§ Kimball International, Inc.

There are many ways to look at Kimball. M aybe you perceive us in terms of your own firsthand experience - seeing the skill and craftsmanship that goes into every product we manufacture. Or maybe you recognize us for the diversified, global manufacturer of furniture and cabinets and electronic contract assemblies that we are today. The fact is, there are many more faces to Kimball than meets the eye. Today's Kimball is a strategic balance of fine-tuned businesses that complement one another. Today's Kimball is aggressively pursuing new and profitable opportunities, both domestically and internationally, related to our core competencies.

O ur employees are ambassadors representing our heritage of quality and craftsmanship that has been passed down throughout our history. O ur leaders are a team of seasoned professionals with proven world-class achievements. A bove all, today's Kimball is the culmination of a singular strategic vision. This $\mathbf{O}$ ne Focus has shaped us into what we are today. This O ne Focus will shape us for our future.

## Financial Highlights



Net Income
In Millions Of Dollars


## Share Ow ner Total Return

Based On \$ 100 Investment On June 30, 1994


Furniture And Cabinets Segment \$771.5 M illion Dollars


## Contents:

Electronic Contract Assemblies Segment
\$335.4 M illion Dollars
(1) Letter To Our Share Owners
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Furniture and

## Cabinets Segment

## The Furniture and Cabinets

Segment of Kimball International, Inc. provides a vast array of products for the office, residential, hospitality and healthcare industries. Kimball's $\mathbf{O}$ ffice Furniture product lines serve the business market with casegoods, seating and systems furniture in both wood and metal, from
traditional to contemporary in style, produced and marketed under the family of Kimball brand names. Extensive product lines cover all businesses, from multinational corporations to small start-up companies. Kimball H ome supplies the residential market with fine furnishings for every room of the home, as well as
home office furniture to meet the specialized needs of the growing work-at-home market. Kimball Lodging and H ealthcare designs and manufactures furniture for the hospitality, healthcare and government markets. Kimball Store Fixtures designs, manufactures and installs wood and laminate store display fixtures for some of

## Founded in 1950,

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                    Kimball lnternational manufactures
and markets a broad range of diversified
consumer durable products
under the family of Kimball brand names.
The Company alsomanufactures products for othercompanies on an
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 original equipment manufactured basis.

| (Amounts in Thousands, Except for Per Share D ata) | 1999 | 1998 | \% of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $N$ et Sales | 1,106,967 | 1,032,317 | 7.2\% |
| N et Income | 59,725 | 55,027 | 8.5\% |
| Return on Capital | 12.32\% | 11.90\% | 3.5\% |
| Earnings Per Share (Diluted) |  |  |  |
| Class A | 1.45 | 1.31 | 10.7\% |
| Class B | 1.47 | 1.32 | 11.4\% |
| Dividends Declared |  |  |  |
| Class A | . 62 | . 58875 | 5.3\% |
| Class B | . 64 | . 6050 | 5.8\% |
| M arket Price Per Share |  |  |  |
| High | 21.50 | 24.9375 |  |
| Low | 14.5625 | 17.00 |  |
| Close | 16.8750 | 18.1250 |  |

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## To O ur Share Owners

Vision, strategy, execution. What's the significance of these words? When we reflect on our performance during fiscal 1999, these words represent to us our disciplined efforts to intensify our focus on growing Kimball International and improving profitability, and ultimately, living our Corporate Vision Statement. By living our Vision and executing our strategy, fiscal 1999 was marked with a number of important accomplishments including the culmination of several strategic acquisitions and divestitures, introductions of exciting new products and services and the enhancement of our leadership team, along with many other achievements. $N$ eedless to say, it has been a challenging year, but a year that we each look upon proudly as we reflect on these accomplishments, which position your Company for more aggressive growth in the future.

Our focus on accelerating growth was characterized by several important acquisitions that were completed during fiscal 1999. In August 1998, we nearly doubled our timberland holdings by acquiring 11,700 acres in western Kentucky to support our vertical integration strategy and provide possible sites for future expansion. And in September, our "Total Best Solution" office furniture program was enhanced by the purchase of Transwall, a manufacturer of stackable panel systems marketed under the brand name "Reasons" and the "Corporate Wall" brand of floor-to-ceiling products. Southeast M illwork, now known as

Kimball Store Fixtures, which designs, manufactures and installs customized wood and laminate store display fixtures, was purchased in January 1999. And finally, in A pril 1999, we bought a state-of-the-art manufacturing facility located in Juarez, M exico, to increase our production of projection television cabinets and provide manufacturing capacity for other furniture and cabinet markets. We consider all of these acquisitions to be key components of our overall vision and strategy for more aggressive growth, improved profitability and increased Share 0 wner value.

And to intensify our focus on growing our core businesses, we reached a strategic decision to sell Kimball Furniture Reproductions based in M ontgomery, Alabama, and ToolPro based in Jasper, Indiana. The sale of these two business units are examples of our commitment to increase our growth and profitability more aggressively by concentrating our energies on the primary markets in which we compete and generating additional capital for our acquisition strategy.

Linked to our acquisition strategy was our establishment of a $\$ 100$ million credit facility in M ay of this year. As we head into the next millennium, our growth plans and acquisition strategies will require additional financing above the operating cash flow historically used to fund our business. This line of credit will allow us to finance that growth while at the same time lower our overall cost of capital.

Fiscal 1999 was another exciting year filled with the introduction of several new products and services. We unveiled a number of new and innovative seating, systems and filing products to give our dealers and customers even more quality Kimball office furniture products to choose from. And to capitalize on the rapidly growing residential furniture market, we expanded our collections of distinctive residential furniture marketed under the Kimball Home brand while leveraging our well-known reputation in the lodging and hospitality markets to explore new opportunities for our custom casegoods products. O ur recently introduced "O vation" bed designed for the long-term care market is opening doors for further expansion of our casegoods products designed for the healthcare industry. And Kimball Electronics Group continues to diversify its customer base and related products and increase their value-added design engineering services offered by Kimball Electronics Design Services.

During fiscal 1999, we appointed several leaders to executive positions throughout the organization to guide your Company into a more competitive global marketplace, identify potential business opportunities and execute our growth strategies. These individuals were all chosen because they exemplified the leadership and managerial skills needed to execute our long-term strategic business plans as we head into our next phase of accelerated growth.
rise in sales of furniture components helped by new customers and products, and a modest improvement in sales of lodging furniture despite a general slowing in new orders in the hospitality industry all contributed to the increase. The Furniture and Cabinets Segment posted a double-digit increase in net income during fiscal 1999 due to the increase in sales and a decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of sales, resulting from our cost containment efforts.

The Electronic Contract Assemblies Segment posted record sales of $\$ 335.4$ million, an increase of $3 \%$ from sales of $\$ 325.6$ million in fiscal 1998. H elped by further diversification of our product lines and new customers, we were able to recover from a relatively slow start during the early part of fiscal 1999 caused by a labor strike against General M otors. N et income was slightly higher during fiscal 1999 due to continued strong sales of components to the transportation industry, and further diversification of our portfolio of products and services, and intensified cost containment efforts including a global procurement strategy to seek lower-priced raw materials and components for our products.

Our combined financial performance in fiscal 1999 resulted in net income, excluding a gain of $\$ 2.7$ million from the sale of the two business units, of $\$ 57.1$ million, an increase from net income of
$\$ 55.0$ million recorded in fiscal 1998. Earnings per share, excluding the $\$ 2.7$ million gain, improved to $\$ 1.41$ per diluted share of Class B common stock from earnings of $\$ 1.32$ per diluted share of Class B common stock in fiscal 1998. Including the before mentioned gain, net income in fiscal 1999 was $\$ 59.7$ million or $\$ 1.47$ per diluted share of Class B common stock.

Our financial performance also led to a $29 \%$ increase in operating cash flow to \$98.0 million during fiscal 1999. Of that amount, a total of $\$ 42.8$ million was returned to our investors in the form of cash dividends and record share repurchases. We also deployed a record $\$ 102.5$ million in capital for strategic acquisitions, enhancements in technology and purchases of state-of-the-art production equipment all designed to build an infrastructure geared towards more aggressive growth.

O verall, fiscal 1999 was a year of focus; focus on positioning the Company for more accelerated growth and profitability, and ultimately, focus on our Corporate Vision Statement listed on the following page. We would like to thank our nearly 10,000 employees, the " many faces" of Kimball International, who have made your Company's progress possible. And, we would like to thank you, our loyal, long-term Share 0 wners for having the faith and confidence that you have shown in Kimball through the years.


Our Vision

Kimball International is a preeminent manufacturer of furniture, furniture components, and electronic assemblies, serving customers around the world. Our customers, both large and small, receive our undivided attention, as we treat every one as the only one. $\mathbf{0}$ ur work with our customers is integrated into such an array of products and services, our touch is felt throughout daily life in both the workplace and in the home. Kimball builds products, brands, and a reputation as an ideal place to entrust your livelihood, whether as a customer, supplier, employee, or Share 0 wner.

O ur vision is to advance a new industrial covenant: immediate access to world-class design and manufacturing. $\mathbf{O}$ ur products will reach end users through many paths, whether as one of our own brand names that we market, as a brand that we agree to provide for a separate company, or as a component of another product. Regardless of the Kimball product or whether the customer is ourselves, a company, or a person, our covenant will stand firm.

0 ur unifying bonds across our company will continue to be our unique culture and our shared skills in the development of efficient, high quality operations and services. By fulfilling our vision, we will emerge as an employer and supplier of choice. 0 ur name will signal reliability and quality to the countless people who use our products and services, as well as to the inventors, designers, and marketers whose dreams take form in our factories and whose success we help build.

Kimball International builds success.

## K imball's reputation for

 quality and craftsmanship and excellent customer service is known throughout the world. I understand how important it is to preserve that heritage which has been passed on over the years. The purchase of the Juarez facility is another example of Kimball's commitment to quality, reliability, value and speed in meeting the needs of our customers.

## Keith Beatty

Vice President, C asegoods G roup

With Keith's 24 years
of manufacturing experience at
Kimball along with a quality, diversified
workforce already in place, production
operations at the recently acquired
Juarez facility are already on-line
serving our customers.

Kimball International, Inc.
"Many Faces.. .
OneFocus"

Kimball's vision for the future has evolved from its founders and has steered the course since the Company's beginnings as a small, regional cabinetmaker in 1950. While Kimball has many faces, the Company's Vision Statement provides a singular focus and has been crafted to capture the beliefs and principles of its key leaders and the commitment and dedication of its employees, past and present, which have advanced Kimball International to the world-class manufacturer it is today.

What is it that separates Kimball from its competition? Quite simply, it is the dedication and commitment of its employees and the products they manufacture and market every day that make the difference. The employees, the "many faces" of Kimball International, are today - and have always been the driving force behind the success of the Company. Just compare the look and the feel of Kimball's rich wood finishes, the innovative features and quality of its electronics products or the distinctive sound of the Bösendorfer piano that is world renowned. This is the heritage of quality and craftsmanship embodied in the vision statement that has been passed on throughout the years to the many faces of Kimball, and what differentiates the Company from its competitors.

The Company continues this heritage with strong leaders that embrace and enhance the Vision of the future for Kimball International. During fiscal 1999, several leaders were appointed to executive positions to guide Kimball into a more competitive global marketplace and carry on the heritage of quality and craftsmanship. Dr. Rudolf Arlt was named $M$ anaging Director of Bösendorfer; Larry K nust, Vice President, Systems Furniture Group; M ark Phillips, M anaging Director, Kimball U.K. and Ireland; Ron Pronyk, Vice President, Store Fixtures; and Chris Thyen, Vice President and General M anager, Lodging/H ealthcare Group.

And the Electronic Contract Assemblies Segment continued its efforts this past fiscal year to fill out its leadership team and strengthen its position as a world-class provider of electronic contract assemblies and design engineering services. In M ay 1999, D on Charron was named President for Kimball Electronics Group and Executive Vice President for Kimball International, Inc., and Spiro Vamvakas was promoted to Vice President, Director Design Engineering. To actively lead Kimball's efforts to seek out and qualify potential acquisitions and joint ventures, both domestically and internationally, Paul Bergé was named Vice President, Business Development, in September 1998.

A key element of strong leadership is the ability to identify new markets, products and services for growth and increased profitability. In fiscal 1999,

The Bösendorfer piano, known for its distinctive sound, has graced concert halls around the world.


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    "Our customers,
both large and small,
receive our undivided attention."
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your Company was very active in these areas and invested a record amount of capital in production equipment, technology enhancements, new products and a number of strategic acquisitions.

In August 1998, Kimball nearly doubled its holdings of hardwood timberland with the acquisition of an 11,700-acre site located in western Kentucky along the Ohio River. In addition to securing a source of quality hardwood timber conveniently located near several of its wood product manufacturing facilities in southern Indiana and Kentucky, the site may also serve as a potential location for future expansion of Kimball's manufacturing operations.

In September 1998, Kimball acquired the assets of Transwall, Inc., a privately owned manufacturer of stackable panel systems and floor-to-ceiling products in West Chester, Pennsylvania. The addition of these products to the extensive line of seating and office systems already offered by the Furniture and Cabinets Segment now allows Kimball's customers even more options to choose from to fulfill their office furniture needs.

Kimball is very excited about the acquisition of Southeast M illwork of Boca Raton, Florida, in January 1999. Southeast M illwork, now known as Kimball Store Fixtures, designs, manufactures and installs customized wood and laminate products in the store display fixtures market. To meet the increasing demand for their products and better serve their customers, Kimball Store Fixtures has recently begun production at a new, leased facility located near A sheville, North Carolina.

And lastly, in A pril 1999, Kimball purchased a manufacturing facility featuring state-of-the-art manufacturing equipment located in Juarez, M exico. Kimball was also able to retain the skilled labor force that was already in place prior to the acquisition. The acquisition of this facility strategically positions Kimball to manufacture projection television cabinets for North America and Latin A merica and other furniture products for the west coast of the United States. The belief in its Vision to treat each customer as though they were the only one played an important role in Kimball's decision to acquire the Juarez facility.

