivity initiatives.

Gross profit included restructuring and restructuring related charges (\$0.3 in 2017). Excluding these charges, adjusted gross profit decreased \$2.2 (4%) and adjusted gross profit margin decreased 70 basis points to 37.8%, primarily driven by higher commodity and fuel costs and the decline in volume, partially offset by current year productivity initiatives.

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Operating expenses decreased \$0.9 (1%), primarily due to favorable foreign currency impact of \$0.8, a trade name impairment in 2016 that did not repeat in 2017, lower compensation and benefits resulting from fiscal 2016 restructuring actions, current year productivity initiatives, a decrease in restructuring and restructuring related charges, and a decrease in business acquisition and integration costs, partially offset by an increase in variable compensation and an increase in sales and marketing investments.

Operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue improved 170 basis points to 21.8%. Operating expenses included the following items:

| | Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 2016 | |
|---|---|-------|
| Business acquisition and integration costs | \$0.4 | \$0.7 |
| Restructuring and restructuring related charges | 0.5 | 1.3 |
| Trade name impairment | — | 2.2 |

On an adjusted basis, which excluded business acquisition and integration costs, restructuring and restructuring related charges, and trade name impairment, operating expenses increased \$2.4 (3%). The increase in adjusted operating expenses was primarily driven by an increase in variable compensation and an increase in sales and marketing investments, partially offset by favorable foreign currency impact of \$0.9, lower compensation and benefits resulting from fiscal 2016 restructuring actions and current year productivity initiatives. Adjusted operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue improved 80 basis points in 2017 to 21.6%.

Amortization expense increased \$0.1, primarily due to unfavorable foreign currency impact.

Interest expense decreased \$0.1, primarily due to a decrease in our weighted average interest rates.

Other (expense) income, net was \$1.1 of other expense in fiscal 2017, compared to \$0.3 of other expense in fiscal 2016. The increase in expense was driven primarily by increased losses from limited partnership investments, partially offset by an increase in foreign exchange gains.

The effective tax rate was 32.4% in fiscal 2017 compared to 25.8% in fiscal 2016. The increase was primarily a result of a change in the geographic mix of our income in addition to a one time reduction in a permanent tax benefit. Our adjusted effective income tax rate, which excludes the tax impact of adjustments discussed above, was 32.4% in fiscal 2017 compared to 26.6% in fiscal 2016.

Nine Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to Nine Months Ended June 30, 2016

Net revenue increased \$37.6 (3%), which included unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$11.1.

- The Process Equipment Group's net revenue increased \$44.1 (6%), primarily due to increased demand for plastics projects, four additional months of Red Valve revenue (\$14.1) in the current year, and increased demand for screening and separating equipment (including equipment that processes proppants for hydraulic fracturing) and equipment and systems used in food and pharmaceutical applications, partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency impact (\$11.0) and lower demand for industrial equipment and parts used in power and mining (including coal).

•Batesville's net revenue decreased \$6.5 (2%), primarily due to a decrease in volume (\$11.1), partially offset by an increase in average selling price (\$4.8). Lower volume was driven by a decrease in burial sales resulting from product line simplification and what we estimate to be a decrease in North American burials driven by the increased rate at which families opted for cremation.

Gross profit increased \$12.6 (3%), which included unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$3.7. Gross profit margin decreased 10 basis points to 37.2%.

•The Process Equipment Group's gross profit increased \$24.7 (10%), primarily driven by increased demand for plastics projects and screening and separating equipment (including equipment that processes proppants for hydraulic fracturing), increased profits from four additional months of Red Valve results in the current year, increased demand for equipment and systems used in food and pharmaceutical applications, savings related to restructuring actions taken in 2016, restructuring

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and restructuring related charges in fiscal 2016 that did not repeat in fiscal 2017, and inventory step-up charges related to the Abel and Red Valve acquisitions in fiscal 2016 that did not repeat in fiscal 2017, partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency impact (\$3.6), and lower demand for industrial equipment and parts used in power and mining (including coal). Gross profit margin improved 120 basis points to 37.4% in 2017, primarily driven by pricing and productivity improvements, the higher margin associated with Red Valve, a decrease in restructuring and restructuring related charges, inventory step-up charges related to the Abel and Red Valve acquisitions in fiscal 2016 that did not repeat in fiscal 2017, and savings related to restructuring actions taken in 2016, partially offset by unfavorable product mix.

Gross profit included restructuring and restructuring related charges (\$3.2 in 2016) and inventory step-up charges related to the Abel and Red Valve acquisitions (\$2.4 in 2016). Excluding these items, adjusted gross profit increased \$19.1 (8%) and adjusted gross profit margin improved 40 basis points to 37.4% in 2017.

