

Submission Information

Submission Type	10-K
Contact Name	RDG Filings
Contact Phone	1-415-643-6080
Exchange(s)	NONE
Filer CIK	000088948
Filer CCC	*****
Reporting Period	3/31/2018
Well Known Seasoned Issuer?	False
Voluntary Filer?	False
Smaller Reporting Company?	False
Accelerated Filer Status	Accelerated Filer
Shell Company?	False

Documents

10-K	FORM 10-K
EX-13	Exhibit 13
EX-21	Exhibit 21
EX-23	Exhibit 23
EX-31.1	Exhibit 31.1
EX-31.2	Exhibit 31.2
EX-32	Exhibit 32
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of
The Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018

Commission File Number 0-01989

SENECA FOODS CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

16-0733425
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

3736 South Main Street, Marion, New York
(Address of principal executive offices)

14505
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

(315) 926-8100

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Stock Class A, \$.25 Par	NASDAQ Global Market
Common Stock Class B, \$.25 Par	NASDAQ Global Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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

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

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

Yes No

The aggregate market value of the Registrant's voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates based on the closing sales price per market reports by the NASDAQ Global Market System on October 1, 2017 was approximately \$241,650,000.

As of June 15, 2018, there were 7,860,033 shares of Class A common stock and 1,884,439 shares of Class B common stock outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

(1) Portions of the Annual Report to shareholders for fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 (the "2018 Annual Report") applicable to Part I, Item 1, Part II, Items 5-9A and Part IV, Item 15 of Form 10-K.

- (2) Portion of the Proxy Statement to be issued in connection with the Registrant's annual meeting of stockholders (the "Proxy Statement") applicable to Part III, Items 10-14 of Form 10-K.
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SENECA FOODS CORPORATION

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Forward-Looking Statements

Certain of the statements contained in this annual report on Form 10-K are forward-looking statements made within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act). Forward-looking statements involve numerous risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are not in the present or past tense and, in some cases, can be identified by the use of the words "will," "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "project," "intend," "plan," "believe," "seeks," "should," "likely," "targets," "may," "can" and other expressions that indicate future trends and events. A forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made and reflects management's analysis only as of the date thereof. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement. The following factors, among others discussed herein and in the Company's filings under the Exchange Act, could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those set forth or contemplated in the forward-looking statements: costs and availability of raw materials, competition, cost controls, sales levels, governmental regulation, consumer preferences, industry trends, weather conditions, crop yields, natural disasters, recalls, litigation, reliance on third-parties, wage rates, and other factors. See also the factors described in "Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report, and those described in the Company's filings under the Exchange Act.

Restatement of Financial Statements

As described in the Form 12b-25 filed by the Company on June 14, 2018, this Form 10-K was delayed because of the additional time that the Company required to finalize its financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018. The Company's delay in filing the Form 10-K is due principally to the additional time the Company required to complete its analysis of complex and technical accounting issues relating to "bill and hold" revenue recognition relating to a contract packing agreement with a customer. On June 28, 2018 the Audit Committee of the Company determined that the Company's accounting practices for bill and hold revenue recognition were incorrect. The Company has made all necessary adjustments to correct this information for all periods presented in this Form 10-K. See Note 2 of the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

PART I

Item 1

Business

History and Development of Seneca Foods Corporation

SENECA FOODS CORPORATION (the "Company") is one of North America's leading providers of packaged fruits and vegetables with facilities located throughout the United States. The Company's product offerings include canned, frozen and bottled produce and snack chips and its products are sold under private label as well as national and regional brands that the Company owns or licenses, including Seneca®, Libby's®, Aunt Nellie's®, READ®, Green Valley®, CherryMan® and Seneca Farms®. The Company packs Green Giant, Le Sueur and other brands of canned vegetables as well as select Green Giant frozen vegetables for B&G Foods North America ("B&G") under a contract packing agreement.

As of March 31, 2018, the Company's facilities consisted of 24 packaging plants strategically located throughout the United States, three can manufacturing plants, three seed processing and packaging operations, a farming operation and a logistical support network. The Company also maintains warehouses which are generally located adjacent to its packaging plants. The Company is a New York corporation and its headquarters is located at 3736 South Main Street, Marion, New York and its telephone number is (315) 926-8100.

The Company was founded in 1949 and during its 70 years of operation, the Company has made over 50 strategic acquisitions including the purchase of the long-term license for the Libby's brand in 1983, the purchase of Pillsbury's Green Giant packaging assets and entry into an Alliance Agreement with respect to the Green Giant canned and frozen vegetable business in 1995 and the acquisition of Chiquita Processed Foods in 2003. The Company believes that these acquisitions have enhanced the Company's leadership position in the private label and foodservice canned vegetable markets in the United States and significantly increased its international sales. In 2013, the Company completed its acquisition of 100% of the membership interest in Independent Foods, LLC. In April 2014, the Company purchased a 50% equity interest in Truitt Bros. Inc. In 2016, the Company acquired Gray & Company and Diana Foods Co., Inc., each leading providers of maraschino cherries and other cherry products. In 2018, the Company acquired the remaining 50% ownership interest in Truitt Bros., Inc. making it a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

Available Information

The Company's Internet address is www.senecafoods.com. The Company's annual report on Form 10-K, the Company's quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act are available on the Company's web site, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. All such filings on the Company's web site are available free of charge. Information on our website is not part of the Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In addition, the Company's website includes items related to corporate governance matters, including charters of various committees of the Board of Directors and the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. The Company intends to disclose on its website any amendment to or waiver of any provision of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that would otherwise be required to be disclosed under the rules of the SEC and NASDAQ.

Financial Information about Industry Segments

The Company manages its business on the basis of three reportable segments – the primary segment is the packaging and sale of fruits and vegetables, secondarily, the packaging and sale of prepared food products (added as a result of the Truitt acquisition), third, the packaging and sale of snack products, of which the majority are chip products. These three segments constitute the food operation. The food operation constitutes 99% of total sales, of which approximately 61% is canned vegetable packaging, 20% is canned fruit packaging, 11% is frozen fruit and vegetable packaging, 7% is prepared foods and 1% is fruit chip packaging. The non-food operation, which is primarily related to the sale of cans and ends and outside revenue generated from our trucking and aircraft operations, represents 1% of the Company's total sales.

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Narrative Description of Business

Principal Products and Markets

Food Packaging

The Company's principal products include canned fruits and vegetables, frozen vegetables and other food products. The products are sold nationwide by major grocery outlets, including supermarkets, mass merchandisers, limited assortment stores, club stores and dollar stores. Additionally, products are sold to food service distributors, industrial markets, other food packagers, export customers in 90 countries and federal, state and local governments for school and other feeding programs. Food packaging operations are primarily supported by plant locations in New York, California, Kentucky, Michigan, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Washington, Idaho, Illinois, and Minnesota. See Note 13 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, for additional information about the Company's segments.

The following table summarizes net sales by major product category for the years ended March 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016:

Classes of similar products/services:	2018	2017	2016
		(Restated)	(Restated)
		(In thousands)	
Net Sales:			
Green Giant *	\$ 111,014	\$ 136,329	\$ 148,517
Canned vegetables	721,121	705,297	746,501
Frozen	105,857	98,597	94,710
Fruit	256,687	286,464	253,658
Prepared foods	92,826	-	-
Snack	10,110	12,430	12,336
Other	17,150	23,081	23,845
Total	\$ 1,314,765	\$ 1,262,198	\$ 1,279,567

* Green Giant includes canned and frozen vegetables exclusively for B&G Foods.

Source and Availability of Raw Materials

The Company's food packaging plants are located in major vegetable producing states and in four fruit producing states. Fruits and vegetables are primarily obtained through supply contracts with independent growers.

Intellectual Property

The Company's most significant brand name, Libby's[®], is held pursuant to a trademark license granted to the Company in March 1982 and renewable by the Company every 10 years for an aggregate period expiring in March 2081. The original licensor was Libby, McNeill & Libby, Inc., then an indirect subsidiary of Nestlé, S. A. ("Nestlé") and the license was granted in connection with the Company's purchase of certain of the licensor's canned vegetable operations in the United States. Corlib Brands Management, LTD acquired the license from Nestlé during 2006. The license is limited to vegetables which are shelf-stable, frozen, and thermally packaged, and includes the Company's major vegetable varieties – corn, peas and green beans – as well as certain other thermally packaged vegetable varieties and sauerkraut.

The Company is required to pay an annual royalty to Corlib Brands now known as Libby's Brand Holding, Ltd., who may terminate the license for non-payment of royalty, use of the trademark in sales outside the licensed territory, failure to achieve a minimum level of sales under the licensed trademark during any calendar year or a material breach or default by the Company under the agreement (which is not cured within the specified cure period). With the purchase of Signature Fruit Company, LLC, which also uses the Libby's[®] brand name, the Company re-negotiated the license agreement and created a new, combined agreement based on Libby's[®] revenue dollars for fruits, vegetables, and dry beans. A total of \$310,000 was paid as a royalty fee for the year ended March 31, 2018.

The Company also sells canned fruits and vegetables, frozen vegetables and other food products under several other brands for which the Company has obtained registered trademarks, including, Aunt Nellie's[®], Cherryman[®], Green Valley[®], READ[®], Seneca Farms[®], and Seneca[®] and other regional brands.

Seasonal Business

While individual fruits and vegetables have seasonal cycles of peak production and sales, the different cycles are somewhat offsetting. Minimal food packaging occurs in the Company's last fiscal quarter ending March 31, which is the optimal time for maintenance, repairs and equipment changes in its packaging plants. The supply of commodities, current pricing, and expected new crop quantity and quality affect the timing and amount of the Company's sales and earnings. When the seasonal harvesting periods of the Company's major fruits and vegetables are newly completed, inventories for these packaged fruits and vegetables are at their highest levels. For peas, the peak inventory time is mid-summer and for corn, the Company's highest volume vegetable, the peak inventory is in mid-autumn. For peaches, the Company's highest volume fruit, the peak inventory time is early-autumn. For pears and cherries, the peak inventory is late-summer.

