

METROPCS COMMUNICATIONS INC
 Form 4
 April 08, 2009

FORM 4

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
 Washington, D.C. 20549

OMB APPROVAL

OMB Number: 3235-0287
 Expires: January 31, 2005
 Estimated average burden hours per response... 0.5

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
 TA ASSOCIATES INC

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol
 METROPCS COMMUNICATIONS INC [PCS]

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

(Last) (First) (Middle)
 JOHN HANCOCK TOWER, 200
 CLARENDON ST, 56TH FLOOR
 (Street)

3. Date of Earliest Transaction (Month/Day/Year)
 04/06/2009

Director 10% Owner
 Officer (give title below) Other (specify below)
 See General Remarks

BOSTON, MA 02116

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)
 Form filed by One Reporting Person
 Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

(City) (State) (Zip)

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Ownership (Instr. 4)
				(A) or (D)	Price		
Common Stock	04/06/2009		S ⁽³⁾	228 ⁽¹⁾ D	\$ 17.9737 370,290	I	See Footnote 2 ⁽²⁾

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

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SEC 1474 (9-02)

Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned (e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

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1. Title of Derivative Security (Instr. 3)	2. Conversion or Exercise Price of Derivative Security	3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	3A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	4. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	5. Number of Derivative Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5)	6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date (Month/Day/Year)	7. Title and Amount of Underlying Securities (Instr. 3 and 4)	8. Price of Derivative Security (Instr. 5)	9. Number of Derivative Securities Owned Following Reporting Transaction (Instr. 6)
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Reporting Owners

Reporting Owner Name / Address	Relationships			
	Director	10% Owner	Officer	Other
TA ASSOCIATES INC JOHN HANCOCK TOWER 200 CLARENDON ST, 56TH FLOOR BOSTON, MA 02116	X			See General Remarks
TA Investors II L.P. JOHN HANCOCK TOWER 200 CLARENDON ST. 56TH FLOOR BOSTON, MA 02116				See General Remarks

Signatures

TA Associates, Inc., By Thomas P. Alber, Chief Financial Officer	04/08/2009
**Signature of Reporting Person	Date
TA Investors II L.P., By TA Associates, Inc., Its General Partner, By Thomas P. Alber, Chief Financial Officer	04/08/2009
**Signature of Reporting Person	Date

Explanation of Responses:

- * If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, *see* Instruction 4(b)(v).
- ** Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. *See* 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).
- (1) These securities were sold solely by TA Investors II L.P.
- (2) These securities are owned solely by TA Investors II L.P., TA Associates, Inc. is the General Partner of TA Investors II L.P. TA Associates, Inc. may be deemed to have a beneficial interest in shares held by TA Investors II L.P. and disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.
- (3) The sales reported in this Form 4 were effected pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan adopted by TA Associates, Inc. on May 20, 2008 and amended on December 3, 2008.

Remarks:

The Reporting Persons are members of a 13(d) group. The Reporting Persons have a representative on the Issuer's board of directors.

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Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, *see* Instruction 6 for procedure. Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. px;padding-top:2px;padding-bottom:2px;padding-right:2px;">

—
Net income

\$
0.89

\$
0.67

\$
2.65

\$
2.08

Cash dividends per common share

\$
0.27

\$
0.25

\$
0.77

\$
0.73

Amounts attributable to Encompass Health common shareholders:

Income from continuing operations

\$
88.7

\$
66.0

\$
264.6

\$
195.9

Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax

(0.1
)

(0.1
)

(0.4
)

(0.2
)

Net income attributable to Encompass Health

\$
88.6

\$
65.9

\$

Explanation of Responses:

264.2

\$
195.7

The accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these condensed statements.

1

Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
(In Millions)				
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Net income	\$ 109.3	\$ 85.1	\$ 327.7	\$ 248.9
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:				
Net change in unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities:				
Unrealized net holding gain arising during the period	—	0.1	—	0.5
Other comprehensive income before income taxes	—	0.1	—	0.5
Provision for income tax expense related to other comprehensive income items	—	(0.1)	—	(0.2)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	0.3
Comprehensive income	109.3	85.1	327.7	249.2
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(20.7)	(19.2)	(63.5)	(53.2)
Comprehensive income attributable to Encompass Health	\$ 88.6	\$ 65.9	\$ 264.2	\$ 196.0

The accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these condensed statements.

2

Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(In Millions)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$56.9	\$ 54.4
Restricted cash	62.1	62.4
Accounts receivable	458.0	472.1
Other current assets	61.0	113.3
Total current assets	638.0	702.2
Property and equipment, net	1,591.0	1,517.1
Goodwill	2,081.1	1,972.6
Intangible assets, net	443.2	403.1
Deferred income tax assets	82.6	63.6
Other long-term assets	296.0	235.1
Total assets ⁽¹⁾	\$5,131.9	\$ 4,893.7
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$37.1	\$ 32.3
Accounts payable	86.0	78.4
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	486.5	406.8
Total current liabilities	609.6	517.5
Long-term debt, net of current portion	2,503.9	2,545.4
Other long-term liabilities	198.2	185.3
	3,311.7	3,248.2
Commitments and contingencies		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	236.5	220.9
Shareholders' equity:		
Encompass Health shareholders' equity	1,318.5	1,181.7
Noncontrolling interests	265.2	242.9
Total shareholders' equity	1,583.7	1,424.6
Total liabilities ⁽¹⁾ and shareholders' equity	\$5,131.9	\$ 4,893.7

Our consolidated assets as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 include total assets of variable interest entities of \$288.6 million and \$264.1 million, respectively, which cannot be used by us to settle the obligations of other entities. Our consolidated liabilities as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 include total liabilities of the variable interest entities of \$81.5 million and \$52.5 million, respectively. See Note 3, Variable Interest Entities.

The accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these condensed statements.

Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity
(Unaudited)

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018								
(In Millions)								
Encompass Health Common Shareholders								
	Number of Common Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Balance at beginning of period	98.3	\$ 1.1	\$2,791.4	\$(1,191.0)	\$ (1.3)	\$(418.5)	\$ 242.9	\$1,424.6
Net income	—	—	—	264.2	—	—	53.2	317.4
Receipt of treasury stock	(0.2)	—	—	—	—	(8.3)	—	(8.3)
Dividends declared on common stock	—	—	(76.7)	—	—	—	—	(76.7)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	20.6	—	—	—	—	20.6
Stock options exercised	0.1	—	3.2	—	—	—	—	3.2
Distributions declared	—	—	—	—	—	—	(53.7)	(53.7)
Capital contributions from consolidated affiliates	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.8	22.8
Fair value adjustments to redeemable noncontrolling interests, net of tax	—	—	(66.1)	—	—	—	—	(66.1)
Other	0.7	—	0.8	(1.3)	1.3	(0.9)	—	(0.1)
Balance at end of period	98.9	\$ 1.1	\$2,673.2	\$(928.1)	\$ —	\$(427.7)	\$ 265.2	\$1,583.7

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017								
(In Millions)								
Encompass Health Common Shareholders								
	Number of Common Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Balance at beginning of period	88.9	\$ 1.1	\$2,799.1	\$(1,448.4)	\$ (1.2)	\$(614.7)	\$ 192.8	\$928.7
Net income	—	—	—	195.7	—	—	43.3	239.0
Receipt of treasury stock	(0.9)	—	—	—	—	(19.8)	—	(19.8)
Dividends declared on common stock	—	—	(70.3)	—	—	—	—	(70.3)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	15.2	—	—	—	—	15.2
Stock options exercised	1.1	—	20.4	—	—	(19.3)	—	1.1
Stock warrants exercised	0.7	—	26.6	—	—	—	—	26.6
Distributions declared	—	—	—	—	—	—	(37.1)	(37.1)
Capital contributions from consolidated affiliates	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.8	37.8
Fair value adjustments to redeemable noncontrolling	—	—	(44.4)	—	—	—	—	(44.4)

Explanation of Responses:

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interests, net of tax								
Repurchases of common stock in open market	(0.9)	—	—	—	—	(38.1)	—	(38.1)
Conversion of convertible debt, net of tax	8.9	—	53.7	—	—	274.5	—	328.2
Other	0.5	—	5.7	1.1	0.3	(0.8)	—	6.3
Balance at end of period	98.3	\$ 1.1	\$2,806.0	\$ (1,251.6)	\$ (0.9)	\$ (418.2)	\$ 236.8	\$1,373.2

The accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these condensed statements.

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Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 2017 (In Millions)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$327.7	\$248.9
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	0.4	0.2
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities—		
Depreciation and amortization	146.8	137.2
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—	10.7
Equity in net income of nonconsolidated affiliates	(6.4)	(6.2)
Stock-based compensation	65.6	37.9
Deferred tax (benefit) expense	(8.0)	51.3
Other, net	11.5	16.4
Change in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions—		
Accounts receivable	12.3	(11.5)
Other assets	15.3	(7.4)
Accounts payable	—	6.1
Accrued payroll	(6.7)	3.1
Accrued interest payable	8.2	7.3
Other liabilities	18.0	13.6
Net cash used in operating activities of discontinued operations	(0.7)	(0.7)
Total adjustments	255.9	257.8
Net cash provided by operating activities	584.0	506.9
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(171.5)	(155.7)
Additions to capitalized software costs	(13.2)	(14.6)
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired	(135.8)	(36.6)
Other, net	(5.8)	7.6
Net cash used in investing activities	(326.3)	(199.3)

(Continued)

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Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 2017 (In Millions)	
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Principal payments on debt, including pre-payments	(16.1)	(125.4)
Borrowings on revolving credit facility	285.0	241.3
Payments on revolving credit facility	(315.0)	(255.3)
Repurchases of common stock, including fees and expenses	—	(38.1)
Dividends paid on common stock	(74.4)	(67.0)
Purchase of equity interests in consolidated affiliates	(65.1)	—
Proceeds from exercising stock warrants	—	26.6
Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests of consolidated affiliates	(56.5)	(38.3)
Taxes paid on behalf of employees for shares withheld	(8.3)	(19.8)
Other, net	(3.1)	5.4
Net cash used in financing activities	(253.5)	(270.6)
Increase in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	4.2	37.0
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at beginning of period	116.8	101.4
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of period	\$121.0	\$138.4
Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	\$54.4	\$40.5
Restricted cash at beginning of period	62.4	60.9
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at beginning of period	\$116.8	\$101.4
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$56.9	\$67.6
Restricted cash at end of period	62.1	70.8
Restricted cash included in other long-term assets at end of period	2.0	—
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of period	\$121.0	\$138.4
Supplemental schedule of noncash financing activity:		
Conversion of convertible debt	\$—	\$319.4

The accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these condensed statements.

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Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis of Presentation

Encompass Health Corporation, incorporated in Delaware in 1984, including its subsidiaries, is one of the nation's largest providers of post-acute healthcare services, offering both facility-based and home-based patient services in 36 states and Puerto Rico through its network of inpatient rehabilitation hospitals, home health agencies, and hospice agencies. Effective January 1, 2018, we changed our name from HealthSouth Corporation to Encompass Health Corporation. Our operations in both business segments will transition to the Encompass Health name on a rolling basis.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes contained in Encompass Health's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission on February 27, 2018 (the "2017 Form 10-K"). The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC applicable to interim financial information. Certain information and note disclosures included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America have been omitted in these interim statements, as allowed by such SEC rules and regulations. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2017 has been derived from audited financial statements, but it does not include all disclosures required by GAAP. However, we believe the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. The unaudited results of operations for the interim periods shown in these financial statements are not necessarily indicative of operating results for the entire year. In our opinion, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements recognize all adjustments of a normal recurring nature considered necessary to fairly state the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for each interim period presented.

See also Note 11, Segment Reporting.

Net Operating Revenues—

Our Net operating revenues disaggregated by payor source and segment are as follows (in millions):

	Inpatient Rehabilitation		Home Health and Hospice		Consolidated	
	Three Months Ended		Three Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Medicare	\$600.5	\$576.3	\$205.7	\$169.9	\$806.2	\$746.2
Medicare Advantage	75.0	63.5	22.7	19.1	97.7	82.6
Managed care	85.1	82.8	8.6	7.8	93.7	90.6
Medicaid	25.7	25.5	4.1	0.9	29.8	26.4
Other third-party payors	11.8	12.5	—	—	11.8	12.5
Workers' compensation	6.9	7.2	0.5	—	7.4	7.2
Patients	5.3	4.6	0.1	0.2	5.4	4.8
Other income	15.3	11.1	0.3	0.2	15.6	11.3
Total	\$825.6	\$783.5	\$242.0	\$198.1	\$1,067.6	\$981.6

Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

	Inpatient Rehabilitation Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018		Home Health and Hospice Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017		Consolidated Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Medicare	\$1,832.1	\$1,719.2	\$581.8	\$483.7	\$2,413.9	\$2,202.9
Medicare Advantage	226.2	195.4	64.5	56.4	290.7	251.8
Managed care	256.7	253.0	24.9	21.5	281.6	274.5
Medicaid	77.2	70.2	7.3	3.3	84.5	73.5
Other third-party payors	36.5	36.4	—	—	36.5	36.4
Workers' compensation	21.1	21.1	0.8	0.1	21.9	21.2
Patients	14.1	13.0	0.8	0.6	14.9	13.6
Other income	36.6	30.6	0.7	0.6	37.3	31.2
Total	\$2,500.5	\$2,338.9	\$680.8	\$566.2	\$3,181.3	\$2,905.1

We record Net operating revenues on an accrual basis using our best estimate of the transaction price for the type of service provided to the patient. Our estimate of the transaction price includes estimates of price concessions for such items as contractual allowances, potential adjustments that may arise from payment and other reviews, and uncollectible amounts. Our accounting systems calculate contractual allowances on a patient-by-patient basis based on the rates in effect for each primary third-party payor. Adjustments related to payment reviews by third-party payors or their agents are based on our historical experience and success rates in the claims adjudication process. Estimates for uncollectible amounts are based on the aging of our accounts receivable, our historical collection experience for each type of payor, and other relevant factors.

Management continually reviews the revenue transaction price estimation process to consider and incorporate updates to laws and regulations and the frequent changes in managed care contractual terms that result from contract renegotiations and renewals. Due to complexities involved in determining amounts ultimately due under reimbursement arrangements with third-party payors, which are often subject to interpretation, we may receive reimbursement for healthcare services authorized and provided that is different from our estimates, and such differences could be material. In addition, laws and regulations governing the Medicare and Medicaid programs are complex, subject to interpretation, and are routinely modified for provider reimbursement. All healthcare providers participating in the Medicare and Medicaid programs are required to meet certain financial reporting requirements. Federal regulations require submission of annual cost reports covering medical costs and expenses associated with the services provided under each hospital, home health, and hospice provider number to program beneficiaries. Annual cost reports required under the Medicare and Medicaid programs are subject to routine audits, which may result in adjustments to the amounts ultimately determined to be due to Encompass Health under these reimbursement programs. These audits often require several years to reach the final determination of amounts earned under the programs. If actual results are not consistent with our assumptions and judgments, we may be exposed to gains or losses that could be material.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS") has been granted authority to suspend payments, in whole or in part, to Medicare providers if CMS possesses reliable information an overpayment, fraud, or willful misrepresentation exists. If CMS suspects payments are being made as the result of fraud or misrepresentation, CMS may suspend payment at any time without providing prior notice to us. The initial suspension period is limited to 180 days. However, the payment suspension period can be extended almost indefinitely if the matter is under investigation by the United States Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General (the "HHS-OIG") or the United States Department of Justice (the "DOJ"). Therefore, we are unable to predict if or when we may be subject to a suspension of payments by the Medicare and/or Medicaid programs, the possible length of the suspension period, or the potential cash flow impact of a payment suspension. Any such suspension would adversely impact our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Pursuant to legislative directives and authorizations from Congress, CMS has developed and instituted various Medicare audit programs under which CMS contracts with private companies to conduct claims and medical record audits. As a matter of course, we undertake significant efforts through training and education to ensure compliance with Medicare requirements. However, audits may lead to assertions we have been underpaid or overpaid by Medicare or submitted improper

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Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

claims in some instances, require us to incur additional costs to respond to requests for records and defend the validity of payments and claims, and ultimately require us to refund any amounts determined to have been overpaid. In some circumstances auditors assert the authority to extrapolate denial rationales to large pools of claims not actually audited, which could increase the impact of the audit. We cannot predict when or how these audit programs will affect us.

Medicare Administrative Contractors (“MACs”), under programs known as “widespread probes,” have conducted pre-payment claim reviews of our Medicare billings and in some cases denied payment for certain diagnosis codes. The majority of the denials we have encountered in these probes relate to determinations regarding medical necessity and provision of therapy services. We dispute, or “appeal,” most of these denials, and for claims we choose to take to administrative law judge hearings, we have historically experienced a success rate of approximately 70%. This historical success rate is a component of our estimate of transaction price as discussed above. The resolution of these disputes can take in excess of three years, and we cannot provide assurance as to our ongoing and future success of these disputes. When the amount collected related to denied claims differs from the amount previously estimated, these collection differences are recorded as an adjustment to Net operating revenues.

In August 2017, CMS announced the Targeted Probe and Educate (“TPE”) initiative. Under the TPE initiative, MACs use data analysis to identify healthcare providers with high claim error rates and items and services that have high national error rates. Once a MAC selects a provider for claims review, the initial volume of claims review is limited to 20 to 40 claims. The TPE initiative includes up to three rounds of claims review if necessary with corresponding provider education and a subsequent period to allow for improvement. If results do not improve sufficiently after three rounds, the MAC may refer the provider to CMS for further action, which may include extrapolation of error rates to a broader universe of claims or referral to a ZPIC or RAC (defined below). We cannot predict the impact of the TPE initiative on our ability to collect claims on a timely basis.

In connection with CMS approved and announced Recovery Audit Contractors (“RACs”) audits related to inpatient rehabilitation facilities (“IRFs”), we received requests from 2013 to 2017 to review certain patient files for discharges occurring from 2010 to 2017. These RAC audits are focused on identifying Medicare claims that may contain improper payments. RAC contractors must have CMS approval before conducting these focused reviews which cover issues ranging from billing documentation to medical necessity. Medical necessity is an assessment by an independent physician of a patient’s ability to tolerate and benefit from intensive multi-disciplinary therapy provided in an IRF setting.

CMS has also established contractors known as the Zone Program Integrity Contractors (“ZPICs”). These contractors conduct audits with a focus on potential fraud and abuse issues. Like the RACs, the ZPICs conduct audits and have the ability to refer matters to the HHS-OIG or the DOJ. Unlike RACs, however, ZPICs do not receive a specific financial incentive based on the amount of the error as a result of ZPIC audits. We have, from time to time, received ZPIC record requests which have resulted in claim denials on paid claims. We have appealed substantially all ZPIC denials arising from these audits using the same process we follow for appealing other denials by contractors. To date, the Medicare claims that are subject to these post-payment audit requests represent less than 1% of our Medicare patient discharges from 2010 to 2017, and not all of these patient file requests have resulted in payment denial determinations by the audit contractor. Because we have confidence in the medical judgment of both the referring and admitting physicians who assess the treatment needs of their patients, we have appealed substantially all claim denials arising from these audits using the same process we follow for appealing denials of certain diagnosis codes by MACs. Due to the delays announced by CMS in the related adjudication process, we believe the resolution of any claims that are subsequently denied as a result of these claim audits could take in excess of three years. In addition, because we have limited experience with ZPICs and RACs in the context of claims reviews of this nature, we cannot provide assurance as to the timing or outcomes of these disputes. As such, we make estimates for these claims based on our historical experience and success rates in the claims adjudication process, which is the same process we follow for appealing denials of certain diagnosis codes by MACs. The impact on our estimates of amounts determined to be due to Encompass Health as a result of these audits during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 was not material.

Our performance obligations relate to contracts with a duration of less than one year. Therefore, we elected to apply the optional exemption to not disclose the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied at the end of the reporting period. These unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied performance obligations primarily relate to services provided at the end of the reporting period.

Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

We are subject to changes in government legislation that could impact Medicare payment levels and changes in payor patterns that may impact the level and timing of payments for services rendered.

