

Hillenbrand, Inc.  
Form 10-Q  
May 03, 2016  
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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 March 31, 2016

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 or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company

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

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The registrant had 63,014,554 shares of common stock, no par value per share, outstanding as of April 28, 2016.

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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 March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net revenue	\$387.0	\$404.6	\$738.7	\$806.1
Cost of goods sold	244.3	256.0	467.8	519.1
Gross profit	142.7	148.6	270.9	287.0
Operating expenses	87.3	84.4	169.4	167.9
Amortization expense	8.6	7.3	18.4	15.0
Interest expense	6.4	6.4	12.3	12.1
Other income (expense), net	(0.9 )	(5.0 )	(1.6 )	(5.0 )
Income before income taxes	39.5	45.5	69.2	87.0
Income tax expense	12.3	14.3	21.0	26.1
Consolidated net income	27.2	31.2	48.2	60.9
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	1.1	0.5	2.1	0.7
Net income(1)	\$26.1	\$30.7	\$46.1	\$60.2
Net income(1) — per share of common stock:				
Basic earnings per share	\$0.41	\$0.49	\$0.73	\$0.95
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.41	\$0.48	\$0.72	\$0.94
Weighted average shares outstanding (basic)	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.2
Weighted average shares outstanding (diluted)	63.8	63.9	63.8	63.8
Cash dividends declared per share	\$0.2025	\$0.2000	\$0.4050	\$0.4000

(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 March 31, 2016		Six Months Ended March 31, 2015	
Consolidated net income	\$27.2	\$31.2	\$48.2	\$60.9
Changes in other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax				
Currency translation adjustment	19.6	(36.5 )	4.4	(56.6 )
Pension and postretirement (net of quarter-to-date tax of \$0.8 and \$ — and year-to-date tax of \$1.2 and \$0.5)	(0.2 )	1.0	0.5	1.8
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments (net of quarter-to-date tax of (\$1.1) and \$1.4 and year-to-date tax of (\$1.1) and \$1.6)	0.4	(3.8 )	1.0	(4.3 )
Total changes in other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	19.8	(39.3 )	5.9	(59.1 )
Consolidated comprehensive income	47.0	(8.1 )	54.1	1.8
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	1.1	0.5	2.0	0.6
Comprehensive income (2)	\$45.9	\$(8.6 )	\$52.1	\$1.2

(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)

	March 31, 2016	September 30, 2015
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$43.2	\$48.3
Trade receivables, net	196.0	187.9
Unbilled receivables from long-term manufacturing contracts	122.4	144.9
Inventories	162.1	153.6
Deferred income taxes	21.5	21.9
Prepaid expenses	24.2	23.8
Other current assets	18.0	23.7
Total current assets	587.4	604.1
Property, plant, and equipment, net	158.5	158.3
Intangible assets, net	563.9	459.6
Goodwill	642.6	544.0
Other assets	38.6	42.1
Total Assets	\$1,991.0	\$1,808.1
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Current Liabilities		
Trade accounts payable	\$105.6	\$104.3
Liabilities from long-term manufacturing contracts and advances	71.9	79.7
Current portion of long-term debt	12.0	9.4
Accrued compensation	49.5	62.3
Deferred income taxes	23.1	25.4
Other current liabilities	115.4	123.1
Total current liabilities	377.5	404.2
Long-term debt	700.0	518.7
Accrued pension and postretirement healthcare	218.8	218.7
Deferred income taxes	32.7	29.4
Other long-term liabilities	28.8	31.3
Total Liabilities	1,357.8	1,202.3
Commitments and contingencies		
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Common stock, no par value (63.7 and 63.6 shares issued, 63.0 and 62.9 shares outstanding)	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	351.3	350.9
Retained earnings	392.2	372.1
Treasury stock (0.7 and 0.7 shares)	(21.0)	(21.0)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(101.9)	(107.9)
Hillenbrand Shareholders' Equity	620.6	594.1
Noncontrolling interests	12.6	11.7
Total Shareholders' Equity	633.2	605.8

Total Liabilities and Equity

\$1,991.0 \$1,808.1

See Condensed Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

	Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
<b>Operating Activities</b>		
Consolidated net income	\$48.2	\$60.9
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	31.9	28.4
Deferred income taxes	(0.8 )	4.2
Share-based compensation	3.7	6.3
Net loss on investments	0.5	1.4
Trade accounts receivable and receivables on long-term manufacturing contracts	30.1	5.6
Inventories	5.0	(16.8 )
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6.2	1.2
Trade accounts payable	(1.8 )	(60.7 )
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(27.8 )	(19.2 )
Income taxes payable	(4.5 )	3.6
Defined benefit plan and postretirement funding	(5.9 )	(5.2 )
Defined benefit plan and postretirement expense	6.1	7.3
Other, net	(3.7 )	(6.8 )
Net cash provided by operating activities	87.2	10.2
<b>Investing Activities</b>		
Capital expenditures	(9.1 )	(11.9 )
Proceeds from sales of property, plant, and equipment	0.9	0.5
Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	(237.0)	—
Other, net	—	(1.1 )
Net cash used in investing activities	(245.2)	(12.5 )
<b>Financing Activities</b>		
Repayments on term loan	(4.5 )	(4.5 )
Proceeds from revolving credit facilities	387.5	254.4
Repayments on revolving credit facilities	(199.1)	(332.0)
Proceeds from Series A Notes, net of financing costs	—	99.6
Payments of dividends on common stock	(25.4 )	(25.2 )
Repurchases of common stock	(4.0 )	(9.2 )
Net (payments) proceeds on stock plans	(0.5 )	3.4
Other, net	0.5	1.2
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	154.5	(12.3 )
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(1.6 )	(0.4 )
Net cash flows	(5.1 )	(15.0 )
Cash and cash equivalents:		



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At beginning of period	48.3	58.0
At end of period	\$43.2	\$43.0

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 that makes and sells premium business-to-business products and services for a wide variety of industries. We strive to provide superior return for our shareholders, exceptional value for our customers, and great professional opportunities for our people through deployment of the Hillenbrand Operating Model (the “HOM”). The HOM is a consistent and repeatable framework designed to produce sustainable and predictable results. The HOM defines our mission, vision, values, and leader’s mindset; applies our management practices in Strategy Management, Segmentation, Lean, Talent Development, and Acquisitions; and prescribes three steps (Understand, Focus and Grow) to make our businesses both bigger and better. Our goal is to continue developing Hillenbrand as a world-class global diversified industrial company. 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 minor 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. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the fiscal 2016 presentation.

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, 2015, as filed with the SEC. The September 30, 2015 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 the 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 2015.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-8, Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity, which includes amendments that change the requirements for reporting discontinued operations and requires additional disclosures about discontinued operations. Under ASU 2014-8, only disposals representing a strategic shift in operations should be presented as discontinued operations. ASU 2014-8 became effective and was adopted for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2015. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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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. 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 are currently evaluating the impact that ASU 2014-09 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

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 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2014-12 to have a material 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 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2014-15 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2015-01 to have a material 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 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact that ASU 2015-02 will have 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 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2015-03 and ASU 2015-15 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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 will be

effective for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact that ASU 2015-05 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, Inventory (Topic 330). Under current FASB standards, an entity is required to measure inventory at the lower of cost or market. Market could be replacement cost, net realizable value, or net realizable value less an approximately normal profit margin. ASU 2015-11 requires an entity to measure inventory within the scope of this update at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Subsequent measurement is unchanged for inventory measured using last-in, first-out (LIFO) or the retail inventory method. ASU 2015-11 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2017, with early adoption permitted. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2015-11 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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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 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning on October 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact that ASU 2015-16 will have 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 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning on October 1, 2017, with early adoption permitted. We expect that ASU 2015-17 will have a financial statement presentation impact only, as all deferred income tax assets and liabilities will be classified as noncurrent on the consolidated balance sheet.

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 lease 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 March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-06, Derivatives and Hedging: Contingent Put and Call Options in Debt Instruments. ASU 2016-06 clarifies the requirements for assessing whether contingent call (put) options that can accelerate the payment of principal on debt instruments are clearly and closely related to their debt hosts. An entity performing the assessment under the amendments is required to assess the embedded call (put) options solely in accordance with the four-step decision sequence. ASU 2016-06 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning on October 1, 2017, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact that ASU 2016-06 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation: Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. ASU 2016-09 reduces complexity in the accounting for several aspects of share-based payment transactions, including income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification of certain share-based payment transactions on the statement of cash flows.

Accounting for Income Taxes: All excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies should be recognized as income tax expense or benefit in the income statement. Excess tax benefits should be classified along with other income tax cash flows as an operating activity in the statement of cash flows.

Forfeitures: An entity can make an entity-wide accounting policy election to either estimate the number of awards that are expected to vest or account for forfeitures when they occur.

Minimum Statutory Tax Withholding Requirements: The threshold to qualify for equity classification permits withholding up to the maximum statutory tax rates in the applicable jurisdictions. Cash paid when directly withholding shares for tax-withholding purposes should be classified as a financing activity in the statement of cash flows.