And Kimball's leadership did not stop with acquisitions. To help fuel growth and increase market share in its core markets, Kimball also introduced several new and exciting products in fiscal 1999.

At this year's N EOCO N office furniture show held in Chicago, Kimball not only unveiled its redesigned showroom but also an innovative theme, "D raw the right


[^1]
## Joining the Kimball family is coming

 at a very exciting time for our business. The store fixtures industry continues to grow as retailers continue to expand and open new stores. With the Kimball organization, we have the resources of a world-class manufacturer to meet the growth demands of the future and carry on the reputation of quality, reliability, value and speed to our customers.
## Ron Pronyk

Vice President, Store Fixtures
knows the importance of establishing close relationships with his customers and understanding their needs. After dedicating his career to building Southeast M illwork, now known as Kimball Store Fixtures, R on will continue to expand and pursue opportunities with Kimball in the store display fixtures market.

## There are tremendous



## growth opportunities for H arpers M anufacturing

## today and that is why I accepted the challenge to

 become General M anager. We're gearing up to launch a number of new and exciting products and enhancements to our existing product lines that we feel will be very successful. We have implemented new technologies and process discipline that make H arpers more competitive than ever before![^2]conclusion: it's all about integration". Kimball's products represent the function and aesthetics required for today's dynamic work environment, all in an integrated solution to meet the myriad of unique needs of its customers.

Designed to broaden the portfolio of products featured under the popular "Total Best Solution" program, Kimball announced several unique seating and systems products at NEOCON. Debuting at NEOCON was "Waveworks", $N$ ational Office Furniture's laminate modular collection offering a variety of work surface shapes and sizes and multiple storage options designed to inject creativity and flexibility into the work environment. Also introduced at NEOCON was "Gotcha!", a dynamic, mid-management and task-seating line offering contemporary styling and several standard ergonomic features. To complement its extensive line of wood casegoods, Kimball introduced "Stature", a contemporary wood, general purpose seating collection offering comfort, design and function at an affordable price.

And, to capitalize on the growing popularity of moveable wall systems for today's dynamic work environment, Kimball also announced stackable and floor-to-ceiling capabilities to the very popular "Cetra" line of office systems. And a new line of metal filing systems called "Fundamental", designed as a high quality solution for basic filing needs was introduced by Harpers at NEOCON.

To increase the Company's share of the highly competitive lodging and hospitality market, Kimball Lodging expanded its customized product lines marketed to the luxury hotel and resort industry. Kimball Lodging is also leveraging its outstanding reputation in the lodging industry and extensive network of customers to expand its product offerings to the timeshare and condominium resort markets that have shown promising opportunities for growth. And the successful introduction of the "O vation" bed designed for the assisted living and nursing home markets will provide Kimball Lodging an opportunity to increase its share of the casegoods market in this segment as well.

Kimball also expanded its line of distinctive residential furniture produced under the Kimball H ome Furniture brand during this past year by adding "Victoria Passage" and "O utback Retreat". In addition, Kimball H ome also extended its market presence throughout the United States as a result of their innovative "Preferred Dealer Program". This program offers participants a number of advantages including market exclusivity, 48-hour delivery of in-stock products, and a full range of sales aids and services.

"Our products

will reach end users through many paths."

Included in the number of new products introduced by Kimball this past fiscal year, Kimball Electronics Group (KEG) reached an important agreement with Hewlett-Packard for production of their "SnapLED" assemblies. "SnapLED" is a lighting technology patented by $\mathrm{Hewlett-Packard}$ that includes a number of unique design features such as safety, reliability and flexibility. Because of the flexible characteristics of this technology, it can be used worldwide for automotive exterior lighting, electronic signs and signals and other applications. KEG is also pursuing opportunities to diversify and expand its portfolio of products and services by utilizing state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities, in-house design and testing capabilities and a talented staff of experienced engineers.

Along with acquisitions and new products in fiscal 1999, Kimball continued its journey of reviewing processes and making changes where necessary to improve the quality, reliability, value and speed of its products and services.

A key part of that effort during fiscal 1999 was the implementation of the assemble to order process at the Salem, Indiana manufacturing facility. By applying this process, Kimball intends to achieve standardization of manufacturing processes and increase manufacturing flexibility. This will result in improved process reliability, reduced costs and will require less time for finished products to be manufactured and shipped to customers after the order has been processed. The assemble to order process also features ergonomic workstations that improve productivity and provide an even safer work environment for Kimball employees.

A nother example of Kimball's never-ending pursuit of improving their quality, reliability, value and speed is National Office Furniture's (NOF) continued strategy to target and remain focused on the mid-market segment of the office furniture industry. NOF has been successful in carving a niche as the "best value" in veneer casegoods providing quality, reliability, value and speed, and as a result, created other opportunities for their laminate casegoods and seating business. Their strategy has already started to pay dividends. Several of the largest office furniture wholesalers in the country have recently expanded the number of pages featuring N OF products. N OF's effort to seek out new markets for their products is indicative of the competitive spirit that exists within Kimball's workforce.

Kimball also focused heavily this past year on cost containment, and their employees responded to the challenge by managing their resources even more prudently and reducing their rate of overhead spending. In addition, Kimball accelerated its global procurement strategy as a President, Kimball Electronics G roup,

Executive Vice President,
Kimball International, Inc. means of more effectively seeking out alternative sources


## The foundation that has been

 developed over the years for the Kimball Electronics Group prior to my arrival is rock solid. I am excited about the opportunity to apply my experience in engineering, quality, production and operations to help expand the products and services offered by Kimball Electronics Group and Kimball Engineering Design Services. M y decision to join the K imball family was also influenced by the values that play an important role throughout the Company.Don Charron<br>President, Kimball Electronics<br>G roup, Executive Vice President,<br>Kimball International, Inc.

With strong engineering experience and advanced in-house design and testing capabilities, Kimball Engineering Design Services provides a number of value-added services for customers.


## O ver the past year, we


have structured the engineering team within Electronics
to position it for the globalization task that lies ahead, while at the same time ensuring that we drive efficiency and continuous improvement. It has been my experience that every culture of the world has a unique skill or trait that provides a competitive advantage, that fuels their success. The "family" atmosphere and willingness to "pitch in" attracted me to Kimball and has convinced me that this is clearly a strategic advantage to the business that must be leveraged.

|  | For nearly 25 years, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Spiro was employed by one of the | Vice President, Director Design Engineering, |
| world's largest and most respected | Kimball Electronics G roup |
| industrial giants in a variety of |  |
| assignments in countries such as Japan, |  |
| Singapore, M alaysia and Hungary. |  |
| Spiro and his engineering team will |  |
| continue to support and expand |  |
| Kimball's globalization. |  |

# "Our name will signal <br> superior quality <br> and reliability," 

of better value and lower cost raw materials and components in both the Electronic Contract Assemblies Segment and Furniture and Cabinets Segment.

Kimball takes great pride in delivering products and services that are superior in quality, reliability, value and speed in all of the markets in which it operates. An example of this commitment to quality and continual process improvement is the growing number of business units that have had their quality systems modeled after and registered to ISO standards. Implementing quality systems enables Kimball business units to make on-going improvements in their design, manufacturing, delivery and service processes. This in turn helps to reduce waste and defects and to shorten lead times for the mutual benefit of Kimball's Share O wners, customers and employees. During fiscal 1999, Batesville A merican M anufacturing located in Batesville, M ississippi, and H arpers M anufacturing located in Post Falls, Idaho, became Kimball's 16th and 17th business units, respectively, to have their quality systems registered to internationally recognized quality standards.

And Kimball's quality systems have caught the eye of both government and customers alike. During fiscal 1999, several of Kimball's business units were awarded the State of Indiana's prestigious Q uality Improvement Award: Kimball Electronics Group, Jasper Plastics, J asper Laminates and Corporate Information Systems. The Q uality Improvement Award recognizes manufacturers and other organizations that have achieved measurable progress in improving quality.

A number of Kimball's business units received recognition by their customers for excellent service and superior quality during fiscal 1999. In A pril, Allied Signal presented Kimball Electronics Group with an Electronics/ Electromechanical Commodity Supplier Excellence Award for accomplishments in various areas including quality and delivery. In November 1998, Kimball's H eritage Hills manufacturing facility located in Santa Claus, Indiana, was recognized by Toshiba for the second time in three years as their top supplier of cabinets for their projection television products. These awards are representative of Kimball's commitment to quality and craftsmanship through its continuous improvement programs and its commitment to living its Vision Statement.

Corporate citizenship is also a key attribute of Kimball's Vision Statement. O ne of the many organizations that Kimball is proud to support is Special Olympics. In June 1999, the Company participated in the "Citation Special Olympics Airlift" for the World Special Olympics that were held in Raleigh, N orth Carolina. Kimball used its corporate aircraft and the services of its skilled pilots to transport handicapped athletes from the Indiana area to Raleigh and back for the competition. number of collections of distinctive furniture designed for the residential market.



## "We will emerge



And in M arch 1999, Kimball Office Casegoods M anufacturing received the Indiana Association of Rehabilitative Facilities Partnership Award in recognition of their significant contributions to improving the lives of individuals with disabilities and the agencies that serve them. Kimball Office Casegoods M anufacturing has worked with Blue River Services, of Corydon, Indiana since 1991, outsourcing a variety of services and products such as decorative molding used in their office furniture products, and sorting and packaging accessory items. Blue River Services assists people with disabilities to achieve their maximum personal growth and development in the home, work and community.

Kimball strives to be an ideal place for its many employees to entrust their livelihood. The advancement of higher education through scholarship programs is but one example of the Company's efforts to accomplish this belief. The Kimball International Scholarship Program offers educational opportunities to qualified young men and women who are dependent children of full-time Kimball employees. And the Excellence through Education Trust is another Kimball-sponsored scholarship program designed to promote the continued education of minority students. To date, $\$ 2.1$ million in scholarship money has been awarded to over 600 recipients through these programs.

The many faces of Kimball represent the sense of community and charity that is woven into the Company's Vision. Kimball's employees continuously lend their support to a number of civic and charitable organizations, such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, M uscular Dystrophy Association and the American Cancer Society's Relay for Life. These are just a few examples of the many worthy causes that Kimball's employees unselfishly give of their time to help make the communities in which they live and work a better place for everyone.

Throughout Kimball, emphasis is placed on maintaining a balance betw een hard work, family, fun and good humor. Each year, business units sponsor summer picnics and special events during the holidays for their employees and families. Kimball's employee-friendly work environment and sense of family tradition has resulted in a more productive, loyal work force and helped make Kimball International one of the most admired and sought after employers.

With the many faces of Kimball keenly focused on living the Vision of its founders, Kimball International is well prepared to compete on quality, reliability, value and speed in each of its markets, today and beyond.


## Kimball's employee-friendly policies

 and emphasis on family and citizenship arepartof our daily lives. As a parent myself, I realize how difficult it is today to achieve a healthy balance between work and family life. The opening of Kimball Kids Child Development Center has been a tremendous help to our employees seeking an alternative for dependable childcare. In today's highly competitive labor market, our Vision and corporate culture make K imballInternational one of the most desirable companies
to work for wherever we are located.

G eneral Manager, Jasper Plastics

Since joining Kimball over five years ago, Terri has steadily climbed the ranks to achieve her position today as General M anager of Jasper Plastics. Her product knowledge and manufacturing experience have helped to expand the variety and application of products now offered by Jasper Plastics.

## Management's Discussion And Analysis Of Financial Condition And Results Of Operations

## Overview

N et sales of \$1,106,967,000 reached record levels in fiscal year 1999, surpassing the prior year by $7 \%$. N et income and Class B diluted earnings per share were $\$ 59,725,000$ and $\$ 1.47$, respectively, an increase of $9 \%$ over fiscal year 1998 net income. Fiscal year 1999 results include a $\$ 1,337,000$ after tax gain ( $\$ 0.03$ per diluted share) on the sale of a stock investment of which the Company held a minor interest and a \$2,674,000 after tax gain ( $\$ 0.06$ per diluted share) on the disposition of two non-core operating facilities. Fiscal year 1998 results include a $\$ 1,008,000$ after tax gain ( $\$ 0.02$ per diluted share) on the sale of real estate and a $\$ 616,000$ after tax gain ( $\$ 0.01$ per diluted share) on the sale of a stock investment of which the Company held a minor interest.

The Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement N o. 131, Disclosures A bout Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information, for its fiscal year 1999 reporting. This new standard requires the presentation of segment information consistent with information utilized by management for

## Furniture And Cabinets Segment Net Sales

In Millions Of Dollars


## Furniture And Cabinets Segment Net Income

In Millions Of Dollars

purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance. Upon adopting the new standard, aligning the requirements of the standard with the Company's operational and organizational structure, the Company has two reportable segments, the Furniture and Cabinets Segment and the Electronic Contract A ssemblies Segment. The previous industry segment, Processed Wood Products and Other, has been integrated into the Furniture and Cabinets reportable segment consistent with the aggregation criteria outlined in Statement No. 131. The fiscal year 1998 discussion has been revised to reflect the change in segments.

## Results Of Operations

## 1999 Discussion

N et sales for the 1999 fiscal year surpassed 1998 levels on increases by both of the Company's segments - the Furniture and Cabinets Segment and the Electronic Contract A ssemblies Segment. N et income for fiscal year 1999 also increased over the prior year in both segments.

## Furniture And Cabinets

Product line offerings included in the Furniture and Cabinets Segment are office furniture, home furniture, lodging and healthcare furniture, store fixtures, original equipment manufactured (OEM) furniture and cabinets and furniture components. The Company's production flexibility allows it to utilize portions of the available production capacity created by lower volumes within these product lines to support and balance increased production schedules of other product lines within this segment.