•Batesville's gross profit decreased \$12.1 (7%) and gross profit margin decreased 230 basis points to 36.9%. The decrease in gross profit and gross profit margin was primarily due to an increase in restructuring and restructuring related charges, higher commodity and fuel costs, and the decline in volume, partially offset by the increase in average selling price.

Gross profit included restructuring and restructuring related charges (\$7.0 in 2017 and \$0.4 in 2016). Excluding these charges, adjusted gross profit decreased \$5.5 (3%) and adjusted gross profit margin decreased 70 basis points to 38.6%, primarily driven by higher commodity and fuel costs and the decline in volume, partially offset by the increase in average selling price.

Operating expenses decreased \$1.9 (1%), primarily due to favorable foreign currency impact of \$2.3, lower compensation and benefits resulting from fiscal 2016 restructuring actions, current year productivity initiatives, a decrease in acquisition and integration costs, a decrease in restructuring and restructuring related charges, and a trade name impairment in 2016 that did not repeat in 2017, partially offset by four additional months of Red Valve operating expenses in the current year, an increase in variable compensation, and an increase in sales and marketing investments. Operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue improved 90 basis points to 22.2%. Operating expenses included the following items:

| | Nine Months Ended June 30, 2017 2016 | |
|---|--|--------|
| Business acquisition and integration costs | \$ 1.0 | \$ 3.5 |
| Restructuring and restructuring related charges | 3.2 | 5.5 |
| Trade name impairment | — | 2.2 |

On an adjusted basis, which excluded business acquisition and integration costs, restructuring and restructuring related charges, and trade name impairment, operating expenses increased \$5.1 (2%). The increase in adjusted operating expenses was primarily driven by four additional months of Red Valve operating expenses in the current year, an increase in variable compensation, and an increase in sales and marketing investments, partially offset by favorable foreign currency impact of \$2.3, lower compensation and benefits resulting from fiscal 2016 restructuring actions and current year productivity initiatives. Adjusted operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue improved 30 basis points to 21.8%.

Amortization expense decreased \$3.9, primarily due to backlog amortization related to Abel and Red Valve in fiscal 2016 that did not repeat in fiscal 2017, partially offset by amortization on the acquired intangibles of Red Valve.

Interest expense was flat compared to the prior year.

Other (expense) income, net was \$3.0 of other expense in fiscal 2017, compared to \$1.9 of other expense in fiscal 2016. The increase in expense was driven by an increase in foreign exchange loss.

The effective tax rate was 29.7% in fiscal 2017 compared to 28.6% in fiscal 2016. The increase was primarily a result of a change in the geographic mix of our income in addition to a one time reduction in a permanent tax benefit. These unfavorable items were partially offset by the tax benefit recognized on share-based compensation in 2017 and an increase in the reserve for unrecognized tax benefits that occurred in 2016 but did not repeat in 2017. Our adjusted effective income tax rate, which excludes the tax impact of adjustments discussed above, was 30.3% in fiscal 2017 compared to 29.6% in fiscal 2016.

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OPERATIONS REVIEW — PROCESS EQUIPMENT GROUP

| | Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 | | 2016 | | Nine Months Ended June 30, 2017 | | 2016 | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|------------------------|
| | Amount | % of Net Revenue | Amount | % of Net Revenue | Amount | % of Net Revenue | Amount | % of Net Revenue |
| Net revenue | \$258.9 | 100.0 | \$230.7 | 100.0 | \$724.6 | 100.0 | \$680.5 | 100.0 |
| Gross profit | 100.9 | 39.0 | 89.5 | 38.8 | 270.9 | 37.4 | 246.2 | 36.2 |
| Operating expenses | 54.9 | 21.2 | 54.6 | 23.7 | 160.6 | 22.2 | 158.3 | 23.3 |
| Amortization expense | 7.2 | 2.8 | 7.1 | 3.1 | 21.5 | 3.0 | 25.4 | 3.7 |

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

Net revenue increased \$28.2 (12%), primarily due to the increased demand for plastics projects, screening and separating equipment (including equipment that processes proppants for hydraulic fracturing), and equipment and systems used in food and pharmaceutical applications, partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency impact (\$3.6).

Order backlog increased \$82.6 (16%) from \$523.6 on June 30, 2016, to \$606.2 on June 30, 2017, which included favorable foreign currency impact of \$8.7. Order backlog increased due to an increase in orders for equipment that processes proppants (used in hydraulic fracturing) as well as orders in the plastics industry.

On a sequential basis, order backlog increased \$48.3 (9%) to \$606.2 at June 30, 2017, up from \$557.9 at March 31, 2017.