ASU 2016-09 will be effective for our fiscal year beginning on October 1, 2017, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact that ASU 2016-09 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

### 3. Business Acquisitions

We incurred \$1.1 and \$2.8 of business acquisition and integration costs during the three and six months ended March 31, 2016, recorded in operating expenses.

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## 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 (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.

Based on the preliminary 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. Goodwill is expected to be 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 \$131.9 in cash. 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.

Based on the preliminary purchase allocation, we recorded goodwill of \$60, 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. Supplemental proforma information has not been provided as the acquisition did not have a material impact on consolidated results of operations.

## 4. Supplemental Balance Sheet Information

	March 31, 2016	September 30, 2015
Trade accounts receivable reserves	\$21.6	\$ 20.0
Accumulated depreciation on property, plant, and equipment	\$303.0	\$ 295.2
Accumulated amortization on intangible assets	\$165.4	\$ 144.8
Inventories:		
Raw materials and components	\$52.6	\$ 40.1
Work in process	60.8	63.9
Finished goods	48.7	49.6
Total inventories	\$162.1	\$ 153.6





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## 5. Financing Agreements

	March 31, 2016	September 30, 2015
\$700 revolving credit facility (excluding outstanding letters of credit)	\$295.6	\$ 107.6
\$180 term loan	166.5	171.0
\$150 senior unsecured notes, net of discount	149.2	149.1
\$100 Series A Notes	100.0	100.0
Other	0.7	0.4
Total debt	712.0	528.1
Less: current portion	12.0	9.4
Total long-term debt	\$700.0	\$ 518.7

With respect to the Facility, as of March 31, 2016, we had \$10.6 in outstanding letters of credit issued and \$393.8 of maximum borrowing capacity. \$282.6 of borrowing capacity is immediately available based on our leverage covenant at March 31, 2016, with additional amounts available in the event of a qualifying acquisition. The weighted-average interest rates on borrowings under the Facility were 1.46% and 1.35% for the three and six months ended March 31, 2016, and 1.30% and 1.29% for the same periods in the prior year. The weighted average facility fee was 0.21% and 0.19% for the three and six months ended March 31, 2016, and 0.23% and 0.24% for the same periods in the prior year. The weighted average interest rate on the Facility's term loan was 1.76% and 1.61% for the three and six months ended March 31, 2016, and 1.55% and 1.54% for the same periods in the prior year. We have interest rate swaps on \$50.0 outstanding under the Facility in order to manage exposure to our variable rate interest payments.

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 March 31, 2016, we had credit arrangements totaling \$219.9, under which \$124.8 was utilized for this purpose. These arrangements included our €150.0 Syndicated Letter of Guarantee Facility (as amended, the "LG Facility") and other ancillary credit facilities.

In March 2016, the Company entered into an amendment (the "Third Amendment") to the Private Shelf Agreement, dated as of December 6, 2012 (as amended, the "Shelf Agreement"), among the Company, Prudential Investment Management ("PIM") and each Prudential Affiliate (as defined thereunder), governing the 4.60% Series A unsecured notes (the "Series A Notes"). The Third Amendment extends the maturity date of the Shelf Agreement to March 24, 2019, and increases the aggregate principal amount available under the private shelf facility from \$150.0 to \$200.0, of which \$100.0 has been drawn. The Shelf Agreement is an uncommitted facility; the issuance of notes under the facility is subject to successful placement by PIM.

The availability of borrowings under the Facility, the LG Facility, and the Shelf Agreement governing the Series A Notes, is subject to our ability to meet certain conditions including compliance with covenants, 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 to interest expense of 3.5 to 1.0. As of March 31, 2016, we were in compliance with all covenants.

The Facility, our 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 \$0.8 and \$0.8 at March 31, 2016 and September 30, 2015.



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## 6. Retirement Benefits

## Defined Benefit Plans

	U.S. Pension Benefits Three Months Ended March 31, 2016		Non-U.S. Pension Benefits Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	
Service costs	\$1.0	\$1.1	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.5
Interest costs	2.3	3.6	0.3	0.6
Expected return on plan assets	(2.4 )	(3.7 )	(0.2 )	(0.2 )
Amortization of unrecognized prior service costs, net	0.2	0.3	—	—
Amortization of net loss	0.9	1.4	0.2	—
Net pension costs	\$2.0	\$2.7	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.9

	U.S. Pension Benefits Six Months Ended March 31, 2016		Non-U.S. Pension Benefits Six Months Ended March 31, 2015	
Service costs	\$2.0	\$2.2	\$ 1.1	\$ 0.9
Interest costs	4.7	7.2	0.9	1.4
Expected return on plan assets	(4.8 )	(7.2 )	(0.5 )	(0.5 )
Amortization of unrecognized prior service costs, net	0.3	0.5	—	—
Amortization of net loss	1.8	2.6	0.4	—
Net pension costs	\$4.0	\$5.3	\$ 1.9	\$ 1.8

Postretirement Healthcare Plans — Net postretirement healthcare costs were \$0.1 and \$0.1 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, and \$0.2 and \$0.2 for the six months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

Defined Contribution Plans — Expenses related to our defined contribution plans were \$2.3 and \$2.4 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, and \$4.6 and \$4.5 for the six months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

## 7. Income Taxes

The effective tax rates for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were 31.1% and 31.4%. The decrease in the effective tax rate during the three months ended March 31, 2016 was primarily due to a favorable geographic mix of pre-tax income, partially offset by an increase in the reserve for unrecognized tax benefits. The effective tax rates for the six months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were 30.3% and 30.0%. The increase in the effective tax rate during the six months ended March 31, 2016 was primarily due to an increase in the reserve for unrecognized tax benefits, partially offset by a favorable geographic mix of pre-tax income.

## 8. 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 March 31, 2016 and 2015, potential dilutive effects, representing approximately 800,000 and 1,400,000 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.

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	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income(1)	\$26.1	\$30.7	\$46.1	\$60.2
Weighted average shares outstanding (basic - in millions)	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.2
Effect of dilutive stock options and other unvested equity awards (in millions)	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Weighted average shares outstanding (diluted - in millions)	63.8	63.9	63.8	63.8
Basic earnings per share	\$0.41	\$0.49	\$0.73	\$0.95
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.41	\$0.48	\$0.72	\$0.94
Shares with anti-dilutive effect excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share (in millions)	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7

(1) Net income attributable to Hillenbrand

#### 9. Shareholders' Equity

During the six months ended March 31, 2016, we paid approximately \$25.4 of cash dividends. We also repurchased approximately 145,000 shares of our common stock during the six months ended March 31, 2016, for a total cost of approximately \$4.0. In connection with our share-based compensation plans discussed further in Note 11, we also issued approximately 241,000 shares of common stock, of which approximately 136,000 shares were treasury stock.

#### 10. Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

	Pension and Postretirement	Currency Translation	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivative Instruments	Total Attributable to Hillenbrand, Inc.	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Balance at September 30, 2014	\$ (46.0 )	\$ (4.9 )	\$ (1.3 )	\$ (52.2 )		
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications						
Before tax amount	—	(56.5 )	(8.5 )	(65.0 )	\$ (0.1 )	\$(65.1)
Tax expense	—	—	2.5	2.5	—	2.5
After tax amount	—	(56.5 )	(6.0 )	(62.5 )	(0.1 )	(62.6 )
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income(1)	1.8	—	1.7	3.5	—	3.5
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	1.8	(56.5 )	(4.3 )	(59.0 )	\$ (0.1 )	\$(59.1)
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$ (44.2 )	\$ (61.4 )	\$ (5.6 )	\$ (111.2 )		

(1) Amounts are net of tax.

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	Pension and Postretirement	Currency Translation	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivative Instruments Inc.	Total Attributable to Hillenbrand,	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ (54.4 )	\$ (52.1 )	\$ (1.4 )	\$ (107.9 )		
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications						
Before tax amount	—	4.5	1.3	5.8	\$ (0.1 )	\$ 5.7
Tax expense	—	—	(0.6 )	(0.6 )	—	(0.6 )
After tax amount	—	4.5	0.7	5.2	(0.1 )	5.1
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income(1)	0.5	—	0.3	0.8	—	0.8
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	0.5	4.5	1.0	6.0	\$ (0.1 )	\$ 5.9
Balance at March 31, 2016	\$ (53.9 )	\$ (47.6 )	\$ (0.4 )	\$ (101.9 )		

(1) Amounts are net of tax.