In fiscal year 1999, the Company completed a number of acquisitions included within the Furniture and Cabinets Segment. In September 1998, the Company acquired the assets and assumed certain liabilities of Transwall, Inc., a privately held manufacturer of stackable panel office furniture systems and floor-to-ceiling products, which increased its already extensive office furniture product offering. In January 1999, the Company purchased the assets and assumed certain liabilities of Southeast M illw ork, a privately held manufacturer of store display fixtures. This acquisition provided an entry point for the Company to pursue the store fixtures markets. These two acquisitions were accounted for as purchases with results of operations included in the Company's
consolidated results from the date of purchase. In A pril 1999, the Company purchased a manufacturing facility located in Juarez, M exico. The Juarez facility will initially produce projection television cabinets and will provide additional capacity for other manufacturing operations in the future. The results of these acquisitions were not material to fiscal year 1999 consolidated operating results.

The Company also completed the sale of two of its non-core facilities in fiscal year 1999. In M ay 1999, the Company sold Kimball Furniture Reproductions, a furniture manufacturing facility located in M ontgomery, Alabama. In June 1999, the Company sold ToolPro, a carbide cutting tools production operation located in Jasper, Indiana. Proceeds from the divestitures will be used to help fund future acquisitions and general corporate purposes to support the Company's growth strategy. An after tax gain of $\$ 2,674,000$ was recorded on these two dispositions.

Fiscal year 1999 net sales increased $9 \%$ in the Furniture and Cabinets Segment, including acquisitions, when compared to the prior year. Sales increased for all product lines within this segment.

Increased volumes in the office furniture product line resulted in record sales in fiscal year 1999. Casegoods and systems products within the office furniture line both increased over fiscal year 1998, while sales of seating products declined slightly. Excluding acquisitions, office furniture sales growth outpaced the $2 \%$ growth in shipments reported by the Business and Institutional Furniture M anufacturer's Association (BIFM A) for the twelvemonth period ending M ay 1999.

The lodging and healthcare product line experienced increased net sales in fiscal year 1999 over the prior year. Increased sales of the Company's custom-made products more than offset sales declines of standard product offerings. The latter part of the fiscal year showed a general slowing in orders from the lodging industry.

Fiscal year 1999 outside net sales of OEM furniture and cabinets experienced double-digit growth when compared to 1998. Increased volume of OEM projection television cabinets was the major contributor to the sales growth. Fiscal year 1998 sales of these cabinets were lower due to the relocation of a large customer and its longer than anticipated start up time.

O utside net sales of furniture components increased in fiscal year 1999 primarily as a result of volume increases in furniture component parts, mainly kitchen cabinet doors.
$N$ et income in the Furniture and Cabinets Segment increased in 1999 when compared to 1998. Gross profit, as a percent of sales, decreased from 1998 primarily due to deeper discounting and increased material costs, as a percent of sales. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased in dollars in 1999 but decreased as a percent of sales as focused cost reductions resulted in lower freight, sales incentives and people costs, as a percent of sales.

## Electronic Contract Assemblies

N et sales for fiscal year 1999 in the Electronic Contract A ssemblies Segment exceeded the prior year by $3 \%$. Sales of electronic transportation products increased while sales of computer related products declined when compared to the prior year. The Company continues to expand its product line offering in the Electronic Contract Assemblies Segment including components for consumer electronics, appliances, and industrial controls.

## Electronic Contract Assemblies Segment Net Sales <br> In Millions Of Dollars



## Electronic Contract Assemblies Segment Net Income <br> In Millions Of Dollars



N et income in fiscal year 1999 increased slightly over the prior year, primarily due to higher sales volumes. Gross profit, as a percent of net sales, remained relatively consistent in the current year when compared to 1998. Selling, general and administrative costs increased in dollars but decreased slightly, as a percent of sales, in fiscal year 1999. Net income was also affected by a higher effective state income tax rate.

Included in this segment are sales to one customer, Lucas Varity, PLC, which accounted for $16 \%$ of consolidated net sales in both fiscal year 1999 and 1998. Sales to this customer represent approximately one half of total sales in the Electronic Contract A ssemblies Segment, which has historically carried a higher operating income margin than the Company's other business segment. In M ay 1999, Lucas Varity was acquired by TRW.

This segment's investment capital carries a higher degree of risk than the Company's other segment due to rapid technological changes, the contract nature of this industry and the importance of sales to one customer.

## Consolidated Operations

Consolidated selling, general and administrative expenses decreased, as a percent of sales, 0.2 percentage point in fiscal year 1999 when compared to 1998.
The Company has been focused on reducing costs and continues to review activities and processes to assess where costs could further be reduced while continuing to provide quality products and services to the marketplace.

O ther income decreased from the prior year on lower interest income caused by lower average investment balances and a shift in the Company's investment portfolio to a mix more heavily weighted tow ard tax-free municipal bonds with lower pre-tax interest rates. Partially offsetting the decline in interest income was an increase in miscellaneous income. In fiscal year 1999 the Company recorded a $\$ 1,337,000$ after tax gain ( $\$ 0.03$ per diluted share) on the sale of a stock investment of which the Company held a minor interest and a $\$ 2,674,000$ after tax gain ( $\$ 0.06$ per diluted share) on the disposition of two non-core facilities. Fiscal year 1998 results include a $\$ 1,008,000$ after tax gain ( $\$ 0.02$ per diluted share) on the sale of real estate and a $\$ 616,000$ after tax gain ( $\$ 0.01$ per diluted share) on the sale of a stock investment of which the Company held a minor interest.

The effective income tax rate decreased 1.8 percentage points in fiscal year 1999 in comparison to 1998. An increase in state tax rates was more than offset by a decrease in the federal effective tax rate as the Company utilized available capital loss carryforwards to offset capital gains.
$N$ et income and Class B diluted earnings per share of $\$ 59,725,000$ and $\$ 1.47$, respectively, in fiscal year 1999 increased $9 \%$ from the prior year levels of $\$ 55,027,000$ and $\$ 1.32$, respectively.

## 1998 Discussion

Net sales of \$1,032,317,000 for the 1998
fiscal year surpassed 1997 levels on increased sales by both of the Company's segments - the Furniture and Cabinets Segment and the Electronic Contract A ssemblies Segment. N et income in 1998 decreased 5\% to \$55,027,000, from \$57,745,000 in 1997.

## Furniture And Cabinets

Fiscal year 1998 net sales in the Furniture and Cabinets Segment, the Company's largest segment, increased $5 \%$ over the prior year. A double-digit increase in office furniture sales was partially offset by sales declines in lodging furniture and original equipment manufactured (O EM ) furniture and cabinets.

The office furniture product line experienced record annual net sales as of fiscal year 1998. Growth was achieved without acquisitions and was distributed across all major product groupings casegoods, seating, and systems. Increases in net sales resulted primarily from higher volumes. Office furniture sales grow th kept pace with the most recent twelvemonth industry trend. Price discounting remained a competitive factor in the office furniture industry, resulting in lower operating margins in the year over year comparison.

Fiscal year 1998 home furniture product line sales increased in comparison to 1997.
$N$ et sales of lodging and healthcare furniture in 1998 declined when compared to 1997. Increased sales in the Company's standard product lines were more than offset by reduced sales of custom-made product. Lower volumes were primarily the result of competitive pricing pressures. In the latter half of the fiscal year, the Company re-evaluated its lodging furniture pricing structure, and
initiated a new pricing strategy to offer more competitive pricing. In addition, based upon customer feedback certain products were reengineered which enabled the Company to lower costs without sacrificing customer-defined quality.

O utside net sales for OEM furniture and cabinets product line declined when compared to the prior year, with volume declines in television cabinets and stands and audio speaker cabinets. Sales of OEM cabinets and stands in the home entertainment market were impacted by the relocation of a large customer and its longer than anticipated start up time in the early part of the fiscal year, resulting in lower volumes in 1998.

O utside sales of furniture components in 1998 remained relatively flat when compared to the prior year as increased sales of lumber products were offset by a decline in sales of dimension product. In an effort to grow additional outside sales in this segment, the Company invested in additional human resources focused in the sales and marketing area.
$N$ et income in the Furniture and Cabinets Segment decreased in 1998 when compared to 1997, despite an increase in sales. Gross profit, as a percent of sales, remained flat with the prior year. Selling, general and administrative expenses rose in 1998 primarily due to increased investments in people and technology, higher product distribution costs, and increased sales-based incentive costs.

## Electronic Contract Assemblies

The Electronic Contract A ssemblies Segment achieved record net sales as of fiscal year 1998 with an increase of $3 \%$ over the prior year. Increased demand for electronic transportation products was partially offset by decreased volumes in computer-related products. Fiscal year 1998 fourth quarter results were unfavorably impacted by the General M otors (GM) labor strike, as the Electronic Contract Assemblies Segment assembles components that are installed in GM vehicles. The Company estimates that the impact resulting from the GM strike was less than $2 \%$ of fourth quarter consolidated sales. This segment's investment capital carries a higher degree
of risk than the Company's other segment due to rapid technological changes, the contract nature of this industry and the importance of sales to one customer. Included in this segment are sales to one customer, Lucas Varity, PLC, which accounted for $16 \%$ and $15 \%$ of consolidated sales in fiscal 1998 and 1997, respectively.

N et income in 1998 decreased when compared to the prior year. Gross profit, as a percent of sales, decreased as lower material costs due to a product mix shift were more than offset by higher direct labor and overhead costs. Selling and administrative costs increased from one year ago on increased investments in people and technology. The Company continued to build its infrastructure to take advantage of the latest design and production technologies and to support growth opportunities within the segment.

## Consolidated Operations

Other income in 1998 increased over the prior year as interest income increased on higher average investment balances. In the third quarter of fiscal year 1998, the Company realized a $\$ 616,000$ after tax gain, or $\$ 0.01$ per diluted share, on the sale of a stock investment of which the Company held a minor interest. The Company also recorded a $\$ 1.0$ million after tax gain, or $\$ 0.02$ per diluted share, on the sale of real estate in the second quarter of fiscal year 1998. In addition, the prior year includes a $\$ 3.8$ million pretax loss (no after tax affect) charged to Other-net related to the sale of a foreign subsidiary.

The effective income tax rate increased 2.3 percentage points in 1998 primarily due to a $\$ 3.8$ million tax benefit received on the sale of a foreign subsidiary in the prior year. Excluding this $\$ 3.8$ million benefit, the effective income tax rate decreased 0.4 percentage point when compared to the prior year primarily the result of a decrease in the state income taxes in fiscal year 1998.
$N$ et income and Class B diluted earnings per share of $\$ 55,027,000$ and $\$ 1.32$, respectively, in fiscal year 1998, decreased $5 \%$ from the prior year levels of $\$ 57,745,000$ and $\$ 1.38$, respectively.

## Liquidity And Capital Resources

The Company's aggregate of cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments decreased from $\$ 173$ million at the end of fiscal year 1998 to $\$ 132$ million at the end of fiscal year 1999 due primarily to cash outlays for strategic capital investments. Working capital at June 30, 1999 was $\$ 218$ million with a current ratio of 2.3, compared to working capital of $\$ 260$ million and a current ratio of 2.7 at June 30, 1998.

O perating activities generated $\$ 98$ million of cash flow in fiscal year 1999 compared to $\$ 76$ million in fiscal year 1998. Net income and non-cash charges to net income were partially offset by increases in receivables of $\$ 13$ million. The Company reinvested a record $\$ 103$ million into capital investments for the future, including strategic acquisitions, the purchase of 11,700 acres of timber and harvest land, computer equipment, production equipment, office facilities and a child development facility. Financing cash flow activities were primarily in the form of $\$ 17$ million in share repurchases and $\$ 26$ million in dividend payments. $N$ et cash flow, excluding the purchases and maturities of short-term investments was an outflow of $\$ 39$ million.

In July 1999, the Company announced plans to construct a new state-of-the-art veneer mill and face operation. O ver the next 12 months, the Company plans to invest approximately $\$ 13$ million in capital resources constructing the new facility.

To meet short-term capital requirements, in fiscal year 1999 the Company established a $\$ 100$ million revolving credit facility to be used for acquisitions and general corporate purposes. The agreement allows for both issuance of letters of credit and cash borrowings. At June 30, 1999, no debt was outstanding under this revolving credit facility.

The Company anticipates maintaining a strong liquidity position for the 2000 fiscal year and believes its available funds on hand, unused credit line available under the revolving credit facility and cash generated from operations will be sufficient for working capital needs and to fund investments in the Company's future.

This statement is a forward-looking statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and is subject to certain risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to a downturn in the economy, loss of key customers or suppliers, availability or increased costs of raw materials, or a natural disaster or similar unforeseen event.

## Year 2000 Readiness Disclosure

The Year 2000 issue is the result of computer programs being written using two digits rather than four to define the applicable year. Any of the Company's programs that have time-sensitive software may recognize a date using " 00 " as the year 1900 rather than the year 2000, which could result in a major system failure or miscalculations.

The Company completed an assessment of its computer systems and the embedded systems contained in its machinery, equipment and other infrastructure, and executed a plan to resolve the Year 2000 issue. The phases of the plan include inventory assessment, remediation and testing. An Executive Committee oversees completion of these activities. All phases of the Year 2000 plan have been completed for the Company's mission critical systems and equipment with the exception of the Juarez, M exico manufacturing facility acquired late in fiscal year 1999. The Company anticipates this facility to be Year 2000 compliant by the end of September 1999. The Company also continues to make progress on Year 2000 compliance of noncritical computer and embedded systems. The Company will continue its Year 2000 assessment and testing efforts for new or modified systems throughout 1999 and will continue to test its critical systems for continued Year 2000 compliance. A corporate freeze on the introduction of certain business and information technology (IT) initiatives will occur December 1, 1999 through January 15,2000 to maintain a stable environment through the turn of the century. W hile the Year 2000 issue has been given the highest priority among the IT group, any deferrals of other IT projects by the Company will not have a material effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

The total gross cost of Year 2000 compliance is estimated to range from $\$ 9$ million to $\$ 11$ million, of which approximately $75 \%$ had been incurred as of June 30, 1999. Existing information
technology resources have been redeployed, which are anticipated to account for approximately $50 \%$ of the total costs, with the balance being incremental costs to the Company. Approximately $30 \%$ of the total gross costs relate to machinery and other fixed assets which will be capitalized, with the remaining costs being expensed as incurred.