Inpatient Rehabilitation Revenues

Inpatient rehabilitation segment revenues are recognized over time as the services are provided to the patient. The performance obligation is the rendering of services to the patient during the term of their inpatient stay. Revenues are recognized (or measured) using the input method as therapy, nursing, and auxiliary services are provided based on our estimate of the respective transaction price. Revenues recognized by our inpatient rehabilitation segment are subject to a number of elements which impact both the overall amount of revenue realized as well as the timing of the collection of the related accounts receivable. Factors considered in determining the estimated transaction price include the patient's total length of stay for in-house patients, each patient's discharge destination, the proportion of patients with secondary insurance coverage and the level of reimbursement under that secondary coverage, and the amount of charges that will be disallowed by payors. Such additional factors are assumed to remain consistent with the experience for patients discharged in similar time periods for the same payor classes.

Home Health and Hospice Revenues

Home Health

Under the Medicare home health prospective payment system, we are paid by Medicare based on episodes of care. The performance obligation is the rendering of services to the patient during the term of the episode of care. An episode of care is defined as a length of stay up to 60 days, with multiple continuous episodes allowed. A base episode payment is established by the Medicare program through federal regulation. The base episode payment can be adjusted based on each patient's health including clinical condition, functional abilities, and service needs, as well as for the applicable geographic wage index, low utilization, patient transfers, and other factors. The services covered by the episode payment include all disciplines of care in addition to medical supplies.

We bill a portion of reimbursement from each Medicare episode near the start of each episode, and the resulting cash payment is typically received before all services are rendered. As we provide home health services to our patients on a scheduled basis over the episode of care in a manner that approximates a pro rata pattern, revenue for the episode of care is recorded over an average length of treatment period using a calendar day prorating method. The amount of revenue recognized for episodes of care which are incomplete at period end is based on the pro rata number of days in the episode which have been completed as of the period end date. As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the difference between the cash received from Medicare for a request for anticipated payment on episodes in progress and the associated estimated revenue was not material and was recorded in Other current liabilities in our condensed consolidated balance sheets.

We are subject to certain Medicare regulations affecting outlier revenue if our patient's care was unusually costly. Regulations require a cap on all outlier revenue at 10% of total Medicare revenue received by each provider during a cost reporting year. Management has reviewed the potential cap. Adjustments to the transaction price for the outlier cap were not material as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

For episodic-based rates that are paid by other insurance carriers, including Medicare Advantage, we recognize revenue in a similar manner as discussed above for Medicare revenues. However, these rates can vary based upon the negotiated terms. For non-episodic-based revenue, revenue is recorded on an accrual basis based upon the date of service at amounts equal to our estimated per-visit transaction price. Price concessions, including contractual allowances for the differences between our standard rates and the applicable contracted rates, as well as estimated uncollectible amounts from patients, are recorded as decreases to the transaction price.

Hospice

Medicare revenues for hospice are recognized and recorded on an accrual basis using the input method based on the number of days a patient has been on service at amounts equal to an estimated daily or hourly payment rate. The performance obligation is the rendering of services to the patient during each day that they are on hospice care. The payment rate is dependent on whether a patient is receiving routine home care, general inpatient care, continuous home care or respite care.

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Adjustments to Medicare revenues are recorded based on an inability to obtain appropriate billing documentation or authorizations acceptable to the payor or other reasons unrelated to credit risk. Hospice companies are subject to two specific payment limit caps under the Medicare program. One limit relates to inpatient care days that exceed 20% of the total days of hospice care provided for the year. The second limit relates to an aggregate Medicare reimbursement cap calculated by the MAC. Adjustments to the transaction price for these caps were not material as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

For non-Medicare hospice revenues, we record gross revenue on an accrual basis based upon the date of service at amounts equal to our estimated per day transaction price. Price concessions, including contractual adjustments for the difference between our standard rates and the amounts estimated to be realizable from patients and third parties for services provided, are recorded as decreases to the transaction price and thus reduce our Net operating revenues.

Marketable Securities—

Effective January 1, 2018, in connection with the adoption of ASU 2016-01, we record all equity securities with readily determinable fair values and for which we do not exercise significant influence at fair value and record the change in fair value for the reporting period in our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Prior to January 1, 2018, we recorded all equity securities with readily determinable fair values and for which we did not exercise significant influence as available-for-sale securities. We carried the available-for-sale securities at fair value and reported unrealized holding gains or losses, net of income taxes, in Accumulated other comprehensive loss, which is a separate component of shareholders' equity. We recognized realized gains and losses in our consolidated statements of operations using the specific identification method. Unrealized losses were charged against earnings when a decline in fair value was determined to be other than temporary. Management reviewed several factors to determine whether a loss was other than temporary, such as the length of time a security is in an unrealized loss position, the extent to which fair value is less than cost, the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, industry, or geographic area and our ability and intent to hold the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

Accounts Receivable—

We report accounts receivable from services rendered at their estimated transaction price which takes into account price concessions from federal and state agencies (under the Medicare and Medicaid programs), managed care health plans, commercial insurance companies, workers' compensation programs, employers, and patients. Our accounts receivable are concentrated by type of payor. The concentration of patient service accounts receivable by payor class, as a percentage of total patient service accounts receivable, is as follows:

	September 30, 2018	%	December 31, 2017	%
Medicare	74.5	%	75.1	%
Managed care and other discount plans, including Medicare Advantage	17.8	%	17.4	%
Medicaid	2.8	%	2.4	%
Other third-party payors	2.8	%	2.9	%
Workers' compensation	1.2	%	1.3	%
Patients	0.9	%	0.9	%
Total	100.0	%	100.0	%

While revenues and accounts receivable from the Medicare program are significant to our operations, we do not believe there are significant credit risks associated with this government agency. We do not believe there are any other significant concentrations of revenues from any particular payor that would subject us to any significant credit risks in the collection of our accounts receivable.

Accounts requiring collection efforts are reviewed via system-generated work queues that automatically stage (based on age and size of outstanding balance) accounts requiring collection efforts for patient account representatives. Collection efforts include contacting the applicable party (both in writing and by telephone), providing information (both financial and

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clinical) to allow for payment or to overturn payor decisions to deny payment, and arranging payment plans with self-pay patients, among other techniques. When we determine all in-house efforts have been exhausted or it is a more prudent use of resources, accounts may be turned over to a collection agency.

The collection of outstanding receivables from Medicare, managed care payors, other third-party payors, and patients is our primary source of cash and is critical to our operating performance. While it is our policy to verify insurance prior to a patient being admitted, there are various exceptions that can occur. Such exceptions include instances where we are (1) unable to obtain verification because the patient's insurance company was unable to be reached or contacted, (2) a determination is made that a patient may be eligible for benefits under various government programs, such as Medicaid, and it takes several days, weeks, or months before qualification for such benefits is confirmed or denied, and (3) the patient is transferred to our hospital from an acute care hospital without having access to a credit card, cash, or check to pay the applicable patient responsibility amounts (i.e., deductibles and co-payments).

Our primary collection risks relate to patient responsibility amounts and claims reviews conducted by MACs or other contractors. Patient responsibility amounts include accounts for which the patient was the primary payor or the primary insurance carrier has paid the amounts covered by the applicable agreement, but patient co-payment amounts remain outstanding. Changes in the economy, such as increased unemployment rates or periods of recession, can further exacerbate our ability to collect patient responsibility amounts.

If actual results are not consistent with our assumptions and judgments, we may be exposed to gains or losses that could be material. Changes in general economic conditions, business office operations, payor mix, or trends in federal or state governmental and private employer healthcare coverage could affect our collection of accounts receivable, financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements—

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" and has subsequently issued supplemental and/or clarifying ASUs (collectively "ASC 606"). ASC 606 outlines a five-step framework that supersedes the principles for recognizing revenue and eliminates industry-specific guidance. In addition, ASC 606 revises current disclosure requirements in an effort to help financial statement users better understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue that is recognized. We adopted ASC 606 on January 1, 2018 using the full retrospective model. The primary impact of adopting under ASC 606 is that all amounts we previously presented as Provision for doubtful accounts are now considered an implicit price concession in determining Net operating revenues. Such concessions reduce the transaction price and therefore Net operating revenues, as shown below. Adopting ASC 606 on January 1, 2018 using the full retrospective transition method had the following impact to our previously reported condensed consolidated statements of operations (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended			For the Nine Months Ended		
	September 30, 2017			September 30, 2017		
	As	Adjustment		As	Adjustment	
	Previously	for ASC	Restated	Previously	for ASC	Restated
	Reported	606		Reported	606	
Net operating revenues	\$995.6	\$ (14.0)	\$ 981.6	\$2,951.7	\$ (46.6)	\$2,905.1
Provision for doubtful accounts	\$12.6	\$ (12.6)	\$ —	\$42.7	\$ (42.7)	\$ —
Other operating expenses	\$137.6	\$ (1.4)	\$ 136.2	\$397.2	\$ (3.9)	\$393.3
Net income attributable to Encompass Health	\$65.9	\$ —	\$ 65.9	\$195.7	\$ —	\$195.7

In addition, the adoption of ASC 606 resulted in increased disclosure, including qualitative and quantitative disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. See the "Net Operating Revenues" and "Accounts Receivable" sections of this note. Except for the adjustments discussed above, the adoption of ASC 606 did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, "Financial Instruments - Overall (Topic 825): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities." This standard revises the classification and measurement of

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investments in certain equity investments and the presentation of certain fair value changes for certain financial liabilities measured at fair value. This revised standard requires the change in fair value of many equity investments to be recognized in Net income. This revised standard requires a modified retrospective application with a cumulative effect adjustment recognized in retained earnings as of the date of adoption and was effective for our interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2018. During the first quarter of 2018, we recognized mark-to-market gains and losses associated with our available-for-sale equity securities through Net income instead of Accumulated other comprehensive income. The adoption of this guidance resulted in an immaterial impact to our condensed consolidated financial statements. See the "Marketable Securities" section of this note.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, "Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230), Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments," to reduce diversity in practice in how certain transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. In addition, the standard clarifies when cash receipts and cash payments have aspects of more than one class of cash flows and cannot be separated, classification will depend on the predominant source or use. The new guidance requires retrospective application and was effective for our annual reporting period beginning January 1, 2018, including interim periods within that reporting period. The clarification that debt prepayment premiums or debt extinguishment costs should be classified as financing activities resulted in an immaterial increase in operating cash inflows and a corresponding increase in financing cash outflows on our condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017, when presented.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, "Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230), Restricted Cash," to clarify how entities should present restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows. The new guidance requires amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents be included with Cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the total beginning and ending amounts for the periods shown on the statement of cash flows. The new guidance requires retrospective application and is effective for our annual reporting period beginning January 1, 2018, including interim periods within that reporting period. The adoption of this guidance resulted in an immaterial decrease to previously reported Net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and a corresponding increase to previously reported Increase in cash and cash equivalents (which is now captioned Increase in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, pursuant to the adoption of this guidance). In addition, as noted above, we added a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash to the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted—

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)" and has subsequently issued supplemental and/or clarifying ASUs (collectively "ASC 842"), in order to increase transparency and comparability by recognizing lease assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. Under ASC 842, lessees will recognize a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all leases other than leases that meet the definition of a short-term lease. The liability will be equal to the present value of future minimum lease payments. The asset will be based on the liability, subject to adjustment, such as for initial direct costs. For income statement purposes, the FASB retained a dual model, requiring leases to be classified as either operating or finance. Operating leases will result in straight-line expense while finance leases will result in an expense pattern similar to current capital leases. Classification will be based on criteria that are similar to those applied in current lease accounting. ASC 842 will be effective for our annual reporting period beginning on January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. We currently plan to adopt ASC 842 in the first quarter of 2019 using the modified retrospective approach and will recognize any cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of Accumulated deficit in that period. While we are currently assessing the impact this guidance may have on our condensed consolidated financial statements, we expect that virtually all of our existing operating leases will be reflected as right-of-use assets and liabilities on our condensed consolidated balance sheets under the new standard. We have received the necessary updates to our leasing software and are preparing for implementation. See Note 6, Property and Equipment, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K for disclosure related to our operating leases.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, “Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326),” which provides guidance for accounting for credit losses on financial instruments. The new guidance introduces an approach based on expected losses to estimate credit losses on certain types of financial instruments and modifies the impairment model for available-for-sale debt securities. The new guidance is effective for our annual reporting period beginning January 1, 2020, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early adoption is permitted beginning January 1, 2019. We continue to review the requirements of this standard and any potential impact it may have on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

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We do not believe any other recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting standards will have a material effect on our condensed consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

2. Business Combinations

Inpatient Rehabilitation

In September 2018, we acquired approximately 62% of a 29-bed inpatient rehabilitation unit, including a 60-bed certificate of need, in Murrells Inlet, South Carolina through a joint venture with Tideland Health. The acquisition was funded through contributions of funds to be utilized by the consolidated joint venture to build a 46-bed de novo inpatient rehabilitation satellite location. This transaction was not material to our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. The acquisition was made to enhance our position and ability to provide inpatient rehabilitative services to patients in Murrells Inlet and its surrounding areas.

We accounted for this transaction under the acquisition method of accounting and reported the results of operations of the acquired hospital from its respective date of acquisition. Assets acquired were recorded at their estimated fair values as of the acquisition date. Estimated fair values were based on various valuation methodologies including: an income approach using primarily discounted cash flow techniques for the noncompete intangible asset; an income approach utilizing the relief-from-royalty method for the trade name intangible asset; and an income approach utilizing the excess earnings method for the certificate of need intangible asset. The aforementioned income methods utilize management's estimates of future operating results and cash flows discounted using a weighted-average cost of capital that reflects market participant assumptions. The excess of the fair value of the consideration conveyed over the fair value of the assets acquired was recorded as goodwill. The goodwill reflects our expectations of our ability to gain access to and penetrate the acquired hospital's historical patient base and the benefits of being able to leverage operational efficiencies with favorable growth opportunities based on positive demographic trends in this market. None of the goodwill recorded as a result from this transaction is deductible for federal income tax purposes.

The fair values recorded were based upon a preliminary valuation. Estimates and assumptions used in such valuation are subject to change, which could be significant, within the measurement period (up to one year from the acquisition date). The primary areas of the preliminary valuation that are not yet finalized relate to the fair values of amounts for intangible assets and the final amount of residual goodwill. We expect to continue to obtain information to assist us in determining the fair values of the net assets acquired at the acquisition date during the measurement period.

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The preliminary fair value of the assets acquired at the acquisition date were as follows (in millions):

Identifiable intangible assets:

Noncompete agreement (useful life of 3 years)	\$0.6
Trade name (useful life of 20 years)	1.4
Certificate of need (useful life of 20 years)	7.7
Goodwill	6.4
Total assets acquired	\$16.1

Information regarding the net cash paid for the inpatient rehabilitation acquisitions during each period presented is as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Fair value of assets acquired	\$9.7	\$5.4	\$9.7	\$11.0
Goodwill	6.4	9.0	6.4	24.0
Fair value of noncontrolling interest owned by joint venture partner	(16.1)	(14.4)	(16.1)	(24.1)
Net cash paid for acquisitions	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$10.9
Home Health and Hospice Camellia Acquisition				

On May 1, 2018, we completed the previously announced acquisition of privately owned Camellia Healthcare and affiliated entities (“Camellia”). The Camellia portfolio consists of hospice, home health and private duty locations in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee. The acquisition leverages our home health and hospice operating platform across key certificate of need states and strengthens our geographic presence in the Southeastern United States. We funded the cash purchase price of the acquisition with cash on hand and borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

We accounted for this transaction under the acquisition method of accounting and reported the results of operations of Camellia from its date of acquisition. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their estimated fair values as of the acquisition date. Estimated fair values were based on various valuation methodologies including: replacement cost and continued use methods for property and equipment; an income approach using primarily discounted cash flow techniques for the noncompete and certain license intangible assets; an income approach utilizing the relief-from-royalty method for the trade name intangible asset; and an income approach utilizing the excess earnings method for the certificate of need and certain license intangible assets. The aforementioned income methods utilize management’s estimates of future operating results and cash flows discounted using a weighted-average cost of capital that reflects market participant assumptions. For all other assets and liabilities, the fair value was assumed to represent carrying value due to their short maturities. The excess of the fair value of the consideration conveyed over the fair value of the net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill. All goodwill recorded as a result from this transaction is deductible for federal income tax purposes. The goodwill reflects our expectations of favorable growth opportunities in the home health and hospice markets based on positive demographic trends. The fair values recorded were based upon a preliminary valuation. Estimates and assumptions used in such valuation are subject to change, which could be significant, within the measurement period (up to one year from the acquisition date). The primary areas of the preliminary valuation that are not yet finalized relate to the fair values of amounts for income taxes and the final amount of residual goodwill. We expect to continue to obtain information to assist us in determining the fair values of the net assets acquired at the acquisition date during the measurement period.

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The preliminary fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date were as follows (in millions):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1.3
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	0.3
Property and equipment, net	0.6
Identifiable intangible assets:	
Noncompete agreements (useful lives of 5 years)	0.5
Trade name (useful life of 1 year)	1.4
Certificates of need (useful lives of 10 years)	16.6
Licenses (useful lives of 10 years)	21.6
Goodwill	97.0
Total assets acquired	139.3
Liabilities assumed:	
Accounts payable	4.3
Accrued payroll	4.0
Total liabilities assumed	8.3
Net assets acquired	\$ 131.0

Information regarding the net cash paid for Camellia is as follows (in millions):

Fair value of assets acquired, net of \$1.3 million of cash acquired	\$ 41.0
Goodwill	97.0
Fair value of liabilities assumed	(8.3)
Net cash paid for acquisition	\$ 129.7

Other Home Health and Hospice Acquisitions

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, we completed the following home health and hospice acquisitions, none of which were individually material to our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. Each acquisition was made to enhance our position and ability to provide post-acute healthcare services to patients in the applicable geographic areas. Each acquisition was funded using cash on hand.

In January 2018, we acquired the assets of one hospice location from Golden Age Hospice, Inc. in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

In June 2018, we acquired the assets of one hospice location from Medical Services of America in Las Vegas, Nevada.

We accounted for these transactions under the acquisition method of accounting and reported the results of operations of the acquired locations from their respective dates of acquisition. Assets acquired were recorded at their estimated fair values as of the respective acquisition dates. The fair values of identifiable intangible assets were based on valuations using an income approach. The income approach is based on management's estimates of future operating results and cash flows discounted using a weighted-average cost of capital that reflects market participant assumptions. The excess of the fair value of the consideration conveyed over the fair value of the net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill. The goodwill reflects our expectations of our ability to utilize the acquired locations' mobile workforce and established relationships within each community and the benefits of being able to leverage operational efficiencies with favorable growth opportunities based on positive demographic trends in these markets. All goodwill recorded as a result of these transactions is deductible for federal income tax purposes.

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The fair value of the assets acquired at the acquisition date were as follows (in millions):

Identifiable intangible assets:

Noncompete agreements (useful lives of 5 years)	\$0.2
Licenses (useful lives of 10 years)	0.8
Goodwill	5.1
Total assets acquired	\$6.1

Information regarding the net cash paid for the other home health and hospice acquisitions during each period presented is as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	2017
Fair value of assets acquired	\$ 2.7	\$ 1.0	\$ 5.4
Goodwill	13.1	5.1	20.5
Fair value of liabilities assumed	(0.1)	(0.2)	
Net cash paid for acquisitions	\$ 15.7	\$ 6.1	\$ 25.7

Pro Forma Results of Operations

The following table summarizes the results of operations of the above mentioned acquisitions from their respective dates of acquisition included in our consolidated results of operations and the unaudited pro forma results of operations of the combined entity had the date of the acquisitions been January 1, 2017 (in millions):

	Net Operating Revenues	Net Income Attributable to Encompass Health
Acquired entities only: Actual from acquisition date to September 30, 2018		
Inpatient Rehabilitation	\$	—\$ (0.9)
Camellia	31.5	(0.5)
All Other Home Health and Hospice	1.8	(0.1)
Combined entity: Supplemental pro forma from 06/01/2018-09/30/2018	1,070.9	89.2
Combined entity: Supplemental pro forma from 06/01/2017-09/30/2017	1,007.5	70.1
Combined entity: Supplemental pro forma from 01/01/2018-09/30/2018	3,221.9	270.7
Combined entity: Supplemental pro forma from 01/01/2017-09/30/2017	2,979.7	207.6

The information presented above is for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of results that would have been achieved if the acquisitions had occurred as of the beginning of our 2017 reporting period.