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These seasonal fluctuations are illustrated in the following table, which presents certain unaudited quarterly financial information for the periods indicated:

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
(In thousands)				
Year ended March 31, 2018:	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)	
Net sales	\$ 288,927	\$ 338,470	\$ 387,689	\$ 299,679
Gross margin	15,535	17,411	30,501	11,140
Net (loss) earnings	(980)	(2,958)	4,377	(14,250)
Inventories (at quarter end)	655,419	859,146	770,702	680,828
Revolver outstanding (at quarter end)	226,010	272,609	290,196	293,459
Year ended March 31, 2017:	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)
Net sales	\$ 272,135	\$ 352,606	\$ 356,767	\$ 280,690
Gross margin	21,955	31,025	37,926	21,098
Net (loss) earnings	965	6,821	7,789	320
Inventories (at quarter end)	611,063	801,684	699,445	628,935
Revolver outstanding (at quarter end)	264,000	342,935	232,586	214,781

Backlog

In the food packaging business, an end of year sales order backlog is not considered meaningful. Traditionally, larger customers provide tentative bookings for their expected purchases for the upcoming season. These bookings are further developed as data on the expected size of the related national harvests becomes available. In general, these bookings serve as a yardstick rather than as a firm commitment, since actual harvest results can vary notably from early estimates. In actual practice, the Company has substantially all of its expected seasonal production identified to potential sales outlets before the seasonal production is completed.

Competition and Customers

Competition in the food business is substantial with brand recognition and promotion, quality, service, and pricing being the major determinants in the Company's relative market position. The Company believes that it is a major producer of canned fruits and vegetables, but some producers of canned, frozen and other forms of fruit and vegetable products have sales which exceed the Company's sales. The Company is aware of approximately 14 competitors in the U.S. packaged vegetable industry, many of which are privately held companies. The Company is aware of approximately nine competitors in the U.S. packaged fruit industry. In addition, there are significant quantities of fruit that are imported from Europe, Asia and South America.

During the past year, approximately 10% of the Company's packaged foods sales were packed for retail customers under the Company's branded labels of Seneca[®], Libby's[®], Green Valley[®], Aunt Nellie's[®], READ[®], and Seneca Farms[®]. About 24% of packaged foods sales were packed for institutional food distributors and 57% were retail packed under the private label of our customers. The remaining 9% was sold under an agreement with B&G Foods (the "Green Giant Agreement") (see note 12 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data). Termination of the Green Giant Agreement would substantially reduce the Company's sales and profitability unless the Company was to enter into a new substantial supply relationship with B&G Foods or another major vegetable marketer. The non-Green Giant customers represent a full cross section of the retail, institutional, distributor, and industrial markets; and the Company does not consider itself dependent on any single sales source other than sales attributable to the Green Giant Agreement.

The Company's principal branded products are its Libby's canned fruit and vegetable products, which rate among the top three national brands according to a leading market research firm.

The information under the heading "Results of Operations in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the 2018 Annual Report is incorporated by reference.

Environmental Regulation

Environmental Protection

Environmental protection is an area that has been worked on diligently at each food packaging facility. In all locations, the Company has cooperated with federal, state, and local environmental protection authorities in developing and maintaining suitable antipollution facilities. In general, we believe our pollution control facilities are equal to or somewhat superior to those of our competitors and are within environmental protection standards. The Company does not expect any material capital expenditures to comply with environmental regulations in the near future.

There has been a broad range of proposed and promulgated state, national and international regulations aimed at reducing the effects of climate change. In the United States, there is a significant possibility that some form of regulation will be forthcoming at the federal level to address the effects of climate change. Such regulation could result in the creation of additional costs in the form of taxes, the restriction of output, investments of capital to maintain compliance with laws and regulations, or required acquisition or trading of emission allowances.

Environmental Litigation and Contingencies

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company is made a party to certain legal proceedings seeking monetary damages, including proceedings involving product liability claims, worker's compensation and other employee claims, tort and other general liability claims, for which it carries insurance as well as patent infringement and related litigation. The Company is in a highly regulated industry and is also periodically involved in government actions for regulatory violations and other matters surrounding the manufacturing of its products, including, but not limited to, environmental, employee, and product safety issues. While it is not feasible to predict or determine the ultimate outcome of these matters, the Company does not believe that an adverse decision in any of these legal proceedings would have a material adverse impact on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

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Employment

At our fiscal year end 2018, the Company had approximately 4,300 employees of which 3,700 full time and 500 seasonal employees work in food packaging and 100 full time employees work in other activities. The number of employees increases by approximately 7,000 due to an increase in seasonal employees during our peak pack season.

The Company has seven collective bargaining agreements with three unions covering approximately 1,050 of its full-time employees. The terms of these agreements result in wages and benefits which are substantially the same for comparable positions for the Company's non-union employees. There are two agreements that will expire in 2018, two agreements that will expire in calendar 2019 and three agreements that will expire in calendar 2020.

Domestic and Export Sales

The following table sets forth domestic and export sales:

	Fiscal Year		
	2018	2017 (Restated)	2016 (Restated)
(In thousands, except percentages)			
Net Sales:			
United States	\$ 1,223,959	\$ 1,166,140	\$ 1,171,285
Export	90,806	96,058	108,282
Total Net Sales	\$ 1,314,765	\$ 1,262,198	\$ 1,279,567
As a Percentage of Net Sales:			
United States	93.1%	92.4%	91.5%
Export	6.9%	7.6%	8.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Item 1A

Risk Factors

The following factors as well as factors described elsewhere in this Form 10-K or in other filings by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission, could adversely affect the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Other factors not presently known to us or that we presently believe are not material could also affect our business operations or financial results. The Company refers to itself as "we", "our" or "us" in this section.

Fruit and Vegetable Industry Risks

Excess capacity in the fruit and vegetable industry has a downward impact on selling price.

Canned fruit and vegetable categories are declining, with that; less shelf space is being devoted to these categories in the supermarkets. Fresh and perishable businesses are improving their delivery systems around the world and the availability of fresh produce is impacting the consumers purchasing patterns relating to processed fruits and vegetables. Our financial performance and growth are related to conditions in the United States' fruit and vegetable packaging industry, which is a mature industry with a modest growth rate during the last 10 years. Our net sales are a function of product availability and market pricing. In the fruit and vegetable packaging industry, product availability and market prices tend to have an inverse relationship: market prices tend to decrease as more product is available and to increase if less product is available. Product availability is a direct result of plantings, growing conditions, crop yields and inventory levels, all of which vary from year to year. Moreover, fruit and vegetable production outside the United States, particularly in Europe, Asia and South America, is increasing at a time when worldwide demand for certain products, such as peaches, is declining. These factors may have a significant effect on supply and competition and create downward pressure on prices. In addition, market prices can be affected by the planting and inventory levels and individual pricing decisions of our competitors. Generally, market prices in the fruit and vegetable packaging industry adjust more quickly to variations in product availability than an individual packager can adjust its cost structure; thus, in an oversupply situation, a packager's margins likely will weaken. We typically have experienced lower margins during times of industry oversupply.

The Company announced that it will cease production and close its Modesto, California plant prior to the 2018 production season. Reasons for exiting the business include large operating losses, rising costs for farmers and the Company and export competition from China and Europe.

In the past, the fruit and vegetable packaging industry has been characterized by excess capacity, with resulting pressure on our prices and profit margins. We have closed packaging plants in past years in response to the downward pressure on prices. There can be no assurance that our margins will improve in response to favorable market conditions or that we will be able to operate profitably during depressed market conditions.

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Growing cycles and adverse weather conditions may decrease our results from operations.

Our operations are affected by the growing cycles of the fruits and vegetables we package. When the fruits and vegetables are ready to be picked, we must harvest and package them quickly or forego the opportunity to package fresh picked fruits and vegetables for an entire year. Most of our fruits and vegetables are grown by farmers under contract with us. Consequently, we must pay the contract grower for the fruits and vegetables even if we cannot or do not harvest or package them. Most of our production occurs during the second quarter (July through September) of our fiscal year, which corresponds with the quarter that the growing season ends for most of the produce packaged by us. A majority of our sales occur during the third and fourth quarters of each fiscal year due to seasonal consumption patterns for our products. Accordingly, inventory levels are highest during the second and third quarters, and accounts receivable levels are highest during the third and fourth quarters. Net sales generated during our third and fourth fiscal quarters have a significant impact on our results of operations. Because of these seasonal fluctuations, the results of any particular quarter, particularly in the first half of our fiscal year, will not necessarily be indicative of results for the full year or for future years.

We set our planting schedules without knowing the effect of the weather on the crops or on the entire industry's production. Weather conditions during the course of each fruit and vegetable crop's growing season will affect the volume and growing time of that crop. As most of our vegetables are produced in more than one part of the U.S., this somewhat reduces the risk that our entire crop will be subject to disastrous weather. The upper Midwest is the primary growing region for the principal vegetables which we pack, namely peas, green beans and corn, and it is also a substantial source of our competitors' vegetable production. The adverse effects of weather-related reduced production may be partially mitigated by higher selling prices for the fruits and vegetables which are produced.

The commodity materials that we package or otherwise require are subject to price increases that could adversely affect our profitability.