The Company believes the key risk factors associated with Year 2000 are those it cannot directly control, primarily the readiness of its key suppliers, distributors, customers, public infrastructure suppliers and other vendors. The Company has initiated discussions with mission critical third parties to determine their Year 2000 compliance status through both mailings and direct contacts. The Company continues to follow up with its suppliers on their state of readiness, and where appropriate, is conducting in-depth evaluations which could lead to replacement of the supplier. W hile the Company is working diligently to ensure its mission critical third parties will be compliant, there can be no assurance that the systems of any third party on which the Company's systems and operations rely will be timely converted and which will not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

## The determination of the effect on the

 Company's results of operations for its own noncompliance or for third party noncompliance is complex and hinges on numerous unknowns. Therefore, while the Company does not have a reasonable estimate of the impact this could have on its results of operations, it recognizes this noncompliance could range from the malfunction of an embedded chip in a piece of machinery temporarily shutting down a product line, to a select public infrastructure of one of the Company's outlying locations or international facilities being unable to provide service temporarily idling one or more production facilities. In addition, worst case scenarios could include a key customer being unable to process transactions halting production on one of the Company's product lines, to a single source supplier, as well as back-up suppliers, being unable to provide necessary materials also suspending production on a product line(s). Some of these individually, and in the aggregate, could have a material effect on the Company's results of operations.Contingency plans outlining recovery strategies for possible failures are currently being developed. Contingency plans would include such items as sourcing alternatives for single source suppliers, developing business resumption plans for all of the Company's business units, and evaluating temporary alternate manual processes.

This Year 2000 disclosure contains forward-looking statements under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and is subject to risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to such factors as the availability and cost of human resources with expertise in this area, the ability to locate and correct all relevant computer codes and time constraints.

## Accounting Standards

In fiscal year 1999, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income. This standard requires the disclosure of all changes in equity during a period except those resulting from investments by, and distributions to, Share $O$ w ners. Comprehensive income is reported in the Consolidated Statements of Share 0 wners' Equity.

Effective for the year ended June 30, 1999, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 131, Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. SFAS 131 establishes new standards for defining the Company's segments and disclosing information about them. The adoption of SFAS No. 131 did not affect results of operations or financial position, but did affect the disclosure of segment information. All prior year segment information has been restated to conform with SFAS No. 131.

In June, 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Financial A ccounting Standards No. 133, A ccounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, which requires the recognition of all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and the measurement of those instruments at fair value. The Company currently engages in limited derivative activity and currently does not expect this new standard to have a material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. This standard will be effective for the Company's fiscal year 2001.

## Report Of Management

To the Share O w ness of K imball International, Inc.
The management of Gimbal International, Inc. is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the accompanying financial statements and other related information in this report. The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, including the footnotes, were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and include judgement and estimates, which in the opinion of management are applied on a conservative basis.

The Company maintains a system of internal controls intended to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded from loss or material misuse, transactions are authorized and recorded properly, and that the accounting records may be relied upon for the preparation of the financial statements. This system is tested and evaluated regularly for adherence and effectiveness by the Company's staff of internal auditors, as well as the independent public accountants in connection with their annual audit.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, which is comprised of directors who are not employees of the Company, meets regularly with management, the internal auditors and the independent public accountants to review the work performed and to ensure that each is properly discharging its responsibilities. The internal auditors and the independent public accountants have free and direct access to the Audit Committee, and they meet periodically, without management present, to discuss appropriate matters.



James C. Then President


Robert F. Schneider
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Assistant Treasurer

## Report Of Independent Public Accountants

To the Board of Directors and Share $O$ wners of Gimbal International, Inc.
We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Kimball International, Inc. (an Indiana corporation) and subsidiaries as of June 30, 1999 and 1998, and the related consolidated statements of income, cash flows and share owners' equity for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 1999. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. O ur responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kimball International, Inc. and subsidiaries as of June 30, 1999 and 1998, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 1999, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.
Adtuy Andersen LLP
ARTHUR ANDERSEN LL
Chicago, Illinois
July 23, 1999

|  | $J$ une 30 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Amounts in Thousands, Except for Share D ata) | 1999 | 1998 |
| Assets |  |  |
| Current A ssets: |  |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 16,775 | \$ 16,757 |
| Short-term investments | 114,996 | 156,010 |
| Receivables, less allowances of \$3,816 and \$4,023, respectively | 132,284 | 119,170 |
| Inventories | 96,157 | 96,303 |
| Other | 26,129 | 24,697 |
| Total current assets | 386,341 | 412,937 |
| Property and Equipment, net | 221,498 | 182,798 |
| 0 ther A ssets | 53,547 | 33,903 |
| Total Assets | \$661,386 | \$629,638 |

## Liabilities and Share Ow ners' Equity

Current Liabilities:

| Loans payable | $\mathbf{\$ 3 , 5 1 8}$ | $\$ 4,318$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Current maturities of long-term debt | $\mathbf{1 , 1 8 5}$ | 434 |
| Accounts payable | $\mathbf{7 7 , 9 7 6}$ | 60,907 |
| Dividends payable | $\mathbf{6 , 3 8 0}$ | 6,521 |
| Accrued expenses | $\mathbf{7 9 , 5 0 5}$ | 81,030 |
| Total current liabilities | $\mathbf{1 6 8 , 5 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 3 , 2 1 0}$ |
|  |  |  |
| O ther Liabilities: | $\mathbf{1 , 7 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 8 5 6}$ |
| Long-term debt, less current maturities | $\mathbf{2 6 , 8 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 , 9 4 9}$ |
| Deferred income taxes and other | $\mathbf{2 8 , 5 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 , 8 0 5}$ |
| Total other liabilities |  |  |

Share O wners' Equity:
Common stock-par value $\$ .05$ per share:
Class A- Shares authorized-49,945,000 (49,967,000 in 1998)

| Shares issued-14,486,000 (14,509,000 in 1998) | $\mathbf{7 2 4}$ | 725 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Class B- Shares authorized-100,000,000 |  |  |
| Shares issued-28,538,000 (28,516,000 in 1998) | $\mathbf{1 , 4 2 7}$ | 1,426 |
| Additional paid-in capital | $\mathbf{6 , 3 7 9}$ | 6,022 |
| R etained earnings | $\mathbf{4 9 8 , 9 6 2}$ | 464,880 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | $\mathbf{1 , 3 1 2}$ | 3,709 |
| Less: Treasury stock-at cost: |  |  |
| Class A- 156,000 shares (125,000 in 1998) | $\mathbf{( 2 , 8 7 7 )}$ | $(2,362)$ |
| Class B- 2,542,000 shares (1,688,000 in 1998) | $\mathbf{4 1 , 6 5 0 )}$ | $(25,777)$ |
| Total share owners' equity | $\mathbf{4 6 4 , 2 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 4 8 , 6 2 3}$ |
|  | $\$ 661,386$ | $\$ 629,638$ |

[^3]
## Consolidated Statements Of Income

|  | Year Ended J une 30 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Amounts in Thousands, Except for Per Share Data) | 1999 | 1998 | 1997 |
| N et Sales | \$1,106,967 | \$1,032,317 | \$992,049 |
| Cost of Sales | 778,551 | 723,378 | 692,636 |
| Gross Profit | 328,416 | 308,939 | 299,413 |
| Selling, Administrative and General Expenses | 250,839 | 236,463 | 218,421 |
| O perating Income | 77,577 | 72,476 | 80,992 |
| O ther Income (Expense): Interest Expense | (476) | (424) | (551) |
| Interest Income | 6,554 | 9,458 | 8,484 |
| Other, N et | 8,719 | 5,917 | (359) |
| O ther Income, N et | 14,797 | 14,951 | 7,574 |
| Income Before Taxes on Income | 92,374 | 87,427 | 88,566 |
| Taxes on Income | 32,649 | 32,400 | 30,821 |
| $N$ et Income | \$ 59,725 | \$ 55,027 | \$ 57,745 |
| Earnings Per Share of Common Stock |  |  |  |
| Basic: Class A | \$1.46 | \$1.32 | \$1.39 |
| Class B | \$1.48 | \$1.33 | \$1.40 |
| Diluted: Class A | \$1.45 | \$1.31 | \$1.38 |
| Class B | \$1.47 | \$1.32 | \$1.38 |
| Average N umber of Shares O utstanding |  |  |  |
| Basic: Class A | 14,338 | 14,413 | 14,498 |
| Class B | 26,286 | 27,004 | 26,952 |
| Totals | 40,624 | 41,417 | 41,450 |
| Diluted: Class A | 14,338 | 14,413 | 14,498 |
| Class B | 26,501 | 27,401 | 27,265 |
| Totals | 40,839 | 41,814 | 41,763 |

[^4]$\left.\begin{array}{lccc} & & \text { Year Ended J une 30 } \\ \text { (Amounts in Thousands) }\end{array}\right)$

Cash Flows From Investing Activities:

| Capital expenditures | $\mathbf{( 7 6 , 5 6 8 )}$ | $(41,313)$ | $(32,937)$ |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Proceeds from sales of assets | $\mathbf{8 2 0}$ | 1,177 | 1,366 |
| Proceeds from sales of divisions/subsidiaries | $\mathbf{7 , 1 5 6}$ | 3,150 | 2,345 |
| Increase in other assets | $\mathbf{( 2 5 , 9 7 3 )}$ | $(7,359)$ | $(11,810)$ |
| Purchases of held-to-maturity securities | $\mathbf{( 4 0 0 )}$ | $(21,415)$ | $(34,465)$ |
| M aturities of held-to-maturity securities | $\mathbf{5 , 4 2 5}$ | 46,932 | 51,446 |
| Purchases of available-for-sale securities | $\mathbf{( 2 3 , 1 9 1 )}$ | $(97,120)$ | $(58,305)$ |
| Sales and maturities of available-for-sale securities | $\mathbf{5 7 , 0 8 0}$ | 67,517 | - |
| Net cash used for investing activities | $\mathbf{( 5 5 , 6 5 1 )}$ | $(48,431)$ | $(82,360)$ |

Cash Flows From Financing Activities:

| N et change in short-term borrowings | $\mathbf{( 8 0 0 )}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 8 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| N et change in long-term debt | $\mathbf{6 2 5}$ | $(494)$ | $(724)$ |
| Acquisition of treasury stock, net of sales | $\mathbf{( 1 7 , 1 8 4 )}$ | $(8,323)$ | $(4,878)$ |
| Dividends paid to share owners | $(25,784)$ | $(24,280)$ | $(21,508)$ |
| Proceeds from exercise of stock options | $\mathbf{9 8 6}$ | 1,495 | 808 |
| Other-net | $(176)$ | $(63)$ | $(132)$ |
|  | $\mathbf{( 4 2 , 3 3 3 )}$ | $(29,819)$ | $(26,244)$ |


| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash | $\mathbf{( 2 6 )}$ | $(15)$ | $(33)$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $N$ et Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $(2,061)$ | 13,171 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year | $\mathbf{1 6 , 7 5 7}$ | 18,818 | 5,647 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year | $\mathbf{1 6 , 7 7 5}$ | $\$ 16,757$ | $\$ 18,818$ |

Total Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments:

| Cash and cash equivalents | $\$ \mathbf{1 6 , 7 7 5}$ | $\$ 16,757$ | $\$ 18,818$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Short-term investments | $\mathbf{1 1 4 , 9 9 6}$ | 156,010 | 149,677 |
| Totals | $\mathbf{\$ 1 3 1 , 7 7 1}$ | $\$ 172,767$ | $\$ 168,495$ |

[^5]
## Consolidated Statements Of Share Owners' Equity

|  | Three Years Ended J une 30, 1999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Common Stock |  | Accumulated |  |  |  | Total <br> Share Owners' Equity |
|  |  |  | Additional |  | Other |  |  |
|  |  |  | Paid-In | Retained | Comprehensive | Treasury |  |
| (Amounts in Thousands, Except Share D ata) | Class A | Class B | Capital | Earnings | Income | Stock |  |
| Amounts at June 30, 1996 | \$2,285 | \$4,438 | \$ 898 | \$399,024 | \$1,441 | $(\$ 17,072)$ | \$391,014 |
| Comprehensive income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $N$ et income |  |  |  | 57,745 |  |  | 57,745 |
| $N$ et change in unrealized gains and losses on securities |  |  |  |  | (73) |  | (73) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment |  |  |  |  | 280 |  | 280 |
| Comprehensive income |  |  |  |  |  |  | 57,952 |
| Treasury stock acquired-net (134,000 shares) |  |  | 34 |  |  | $(4,878)$ | $(4,844)$ |
| Shares of Class A Common Stock converted to Class B Common Stock ( 37,000 shares) | (12) | 12 | 647 |  |  | (647) | - |
| Exercise of stock options ( 38,000 shares) |  |  | 28 |  |  | 780 | 808 |
| Cash dividends: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A (\$. 53 per share) |  |  |  | $(7,682)$ |  |  | $(7,682)$ |
| Class B (\$.535 per share) |  |  |  | $(14,422)$ |  |  | $(14,422)$ |
| A mounts at June 30, 1997 | \$2,273 | \$4,450 | \$1,607 | \$434,665 | \$1,648 | (\$21,817) | \$422,826 |
| Comprehensive income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N et income |  |  |  | 55,027 |  |  | 55,027 |
| N et change in unrealized gains and losses on securities |  |  |  |  | 2,247 |  | 2,247 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment |  |  |  |  | (186) |  | (186) |
| Comprehensive income |  |  |  |  |  |  | 57,088 |
| Treasury stock acquired-net (378,000 shares) |  |  | 74 |  |  | $(8,213)$ | $(8,139)$ |
| Shares of Class A Common Stock converted to Class B Common Stock ( 36,000 shares) | (3) | 3 | 81 |  |  | (81) | - |
| Exercise of stock options (117,000 shares) |  |  | (312) |  |  | 1,972 | 1,660 |
| Cash dividends: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A (\$. 58875 per share) |  |  |  | $(8,483)$ |  |  | $(8,483)$ |
| Class B (\$.605 per share) |  |  |  | $(16,329)$ |  |  | $(16,329)$ |
| Change par value from $\$ .3125$ pre stock split to $\$ .05$ post stock split | $(1,545)$ | $(3,027)$ | 4,572 |  |  |  | - |
| A mounts at June 30, 1998 | \$ 725 | \$1,426 | \$6,022 | \$464,880 | \$3,709 | (\$28,139) | \$448,623 |
| Comprehensive income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $N$ et income |  |  |  | 59,725 |  |  | 59,725 |
| $N$ et change in unrealized gains and losses on securities |  |  |  |  | $(2,100)$ |  | $(2,100)$ |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment |  |  |  |  | (297) |  | (297) |
| Comprehensive income |  |  |  |  |  |  | 57,328 |
| Treasury stock acquired-net (973,000 shares) |  |  | 77 |  |  | $(17,094)$ | $(17,017)$ |
| Shares of Class A Common Stock converted to Class B Common Stock ( 22,000 shares) | (1) | 1 | 311 |  |  | (311) | - |
| Exercise of stock options (88,000 shares) |  |  | (31) |  |  | 1,017 | 986 |
| Cash dividends: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A (\$. 62 per share) |  |  |  | $(8,891)$ |  |  | $(8,891)$ |
| Class B (\$. 64 per share) |  |  |  | $(16,752)$ |  |  | $(16,752)$ |
| A mounts at June 30, 1999 | \$ 724 | \$1,427 | \$6,379 | \$498,962 | \$1,312 | $(\$ 44,527)$ | \$464,277 |