See Note 2, Business Combinations, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K for information regarding acquisitions completed in 2017.

3. Variable Interest Entities

As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we consolidated ten limited partnership-like entities that are variable interest entities (“VIEs”) and of which we are the primary beneficiary. Our ownership percentages in these entities range from 6.8% to 99.5%. Through partnership and management agreements with or governing each of these entities, we manage all of these entities and handle all day-to-day operating decisions. Accordingly, we have the decision making power

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over the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of our VIEs and an obligation to absorb losses or receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. These decisions and significant activities include, but are not limited to, marketing efforts, oversight of patient admissions, medical training, nurse and therapist scheduling, provision of healthcare services, billing, collections, and creation and maintenance of medical records. The terms of the agreements governing each of our VIEs prohibit us from using the assets of each VIE to satisfy the obligations of other entities.

The carrying amounts and classifications of the consolidated VIEs' assets and liabilities, which are included in our consolidated balance sheet, are as follows (in millions):

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 0.4	\$ 1.2
Accounts receivable	33.5	32.6
Other current assets	5.7	5.6
Total current assets	39.6	39.4
Property and equipment, net	139.3	142.8
Goodwill	73.5	73.5
Intangible assets, net	6.6	7.7
Other long-term assets	29.6	0.7
Total assets	\$ 288.6	\$ 264.1
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.8
Accounts payable	5.8	6.5
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	47.0	15.9
Total current liabilities	54.4	24.2
Long-term debt, net of current portion	27.1	28.3
Total liabilities	\$ 81.5	\$ 52.5

4. Investments in and Advances to Nonconsolidated Affiliates

As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we had \$12.7 million and \$11.9 million, respectively, of investments in and advances to nonconsolidated affiliates included in Other long-term assets in our condensed consolidated balance sheets. Investments in and advances to nonconsolidated affiliates represent our investments in six partially owned subsidiaries, of which five are general or limited partnerships, limited liability companies, or joint ventures in which Encompass Health or one of its subsidiaries is a general or limited partner, managing member, member, or venturer, as applicable. We do not control these affiliates but have the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of certain of these affiliates. Our ownership percentages in these affiliates range from approximately 1% to 60%. We account for these investments using the cost and equity methods of accounting.

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The following summarizes the combined results of operations of our equity method affiliates (on a 100% basis, in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
Net operating revenues	\$10.1	\$9.9	\$31.6	\$31.0
Operating expenses	(5.9)	(5.6)	(19.1)	(18.1)
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	4.1	4.3	12.4	12.9
Net income	4.1	4.3	12.4	12.9

5. Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests

The following is a summary of the activity related to our Redeemable noncontrolling interests during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (in millions):

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018		2017	
Balance at beginning of period	\$220.9	\$138.3		
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	10.3	9.9		
Distributions declared	(6.6)	(3.3)		
Contribution to joint venture	—	2.3		
Purchase of redeemable noncontrolling interests	(65.1)	—		
Change in fair value	77.0	74.1		
Balance at end of period	\$236.5	\$221.3		

The following table reconciles the net income attributable to nonredeemable Noncontrolling interests, as recorded in the shareholders' equity section of the condensed consolidated balance sheets, and the net income attributable to Redeemable noncontrolling interests, as recorded in the mezzanine section of the condensed consolidated balance sheets, to the Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests presented in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
Net income attributable to nonredeemable noncontrolling interests	\$16.9	\$15.0	\$53.2	\$43.3
Net income attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests	3.8	4.2	10.3	9.9
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$20.7	\$19.2	\$63.5	\$53.2

On December 31, 2014, we acquired 83.3% of our home health and hospice business when we purchased EHHI Holdings, Inc. ("EHHI"). In the acquisition, we acquired all of the issued and outstanding equity interests of EHHI, other than equity interests contributed to Encompass Health Home Health Holdings, Inc. ("Holdings"), a subsidiary of Encompass Health and an indirect parent of EHHI, by certain sellers in exchange for shares of common stock of Holdings. Those sellers were members of EHHI management, and they contributed a portion of their shares of common stock of EHHI, valued at approximately \$64 million on the acquisition date, in exchange for approximately 16.7% of the outstanding shares of common stock of Holdings. At any time after December 31, 2017, each management investor has the right (but not the obligation) to have his or her shares of Holdings stock repurchased by

Encompass Health for a cash purchase price per share equal to the fair value. Specifically, up to one-third of each management investor's shares of Holdings stock may be sold prior to December 31,

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2018; two-thirds of each management investor's shares of Holdings stock may be sold prior to December 31, 2019; and all of each management investor's shares of Holdings stock may be sold thereafter. At any time after December 31, 2019, Encompass Health will have the right (but not the obligation) to repurchase all or any portion of the shares of Holdings stock owned by one or more management investors for a cash purchase price per share equal to the fair value. In February 2018, each management investor exercised the right to sell one-third of his or her shares of Holdings stock to Encompass Health, representing approximately 5.6% of the outstanding shares of the common stock of Holdings. On February 21, 2018, Encompass Health settled the acquisition of those shares upon payment of approximately \$65 million in cash. As of September 30, 2018, the value of the outstanding shares of Holdings owned by management investors was approximately \$208 million. See also Note 6, Fair Value Measurements.

6. Fair Value Measurements

Our financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis are as follows (in millions):

As of	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using				Valuation Technique ⁽¹⁾
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
September 30, 2018					
Other long-term assets:					
Restricted marketable securities	\$ 61.4	\$ 61.4			M
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	236.5			236.5	I
As of December 31, 2017					
Other current assets:					
Current portion of restricted marketable securities	\$ 17.8	\$ 17.8			M
Other long-term assets:					
Restricted marketable securities	44.2	44.2			M
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	220.9			220.9	I

⁽¹⁾ The three valuation techniques are: market approach (M), cost approach (C), and income approach (I).

The fair values of our financial assets and liabilities are determined as follows:

Restricted marketable securities - The fair values of our restricted marketable securities are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets or quoted prices, dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs in markets that are not considered to be active.

Redeemable noncontrolling interests - The fair value of the Redeemable noncontrolling interests related to our home health segment is determined using the product of a twelve-month adjusted EBITDA measure and a specified median market price multiple based on a basket of public home health companies and transactions, after adding cash and deducting indebtedness that includes the outstanding principal balance under any intercompany notes. To determine the fair value of the Redeemable noncontrolling interests in our joint venture hospitals, we use the applicable hospitals' projected operating results and cash flows discounted using a rate that reflects market participant assumptions for the applicable facilities. The projected operating results use management's best estimates of economic and market conditions over the forecasted periods including assumptions for pricing and volume, operating expenses, and capital expenditures. See also Note 5, Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests.

In addition to assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis, we are also required to record assets and liabilities at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Generally, assets are recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as a result of

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impairment charges or similar adjustments made to the carrying value of the applicable assets. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017, we did not record any gains or losses related to our nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a nonrecurring basis as part of our continuing operations.

As discussed in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, “Fair Value Measurements,” to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K, the carrying value equals fair value for our financial instruments that are not included in the table below and are classified as current in our condensed consolidated balance sheets. The carrying amounts and estimated fair values for all of our other financial instruments are presented in the following table (in millions):

	As of September 30, 2018		As of December 31, 2017	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Long-term debt:				
Advances under revolving credit facility	\$65.0	\$ 65.0	\$95.0	\$ 95.0
Term loan facilities	283.7	285.0	294.7	296.3
5.125% Senior Notes due 2023	296.4	302.6	295.9	306.8
5.75% Senior Notes due 2024	1,194.5	1,216.4	1,193.9	1,228.5
5.75% Senior Notes due 2025	344.9	354.9	344.4	364.9
Other notes payable	92.0	92.0	82.3	82.3
Financial commitments:				
Letters of credit	—	39.7	—	35.4

Fair values for our long-term debt and financial commitments are determined using inputs, including quoted prices in nonactive markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly, or Level 2 inputs within the fair value hierarchy. See Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, “Fair Value Measurements,” to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K.

7. Share-Based Payments

In February and May 2018, we issued a total of 0.5 million restricted stock awards to members of our management team and our board of directors. Approximately 0.2 million of these awards contain only a service condition, while the remainder contain both a service and a performance condition. For the awards that include a performance condition, the number of shares that will ultimately be granted to employees may vary based on the Company’s performance during the applicable two-year performance measurement period. Additionally, in February 2018, we granted 0.1 million stock options to members of our management team. The fair value of these awards and options was determined using the policies described in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, and Note 13, Share-Based Payments, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K.

8. Income Taxes

Our Provision for income tax expense of \$30.2 million and \$89.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, primarily resulted from the application of our estimated effective blended federal and state income tax rate. Our Provision for income tax expense of \$43.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017 primarily resulted from the application of our estimated effective blended federal and state income tax rate. Our Provision for income tax expense of \$111.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily resulted from the application of our estimated effective blended federal and state income tax rate as well as tax benefits resulting from exercises and vesting of share-based compensation.

We have state net operating losses (“NOLs”) of \$72.0 million that expire in various amounts at varying times through 2031. The \$82.6 million of net deferred tax assets included in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2018 reflects management’s assessment it is more likely than not we will be able to generate sufficient future

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taxable income to utilize those deferred tax assets based on our current estimates and assumptions. As of September 30, 2018, we maintained a valuation allowance of \$37.1 million due to uncertainties regarding our ability to utilize a portion of our state NOLs and other credits before they expire. The amount of the valuation allowance has been determined for each tax jurisdiction based on the weight of all available evidence including management's estimates of taxable income for each jurisdiction in which we operate over the periods in which the related deferred tax assets will be recoverable. It is possible we may be required to increase or decrease our valuation allowance at some future time if our forecast of future earnings varies from actual results on a consolidated basis or in the applicable state tax jurisdictions, if the timing of future tax deductions differs from our expectations, or pursuant to changes in state tax laws and rates.

During the third quarter of 2016, we filed a non-automatic tax accounting method change related to billings denied under pre-payment claims reviews conducted by certain of our MACs. In March 2017, the IRS approved our request resulting in additional tax benefits of approximately \$51.3 million through December 31, 2017. These benefits are expected to reverse as pre-payment claims denials are settled and collected. This change did not have a material impact on our effective tax rate. The 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act") included revisions to Internal Revenue Code §451 that may eliminate this deferral of revenue for tax purposes and may require us to pay tax on such denied claims. We are currently evaluating this provision of the Tax Act and its future impact on the method change we received in March 2017.

Total remaining gross unrecognized tax benefits were \$0.9 million and \$0.3 million as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, all of which would affect our effective tax rate if recognized. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending liability for unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in millions):

	Gross Unrecognized Income Tax Benefits	Accrued Interest and Penalties
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 0.3	\$ —
Gross amount of increases in unrecognized tax benefits related to prior periods	0.8	0.1
Reductions to unrecognized tax benefits as a result of a lapse of the applicable statute of limitations	(0.2) —
Balance at September 30, 2018	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.1

Our continuing practice is to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. Interest recorded as part of our income tax provision during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 was not material. Accrued interest income related to income taxes as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 was not material.

In December 2014, we signed an agreement with the IRS to begin participating in their Compliance Assurance Process ("CAP"), a program in which we and the IRS endeavor to agree on the treatment of significant tax positions prior to the filing of our federal income tax return. We renewed this agreement in December 2015 for the 2016 tax year, in December 2016 for the 2017 tax year, and in January 2018 for the 2018 tax year. As a result of these agreements, the IRS surveyed our 2013, 2012, and 2011 federal income tax returns and is currently examining the 2017 and 2018 tax years. The IRS has issued no-change Revenue Agent's Reports effectively closing our 2015 and 2016 tax year audits. As a result, we have settled federal income tax examinations under the CAP program for all tax years through 2016. Our state income tax returns are also periodically examined by various regulatory taxing authorities. We are currently under audit by one state for tax years 2013 through 2015.

For the tax years that remain open under the applicable statutes of limitation, amounts related to unrecognized tax benefits have been considered by management in its estimate of our potential net recovery of prior years' income taxes. Based on discussions with taxing authorities, we anticipate that approximately \$0.5 million of our unrecognized tax benefits will be released within the next 12 months.

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9.Earnings per Common Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share (in millions, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Basic:				
Numerator:				
Income from continuing operations	\$109.4	\$85.2	\$328.1	\$249.1
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests included in continuing operations	(20.7)	(19.2)	(63.5)	(53.2)
Less: Income allocated to participating securities	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.9)	(0.6)
Income from continuing operations attributable to Encompass Health common shareholders	88.4	65.8	263.7	195.3
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, attributable to Encompass Health common shareholders	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.2)
Net income attributable to Encompass Health common shareholders	\$88.3	\$65.7	\$263.3	\$195.1
Denominator:				
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	98.0	97.8	97.9	92.3
Basic earnings per share attributable to Encompass Health common shareholders:				
Continuing operations	\$0.90	\$0.67	\$2.69	\$2.11
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—
Net income	\$0.90	\$0.67	\$2.69	\$2.11
Diluted:				
Numerator:				
Income from continuing operations	\$109.4	\$85.2	\$328.1	\$249.1
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests included in continuing operations	(20.7)	(19.2)	(63.5)	(53.2)
Add: Interest on convertible debt, net of tax	—	—	—	4.6
Add: Loss on extinguishment of convertible debt, net of tax	—	—	—	6.2
Income from continuing operations attributable to Encompass Health common shareholders	88.7	66.0	264.6	206.7
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, attributable to Encompass Health common shareholders	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.2)
Net income attributable to Encompass Health common shareholders	\$88.6	\$65.9	\$264.2	\$206.5
Denominator:				
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	100.0	99.0	99.7	99.1
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Encompass Health common shareholders:				
Continuing operations	\$0.89	\$0.67	\$2.65	\$2.08
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—
Net income	\$0.89	\$0.67	\$2.65	\$2.08

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The following table sets forth the reconciliation between basic weighted average common shares outstanding and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	98.0	97.8	97.9	92.3
Convertible senior subordinated notes	—	—	—	5.4
Restricted stock awards, dilutive stock options, and restricted stock units	2.0	1.2	1.8	1.4
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	100.0	99.0	99.7	99.1

In October 2017, February 2018, and May 2018, our board of directors declared cash dividends of \$0.25 per share that were paid in January 2018, April 2018, and July 2018, respectively. In July 2018, our board of directors approved an increase in our quarterly dividend and declared a cash dividend of \$0.27 per share that was paid on October 15, 2018. On October 26, 2018, our board declared a cash dividend of \$0.27 per share, payable on January 15, 2019 to stockholders of record on January 2, 2019. As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, accrued common stock dividends of \$28.2 million and \$25.4 million, respectively, were included in Accrued expenses and other current liabilities in our condensed consolidated balance sheets. Future dividend payments are subject to declaration by our board of directors.

On September 30, 2009, we issued 5.0 million shares of common stock and 8.2 million common stock warrants in full satisfaction of our obligation to do so under the January 2007 comprehensive settlement of the consolidated securities action brought against us by our stockholders and bondholders. Under the terms of the related warrant agreement, the warrants were exercisable at a price of \$41.40 per share by means of a cash or a cashless exercise at the option of the holder. The warrants were not assumed exercised for dilutive shares outstanding because they were antidilutive in the periods presented. The warrants expired on January 17, 2017.

The following table summarizes information relating to these warrants and their activity through their expiration date (number of warrants in millions):

	Number of Warrants	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Common stock warrants outstanding as of December 31, 2016	8.2	\$ 41.40
Cashless exercise	(6.5)	41.40
Cash exercise	(0.6)	41.40
Expired	(1.1)	41.40
Common stock warrants outstanding as of January 17, 2017	—	

The above exercises resulted in the issuance of 0.7 million shares of common stock. Cash exercises resulted in gross proceeds of approximately \$27 million.

See Note 9, Long-term Debt and Note 16, Earnings per Common Share, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K for additional information related to our convertible senior subordinated notes, common stock and common stock warrants.

10. Contingencies and Other Commitments

We operate in a highly regulated and litigious industry. As a result, various lawsuits, claims, and legal and regulatory proceedings have been and can be expected to be instituted or asserted against us. The resolution of any such lawsuits, claims, or legal and regulatory proceedings could materially and adversely affect our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows in a given period.

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Nichols Litigation—

We were named as a defendant in a lawsuit filed March 28, 2003 by several individual stockholders in the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Alabama, captioned Nichols v. HealthSouth Corp. The plaintiffs allege that we, some of our former officers, and our former investment bank engaged in a scheme to overstate and misrepresent our earnings and financial position. The plaintiffs are seeking compensatory and punitive damages. This case was stayed in the circuit court on August 8, 2005. The plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on November 9, 2010 to which we responded with a motion to dismiss filed on December 22, 2010. During a hearing on February 24, 2012, plaintiffs' counsel indicated his intent to dismiss certain claims against us. Instead, on March 9, 2012, the plaintiffs amended their complaint to include additional securities fraud claims against Encompass Health and add several former officers to the lawsuit. On September 12, 2012, the plaintiffs further amended their complaint to request certification as a class action. One of the former officers named as a defendant has repeatedly attempted to remove the case to federal district court, most recently on December 11, 2012. We filed our latest motion to remand the case back to state court on January 10, 2013. On September 27, 2013, the federal court remanded the case back to state court. On November 25, 2014, the plaintiffs filed another amended complaint to assert new allegations relating to the time period of 1997 to 2002. On December 10, 2014, we filed a motion to dismiss on the grounds the plaintiffs lack standing because their claims were derivative in nature, and the claims were time-barred by the statute of limitations. On May 26, 2016, the court granted our motion to dismiss. The plaintiffs appealed the dismissal of the case to the Supreme Court of Alabama on June 28, 2016. On March 23, 2018, the Alabama Supreme Court reversed the trial court's dismissal, holding that the plaintiffs' claims were not derivative or time-barred, and remanded the case for further proceedings. On April 6, 2018, we filed an application for rehearing with the Alabama Supreme Court.

We intend to vigorously defend ourselves in this case. Based on the stage of litigation, review of the current facts and circumstances as we understand them, the nature of the underlying claim, the results of the proceedings to date, and the nature and scope of the defense we continue to mount, we do not believe an adverse judgment or settlement is probable in this matter, and it is also not possible to estimate an amount of loss, if any, or range of possible loss that might result from an adverse judgment or settlement of this case.

Other Litigation—

One of our hospital subsidiaries was named as a defendant in a lawsuit filed August 12, 2013 by an individual in the Circuit Court of Etowah County, Alabama, captioned Honts v. HealthSouth Rehabilitation Hospital of Gadsden, LLC. The plaintiff alleged that her mother, who died more than three months after being discharged from our hospital, received an unapproved opiate medication at the hospital. We deny the patient received any such medication, accounted for all the opiates at the hospital and argued the plaintiff established no causal liability between the actions of our staff and her mother's death. The plaintiff sought recovery for punitive damages. On May 18, 2016, the jury in this case returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$20.0 million. On June 17, 2016, we filed a renewed motion for judgment as a matter of law or, in the alternative, a motion for new trial or, in the further alternative, a motion seeking reduction of the damages awarded (collectively, the "post-judgment motions"). The trial court denied the post-judgment motions. We appealed the verdict as well as the rulings on the post-judgment motions to the Supreme Court of Alabama on October 12, 2016. On September 28, 2018, the Alabama Supreme Court reversed the trial court's judgment and remanded the case for a new trial. On October 12, 2018, the plaintiff filed an application for rehearing with the Alabama Supreme Court, and we filed a brief in opposition to the rehearing application on October 25, 2018. As a result of the original judgment, we recorded a net charge of \$5.7 million to Other operating expenses in our consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2016. As of June 30, 2018, we maintained a liability of \$20.1 million in Accrued expenses and other liabilities in our condensed consolidated balance sheet with a corresponding receivable of \$15.5 million in Other current assets for the portion of the liability we would expect to be covered through our excess insurance coverages. The portion of this liability that would be a covered claim through our captive insurance subsidiary, HCS, Ltd. is \$6.0 million.

As a result of the Alabama Supreme Court's reversal, we reduced the associated liability, and no longer maintain an insurance receivable in our condensed consolidated balance sheet because we do not believe the liability exceeds the retention level. As of September 30, 2018, we maintained a liability included in Accrued expenses and other

liabilities in our condensed consolidated balance sheet in connection with this matter. We continue to believe in the merit of our defenses and counterarguments, and we intend to vigorously defend ourselves in the re-trial of this case.