The materials that we use, such as fruits and vegetables, steel (used to make cans), ingredients, pouches and other packaging materials as well as the electricity and natural gas used in our business, are commodities that may experience price volatility caused by external factors, including market fluctuations, availability, currency fluctuations and changes in governmental regulations and agricultural programs. General inventory positions of major commodities, such as field corn, soybeans and wheat, all commodities with which we must compete for acreage, can have dramatic effects on prices for those commodities, which can translate into similar swings in prices needed to be paid for our contracted commodities. These programs and other events can result in reduced supplies of these commodities, higher supply costs or interruptions in our production schedules. If prices of these commodities increase beyond what we can pass along to our customers, our operating income will decrease.

Global Trade Policy Could Adversely Impact Our Results From Operations

Earlier this year, the U.S. Government imposed 25% duties on the importation of steel from most of the steel producing countries around the world. Seneca Foods makes its own cans using tin-plated and tin-free steel purchased from both domestic and off-shore suppliers. The duties will potentially have an impact on the cost of steel that the company has already committed for but yet not received from off-shore suppliers. In addition, based on information provided by domestic suppliers, the cost of steel in the future will substantially increase. This will create higher costs of the primary packaging used by the Company for its products. The ability to pass on these costs to our customers is an unknown risk. In addition, other countries have or are threatening to impose retaliatory duties on items produced in the U.S. including the Company's products. This will limit the export potential for the Company's products going forward. In 2018, 6.9 percent of the company's products were exported.

Risks Associated With Our Operations

We depend upon key customers.

Our products are sold in a highly competitive marketplace, which includes increased concentration and a growing presence of large-format retailers and discounters. Dependence upon key customers could lead to increased pricing pressure by these customers.

Green Giant products packed by us in fiscal years 2018 and 2017 constituted approximately 9% and 11%, respectively, of our total sales. Our sales of Green Giant product and financial performance under the Green Giant Agreement depend to a significant extent on our success in producing quality Green Giant vegetables at competitive costs and B&G Foods success in marketing the products produced by us. The ability of B&G Foods to successfully market these products will depend upon B&G Foods's sales efforts as well as the factors described above under "Excess capacity in the fruit and vegetable industry has a downward impact on selling price." We cannot give assurance as to the volume of B&G Foods's sales and cannot control many of the key factors affecting that volume.

Additionally, purchases by the United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA") in fiscal year 2018 represented approximately 3.7% of our total sales. The purchase of our products by the USDA is done through the government's competitive bid process. We bid on stated product requirements and needs as presented by the USDA and, if we are the successful bidder, we fulfill the contract and deliver the product. The government contracting process is complex and subject to numerous regulations and requirements. Failure by us to comply with the regulations and requirements for government contracts could jeopardize our ability to contract with the government and could result in reduced sales or prohibition on submitting bids to the USDA. The government procurement process could also change and result in our inability to meet the new requirements. Additionally, the government's need for our products could decrease, which would result in reduced sales to the USDA.

If we lose a significant customer or if sales to a significant customer materially decrease, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

If we do not maintain the market shares of our products, our business and revenues may be adversely affected.

All of our products compete with those of other national and regional food packaging companies under highly competitive conditions. The vegetable products which we sell under our own brand names not only compete with vegetable products produced by vegetable packaging competitors, but also compete with products we produce and sell to other companies who market those products under their own brand names, such as the Green Giant vegetables we sell to B&G Foods and the fruits and vegetables we sell to various retail grocery chains which carry our customer's own brand names.

The customers who buy our products to sell under their own brand names control the marketing programs for those products. In recent years, many major retail food chains have been increasing their promotions, offerings and shelf space allocations for their own fruit and vegetable brands, to the detriment of fruit and vegetable brands owned by the packagers, including our own brands. We cannot predict the pricing or promotional activities of our customers/competitors or whether they will have a negative effect on us. There are competitive pressures and other factors, which could cause our products to lose market share or result in significant price erosion that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Increases in logistics and other transportation-related costs could materially adversely impact our results of operations.

Our ability to competitively serve our customers depends on the availability of reliable and low-cost transportation. We use multiple forms of transportation to bring our products to market. They include trucks, intermodal, rail cars, and ships. Disruption to the timely supply of these services or increases in the cost of these services for any reason, including availability or cost of fuel, regulations affecting the industry, or labor shortages in the transportation industry, could have an adverse effect on our ability to serve our customers, and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we are subject to product liability claims, we may incur significant and unexpected costs and our business reputation could be adversely affected.

Food packagers are subject to significant liability should the consumption of their products cause injury or illness. We work with regulators, the industry and suppliers to stay abreast of developments. A product liability judgment against us could also result in substantial and unexpected expenditures, affect consumer confidence in our products, and divert management's attention from other responsibilities. Product liability claims may also lead to increased scrutiny by federal and state regulatory agencies and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operation. Although we maintain comprehensive general liability insurance coverage, there can be no assurance that this level of coverage is adequate or that we will be able to continue to maintain our existing insurance or obtain comparable insurance at a reasonable cost, if at all. A product recall or a partially or completely uninsured judgment against us could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We generate agricultural food packaging wastes and are subject to substantial environmental regulation.

As a food packager, we regularly dispose of produce wastes (silage) and processing water as well as materials used in plant operation and maintenance, and our plant boilers, which generate heat used in packaging, produce generally small emissions into the air. These activities and operations are regulated by federal and state laws and the respective federal and state environmental agencies. Occasionally, we may be required to remediate conditions found by the regulators to be in violation of environmental law or to contribute to the cost of remediating waste disposal sites, which we neither owned nor operated, but in which, we and other companies deposited waste materials, usually through independent waste disposal companies. Future possible costs of environmental remediation, contributions and penalties could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our production capacity for certain products and commodities is concentrated in a limited number of facilities, exposing us to a material disruption in production in the event that a disaster strikes.

We only have four plants that produce fruit products, the largest of which we will cease operations prior to the 2018 production season, and one plant that produces pumpkin products. We have three plants that manufacture empty cans, one with substantially more capacity than the other two, which are not interchangeable since each plant cannot necessarily produce all the can sizes needed. Although we maintain property and business interruption insurance coverage, there can be no assurance that this level of coverage is adequate in the event of a catastrophe or significant disruption at these or other Company facilities. If such an event occurs, it could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may undertake acquisitions or product innovations and may have difficulties integrating them or may not realize the anticipated benefits.

In the future, we may undertake acquisitions of other businesses or introduce new products, although there can be no assurances that these will occur. Such undertakings involve numerous risks and significant investments. There can be no assurance that we will be able to identify and acquire acquisition candidates on favorable terms, to profitably manage or to successfully integrate future businesses it may acquire or new products it may introduce without substantial costs, delays or problems. Any of these outcomes could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are dependent upon a seasonal workforce and our inability to hire sufficient employees may adversely affect our business.

At the end of our 2018 fiscal year, we had approximately 4,300 employees of which 3,700 full time and 500 seasonal employees worked in food packaging and 100 employees worked in other activities. During the peak summer harvest period, we hire up to approximately 7,000 seasonal employees to help package fruits and vegetables. If there is an increase to minimum wage rates, this could have a negative impact on costs of operations. Many of our packaging operations are located in rural communities that may not have sufficient labor pools, requiring us to hire employees from other regions. An inability to hire and train sufficient employees during the critical harvest period could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

There may be increased governmental legislative and regulatory activity in reaction to consumer perception related to BPA.

There has been continued state legislative activity to ban Bisphenol-A ("BPA") from food contact packaging. These legislative decisions are predominantly driven by consumer perception that BPA may be harmful. These actions have been taken despite the scientific evidence and general consensus of United States and international government agencies that BPA is safe and does not pose a risk to human health. The legislative actions combined with growing public perception about food safety may require us to change some of the materials used as linings in our packaging materials. Failure to do so could result in a loss of sales as well as loss in value of the inventory utilizing BPA containing materials. The Company, in collaboration with other can makers as well as enamel suppliers, has decided to aggressively work to find alternative materials for can linings not manufactured using BPA. However, commercially acceptable alternatives are not immediately available for some applications and there can be no assurance that these steps will be successful. About 4% of our canned product volume (excluding B&G Foods and purchased canned products) still includes BPA.

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The implementation of the Food Safety Modernization Act of 2011 may affect operations

The Food Safety Modernization Act ("FSMA") was enacted with the goal of enabling the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") to better protect public health by strengthening the food safety system. FSMA was designed to focus the efforts of FDA on preventing food safety problems rather than relying primarily on reacting to problems after they occur. The law also provides FDA with new enforcement authorities designed to achieve higher rates of compliance with prevention and risk-based food safety standards and to better respond to and contain problems when they do occur. The increased inspections, mandatory recall authority of the FDA, increased scrutiny of foreign sourced or supplied food products, and increased records access may have an impact on our business. As we are already in a highly regulated business, operating under the increased scrutiny of more FDA authority does not appear likely to negatively impact our business. The law also gives FDA important new tools to hold imported foods to the same standards as domestic foods.

The Company's results are dependent on successful marketplace initiatives and acceptance by consumers of the Company's products.

The Company's product introductions and product improvements, along with its other marketplace initiatives, are designed to capitalize on new customer or consumer trends. The FDA recently issued a statement on sodium which referred to an Institute of Medicine statement that too much sodium is a major contributor to high blood pressure. Some of our products contain a moderate amount of sodium per recommended serving, which is based on consumer's preferences for taste. In order to remain successful, the Company must anticipate and react to these new trends and develop new products or packages to address them. While the Company devotes significant resources to meeting this goal, we may not be successful in developing new products or packages, or our new products or packages may not be accepted by customers or consumers.

Regulations related to "conflict minerals" may cause us to incur additional expenses and could limit the supply and increase the cost of certain metals used primarily in manufacturing our canned products.