[^6]
## Note 1 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of all domestic and foreign subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidation.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts included in the consolidated financial statements and related footnote disclosures. W hile efforts are made to assure estimates used are reasonably accurate based on management's know ledge of current events, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments: Cash equivalents consist primarily of highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of acquisition. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates market value. Short-term investments are cash investments, primarily municipal bonds and U.S. Government securities with maturities exceeding three months at the time of acquisition. H eld-to-maturity securities are stated at amortized cost. Available-for-sale securities are stated at market value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from net income and recorded net of related tax effect, if any, in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, as a component of Share O wners' Equity.

Foreign Currency Translation: A ssets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries (except for M exico, whose functional currency is the U.S. dollar) are translated into U.S. dollars at fiscal year-end exchange rates, income statement accounts are translated at the weighted average exchange rate during the year, and the resulting currency translation adjustments are recorded in Accumulated O ther Comprehensive Income, as a component of Share $O$ wners' Equity. Financial statements of M exican operations are translated into U.S. dollars using both current and historical exchange rates, with translation gains and losses included in net income.

Inventories: Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost includes material, labor and applicable manufacturing overhead and is determined using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method for approximately $51 \%$ and $52 \%$ of consolidated inventories in 1999 and 1998, respectively. Cost of the remaining inventories is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Property, Equipment and Depreciation: Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful life of the assets using the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes. M aintenance, repairs and minor renew als and betterments are expensed; major improvements are capitalized.

Research and Development: The costs of research and development are expensed as incurred. These costs were approximately, in millions, \$11.6 in 1999, \$13.1 in 1998, and \$11.5 in 1997.

Medical Care and Disability Benefit Plans: The Company is self-insured with respect to certain medical care and disability benefit plans for approximately $75 \%$ of covered domestic employees. The Company carries stop-loss insurance coverage to mitigate severe losses under these plans. The balance of domestic employees are covered under fully insured HM O plans. The costs for such plans are charged against earnings in the year in which the incident occurred. The Company does not provide benefits under these plans to retired employees. Employees of foreign subsidiaries are covered by local benefit plans, the cost of which is not significant to the consolidated financial statements.

Income Taxes: Unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries have been included in the consolidated financial statements without giving effect to the United States taxes that may be payable on distribution to the United States because it is not anticipated such earnings will be remitted to the United States. If remitted, the additional United States taxes paid would not be material.

Off-Balance Sheet Risk: The Company engages in several types of financing arrangements with customers, primarily certain guarantees, and also has business and credit risks concentrated in the transportation, computer, telecommunications, consumer electronics and furniture industries.

Reclassifications: Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the 1999 presentation.
Stock-Based Compensation: The Company continues to account for its employee stock option plans using Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, which results in no charge to earnings when options are issued at fair market value. The Company has adopted the disclosure requirements of Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation.

New Accounting Standards: In fiscal year 1999, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income. This standard requires the disclosure of all changes in equity during a period except those resulting from investments by, and distributions to, Share $O$ wners. Comprehensive income is reported in the Consolidated Statements of Share 0 wners' Equity.

## Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

## Note 1 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Effective for the year ended June 30, 1999, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. SFAS 131 establishes new standards for defining the Company's segments and disclosing information about them. The adoption of SFAS No. 131 did not affect results of operations or financial position, but did affect the disclosure of segment information. All prior year segment information has been restated to conform with SFAS No. 131.

In June, 1998, the Financial A ccounting Standards Board issued Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and $H$ edging Activities, which requires the recognition of all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and the measurement of those instruments at fair value. The Company currently engages in limited derivative activity and currently does not expect this new standard to have a material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. This standard will be effective for the Company's fiscal year 2001.

## Note 2 Acquisitions and Dispositions

Acquisitions of Subsidiaries: During fiscal year 1999, the Company completed a number of acquisitions related to its core competencies aimed at penetrating new markets and expanding existing markets. In the first quarter, the Company acquired the assets and assumed certain liabilities of Transwall, Inc., a privately held manufacturer of stackable panel office furniture systems and floor-to-ceiling products. In the third quarter, the Company acquired the assets and assumed certain liabilities of Southeast M illwork, a privately held manufacturer of store display fixtures. These acquisitions were accounted for as purchases with operating results included in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income from the date of acquisition. The results of these acquisitions were not material to fiscal year 1999 consolidated operating results.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1999, the Company purchased a manufacturing facility located in Juarez, M exico. The Juarez facility will initially produce projection television cabinets and will provide additional capacity for other manufacturing operations in the future.

Dispositions of Subsidiaries: The Company sold its piano key and action production facility located in the United Kingdom, Herrburger Brooks, PLC, during the first quarter of fiscal year 1997. Included in the 1997 Consolidated Statement of Income is a $\$ 3.8$ million pretax loss on the sale reported in O ther-net, with an offsetting $\$ 3.8$ million income tax benefit reported in Taxes on Income. This tax benefit was the result of a higher U.S. tax basis in this subsidiary due to previously nondeductible losses on the investment in this U.K. subsidiary. This transaction resulted in no impact to fiscal year 1997 consolidated net income.

The Company sold Kimball Furniture Reproductions, a furniture manufacturing facility located in M ontgomery, Alabama, and ToolPro, a carbide cutting tools production operation located in Jasper, Indiana in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1999. The sale of these subsidiaries generated a $\$ 2.7$ million after-tax gain which is included in the 1999 Consolidated Statement of Income.

## Note 3 Inventories

Inventories are valued using the lower of last-in, first-out (LIFO) cost or market value for approximately $51 \%$ and $52 \%$ of consolidated inventories in 1999 and 1998, respectively. The remaining inventories are valued using the lower of first-in, firstout (FIFO) cost or market value.

H ad the FIFO method been used for all inventories, net income would have been, in millions, $\$ 0.2$ lower in 1999, $\$ 0.6$ higher in 1998, and $\$ 0.1$ lower in 1997. Additionally, inventories would have been, in millions, $\$ 20.0$ and $\$ 20.3$ higher at June 30, 1999 and 1998, respectively, if the FIFO method had been used. During 1999 and 1998, certain inventory quantity reductions caused a liquidation of LIFO inventory values, which were immaterial.

Inventory components at June 30 are as follows:

| (Amounts in Thousands) | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 8}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Finished products | $\mathbf{\$ 3 3 , 2 6 2}$ | $\$ 31,365$ |
| Work-in-process | $\mathbf{1 4 , 4 7 1}$ | 12,971 |
| Raw materials | $\mathbf{4 8 , 4 2 4}$ | 51,967 |
| Total inventory | $\mathbf{\$ 9 6 , 1 5 7}$ | $\$ 96,303$ |

## Note $4 \quad$ Property And Equipment

M ajor classes of property and equipment consist of the following:

| (Amounts in Thousands) | 1999 | 1998 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land | \$ 6,931 | \$ 4,471 |
| Buildings and improvements | 171,504 | 145,880 |
| $M$ achinery and equipment | 291,432 | 264,316 |
| Construction-in-progress | 16,772 | 13,882 |
| Total | 486,639 | 428,549 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | $(265,141)$ | $(245,751)$ |
| Property and equipment, net | \$ 221,498 | \$ 182,798 |

The useful lives used in computing depreciation are based on the Company's estimate of the service life of the classes of property, as follows:

|  | Years |
| :--- | ---: |
| Buildings and improvements | 12 to 50 |
| achinery and equipment | 4 to 40 |
| Leasehold improvements | Life of Lease |

Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment totaled, in millions, \$33.4 for 1999, \$29.9 for 1998, and \$29.4 for 1997.

## Note 5 Lease Commitments

O perating leases for certain office, showroom, warehouse and manufacturing facilities, and equipment, which expire from fiscal year 2000 to 2008, contain provisions under which minimum annual lease payments are, in millions, $\$ 7.8, \$ 6.0, \$ 4.3, \$ 3.7$, and $\$ 2.5$ for the five years ended June 30, 2004, respectively, and aggregate $\$ 2.0$ million from 2005 to the expiration of the leases in 2008. The Company is obligated under certain real estate leases to maintain the properties and pay real estate taxes.

Total rental expenses amounted to, in millions, \$7.1, \$6.7, and \$5.9 in 1999, 1998 and 1997, respectively.

## Note 6 Long-Term Debt And Credit Facility

Long-term debt is principally obligations under long-term capitalized leases. Aggregate maturities of long-term debt for the next five years are, in thousands, $\$ 1,185, \$ 629, \$ 441, \$ 144$, and $\$ 151$, respectively, and aggregate $\$ 365$ thereafter. Interest rates range from $0 \%$ to $10 \%$. Interest paid was immaterial in the three years ending June 30, 1999. Based upon borrowing rates currently available to the Company, the fair value of the Company's debt approximates the carrying value.

In fiscal year 1999, the Company established a five year revolving credit facility that provides for up to $\$ 100$ million in borrowings. The Company intends to use this facility for acquisitions and general corporate purposes. A commitment fee is payable on the unused portion of the credit facility. The interest rate applicable to borrowings under the agreement is based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a margin. The Company is in compliance with debt covenants requiring it to maintain certain debt-to-total capitalization, interest coverage ratio, minimum net worth, and other terms and conditions. No debt was outstanding under this agreement at June 30, 1999.

## Note 7 Retirement Plans

The Company has a trusteed defined contribution Retirement Plan in effect for substantially all domestic employees meeting the eligibility requirements. Company contributions are based on a percent of net income as defined in the plan; the percent of contribution is determined by the Board of Directors up to specific maximum limits. The plan includes a 401(k) feature, thereby permitting participants to make additional voluntary contributions on a pretax basis. Payments by the Company to the trusteed plan are vested and held for the sole benefit of participants. Total contributions to the Retirement Plans for 1999, 1998 and 1997 were approximately, in millions, $\$ 10.8, \$ 10.1$, and $\$ 11.3$, respectively.

Employees of certain foreign subsidiaries are covered by local pension or retirement plans. Annual expense and accumulated benefits of these foreign plans are not significant to the consolidated financial statements.

## Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

## Note 8 Stock Options

On August 11, 1987, the Board of Directors adopted the 1987 Stock Incentive Program, which was approved by the Company's Share $O$ w ners on $O$ ctober 13,1987 . Under this plan, $3,600,000$ shares of Class B Common Stock were reserved for incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, and performance share awards available for grant to officers and other key employees of the Company, and to members of the Board of Directors who are not employees. Approximately 275 employees were eligible to participate in the program during 1997. This Stock Incentive Program expired in August 1997, with prior year grants expiring annually through July 2001.

On June 11, 1996, the Board of Directors adopted the 1996 Stock Incentive Program, which was approved by the Company's Share $O$ wners on O ctober 22, 1996. Under this plan, 4, 200,000 shares of Class B Common Stock were reserved, in addition to the approximately 2 million remaining shares currently reserved under the 1987 plan, for incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, and performance share awards available for grant to officers and other key employees of the Company, and to members of the Board of Directors who are not employees. The 1996 Stock Incentive Program is a ten year plan. Approximately 290 employees were eligible to participate in the program during 1999 and 1998.

Stock options are priced at the fair market value of the stock at the date of grant. O ptions granted under the plans generally are exercisable from six months to two years after the date of grant and expire five to ten years after the date of grant. Shares of stock issued by the exercise of stock options granted through June 30, 1999 must be held for a five year period before being sold, except in certain situations. For stock options granted after June 30, 1999, shares of stock issued through exercise have no required holding period. Stock options are forfeited when employment terminates, except in case of retirement, death or permanent disability.

There are 250,000 additional shares reserved for issuance under the Directors' Stock Compensation and Option Plan which is available to all members of the Board of Directors. Under terms of the plan, Directors electing to receive all, or a portion, of their fees in the form of Company stock will also be granted a number of stock options equal to $50 \%$ of the number of shares received for compensation of fees. O ption prices and vesting are similar to those of the 1996 Stock Incentive Program. The plan is in effect through October 2006.