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Governmental Inquiries and Investigations—

On March 4, 2013, we received document subpoenas from an office of the United States Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General (the “HHS-OIG”) addressed to four of our hospitals. Those subpoenas also requested complete copies of medical records for 100 patients treated at each of those hospitals between September 2008 and June 2012. The investigation is being conducted by the United States Department of Justice (the “DOJ”). On April 24, 2014, we received document subpoenas relating to an additional seven of our hospitals. The new subpoenas reference substantially similar investigation subject matter as the original subpoenas and request materials from the period January 2008 through December 2013. Two of the four hospitals addressed in the original set of subpoenas have received supplemental subpoenas to cover this new time period. The most recent subpoenas do not include requests for specific patient files. However, in February 2015, the DOJ requested the voluntary production of the medical records of an additional 70 patients, some of whom were treated in hospitals not subject to the subpoenas, and we provided these records. We have not received any subsequent requests for medical records from the DOJ.

All of the subpoenas are in connection with an investigation of alleged improper or fraudulent claims submitted to Medicare and Medicaid and request documents and materials relating to practices, procedures, protocols and policies, of certain pre- and post-admissions activities at these hospitals including, among other things, marketing functions, pre-admission screening, post-admission physician evaluations, patient assessment instruments, individualized patient plans of care, and compliance with the Medicare 60% rule. Under the Medicare rule commonly referred to as the “60% rule,” an inpatient rehabilitation hospital must treat 60% or more of its patients from at least one of a specified list of medical conditions in order to be reimbursed at the inpatient rehabilitation hospital payment rates, rather than at the lower acute care hospital payment rates.

We are cooperating fully with the DOJ in connection with this investigation and are currently unable to predict the timing or outcome of it. We intend to vigorously defend ourselves in this matter. Based on discussions with the DOJ, review of the current facts and circumstances as we understand them, and the nature of the investigation, it is not possible to estimate an amount of loss, if any, or range of possible loss that might result from it.

Other Matters—

The False Claims Act allows private citizens, called “relators,” to institute civil proceedings on behalf of the United States alleging violations of the False Claims Act. These lawsuits, also known as “whistleblower” or “qui tam” actions, can involve significant monetary damages, fines, attorneys’ fees and the award of bounties to the relators who successfully prosecute or bring these suits to the government. Qui tam cases are sealed at the time of filing, which means knowledge of the information contained in the complaint typically is limited to the relator, the federal government, and the presiding court. The defendant in a qui tam action may remain unaware of the existence of a sealed complaint for years. While the complaint is under seal, the government reviews the merits of the case and may conduct a broad investigation and seek discovery from the defendant and other parties before deciding whether to intervene in the case and take the lead on litigating the claims. The court lifts the seal when the government makes its decision on whether to intervene. If the government decides not to intervene, the relator may elect to continue to pursue the lawsuit individually on behalf of the government. It is possible that qui tam lawsuits have been filed against us, which suits remain under seal, or that we are unaware of such filings or precluded by existing law or court order from discussing or disclosing the filing of such suits. We may be subject to liability under one or more undisclosed qui tam cases brought pursuant to the False Claims Act.

It is our obligation as a participant in Medicare and other federal healthcare programs to routinely conduct audits and reviews of the accuracy of our billing systems and other regulatory compliance matters. As a result of these reviews, we have made, and will continue to make, disclosures to the HHS-OIG and CMS relating to amounts we suspect represent over-payments from these programs, whether due to inaccurate billing or otherwise. Some of these disclosures have resulted in, or may result in, Encompass Health refunding amounts to Medicare or other federal healthcare programs.

11. Segment Reporting

Our internal financial reporting and management structure is focused on the major types of services provided by Encompass Health. We manage our operations using two operating segments which are also our reportable segments: (1) inpatient rehabilitation and (2) home health and hospice. These reportable operating segments are consistent with

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information used by our chief executive officer, who is our chief operating decision maker, to assess performance and allocate resources. The following is a brief description of our reportable segments:

Inpatient Rehabilitation - Our national network of inpatient rehabilitation hospitals stretches across 31 states and Puerto Rico, with a concentration of hospitals in the eastern half of the United States and Texas. As of September 30, 2018, we operate 129 inpatient rehabilitation hospitals, including one hospital that operates as a joint venture that we account for using the equity method of accounting. In addition, we manage five inpatient rehabilitation units through management contracts. We provide specialized rehabilitative treatment on both an inpatient and outpatient basis. Our inpatient rehabilitation hospitals provide a higher level of rehabilitative care to patients who are recovering from conditions such as stroke and other neurological disorders, cardiac and pulmonary conditions, brain and spinal cord injuries, complex orthopedic conditions, and amputations.

Home Health and Hospice - As of September 30, 2018, we provide home health and hospice services across 273 locations and 30 states with concentrations in the Southeast and Texas. In addition, two of these agencies operate as joint ventures that we account for using the equity method of accounting. Our home health services include a comprehensive range of Medicare-certified home nursing services to adult patients in need of care. These services include, among others, skilled nursing, physical, occupational, and speech therapy, medical social work, home health aide, and private duty services. Our hospice services primarily include in-home services to terminally ill patients and their families to address patients' physical needs, including pain control and symptom management, and to provide emotional and spiritual support.

The accounting policies of our reportable segments are the same as those described in Note 1, Basis of Presentation, "Net Operating Revenues" and "Accounts Receivable" to these condensed consolidated financial statements and Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K. All revenues for our services are generated through external customers. See Note 1, Basis of Presentation, "Net Operating Revenues," for the payor composition of our revenues. No corporate overhead is allocated to either of our reportable segments. Our chief operating decision maker evaluates the performance of our segments and allocates resources to them based on adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization ("Segment Adjusted EBITDA").

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Selected financial information for our reportable segments is as follows (in millions):

	Inpatient Rehabilitation				Home Health and Hospice			
	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended		Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,		September 30,		September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net operating revenues	\$825.6	\$783.5	\$2,500.5	\$2,338.9	\$242.0	\$198.1	\$680.8	\$566.2
Operating expenses:								
Inpatient rehabilitation:								
Salaries and benefits	423.6	403.2	1,264.3	1,195.7	—	—	—	—
Other operating expenses	124.3	117.4	374.1	342.1	—	—	—	—
Supplies	33.6	33.1	104.2	100.6	—	—	—	—
Occupancy costs	15.9	15.7	47.4	46.3	—	—	—	—
Home health and hospice:								
Cost of services sold (excluding depreciation and amortization)	—	—	—	—	114.6	92.1	322.3	267.3
Support and overhead costs	—	—	—	—	82.4	68.9	235.2	203.4
	597.4	569.4	1,790.0	1,684.7	197.0	161.0	557.5	470.7
Other income	(1.8)	(1.0)	(3.5)	(2.9)	—	—	(0.5)	—
Equity in net income of nonconsolidated affiliates	(1.9)	(1.9)	(5.5)	(5.6)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.9)	(0.6)
Noncontrolling interests	19.0	16.7	59.3	48.6	2.0	2.5	6.4	4.6
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$212.9	\$200.3	\$660.2	\$614.1	\$43.2	\$34.8	\$118.3	\$91.5
Capital expenditures	\$64.5	\$59.1	\$181.1	\$164.7	\$1.7	\$1.7	\$7.7	\$5.6
			Inpatient Rehabilitation	Home Health and Hospice	Encompass Health Consolidated			
As of September 30, 2018								
Total assets			\$ 3,875.1	\$1,297.3	\$ 5,131.9			
Investments in and advances to nonconsolidated affiliates			9.8	2.9	12.7			
As of December 31, 2017								
Total assets			\$ 3,789.1	\$1,150.5	\$ 4,893.7			
Investments in and advances to nonconsolidated affiliates			9.3	2.6	11.9			

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Segment reconciliations (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
Total segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$256.1	\$235.1	\$778.5	\$705.6
General and administrative expenses	(49.9)	(39.7)	(165.9)	(128.6)
Depreciation and amortization	(51.2)	(46.2)	(146.8)	(137.2)
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	1.0	(3.0)	(2.2)	(3.3)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—	(0.3)	—	(10.7)
Interest expense and amortization of debt discounts and fees	(37.3)	(36.8)	(110.6)	(118.5)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	20.7	19.2	63.5	53.2
SARs mark-to-market impact on noncontrolling interests	0.3	—	2.2	—
Change in fair market value of equity securities	(0.1)	—	(1.1)	—
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	\$139.6	\$128.3	\$417.6	\$360.5
			September 30, December 31, 2018	2017
Total assets for reportable segments			\$ 5,172.4	\$ 4,939.6
Reclassification of deferred income tax liabilities to net deferred income tax assets			(40.5)	(45.9)
Total consolidated assets			\$ 5,131.9	\$ 4,893.7

Additional detail regarding the revenues of our operating segments by service line follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
Inpatient rehabilitation:				
Inpatient	\$798.4	\$758.2	\$2,425.1	\$2,262.4
Outpatient and other	27.2	25.3	75.4	76.5
Total inpatient rehabilitation	825.6	783.5	2,500.5	2,338.9
Home health and hospice:				
Home health	209.2	180.3	599.3	516.1
Hospice	32.8	17.8	81.5	50.1
Total home health and hospice	242.0	198.1	680.8	566.2
Total net operating revenues	\$1,067.6	\$981.6	\$3,181.3	\$2,905.1

12. Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

The accompanying condensed consolidating financial information has been prepared and presented pursuant to SEC Regulation S-X, Rule 3-10, "Financial Statements of Guarantors and Issuers of Guaranteed Securities Registered or Being Registered." Each of the subsidiary guarantors is 100% owned by Encompass Health, and all guarantees are full and unconditional and joint and several, subject to certain customary conditions for release. Encompass Health's investments in its consolidated subsidiaries, as well as guarantor subsidiaries' investments in nonguarantor subsidiaries and nonguarantor subsidiaries' investments in guarantor subsidiaries, are presented under the equity method of accounting with the related investment presented within the line items Intercompany receivable and investments in consolidated affiliates and Intercompany payable in the accompanying condensed consolidating balance sheets.

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The terms of our credit agreement allow us to declare and pay cash dividends on our common stock so long as: (1) we are not in default under our credit agreement and (2) our senior secured leverage ratio (as defined in our credit agreement) remains less than or equal to 2x. The terms of our senior note indenture allow us to declare and pay cash dividends on our common stock so long as (1) we are not in default, (2) the consolidated coverage ratio (as defined in the indenture) exceeds 2x or we are otherwise allowed under the indenture to incur debt, and (3) we have capacity under the indenture's restricted payments covenant to declare and pay dividends. See Note 9, Long-term Debt, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K.

Periodically, certain wholly owned subsidiaries of Encompass Health make dividends or distributions of available cash and/or intercompany receivable balances to their parents. In addition, Encompass Health makes contributions to certain wholly owned subsidiaries. When made, these dividends, distributions, and contributions impact the Intercompany receivable and investments in consolidated affiliates, Intercompany payable, and Encompass Health shareholders' equity line items in the accompanying condensed consolidating balance sheet but have no impact on the consolidated financial statements of Encompass Health Corporation.

Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018				Encompass Health Consolidated
	Encompass Health Corporation (In Millions)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminating Entries	
Net operating revenues	\$4.8	\$ 574.5	\$ 520.6	\$ (32.3)	) \$ 1,067.6
Operating expenses:					
Salaries and benefits	11.3	278.2	308.2	(5.4)	) 592.3
Other operating expenses	9.9	80.3	64.7	(12.0)	) 142.9
Occupancy costs	0.5	23.9	10.1	(14.9)	) 19.6
Supplies	—	22.7	15.9	—	) 38.6
General and administrative expenses	38.8	—	11.1	—	) 49.9
Depreciation and amortization	4.4	26.6	20.2	—	) 51.2
Total operating expenses	64.9	431.7	430.2	(32.3)	) 894.5
Interest expense and amortization of debt discounts and fees	31.6	5.1	7.4	(6.8)	) 37.3
Other income	(6.9)	) (0.3)	) (1.3)	) 6.8	(1.7)
Equity in net income of nonconsolidated affiliates	—	(1.9)	) (0.2)	) —	(2.1)
Equity in net income of consolidated affiliates	(117.7)	(15.0)	) —	132.7	—
Management fees	(37.9)	) 28.0	9.9	—	—
Income from continuing operations before income tax (benefit) expense	70.8	126.9	74.6	(132.7)	) 139.6
Provision for income tax (benefit) expense	(17.9)	) 34.2	13.9	—	30.2
Income from continuing operations	88.7	92.7	60.7	(132.7)	) 109.4
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.1)	) —	—	—	(0.1)
Net income	88.6	92.7	60.7	(132.7)	) 109.3
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(20.7)	) —	(20.7)
Net income attributable to Encompass Health	\$88.6	\$ 92.7	\$ 40.0	\$ (132.7)	) \$ 88.6
Comprehensive income	\$88.6	\$ 92.7	\$ 60.7	\$ (132.7)	) \$ 109.3
Comprehensive income attributable to Encompass Health	\$88.6	\$ 92.7	\$ 40.0	\$ (132.7)	) \$ 88.6

Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017				Encompass Health Consolidated
	Encompass Health Corporation	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminating Entries	
	(In Millions)				
Net operating revenues	\$5.3	\$ 547.5	\$ 460.2	\$ (31.4)	\$ 981.6
Operating expenses:					
Salaries and benefits	9.1	266.4	271.9	(5.3)	542.1
Other operating expenses	8.0	83.6	56.8	(12.2)	136.2
Occupancy costs	0.4	23.4	8.7	(13.9)	18.6
Supplies	—	22.4	14.1	—	36.5
General and administrative expenses	35.6	—	4.1	—	39.7
Depreciation and amortization	2.0	25.8	18.4	—	46.2
Total operating expenses	55.1	421.6	374.0	(31.4)	819.3
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	0.3	—	—	—	0.3
Interest expense and amortization of debt discounts and fees	30.8	5.3	6.3	(5.6)	36.8
Other income	(5.7)	(0.1)	(0.8)	5.6	(1.0)
Equity in net income of nonconsolidated affiliates	—	(1.9)	(0.2)	—	(2.1)
Equity in net income of consolidated affiliates	(85.0)	(11.8)	—	96.8	—
Management fees	(35.8)	26.4	9.4	—	—
Income from continuing operations before income tax (benefit) expense	45.6	108.0	71.5	(96.8)	128.3
Provision for income tax (benefit) expense	(20.4)	43.1	20.4	—	43.1
Income from continuing operations	66.0	64.9	51.1	(96.8)	85.2
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.1)	—	—	—	(0.1)
Net income	65.9	64.9	51.1	(96.8)	85.1
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(19.2)	—	(19.2)
Net income attributable to Encompass Health	\$65.9	\$ 64.9	\$ 31.9	\$ (96.8)	\$ 65.9
Comprehensive income	\$65.9	\$ 64.9	\$ 51.1	\$ (96.8)	\$ 85.1
Comprehensive income attributable to Encompass Health	\$65.9	\$ 64.9	\$ 31.9	\$ (96.8)	\$ 65.9

Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018				
	Encompass Health Corporation	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminating Entries	Encompass Health Consolidated
	(In Millions)				
Net operating revenues	\$ 15.9	\$ 1,743.0	\$ 1,520.5	\$ (98.1)	\$ 3,181.3
Operating expenses:					
Salaries and benefits	33.9	835.1	887.9	(16.2)	1,740.7
Other operating expenses	27.6	253.8	189.5	(37.4)	433.5
Occupancy costs	1.5	71.5	29.2	(44.5)	57.7
Supplies	—	70.6	47.2	—	117.8
General and administrative expenses	119.4	—	46.5	—	165.9
Depreciation and amortization	9.9	79.4	57.5	—	146.8
Total operating expenses	192.3	1,310.4	1,257.8	(98.1)	2,662.4
Interest expense and amortization of debt discounts and fees	93.3	15.5	20.3	(18.5)	110.6
Other income	(17.8)	(0.8)	(2.8)	18.5	(2.9)
Equity in net income of nonconsolidated affiliates	—	(5.5)	(0.9)	—	(6.4)
Equity in net income of consolidated affiliates	(347.1)	(50.4)	—	397.5	—
Management fees	(114.8)	84.5	30.3	—	—
Income from continuing operations before income tax (benefit) expense	210.0	389.3	215.8	(397.5)	417.6
Provision for income tax (benefit) expense	(54.6)	104.9	39.2	—	89.5
Income from continuing operations	264.6	284.4	176.6	(397.5)	328.1
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.4)	—	—	—	(0.4)
Net income	264.2	284.4	176.6	(397.5)	327.7
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(63.5)	—	(63.5)
Net income attributable to Encompass Health	\$ 264.2	\$ 284.4	\$ 113.1	\$ (397.5)	\$ 264.2
Comprehensive income	\$ 264.2	\$ 284.4	\$ 176.6	\$ (397.5)	\$ 327.7
Comprehensive income attributable to Encompass Health	\$ 264.2	\$ 284.4	\$ 113.1	\$ (397.5)	\$ 264.2

Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017				Encompass Health Consolidated
	Encompass Health Corporation (In Millions)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminating Entries	
Net operating revenues	\$15.9	\$1,666.6	\$1,316.9	\$ (94.3)	\$ 2,905.1
Operating expenses:					
Salaries and benefits	29.1	803.7	783.0	(15.8)	1,600.0
Other operating expenses	23.8	239.5	166.3	(36.3)	393.3
Occupancy costs	1.4	70.0	25.6	(42.2)	54.8
Supplies	—	69.4	41.2	—	110.6
General and administrative expenses	104.7	—	23.9	—	128.6
Depreciation and amortization	6.7	77.3	53.2	—	137.2
Total operating expenses	165.7	1,259.9	1,093.2	(94.3)	2,424.5
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	10.7	—	—	—	10.7
Interest expense and amortization of debt discounts and fees	100.5	15.9	18.1	(16.0)	118.5
Other income	(16.5)	(0.2)	(2.2)	16.0	(2.9)
Equity in net income of nonconsolidated affiliates	—	(5.6)	(0.6)	—	(6.2)
Equity in net income of consolidated affiliates	(256.4)	(29.3)	—	285.7	—
Management fees	(107.8)	80.7	27.1	—	—
Income from continuing operations before income tax (benefit) expense	119.7	345.2	181.3	(285.7)	360.5
Provision for income tax (benefit) expense	(76.2)	137.7	49.9	—	111.4
Income from continuing operations	195.9	207.5	131.4	(285.7)	249.1
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.2)	—	—	—	(0.2)
Net income	195.7	207.5	131.4	(285.7)	248.9
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(53.2)	—	(53.2)
Net income attributable to Encompass Health	\$195.7	\$207.5	\$78.2	\$ (285.7)	\$195.7
Comprehensive income	\$196.0	\$207.5	\$131.4	\$ (285.7)	\$249.2
Comprehensive income attributable to Encompass Health	\$196.0	\$207.5	\$78.2	\$ (285.7)	\$196.0

Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet

	As of September 30, 2018				
	Encompass Health Corporation (In Millions)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminating Entries	Encompass Health Consolidated
Assets					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$42.0	\$ 4.4	\$ 10.5	\$—	\$ 56.9
Restricted cash	—	—	62.1	—	62.1
Accounts receivable	0.5	266.0	191.5	—	458.0
Other current assets	43.3	17.9	40.9	(41.1)	61.0
Total current assets	85.8	288.3	305.0	(41.1)	638.0
Property and equipment, net	116.8	1,023.9	450.3	—	1,591.0
Goodwill	—	854.6	1,226.5	—	2,081.1
Intangible assets, net	22.4	98.1	322.7	—	443.2
Deferred income tax assets	113.9	8.5	—	(39.8)	82.6
Other long-term assets	51.9	102.8	141.3	—	296.0
Intercompany notes receivable	551.3	—	—	(551.3)	—
Intercompany receivable and investments in consolidated affiliates	2,856.8	411.0	—	(3,267.8)	—
Total assets	\$3,798.9	\$ 2,787.2	\$ 2,445.8	\$(3,900.0)	\$ 5,131.9
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity					
Current liabilities:					
Current portion of long-term debt	\$34.9	\$ 7.3	\$ 12.4	\$(17.5)	\$ 37.1
Accounts payable	6.5	49.1	30.4	—	86.0
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	176.8	75.6	257.7	(23.6)	486.5
Total current liabilities	218.2	132.0	300.5	(41.1)	609.6
Long-term debt, net of current portion	2,226.9	236.7	40.3	—	2,503.9
Intercompany notes payable	—	—	551.3	(551.3)	—
Other long-term liabilities	35.3	17.2	185.5	(39.8)	198.2
Intercompany payable	—	—	59.7	(59.7)	—
	2,480.4	385.9	1,137.3	(691.9)	3,311.7
Commitments and contingencies					
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	—	236.5	—	236.5
Shareholders' equity:					
Encompass Health shareholders' equity	1,318.5	2,401.3	806.8	(3,208.1)	1,318.5
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	265.2	—	265.2
Total shareholders' equity	1,318.5	2,401.3	1,072.0	(3,208.1)	1,583.7
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$3,798.9	\$ 2,787.2	\$ 2,445.8	\$(3,900.0)	\$ 5,131.9