On August 22, 2012, the SEC adopted a new rule requiring disclosures of specified minerals, known as conflict minerals, that are necessary to the functionality or production of products manufactured or contracted to be manufactured by companies filing public reports. The rule, which requires a disclosure report to be filed by May 31 each year, requires companies to perform country of origin inquiries, due diligence as required, disclosure, and reporting whether such minerals originate from the Democratic Republic of Congo or an adjoining country. The conflict mineral rule could affect sourcing at competitive prices and availability in sufficient quantities of certain minerals, including, tin, which is used primarily in the manufacture of our cans. The number of suppliers, who provide conflict-free minerals in steel production, or other components, may be limited. In addition, there may be significant costs associated with complying with the disclosure requirements, such as costs related to determining the source of certain minerals used in the manufacture of our cans, as well as costs of possible changes to products, packages, or sources of supply as a consequence of such verification activities. Since our supply chain is complex, we may not be able to sufficiently verify the origins of the relevant minerals used in our products through the procedures that we implement, which may hurt our business. In addition, we may encounter significant challenges to satisfy those customers who require that all of the components of our products be certified as conflict-free, which could place us, as well as our competitors, at a disadvantage if we are unable to do so.

Financing Risks

Global economic conditions may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Unfavorable economic conditions, including the impact of recessions in the United States and throughout the world, may negatively affect our business and financial results. These economic conditions could negatively impact (i) consumer demand for our products, (ii) the mix of our products' sales, (iii) our ability to collect accounts receivable on a timely basis, (iv) the ability of suppliers to provide the materials required in our operations and (v) our ability to obtain financing or to otherwise access the capital markets. The strength of the U.S. dollar versus other world currencies could result in increased competition from imported products and decreased sales to our international customers. A prolonged recession could result in decreased revenue, margins and earnings. Additionally, the economic situation could have an impact on our lenders or customers, causing them to fail to meet their obligations to us. The occurrence of any of these risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to manage our working capital and our Revolver is critical to our success.

As of March 31, 2018, we had approximately \$459.8 million of total indebtedness, including various debt agreements and a \$293.5 million outstanding balance on our \$400.0 million to \$500.0 million revolving credit facility ("Revolver"). Debt service for fiscal 2019 is \$9.8 million. During our second and third fiscal quarters, our operations generally require more cash than is available from operations. In these circumstances, it is necessary to borrow under our Revolver. Our ability to obtain financing in the future through credit facilities will be affected by several factors, including our creditworthiness, our ability to operate in a profitable manner and general market and credit conditions. Significant changes in our business or cash outflows from operations could create a need for additional working capital. An inability to obtain additional working capital on terms reasonably acceptable to us or access the Revolver would materially and adversely affect our operations. Additionally, if we need to use a portion of our cash flows to pay principal and interest on our debt, it will reduce the amount of money we have for operations, working capital, capital expenditures, expansions, acquisitions or general corporate or other business activities.

Failure to comply with the requirements of our debt agreements and Revolver could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our debt agreements and Revolver contain financial and other restrictive covenants which, among other things, limit our ability to borrow money, including with respect to the refinancing of existing indebtedness. These provisions may limit our ability to conduct our business, take advantage of business opportunities and respond to changing business, market and economic conditions. In addition, they may place us at a competitive disadvantage relative to other companies that may be subject to fewer, if any, restrictions. Failure to comply with the requirements of our Revolver and debt agreements could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We have pledged our accounts receivable, inventory and the capital stock or other ownership interests that we own in our subsidiaries to secure the credit facility. If a default occurred and was not cured, secured lenders could foreclose on this collateral.

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Risks Relating to Our Stock

Our existing shareholders, if acting together, may be able to exert control over matters requiring shareholder approval.

Holders of our Class B common stock are entitled to one vote per share, while holders of our Class A common stock are entitled to one-twentieth of a vote per share. In addition, holders of our 10% Cumulative Convertible Voting Preferred Stock, Series A, our 10% Cumulative Convertible Voting Preferred Stock, Series B and, solely with respect to the election of directors, our 6% Cumulative Voting Preferred Stock, which we refer to as our voting preferred stock, are entitled to one vote per share. As of March 31, 2018, holders of Class B common stock and voting preferred stock held 88.0% of the combined voting power of all shares of capital stock then outstanding and entitled to vote. These shareholders, if acting together, would be in a position to control the election of our directors and to effect or prevent certain corporate transactions that require majority or supermajority approval of the combined classes, including mergers and other business combinations. This may result in us taking corporate actions that you may not consider to be in your best interest and may affect the price of our common stock.

As of March 31, 2018, our current executive officers and directors beneficially owned 12.6% of our outstanding shares of Class A common stock, 52.0% of our outstanding shares of Class B common stock and 53.5% of our voting preferred stock, or 47.7% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares of capital stock. This concentration of voting power may inhibit changes in control of the Company and may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that discourage corporate takeovers.

Certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and provisions of the New York Business Corporation Law may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control. Various provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may inhibit changes in control not approved by our directors and may have the effect of depriving shareholders of any opportunity to receive a premium over the prevailing market price of our common stock in the event of an attempted unsolicited takeover. In addition, the existence of these provisions may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. These provisions include:

- a classified board of directors;
- a requirement that special meetings of shareholders be called only by our directors or holders of 25% of the voting power of all shares outstanding and entitled to vote at the meeting;
- our board of directors has the power to classify and reclassify any of our unissued shares of capital stock into shares of capital stock with such preferences, rights, powers and restrictions as the board of directors may determine;
- the affirmative vote of two thirds of the shares present and entitled to vote is required to amend our bylaws or remove a director; and
- under the New York Business Corporation Law, in addition to certain restrictions which may apply to “business combinations” involving us and an “interested shareholder”, a plan for our merger or consolidation must be approved by two-thirds of the votes of all outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon. See “Our existing shareholders, if acting together, may be able to exert control over matters requiring shareholder approval.”

We do not pay dividends on our common stock and do not expect to pay common dividends in the future.

We have not declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock in more than 25 years and we have no intention to do so in the near future. In addition, payment of cash dividends on our common stock is not permitted by the terms of our revolving credit facility.

Other Risks

Risks Related to Our Restatement.

We have identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. If our remedial measures are insufficient to address the material weakness, or if we otherwise fail to establish and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results, timely file our periodic reports, maintain our reporting status or prevent fraud.

In connection with our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2018, we concluded there was a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting. See Item 9A — “*Controls and Procedures*.” Our management or our independent registered public accounting firm may identify other material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting in the future. The existence of internal control material weaknesses may result in current and potential stockholders losing confidence in our financial reporting, which could harm our business, the market price of our common stock, and our ability to retain our current, or obtain new, alliance and collaboration agreements’ with our partners. In addition, the existence of material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting may affect our ability to timely file periodic reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). The inability to timely file periodic reports could result in the SEC revoking the registration of our common stock, which would prohibit us from listing or having our stock quoted on The NASDAQ Global Select Market or any other stock exchange. This would have an adverse effect on our business and stock price by limiting the publicly available information regarding us and greatly reducing the ability of our stockholders to sell or trade our common stock.

Tax legislation could impact future cash flows.

The Company uses the Last-In, First-Out (LIFO) method of inventory accounting. As of March 31, 2018, we had a LIFO reserve of \$158.8 million, which, at the U.S. corporate tax rates (federal and state), represents approximately \$39.7 million of income taxes, payment of which is delayed to future dates based upon changes in inventory costs. From time-to-time, discussions regarding changes in U.S. tax laws have included the potential of LIFO being repealed. Should LIFO be repealed, the \$39.7 million of postponed taxes, plus any future benefit realized prior to the date of repeal, would likely have to be repaid over some period of time. Repayment of these postponed taxes will reduce the amount of cash that we would have available to fund our operations, working capital, capital expenditures, expansions, acquisitions or general corporate or other business activities. This could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The impact of the U.S. Tax Cut and Jobs Act signed into law on December 22, 2017 on our reported results for fiscal 2018 and beyond may differ from the estimates provided in this report due to changes in interpretations and assumptions we have made, guidance that may be issued and the other actions we may take as a result of the new tax law different from that currently contemplated.

The tax status of our insurance subsidiary could be challenged resulting in an acceleration of income tax payments.

In conjunction with our workers' compensation program, we operate a wholly owned insurance subsidiary, Dundee Insurance Company, Inc. We recognize this subsidiary as an insurance company for federal income tax purposes with respect to our consolidated federal income tax return. In the event the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") were to determine that this subsidiary does not qualify as an insurance company, we could be required to make accelerated income tax payments to the IRS that we otherwise would have deferred until future periods.

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Item 1B

Unresolved Staff Comments

The Company does not have any unresolved comments from the SEC staff regarding its periodic or current reports under the Exchange Act.

Item 2

Properties

The following table details the Company's manufacturing plants and warehouses:

Manufacturing Plants and Warehouses

	Square Footage (^{'000})	Acres
Food Group		
Modesto, California	2,219	114
Nampa, Idaho	240	16
Payette, Idaho	392	43
Princeville, Illinois	286	478
East Bernstadt, Kentucky	246	15
Hart, Michigan	179	91
Traverse City, Michigan	58	43
Blue Earth, Minnesota	286	350
Glencoe, Minnesota	646	1,278
LeSueur, Minnesota	82	7
Montgomery, Minnesota	552	1,005
Rochester, Minnesota	1,078	840
Geneva, New York	769	602
Leicester, New York	200	91
Marion, New York	348	181
Dayton, Oregon	82	19
Salem, Oregon	469	22
Lebanon, Pennsylvania	138	16
Dayton, Washington	246	28
Sunnyside, Washington	570	50
Yakima, Washington	122	8
Baraboo, Wisconsin	584	11
Cambria, Wisconsin	412	406
Clyman, Wisconsin	435	724
Cumberland, Wisconsin	389	305
Gillett, Wisconsin	324	105
Janesville, Wisconsin	1,201	302
Mayville, Wisconsin	297	367
Oakfield, Wisconsin	229	2,277
Ripon, Wisconsin	589	75
Non-Food Group		
Penn Yan, New York	27	4
Total	13,695	9,873

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These facilities primarily package various fruit and vegetable products. Most of the facilities are owned by the Company. The Company is a lessee under a number of operating leases and a capital lease for equipment and real property used for packaging and warehousing. The Company announced that it will cease production and close its Modesto, California plant prior to the 2018 production season.