Stock option transactions are as follows:

|  | Number <br> of Shares | W eighted Average <br> Exercise Price |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Options outstanding June 30, 1996 | $1,099,700$ | $\$ 13.15$ |
| Granted | 402,838 | 13.80 |
| Exercised | $(90,872)$ | 12.64 |
| Forfeited | $(35,600)$ | 13.31 |
| Options outstanding June 30, 1997 | $1,376,066$ | 13.37 |
| Granted | 588,889 | 21.82 |
| Exercised | $(225,769)$ | 13.35 |
| Forfeited | $(89,170)$ | 14.89 |
| Options outstanding June 30, 1998 | $1,650,016$ | 16.30 |
| Granted | $\mathbf{5 5 1 , 5 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 2 0}$ |
| Exercised | $\mathbf{( 1 4 1 , 9 9 3 )}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 7 8}$ |
| Forfeited | $\mathbf{1 8 0 , 7 1 6 )}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 5 7}$ |
| Expired | $\mathbf{( 2 0 , 8 7 1 )}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 8 0}$ |
| Options outstanding June 30, 1999 | $\mathbf{1 , 8 5 7 , 9 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 7 . 0 5}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{5 , 5 3 6 , 5 0 6}$ |  |
| Shares available for future options |  |  |

Following is a status of options outstanding at June 30, 1999:

|  | Outstanding Options |  |  | Exercisable Options |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | W eighted |  |  |  |
|  |  | Average | Weighted |  | Weighted |
|  |  | Remaining | Average |  | Average |
| Exercise |  | Contractual | Exercise |  | Exercise |
| Price Range | Number | Life | Price | Number | Price |
| \$12.00-\$16.00 | 807,309 | 1 years | \$13.19 | 805,833 | \$13.19 |
| \$16.00-\$20.00 | 522,759 | 6 years | 18.20 | 102,738 | 18.24 |
| \$20.00-\$24.00 | 527,889 | 4 years | 21.82 | 123,082 | 21.83 |
| Total | 1,857,957 | 4 years | \$17.05 | 1,031,653 | \$14.72 |

The Company adopted the disclosure requirements of Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (FAS 123) effective in fiscal year 1997. The Company has elected to continue to follow the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and its related interpretations; accordingly, no compensation cost has been reflected in the financial statements for its incentive stock options. H ad compensation cost for the Company's incentive stock options been determined based on the fair value at the grant dates for awards under those plans consistent with the method of FAS 123, the Company's net income and earnings per share would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated below (in thousands, except per share amounts):

|  |  | Ended J |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1999 | 1998 | 1997 |
| Net Income |  |  |  |
| As Reported | \$59,725 | \$55,027 | \$57,745 |
| Pro Forma | \$57,444 | \$53,343 | \$56,765 |
| Earnings per Share of Common Stock |  |  |  |
| As Reported: |  |  |  |
| Basic: Class A | \$1.46 | \$1.32 | \$1.39 |
| Class B | \$1.48 | \$1.33 | \$1.40 |
| Diluted: Class A | \$1.45 | \$1.31 | \$1.38 |
| Class B | \$1.47 | \$1.32 | \$1.38 |
| Pro Forma: |  |  |  |
| Basic: Class A | \$1.40 | \$1.28 | \$1.37 |
| Class B | \$1.42 | \$1.29 | \$1.37 |
| Diluted: Class A | \$1.40 | \$1.27 | \$1.36 |
| Class B | \$1.42 | \$1.28 | \$1.36 |

The pro forma effects on net income for the year ended June 30, 1997 may not be representative of the pro forma effect on net income in future years because FAS 123 does not take into consideration pro forma compensation expense related to grants made prior to fiscal year 1996.

The weighted average fair value at date of grant for options granted during the years ended June 30, 1999, 1998 and 1997 was $\$ 3.72, \$ 4.84$ and $\$ 2.50$ per option, respectively.

The fair value of the options at the date of grant was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions: expected volatility of $34.0 \%$ in $1999,31.7 \%$ in 1998 and $31.4 \%$ in 1997; risk-free interest rates of $5.4 \%$ in 1999, $6.2 \%$ in 1998 and $6.3 \%$ in 1997; dividend yield of $3.7 \%$ in 1999, $2.9 \%$ in 1998 and $2.9 \%$ in 1997; and an expected life of 3.5 years for all years.

## Note $9 \quad$ Income Taxes

D eferred income taxes reflect the net tax effect of temporary differences betw een the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. A valuation reserve is provided for deferred tax assets relating to foreign net operating losses and U.S. capital loss carryforward benefits, due to uncertainty surrounding the utilization of these deferred tax assets. Income tax benefits associated with the foreign net operating losses have no expiration period under current tax laws, while benefits associated with the U.S. capital loss carryforward all expire during the 2002 fiscal year.

The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1999 and 1998, are as follows:

| (Amounts in Thousands) | 1999 | 1998 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D eferred tax assets: |  |  |
| Receivables | \$ 1,690 | \$ 1,830 |
| Inventory | 2,311 | 2,338 |
| Employee benefits | 6,690 | 6,579 |
| Other current liabilities | 5,920 | 6,507 |
| M iscellaneous | 587 | 658 |
| Foreign net operating losses | 2,253 | 2,581 |
| Capital loss carryforward benefit | 627 | 2,597 |
| Valuation reserve | $(2,880)$ | $(4,794)$ |
| Total asset | \$17,198 | \$18,296 |
| Deferred tax liabilities: |  |  |
| Property \& equipment | \$14,366 | \$15,144 |
| M iscellaneous | 339 | 255 |
| Total liability | \$14,705 | \$15,399 |

## Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

## Note 9 Income Taxes (continued)

The components of income before taxes on income are as follows:

|  | Year Ended J une 30 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| (Amounts in Thousands) | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}$ | 1998 | $\mathbf{1 9 9 7}$ |
| United States | $\mathbf{\$ 9 0 , 6 7 4}$ | $\$ 87,327$ | $\$ 87,626$ |
| Foreign | $\mathbf{1 , 7 0 0}$ | 100 | 940 |
| Total income before taxes | $\mathbf{\$ 9 2 , 3 7 4}$ | $\$ 87,427$ | $\$ 88,566$ |

Taxes on income are composed of the following items:

| (Amounts in Thousands) | Year Ended J une 30 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1999 | 1998 | 1997 |
| Currently payable: |  |  |  |
| Federal | \$26,347 | \$29,363 | \$28,418 |
| Foreign | 565 | 224 | 179 |
| State | 5,333 | 3,650 | 4,538 |
| Total current | 32,245 | 33,237 | 33,135 |
| D eferred Federal | 404 | (837) | $(2,314)$ |
| Total taxes on income | \$32,649 | \$32,400 | \$30,821 |

A reconciliation of the statutory U.S. income tax rate to the Company's effective income tax rate follows:

| (Amounts in Thousands) | Year Ended J une 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1999 |  | 1998 |  | 1997 |  |
|  | Amount | \% | Amount | \% | Amount | \% |
| Taxes computed at statutory rate | \$32,331 | 35.0\% | \$30,600 | 35.0\% | \$30,998 | 35.0\% |
| State income taxes, net of Federal income tax benefit | 3,466 | 3.7 | 2,373 | 2.7 | 3,179 | 3.6 |
| Foreign tax effect | (595) | (0.6) | (35) | - | (329) | (0.4) |
| Capital loss benefit | $(1,586)$ | (1.7) | - | - | $(3,650)$ | (4.1) |
| Tax-exempt interest income | $(1,412)$ | (1.5) | (454) | (0.5) | (531) | (0.6) |
| Other-net | 445 | 0.4 | (84) | (0.1) | 1,154 | 1.3 |
| Total taxes on income | \$32,649 | 35.3\% | \$32,400 | 37.1\% | \$30,821 | 34.8\% |

Cash payments for income taxes, net of refunds, were in thousands, $\$ 28,884, \$ 28,183$ and $\$ 37,069$ in 1999, 1998 and 1997, respectively.

## Note $10 \quad$ Common Stock

On a fiscal year basis, shares of Class B Common Stock are entitled to an additional $\$ .02$ per share dividend more than the dividends paid on Class A Common Stock, provided that dividends are paid on the Company's Class A Common Stock. The owners of both Class A and Class B Common Stock are entitled to share pro-rata, irrespective of class, in the distribution of the Company's available assets upon dissolution.

O wners of Class B Common Stock are entitled to elect, as a class, one member of the Company's Board of Directors. In addition, owners of Class B Common Stock are entitled to full voting powers, as a class, with respect to any consolidation, merger, sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, or other disposition of all or substantially all of the Company's fixed assets, or dissolution of the Company. Otherwise, except as provided by statute with respect to certain amendments to the Articles of Incorporation, the owners of Class B Common Stock have no voting rights, and the entire voting power is vested in the Class A Common Stock, which has one vote per share. The $H$ abig family owns directly or shares voting power in excess of $50 \%$ of the Class A Common Stock of Kimball International, Inc. The owner of a share of Class A Common Stock may, at their option, convert such share into one share of Class B Common Stock at any time.

If any dividends are not paid on shares of the Company's Class B Common Stock for a period of thirty-six consecutive months, or if at any time the number of shares of Class A Common Stock issued and outstanding is less than $15 \%$ of the total number of issued and outstanding shares of both Class A and Class B Common Stock, then all shares of Class B Common Stock shall automatically have the same rights and privileges as the Class A Common Stock, with full and equal voting rights and with equal rights to receive dividends as and if declared by the Board of Directors.

## Note 11 Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

Q uarterly financial information is summarized as follows:

| (Amounts in Thousands, Except for Per Share D ata) | Three M onths Ended |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September 30 | December 31 | M arch 31 | J une 30 |
| 1999: |  |  |  |  |
| $N$ et Sales | \$264,646 | \$280,080 | \$288,054 | \$274,187 |
| Gross Profit | 78,557 | 83,053 | 86,433 | 80,373 |
| N et Income | 12,563 | 14,935 | 15,189 | 17,038 |
| Basic Earnings Per Share: |  |  |  |  |
| Class A | \$.31 | \$.36 | \$.37 | \$.42 |
| Class B | . 31 | . 37 | . 38 | . 42 |
| Diluted Earnings Per Share: |  |  |  |  |
| Class A | \$.30 | \$.36 | \$.37 | \$.42 |
| Class B | . 31 | . 37 | . 38 | . 42 |
| 1998: |  |  |  |  |
| $N$ et Sales | \$245,857 | \$264,524 | \$265,001 | \$256,935 |
| Gross Profit | 74,280 | 79,952 | 77,732 | 76,975 |
| $N$ et Income | 13,029 | 15,485 | 13,702 | 12,811 |
| Basic Earnings Per Share: |  |  |  |  |
| Class A | \$. 31 | \$. 37 | \$. 33 | \$. 31 |
| Class B | . 31 | . 38 | . 33 | . 31 |
| Diluted Earnings Per Share: |  |  |  |  |
| Class A | \$.31 | \$. 36 | \$. 33 | \$. 30 |
| Class B | . 31 | . 37 | . 33 | . 31 |
| 1997: |  |  |  |  |
| $N$ et Sales | \$247,700 | \$253,780 | \$243,277 | \$247,292 |
| Gross Profit | 73,134 | 75,169 | 73,819 | 77,291 |
| N et Income | 13,521 | 14,621 | 14,521 | 15,082 |
| Basic Earnings Per Share: |  |  |  |  |
| Class A | \$. 32 | \$. 35 | \$. 35 | \$. 36 |
| Class B | . 33 | . 35 | . 35 | . 36 |
| Diluted Earnings Per Share: |  |  |  |  |
| Class A | \$. 32 | \$. 35 | \$. 34 | \$. 36 |
| Class B | . 32 | . 35 | . 34 | . 36 |

$N$ et income in the second quarter of fiscal 1998 was increased by, in thousands, $\$ 1,008$ or $\$ 0.02$ per share, representing the gain on the sale of real estate. $N$ et income in the third quarter of fiscal 1998 was increased by, in thousands, $\$ 616$ or $\$ 0.01$ per share, from the gain on the sale of a stock investment of which the Company held a minor interest. $N$ et income in the second quarter of fiscal 1999 was increased by, in thousands, $\$ 1,337$ or $\$ .03$ per share, representing the gain on the sale of a stock investment of which the Company held a minor interest. Net income in the fourth quarter of fiscal 1999 was increased by, in thousands, $\$ 2,674$ or $\$ .06$ per share, representing the gain on the sale of two subsidiaries.

## Note 12 Short-Term Investments

The Company classifies its short-term investments in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 115, A ccounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities. Fair values are estimated based upon the quoted market values of those, or similar instruments. Carrying costs reflect the original purchase price, with discounts and premiums amortized over the life of the security.

H eld-to-maturity securities are reported at carrying cost and consist primarily of government obligations with fair value equal to carrying cost of, in thousands, $\$ 399$ at June 30,1999 , compared to fair value and carrying cost of $\$ 5,430$ and $\$ 5,429$ at June 30, 1998, respectively. Unrealized holding gains and losses were immaterial at June 30, 1999 and 1998. All held-tomaturity securities mature within a 12 month period.

Available-for-sale securities are reported at fair value and consist primarily of government and municipal obligations with fair values and carrying costs of, in thousands, $\$ 114,597$ and $\$ 114,523$ at June 30,1999 , compared to $\$ 150,581$, and $\$ 148,408$ at June 30, 1998, respectively. Unrealized holding gains and losses at June 30, 1999 were, in thousands, $\$ 277$ and (\$203), compared to $\$ 2,254$ and ( $\$ 80$ ) at June 30, 1998, respectively. All availablefor-sale securities mature within a four year period.

## Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

## Note 12 Short-Term Investments (continued)

Proceeds from sales of availablefor-sale securities were, in thousands, $\$ 17,273$ and $\$ 27,236$ for the years ended June 30, 1999 and 1998, respectively. Gross realized gains and losses on the sale of available-for-sale securities at June 30, 1999 were, in thousands, $\$ 172$ and ( $\$ 2$ ) respectively, compared to gross realized gains of, in thousands, $\$ 76$ at June 30, 1998. The cost was determined on each individual security in computing the realized gain.