Reclassifications out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income include:

Affected Line in the Consolidated Statement of Operations:	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015				
	Amortization of Pension and Postretirement (1)	Net Loss Recognized	Prior Service Costs Recognized	(Gain)/Loss on Derivative Instruments	Total
Net revenue	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8
Cost of goods sold	0.8	0.2		0.1	1.1
Operating expenses	0.4	—		—	0.4
Other income (expense), net	—	—		0.8	0.8
Total before tax	\$ 1.2	\$ 0.2		\$ 1.7	\$ 3.1
Tax expense					(0.9 )
Total reclassifications for the period, net of tax					\$ 2.2

Affected Line in the Consolidated Statement of Operations:	Six Months Ended March 31, 2015				
	Amortization of Pension and Postretirement (1)	Net Loss Recognized	Prior Service Costs Recognized	(Gain)/Loss on Derivative Instruments	Total
Net revenue	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 1.3	\$ 1.3
Cost of goods sold	1.7	0.3		—	2.0
Operating expenses	0.7	0.1		—	0.8
Other income (expense), net	—	—		1.1	1.1
Total before tax	\$ 2.4	\$ 0.4		\$ 2.4	\$ 5.2
Tax expense					(1.7 )
Total reclassifications for the period, net of tax					\$ 3.5





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Affected Line in the Consolidated Statement of Operations:	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016				
	Net Loss Recognized	Prior Service Costs Recognized	Amortization of Pension and Postretirement (1)	(Gain)/Loss on Derivative Instruments	Total
Net revenue	\$ —	\$ —		\$ (0.2 )	\$ (0.2 )
Cost of goods sold	0.6	—		—	0.6
Operating expenses	0.2	0.1		—	0.3
Other income (expense), net	—	—		(0.1 )	(0.1 )
Total before tax	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.1		\$ (0.3 )	\$ 0.6
Tax expense					(1.1 )
Total reclassifications for the period, net of tax					\$ (0.5 )
Affected Line in the Consolidated Statement of Operations:	Six Months Ended March 31, 2016				
	Net Loss Recognized	Prior Service Costs Recognized	Amortization of Pension and Postretirement (1)	(Gain)/Loss on Derivative Instruments	Total
Net revenue	\$ —	\$ —		\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3
Cost of goods sold	1.2	0.1		—	1.3
Operating expenses	0.4	0.1		—	0.5
Other income (expense), net	—	—		0.2	0.2
Total before tax	\$ 1.6	\$ 0.2		\$ 0.5	\$ 2.3
Tax expense					(1.5 )
Total reclassifications for the period, net of tax					\$ 0.8

(1) These accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost (see Note 6).

## 11. Share-Based Compensation

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016	Six Months Ended March 31, 2015	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016	Six Months Ended March 31, 2015
Share-based compensation costs	\$3.1	\$4.1	\$3.7	\$6.3
Less impact of income tax benefit	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.3
Share-based compensation costs, net of tax	\$1.9	\$2.6	\$2.3	\$4.0

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 as measured by the cumulative cash returns and final period net operating profit after tax compared to the performance-based targets for each grant 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 six months ended March 31, 2016, we made the following grants:

	Number of Units
Stock options	497,774
Time-based stock awards	42,262
Performance-based stock awards (maximum that can be earned)	378,158

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Stock options granted during fiscal 2016 had a weighted-average exercise price of \$31.11 and a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$7.80. Our time-based stock awards and performance-based stock awards granted during fiscal 2016 had weighted-average grant date fair values of \$30.54 and \$33.03. Included in the performance-based stock awards granted during 2016 are 199,372 units whose payout level is based upon the Company's total shareholder return as it relates to the performance of companies in its compensation peer group over a three-year measurement period. These units will be expensed on a straight-line basis over the measurement period and are not subsequently adjusted after the grant date.

## 12. Other Income (Expense), Net

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016		Six Months Ended March 31, 2015	
Equity in net loss of affiliates	\$(0.1)	\$(1.7)	\$(0.5)	\$(1.4)
Foreign currency exchange gain (loss), net	0.2	(3.3 )	0.1	(4.1 )
Other, net	(1.0 )	—	(1.2 )	0.5
Other income (expense), net	\$(0.9)	\$(5.0)	\$(1.6)	\$(5.0)

## 13. 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. 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 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.

## 14. 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:

- Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: 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 3: Inputs are unobservable for the asset or liability.

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	Carrying Fair Value at March 31, Value at 2016				
	March	Using Inputs	March 31, 2016 Considered as:		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets:</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 43.2	\$43.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Investments in rabbi trust	3.7	3.7	—	—	—
Derivative instruments	3.2	—	3.2	—	—
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
\$150 senior unsecured notes	149.2	162.0	—	—	—
Revolving credit facility	295.6	—	295.6	—	—
Term loan	166.5	—	166.5	—	—
\$100 Series A Notes	100.0	—	107.0	—	—
Derivative instruments	5.0	—	5.0	—	—

The fair values of the Facility's revolving credit facility and term loan approximated carrying value at March 31, 2016. The fair values of the Facility's revolving credit facility, and term loan, and the Series A Notes are estimated based on the Facility's internally developed models, using current market interest rate data for similar issues as there is no active market for our revolving credit facility, and term loan, or the 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 the derivative instruments was \$209.6 at March 31, 2016. The derivatives are included in other current assets and other current liabilities on the balance sheet.

## 15. Segment and Geographical Information

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended March 31,		Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
<b>Net revenue</b>				
Process Equipment Group	\$235.8	\$240.8	\$449.8	\$497.2
Batesville	151.2	163.8	288.9	308.9
Total	\$387.0	\$404.6	\$738.7	\$806.1
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>				
Process Equipment Group	\$35.0	\$34.6	\$67.9	\$72.7
Batesville	43.0	44.0	74.9	76.6
Corporate	(10.2 )	(13.1 )	(17.2 )	(20.4 )
<b>Net revenue (1)</b>				
United States	\$220.0	\$236.2	\$419.0	\$452.8
International	167.0	168.4	319.7	353.3
Total	\$387.0	\$404.6	\$738.7	\$806.1

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

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	March 31, 2016	September 30, 2015
Total assets assigned		
Process Equipment Group	\$1,746.3	\$1,537.3
Batesville	217.8	224.9
Corporate	26.9	45.9
Total	\$1,991.0	\$1,808.1
Tangible long-lived assets, net		
United States	\$94.1	\$95.7
International	64.4	62.6
Total	\$158.5	\$158.3

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

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016		Six Months Ended March 31, 2015	
Adjusted EBITDA:				
Process Equipment Group	\$35.0	\$34.6	\$67.9	\$72.7
Batesville	43.0	44.0	74.9	76.6
Corporate	(10.2 )	(13.1 )	(17.2 )	(20.4 )
Less:				
Interest income	(0.2 )	(0.4 )	(0.5 )	(0.7 )
Interest expense	6.4	6.4	12.3	12.1
Income tax expense	12.3	14.3	21.0	26.1
Depreciation and amortization	15.9	13.4	31.9	28.4
Business acquisition and integration	1.1	(0.1 )	2.8	0.2
Inventory step-up	1.1	—	2.5	—
Restructuring and restructuring related	4.0	0.7	7.4	1.4
Litigation	—	—	—	0.5
Consolidated net income	\$27.2	\$31.2	\$48.2	\$60.9

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16. Condensed Consolidating Information

Certain 100% owned subsidiaries of Hillenbrand fully and unconditionally, jointly and severally, agreed to guarantee all of the indebtedness relating to our obligations under the Facility, 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 March 31, 2016					Three Months Ended March 31, 2015				
	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net revenue	\$—	\$ 217.8	\$ 218.3	\$ (49.1 )	\$ 387.0	\$—	\$ 235.7	\$ 220.0	\$ (51.1 )	\$ 404.6
Cost of goods sold	—	108.6	159.1	(23.4 )	244.3	—	119.2	162.2	(25.4 )	256.0
Gross profit	—	109.2	59.2	(25.7 )	142.7	—	116.5	57.8	(25.7 )	148.6
Operating expenses	7.7	63.7	41.6	(25.7 )	87.3	10.6	60.9	38.6	(25.7 )	84.4
Amortization expense	—	4.5	4.1	—	8.6	0.1	2.9	4.3	—	7.3
Interest expense	5.6	0.1	0.7	—	6.4	5.2	0.4	0.8	—	6.4
Other income (expense), net	(0.3 )	(1.1 )	0.5	—	(0.9 )	(1.7 )	(0.6 )	(2.7 )	—	(5.0 )
Equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries	32.0	2.7	—	(34.7 )	—	40.9	3.0	—	(43.9 )	—
Income (loss) before income taxes	18.4	42.5	13.3	(34.7 )	39.5	23.3	54.7	11.4	(43.9 )	45.5
Income tax expense (benefit)	(7.7 )	15.9	4.1	—	12.3	(7.4 )	19.2	2.5	—	14.3
Consolidated net income (loss)	26.1	26.6	9.2	(34.7 )	27.2	30.7	35.5	8.9	(43.9 )	31.2
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	1.1	—	1.1	—	—	0.5	—	0.5
Net income (loss) (1)	\$ 26.1	\$ 26.6	\$ 8.1	\$ (34.7 )	\$ 26.1	\$ 30.7	\$ 35.5	\$ 8.4	\$ (43.9 )	\$ 30.7
Consolidated comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 45.9	\$ 27.2	\$ 29.3	\$ (55.4 )	\$ 47.0	\$ (8.6 )	\$ 36.4	\$ (32.7 )	\$ (3.2 )	\$ (8.1 )
Less:										
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	1.1	—	1.1	—	—	0.5	—	0.5
Comprehensive income (loss) (2)	\$ 45.9	\$ 27.2	\$ 28.2	\$ (55.4 )	\$ 45.9	\$ (8.6 )	\$ 36.4	\$ (33.2 )	\$ (3.2 )	\$ (8.6 )