The Company believes that these facilities are suitable and adequate for the purposes for which they are currently intended. All locations, although highly utilized, have the ability to expand as sales requirements justify. Because of the seasonal production cycles, the exact extent of utilization is difficult to measure. In certain circumstances, the theoretical full efficiency levels are being reached; however, expansion of the number of production days or hours could increase the output by up to 20% for a season.

Certain of the Company's facilities are mortgaged to financial institutions to secure long-term debt. See Notes 4, 5 and 6 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, for additional information about the Company's long-term debt and lease commitments.

Item 3

Legal Proceedings

See Note 14, "Legal Proceedings and Other Contingencies" to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplemental Data.

See also Item 1, Business -- Environmental Regulation, for information regarding environmental legal proceedings.

Item 4

Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

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PART II

Item 5

Market for Registrant’s Common Stock, Related Security Holder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Each class of preferred stock receives preference as to dividend payment and declaration over any common stock. In addition, refer to the information in the 2018 Annual Report, “Shareholder Information and Quarterly Results”, which is incorporated by reference.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

On August 10, 2007, the 2007 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2007 Equity Plan”) was approved by shareholders at the Company’s annual meeting. The 2007 Equity Plan had a 10-year term and in 2018 was extended for an additional ten years, and authorized the issuance of up to 100,000 shares of either Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock or a combination of the two classes of stock. 3,408 shares were awarded in fiscal year 2018 under the terms of the 2007 Equity Plan. As of March 31, 2018, there were 62,240 shares available for distribution as part of future awards under the 2007 Equity Plan. No additional shares have been awarded under the 2007 Equity Plan through the date of this Form 10-K filing.

There are no equity compensation plans not approved by the Company’s shareholders.

Common Stock Performance Graph

Refer to the information in the 2018 Annual Report, “Shareholder Information and Quarterly Results”, which is incorporated by reference.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)		Average Price Paid per Share		Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (2)	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (2)
	Class A Common	Class B Common	Class A Common	Class B Common		
1/01/18 - 1/31/18	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	
2/01/18 - 2/28/18	27,983	-	\$ 31.50	\$ -	-	
3/01/18 - 3/31/18	7,988	-	\$ 29.43	\$ -	-	
Total	35,971	-	\$ 31.03	\$ -	-	1,066,158

- (1) No shares were purchased under the Company's share repurchase program. The purchases were made in open market transactions by the Trustees of the Seneca Foods Corporation Employees' Savings Plan, matching Trustees of Dundee Insurance Company, Inc. and the Seneca Foods, L.L.C. 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan to provide employee contributions under the Plans.
- (2) In 2012 the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of the Company's stock. The number of shares authorized for repurchase has been increased from time to time, most recently on March 10, 2015 when the repurchase program was increased to 2,500,000 shares. As of March 31, 2018, the Company has purchased 1,433,842 shares and there remains 1,066,158 shares available to purchase under the program.

Item 6

Selected Financial Data

Refer to the information in the 2018 Annual Report, “Five Year Selected Financial Data”, which is incorporated by reference.

Item 7

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Refer to the information in the 2018 Annual Report, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”, which is incorporated by reference.

Item 7A

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Refer to the information in the 2018 Annual Report, “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk”, which is incorporated by reference.

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Item 8

Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Refer to the information in the 2018 Annual Report, "Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto including Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm," which is incorporated by reference.

Item 9

Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A

Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) required by Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(b) or 15d-15(b), our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as a result of the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting discussed below.

Changes in internal controls. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) that occurred during our most recently completed fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Material Weakness. In reviewing the accounting for certain transactions related to the Company's bill and hold revenue recognition for the Green Giant contract, our management identified a deficiency in our internal control over financial reporting that is described in Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting below. Our management has concluded that this deficiency constitutes a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. We also developed a remediation plan for this material weakness, which is also described below.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework and criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. In conducting the Company's evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting, the Company excluded the acquisition of Truitt Bros., Inc. (Truitt) which was completed April 3, 2017. Truitt constituted 5.2% of total assets as of March 31, 2018, and 7.0% of revenues respectively, for the year then ended March 31, 2018. Refer to Note 3, Acquisition to the consolidated financial statements for further discussion of the Truitt acquisition and its impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Based on its evaluation, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of March 31, 2018, due to the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting discussed below. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In reviewing the accounting for certain transactions related to the Company's contract packing agreement, the Green Giant contract, our management identified a deficiency in the effectiveness of a control intended to properly document and review relevant facts in connection with our revenue recognition policy with respect to bill and hold transactions. The Company has determined that (1) the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 and the independent registered public accounting firm's reports thereon and (2) the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for each of the interim periods within the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 should be restated to correct inadvertent errors in the application of generally accepted accounting principles dealing with complex and technical accounting issues relating to "bill and hold" revenue recognition. This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes expanded financial information and other disclosures in lieu of filing separate amended annual reports for the affected periods. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Standards require that a restatement of financial statements be regarded as a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting and a strong indicator of a material weakness. Consistent with these standards, management has concluded that the restatements of its consolidated financial statements constitutes a material weakness.

The Company's independent registered public accountant has issued its report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The report appears on the next page.

Remediation Plan. Management has begun implementing a remediation plan to address the control deficiency that led to the material weakness. The remediation plan includes the following:

- Implementing specific review procedures designed to enhance our revenue recognition control; and
- Strengthening our revenue recognition control with improved documentation standards, technical oversight and training.

We currently plan to have our enhanced review procedures and documentation standards in place and operating in the first quarter of Fiscal 2019. Our goal is to remediate this material weakness by the end of Fiscal 2019, subject to there being sufficient opportunities to conclude, through testing, that the enhanced control is operating effectively.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Shareholders and Board of Directors
Seneca Foods Corporation
Marion, New York

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited Seneca Foods Corporation's (the "Company's") internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2018, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the "COSO criteria"). In our opinion, the Company did not maintain, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2018, based on the COSO criteria.

We do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on management's statements referring to any corrective actions taken by the Company after the date of management's assessment.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB"), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of net (loss) earnings, comprehensive (loss) income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2018, and the related notes (collectively referred to as "the financial statements") and our report dated June 29, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Item 9A, Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. A material weakness regarding management's failure to design and maintain controls over bill and hold revenue recognition has been identified and described in management's assessment. This material weakness was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 2018 financial statements, and this report does not affect our report dated June 29, 2018 on those financial statements.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

June 29, 2018

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Item 9B

Other Information

None.

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PART III

Item 10

Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information regarding directors is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled "Information Concerning Directors" in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement ("Proxy Statement") to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, for the Company's Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on July 27, 2018. The Proxy Statement will be filed within 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

The information regarding executive officers is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled "Executive Officers" in the Proxy Statement.

The information regarding compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the Proxy Statement.

Information regarding the Company's code of business conduct and ethics found in the subsection captioned "Available Information" in Item 1 of Part I hereof is also incorporated herein by reference into this Item 10.

The information regarding the Company's audit committee, its members and the audit committee financial experts is incorporated herein by reference from the subsection entitled "Audit Committee" in the section entitled "Board Governance" in the Proxy Statement.

Item 11

Executive Compensation

The information included under the following captions in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference: "Compensation Discussion and Analysis," "Summary Compensation Table," "Grants of Plan-Based Awards in Fiscal Year 2018," "Outstanding Equity Awards at 2018 Fiscal Year-End," "Stock Vested in Fiscal Year 2018," "Pension Benefits," "Compensation of Directors" and "Compensation Committee Interlocks." The information included under the heading "Compensation Committee Report" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference; however, this information shall not be deemed to be "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the SEC or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C, or to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act.

Item 12

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Information regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated herein by reference from the sections entitled "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners" and "Security Ownership of Management and Directors" in the Proxy Statement.

Item 13

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information regarding transactions with related parties and director independence is incorporated herein by reference from the sections entitled "Independent Directors" and "Certain Transactions and Relationships" in the Proxy Statement.

Item 14

Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information regarding principal accountant fees and services is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled "Principal Accountant Fees and Services" in the Proxy Statement.

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PART IV

Item 15

Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedule

A. Exhibits, Financial Statements, and Supplemental Schedule

1. Financial Statements - the following consolidated financial statements of the Registrant, included in the 2018 Annual Report, are incorporated by reference in Item 8:

Consolidated Statements of Net Earnings (Loss) – Years ended March 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) – Years ended March 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016
Consolidated Balance Sheets - March 31, 2018 and 2017
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows – Years ended March 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity – Years ended March 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years ended March 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Pages

2. Supplemental Schedule:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Schedule
Schedule II—Valuation and Qualifying Accounts 19
20

Other schedules have not been filed because the conditions requiring the filing do not exist or the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto.