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Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet

	As of December 31, 2017				
	Encompass Health Corporation (In Millions)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminating Entries	Encompass Health Consolidated
Assets					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$34.3	\$ 2.9	\$ 17.2	\$—	\$ 54.4
Restricted cash	—	—	62.4	—	62.4
Accounts receivable	—	285.2	186.9	—	472.1
Other current assets	61.4	21.7	48.7	(18.5)	113.3
Total current assets	95.7	309.8	315.2	(18.5)	702.2
Property and equipment, net	101.8	991.5	423.8	—	1,517.1
Goodwill	—	854.6	1,118.0	—	1,972.6
Intangible assets, net	11.8	105.1	286.2	—	403.1
Deferred income tax assets	97.4	8.4	—	(42.2)	63.6
Other long-term assets	49.2	100.5	85.4	—	235.1
Intercompany notes receivable	486.2	—	—	(486.2)	—
Intercompany receivable and investments in consolidated affiliates	2,839.1	311.3	—	(3,150.4)	—
Total assets	\$3,681.2	\$ 2,681.2	\$ 2,228.6	\$(3,697.3)	\$ 4,893.7
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity					
Current liabilities:					
Current portion of long-term debt	\$32.8	\$ 7.4	\$ 9.6	\$(17.5)	\$ 32.3
Accounts payable	10.4	43.5	24.5	—	78.4
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	166.8	82.0	159.0	(1.0)	406.8
Total current liabilities	210.0	132.9	193.1	(18.5)	517.5
Long-term debt, net of current portion	2,258.5	242.2	44.7	—	2,545.4
Intercompany notes payable	—	—	486.2	(486.2)	—
Other long-term liabilities	31.0	17.8	178.6	(42.1)	185.3
Intercompany payable	—	—	144.8	(144.8)	—
	2,499.5	392.9	1,047.4	(691.6)	3,248.2
Commitments and contingencies					
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	—	220.9	—	220.9
Shareholders' equity:					
Encompass Health shareholders' equity	1,181.7	2,288.3	717.4	(3,005.7)	1,181.7
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	242.9	—	242.9
Total shareholders' equity	1,181.7	2,288.3	960.3	(3,005.7)	1,424.6
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$3,681.2	\$ 2,681.2	\$ 2,228.6	\$(3,697.3)	\$ 4,893.7

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Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018				
	Encompass Health Corporation	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminating Entries	Encompass Health Consolidated
	(In Millions)				
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$(16.4)	\$ 334.8	\$ 265.6	\$ —	\$ 584.0
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Purchases of property and equipment	(23.3)	(97.7)	(50.5)	—	(171.5)
Additions to capitalized software costs	(12.1)	—	(1.1)	—	(13.2)
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired	(129.7)	—	(6.1)	—	(135.8)
Proceeds from repayment of intercompany note receivable	70.0	—	—	(70.0)	—
Other, net	(6.8)	2.9	(1.9)	—	(5.8)
Net cash used in investing activities	(101.9)	(94.8)	(59.6)	(70.0)	(326.3)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Principal payments on debt, including pre-payments	(13.8)	—	(2.3)	—	(16.1)
Principal payments on intercompany note payable	—	—	(70.0)	70.0	—
Borrowings on revolving credit facility	285.0	—	—	—	285.0
Payments on revolving credit facility	(315.0)	—	—	—	(315.0)
Dividends paid on common stock	(74.3)	—	(0.1)	—	(74.4)
Purchase of equity interests in consolidated affiliates	(65.1)	—	—	—	(65.1)
Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests of consolidated affiliates	—	—	(56.5)	—	(56.5)
Taxes paid on behalf of employees for shares withheld	(7.4)	—	(0.9)	—	(8.3)
Other, net	3.1	(5.6)	(0.6)	—	(3.1)
Change in intercompany advances	313.5	(232.9)	(80.6)	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	126.0	(238.5)	(211.0)	70.0	(253.5)
Increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	7.7	1.5	(5.0)	—	4.2
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at beginning of period	34.3	2.9	79.6	—	116.8
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of period	\$42.0	\$ 4.4	\$ 74.6	\$ —	\$ 121.0
Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash					
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	\$34.3	\$ 2.9	\$ 17.2	\$ —	\$ 54.4
Restricted cash at beginning of period	—	—	62.4	—	62.4
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at beginning of period	\$34.3	\$ 2.9	\$ 79.6	\$ —	\$ 116.8
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$42.0	\$ 4.4	\$ 10.5	\$ —	\$ 56.9
Restricted cash at end of period	—	—	62.1	—	62.1
Restricted cash included in other long-term assets at end of period	—	—	2.0	—	2.0
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of period	\$42.0	\$ 4.4	\$ 74.6	\$ —	\$ 121.0
Supplemental schedule of noncash financing activity:					
Intercompany note activity	\$(135.8)	\$ —	\$ 135.8	\$ —	\$ —

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Encompass Health Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017				
	Encompass Health Corporation	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminating Entries	Encompass Health Consolidated
	(In Millions)				
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$42.3	\$ 261.5	\$ 203.1	\$ —	\$ 506.9
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Purchases of property and equipment	(23.5)	(67.7)	(64.5)	—	(155.7)
Additions to capitalized software costs	(12.1)	(0.2)	(2.3)	—	(14.6)
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired	(10.9)	—	(25.7)	—	(36.6)
Proceeds from repayment of intercompany note receivable	33.0	—	—	(33.0)	—
Other, net	(2.7)	11.7	(1.4)	—	7.6
Net cash used in investing activities	(16.2)	(56.2)	(93.9)	(33.0)	(199.3)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Principal payments on debt, including pre-payments	(123.1)	—	(2.3)	—	(125.4)
Principal payments on intercompany note payable	—	—	(33.0)	33.0	—
Borrowings on revolving credit facility	241.3	—	—	—	241.3
Payments on revolving credit facility	(255.3)	—	—	—	(255.3)
Repurchases of common stock, including fees and expenses	(38.1)	—	—	—	(38.1)
Dividends paid on common stock	(67.0)	—	—	—	(67.0)
Proceeds from exercising stock warrants	26.6	—	—	—	26.6
Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests of consolidated affiliates	—	—	(38.3)	—	(38.3)
Taxes paid on behalf of employees for shares withheld	(19.5)	—	(0.3)	—	(19.8)
Other, net	(2.6)	(5.0)	13.0	—	5.4
Change in intercompany advances	237.4	(198.6)	(38.8)	—	—
Net cash used in financing activities	(0.3)	(203.6)	(99.7)	33.0	(270.6)
Increase in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	25.8	1.7	9.5	—	37.0
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at beginning of period	20.6	1.6	79.2	—	101.4
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of period	\$46.4	\$ 3.3	\$ 88.7	\$ —	\$ 138.4
Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash					
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	\$20.6	\$ 1.6	\$ 18.3	\$ —	\$ 40.5
Restricted cash at beginning of period	—	—	60.9	—	60.9
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at beginning of period	\$20.6	\$ 1.6	\$ 79.2	\$ —	\$ 101.4
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$46.4	\$ 3.3	\$ 17.9	\$ —	\$ 67.6
Restricted cash at end of period	—	—	70.8	—	70.8
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of period	\$46.4	\$ 3.3	\$ 88.7	\$ —	\$ 138.4
Supplemental schedule of noncash financing activity:					
Conversion of convertible debt	\$319.4	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 319.4

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

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") relates to Encompass Health Corporation and its subsidiaries and should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements included under Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report. In addition, the following MD&A should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017, Part II, Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Part I, Item 1, Business and Item 1A, Risk Factors included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 filed on February 27, 2018 (collectively, the "2017 Form 10-K"). This MD&A is designed to provide the reader with information that will assist in understanding our condensed consolidated financial statements, the changes in certain key items in those financial statements from period to period, and the primary factors that accounted for those changes, as well as how certain accounting principles affect our condensed consolidated financial statements. See "Cautionary Statements Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" on page i of this report for a description of important factors that could cause actual results to differ from expected results. See also Item 1A, Risk Factors, of this report and to the 2017 Form 10-K.

Executive Overview

Our Business

We are one of the nation's largest providers of post-acute healthcare services, offering both facility-based and home-based patient services in 36 states and Puerto Rico through our network of inpatient rehabilitation hospitals, home health agencies, and hospice agencies. As discussed in this Item, "Segment Results of Operations," we manage our operations using two operating segments which are also our reportable segments: (1) inpatient rehabilitation and (2) home health and hospice. For additional information about our business, see Item 1, Business, of the 2017 Form 10-K.

Effective January 1, 2018, we changed our name from HealthSouth Corporation to Encompass Health Corporation, and our NYSE ticker symbol changed from "HLS" to "EHC." Our operations in both business segments are transitioning to the Encompass Health branding on a rolling basis.

Inpatient Rehabilitation

We are the nation's largest owner and operator of inpatient rehabilitation hospitals in terms of patients treated and discharged, revenues, and number of hospitals. We provide specialized rehabilitative treatment on both an inpatient and outpatient basis. We operate hospitals in 31 states and Puerto Rico, with concentrations in the eastern half of the United States and Texas. As of September 30, 2018, we operate 129 inpatient rehabilitation hospitals, including one hospital that operates as a joint venture that we account for using the equity method of accounting. In addition to our hospitals, we manage five inpatient rehabilitation units through management contracts. Our inpatient rehabilitation segment represented approximately 77% and 79% of our Net operating revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively.

Home Health and Hospice

Our home health and hospice business is the nation's fourth largest provider of Medicare-certified skilled home health services in terms of revenues. Our home health services include a comprehensive range of Medicare-certified home nursing services to adult patients in need of care. These services include, among others, skilled nursing, physical, occupational, and speech therapy, medical social work, and home health aide services. We also provide hospice services to terminally ill patients and their families that address patients' physical needs, including pain control and symptom management, and to provide emotional and spiritual support. As of September 30, 2018, we provide home health and hospice services across 273 locations and 30 states, with concentrations in the Southeast and Texas. In addition, two of these home health locations operate as joint ventures that we account for using the equity method of accounting. Our home health and hospice segment represented approximately 23% and 21% of our Net operating revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively.

2018 Overview

Our 2018 strategy focuses on the following priorities:

- providing high-quality, cost-effective care to patients in our existing markets;
- achieving organic growth at our existing inpatient rehabilitation hospitals, home health agencies, and hospice agencies;
- expanding our services to more patients who require post-acute healthcare services by constructing and acquiring hospitals in new markets and acquiring and opening home health and hospice agencies in new markets;
- making shareholder distributions via common stock dividends and repurchases of our common stock; and
- positioning the Company for success in the evolving healthcare delivery system through key operational initiatives that include implementing the rebranding and name change, developing and implementing post-acute patient navigation tools (Post-Acute Innovation Center), enhancing clinical collaboration between our inpatient rehabilitation hospitals and home health locations, refining and expanding use of clinical data analytics to further improve patient outcomes, and increasing participation in alternative payment models.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, Net operating revenues increased 8.8% and 9.5% over the same periods of 2017 due primarily to pricing and volume growth in our inpatient rehabilitation segment and volume growth in our home health and hospice segment.

Within our inpatient rehabilitation segment, discharge growth of 3.0% coupled with a 2.2% increase in net patient revenue per discharge in the third quarter of 2018 generated 5.4% growth in net patient revenue compared to the third quarter of 2017. Discharge growth included a 2.0% increase in same-store discharges. During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, discharge growth of 4.9% coupled with a 2.1% increase in net patient revenue per discharge generated 6.9% growth in net patient revenue from our hospitals compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2017. Our inpatient rehabilitation outcomes and certain quality measures, as reported through the Uniform Data System for Medical Rehabilitation (the “UDS_{MR}”), remained well above the average for hospitals included in the UDS_{MR} database.

Within our home health and hospice segment, home health admission growth of 9.2% coupled with the impact of a 0.4% decrease in revenue per episode in the third quarter of 2018 contributed to 22.2% growth in home health and hospice revenue compared to the third quarter of 2017. Home health admission growth included a 3.8% increase in same-store admissions. During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, home health admission growth of 9.8% coupled with the impact of a 0.7% decrease in revenue per episode contributed to 20.2% growth in home health and hospice revenue compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2017. Home health admission growth for the nine-month period included a 5.8% increase in same-store admissions. The quality of patient care star rating for our home health agencies continued to be well above the national average, as reported by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (“CMS”). In addition, 30-day readmission rates at our home health agencies continued to be well below the national average, as reported by Avalere Health and the Alliance for Home Health Quality and Innovation.

Our growth efforts thus far in 2018 related to our inpatient rehabilitation segment have included the following:

- entered into an agreement with Saint Alphonsus Regional Medical Center in February 2018 to own and operate a new 40-bed inpatient rehabilitation hospital in Boise, Idaho. The joint venture hospital is expected to begin operating in the third quarter of 2019 subject to customary closing conditions, including regulatory approvals;
- began operating our new 34-bed inpatient rehabilitation hospital in Shelby County, Alabama in April 2018 and our new 38-bed inpatient rehabilitation hospital in Bluffton, South Carolina (formerly referred to as Hilton Head, South Carolina) in June 2018;
- began operating a 29-bed inpatient rehabilitation hospital in Murrells Inlet, South Carolina with our joint venture partner, Tideland Health, in September 2018;
- began operating our new 68-bed inpatient rehabilitation hospital in Winston-Salem, North Carolina with our joint venture partner, Novant Health Inc., in October 2018;
- continued the construction of our new 40-bed joint venture hospital with University Medical Center Health System in Lubbock, Texas. The hospital is expected to begin operating in the second quarter of 2019;

continued our capacity expansions by adding 16 new beds to existing hospitals; and
 continued development of the following de novo hospitals:

Location	# of Beds	Actual / Expected Construction Start Date	Expected Operational Date
Murrieta, California	50	Q2 2018	Q4 2019
Katy, Texas	40	Q3 2018	Q4 2019

We also continued our growth efforts in our home health and hospice segment. On May 1, 2018, we completed the acquisition of privately owned Camellia Healthcare and affiliated entities (“Camellia”). The Camellia portfolio consisted of 18 hospice, 14 home health, and 2 private duty locations in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee. The Camellia acquisition leveraged our home health and hospice operating platform across key certificate of need states and strengthened our geographic presence in the Southeastern United States. With the closing of this transaction, we are positioned as a top 25 provider of hospice services. We funded the cash purchase price of the acquisition with cash on hand and borrowings under our revolving credit facility. We expect to realize a tax benefit with an estimated present value of \$20 million to \$25 million related to this transaction.

In addition to completing the Camellia transaction, we acquired two hospice locations located in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and Las Vegas, Nevada and began accepting patients at our five new home health locations in Owasso, Oklahoma; Atlanta, Georgia; Vernon, Alabama; Boise, Idaho; and Henderson, Nevada.

We also continued our shareholder distributions. In October 2017, February 2018, and May 2018, our board of directors declared cash dividends of \$0.25 per share that were paid in January 2018, April 2018, and July 2018, respectively. On July 24, 2018, our board of directors approved an increase in our quarterly dividend and declared a cash dividend of \$0.27 per share, that was paid on October 15, 2018. On October 26, 2018, our board of directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.27 per share, payable on January 15, 2019 to stockholders of record on January 2, 2019. For additional information see the “Liquidity and Capital Resources” section of this Item.

Business Outlook

We believe our business outlook remains positive. Favorable demographic trends, such as population aging, should increase long-term demand for facility-based and home-based care. While we treat patients of all ages, most of our patients are 65 and older, and the number of Medicare enrollees is expected to grow approximately 3% per year for the foreseeable future. We believe the demand for facility-based and home-based care will continue to increase as the U.S. population ages. We believe these factors align with our strengths in, and focus on, post-acute services. In addition, we believe we can address the demand for facility-based and home-based post-acute care services in markets where we currently do not have a presence by constructing or acquiring new hospitals and by acquiring or opening home health and hospice agencies in that extremely fragmented industry.

We are an industry leader in the growing post-acute sector. As the nation’s largest owner and operator of inpatient rehabilitation hospitals in terms of patients treated and discharged, revenues, and number of hospitals, we believe we differentiate ourselves from our competitors based on the quality of our clinical outcomes, our cost-effectiveness, our financial strength, and our extensive application of technology. As the fourth largest provider of Medicare-certified skilled home health services in terms of revenues, we believe we differentiate ourselves from our competitors by the application of a highly integrated technology platform, our ability to manage a variety of care pathways, and a proven track record of consummating and integrating acquisitions.

We have invested considerable resources into clinical and management systems and protocols that have allowed us to consistently produce high-quality outcomes for our patients while continuing to contain cost growth. Our proprietary hospital management reporting system aggregates data from each of our key business systems into a comprehensive reporting package used by the management teams in our hospitals, as well as executive management, and allows them to analyze data and trends and create custom reports on a timely basis. Our commitment to technology also includes our electronic clinical information system (“ACE-IT”). We believe this system will improve patient care and safety, enhance staff recruitment and retention, and set the stage for connectivity with other providers and health information exchanges. Our home health and hospice segment also uses information technology to enhance patient care and manage the business by utilizing Homecare HomebaseSM, an industry leading comprehensive information platform designed to manage the entire patient work flow and allow home health providers to process clinical, compliance, and

marketing information as well as analyze data and trends for management

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purposes using custom reports on a timely basis. Homecare HomebaseSM also allows providers to share valuable data with payors to promote better patient outcomes on a more cost-effective basis. All of these systems allow us to enhance our clinical and business processes. Our information systems allow us to collect, analyze, and share information on a timely basis, making us an ideal partner for other healthcare providers in a coordinated care delivery environment.

Our short-term priorities include our operational initiatives. The implementation of our rebranding and name change reflects our expanding national footprint and our strategy to deliver high-quality, cost-effective integrated care across the post-acute continuum. Through the Post-Acute Innovation Center, we will combine our clinical expertise with Cerner's technology in an effort to assume a leading position in the development and utilization of market-specific clinical decision support tools. We will also continue to enhance the clinical collaboration efforts between our two segments, refine and expand our predictive data analytics to further improve patient outcomes, and increase our participation in alternative payment models.

Longer term, the nature and timing of the transformation of the current healthcare system to coordinated care delivery and payment models is uncertain and will likely remain so for some time, as the development and implementation of new care delivery and payment systems will require significant time and resources. Furthermore, many of the alternative approaches being explored may not work as intended. However, as outlined in the 2017 Form 10-K (see Item 1, Business, "Competitive Strengths"), our goal is to position the Company in a prudent manner to be responsive to industry shifts. We have invested in our core business and created an infrastructure that enables us to provide high-quality care on a cost-effective basis. We have been disciplined in creating a capital structure that is flexible with no significant debt maturities prior to 2022. We continue to have a strong, well-capitalized balance sheet, including a substantial portfolio of owned real estate. We have significant availability under our revolving credit facility, and we continue to generate strong cash flows from operations. We intend to deploy free cash flow to fund the growth opportunities in both of our business segments and augment these investments with shareholder distributions, including a regular quarterly cash dividend on our common stock.

For these and other reasons, we believe we will be able to adapt to changes in reimbursement, sustain our business model, and grow through acquisition and consolidation opportunities as they arise.