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	Six Months Ended March 31, 2016					Six Months Ended March 31, 2015				
	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net revenue	\$—	\$ 415.1	\$ 423.5	\$ (99.9 )	\$ 738.7	\$—	\$ 452.4	\$ 453.5	\$ (99.8 )	\$ 806.1
Cost of goods sold	—	210.8	305.8	(48.8 )	467.8	—	233.5	335.0	(49.4 )	519.1
Gross profit	—	204.3	117.7	(51.1 )	270.9	—	218.9	118.5	(50.4 )	287.0
Operating expenses	14.9	123.8	81.8	(51.1 )	169.4	18.5	120.9	78.9	(50.4 )	167.9
Amortization expense	—	6.8	11.6	—	18.4	0.3	5.8	8.9	—	15.0
Interest expense	10.8	0.1	1.4	—	12.3	10.1	0.4	1.6	—	12.1
Other income (expense), net	(0.2 )	(2.1 )	0.7	—	(1.6 )	(1.7 )	(0.6 )	(2.7 )	—	(5.0 )
Equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries	58.4	4.9	—	(63.3 )	—	75.0	5.2	—	(80.2 )	—
Income (loss) before income taxes	32.5	76.4	23.6	(63.3 )	69.2	44.4	96.4	26.4	(80.2 )	87.0
Income tax expense (benefit)	(13.6 )	27.9	6.7	—	21.0	(15.8 )	34.1	7.8	—	26.1
Consolidated net income (loss)	46.1	48.5	16.9	(63.3 )	48.2	60.2	62.3	18.6	(80.2 )	60.9
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	2.1	—	2.1	—	—	0.7	—	0.7
Net income (loss) (1)	\$ 46.1	\$ 48.5	\$ 14.8	\$ (63.3 )	\$ 46.1	\$ 60.2	\$ 62.3	\$ 17.9	\$ (80.2 )	\$ 60.2
Consolidated comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 52.1	\$ 58.0	\$ 22.5	\$ (78.5 )	\$ 54.1	\$ 1.2	\$ 64.0	\$ (30.4 )	\$ (33.0 )	\$ 1.8
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	—	0.6	—	0.6
Comprehensive income (loss) (2)	\$ 52.1	\$ 58.0	\$ 20.5	\$ (78.5 )	\$ 52.1	\$ 1.2	\$ 64.0	\$ (31.0 )	\$ (33.0 )	\$ 1.2

(1) Net income attributable to Hillenbrand

(2) Comprehensive income attributable to Hillenbrand



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## Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets

	March 31, 2016					September 30, 2015				
	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Elimination	Consolidated	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Elimination	Consolidated
Cash and cash equivalents	\$0.9	\$6.7	\$35.6	\$—	\$43.2	\$0.3	\$7.1	\$40.9	\$—	\$48.3
Trade receivables, net	—	108.3	87.7	—	196.0	—	113.4	74.5	—	187.9
Unbilled receivables from long-term manufacturing contracts	—	8.3	114.1	—	122.4	—	13.5	131.4	—	144.9
Inventories	—	73.3	91.2	(2.4 )	162.1	—	69.0	87.1	(2.5 )	153.6
Deferred income taxes	3.0	15.8	2.7	—	21.5	1.8	15.7	4.4	—	21.9
Prepaid expense	2.6	9.4	12.2	—	24.2	2.8	6.5	14.5	—	23.8
Intercompany receivables	—	907.5	47.6	(955.1 )	—	—	921.8	60.2	(982.0 )	—
Other current assets	—	2.0	15.6	0.4	18.0	0.6	1.9	20.8	0.4	23.7
Total current assets	6.5	1,131.3	406.7	(957.1 )	587.4	5.5	1,148.9	433.8	(984.1 )	604.1
Property, plant and equipment, net	5.5	67.2	85.8	—	158.5	6.3	66.2	85.8	—	158.3
Intangible assets, net	3.3	229.1	331.5	—	563.9	2.2	175.6	281.8	—	459.6
Goodwill	—	271.8	370.8	—	642.6	—	211.7	332.3	—	544.0
Investment in consolidated subsidiaries	2,218.9	842.7	—	(3,061.6 )	—	2,082.7	836.1	—	(2,918.8 )	—
Other assets	22.5	28.0	1.0	(12.9 )	38.6	24.5	31.0	0.9	(14.3 )	42.1
Total Assets	\$2,256.7	\$2,570.1	\$1,195.8	\$(4,031.6)	\$1,991.0	\$2,121.2	\$2,469.5	\$1,134.6	\$(3,917.2)	\$1,808.1
Trade accounts payable	\$0.1	\$19.5	\$85.5	\$0.5	\$105.6	\$0.5	\$22.7	\$81.3	\$(0.2 )	\$104.3
Liabilities from long-term manufacturing contracts and advances	—	11.0	60.9	—	71.9	—	13.5	66.2	—	79.7
Current portion of long-term debt	11.3	—	0.7	—	12.0	9.0	—	0.4	—	9.4
Accrued compensation	2.7	15.3	31.5	—	49.5	3.9	23.0	35.4	—	62.3
	—	—	23.1	—	23.1	—	—	25.4	—	25.4

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Deferred income taxes										
Intercompany payables	953.7	3.8	—	(957.5)	) —	979.7	4.8	—	(984.5)	) —
Other current liabilities	10.1	42.9	62.0	0.4	115.4	18.1	46.0	58.6	0.4	123.1
Total current liabilities	977.9	92.5	263.7	(956.6)	) 377.5	1,011.2	110.0	267.3	(984.3)	) 404.2
Long-term debt	654.4	—	45.6	—	700.0	513.1	—	5.6	—	518.7
Accrued pension and postretirement healthcare	1.1	120.3	97.4	—	218.8	1.1	119.8	97.8	—	218.7
Deferred income taxes	—	17.4	28.7	(13.4)	) 32.7	—	17.0	26.5	(14.1)	) 29.4
Other long-term liabilities	2.7	17.7	8.4	—	28.8	1.7	20.4	9.2	—	31.3
Total Liabilities	1,636.1	247.9	443.8	(970.0)	) 1,357.8	1,527.1	267.2	406.4	(998.4)	) 1,202.3
Total Hillenbrand Shareholders' Equity	620.6	2,322.2	739.4	(3,061.6)	) 620.6	594.1	2,202.3	716.5	(2,918.8)	) 594.1
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	12.6	—	12.6	—	—	11.7	—	11.7
Total Equity	620.6	2,322.2	752.0	(3,061.6)	) 633.2	594.1	2,202.3	728.2	(2,918.8)	) 605.8
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$2,256.7	\$2,570.1	\$1,195.8	\$(4,031.6)	\$1,991.0	\$2,121.2	\$2,469.5	\$1,134.6	\$(3,917.2)	\$1,808.1

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## Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flow

	Six Months Ended March 31, 2016				Six Months Ended March 31, 2015					
	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated	Parent	Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$(112.7)	\$ 238.4	\$ 71.5	\$(110.0 )	\$ 87.2	\$ 12.7	\$ 84.8	\$(1.7 )	\$(85.6 )	\$ 10.2
Investing activities:										
Capital expenditures	(1.3 )	(3.4 )	(4.4 )	—	(9.1 )	(0.8 )	(7.2 )	(3.9 )	—	(11.9 )
Proceeds from sales of property, plant, and equipment	—	0.5	0.4	—	0.9	—	0.5	—	—	0.5
Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	—	(131.3 )	(105.7 )	—	(237.0 )	—	—	—	—	—
Other, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0.9 )	(0.2 )	—	(1.1 )
Net cash used in investing activities	(1.3 )	(134.2 )	(109.7 )	—	(245.2 )	(0.8 )	(7.6 )	(4.1 )	—	(12.5 )
Financing activities:										
Repayments on term loan	(4.5 )	—	—	—	(4.5 )	(4.5 )	—	—	—	(4.5 )
Proceeds from revolving credit facilities	262.0	—	125.5	—	387.5	191.0	—	63.4	—	254.4
Repayments on revolving credit facilities	(113.9 )	—	(85.2 )	—	(199.1 )	(268.5 )	—	(63.5 )	—	(332.0 )
Proceeds from unsecured Series A Notes, net of financing costs	—	—	—	—	—	99.6	—	—	—	99.6
Payment of dividends on intercompany	—	(104.6 )	(5.4 )	110.0	—	—	(80.3 )	(5.3 )	85.6	—
Payment of dividends on common stock	(25.4 )	—	—	—	(25.4 )	(25.2 )	—	—	—	(25.2 )
Repurchases of common stock	(4.0 )	—	—	—	(4.0 )	(9.2 )	—	—	—	(9.2 )
Net proceeds on stock plans	(0.5 )	—	—	—	(0.5 )	3.4	—	—	—	3.4
Other, net	0.9	—	(0.4 )	—	0.5	1.2	—	—	—	1.2