Gross profit increased \$11.4 (13%), primarily driven by increased demand for plastics projects, screening and separating equipment (including equipment that processes proppants for hydraulic fracturing), and equipment and systems used in food and pharmaceutical applications, as well as savings related to restructuring actions taken in 2016, and restructuring and restructuring related charges in fiscal 2016 that did not repeat in fiscal 2017, partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency impact (\$1.3). Gross profit margin improved 20 basis points to 39.0% in 2017, primarily driven by pricing and productivity improvements, savings related to restructuring actions taken in 2016, and a decrease in restructuring and restructuring related charges, partially offset by unfavorable product mix.

Gross profit included restructuring and restructuring related charges (\$0.4 in 2016). Excluding these items, adjusted gross profit increased \$11.1 (12%) and adjusted gross profit margin improved 10 basis points to 39.0% in 2017.

Operating expenses increased \$0.3 (1%), primarily driven by an increase in variable compensation and an increase in sales and marketing investments, partially offset by favorable foreign currency impact of \$0.7, a trade name impairment in 2016 that did not repeat in 2017, and a decrease in restructuring and restructuring related charges. Operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue improved 250 basis points to 21.2% in 2017.

Operating expenses included a trade name impairment of \$2.2 in 2016, restructuring and restructuring related charges (\$0.4 in 2017 and \$1.0 in 2016), and acquisition and integration costs (\$0.3 in 2017 and \$0.1 in 2016). Excluding these items, adjusted operating expenses increased \$2.9 (6%), which was primarily driven by an increase in variable compensation and an increase in sales and marketing investments, partially offset by favorable foreign currency impact of \$0.7. Adjusted operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue improved 130 basis points to 20.9% in 2017.

Amortization expense increased \$0.1 primarily due to unfavorable foreign currency impact.

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Nine Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to Nine Months Ended June 30, 2016

Net revenue increased \$44.1 (6%), primarily due to increased demand for plastics projects, four additional months of Red Valve revenue (\$14.1) in the current year, and increased demand for screening and separating equipment (including equipment that processes proppants for hydraulic fracturing) and equipment and systems used in food and pharmaceutical applications, partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency impact (\$11.0) and lower demand for industrial equipment and parts used in power and mining (including coal).

Gross profit increased \$24.7 (10%), primarily driven by increased demand for plastics projects and screening and separating equipment (including equipment that processes proppants for hydraulic fracturing), increased profits from four additional months of Red Valve results in the current year, increased demand for equipment and systems used in food and pharmaceutical

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applications, savings related to restructuring actions taken in 2016, restructuring and restructuring related charges in fiscal 2016 that did not repeat in fiscal 2017, and inventory step-up charges related to the Abel and Red Valve acquisitions in fiscal 2016 that did not repeat in fiscal 2017, partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency impact (\$3.6), and lower demand for industrial equipment and parts used in power and mining (including coal). Gross profit margin improved 120 basis points to 37.4% in 2017, primarily driven by pricing and productivity improvements, the higher margin associated with Red Valve, a decrease in restructuring and restructuring related charges, inventory step-up charges related to the Abel and Red Valve acquisitions in fiscal 2016 that did not repeat in fiscal 2017, and savings related to restructuring actions taken in 2016, partially offset by unfavorable product mix.

Gross profit included restructuring and restructuring related charges (\$3.2 in 2016) and inventory step-up charges related to the Abel and Red Valve acquisitions (\$2.4 in 2016). Excluding these items, adjusted gross profit increased \$19.1 (8%) and adjusted gross profit margin improved 40 basis points to 37.4% in 2017.

Operating expenses increased \$2.3 (1%), primarily driven by four additional months of Red Valve operating expenses in the current year, an increase in variable compensation, and an increase in sales and marketing investments, partially offset by favorable foreign currency impact of \$2.2, a decrease in restructuring and restructuring related charges, and a trade name impairment recorded in 2016 that did not repeat in 2017. Operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue improved 110 basis points to 22.2% in 2017.

Operating expenses included a trade name impairment of \$2.2 in 2016 and restructuring and restructuring related charges (\$0.8 in 2017 and \$4.2 in 2016). Excluding these items, adjusted operating expenses increased \$7.6 (5%), which was primarily driven by four additional months of Red Valve operating expenses in the current year, an increase in variable compensation, and an increase in sales and marketing investments, partially offset by favorable foreign currency impact of \$2.3. Adjusted operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue improved 30 basis points to 22.0% in 2017.

Amortization expense decreased \$3.9 primarily due to backlog amortization related to Abel and Red Valve in fiscal 2016 that did not repeat in fiscal 2017, partially offset by amortization on the acquired intangibles of Red Valve.

OPERATIONS REVIEW — BATESVILLE