Key Challenges

Healthcare is a highly-regulated industry facing many well-publicized regulatory and reimbursement challenges. The industry also is facing uncertainty associated with the efforts, primarily arising from initiatives included in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (as subsequently amended, the "2010 Healthcare Reform Laws"), to identify and implement workable coordinated care and integrated delivery payment models. Successful healthcare providers are those able to adapt to changes in the regulatory and operating environments, build strategic relationships across the healthcare continuum, and consistently provide high-quality, cost-effective care. We believe we have the necessary capabilities — change agility, strategic relationships, quality of patient outcomes, cost effectiveness, and ability to capitalize on growth opportunities — to adapt to and succeed in a dynamic, highly regulated industry, and we have a proven track record of doing so.

As we continue to execute our business plan, the following are some of the challenges we face.

Operating in a Highly Regulated Industry. We are required to comply with extensive and complex laws and regulations at the federal, state, and local government levels. These rules and regulations have affected, or could in the future affect, our business activities by having an impact on the reimbursement we receive for services provided or the costs of compliance, mandating new documentation standards, requiring additional licensure or certification, regulating our relationships with physicians and other referral sources, regulating the use of our properties, and limiting our ability to enter new markets or add new capacity to existing hospitals and agencies. Ensuring continuous compliance with extensive laws and regulations is an operating requirement for all healthcare providers.

We have invested, and will continue to invest, substantial time, effort, and expense in implementing and maintaining training programs as well as internal controls and procedures designed to ensure regulatory compliance, and we are committed to continued adherence to these guidelines. More specifically, because Medicare comprises a significant portion of our Net operating revenues, it is particularly important for us to remain compliant with the laws and regulations governing the Medicare program and related matters including anti-kickback and anti-fraud requirements.

The federal government's reliance on sub-regulatory guidance, such as handbooks, FAQs, internal memoranda, and press releases, presents a unique challenge. Such sub-regulatory guidance purports to explain validly promulgated regulations but often expands or supplements existing regulations without constitutionally and statutorily required notice and comment and other procedural protections. Without procedural protections, sub-regulatory guidance poses a risk above and beyond reasonable efforts to follow validly promulgated regulations, particularly when the agency or Medicare Administrative Contractor

(“MAC”) seeking to enforce such sub-regulatory guidance is not the agency or MAC issuing the guidance. The federal government is also increasingly turning to statistical sampling and extrapolation of legal arguments to expand enforcement claims and advocate for changes in reimbursement policy. Through sampling and extrapolation, the government takes a review of a small number of reimbursement claims and generalizes the results of that review to a much broader universe of claims, which can result in significant increases in the aggregate number and value of claims denials in payment review audits such as those conducted by Recovery Audit Contractors (“RACs”) and Zone Program Integrity Contractors (“ZPICs”). In addition to payment reviews, government agencies may allege compliance violations, including submission of false claims, based on sampling and extrapolation and seek to change reimbursement policy. For example, the United States Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General (the “HHS-OIG”) recently issued a report purporting to identify a high error rate (approximately 80% of claims) among inpatient rehabilitation hospital admissions in a small sample of 220 claims. Based on its findings, the HHS-OIG extrapolated the error rate to the universe of inpatient rehabilitation claims and, among other things, recommended reevaluation of the IRF-PPS as defined below. However, the HHS-OIG report involves an extremely small sample size, did not employ a statistically valid sampling methodology to extrapolate, includes some citations to coverage requirements that do not match actual regulations, appears to conflate technical documentation requirements with medical necessity determinations, and is at odds with CMS’s pre-payment claims review process during that same timeframe which found substantially lower error rates. Additionally, there is no statutory authority for the practice of extrapolating in Medicare claims reviews. Notwithstanding the technical statistical flaws that can arise in sampling small groups of claims and the extremely problematic nature of extrapolation in the context of individualized decisions of medical judgment as some courts are beginning to note, sampling and extrapolation pose a growing risk to healthcare providers in the form of more significant claims of overpayments and increased legal costs to defend against these problematic regulatory practices. If we were unable to remain compliant with Medicare and other regulations, our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially, adversely impacted. Concerns held by federal policymakers about the federal deficit and national debt levels, as well as other healthcare policy priorities, could result in enactment of legislation affecting portions of the Medicare program, including post-acute care services we provide. It is not clear whether Congress will pass legislation to modify or repeal the provisions of the 2010 Healthcare Reform Laws most relevant to us, nor is it clear what, if any, other Medicare-related changes may ultimately be enacted and signed into law or otherwise implemented or caused by the Trump Administration through regulatory procedures, but it is possible that any reductions in Medicare spending will have a material impact on reimbursements for healthcare providers generally and post-acute providers specifically. We cannot predict what, if any, changes in Medicare spending or modifications to the healthcare laws and regulations will result from future budget or other legislative or regulatory initiatives.

On February 9, 2018, President Trump signed into law the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (the “2018 Budget Act”). The 2018 Budget Act requires CMS to update the home health prospective payment system (the “HH-PPS”) with a market basket update of 1.5% and eliminates the productivity adjustment for 2020. The 2018 Budget Act also mandates several significant changes to the HH-PPS, including replacing in 2020 the 60-day unit of payment with a 30-day unit of payment methodology, while retaining the 60-day episode. We cannot predict the impact of these significant changes to the HH-PPS on our home health agencies and their Medicare reimbursements. For additional discussion on changes included in the 2018 Budget Act see Item 1A, Risk Factors, to the 2017 Form 10-K.

On July 31, 2018, CMS released its Notice of Final Rulemaking for Fiscal Year 2019 (the “2019 Final IRF Rule”) for inpatient rehabilitation facilities under the inpatient rehabilitation facility prospective payment system (the “IRF-PPS”). The 2019 Final IRF Rule will implement a net 1.35% market basket increase effective for discharges between October 1, 2018 and September 30, 2019, calculated as follows:

Market basket update	2.9%
Healthcare reform reduction	75 basis points
Productivity adjustment	80 basis points

The 2019 Final IRF Rule also includes other changes that impact our hospital-by-hospital base rate for Medicare reimbursement. Such changes include, but are not limited to, revision to the wage index values, updates to the case-mix group relative weights and average length of stay values using fiscal year 2017 claims data and 2016 cost

report data, and an increase to the outlier fixed loss threshold. CMS has estimated the 2019 Final IRF Rule will increase Medicare IRF payments in fiscal year 2019 by approximately 1.3%. Based on our analysis that

utilizes, among other things, the acuity of our patients over the 12-month period prior to the 2019 Final IRF Rule's release, our experience with outlier payments over this same time frame, and other factors, we believe the 2019 Final IRF Rule will result in a net increase to our Medicare payment rates of approximately 1.2% effective October 1, 2018. The 2019 Final IRF Rule will also modify certain IRF coverage requirements and remove two quality reporting measures. Beginning in fiscal year 2020, CMS will no longer utilize the functional assessment items contained in the FIMTM instrument as part of the IRF Patient Assessment Instrument. This will affect patients' classification into case-mix groupings and length-of-stay values under the IRF-PPS. CMS will be further modifying the case-mix groupings, length-of-stay values and other definitions in the fiscal year 2020 Notice of Proposed Rulemaking after incorporating a second year of data in its regression modeling. At present, we are unable to determine the impact the changes to the case-mix classification system starting in fiscal year 2020 would have on Medicare payments beginning October 1, 2019.

On July 2, 2018, CMS released its Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for Calendar Year 2019 (the "2019 Proposed HH Rule") for home health agencies under the HH-PPS. CMS estimates the 2019 Proposed HH Rule would increase Medicare payments to home health agencies by 2.1%. Specifically, while the proposed rule provides for a market basket update of 2.8%, that update is reduced by 0.7% for a productivity adjustment and 0.1% for the extension of the rural payment add-on factor as mandated by the 2018 Budget Act and increased by 0.1% for a change in the outlier fixed-dollar loss ratio. The 2019 Proposed HH Rule included other changes that would impact our agency-by-agency episode payment for Medicare reimbursement in 2019. Such changes include, but are not limited to, revisions to the case-mix weights, wage index values, and national per-visit payment amounts. The 2019 Proposed HH Rule would provide further updates to the home health value-based purchasing and home health quality reporting programs. While we continue to review the details of the 2019 Proposed HH Rule, we believe it will result in an increase to our Medicare home health payment rates of approximately 1.6% effective for episodes ending in calendar year 2019. The 2019 Proposed HH Rule also proposes significant changes to the HH-PPS that would be effective on or after January 1, 2020. These changes would include the implementation of a new home health payment system, called the Patient-Driven Groupings Model ("PDGM"). The PDGM would use 30-day payment periods and rely more heavily on clinical characteristics and other patient information (such as principal diagnosis, functional level, referral source, and timing), rather than the current therapy service-use thresholds, to set payments. It is too early to assess the potential effect of PDGM on our business in 2020. The details of the rule are likely to change before the rule goes into effect. We cannot at this time assess potential changes to our patient mix between now and 2020. Our current projections do not account for actions we may potentially take to adapt to the rule. To present PDGM as budget neutral, CMS has indicated that significant Medicare rate reductions to offset expected provider behavioral changes in response to PDGM are likely to occur. Based on 2017 data, and assuming no change in the foregoing and other factors, which are subject to potentially significant change, we estimate an approximate 5.4% reduction in Medicare payments assuming the PDGM is implemented on a budget neutral basis. We are unable to assess the likelihood or effect of these potential behavioral changes.

Reimbursement claims made by healthcare providers, including inpatient rehabilitation hospitals as well as home health and hospice agencies, are subject to audit from time to time by governmental payors and their agents, such as the MACs, fiscal intermediaries and carriers, as well as the Office of Inspector General, CMS, and state Medicaid programs. These audits as well as the ordinary course claim reviews of our billings result in payment denials. Healthcare providers can challenge any denials through an administrative appeals process that can be extremely lengthy, taking up to eight years or longer. For additional details of these claim reviews, See Item 1A, Risk Factors, to the 2017 Form 10-K.

For additional discussion of our regulatory environment, see Item 1, Business, "Sources of Revenues" and "Regulation," Item 1A, Risk Factors, and Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, "Executive Overview—Key Challenges," to the 2017 Form 10-K and Note 10, Contingencies and Other Commitments, "Governmental Inquiries and Investigations," to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report.

Changes to Our Operating Environment Resulting from Healthcare Reform. Many provisions within the 2010 Healthcare Reform Laws have impacted, or could in the future impact, our business. Most notable for us are Medicare

reimbursement reductions, such as reductions to annual market basket updates to providers and reimbursement rate rebasing adjustments, and promotion of alternative payment models, such as accountable care organizations (“ACOs”) and bundled payment initiatives such as the Bundled Payment for Care Improvement

Initiative (“BPCI”), the Comprehensive Care for Joint Replacement (“CJR”) program, and the BPCI-Advanced program. Our challenges related to healthcare reform are discussed in Item 1, Business, “Sources of Revenues,” and Item 1A, Risk Factors to the 2017 Form 10-K.

While the change in administration has added to regulatory uncertainty, the healthcare industry in general has been facing uncertainty associated with the efforts to identify and implement workable coordinated care and integrated delivery payment models. In these models, hospitals, physicians, and other care providers work together to provide coordinated healthcare on a more efficient, patient-centered basis. These providers are then paid based on the efficiency and overall value and quality of the services they provide to a patient. While this is consistent with our goal and proven track record of being a high-quality, cost-effective provider, broad-based implementation of a new care delivery and payment model would represent a significant transformation for the healthcare industry. As the industry and its regulators explore this transformation, we are attempting to position the Company in preparation for whatever changes are ultimately made to the delivery system as discussed in Item 1, Business, “Competitive Strengths” to the 2017 Form 10-K.

Given the complexity and the number of changes in the 2010 Healthcare Reform Laws and other pending regulatory initiatives, we cannot predict their ultimate impact. As noted above, it is not clear whether Congress will pass legislation to modify or repeal the 2010 Healthcare Laws, nor can we predict whether other legislation affecting Medicare and post-acute care providers will be enacted, or what actions the Trump Administration may take or cause through the regulatory process that may result in modifications to the 2010 Healthcare Laws or the Medicare program. Therefore, the ultimate nature and timing of the transformation of the healthcare delivery system is uncertain, and will likely remain so for some time. We will continue to evaluate these laws and regulations and position the Company for this industry shift. Based on our track record, we believe we can adapt to these regulatory and industry changes. Further, we have engaged, and will continue to engage, actively in discussions with key legislators and regulators to attempt to ensure any healthcare laws or regulations adopted or amended promote our goal of high-quality, cost-effective care.

Additionally, in October 2014, President Obama signed into law the IMPACT Act. The IMPACT Act was developed on a bi-partisan basis by the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees and incorporated feedback from healthcare providers and provider organizations that responded to the Committees’ solicitation of post-acute payment reform ideas and proposals. It directs the United States Department of Health and Human Services (“HHS”), in consultation with healthcare stakeholders, to implement standardized data collection processes for post-acute quality and outcome measures. Although the IMPACT Act does not specifically call for the development of a new post-acute payment system, we believe this act will lay the foundation for possible future post-acute payment policies that would be based on patients’ medical conditions and other clinical factors rather than the setting where the care is provided, also referred to as “site neutral” reimbursement. For additional details on the IMPACT Act, see Item 1A, Risk Factors to the 2017 Form 10-K. In recent years, MedPAC meetings have included a discussion of the development of a unified post-acute care payment system. On September 24, 2018, CMS held a Technical Expert Panel discussion on this topic. Maintaining Strong Volume Growth. Various factors, including competition and increasing regulatory and administrative burdens, may impact our ability to maintain and grow our hospital, home health, and hospice volumes. In any particular market, we may encounter competition from local or national entities with longer operating histories or other competitive advantages, such as acute care hospitals who provide post-acute services similar to ours or other post-acute providers with relationships with referring acute care hospitals or physicians. Aggressive payment review practices by Medicare contractors, aggressive enforcement of regulatory policies by government agencies, and restrictive or burdensome rules, regulations or statutes governing admissions practices may lead us to not accept patients who would be appropriate for and would benefit from the services we provide. In addition, from time to time, we must get regulatory approval to expand our services and locations in states with certificate of need laws. This approval may be withheld or take longer than expected. In the case of new-store volume growth, the addition of hospitals, home health agencies, and hospice agencies to our portfolio also may be difficult and take longer than expected.

- Recruiting and Retaining High-Quality Personnel. See Item 1A, Risk Factors, to the 2017 Form 10-K for a discussion of competition for staffing, shortages of qualified personnel, and other factors that may increase

our labor costs. Recruiting and retaining qualified personnel for our inpatient hospitals and home health and hospice agencies remain a high priority for us. We attempt to maintain a comprehensive compensation and benefits package that allows us to remain competitive in this challenging staffing environment while remaining consistent with our goal of being a high-quality, cost-effective provider of post-acute services.

See also Item 1, Business, Item 1A, Risk Factors, and Item 7, Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, “Executive Overview—Key Challenges,” to the 2017 Form 10 K.

These key challenges notwithstanding, we believe we have a strong business model, a strong balance sheet, and a proven track record of achieving strong financial and operational results. We are attempting to position the Company to respond to changes in the healthcare delivery system and believe we will be in a position to take advantage of any opportunities that arise as the industry moves to this new stage. We believe we are positioned to continue to grow, adapt to external events, and create value for our shareholders in 2018 and beyond.

Results of Operations

Payor Mix

We derived consolidated Net operating revenues from the following payor sources:

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Medicare	75.4 %	76.0 %	75.8 %	75.8 %
Medicare Advantage	9.2 %	8.4 %	9.1 %	8.7 %
Managed care	8.8 %	9.2 %	8.9 %	9.4 %
Medicaid	2.8 %	2.7 %	2.7 %	2.5 %
Other third-party payors	1.1 %	1.3 %	1.1 %	1.3 %
Workers’ compensation	0.7 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	0.7 %
Patients	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.5 %
Other income	1.5 %	1.2 %	1.2 %	1.1 %
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

For additional information regarding our payors, see the “Sources of Revenues” section of Item 1, Business, of the 2017 Form 10-K.

Our Results

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, our consolidated results of operations were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Change 2018 vs. 2017	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Change 2018 vs. 2017		
	2018	2017		2018	2017			
(In Millions, Except Percentage Change)								
Net operating revenues	\$1,067.6	\$981.6	8.8	%	\$3,181.3	\$2,905.1	9.5	%
Operating expenses:								
Salaries and benefits	592.3	542.1	9.3	%	1,740.7	1,600.0	8.8	%
Other operating expenses	142.9	136.2	4.9	%	433.5	393.3	10.2	%
Occupancy costs	19.6	18.6	5.4	%	57.7	54.8	5.3	%
Supplies	38.6	36.5	5.8	%	117.8	110.6	6.5	%
General and administrative expenses	49.9	39.7	25.7	%	165.9	128.6	29.0	%
Depreciation and amortization	51.2	46.2	10.8	%	146.8	137.2	7.0	%
Total operating expenses	894.5	819.3	9.2	%	2,662.4	2,424.5	9.8	%
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—	0.3	(100.0)	%	—	10.7	(100.0)	%
Interest expense and amortization of debt discounts and fees	37.3	36.8	1.4	%	110.6	118.5	(6.7)	%
Other income	(1.7)	(1.0)	70.0	%	(2.9)	(2.9)	—	%
Equity in net income of nonconsolidated affiliates	(2.1)	(2.1)	—	%	(6.4)	(6.2)	3.2	%
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	139.6	128.3	8.8	%	417.6	360.5	15.8	%
Provision for income tax expense	30.2	43.1	(29.9)	%	89.5	111.4	(19.7)	%
Income from continuing operations	109.4	85.2	28.4	%	328.1	249.1	31.7	%
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.1)	(0.1)	—	%	(0.4)	(0.2)	100.0	%
Net income	109.3	85.1	28.4	%	327.7	248.9	31.7	%
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(20.7)	(19.2)	7.8	%	(63.5)	(53.2)	19.4	%
Net income attributable to Encompass Health	\$88.6	\$65.9	34.4	%	\$264.2	\$195.7	35.0	%

Operating Expenses as a % of Net Operating Revenues

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Operating expenses:				
Salaries and benefits	55.5%	55.2%	54.7%	55.1%
Other operating expenses	13.4%	13.9%	13.6%	13.5%
Occupancy costs	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%
Supplies	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%
General and administrative expenses	4.7%	4.0%	5.2%	4.4%
Depreciation and amortization	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%
Total operating expenses	83.8%	83.5%	83.7%	83.5%

In the discussion that follows, we use “same-store” comparisons to explain the changes in certain performance metrics and line items within our financial statements. We calculate same-store comparisons based on hospitals and locations open throughout both the full current periods and prior periods presented. These comparisons include the financial results of market consolidation transactions in existing markets, as it is difficult to determine, with precision, the incremental impact of these transactions on our results of operations.

Net Operating Revenues

Our consolidated Net operating revenues increased in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 over the same periods of 2017 due primarily to volume and pricing growth in our inpatient rehabilitation segment and volume growth in our home health and hospice segment. The nine months ended September 30, 2018 benefited from retroactive price adjustments and a year-over-year reduction in bad debt, which is now a component of revenues as a result of the new revenue recognition accounting guidance discussed in Note 1, Basis of Presentation, “Recent Accounting Pronouncements,” of the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report.

Salaries and Benefits

Salaries and benefits increased in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 primarily due to salary increases for our employees, increased benefit costs, and increased patient volumes, including an increase in the number of full-time equivalents as a result of our development activities.

Salaries and benefits as a percent of Net operating revenues increased during the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period of 2017 primarily as a result of an increase in full-time equivalents, an increase in salary and benefit costs, and a pricing decline in our home health and hospice segment. Full-time equivalents increased due to the ramping up of new hospitals, as described in “Segment Results” of this Item. Salaries and benefits during the three months ended September 30, 2017 included incremental compensation and benefit costs related to hurricanes.

Salaries and benefits as a percent of Net operating revenues decreased during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period of 2017 primarily from labor management and higher volumes which contributed to lower employees per occupied bed, as defined in “Segment Results” of this Item, and benefited from the inclusion of \$4.5 million of business interruption insurance recoveries in Net operating revenues related to the 2017 hurricanes and the aforementioned reduction in bad debt.