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Net cash provided by financing activities	114.6	(104.6 )	34.5	110.0	154.5	(12.2 )	(80.3 )	(5.4 )	85.6	(12.3 )
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	—	—	(1.6 )	—	(1.6 )	—	—	(0.4 )	—	(0.4 )
Net cash flow	0.6	(0.4 )	(5.3 )	—	(5.1 )	(0.3 )	(3.1 )	(11.6 )	—	(15.0 )
Cash and equivalents at beginning of period	0.3	7.1	40.9	—	48.3	0.4	10.6	47.0	—	58.0
Cash and equivalents at end of period	\$0.9	\$ 6.7	\$ 35.6	\$—	\$ 43.2	\$0.1	\$ 7.5	\$ 35.4	\$—	\$ 43.0

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## 17. Restructuring

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

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016			Three Months Ended March 31, 2015		
	Cost of Operating goodsexpenses sold	Operating expenses	Total	Cost of Operating goodsexpenses sold	Operating expenses	Total
Process Equipment Group	\$0.8	\$ 1.9	\$ 2.7	\$0.1	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.5
Batesville	0.1	0.7	0.8	—	—	—
Corporate	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.2
Total	\$0.9	\$ 2.7	\$ 3.6	\$0.1	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.7
	Six Months Ended March 31, 2016			Six Months Ended March 31, 2015		
	Cost of Operating goodsexpenses sold	Operating expenses	Total	Cost of Operating goodsexpenses sold	Operating expenses	Total
Process Equipment Group	\$2.8	\$ 3.1	\$ 5.9	\$0.1	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.8
Batesville	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	—	1.2
Corporate	—	0.3	0.3	—	0.6	0.6
Total	\$2.9	\$ 4.1	\$ 7.0	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.3	\$ 2.6

These costs are related primarily to severance costs at the Process Equipment Group and Batesville as we continue to integrate and streamline the business operations within the segments; disposal of equipment in 2015 at Batesville; and corporate compensation costs related to changes in the Company's executive management team. At March 31, 2016, \$2.4 of restructuring costs were accrued and will be paid in 2016.



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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 18, 2015. 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 six months ended March 31, 2016, to the same periods in fiscal year 2015. 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 certain litigation costs. 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 HOM to spur faster and more profitable growth. Given that strategy, it is a natural consequence to incur related expenses, such

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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 analyze net revenue, gross profit, and operating expenses on a constant currency basis, which is a non-GAAP measure, in order to better measure the comparability of results between periods. We calculate constant currency 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 constant currency metrics in the Operations Review below where the impact is not significant.

See page 32 for reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA to the most directly comparable GAAP measure. There is no GAAP financial measure comparable to backlog; therefore, a quantitative reconciliation of backlog is not provided.

## CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

For the three and six months ended March 31, 2016, there were no significant changes to our critical accounting estimates, as outlined in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2015.

## 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 around the world. We pursue profitable growth and robust cash generation in order to drive increased value for our shareholders. 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 people through deployment of the Hillenbrand Operating Model (the “HOM”). The HOM is a consistent and repeatable framework designed to produce sustainable and predictable results. The HOM defines our mission, vision, values and leader’s mindset; applies our management practices in Strategy Management, Segmentation, Lean, Talent Development, and Acquisitions; and prescribes three steps (Understand, Focus and Grow) 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.

The Process Equipment Group is a leading global provider of compounding, extrusion, and material handling; size reduction; screening and separating; and flow control products and services for a wide variety of manufacturing and other industrial processes.

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Batesville is a leader in the North American death care industry through the manufacture and sale of funeral service products, including burial caskets, cremation caskets, containers and urns, selection room display fixtures, other personalization and memorialization products, and web-based applications.

## OPERATIONS REVIEW — CONSOLIDATED

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Six Months Ended March 31,			
	2016		2015		2016		2015	
	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue
Net revenue	\$387.0	100.0	\$404.6	100.0	\$738.7	100.0	\$806.1	100.0
Gross profit	142.7	36.9	148.6	36.7	270.9	36.7	287.0	35.6
Operating expenses	87.3	22.6	84.4	20.9	169.4	22.9	167.9	20.8
Amortization expense	8.6	2.2	7.3	1.8	18.4	2.5	15.0	1.9
Interest expense	6.4	1.7	6.4	1.6	12.3	1.7	12.1	1.5
Other income (expense), net	(0.9)	0.2	(5.0)	1.2	(1.6)	0.2	(5.0)	0.6
Income taxes	12.3	3.2	14.3	3.5	21.0	2.8	26.1	3.2
Net income(1)	26.1	6.7	30.7	7.6	46.1	6.2	60.2	7.5

(1) Net income attributable to Hillenbrand.

## Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

Net revenue decreased \$17.6 (4%), or \$12.4 (3%) on a constant currency basis.

- The Process Equipment Group's net revenue decreased \$5.0 (2%), or \$0.8 (0.3%) on a constant currency basis, primarily due to decreased demand for equipment that processes proppants (used in hydraulic fracturing), large equipment used in the plastics industry, and parts and equipment used in power and mining (including coal), partially offset by the increased revenue associated with the acquisitions of Abel in October 2015 and Red Valve in February 2016 and increased demand for other replacement parts and services.

- Batesville's net revenue decreased \$12.6 (8%), or \$11.6 (7%) on a constant currency basis, primarily due to a decrease in volume (\$11.0) and average selling price. Lower volume was driven by what we estimate to be a decrease in North American burials, driven by an estimated decrease in North American deaths along with an increase in the rate at which families opted for cremation.

Gross profit decreased \$5.9 (4%), or \$4.4 (3%) on a constant currency basis, and gross profit margin improved 20 basis points to 36.9%.

- The Process Equipment Group's gross profit decreased \$1.4 (2%), or \$0.2 (0.2%) on a constant currency basis, primarily driven by decreased demand for equipment that processes proppants (used in hydraulic fracturing), large equipment used in the plastics industry, parts and equipment used in power and mining (including coal), inventory step-up charges related to the Red Valve acquisition, and an increase in restructuring and restructuring related charges in 2016. The gross profit decrease was partially offset by the increased revenue from other replacement parts and services and increased profits associated with the acquisitions of Abel and Red Valve. Gross profit margin improved 20 basis points to 34.5% in 2016, primarily driven by the higher margins associated with Abel and Red Valve, favorable mix of parts and equipment, and implementation of process improvements, partially offset by under

absorption of fixed overhead costs, inventory step-up charges, and an increase in restructuring and restructuring related charges in 2016.

•Batesville's gross profit decreased \$4.5 (7%) and gross profit margin improved 40 basis points to 40.6%. The decreased gross profit was primarily due to the decrease in volume and increase in restructuring and restructuring related charges, which was partially offset by lower commodity and fuel costs. The improved gross profit margin was primarily driven by productivity efforts across the supply chain and lower commodity and fuel costs, partially offset by increased personnel and benefit costs.

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Gross profit included restructuring and restructuring related charges (\$1.2 in 2016 and \$0.1 in 2015) and inventory step-up charges of \$1.0 in 2016 related to the Red Valve acquisition. Excluding these items, adjusted gross profit decreased \$3.7 (2%), or \$2.2 (1%) on a constant currency basis, and adjusted gross profit margin improved 70 basis points to 37.5%.

Operating expenses increased \$2.9 (3%), or \$3.9 (5%) on a constant currency basis. The increase was primarily driven by the addition of operating expenses from Abel and Red Valve, an increase in restructuring and restructuring related charges, an increase in sales and marketing expenses, and an increase in acquisition and integration costs, partially offset by lower variable compensation. Operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue increased by 170 basis points to 22.6% in 2016. Operating expenses included the following items:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 2015	
Business acquisition and integration costs	\$ 1.1	\$(0.1)
Restructuring and restructuring related charges	2.8	0.6

On an adjusted basis, which excluded business acquisition and integration costs and restructuring and restructuring related charges, operating expenses decreased \$0.5 (1%), although they increased \$0.4 (0.5%) on a constant currency basis. The increase in adjusted operating expenses on a constant currency basis was primarily driven by the addition of operating expenses from Abel and Red Valve and an increase in sales and marketing expenses in 2016, partially offset by lower variable compensation. The adjusted operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue increased 90 basis points in 2016 to 21.6%. The increased ratio was primarily due to the net revenue decline in 2016 and higher sales and marketing expenses in 2016, partially offset by lower variable compensation.

Amortization expense increased \$1.3, primarily due to the acquired intangibles of Abel and Red Valve.

Other income (expense), net was \$0.9 of other expense in fiscal 2016, compared to \$5.0 of other expense in 2015. The decrease was driven primarily by a decrease in foreign exchange loss and a decline in losses on limited partnership investments.

The effective tax rate was 31.1% in fiscal 2016 compared to 31.4% in fiscal 2015. The improvement in the effective tax rate was primarily due to a favorable geographic mix of pre-tax income, partially offset by an increase in the reserve for unrecognized tax benefits. Our adjusted effective income tax rate was 31.8% in fiscal 2016 compared to 31.5% in fiscal 2015, which excludes the tax impact of adjustments discussed above.

#### Six Months Ended March 31, 2016 Compared to Six Months Ended March 31, 2015

Net revenue decreased \$67.4 (8%), or \$45.5 (6%) on a constant currency basis.