## Note 13 Accrued Expenses

A ccrued expenses at June 30 consist of:

|  |  | June $\mathbf{3 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (Amounts in Thousands) | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 8}$ |
| Income taxes | $\mathbf{2 , 2 9 2}$ | $\$ 1,183$ |
| Property taxes | $\mathbf{4 , 2 9 0}$ | 4,089 |
| Compensation | $\mathbf{3 1 , 9 3 8}$ | 30,327 |
| Retirement plan | $\mathbf{1 0 , 5 2 9}$ | 9,889 |
| Other expenses | $\mathbf{3 0 , 4 5 6}$ | 35,542 |
| Total accrued expenses | $\mathbf{\$ 7 9 , 5 0 5}$ | $\$ 81,030$ |

## Note 14 Segment And Geographic Area Information

Effective for the year ended June 30, 1999, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. The adoption of SFAS 131 requires the presentation of segment information which is consistent with information utilized by management for purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance. Upon adopting the new standard, aligning the requirements of the standard with the Company's operational and organizational structure, the Company now discloses two reportable segments, the Furniture and Cabinets Segment and the Electronic Contract Assemblies Segment. The previous segment, Processed Wood Products and Other, has been integrated into the Furniture and Cabinets reportable segment consistent with the aggregation criteria outlined in SFAS 131.

M anagement organizes the Company into segments based upon differences in products and services offered in each segment. The segments and their principal products and services are as follows:

The Furniture and Cabinets Segment produces office, lodging, healthcare and home furniture, OEM furniture and cabinet products, store fixtures, and a variety of other furniture and furniture components produced on a contract basis. Intersegment sales are insignificant.

The Electronic Contract Assemblies Segment produces electronic and electro-mechanical products (electronic assemblies) manufactured on a contract basis to customers' specifications, semiconductor processing, testing, engineering design and packaging services. Intersegment sales are insignificant. Included in the Electronic Contract A ssemblies Segment are sales to one customer totaling in millions, \$178.9, \$168.2 and \$152.2 in 1999, 1998 and 1997, respectively, representing 16\%,16\% and $15 \%$ of consolidated net sales.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the "Summary of Significant A ccounting Policies" with additional explanation of segment allocations as follows. Corporate operating costs are allocated to the segments based on the extent to which each segment uses a centralized function, where practicable. H owever, certain common costs have been allocated among segments less precisely than would be required for stand alone financial information prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Unallocated corporate assets include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and other assets not allocated to segments.

The Company evaluates segment performance based upon several financial measures, although the two most common include economic profit, which incorporates a segment's cost of capital when evaluating financial performance, and net income. Pursuant to SFAS 131, net income is reported for each segment as it is the measure most consistent with the measurement principles used in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

| (Amounts in Thousands) | 1999 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Furniture and Cabinets | Electronic Contract Assemblies | Unallocated Corporate and Eliminations | Consolidated |
| N et sales | \$771,528 | \$335,395 | \$ 44 | \$1,106,967 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 29,763 | 9,947 | - | 39,710 |
| Interest income | - | - | 6,554 | 6,554 |
| Interest expense | 412 | - | 64 | 476 |
| Taxes on income | 19,566 | 11,856 | 1,227 | 32,649 |
| N et income | 34,569 | 18,185 | 6,971 | 59,725 |
| Total assets | 389,725 | 140,905 | 130,756 | 661,386 |
| Capital expenditures | 67,141 | 9,427 | - | 76,568 |
|  | 1998 |  |  |  |
|  | Furniture | Electronic | Unallocated |  |
|  | and | Contract | Corporate and |  |
| (Amounts in Thousands) | Cabinets | Assemblies | Eliminations | Consolidated |
| N et sales | \$706,679 | \$325,602 | \$ 36 | \$1,032,317 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 25,719 | 8,087 | - | 33,806 |
| Interest income | - | - | 9,458 | 9,458 |
| Interest expense | 386 | - | 38 | 424 |
| Taxes on income | 17,917 | 10,932 | 3,551 | 32,400 |
| N et income | 27,904 | 18,050 | 9,073 | 55,027 |
| Total assets | 331,247 | 128,165 | 170,226 | 629,638 |
| Capital expenditures | 29,000 | 12,313 | - | 41,313 |


|  | 1997 |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Furniture <br> and <br> Cabinets | Electronic <br> Contract <br> Assemblies | Unallocated <br> Corporate and <br> Eliminations | Consolidated |
| A et sales | $\$ 676,218$ | $\$ 315,816$ | $\$$ | 15 |

## Geographic Area

The following geographic area data include net sales based on product shipment destination and long-lived assets based on physical location. Long-lived assets include property and equipment and other long-term assets such as software.

| (Amounts in Thousands) | Year Ended J une 30 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1999 | 1998 | 1997 |
| N et Sales: |  |  |  |
| United States | \$1,022,943 | \$ 977,716 | \$942,086 |
| Foreign | 84,024 | 54,601 | 49,963 |
| Total N et Sales | \$1,106,967 | \$1,032,317 | \$992,049 |
| Long-Lived A ssets: |  |  |  |
| United States | \$ 233,132 | \$ 199,043 | \$190,904 |
| Foreign | 26,172 | 7,762 | 5,009 |
| Total Long-Lived Assets | \$ 259,304 | \$ 206,805 | \$195,913 |

## Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

## Note 15 Earnings Per Share

Effective December 31, 1997, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 128, Earnings Per Share. Earnings per share are computed using the two-class common stock method due to the dividend preference of Class B Common Stock. Basic earnings per share are based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding plus the assumed issuance of common shares for all potentially dilutive securities. Earnings per share of Class A and Class B Common Stock are as follows:

|  | 1999 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Available |  |  |  |
| Income |  |  |  |\(\left.\quad \begin{array}{c}Average <br>

Shares\end{array}\right)\)

981,902 of the 1,901,947 average outstanding stock options were antidilutive, and were excluded from the dilutive computation for this period.


468,891 of the 1,685,007 average outstanding stock options were antidilutive, and were excluded from the dilutive computation for this period.

| (Amounts in Thousands, Except Per Share D ata) | 1997 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Available | Average | Earnings Per Share |  |
|  | Income | Shares | Class A | Class B |
| N et income | \$57,745 |  |  |  |
| Distributed earnings: |  |  |  |  |
| Class A dividends declared | $(7,682)$ |  | \$ . 530 |  |
| Class B dividends declared | $(14,422)$ |  |  | \$ . 535 |
| Undistributed basic earnings | \$35,641 | 41,450 | . 860 | . 860 |
| Basic Earnings Per Share |  |  | \$1.390 | \$1.395 |
| Basic Earnings Per Share (rounded) |  |  | \$1.39 | \$1.40 |
| Dilutive effect of stock options | (167) | 313 |  |  |
| Undistributed diluted earnings | \$35,474 | 41,763 | . 849 | . 849 |
| Diluted Earnings Per Share |  |  | \$1.379 | \$1.384 |
| Diluted Earnings Per Share (rounded) |  |  | \$1.38 | \$1.38 |

All outstanding stock options were dilutive and were included in the dilutive computation for this period.

## Note 16 Comprehensive Income

Effective July 1, 1998, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income, which establishes new rules for the reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components; however, the adoption had no impact on the Company's net income or Share O wners' Equity. Comprehensive income includes all changes in equity during a period except those resulting from investments by, and distributions to, Share 0 wners. Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income, which includes the net change in unrealized gains and losses on securities, and foreign currency translation adjustments. The Company has elected to disclose comprehensive income in the Consolidated Statements of Share Owners' Equity. Accumulated balances of other comprehensive income are as follows:

|  | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Net of tax if applicable) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Foreign | Net Change in | Accumulated |
|  | Currency | Unrealized Gains | Other |
|  | Translation | and Losses on | Comprehensive |
|  | Adjustments | Securities | Income |
| Balance at June 30, 1996 | \$1,441 | \$ - | \$1,441 |
| Current year change | 280 | (73) | 207 |
| Balance at June 30, 1997 | 1,721 | (73) | 1,648 |
| Current year change | (186) | 2,247 | 2,061 |
| Balance at June 30, 1998 | 1,535 | 2,174 | 3,709 |
| Current year change | (297) | $(2,100)$ | $(2,397)$ |
| Balance at June 30, 1999 | \$1,238 | \$ 74 | \$1,312 |

## Eleven-Year Summary Of Financial Condition

| (Amounts in Thousands, Except for Per Share D ata and N umber of Employees) | 1999 | 1998 | 1997 | 1996 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A ssets: |  |  |  |  |
| Current Assets | \$386,341 | \$412,937 | \$376,773 | \$342,251 |
| Property and Equipment, net | 221,498 | 182,798 | 174,010 | 174,009 |
| Other A ssets | 53,547 | 33,903 | 30,800 | 21,965 |
| Total Assets | \$661,386 | \$629,638 | \$581,583 | \$538,225 |
| Liabilities and M inority Interest: |  |  |  |  |
| Current Liabilities | \$168,564 | \$153,210 | \$133,258 | \$122,043 |
| Long-Term Debt, less Current M aturities | 1,730 | 1,856 | 2,313 | 3,016 |
| Deferred Income Taxes and Other | 26,815 | 25,949 | 23,186 | 22,152 |
| M inority Interest in Subsidiary | - | - | - | - |
| Total Liabilities and M inority Interest | 197,109 | 181,015 | 158,757 | 147,211 |
| Share O wners' Equity | 464,277 | 448,623 | 422,826 | 391,014 |
| Total Liabilities and Share O wners' Equity | \$661,386 | \$629,638 | \$581,583 | \$538,225 |
| Other Financial Data: |  |  |  |  |
| Current Ratio | 2.3:1 | 2.7:1 | 2.8:1 | 2.8:1 |
| Working Capital | \$217,777 | \$259,727 | \$243,515 | \$220,208 |
| Capital Expenditures-net of Retirements and Disposals: |  |  |  |  |
| Depreciation and Amortization | $(33,372)$ | $(29,913)$ | $(29,381)$ | $(30,781)$ |
| N et Capital Expenditures over (under) Depreciation | \$ 39,137 | \$ 9,059 | \$ 442 | \$ $(2,206)$ |
| Long-Term Debt as Percent of Share O wners' Equity | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | 0.5\% | 0.8\% |
| Book Value Per Share of Common Stock Outstanding | \$ 11.43 | \$ 10.83 | \$ 10.20 | \$ 9.35 |
| Average N umber of Employees | 9,884 | 9,198 | 8,786 | 8,660 |
| Dividends: |  |  |  |  |
| Total Declared | \$ 25,643 | \$ 24,812 | \$ 22,104 | \$ 19,775 |
| Per Share Dividends Declared: |  |  |  |  |
| Class A | \$ . 62 | \$ 58875 | \$ . 530 | \$ . 470 |
| Class B | \$ . 64 | \$ . 605 | \$ . 535 | \$ . 475 |
| Percent of N et Income |  |  |  |  |
| Declared in Dividends | 42.9\% | 45.1\% | 38.3\% | 43.9\% |

## Eleven-Year Sources Of Revenue

| (Amounts in Thousands) | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}$ | 1998 | 1997 | 1996 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Furniture and Cabinets | $\$ 71,528$ | $\$ 706,679$ | $\$ 676,218$ | $\$ 638,943$ |
| Electronic Contract Assemblies | $70 \%$ | $69 \%$ | $69 \%$ |  |
| Unallocated Corporate | 335,395 | 325,602 | 389 | 315,816 |
| Total Revenue | $30 \%$ | $32 \%$ | 15 | 50 |
|  | 44 | 36 | $0 \%$ | $0 \%$ |

Segment data has been adjusted to reflect the change in segments resulting from the adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No .
131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information.

| $J$ une 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1995 | 1994 | 1993 | 1992 | 1991 | 1990 | 1989 |
| \$306,816 | \$288,238 | \$295,458 | \$275,507 | \$242,726 | \$233,856 | \$191,003 |
| 177,130 | 171,243 | 152,361 | 142,304 | 135,757 | 140,766 | 143,685 |
| 13,140 | 11,932 | 4,886 | 4,212 | 4,202 | 3,361 | 3,058 |
| \$497,086 | \$471,413 | \$452,705 | \$422,023 | \$382,685 | \$377,983 | \$337,746 |
| \$105,046 | \$102,164 | \$100,070 | \$ 80,769 | \$ 65,262 | \$ 72,371 | \$ 64,364 |
| 924 | 811 | 2,017 | 3,157 | 4,392 | 6,873 | 8,933 |
| 19,779 | 17,486 | 17,277 | 16,960 | 17,677 | 18,338 | 16,100 |
| - | - | - | - | 891 | 1,050 | 1,373 |
| 125,749 | 120,461 | 119,364 | 100,886 | 88,222 | 98,632 | 90,770 |
| 371,337 | 350,952 | 333,341 | 321,137 | 294,463 | 279,351 | 246,976 |
| \$497,086 | \$471,413 | \$452,705 | \$422,023 | \$382,685 | \$377,983 | \$337,746 |
| 2.9:1 | 2.8:1 | 3.0:1 | 3.4:1 | 3.7:1 | 3.2:1 | 3.0:1 |
| \$201,770 | \$186,074 | \$195,388 | \$194,738 | \$177,464 | \$161,485 | \$126,639 |
| \$ 33,011 | \$ 45,992 | \$ 36,436 | \$ 31,449 | \$ 18,279 | \$ 19,756 | \$ 40,109 |
| $(27,726)$ | $(26,919)$ | $(26,205)$ | $(24,902)$ | $(23,288)$ | $(22,675)$ | $(21,528)$ |
| \$ 5,285 | \$ 19,073 | \$ 10,231 | \$ 6,547 | \$ $(5,009)$ | \$ $(2,919)$ | \$ 18,581 |
| 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.6\% | 1.0\% | 1.5\% | 2.5\% | 3.6\% |
| \$ 8.81 | \$ 8.29 | \$ 7.87 | \$ 7.56 | \$ 6.97 | \$ 6.59 | \$ 5.83 |
| 8,589 | 8,140 | 7,621 | 7,641 | 7,559 | 7,971 | 8,351 |
| \$ 18,039 | \$ 17,704 | \$ 16,454 | \$ 14,745 | \$ 13,889 | \$ 12,218 | \$ 10,524 |
| \$ . 425 | \$ . 415 | \$ . 385 | \$ . 345 | \$ . 325 | \$ . 285 | \$ . 245 |
| \$ . 430 | \$ . 420 | \$ . 390 | \$ . 350 | \$ . 330 | \$ . 290 | \$ . 250 |
| 43.5\% | 48.9\% | 53.8\% | 38.2\% | 46.3\% | 28.1\% | 30.7\% |