Salaries and benefits are expected to increase in the fourth quarter of 2018 due to an approximate 2.75% merit increase provided to our nonmanagement hospital employees effective October 14, 2018.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses increased during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 primarily due to increased patient volumes. As a percent of Net operating revenues, Other operating expenses decreased during the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period of 2017 primarily due to the inclusion of \$4.5 million of business interruption insurance recoveries in Net operating revenues related to the 2017 hurricanes. As a percent of Net operating revenues, Other operating expenses increased during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period of 2017 primarily due to increases in contract services and provider taxes.

Supplies

Supplies increased during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 due primarily to increased patient volumes.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 in terms of dollars and as a percent of Net operating revenues due primarily to increased salary and benefit costs, including expenses associated with stock appreciation rights, and costs associated with our rebranding. The 2018 rebranding expenses are estimated to be approximately \$11 million to \$13 million, of which \$1.9 million and \$8.3 million was spent during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, compared to \$1.5 million and \$3.7 million spent during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. For additional information on stock appreciation rights, see Note 13, Share-Based Payments, to the

consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K, and on rebranding, see the “Executive Overview” section of this Item.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 due to our capital expenditures and development activities.

Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt

The Loss on early extinguishment of debt during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 resulted from exercising the early redemption option on all \$320 million of Convertible Notes resulting in the issuance of 8.9 million shares of common stock. See Note 9, Long-term Debt, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K for additional information regarding these transactions.

Interest Expense and Amortization of Debt Discounts and Fees

The decrease in Interest expense and amortization of debt discounts and fees during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period of 2017 primarily resulted from the redemption of the 2.0% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2043 in June 2017. See Note 9, Long-term Debt, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K.

Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Tax Expense

Our pre-tax income from continuing operations increased during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 primarily due to increased Net operating revenues as discussed above.

Provision for Income Tax Expense

Our Provision for income tax expense of \$30.2 million and \$89.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, primarily resulted from the application of our estimated effective blended federal and state income tax rate. Our Provision for income tax expense of \$43.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017 primarily resulted from the application of our estimated effective blended federal and state income tax rate. Our Provision for income tax expense of \$111.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 primarily resulted from the application of our estimated effective blended federal and state income tax rate as well as tax benefits resulting from exercises and vesting of share-based compensation. Our Provision for income tax expense declined during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 due primarily to the impact of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act").

We currently estimate our cash payments for income taxes to be approximately \$110 million to \$120 million, net of refunds, for 2018. These payments are expected to primarily result from federal and state income tax expenses based on estimates of taxable income for 2018. As discussed in Note 8, Income Taxes, to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report, the Tax Act included revisions to Internal Revenue Code §451 that may eliminate the deferral of revenue associated with pre-payment claims denials and require us to pay tax on such denied claims. We are currently evaluating this provision of the Tax Act and its impact on the tax deferral associated with pre-payment claims denials we received in 2017. Our estimate of 2018 cash taxes considers that some or all of the deferred revenue will be reversed.

In certain jurisdictions, we do not expect to generate sufficient income to use all of the available state NOLs and other credits prior to their expiration. This determination is based on our evaluation of all available evidence in these jurisdictions including results of operations during the preceding three years, our forecast of future earnings, and prudent tax planning strategies. It is possible we may be required to increase or decrease our valuation allowance at some future time if our forecast of future earnings varies from actual results on a consolidated basis or in the applicable tax jurisdiction, if the timing of future tax deductions differs from our expectations, or pursuant to changes in state tax laws and rates.

We recognize the financial statement effects of uncertain tax positions when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, a position will be sustained upon examination by and resolution with the taxing authorities. Total remaining unrecognized tax benefits were \$0.9 million and \$0.3 million as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

See Note 8, Income Taxes, to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report and Note 15, Income Taxes, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K.

Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

The increase in Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 primarily resulted from our new joint ventures and increased profitability of our existing joint ventures.

Segment Results of Operations

Our internal financial reporting and management structure is focused on the major types of services provided by Encompass Health. We manage our operations using two operating segments which are also our reportable segments: (1) inpatient rehabilitation and (2) home health and hospice. For additional information regarding our business segments, including a detailed description of the services we provide, financial data for each segment, and a reconciliation of total segment Adjusted EBITDA to income from continuing operations before income tax expense, see Note 11, Segment Reporting, to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report.

Inpatient Rehabilitation

Our inpatient rehabilitation segment derived its Net operating revenues from the following payor sources:

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Medicare	72.8 %	73.5 %	73.2 %	73.4 %
Medicare Advantage	9.1 %	8.1 %	9.0 %	8.4 %
Managed care	10.3 %	10.6 %	10.3 %	10.8 %
Medicaid	3.1 %	3.3 %	3.1 %	3.0 %
Other third-party payors	1.4 %	1.6 %	1.5 %	1.6 %
Workers' compensation	0.8 %	0.9 %	0.8 %	0.9 %
Patients	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.6 %
Other income	1.9 %	1.4 %	1.5 %	1.3 %
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Additional information regarding our inpatient rehabilitation segment's operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Change 2018 vs. 2017	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Change 2018 vs. 2017
	2018	2017		2018	2017	
(In Millions, Except Percentage Change)						
Net operating revenues:						
Inpatient	\$798.4	\$758.2	5.3 %	\$2,425.1	\$2,262.4	7.2 %
Outpatient and other	27.2	25.3	7.5 %	75.4	76.5	(1.4) %
Inpatient rehabilitation segment revenues	825.6	783.5	5.4 %	2,500.5	2,338.9	6.9 %
Operating expenses:						
Salaries and benefits	423.6	403.2	5.1 %	1,264.3	1,195.7	5.7 %
Other operating expenses	124.3	117.4	5.9 %	374.1	342.1	9.4 %
Supplies	33.6	33.1	1.5 %	104.2	100.6	3.6 %
Occupancy costs	15.9	15.7	1.3 %	47.4	46.3	2.4 %
Other income	(1.8)	(1.0)	80.0 %	(3.5)	(2.9)	20.7 %
Equity in net income of nonconsolidated affiliates	(1.9)	(1.9)	— %	(5.5)	(5.6)	(1.8) %
Noncontrolling interests	19.0	16.7	13.8 %	59.3	48.6	22.0 %
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$212.9	\$200.3	6.3 %	\$660.2	\$614.1	7.5 %
(Actual Amounts)						
Discharges	44,230	42,948	3.0 %	134,348	128,012	4.9 %
Net patient revenue per discharge	\$18,051	\$17,654	2.2 %	\$18,051	\$17,673	2.1 %
Outpatient visits	119,006	138,689	(14.2) %	377,355	444,558	(15.1) %
Average length of stay (days)	12.7	12.8	(0.8) %	12.6	12.8	(1.6) %
Occupancy %	68.9 %	68.2 %	1.0 %	70.0 %	68.6 %	2.0 %
# of licensed beds	8,888	8,748	1.6 %	8,888	8,748	1.6 %
Full-time equivalents*	21,119	20,740	1.8 %	21,035	20,489	2.7 %
Employees per occupied bed	3.49	3.52	(0.9) %	3.42	3.46	(1.2) %

* Full-time equivalents included in the above table represent our employees who participate in or support the operations of our hospitals and exclude an estimate of full-time equivalents related to contract labor.

We actively manage the productive portion of our Salaries and benefits utilizing certain metrics, including employees per occupied bed, or "EPOB." This metric is determined by dividing the number of full-time equivalents, including an estimate of full-time equivalents from the utilization of contract labor, by the number of occupied beds during each period. The number of occupied beds is determined by multiplying the number of licensed beds by our occupancy percentage.

Operating Expenses as a % of Net Operating Revenues

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Operating expenses:				
Salaries and benefits	51.3%	51.5%	50.6%	51.1%
Other operating expenses	15.1%	15.0%	15.0%	14.6%
Supplies	4.1 %	4.2 %	4.2 %	4.3 %
Occupancy costs	1.9 %	2.0 %	1.9 %	2.0 %
Total operating expenses	72.4%	72.7%	71.6%	72.0%

Net Operating Revenues

Net operating revenues were 5.4% higher during the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period of 2017. This increase included a 3.0% increase in patient discharges and a 2.2% increase in net patient revenue per discharge. Discharge growth included a 2.0% increase in same-store discharges. Discharge growth from new stores resulted from our joint venture in Murrells Inlet, South Carolina (September 2018), as well as wholly owned hospitals in Pearland, Texas (October 2017), Shelby County, Alabama (April 2018), and Bluffton, South Carolina (June 2018 - formerly referred to as Hilton Head, South Carolina). Growth in net patient revenue per discharge primarily resulted from an increase in reimbursement rates from all payors and patient mix within non-Medicare payors.

Net operating revenues were 6.9% higher during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period of 2017. This increase included a 4.9% increase in patient discharges and a 2.1% increase in net patient revenue per discharge. Discharge growth included a 3.2% increase in same-store discharges. Discharge growth and net patient revenue per discharge for the year-to-date period of 2018 were impacted by the same factors as discussed above for the third quarter of 2018. In addition, discharge growth from new stores during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 resulted from our joint ventures in Gulfport, Mississippi (April 2017), Westerville, Ohio (April 2017), and Jackson, Tennessee (July 2017). Net patient revenue per discharge for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 also benefited from retroactive price adjustments and a year-over-year reduction in bad debt, which is now a component of revenue as a result of the new revenue recognition accounting guidance discussed in Note 1, Basis of Presentation, "Recent Accounting Pronouncements," to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report.

Outpatient and other revenue during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 included \$4.5 million of business interruption insurance recoveries related to the 2017 hurricanes.

See Note 2, Business Combinations, to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report, and Note 2, Business Combinations, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K for information regarding the joint ventures discussed above.

Adjusted EBITDA

The increase in Adjusted EBITDA during the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period of 2017 primarily resulted from revenue growth, as discussed above. Expense ratios for the three months ended September 30, 2018 were impacted by the inclusion of \$4.5 million of business interruption insurance recoveries related to the 2017 hurricanes. Expense ratios for the three months ended September 30, 2017 were impacted by the inclusion of \$2.5 million of hurricane-related expenses. After removing the impact of the hurricane-related items in both years, Salaries and benefits as a percent of Net operating revenues were essentially flat as labor management and productivity gains were offset by group medical cost increases and the ramping up of new stores. Other operating expenses as a percent of Net operating revenues increased primarily due to increases in contract services.

In addition to the above items that impacted Adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended September 30, 2018, Adjusted EBITDA for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 benefited from retroactive price adjustments and a year-over-year reduction in bad debt, which is now a component of revenue as discussed above.

Home Health and Hospice

Our home health and hospice segment derived its Net operating revenues from the following payor sources:

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Medicare	85.0 %	85.8 %	85.4 %	85.4 %
Medicare Advantage	9.4 %	9.6 %	9.5 %	10.0 %
Managed care	3.6 %	3.9 %	3.7 %	3.8 %
Medicaid	1.7 %	0.5 %	1.1 %	0.6 %
Workers' compensation	0.2 %	— %	0.1 %	— %
Patients	— %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Other income	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Additional information regarding our home health and hospice segment's operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Change 2018 vs. 2017	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Change 2018 vs. 2017
	2018	2017		2018	2017	
(In Millions, Except Percentage Change)						
Net operating revenues:						
Home health	\$209.2	\$180.3	16.0 %	\$599.3	\$516.1	16.1 %
Hospice	32.8	17.8	84.3 %	81.5	50.1	62.7 %
Home health and hospice segment revenues	242.0	198.1	22.2 %	680.8	566.2	20.2 %
Operating expenses:						
Cost of services sold (excluding depreciation and amortization)	114.6	92.1	24.4 %	322.3	267.3	20.6 %
Support and overhead costs	82.4	68.9	19.6 %	235.2	203.4	15.6 %
Other income	—	—	N/A	(0.5)	—	N/A
Equity in net income of nonconsolidated affiliates	(0.2)	(0.2)	— %	(0.9)	(0.6)	50.0 %
Noncontrolling interests	2.0	2.5	(20.0)%	6.4	4.6	39.1 %
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$43.2	\$34.8	24.1 %	\$118.3	\$91.5	29.3 %

(Actual Amounts)

Home health:							
Admissions	34,364	31,471	9.2 %	102,245	93,104	9.8 %	
Recertifications	28,733	24,396	17.8 %	82,051	67,510	21.5 %	
Episodes	61,765	53,757	14.9 %	179,661	155,118	15.8 %	
Revenue per episode	\$2,995	\$3,008	(0.4)%	\$2,966	\$2,987	(0.7)%	
Episodic visits per episode	17.6	17.7	(0.6)%	17.7	18.1	(2.2)%	
Total visits	1,259,051	1,101,109	14.3 %	3,674,493	3,266,690	12.5 %	
Cost per visit	\$77	\$76	1.3 %	\$76	\$74	2.7 %	
Hospice:							
Admissions	2,054	1,273	61.4 %	5,444	3,515	54.9 %	
Patient days	223,834	123,491	81.3 %	559,469	345,237	62.1 %	
Revenue per day	\$147	\$145	1.4 %	\$146	\$145	0.7 %	

Operating Expenses as a % of Net Operating Revenues

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Operating expenses:				
Cost of services sold (excluding depreciation and amortization)	47.4%	46.5%	47.3%	47.2%
Support and overhead costs	34.0%	34.8%	34.5%	35.9%
Total operating expenses	81.4%	81.3%	81.9%	83.1%
Net Operating Revenues				

Home health and hospice revenue was 22.2% higher during the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period of 2017. This increase included a 9.2% increase in home health admissions and was impacted by a 0.4%

decrease in average revenue per episode. Home health admission growth included a 3.8% increase in same-store admissions. Home health revenue growth was driven by volume growth, including the acquisition of Camellia which closed on May 1, 2018. Revenue per episode was impacted by Medicare reimbursement rate cuts that were partially offset by changes in patient mix. The increase in hospice revenue primarily resulted from acquisitions and same-store admission growth.

Home health and hospice revenue was 20.2% higher during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period of 2017. This increase included a 9.8% increase in home health admissions and was impacted by a 0.7% decrease in average revenue per episode. Home health admission growth included a 5.8% increase in same-store admissions. The decrease in revenue per episode resulted from the same factors discussed above for the third quarter of 2018.

Note 2, Business Combinations, to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report for information regarding the Camellia acquisition discussed above.

Adjusted EBITDA

The increase in Adjusted EBITDA during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 primarily resulted from revenue growth, which included the acquisition of Camellia. Expense ratios were negatively impacted by Medicare reimbursement rate cuts. Cost of services as a percent of Net operating revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 increased primarily due to merit increases and integration of Camellia. Support and overhead costs as a percent of Net operating revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 decreased primarily due to operating leverage resulting from revenue growth.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of liquidity are cash on hand, cash flows from operations, and borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

The objectives of our capital structure strategy are to ensure we maintain adequate liquidity and flexibility. Pursuing and achieving those objectives allow us to support the execution of our operating and strategic plans and weather temporary disruptions in the capital markets and general business environment. Maintaining adequate liquidity is a function of our unrestricted Cash and cash equivalents and our available borrowing capacity. Maintaining flexibility in our capital structure is a function of, among other things, the amount of debt maturities in any given year, the options for debt prepayments without onerous penalties, and limiting restrictive terms and maintenance covenants in our debt agreements.

We have been disciplined in creating a capital structure that is flexible with no significant debt maturities prior to 2022. We continue to have a strong, well-capitalized balance sheet, including a substantial portfolio of owned real estate, and we have significant availability under our revolving credit facility. We continue to generate strong cash flows from operations, and we have significant flexibility with how we choose to invest our cash and return capital to shareholders.

For additional information regarding our indebtedness, see Note 9, Long-term Debt, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K.

Current Liquidity

As of September 30, 2018, we had \$56.9 million in Cash and cash equivalents. This amount excludes \$64.1 million in restricted cash (\$62.1 million included in Restricted cash and \$2.0 million included in Other long-term assets in our condensed consolidated balance sheet) and \$61.4 million of restricted marketable securities (included in Other long-term assets in our condensed consolidated balance sheet). Our restricted assets pertain primarily to obligations associated with our captive insurance company, as well as obligations we have under agreements with joint venture partners. See Note 4, Cash and Marketable Securities, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K.

In addition to Cash and cash equivalents, as of September 30, 2018, we had approximately \$595 million available to us under our revolving credit facility. Our credit agreement governs the substantial majority of our senior secured borrowing capacity and contains a leverage ratio and an interest coverage ratio as financial covenants. Our leverage ratio is defined in our credit agreement as the ratio of consolidated total debt (less up to \$100 million of cash on hand) to Adjusted EBITDA for the trailing four quarters. In calculating the leverage ratio under our credit agreement, we are

permitted to use pro forma Adjusted EBITDA, the calculation of which includes historical income statement items and pro forma adjustments resulting from (1) the dispositions and repayments or incurrence of debt and (2) the investments, acquisitions, mergers, amalgamations, consolidations and operational changes from acquisitions to the extent such items or effects are not yet reflected in our trailing four-quarter financial statements. Our interest coverage ratio is defined in our credit agreement as the ratio of Adjusted EBITDA to consolidated interest expense, excluding the amortization of financing fees, for the trailing four quarters. As of

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September 30, 2018, the maximum leverage ratio requirement per our credit agreement was 4.50x and the minimum interest coverage ratio requirement was 3.0x, and we were in compliance with these covenants. Based on Adjusted EBITDA for the trailing four quarters and the interest rate in effect under our credit agreement during the three-month period ended September 30, 2018, if we had drawn on the first day and maintained the maximum amount of outstanding draws under our revolving credit facility for that entire period, we would still be in compliance with the maximum leverage ratio and minimum interest coverage ratio requirements.

We do not face near-term refinancing risk, as the amounts outstanding under our credit agreement do not mature until 2022, and our bonds all mature in 2023 and beyond. See the “Contractual Obligations” section below for information related to our contractual obligations as of September 30, 2018.

We acquired a significant portion of our home health and hospice business when we purchased EHHI Holdings, Inc (“EHHI”) on December 31, 2014. In the acquisition, we acquired all of the issued and outstanding equity interests of EHHI, other than equity interests contributed to Encompass Health Home Health Holdings, Inc. (“Holdings”), a subsidiary of Encompass Health and an indirect parent of EHHI, by certain sellers in exchange for shares of common stock of Holdings. Those sellers were members of EHHI management, and they contributed a portion of their shares of common stock of EHHI, valued at approximately \$64 million on the acquisition date, in exchange for approximately 16.7% of the outstanding shares of common stock of Holdings. At any time after December 31, 2017, each management investor has the right (but not the obligation) to have his or her shares of Holdings stock repurchased by Encompass Health for a cash purchase price per share equal to the fair value. Specifically, up to one-third of each management investor’s shares of Holdings stock may be sold prior to December 31, 2018; two-thirds of each management investor’s shares of Holdings stock may be sold prior to December 31, 2019; and all of each management investor’s shares of Holdings stock may be sold thereafter. At any time after December 31, 2019, Encompass Health will have the right (but not the obligation) to repurchase all or any portion of the shares of Holdings stock owned by one or more management investors for a cash purchase price per share equal to the fair value. The fair value is determined using the product of the trailing twelve-month adjusted EBITDA measure for Holdings and a specified median market price multiple based on a basket of public home health companies and transactions, after adding cash and deducting indebtedness that includes the outstanding principal balance under any intercompany notes. In February 2018, each management investor exercised the right to sell one-third of his or her shares of Holdings stock to Encompass Health, representing approximately 5.6% of the outstanding shares of the common stock of Holdings. On February 21, 2018, Encompass Health settled the acquisition of those shares upon payment of approximately \$65 million in cash. As of September 30, 2018, the fair value of those outstanding shares of Holdings owned by management investors is approximately \$208 million. See Note 5, Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests, to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report.

In conjunction with the EHHI acquisition, we granted stock appreciation rights (“SARs”) based on Holdings common stock to certain members of EHHI management at closing. Half of the SARs will vest on December 31, 2018 with the remainder vesting on December 31, 2019. Upon exercise, each SAR must be settled for cash in the amount by which the per share fair value of Holdings’ common stock on the exercise date exceeds the per share fair value on the grant date. As of September 30, 2018, the fair value of the SARs is approximately \$75 million, of which approximately \$42 million is included in Accrued expenses and other current liabilities and approximately \$33 million is included in Other long-term liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheet included in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report. See also Note 13, Share-Based Payments, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10 K.