- The Process Equipment Group's net revenue decreased \$47.4 (10%), or \$28.0 (6%) on a constant currency basis, primarily due to decreased demand for large equipment used in the plastics industry, equipment that processes proppants (used in hydraulic fracturing), and parts and equipment used in power and mining (including coal), partially offset by the increased revenue associated with the acquisitions of Abel and Red Valve and increased demand for other replacement parts and services.

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•Batesville's net revenue decreased \$20.0 (6.5%), or \$17.5 (5.7%) on a constant currency basis, primarily due to a decrease in volume (\$16.1) and average selling price. Lower volume was driven by what we estimate to be a decrease in North American burials, driven by an estimated decrease in North American deaths along with an increase in the rate at which families opted for cremation.

Gross profit decreased \$16.1 (6%), or \$9.6 (3%) on a constant currency basis, and gross profit margin increased 110 basis points to 36.7%.

•The Process Equipment Group's gross profit decreased \$10.3 (6%), or \$4.2 (3%) on a constant currency basis, primarily driven by decreased demand for equipment that processes proppants (used in hydraulic fracturing), parts and equipment used in power and mining (including coal), large equipment used in the plastics industry, an increase in



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restructuring and restructuring related charges in 2016, and inventory step-up charges related to the Abel and Red Valve acquisitions. The gross profit decrease was partially offset by the increased revenue from other replacement parts and services and increased profits associated with the acquisitions of Abel and Red Valve. Gross profit margin improved 120 basis points to 34.8% in 2016, primarily driven by the favorable mix of parts and equipment, higher margins associated with Abel and Red Valve, and implementation of process improvements, partially offset by under absorption of fixed overhead costs, inventory step-up charges, and an increase in restructuring and restructuring related charges in 2016.

•Batesville's gross profit decreased \$5.8 (5%) and gross profit margin improved 70 basis points to 39.5%. The decreased gross profit was primarily due to the decrease in volume, partially offset by lower commodity and fuel costs and a decrease in restructuring and restructuring related charges in 2016. The improved gross profit margin was primarily driven by productivity efforts across the supply chain and lower commodity and fuel costs, partially offset by increased personnel and benefit costs.

Gross profit included restructuring and restructuring related charges (\$3.2 in 2016 and \$1.3 in 2015) and inventory step-up charges related to the Abel and Red Valve acquisitions (\$2.5 in 2016). Excluding these items, adjusted gross profit decreased \$11.7 (4%), or \$5.2 (2%) on a constant currency basis, and adjusted gross profit margin improved 160 basis points to 37.4%.

Operating expenses increased \$1.5 (1%), or \$6.0 (4%) on a constant currency basis. The constant currency increase was primarily driven by the addition of operating expenses from Abel and Red Valve, an increase in restructuring and restructuring related charges, and an increase in acquisition and integration costs, partially offset by lower variable compensation and litigation costs. Operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue increased by 210 basis points to 22.9% in 2016. Operating expenses included the following items:

	Six Months Ended March 31, 2016 2015	
Business acquisition and integration costs	\$2.8	\$0.2
Restructuring and restructuring related charges	4.2	1.3
Litigation expenses	—	0.5

On an adjusted basis, which excluded business acquisition and integration costs, restructuring and restructuring related charges, and litigation expenses, operating expenses decreased \$3.5 (2%), although they increased \$0.9 (1%) on a constant currency basis. The increase in adjusted operating expenses on a constant currency basis was primarily driven by the addition of operating expenses from Abel and Red Valve and higher sales and marketing expenses, partially offset by lower variable compensation. The adjusted operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue increased 140 basis points in 2016 to 22.0%. The increased ratio was primarily due to the net revenue decline and higher sales and marketing expenses in 2016, partially offset by lower variable compensation.

Amortization expense increased \$3.4, primarily due to the acquired intangibles of Abel and Red Valve.

Interest expense increased \$0.2, primarily due to an increase in our weighted-average outstanding borrowings.

Other income (expense), net was \$1.6 of other expense in fiscal 2016, compared to \$5.0 of other expense in fiscal 2015. The decrease was driven primarily by a decrease in foreign exchange loss and a decline in losses on limited partnership investments.

The effective tax rate was 30.3% in fiscal 2016 compared to 30.0% in fiscal 2015. Our adjusted effective income tax rate was 31.2% in fiscal 2016 compared to 30.0% in fiscal 2015, which excludes the tax impact of adjustments discussed above. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily due to an increase in the reserve for unrecognized tax benefits, partially offset by a favorable geographic mix of pre-tax income.

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## OPERATIONS REVIEW — PROCESS EQUIPMENT GROUP

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016		2015		Six Months Ended March 31, 2016		2015	
	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue
Net revenue	\$235.8	100.0	\$240.8	100.0	\$449.8	100.0	\$497.2	100.0
Gross profit	81.3	34.5	82.7	34.3	156.7	34.8	167.0	33.6
Operating expenses	53.9	22.9	49.9	20.7	103.7	23.1	99.9	20.1
Amortization expense	8.6	3.6	6.7	2.8	18.3	4.1	13.7	2.8

## Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

Net revenue decreased \$5.0 (2%), or \$0.8 (0.3%) on a constant currency basis, primarily due to decreased demand for equipment that processes proppants (used in hydraulic fracturing), large equipment used in the plastics industry, and parts and equipment used in power and mining (including coal), partially offset by the increased revenue associated with the acquisitions of Abel and Red Valve and increased demand for other replacement parts and services. Order backlog increased \$5.4 (1%) from \$520.0 on March 31, 2015, to \$525.4 on March 31, 2016. On a constant currency basis, backlog at March 31, 2016 would have been \$509.6, a decrease of \$10.4 (2%) compared to March 31, 2015.

On a sequential basis, order backlog increased \$20.3 (4%) to \$525.4 at March 31, 2016, up from \$505.1 at December 31, 2015.

Gross profit decreased \$1.4 (2%), or \$0.2 (0.2%) on a constant currency basis, primarily driven by decreased demand for equipment that processes proppants (used in hydraulic fracturing), large equipment used in the plastics industry, parts and equipment used in power and mining (including coal), inventory step-up charges related to the Red Valve acquisition, and an increase in restructuring and restructuring related charges in 2016. The gross profit decrease was partially offset by the increased revenue from other replacement parts and services and increased profits associated with the acquisitions of Abel and Red Valve. Gross profit margin improved 20 basis points to 34.5% in 2016, primarily driven by the higher margins associated with Abel and Red Valve, favorable mix of parts and equipment, and implementation of process improvements, partially offset by under absorption of fixed overhead costs, inventory step-up charges, and an increase in restructuring and restructuring related charges in 2016.

Gross profit included restructuring and restructuring related charges of \$0.8 in 2016 and inventory step-up charges related to the Red Valve acquisition of \$1.0 in 2016. Excluding these items, adjusted gross profit increased \$0.4 (0.5%), or \$1.6 (2%) on a constant currency basis. Adjusted gross profit margin improved 90 basis points to 35.3%, primarily driven by the higher margins associated with Abel and Red Valve, favorable mix of parts and equipment, and implementation of process improvements, partially offset by under absorption of fixed overhead costs.

Operating expenses increased \$4.0 (8%), or \$4.9 (10%) on a constant currency basis. The increase was primarily driven by the addition of operating expenses from Abel and Red Valve, an increase in sales and marketing expenses, and an increase in restructuring and restructuring related charges, partially offset by variable compensation. Operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue increased by 220 basis points to 22.9% in 2016, primarily due to the net revenue decline, higher sales and marketing expenses in 2016, and an increase in restructuring and restructuring related charges, partially offset by lower variable compensation.

Operating expenses included restructuring and restructuring related charges (\$2.0 in 2016 and \$0.4 in 2015). Excluding these items, adjusted operating expenses increased \$2.3 (5%), or \$3.3 (7%) on a constant currency basis. The increase in adjusted operating expenses on a constant currency basis was primarily driven by the addition of operating expenses from Abel and Red Valve and an increase in sales and marketing expenses, partially offset by lower variable compensation. Adjusted operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue increased 140 basis points to 22.0% in 2016, primarily due to the net revenue decline and higher sales and marketing expenses in 2016, partially offset by lower variable compensation.

Amortization expense increased \$1.9 primarily due to the acquired intangibles of Abel and Red Valve.

Six Months Ended March 31, 2016 Compared to Six Months Ended March 31, 2015

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Net revenue decreased \$47.4 (10%), or \$28.0 (6%) on a constant currency basis, primarily due to decreased demand for large equipment used in the plastics industry, equipment that processes proppants (used in hydraulic fracturing), and parts and equipment used in power and mining (including coal), partially offset by the increased revenue associated with the acquisitions of Abel in October 2015 and Red Valve in February 2016 and increased demand for other replacement parts and services.

Gross profit decreased \$10.3 (6%), or \$4.2 (3%) on a constant currency basis, primarily driven by decreased demand for equipment that processes proppants (used in hydraulic fracturing), parts and equipment used in power and mining (including coal), large equipment used in the plastics industry, an increase in restructuring and restructuring related charges in 2016, and inventory step-up charges related to the Abel and Red Valve acquisitions. The gross profit decrease was partially offset by the increased revenue from other replacement parts and services and increased profits associated with the acquisitions of Abel and Red Valve. Gross profit margin improved 120 basis points to 34.8% in 2016, primarily driven by favorable mix of parts and equipment, the higher margins associated with Abel and Red Valve, and implementation of process improvements, partially offset by under absorption of fixed overhead costs, inventory step-up charges, and an increase in restructuring and restructuring related charges in 2016.