Year Ended J une 30

| 1995 | 1994 | 1993 | Ended J <br> 1992 | 1991 | 1990 | 1989 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$650,756 | \$618,243 | \$541,871 | \$484,779 | \$463,085 | \$490,999 | \$471,099 |
| 73\% | 75\% | 75\% | 78\% | 83\% | 80\% | 79\% |
| 245,101 | 204,149 | 180,464 | 132,507 | 92,118 | 121,937 | 123,894 |
| 27\% | 25\% | 25\% | 22\% | 17\% | 20\% | 21\% |
| 55 | 92 | 65 | 15 | 60 | 20 | 12 |
| 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| \$895,912 | \$822,484 | \$722,400 | \$617,301 | \$555,263 | \$612,956 | \$595,005 |
| 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |

## Eleven-Year Summary Of Operations

| (Amounts in Thousands, Except for Per Share D ata) | 1999 | 1998 | 1997 | 1996 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $N$ et Sales | \$1,106,967 | \$1,032,317 | \$992,049 | \$923,636 |
| Cost of Sales | 778,551 | 723,378 | 692,636 | 664,311 |
| Gross Profit | 328,416 | 308,939 | 299,413 | 259,325 |
| Selling, Administrative and General Expenses | 250,839 | 236,463 | 218,421 | 193,414 |
| Product Line Exit Costs | - | - | - | 3,400 |
| Restructuring Expense | - | - | - | - |
| Operating Income | 77,577 | 72,476 | 80,992 | 62,511 |
| Other Income (Expense): Interest Expense | (476) | (424) | (551) | (408) |
| Interest Income | 6,554 | 9,458 | 8,484 | 7,411 |
| Other, N et | 8,719 | 5,917 | (359) | 4,801 |
| Other Income, N et | 14,797 | 14,951 | 7,574 | 11,804 |
| Income Before Taxes on Income | 92,374 | 87,427 | 88,566 | 74,315 |
| Taxes on Income | 32,649 | 32,400 | 30,821 | 29,220 |
| $N$ et Income | \$ 59,725 | \$ 55,027 | \$ 57,745 | \$ 45,095 |
| Percent of N et Sales | 5.4\% | 5.3\% | 5.8\% | 4.9\% |
| Earnings Per Share: Basic: |  |  |  |  |
| Class A | \$1.46 | \$1.32 | \$1.39 | \$1.08 |
| Class B | \$1.48 | \$1.33 | \$1.40 | \$1.08 |
| Diluted: Class A | \$1.45 | \$1.31 | \$1.38 | \$1.07 |
| Class B | \$1.47 | \$1.32 | \$1.38 | \$1.08 |
| Average Shares O utstanding: Basic | 40,624 | 41,417 | 41,450 | 41,810 |
| Diluted | 40,839 | 41,814 | 41,763 | 41,856 |

## Manufacturing And Service Operations

Furniture and Cabinets
Artec M anufacturing
Jasper and French Lick, Indiana O ffice furniture systems

Batesville American
Manufacturing
Batesville, M ississippi
$M$ etal stampings and assemblies, healthcare beds

## C orporate Logistics Services

J asper, Indiana
Transportation and fleet operations
Evansville Veneer \& Lumber Company
Evansville, Indiana
Veneer, lumber

Facilities/Technology Support G roup
Jasper, Indiana
Product testing, property and woodlands management, energy production, research in furniture finishes

## Furniture Showrooms

\& Service Centers
New York, Chicago, Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Atlanta, Dallas, Seattle, N ew port Beach, H igh Point, Post Falls, Tupelo, Jasper, London, Toronto, Vienna Product display and regional distribution

## G reensburg M anufacturing

Greensburg, K entucky Lumber, dimension wood, furniture components

Harpers M anufacturing
Post Falls, Idaho
O ffice furniture casegoods, systems and filing

Heritage Hills
Santa Claus, Indiana and M exicali, $M$ exico
TV and audio cabinets, TV stands, and office furniture

Indiana Hardwoods
Chandler, Indiana
Lumber
Indiana Hardwoods Sawmill
Cloverport, K entucky
Lumber
Jasper Furniture C ompany
Jasper and West Baden, Indiana Lodging and healthcare casegoods, contract furniture and components

## Jasper Laminates

J asper, Indiana
Flat, molded, postformed and plastic-faced plywood, banded flakeboard, veneer faces

## Jasper Plastics

J asper, Indiana
M olded polyurethane, polyester, elastomers

Kimball de Juarez, S.A. de C.V.
Juarez, M exico and El Paso, Texas
Projection television cabinets

## Kimball Home Furniture

J asper, Indiana
Residential furniture
Kimball Lodging G roup
Jasper, Indiana
Lodging and healthcare furniture


## The Jasper C orporation

Jasper, Indiana
audio cabinets, lodging, office and residential furniture

Transwall
West Chester, Pennsylvania O ffice furniture, stackable panel and floor-to-ceiling systems

Electronic Contract Assemblies
Elmo Semiconductuers SARL
M antes La Jolie, France
lectronic assemblies
Elmo Semiconductor
Corporation
Burbank, California

Kimball Electronics Design
J asper, Indiana
design services

Kimball Electronics
Jasper, Indiana
Electronic assemblies
Kimco, S.A. de C.V.
Reynosa, $M$ exico and $M$ cAllen, Texas
Electronic assemblies

C orporate Headquarters
Jasper, Indiana
Executive, administrative and sales offices

## 解 \& Corporate

J asper, Indiana
raining, product display
Kimball Flight $\mathbf{O}$ perations
H untingburg, Indiana
Flight services

## Board Of Directors

## Douglas A. Habig* \#

Chairman of the Board,
Chief Executive Officer
Director 26 years
Thomas L. Habig*
Vice Chairman of the Board
Director 49 years
James C. Thyen* \#
President
Director 18 years
John B. Habig
Chairman of the Board of Directors of SVB\& T Corporation, a Bank Holding
Company of Springs Valley Bank
\& Trust Co.
Director 43 years
Ronald J. Thyen*
Senior Executive Vice President, $O$ perations Officer,
Furniture and C abinets Segment Director 26 years

## Executive Officers

## Corporate Officers

Randall L. Catt
Executive Vice President, Human Resources

Donald D. C harron
Executive Vice President, President, Kimball Electronics Group
John H. Kahle
Executive Vice President, General Counsel, Assistant Secretary

Lawrence J. Kuntz
Executive Vice President, O rganization
Development, Electronics Group

## G regory W. Kuper

Executive Vice President, Casegoods Group

Robert F. Schneider
Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial $O$ fficer, A ssistant Treasurer

## G ary W. Schwartz

Executive Vice President, Chief Information Officer
J. Keith Beatty

Vice President,
Casegoods Group
Gary L. Beckman
Vice President,
Strategic Planning and
Quality Systems

## John T. Thyen*

Senior Executive Vice President, $M$ arketing and Sales, Kimball Consumer Products, Furniture and Cabinets Segment Director 9 years

## G ary P. Critser* \#

Senior Executive Vice President,
Corporate Secretary and Treasurer
Director 9 years
Brian K. Habig
Proposal Center M anager,
Kimball Electronics Group
Director 7 years
Jack R. Wentworth+ \#
Arthur M. Weimer Professor Emeritus of Business Administration, Indiana University Director 15 years

## Paul Bergé

Vice President,
Business Development

## James R. H ampton

Vice President,
Raw M aterials Group

## Alan B. Hoffman

Vice President,
Corporate Risk
Ronald J. Sermersheim
Vice President,
Environmental, H ealth \& Safety
Roy W. Templin
Vice President,
Corporate Controller

## Kenneth J. Van Winkle

Vice President,
$M$ anufacturing Information Systems
Dean M. Vonderheide
Vice President,
Seating Group
Subsidiary Officers

## Dr. Rudolf Arlt

$M$ anaging Director, Bösendorfer
Robert R. Burke
Vice President,
$M$ arketing \& Sales,
Kimball Office Furniture

## Christine M. Vujovich+ \#

Vice President, Worldwide M arketing, Bus and Light Commercial Automotive and Environmental M anagement, Cummins Engine Company, Inc. Director 5 years

Alan B. G raf, Jr.+
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, FDX Corporation Director 3 years

Polly B. Kawalek+
Vice President of The Quaker O ats Company and President, H ot Breakfast Division Director 2 years

\author{

* M ember of the Executive Committee of the Board <br> + M ember of the Audit <br> Committee of the Board <br> \# M ember of the Compensation and Stock Option Committees of the Board
}


## Larry J. Knust

Vice President,
Systems Furniture G roup

## George W. M anz

Vice President, M arketing and Sales, Transwall

James R. M cIntyre
Vice President, Sales, Electronics Group

## Mark Phillips

$M$ anaging Director,
Kimball U.K. and Ireland
Ronald J. Pronyk
Vice President,
Store Fixtures
Michael K. Sergesketter
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Electronics Group

C hristopher J. Thyen
Vice President and
General M anager,
Lodging/H ealthcare G roup

## Spiro Vamvakas

Vice President,
Director Design Engineering,
Electronics Group


Kimball will continue toward world-class competition with its high-class employees making total quality products at competitive prices." September 1990

Herb Thyen's contributions
to Kimball International
and tireless community
efforts have helped make
Kimball International and

Jasper, Indiana, ideal
locations for its employees
to work and live today.
anything else, the
satisfaction I get today
is knowing we've improved the benefits for our employees and that we've made a better standard of living for all of them." June 1985

Arnold Habig committed his life to building a better future for Kimball and the welfare of its employees. His vision to create a world-class manufacturing operation recognized for its quality and craftsmanship continues to grow today.

## Other Corporate Data

- Dividends: During fiscal year 1999 dividends declared were $\$ 25.6$ million or $\$ .62$ per share on Class A Common Stock and $\$ .64$ per share on Class B Common Stock. The dividends by quarter for 1999 compared to 1998 are as follows:

|  | 1999 |  | 1998 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Class A | Class B | Class A | Class B |
| First Q uarter | \$. 155 | \$.16 | \$.14375 | \$.145 |
| Second Q uarter | \$.155 | \$.16 | \$. 145 | \$.15 |
| Third Q uarter | \$.155 | \$.16 | \$.145 | \$.15 |
| Fourth Quarter | \$.155 | \$.16 | \$. 155 | \$.16 |
| Total Dividend | \$.62 | \$.64 | \$.58875 | \$.605 |

Share Ow ners: On July 30, 1999, the Company's Class A Common Stock was owned by
approximately 650 Share O wners of record and the Company's Class B Common Stock by approximately 2,470 Share O wners of record, of which approximately 390 also owned Class A Common Stock.

- M arket Prices: Kimball International Class B Common Stock is traded on the N asdaq Stock M arket under the symbol: KBALB. High and low price ranges by quarter for the last two fiscal years as quoted by the N ational A ssociation of Security Dealers (N ASDAQ) are as follows:

|  | 1999 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | High |  | Low | High |

There is no active trading market for the Company's Class A Common Stock.

- Annual Meeting: The annual meeting of Share O w ners will be held at 9:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time on October 19, 1999, at the General Office Building, K imball International, Inc., 1600 R oyal Street, Jasper, Indiana. Share O wners are cordially invited to attend.
- 10-K Report: A copy of the Company's annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form $10-\mathrm{K}$ is available, without charge, upon written request directed to Gary P. Critser, Senior Executive Vice President, Corporate Secretary and Treasurer, at the address below.
- Transfer Agent and Registrar of the Class B Common Stock: Share O wners with questions concerning address changes, dividend checks, registration changes, lost share certificates or transferring shares may contact:

ChaseM ellon Shareholder Services, L.L.C.
85 Challenger Road
O verpeck Centre
Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660

- Analyst Contact: Financial analysts with questions concerning the Company may contact Gregory J. Shiel ds, Director of Investor Relations at (812) 482-8353.
- Share Ow ner Contact: Share O wners with general questions concerning the Company may contact

Gary P. Critser, Senior Executive Vice President, Corporate Secretary and Treasurer. All members of management welcome suggestions about the Company and its performance.
Corporate Headquarters:

| Internet Address: |
| :--- |
| 1600 R oyal Street |
| Jasper, Indiana 47549-1001 |
| Phone: (812) 482-1600 |

Additional information on Kimball International
is available at www.


[^0]:    (20) Report Of Management (21) Financials (40) Board Of Directors/Officers

    Tribute To Our Founders (Inside Back Cover)

    Other Corporate Data
    (Back Cover)
    the largest retail chains in the United States. Kimball business units also produce a variety of original equipment manufacturer (OEM ) products such as home audio systems, television cabinets and stands, store display fixtures, kitchen and bath cabinet components, pool tables and home furnishings for some of the world's
    leading brand names. Kimball offers a variety of products and services such as dimension lumber, plywood, veneer and wood components, metal stamping and molded plastics for the Company's furniture manufacturing operations as well as for sale to external customers, both domestically and internationally.

    ## Electronic Contract Assemblies Segment

    The Electronic C ontract Assemblies Segment provides design engineering, manufacturing, packaging and distribution of electronic assemblies, circuit boards, multi-chip modules and semiconductor components on a contract basis to customers in the transportation, defense, aerospace, telecommunications, computer and medical industries.[^1]:    Kimball's acquisition of Transwall includes the "C orporate Wall"
    floor-to-ceiling panel product. includes the "C orporate Wall"
    floor-to-ceiling panel product.
    $\downarrow$

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[^2]:    After three decades of driving plant performance, Caroline is generating process improvements at Harpers M anufacturing. Caroline brings a seasoned manufacturing background, including experience working in international markets. Her expertise in manufacturing techniques will continue the focus on maximizing Harpers' manufacturing potential.

[^3]:    See $N$ otes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

[^4]:    See $N$ otes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

[^5]:    See $N$ otes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

[^6]:    See N otes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