3. Exhibits:

Exhibit Number Description

- 3.1 [The Company's restated Certificate of Incorporation, \(incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 11, 2010\).](#)
- 3.2 [The Company's Bylaws \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A filed August 18, 1995 for the quarter ended July 1, 1995\).](#)
- 3.3 [Amendment to the Company's Bylaws \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 6, 2007\).](#)
- 10.1 [Third Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement dated as of July 5, 2016 by and among Seneca Foods Corporation, Seneca Foods, LLC, Seneca Snack Company, Green Valley Foods, LLC and certain other subsidiaries of Seneca Foods Corporation, the financial institutions party thereto as lenders, Bank of America, N.A., as agent, issuing bank, syndication agent, and lead arranger \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 5, 2016\).](#)
- 10.2 [The Loan Agreement as of December 9, 2016 by and among Seneca Foods Corporation, Seneca Foods, LLC, Seneca Snack Company, Green Valley Foods, LLC and certain other subsidiaries of Seneca Foods Corporation and Farm Credit East, ACA \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 9, 2016\).](#)
- 10.3 [Indemnification Agreement between the Company and the directors of the Company \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Company's Annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2002\).](#)
- 10.4* [Seneca Foods Corporation Executive Profit Sharing Bonus Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 27, 2017\).](#)
- 10.5* [Seneca Foods Corporation Manager Profit Sharing Bonus Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 27, 2017\).](#)

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- 13 [The material contained in the 2018 Annual Report to Shareholders under the following headings: “Five Year Selected Financial Data”, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”, Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto including Independent Auditors’ Report, “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk”, and “Shareholder Information and Quarterly Results” \(filed herewith\).](#)
- 21 [List of Subsidiaries \(filed herewith\).](#)
- 23 [Consent of BDO USA, LLP \(filed herewith\).](#)
- 31.1 [Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 \(filed herewith\).](#)
- 31.2 [Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 \(filed herewith\).](#)
- 32 [Certifications pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 \(filed herewith\).](#)
- 101 The following materials from Seneca Foods Corporation’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2018, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) consolidated balance sheets, (ii) consolidated statements of net earnings, (iii) consolidated statements of comprehensive income, (iv) consolidated statements of cash flows, (v) consolidated statement of stockholders’ equity and (vi) the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

* Indicates management or compensatory agreement

Item 16

Form 10-K Summary

None.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Shareholders and Board of Directors
Seneca Foods Corporation
Marion, New York

The audits referred to in our report dated June 29, 2018 relating to the consolidated financial statements of Seneca Foods Corporation, which is incorporated in Item 8 of Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2018 by reference to the annual report to shareholders for the year ended March 31, 2018 also included the audit of the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index. This financial statement schedule is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement schedule based on our audits.

In our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when read in connection with the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
June 29, 2018

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Schedule II
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
 (In thousands)

	Balance at beginning of period	Charged/ (credited) to income	Charged to other accounts	Deductions from reserve	Balance at end of period
Year-ended March 31, 2018:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 50	\$ 33	\$ —	\$ (27) ^(a)	\$ 56
Income tax valuation allowance	\$ 1,891	\$ 1,396	\$ 601	\$ (23)	\$ 3,865
Year-ended March 31, 2017:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 111	\$ (61)	\$ —	\$ — ^(a)	\$ 50
Income tax valuation allowance	\$ 1,861	\$ 17	\$ 118	\$ (105)	\$ 1,891
Year-ended March 31, 2016:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 145	\$ (47)	\$ —	\$ 13 ^(a)	\$ 111
Income tax valuation allowance	\$ 1,787	\$ 74	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,861

(a) Accounts written off, net of recoveries.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

SENECA FOODS CORPORATION

June 29, 2018

/s/Timothy J. Benjamin
Timothy J. Benjamin
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial
Officer and Treasurer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/Arthur S. Wolcott</u> Arthur S. Wolcott	Chairman and Director	June 29, 2018
<u>/s/Kraig H. Kayser</u> Kraig H. Kayser	President, Chief Executive Officer, Director	June 29, 2018
<u>/s/Timothy J. Benjamin</u> Timothy J. Benjamin	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	June 29, 2018
<u>/s/Jeffrey L. Van Riper</u> Jeffrey L. Van Riper	Vice President, Controller, and Secretary (Principal Accounting Officer)	June 29, 2018
<u>/s/Arthur H. Baer</u> Arthur H. Baer	Director	June 29, 2018
<u>/s/Peter R. Call</u> Peter R. Call	Director	June 29, 2018
<u>/s/John P. Gaylord</u> John P. Gaylord	Director	June 29, 2018
<u>/s/Susan A. Henry</u> Susan A. Henry	Director	June 29, 2018
<u>/s/Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr.</u> Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr.	Director	June 29, 2018
<u>/s/Thomas Paulson</u> Thomas Paulson	Director	June 29, 2018
<u>/s/Susan W. Stuart</u> Susan W. Stuart	Director	June 29, 2018

Exhibit 13

Five Year Selected Financial Data

Summary of Operations and Financial Condition

(In thousands of dollars, except per share data and ratios)

Years ended March 31,	2018	2017	2016 (a)	2015	2014
		(Restated)(e)	(Restated)(e)	(Restated)(e)	(Restated)(e)
Net sales	\$ 1,314,765	\$ 1,262,198	\$ 1,279,567	\$ 1,283,426	\$ 1,340,001
Operating (loss) income before interest (b)	\$ (5,267)	\$ 34,742	\$ 91,731	\$ 27,819	\$ 20,288
Interest expense, net	15,037	9,672	8,044	6,862	7,564
Net (loss) earnings (b)	(13,811)	15,895	56,399	14,453	10,962
Basic (loss) earnings per common share (b)	\$ (1.41)	\$ 1.61	\$ 5.65	\$ 1.34	\$ 0.98
Diluted (loss) earnings per common share (b)	(1.41)	1.60	5.61	1.32	0.97
Working capital	\$ 583,658	\$ 541,385	\$ 254,200	\$ 449,265	\$ 433,937
Inventories	680,828	628,935	609,481	512,844	496,250
Net property, plant, and equipment	277,025	237,476	188,837	185,557	183,917
Total assets	1,070,431	978,268	944,991	855,257	825,895
Long-term debt less current portion	414,132	329,138	35,967	271,634	216,239
Stockholders' equity	396,930	425,204	392,835	337,450	374,798
Additions to property, plant, and equipment	\$ 32,789	\$ 32,512	\$ 9,966	\$ 23,734	\$ 19,448
Net (loss) earnings/average equity	(3.4)%	3.9%	15.4%	4.1%	3.0%
(Loss) earnings before taxes/sales	(1.5)%	2.0%	6.5%	1.7%	0.9%
Net (loss) earnings/sales	(1.1)%	1.3%	4.4%	1.1%	0.8%
Long-term debt/equity (c)	113.4%	85.4%	10.4%	80.5%	57.7%
Total debt/equity ratio	1.7:1	1.3:1	1.4:1	1.5:1	1.2:1
Current ratio	4.0:1	4.1:1	1.6:1	3.4:1	3.0:1
Total stockholders' equity per equivalent common share (d)	\$ 40.30	\$ 42.72	\$ 39.40	\$ 33.40	\$ 33.57
Stockholders' equity per common share	40.66	43.27	39.90	33.89	34.37
Class A Global Market System closing price range	38.15-27.60	42.65-27.03	35.78-25.85	32.65-25.06	36.07-27.80
Class B Global Market System closing price range	39.00-29.30	46.00-32.89	44.88-32.00	41.00-27.91	36.29-27.42
Common cash dividends declared per share	-	-	-	-	-
Price earnings ratio	-	22.9	6.5	23.2	32.1

- (a) The fiscal 2016 financial results include five months and one month of operating activity related to the Gray and Diana acquisitions, respectively.
- (b) The effect of using the LIFO inventory valuation method in Fiscal 2018 was to reduce operating earnings by \$15.0 million and net earnings by \$11.2 million or \$1.15 per share (\$1.15 diluted). The effect of using the LIFO inventory valuation method in fiscal 2017 was to increase operating earnings by \$10.0 million and net earnings by \$6.6 million or \$0.67 per share (\$0.67 diluted). The effect of using the LIFO inventory valuation method in fiscal 2016 was to increase operating earnings by \$27.7 million and net earnings by \$18.0 million or \$1.81 per share (\$1.79 diluted). The effect of using the LIFO inventory valuation method in fiscal 2015 was to reduce operating earnings by \$4.2 million and net earnings by \$2.7 million or \$0.25 per share (\$0.25 diluted). The effect of using the LIFO inventory valuation method in fiscal 2014 was to reduce operating earnings by \$25.1 million and net earnings by \$16.3 million or \$1.47 per share (\$1.46 diluted).
- (c) The long-term debt to equity percentage for fiscal 2018, 2017, 2015 and 2014 include the Revolving Credit Facility as discussed in Note 5, Long-Term Debt. During fiscal 2016, the Revolving Credit Facility was included in current liabilities. If calculated on a comparable basis to other fiscal years, the fiscal 2016 percentage would be 77.2%.
- (d) Equivalent common shares are either common shares or, for convertible preferred shares, the number of common shares that the preferred shares are convertible into. See Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for conversion details.
- (e) For information regarding the background of the restatement see Note 2 of the accompanying Financial Statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

OVERVIEW

Our Business

Seneca Foods is one of North America's leading providers of packaged fruits and vegetables, with facilities located throughout the United States. Its high quality products are primarily sourced from over 2,000 American farms.

Seneca holds a large share of the retail private label, food service, and export canned vegetable markets, distributing to over 90 countries. Products are also sold under the highly regarded brands of Libby's®, Aunt Nellie's®, Green Valley®, READ®, Cherryman® and Seneca labels, including Seneca snack chips. In addition, Seneca provides vegetable products under a contract packing agreement with B&G Foods North America, under the Green Giant label.

During 2014, the Company acquired a 50% equity interest in Truitt Bros., Inc. ("Truitt") which was accounted for as an equity interest. During 2018, the Company purchased the remaining 50% equity interest in Truitt. Truitt is known for its industry innovation related to packing shelf stable foods in trays, pouches and bowls. The business, based in Salem, Oregon, has two state-of-the-art plants located in Oregon and Kentucky.

The Company's business strategies are designed to grow the Company's market share and enhance the Company's sales and margins and include: 1) expanding the Company's leadership in the packaged fruit and vegetable industry; 2) providing low cost, high quality fruit and vegetable products to consumers through the elimination of costs from the Company's supply chain and investment in state-of-the-art production and logistical technology; 3) focusing on growth opportunities to capitalize on higher expected returns; and 4) pursuing strategic acquisitions that leverage the Company's core competencies.