Gross profit included restructuring and restructuring related charges (\$2.8 in 2016 and \$0.1 in 2015) and inventory step-up charges related to the Abel and Red Valve acquisitions (\$2.5 in 2016). Excluding these items, adjusted gross profit decreased \$5.1 (3%), or \$0.9 (1%) on a constant currency basis. Adjusted gross profit margin improved 240 basis points to 36.0%, primarily driven by favorable mix of parts and equipment, the higher margins associated with Abel and Red Valve, and implementation of process improvements, partially offset by under absorption of fixed overhead costs.

Operating expenses increased \$3.8 (4%), or \$8.1 (8%) on a constant currency basis. The constant currency increase was primarily driven by the addition of operating expenses from Abel and Red Valve, an increase in sales and marketing expenses, and an increase in restructuring and restructuring related charges, partially offset by lower variable compensation. Operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue increased by 300 basis points to 23.1% in 2016, primarily due to the net revenue decline, the increase in restructuring and restructuring related charges, and higher sales and marketing expenses in 2016, partially offset by lower variable compensation.

Operating expenses included restructuring and restructuring related charges (\$3.2 in 2016 and \$0.7 in 2015). Excluding these items, adjusted operating expenses increased \$1.3 (1%), or \$5.6 (6%) on a constant currency basis. The increase in adjusted operating expenses on a constant currency basis was primarily driven by the addition of operating expenses from Abel and Red Valve and higher sales and marketing expenses, partially offset by lower variable compensation. Adjusted operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue increased 240 basis points to 22.3% in 2016. The increased ratio was primarily due to the net revenue decline and higher sales and marketing expenses in 2016, partially offset by lower variable compensation.

Amortization expense increased \$4.6 primarily due to the acquired intangibles of Abel and Red Valve.

## OPERATIONS REVIEW — BATESVILLE

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Six Months Ended March 31,			
	2016		2015		2016		2015	
	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue
Net revenue	\$151.2	100.0	\$163.8	100.0	\$288.9	100.0	\$308.9	100.0
Gross profit	61.4	40.6	65.9	40.2	114.2	39.5	120.0	38.8
	22.2	14.7	23.7	14.5	45.6	15.8	48.9	15.8

Operating expenses								
Amortization expense	—	—	0.5	0.3	0.1	—	1.0	0.3

Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

Net revenue decreased \$12.6 (8%), or \$11.6 (7%) on a constant currency basis, primarily due to a decrease in volume (\$11.0) and average selling price. Lower volume was driven by what we estimate to be a decrease in North American burials, driven by an estimated decrease in North American deaths along with an increase in the rate at which families opted for cremation.

Gross profit decreased \$4.5 (7%) and gross profit margin improved 40 basis points to 40.6%. The decreased gross profit was primarily due to the decrease in volume and increase in restructuring and restructuring related charges, which was partially

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offset by lower commodity and fuel costs. The improved gross profit margin was primarily driven by productivity efforts across the supply chain and lower commodity and fuel costs, partially offset by increased personnel and benefit costs.

Gross profit included restructuring and restructuring related charges of \$0.4 in 2016. Excluding restructuring and restructuring related charges, adjusted gross profit decreased \$4.1 (6%), and adjusted gross profit margin improved 70 basis points to 40.9%.

Operating expenses decreased \$1.5 (6%), primarily due to lower variable compensation expense. Operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue increased 20 basis points to 14.7%.

Operating expenses included \$0.7 of restructuring and restructuring related costs in fiscal 2016. Excluding these costs, adjusted operating expenses decreased \$2.2 (9%), which was primarily due to lower variable compensation expense. Adjusted operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue improved 30 basis points to 14.2%.

## Six Months Ended March 31, 2016 Compared to Six Months Ended March 31, 2015

Net revenue decreased \$20.0 (6.5%), or \$17.5 (5.7%) on a constant currency basis, primarily due to a decrease in volume (\$16.1) and average selling price. Lower volume was driven by what we estimate to be a decrease in North American burials, driven by an estimated decrease in North American deaths along with an increase in the rate at which families opted for cremation.

Gross profit decreased \$5.8 (5%) and gross profit margin improved 70 basis points to 39.5%. The decreased gross profit was primarily due to the decrease in volume, partially offset by lower commodity and fuel costs and a decrease in restructuring and restructuring related charges in 2016. The improved gross profit margin was primarily driven by productivity efforts across the supply chain and lower commodity and fuel costs, partially offset by increased personnel and benefit costs.

Gross profit included restructuring and restructuring related charges (\$0.4 in 2016 and \$1.2 in 2015). Excluding restructuring and restructuring related charges, adjusted gross profit decreased \$6.6 (5%), and adjusted gross profit margin improved 50 basis points to 39.7%.

Operating expenses decreased \$3.3 (7%) to \$45.6, primarily due to lower variable compensation expense and litigation costs in fiscal 2015 that did not repeat in 2016. Operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue remained flat at 15.8%.

Operating expenses included \$0.5 of certain litigation costs in fiscal 2015 and \$0.7 of restructuring and restructuring related charges in fiscal 2016. Excluding these costs, adjusted operating expenses decreased \$3.5 (7%), which was primarily due to lower variable compensation expense. Adjusted operating expenses as a percentage of net revenue improved 20 basis points to 15.5%.

## REVIEW OF CORPORATE EXPENSES

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016		2015		Six Months Ended March 31, 2016		2015	
	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue
Core operating expenses	\$10.1	2.6	\$10.7	2.6	\$17.1	2.3	\$18.4	2.3

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Business acquisition and integration costs	1.0	0.3	(0.1 )	—	2.7	0.4	0.1	—
Restructuring charges	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.3	—	0.6	0.1
Operating expenses	\$11.2	2.9	\$10.8	2.7	\$20.1	2.7	\$19.1	2.4

Core operating expenses primarily represent operating expenses excluding restructuring costs and costs related to business acquisition and integration, which we incur as a result of our strategy to grow through selective acquisitions.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

Core operating expenses decreased \$0.6 (6%), primarily due to lower variable compensation. These expenses as a percentage of net revenue remained flat at 2.6%.

Six Months Ended March 31, 2016 Compared to Six Months Ended March 31, 2015



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Core operating expenses decreased \$1.3 (7%), primarily due to lower variable compensation. These expenses as a percentage of net revenue remained flat at 2.3%.

## NON-GAAP OPERATING PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The following is a reconciliation from the most directly comparable GAAP operating performance measure to our non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Consolidated net income	\$27.2	\$31.2	\$48.2	\$60.9
Interest income	(0.2 )	(0.4 )	(0.5 )	(0.7 )
Interest expense	6.4	6.4	12.3	12.1
Income tax expense	12.3	14.3	21.0	26.1
Depreciation and amortization	15.9	13.4	31.9	28.4
EBITDA	\$61.6	\$64.9	\$112.9	\$126.8
Business acquisition and integration	1.1	(0.1 )	2.8	0.2
Inventory step-up	1.1	—	2.5	—
Restructuring and restructuring related	4.0	0.7	7.4	1.4
Litigation	—	—	—	0.5
Adjusted EBITDA	\$67.8	\$65.5	\$125.6	\$128.9

Consolidated adjusted EBITDA increased \$2.3 (4%) for the three months ended March 31, 2016, compared to the same period in fiscal 2015. On a constant currency basis, consolidated adjusted EBITDA increased \$2.9 (4%) primarily driven by the increased earnings associated with the acquisitions of Abel and Red Valve, increased demand for replacement parts and services, and a decrease in variable compensation, partially offset by a decrease in volume of equipment sales at the Process Equipment Group and a decrease in volume at Batesville.

For the six months ended March 31, 2016, consolidated adjusted EBITDA decreased \$3.3 (3%) compared to the same period in fiscal 2015. On a constant currency basis, consolidated adjusted EBITDA decreased \$1.5 (1%) primarily due to a decrease in volume of equipment sales at the Process Equipment Group and a decrease in volume at Batesville, partially offset by the increased earnings associated with the acquisitions of Abel and Red Valve, increased demand for replacement parts and services, and a decrease in variable compensation.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

In this section, we discuss our ability to access cash to meet business needs. We discuss how we see cash flow being affected for the next twelve months and how we intend to use it. We describe actual results in generating and utilizing cash by comparing the first six months of 2016 to the same period last year. Finally, we identify other significant matters that could affect liquidity on an ongoing basis.

## Ability to Access Cash

Our debt financing includes long-term notes, including the Series A Notes, and the Facility as part of our overall financing strategy. We believe we have ready access to capital markets and regularly review the optimal mix of

fixed-rate and variable-rate debt. In addition to cash balances and our ability to access additional long-term financing, we had \$393.8 of maximum borrowing capacity available under the Facility as of March 31, 2016, of which \$282.6 of borrowing capacity was immediately available based on our leverage covenant at March 31, 2016, with additional amounts available in the event of a qualifying acquisition. The available borrowing capacity reflects a reduction of \$10.6 for outstanding letters of credit issued under the Facility. The Company may request an increase of up to \$300.0 in the total borrowing capacity under the Facility, subject to approval of the lenders.