We anticipate we will continue to generate strong cash flows from operations that, together with availability under our revolving credit facility, will allow us to invest in growth opportunities and continue to improve our existing business. We also will continue to consider additional shareholder value-enhancing strategies such as repurchases of our common stock and distribution of common stock dividends, including the potential growth of the quarterly cash dividend on our common stock, recognizing that these actions may increase our leverage ratio. See also the “Authorizations for Returning Capital to Stakeholders” section of this Item.

For a discussion of risks and uncertainties facing us see Item 1A, Risk Factors under Part II, Other Information, of this report and Item 1A, Risk Factors, of the 2017 Form 10-K.

Sources and Uses of Cash

The following table shows the cash flows provided by or used in operating, investing, and financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (in millions):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$584.0	\$506.9
Net cash used in investing activities	(326.3)	(199.3)
Net cash used in financing activities	(253.5)	(270.6)
Increase in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	\$4.2	\$37.0

Operating activities. The increase in Net cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period of 2017 primarily resulted from revenue growth, as described above, and improved collection of accounts receivable as a result of fewer claims denials.

Investing activities. The increase in Net cash used in investing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period of 2017 primarily resulted from the acquisition of Camellia Healthcare described in Note 2, Business Combinations, to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report.

Financing activities. The decrease in Net cash used in financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period of 2017 primarily resulted from the decrease in cash used for principal payments on net debt and repurchases of common stock offset by our purchase of one-third of the equity interests held by the home health and hospice management team during the first quarter of 2018.

Contractual Obligations

Our consolidated contractual obligations as of September 30, 2018 are as follows (in millions):

	Total	October 1 through December 31, 2018	2019 - 2020	2021 - 2022	2023 and thereafter
Long-term debt obligations:					
Long-term debt, excluding revolving credit facility and capital lease obligations ^(a)	\$2,211.5	\$ 4.0	\$39.4	\$263.4	\$1,904.7
Revolving credit facility	65.0	—	—	65.0	—
Interest on long-term debt ^(b)	762.2	31.3	249.2	243.1	238.6
Capital lease obligations ^(c)	460.8	9.2	66.1	57.8	327.7
Operating lease obligations ^{(d)(e)}	387.8	17.8	124.2	77.6	168.2
Purchase obligations ^{(e)(f)}	84.1	11.5	43.5	17.0	12.1
Other long-term liabilities ^{(g)(h)}	3.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.5
Total	\$3,974.8	\$ 73.9	\$522.8	\$724.3	\$2,653.8

Included in long-term debt are amounts owed on our bonds payable and other notes payable. These borrowings are ^(a) further explained in Note 9, Long-term Debt, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K.

Interest on our fixed rate debt is presented using the stated interest rate. Interest expense on our variable rate debt is estimated using the rate in effect as of September 30, 2018. Interest pertaining to our credit agreement and bonds is included to their respective ultimate maturity dates. Interest related to capital lease obligations is excluded from ^(b) this line. Future minimum payments, which are accounted for as interest, related to sale/leaseback transactions involving real estate accounted for as financings are included in this line (see Note 6, Property and Equipment, and Note 9, Long-term Debt, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K). Amounts exclude

amortization of debt discounts, amortization of loan fees, or fees for lines of credit that would be included in interest expense in our consolidated statements of operations.

(c) Amounts include interest portion of future minimum capital lease payments.

Our inpatient rehabilitation segment leases approximately 16% of its hospitals as well as other property and equipment under operating leases in the normal course of business. Our home health and hospice segment leases relatively small office spaces in the localities it serves, space for its corporate office, and other equipment under operating leases in the normal course of business. Some of our hospital leases contain escalation clauses based on

(d) changes in the Consumer Price Index while others have fixed escalation terms. The minimum lease payments do not include contingent rental expense. Some lease agreements provide us with the option to renew the lease or purchase the leased property. Our future operating lease obligations would change if we exercised these renewal options and if we entered into additional operating lease agreements. For more information, see Note 6, Property and Equipment, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K.

(e) Future operating lease obligations and purchase obligations are not recognized in our condensed consolidated balance sheet.

Purchase obligations include agreements to purchase goods or services that are enforceable and legally binding on Encompass Health and that specify all significant terms, including: fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased;

(f) fixed, minimum, or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. Purchase obligations exclude agreements that are cancelable without penalty. Our purchase obligations primarily relate to software licensing and support.

Because their future cash outflows are uncertain, the following noncurrent liabilities are excluded from the table above: general liability, professional liability, and workers' compensation risks, noncurrent amounts related to third-party billing audits, stock appreciation rights, and deferred income taxes. Also, as of September 30, 2018, we had \$0.9 million of total gross unrecognized tax benefits. For more information, see Note 10, Self-Insured Risks, Note 13, Share-Based Payments, Note 15, Income Taxes, and Note 17, Contingencies and Other Commitments, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K and Note 8, Income Taxes, to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report.

(h) The table above does not include Redeemable noncontrolling interests of \$236.5 million because of the uncertainty surrounding the timing and amounts of any related cash outflows.

Our capital expenditures include costs associated with our hospital refresh program, de novo projects, capacity expansions, technology initiatives, and building and equipment upgrades and purchases. During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, we made capital expenditures of approximately \$189 million for property and equipment and capitalized software. During 2018, we expect to spend approximately \$285 million to \$350 million for capital expenditures. Approximately \$135 million to \$150 million of this budgeted amount is considered nondiscretionary expenditures, which we may refer to in other filings as “maintenance” expenditures. In addition, we expect to spend approximately \$145 million to \$155 million on home health and hospice acquisitions during 2018 inclusive of the Camellia acquisition discussed in the “Executive Overview” section of this Item. Actual amounts spent will be dependent upon the timing of construction projects and acquisition opportunities for our home health and hospice business.

Authorizations for Returning Capital to Stakeholders

In October 2017, February 2018, and May 2018, our board of directors declared cash dividends of \$0.25 per share that were paid in January 2018, April 2018, and July 2018, respectively. On July 24, 2018, our board of directors approved an increase in our quarterly dividend and declared a cash dividend of \$0.27 per share that was paid on October 15, 2018. On October 26, 2018, our board declared a cash dividend of \$0.27 per share, payable on January 15, 2019 to stockholders of record on January 2, 2019. We expect quarterly dividends to be paid in January, April, July, and October. However, the actual declaration of any future cash dividends, and the setting of record and payment dates as well as the per share amounts, will be at the discretion of our board of directors after consideration of various factors, including our capital position and alternative uses of funds. Cash dividends are expected to be funded using cash flows from operations, cash on hand, and availability under our revolving credit facility.

On February 14, 2014, our board of directors approved an increase in our existing common stock repurchase authorization from \$200 million to \$250 million. On July 24, 2018, our board approved resetting the aggregate common stock repurchase authorization to \$250 million. As of September 30, 2018, \$250 million remained under this authorization. The

repurchase authorization does not require the repurchase of a specific number of shares, has an indefinite term, and is subject to termination at any time by our board of directors. Subject to certain terms and conditions, including a maximum price per share and compliance with federal and state securities and other laws, the repurchases may be made from time to time in open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions, or other transactions, including trades under a plan established in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Future repurchases under this authorization generally are expected to be funded using a combination of cash on hand and availability under our \$700 million revolving credit facility.

Adjusted EBITDA

Management believes Adjusted EBITDA as defined in our credit agreement is a measure of our ability to service our debt and our ability to make capital expenditures. We reconcile Adjusted EBITDA to Net income and to Net cash provided by operating activities.

We use Adjusted EBITDA on a consolidated basis as a liquidity measure. We believe this financial measure on a consolidated basis is important in analyzing our liquidity because it is the key component of certain material covenants contained within our credit agreement, which is discussed in more detail in Note 9, Long-term Debt, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K. These covenants are material terms of the credit agreement. Noncompliance with these financial covenants under our credit agreement—our interest coverage ratio and our leverage ratio—could result in our lenders requiring us to immediately repay all amounts borrowed. If we anticipated a potential covenant violation, we would seek relief from our lenders, which would have some cost to us, and such relief might be on terms less favorable to us than those in our existing credit agreement. In addition, if we cannot satisfy these financial covenants, we would be prohibited under our credit agreement from engaging in certain activities, such as incurring additional indebtedness, paying common stock dividends, making certain payments, and acquiring and disposing of assets. Consequently, Adjusted EBITDA is critical to our assessment of our liquidity. In general terms, the credit agreement definition of Adjusted EBITDA, therein referred to as “Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA,” allows us to add back to consolidated Net income interest expense, income taxes, and depreciation and amortization and then add back to consolidated Net income (1) all unusual or nonrecurring items reducing consolidated Net income (of which only up to \$10 million in a year may be cash expenditures), (2) any losses from discontinued operations and closed locations, (3) costs and expenses, including legal fees and expert witness fees, incurred with respect to litigation associated with stockholder derivative litigation, (4) share-based compensation expense, and (5) cost and expenses in connection with the Encompass Health rebranding. We also subtract from consolidated Net income all unusual or nonrecurring items to the extent they increase consolidated Net income. Under the credit agreement, the Adjusted EBITDA calculation does not include net income attributable to noncontrolling interests and includes (1) gain or loss on disposal of assets and hedging and equity instruments, (2) professional fees unrelated to the stockholder derivative litigation, (3) unusual or nonrecurring cash expenditures in excess of \$10 million, and (4) pro forma adjustments resulting from debt transactions and development activities. Items falling within the credit agreement’s “unusual or nonrecurring” classification may occur in future periods, but these items and amounts recognized can vary significantly from period to period and may not directly relate to our ongoing operating performance. Accordingly, these items may not be indicative of our ongoing performance, so the Adjusted EBITDA calculation presented here includes adjustments for them.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, and the items excluded from Adjusted EBITDA are significant components in understanding and assessing financial performance. Therefore, Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered a substitute for Net income or cash flows from operating, investing, or financing activities. Because Adjusted EBITDA is not a measurement determined in accordance with GAAP and is thus susceptible to varying calculations, Adjusted EBITDA, as presented, may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. Revenues and expenses are measured in accordance with the policies and procedures described in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K.

Our Adjusted EBITDA for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 was as follows (in millions):

Reconciliation of Net Income to Adjusted EBITDA

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
Net income	\$109.3	\$85.1	\$327.7	\$248.9
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, attributable to Encompass Health	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(20.7)	(19.2)	(63.5)	(53.2)
Provision for income tax expense	30.2	43.1	89.5	111.4
Interest expense and amortization of debt discounts and fees	37.3	36.8	110.6	118.5
Net noncash loss on disposal of assets	(1.0)	3.0	2.2	3.3
Depreciation and amortization	51.2	46.2	146.8	137.2
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—	0.3	—	10.7
Stock-based compensation expense	18.1	9.2	65.6	37.9
Transaction costs	—	—	1.0	—
SARs mark-to-market impact on noncontrolling interests	(0.3)	—	(2.2)	—
Change in fair market value of equity securities	0.1	—	1.1	—
Adjusted EBITDA	\$224.3	\$204.6	\$679.2	\$614.9

Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Adjusted EBITDA

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018		2017	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$584.0	\$506.9		
Interest expense and amortization of debt discounts and fees	110.6	118.5		
Equity in net income of nonconsolidated affiliates	6.4	6.2		
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in continuing operations	(63.5)	(53.2)		
Amortization of debt-related items	(3.0)	(7.7)		
Distributions from nonconsolidated affiliates	(5.5)	(6.6)		
Current portion of income tax expense	97.5	60.1		
Change in assets and liabilities	(47.1)	(11.2)		
Cash used in operating activities of discontinued operations	0.7	0.7		
Transaction costs	1.0	—		
SARs mark-to-market impact on noncontrolling interests	(2.2)	—		
Change in fair market value of equity securities	1.1	—		
Other	(0.8)	1.2		
Adjusted EBITDA	\$679.2	\$614.9		

Growth in Adjusted EBITDA in 2018 compared to 2017 resulted primarily from revenue growth. For additional information see the “Results of Operations” and “Segment Results of Operations” sections of this Item.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our significant accounting policies are discussed in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K. Of those significant accounting policies, those that we consider to be the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results, as they require management’s most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments, resulting from the need to make estimates about the effect of

matters that are inherently uncertain, are disclosed in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, "Critical Accounting Estimates," to the 2017 Form 10-K.

Since the filing of the 2017 Form 10-K, there have been no material changes to our critical accounting estimates except as described below to "Net Operating Revenues."

Revenue Recognition

We recognize net operating revenue in the reporting period in which we perform the service based on our best estimate of the transaction price for the type of service provided to the patient. Our estimate of the transaction price includes estimates of price concessions for such items as contractual allowances (principally for patients covered by Medicare, Medicare Advantage, Medicaid, and other third-party payors), potential adjustments that may arise from payment and other reviews, and uncollectible amounts. See Note 1, Basis of Presentation, "Net Operating Revenues," to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report for a complete discussion of our revenue recognition policies.

Our patient accounting systems calculate contractual allowances on a patient-by-patient basis based on the rates in effect for each primary third-party payor. Certain other factors that are considered and could influence the estimated transaction price are assumed to remain consistent with the experience for patients discharged in similar time periods for the same payor classes, and additional adjustments are provided to account for these factors.

Management continually reviews the revenue transaction price estimation process to consider and incorporate updates to laws and regulations and the frequent changes in managed care contractual terms that result from contract renegotiations and renewals. In addition, laws and regulations governing the Medicare and Medicaid programs are complex and subject to interpretation. If actual results are not consistent with our assumptions and judgments, we may be exposed to gains or losses that could be material.

Due to complexities involved in determining amounts ultimately due under reimbursement arrangements with third-party payors, which are often subject to interpretation and review, we may receive reimbursement for healthcare services authorized and provided that is different from our estimates, and such differences could be material. However, we continually review the amounts actually collected in subsequent periods in order to determine the amounts by which our estimates differed. Historically, such differences have not been material from either a quantitative or qualitative perspective.

The collection of outstanding receivables from third-party payors and patients is our primary source of cash and is critical to our operating performance. Our primary collection risks relate to patient responsibility amounts and claims reviews conducted by MACs or other contractors.

Changes in general economic conditions (such as increased unemployment rates or periods of recession), business office operations, payor mix, or trends in federal or state governmental and private employer healthcare coverage could affect our collection of accounts receivable. Our collection risks include patient accounts for which the primary insurance carrier has paid the amounts covered by the applicable agreement, but patient responsibility amounts (deductibles and co-payments) remain outstanding and pre-payment claim reviews by our respective MACs. In addition, reimbursement claims made by health care providers are subject to audit from time to time by governmental payors and their agents. If actual results are not consistent with our assumptions and judgments, we may be exposed to gains or losses that could be material. See Note 1, Basis of Presentation, "Net Operating Revenues" and "Accounts Receivable," to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For information regarding recent accounting pronouncements, see Note 1, Basis of Presentation, to our condensed consolidated financial statements included under Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Our primary exposure to market risk is to changes in interest rates on our variable rate long-term debt. We use sensitivity analysis models to evaluate the impact of interest rate changes on our variable rate debt. As of September 30, 2018, our primary variable rate debt outstanding related to \$65.0 million in advances under our revolving credit facility and \$283.7 million outstanding under our term loan facilities. Assuming outstanding balances were to remain the same, a 1% increase in interest rates would result in an incremental negative cash flow of

approximately \$3.1 million over the next 12 months, while a 1% decrease in interest rates would result in an incremental positive cash flow of approximately \$3.1 million over the next 12 months.

See Note 6, Fair Value Measurements, to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report, and Note 9, Long-term Debt, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K for additional information regarding our long-term debt.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was carried out by our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based on our evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our Internal Control over Financial Reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2018 that have a material effect on our Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Information relating to certain legal proceedings in which we are involved is included in Note 10, Contingencies and Other Commitments, to the condensed consolidated financial statements contained in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements (Unaudited), of this report and is incorporated herein by reference and should be read in conjunction with the related disclosure previously reported in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018 and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 (the “2017 Form 10-K”).

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors, of the 2017 Form 10-K. Certain information in those risk factors has been updated by the discussion in the “Executive Overview—Key Challenges” section of Part I, Item 2, Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, of this report, which section is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table summarizes our repurchases of equity securities during the three months ended September 30, 2018:

Period	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased ⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit) (\$)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾
July 1 through July 31, 2018	662	\$ 68.74	—	\$250,000,000
August 1 through August 31, 2018	—	—	—	250,000,000
September 1 through September 30, 2018	—	—	—	250,000,000
Total	662	68.74	—	

In July, 662 shares were purchased pursuant to our Directors’ Deferred Stock Investment Plan. This plan is a nonqualified deferral plan allowing non-employee directors to make advance elections to defer a fixed percentage of their director fees. The plan administrator acquires the shares in the open market which are then held in a rabbi trust. The plan also provides that dividends paid on the shares held for the accounts of the directors will be reinvested in shares of our common stock which will also be held in the trust. The directors’ rights to all shares in the trust are nonforfeitable, but the shares are only released to the directors after departure from our board.

⁽²⁾ On October 28, 2013, we announced our board of directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$200 million of our common stock. On February 14, 2014, our board approved an increase in this common stock repurchase authorization from \$200 million to \$250 million. On July 24, 2018, our board approved resetting the aggregate common stock repurchase authorization to \$250 million. The repurchase authorization does not require the repurchase of a specific number of shares, has an indefinite term, and is subject to termination at any time by our board of directors. Subject to certain terms and conditions, including a maximum price per share and compliance with federal and state securities and other laws, the repurchases may be made from time to time in open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions, or other transactions, including trades under a plan established in

accordance with Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Dividends

We paid quarterly cash dividends of \$0.23 per share on our common stock on January 15, April 15, and July 15 of 2016. On July 21, 2016, our board of directors approved an increase in our quarterly dividend and declared a cash dividend of \$0.24 per share that was paid on October 17, 2016, and we paid the same per share quarterly dividend through July 17, 2017. On July 20, 2017, our board approved an increase in our quarterly dividend and declared a cash dividend of \$0.25 per share that

was paid on October 16, 2017, and we paid the same per share quarterly dividend through July 16, 2018. On July 24, 2018, our board approved an increase in our quarterly dividend and declared a cash dividend of \$0.27 per share that was paid on October 15, 2018. On October 26, 2018, our board declared a cash dividend of \$0.27 per share, payable on January 15, 2019 to stockholders of record on January 2, 2019. We expect quarterly dividends to continue to be paid in January, April, July, and October. However, the actual declaration of any future cash dividends, and the setting of record and payment dates as well as the per share amounts, will be at the discretion of our board each quarter after consideration of various factors, including our capital position and alternative uses of funds.

The terms of our credit agreement allow us to declare and pay cash dividends on our common stock so long as: (1) we are not in default under our credit agreement and (2) our senior secured leverage ratio remains less than or equal to 2x. The terms of our senior note indenture allow us to declare and pay cash dividends on our common stock so long as (1) we are not in default, (2) the consolidated coverage ratio (as defined in the indenture) exceeds 2x or we are otherwise allowed under the indenture to incur debt, and (3) we have capacity under the indenture's restricted payments covenant to declare and pay dividends. We believe we currently have adequate capacity under these covenants to pursue the dividend strategy described in this report for the foreseeable future based on the capacity as of the date of this report and anticipated restricted payments. See Note 9, Long-term Debt, to the consolidated financial statements accompanying the 2017 Form 10-K.

Item 6. Exhibits

See the Exhibit Index immediately following the signature page of this report.

SIGNATURE

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

ENCOMPASS HEALTH CORPORATION

By: /s/ Douglas E. Coltharp
Douglas E. Coltharp
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: October 31, 2018

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EXHIBIT INDEX

The exhibits required by Regulation S-K are set forth in the following list and are filed by attachment to this report unless otherwise noted.

No. Description

3.1.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Encompass Health Corporation, effective as of January 1, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Encompass Health's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 25, 2017).

3.1.2 Certificate of Designations of 6.50% Series A Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock, as filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on March 7, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Encompass Health's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 9, 2006).

3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of Encompass Health Corporation, effective as of January 1, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Encompass Health's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 25, 2017).

10.1 Encompass Health Corporation Fourth Amended and Restated Change in Control Benefits Plan.+

10.2 Encompass Health Corporation Fifth Amended and Restated Executive Severance Plan.+

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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

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

101 Sections of the Encompass Health Corporation Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2018, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language), submitted in the following files:

101.INS XBRL Instance Document

101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document

101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

+ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.