All references to years are fiscal years ended March 31 unless otherwise indicated.

Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements

On June 28, 2018, the Company concluded that it did not meet all of the criteria for bill and hold treatment under Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 13 for the Green Giant contract. In particular, the Company determined that performance obligations were not complete at the time title transferred to the customer as the unlabeled products under this contract were not ready for shipment. The Company has determined that the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2017 and the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for each of the interim periods within the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 should be restated to correct these inadvertent errors in the application of generally accepted accounting principles dealing with complex and technical accounting issues relating to "bill and hold" revenue recognition.

See Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a summary of the effects of the restatement on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Net Earnings (Loss), Consolidated Balance Sheets, Consolidated Statement of Stockholder's Equity and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

Restructuring

During 2018, the Company recorded restructuring charges of \$10.0 million mostly related to the closing of the Modesto plant in the West (\$5.4 million related to operating lease termination costs and \$4.1 million related to a pension termination cost), of which \$0.7 million was related to severance cost (\$0.6 million related to Modesto) and the balance for a plant in the Midwest and Northwest. In addition, there was a true-up credit mostly related to long-lived asset charges (fixed asset impairment) of a credit of \$0.4 million and other costs for various equipment transfers of a charge of \$0.1 million.

During 2017, the Company increased the costs related to the closing of the plant in the Northwest, started in 2016, by \$0.5 million, mostly related to operating equipment move costs partially offset by an adjustment to a lease liability. In addition, in 2017 the Company incurred \$1.3 million related to severance costs for a plant in the West.

During 2016, the Company recorded a restructuring charge of \$10.4 million related to the closing of a plant in the Northwest of which \$0.2 million was related to severance cost, \$5.1 million was related to asset impairments (contra fixed assets), and \$5.1 million was related to other costs (\$3.6 related to operating lease costs). During 2016, the Company reduced the costs of a plant closing in the Midwest, started in 2015, by \$0.1 million, mostly related to severance costs.

These charges are included under Plant Restructuring in the Consolidated Statements of Net Earnings (Loss).

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Divestitures, Other Charges and Credits

Other operating income in 2018 includes an acquisition bargain purchase gain of \$1.8 million, a gain on the sale of a plant of \$1.1 million and a gain on the partial sale of a plant of \$0.4 million. The Company also recorded a gain of \$0.4 million on the sale of fixed assets.

Other operating expense in 2017 includes a charge for \$1.2 million related to costs incurred due to some roof collapses at a Northwest plant as a result of heavy snowfall. In addition, there was a charge for an impairment of a long-term asset of \$1.1 million. The Company also recorded a loss of \$0.2 million on the sale of fixed assets.

Other operating income in 2016 included a gain of \$24.3 million related to a contractual payment received in conjunction with a relationship transfer agreement with General Mills. The Company reversed a provision for the Prop 65 litigation of \$0.2 million and reduced an environmental accrual by \$0.1 million. The Company also recorded a gain of \$0.4 million from the sale of other fixed assets.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's primary cash requirements are to make payments on the Company's debt, finance seasonal working capital needs and to make capital expenditures. Internally generated funds and amounts available under the revolving credit facility are the Company's primary sources of liquidity, although the Company believes it has the ability to raise additional capital by issuing additional stock, if it desires.

Revolving Credit Facility

The Company completed the closing of a five-year revolving credit facility ("Revolver") on July 5, 2016. Maximum borrowings under the Revolver total \$400.0 million from April through July and \$500.0 million from August through March. The Revolver balance as of March 31, 2018 was \$293.5 million and is included in Long-Term Debt in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet due to the Revolver's July 5, 2021 maturity. In order to maintain availability of funds under the facility, the Company pays a commitment fee on the unused portion of the Revolver. The Revolver is secured by the Company's accounts receivable and inventories and contains a financial covenant and borrowing base requirements. The Company utilizes its Revolver for general corporate purposes, including seasonal working capital needs, to pay debt principal and interest obligations, and to fund capital expenditures and acquisitions. Seasonal working capital needs are affected by the growing cycles of the vegetables and fruits the Company packages. The majority of vegetable and fruit inventories are produced during the months of June through November and are then sold over the following year. Payment terms for vegetable and fruit produce are generally three months but can vary from a few days to seven months. Accordingly, the Company's need to draw on the Revolver may fluctuate significantly throughout the year.

The Company believes that cash flows from operations and availability under its new Revolver will provide adequate funds for the Company's working capital needs, planned capital expenditures and debt service obligations for at least the next 12 months.

Seasonality

The Company's revenues typically are higher in the second and third fiscal quarter due to increased retail sales during the holiday season.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The seasonality of the Company's business is illustrated by the following table:

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(In thousands)			
Year ended March 31, 2018:	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)	
Net sales	\$ 288,927	\$ 338,470	\$ 387,689	\$ 299,679
Gross margin	15,535	17,411	30,501	\$ 11,140
Net (loss) earnings	(980)	(2,958)	4,377	(14,250)
Inventories (at quarter end)	655,419	859,146	770,702	680,828
Revolver outstanding (at quarter end)	226,010	272,609	290,196	293,459
Year ended March 31, 2017:	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)
Net sales	\$ 272,135	\$ 352,606	\$ 356,767	\$ 280,690
Gross margin	21,955	31,025	37,926	\$ 21,098
Net (loss) earnings	965	6,821	7,789	320
Inventories (at quarter end)	611,063	801,684	699,445	628,935
Revolver outstanding (at quarter end)	264,000	342,935	232,586	214,781

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Short-Term Borrowings

During 2017, the Company entered into some interim lease notes which financed down payments for various equipment orders at market rates. As of March 31, 2017, these interim notes had not been converted into operating leases since the equipment was not yet delivered. These notes, which total \$0.2 million as of March 31, 2017, are included in notes payable in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of March 31, 2018 the notes were converted into operating leases.

The maximum level of short-term borrowings during 2018 was affected by the acquisition of Truitt using \$14.4 million in cash and the higher inventory due to the large pack totaling \$25.8 million. The maximum level of short-term borrowings during 2017 was affected by the new \$100.0 million unsecured term loan partially offset by higher inventory due to the large pack totaling \$30.3 million. Details of the acquisition is outlined in Note 3 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

General terms of the Revolver include payment of interest at LIBOR plus an agreed upon spread.

The following table documents the quantitative data for Short-Term Borrowings during 2018 and 2017:

	Fourth Quarter		Year Ended	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(In Thousands)			
Reported end of period:				
Revolver outstanding	\$ 293,459	\$ 214,781	\$ 293,459	\$ 214,781
Weighted average interest rate	3.35%	2.22%	3.35%	2.22%
Reported during period:				
Maximum Revolver	\$ 312,917	\$ 245,857	\$ 312,917	\$ 361,800
Average Revolver outstanding	\$ 300,075	\$ 231,946	\$ 259,792	\$ 275,647
Weighted average interest rate	3.16%	2.12%	2.76%	1.93%

Long-Term Debt

At March 31, 2018, the Company has two mortgages outstanding for \$9.5 million. On December 9, 2016, the Company entered into a \$100.0 million unsecured term loan with a maturity date of December 9, 2021. As discussed in Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company classified its Revolver balance as long-term debt at March 31, 2018 and 2017. On August 16, 2016, the Company paid off four industrial revenue bonds ("IRBs"), totaling \$22.6 million. The Company assumed a tax-exempt bond with the Truitt acquisition on April 1, 2018 for \$10.0 million with a maturity date of October 1, 2032. The Company did not issue any significant long-term debt in 2016, other than the Revolver.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Restrictive Covenants

The Company's debt agreements, including the Revolver and term loan, contain covenants that restrict the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends on the Company's capital stock, make other restricted payments, including investments, sell the Company's assets, incur liens, transfer all or substantially all of the Company's assets and enter into consolidations or mergers. The Company's debt agreements also require the Company to meet certain financial covenants, including a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio, a minimum interest coverage ratio and minimum tangible net worth. The Revolver also contains borrowing base requirements related to accounts receivable and inventories. These financial requirements and ratios generally become more restrictive over time and are subject to allowances for seasonal fluctuations. The most restrictive financial covenant in the debt agreements is the interest coverage ratio within the Farm Credit term loan which for 2018 was defined as greater than 4 to 1. However, this covenant was updated in connection with an amendment on June 18, 2018. The interest coverage ratio will be 1.1 to 1.0 through December 31, 2018, 2.0 to 1.0 from March 31, 2019, through September 30, 2019 and 4.0 to 1.0, thereafter. The Company computes its financial covenants as if the Company were on the FIFO method of inventory accounting. The Company has met or has received a waiver/amendment for all such financial covenants as of March 31, 2018.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures in 2018 totaled \$32.7 million and there were two major projects in 2018 as follows: 1) \$2.8 million for the expansion of a production line in Princeville, Illinois, and 2) \$3.4 million for a warehouse in Payette, Idaho. In addition, there were lease buyouts, equipment replacements and other improvements in 2018. Capital expenditures in 2017 totaled \$32.1 million and there were two major projects in 2017 as follows: 1) \$2.0 million to purchase land in Princeville, Illinois, and 2) \$4.8 million to buy fixed assets of a seed processing facility in Nampa, Idaho. Capital expenditures in 2016 totaled \$9.9 million and were equipment replacements and other improvements, and cost saving projects but no major projects in 2016.

Accounts Receivable

In 2018, accounts receivable increased by \$6.7 million or 9.3% versus 2017, due to higher sales volume in the fourth quarter of 2018 compared to 2017 and the Truitt business we acquired in April 2017. In 2017, accounts receivable decreased by \$4.7 million or 6.1% versus 2016, due to the impact of decreased sales volume in the fourth quarter of 2017 compared to 2016.