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

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finance is customary in the industry and, as a result, we are required to maintain adequate capacity to provide the guarantees. As of March 31, 2016, we had guarantee arrangements totaling \$219.9, under which \$124.8 was utilized for this purpose. These arrangements include a €150.0 Syndicated Letter of Guarantee Facility (as amended, the “LG Facility”) under which unsecured letters of credit, bank guarantees, or other surety bonds may be issued. The Company may request an increase to the total capacity under the LG facility by an additional €70.0, subject to approval of the lenders.

We have significant operations outside the U.S. The majority of foreign earnings is considered to be indefinitely reinvested in foreign jurisdictions where the Company has made, and intends to continue to make, substantial investments to support the ongoing development and growth of our international operations. Accordingly, no U.S. federal and state income taxes have been accrued on the portion of our foreign earnings that is considered to be indefinitely reinvested in foreign jurisdictions. The cash at our international subsidiaries totaled \$34.7 at March 31, 2016. We do not intend, nor do we foresee a need, to repatriate these funds; however, repatriation of these funds under current regulatory and tax law for use in domestic operations would expose us to additional taxes.

## 12-month Outlook

We believe the 12-month outlook for our business remains positive. Although cash flow from operations in the Process Equipment Group naturally experiences substantial fluctuations driven by changes in working capital requirements at Coperion (due to the type of product and geography of customer projects in process at any point in time), we believe we have significant flexibility to meet our financial commitments, including working capital needs, capital expenditures, and financing obligations. We expect to continue to use a combination of some of our cash flows from operations and our Facility to fund acquisitions. In considering attractive targets, we often look for companies with a relatively low physical asset base, in order to limit the need to invest significant additional cash into targets post-acquisition.

Our anticipated contribution to our pension plans in 2016 is \$14.9, of which \$5.9 was made during the six months ended March 31, 2016. We will continue to monitor plan funding levels, performance of the assets within the plans, and overall economic activity, and we may make additional discretionary funding decisions based on the net impact of the above factors.

We currently expect to pay quarterly cash dividends in the future comparable to those we paid in 2015, which will require approximately \$12.8 each quarter based on our outstanding common stock at March 31, 2016. We increased our quarterly dividend in 2016 to \$0.2025 per common share from \$0.2000 per common share paid in 2015.

We believe existing cash, cash flows from operations, and the issuance of debt will be sufficient to fund our operating activities and cash commitments for investing and financing activities. Based on these factors, we believe our current liquidity position is strong and will continue to meet all of our financial commitments for the foreseeable future.

## Cash Flows

	Six Months Ended March 31,	
(in millions)	2016	2015
Cash flows provided by (used in)		
Operating activities	\$87.2	\$10.2
Investing activities	(245.2)	(12.5 )
Financing activities	154.5	(12.3 )
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1.6 )	(0.4 )
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$(5.1 )	\$(15.0)

## Operating Activities

Operating activities provided \$87.2 of cash during the first six months of fiscal year 2016, compared to providing \$10.2 of cash during the first six months of fiscal year 2015, a \$77.0 increase. This increase in cash was driven in part by the payment of a litigation settlement at Batesville in fiscal 2015 that did not repeat in 2016 and a significant improvement in working capital requirements and management at the Process Equipment Group. During the six months ended March 31, 2015, continued progress on compounding and extrusion orders at our Coperion business required an increased outflow of supplier payments. In addition, due to the shifting of delivery dates, collection on certain customer contracts was delayed from fiscal year 2015 into the first half of fiscal 2016.

Working capital requirements for the Process Equipment Group may continue to fluctuate this way in the future due primarily to the type of product and geography of customer projects in process at any point in time. Working capital needs are lower

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when advance payments from customers are more heavily weighted toward the beginning of the project. Conversely, working capital needs are higher when a larger portion of the cash is to be received in later stages of manufacturing.

### Investing Activities

The \$232.7 increase in cash used in investing activities in the first six months of fiscal 2016 was primarily due to the acquisition of Abel in October 2015 and Red Valve in February 2016.

### Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities was largely impacted by net borrowing activity. Our general practice is to utilize our cash to pay down debt unless it is needed for an acquisition. Cash provided by financing activities during the first six months of 2016 was \$154.5, including \$183.9 of proceeds, net of debt repayments and financing costs, which were used to finance the acquisitions of Abel and Red Valve. Cash used in financing activities in the first six months of fiscal 2015 was \$12.3.

We returned approximately \$25.4 to shareholders during the first six months of 2016 in the form of quarterly dividends. We increased our quarterly dividend in 2016 to \$0.2025 per common share from \$0.2000 per common share paid during 2015. In addition, we repurchased approximately 145,000 shares of our common stock in 2016, for a total cost of approximately \$4.0, as part of an approved and publicly announced program.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no significant off-balance sheet arrangements.

### Recently Adopted and Issued Accounting Standards

For a summary of recently issued and adopted accounting standards applicable to us, see Item 1, Note 2 of Part I of this Form 10-Q.

## Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISKS

A discussion of quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk may be found in Item 7A of our 2015 Form 10-K filed with the SEC on November 18, 2015. There have been no material changes in this information since the filing of our 2015 Form 10-K.

## Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Our management, with the participation of our President and Chief Executive Officer and our Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (the “Certifying Officers”), evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Based upon that evaluation, the Certifying Officers concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report are effective.

There have been no changes in internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) for the period covered by this report that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Information pertaining to legal proceedings can be found in Note 13 to the interim consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

For information regarding the risks we face, see the discussion under Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2015. There have been no material changes to the risk factors described in that report.

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## Item 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table summarizes repurchases of common stock during the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Dollar Amount that May Yet be Purchased Under Plans or Programs
January	—	\$ —	—	\$ 46.7
February	39,420	\$ 25.36	39,420	\$ 45.7
March	—	\$ —	—	\$ 45.7
Total	39,420	\$ 25.36	39,420	\$ 45.7

On July 24, 2008, our Board of Directors approved the repurchase of up to \$100.0 of our common stock. The repurchase program has no expiration date, but may be terminated by the Board of Directors at any time. As of March 31, 2016, we had repurchased approximately 2,200,000 shares for approximately \$54.3 in the aggregate. Such shares were classified as treasury stock. We repurchased approximately 39,000 shares of our common stock during the second quarter of fiscal 2016, for a total cost of approximately \$1.0. At March 31, 2016, we had approximately \$45.7 remaining for share repurchases under the existing Board authorization.

## Item 6. EXHIBITS

The exhibits filed with this report are listed on the Exhibit Index, which is incorporated herein by reference. In reviewing any agreements included as exhibits to this report, please remember that they are included to provide you with information regarding their terms and are not intended to provide any other factual or disclosure information about us or the other parties to the agreements. The agreements may contain representations and warranties by the parties to the agreements, including us. Except where explicitly stated otherwise, these representations and warranties have been made solely for the benefit of the other parties to the applicable agreement and:

- should not necessarily be treated as categorical statements of fact, but rather as a way of allocating the risk to one of the parties if those statements prove to be inaccurate;
- may have been qualified by disclosures that were made to the other party in connection with the negotiation of the applicable agreement, which disclosures are not necessarily reflected in the agreement;
- may apply standards of materiality in a way that is different from what may be viewed as material to you or other investors; and
- were made only as of the date of the applicable agreement or such other date or dates as may be specified in the agreement and are subject to more recent developments.

Accordingly, these representations and warranties may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date they were made or at any other time.

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SIGNATURES

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

HILLENBRAND, INC.

Date: May 3, 2016 BY: /s/ Kristina A. Cerniglia  
Kristina A. Cerniglia  
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: May 3, 2016 /s/ Eric M. Teegarden  
Eric M. Teegarden  
Vice President, Controller, and Chief Accounting Officer



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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit 3.1	Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation of Hillenbrand, Inc., effective March 31, 2008 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed August 12, 2008)
Exhibit 3.2	Articles of Correction of the Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation of Hillenbrand, Inc., effective March 31, 2008 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed August 12, 2008)
Exhibit 3.3	Articles of Amendment of the Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation of Hillenbrand, Inc., effective February 27, 2015 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed May 11, 2015)
Exhibit 3.4	Amended and Restated Code of By-laws of Hillenbrand, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 26, 2015)
Exhibit 10.1	Amendment No. 3 to the Private Shelf Agreement dated as of March 24, 2016, by and among Hillenbrand, Inc. and the additional parties thereto (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 30, 2016)
Exhibit 31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
Exhibit 31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
Exhibit 32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
Exhibit 32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
Exhibit 101.INS	Instance document
Exhibit 101.SCH	Schema document
Exhibit 101.CAL	Calculation linkbase document
Exhibit 101.LAB	Labels linkbase document
Exhibit 101.PRE	Presentation linkbase document
Exhibit 101.DEF	Definition linkbase document

\* Filed herewith.