Inventories

In 2018, inventories increased by \$51.9 million primarily reflecting the effect of higher finished goods quantities (including Truitt inventories) and higher work in process quantities partially offset by the \$15.0 million LIFO reserve increase. The LIFO reserve balance was \$158.8 million at March 31, 2018 versus \$143.8 million at the prior year end. The LIFO reserve increased as a result of higher input costs in 2018.

In 2017, inventories increased by \$19.4 million primarily reflecting the effect of higher finished goods quantities and higher work in process quantities. The LIFO reserve balance was \$143.8 million at March 31, 2017 versus \$153.9 million at the prior year end.

The Company believes that the use of the LIFO method better matches current costs with current revenues.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company recognizes revenue when it's realized or realizable and has been earned. Revenue is recognized when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the sales price is determinable, collectability is reasonable assured, and shipment or delivery has occurred or services have been rendered.

Trade promotions are an important component of the sales and marketing of the Company's branded products and are critical to the support of the business. Trade promotion costs, which are recorded as a reduction of net sales, include amounts paid to encourage retailers to offer temporary price reductions for the sale of the Company's products to consumers, amounts paid to obtain favorable display positions in retail stores, and amounts paid to retailers for shelf space in retail stores. Accruals for trade promotions are recorded primarily at the time of sale of product to the retailer based on expected levels of performance. Settlement of these liabilities typically occurs in subsequent periods primarily through an authorized process for deductions taken by a retailer from amounts otherwise due to the Company. As a result, the ultimate cost of a trade promotion program is dependent on the relative success of the events and the actions and level of deductions taken by retailers for amounts they consider due to them. Final determination of the permissible deductions may take extended periods of time.

The Company assesses its long-lived assets for impairment whenever there is an indicator of impairment. Property, plant, and equipment are depreciated over their assigned lives. The assigned lives and the projected cash flows used to test impairment are subjective. If actual lives are shorter than anticipated or if future cash flows are less than anticipated, a future impairment charge or a loss on disposal of the assets could be incurred. Impairment losses are evaluated if the estimated undiscounted value of the cash flows is less than the carrying value. If such is the case, a loss is recognized when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its fair value.

Obligations and Commitments

As of March 31, 2018, the Company was obligated to make cash payments in connection with its debt, operating and capital leases, and purchase commitments. The effect of these obligations and commitments on the Company's liquidity and cash flows in future periods are listed below. All of these arrangements require cash payments over varying periods of time. Certain of these arrangements are cancelable on short notice and others require additional payments as part of any early termination. The interest rate used for variable rate debt is the current year average.

Contractual Obligations March 31, 2018

	2019	2020-21	2022-23	2024 and beyond	Total
(In thousands)					
Long-term debt (largely variable rate)	\$ 3,702	\$ 8,735	\$ 395,197	\$ 10,200	\$ 417,834
Interest	13,589	25,813	7,275	3,154	49,831
Operating lease obligations	36,459	56,728	26,098	4,369	123,654
Purchase commitments	114,296	—	—	—	114,296
Capital lease obligations	7,679	15,357	15,356	9,744	48,136
Total	\$ 175,725	\$ 106,633	\$ 443,926	\$ 27,467	\$ 753,751

In addition, the Company's defined benefit plan has an unfunded pension liability of \$23.3 million which is subject to certain actuarial assumptions. The unfunded status increased by \$15.1 million during 2018 reflecting the actual fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligation as of March 31, 2018. This unfunded status increase was recognized via the actual gain on plan assets and the increase in accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$11.7 million after the income tax expense of \$3.9 million. The increase in projected benefit obligation was a function of using the full yield curve approach, a decrease in the discount rate from 4.35% to 4.14% and the change to using an updated mortality table. During 2018, the Company converted to the 2006 base rates from the RP-2016 mortality study with the Blue Collar adjustment, with a generational projection of future mortality improvements from 2006 using Scale MP-2017 for calculating the pension obligation in 2018 and the related pension expense in 2019. Effective March 31, 2016, the Company elected to change the approach used to calculate the service and interest cost components of the net periodic benefit cost for its pension and postretirement benefit plans to provide a more precise measurement of service and interest costs. Historically the Company calculated the service and interest cost components utilizing a single weighted-average discount rate derived from the yield curve used to measure the benefit obligation at the beginning of the period. Now the new estimate utilizes a full yield curve approach in the estimation of these components by applying the specific spot rates along the yield curve used in determination of the benefit obligation to their underlying projected cash flows. The change does not affect the measurement of pension and postretirement obligations and is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate, which is applied prospectively.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of

Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Plan assets increased from \$207.8 million as of March 31, 2017 to \$212.8 million as of March 31, 2018 due to a gain on plan assets of \$7.0 million from a continued recovery in market conditions and the \$2.7 million contribution by the Company. The increase was also attributable to the merger of the Gray Plan of \$3.3 million. These increases were partially offset by \$8.0 million in benefit payments. The Company made this contribution to maintain its funding status at an acceptable level.

During 2018, the Company entered into new capital and operating leases of approximately \$11.8 million, based on the if-purchased value, which was primarily for agricultural and packaging equipment.

Purchase commitments represent estimated payments to growers for crops that will be grown during the calendar 2018 season.

Due to uncertainties related to uncertain tax positions, the Company is not able to reasonably estimate the cash settlements required in future periods.

The Company has no off-balance sheet debt or other unrecorded obligations other than operating lease obligations and purchase commitments noted above.

Standby Letters of Credit

The Company has standby letters of credit for certain insurance-related requirements. The majority of the Company's standby letters of credit are automatically renewed annually, unless the issuer gives cancellation notice in advance. On March 31, 2018, the Company had \$10.4 million in outstanding standby letters of credit. These standby letters of credit are supported by the Company's Revolver and reduce borrowings available under the Revolver.

Cash Flows

In 2018, the Company's cash and cash equivalents increased by \$3.1 million, which is due to the net impact of \$13.2 million used in operating activities, \$45.0 million used in investing activities, and \$61.3 million provided by financing activities. This is compared to cash and cash equivalents increased by \$3.4 million in 2017, which is due to the net impact of \$24.3 million provided by operating activities, \$31.7 million used in investing activities, and \$10.8 million provided by financing activities.

Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities was \$13.2 million in 2018 compared to \$24.3 million of cash provided by operating activities in 2017. The increase is primarily attributable to a net loss in 2018 versus a profit in 2017 which was a \$29.7 million swing, a decrease in deferred income tax of \$13.8 million, and a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expense of \$21.5 million, partially offset by a decrease in inventories in 2018 versus 2017. The 2018 earnings reflect a LIFO charge of \$15.0 million resulting in an increase in the tax payment deferral of \$3.8 million. During 2018, the Company made a \$2.7 million contribution to its pension plan compared to an \$8.2 million contribution in the previous year.

Cash provided by operating activities decreased to \$24.3 million in 2017 from \$39.2 million in 2016. The decrease is primarily attributable to a significant decrease in net earnings and an increase in inventories in 2017 versus 2016. The 2017 LIFO credit of \$10.1 million resulted in a decrease in the tax payment deferral of \$3.5 million. During 2017, the Company made an \$8.2 million contribution to its pension plan compared to a \$23.1 million contribution in the previous year. The 2016 net earnings reflect the effect of a one-time \$24.3 million payment received from General Mills related to a relationship transfer agreement.

The cash requirements of the business fluctuate significantly throughout the year to coincide with the seasonal growing cycles of vegetables and fruits. The majority of the inventories are produced during the packing months, from June through November, and are then sold over the following year. Cash flow from operating activities is one of the Company's main sources of liquidity.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities was \$45.0 million for 2018, principally reflecting capital expenditures and an acquisition for \$14.4 million. Capital expenditures aggregated \$32.7 million in 2018 versus \$32.1 million in 2017. There were two major projects in 2018 as follows: 1) \$2.8 million for the expansion of a production line in Princeville, Illinois, and 2) \$3.4 million for a warehouse in Payette, Idaho.

Cash used in investing activities was \$31.7 million for 2017, principally reflecting capital expenditures. Capital expenditures aggregated \$32.1 million in 2017 versus \$9.9 million in 2016. The increase was primarily attributable to more large projects in 2017 along with lease buyouts, equipment replacements and other improvements. There were two major projects in 2017 as follows: 1) \$2.0 million to purchase land in Princeville, Illinois, and 2) \$4.8 million to buy fixed assets of a seed processing facility in Nampa, Idaho.

Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities was \$61.3 million in 2018 representing a net increase in long-term debt (primarily the Revolver) of \$66.3 million (net of acquisition debt) partially offset by the purchase of \$4.6 million of treasury stock during 2018 versus \$2.8 million purchased in 2017.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$10.8 million in 2017 representing the new Farm Credit note for \$100.0 million and a net decrease in the Revolver of \$56.8 million and the payoff of \$22.6 million industrial revenue bonds, partially offset by a partial payoff of interim funding of \$0.2 million and the purchase of \$2.8 million of treasury stock during 2017 versus \$6.3 million purchased in 2016.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Classes of similar products/services:	2018	2017	2016
		(Restated)	(Restated)
		(In thousands)	
Net Sales:			
Green Giant *	\$ 111,014	\$ 136,329	\$ 148,517
Canned vegetables	721,121	705,297	746,501
Frozen	105,857	98,597	94,710
Fruit	256,687	286,464	253,658
Prepared foods	92,826	-	-
Snack	10,110	12,430	12,336
Other	17,150	23,081	23,845
Total	\$ 1,314,765	\$ 1,262,198	\$ 1,279,567

* Green Giant includes canned and frozen vegetables packaged exclusively for B&G Foods.

Fiscal 2018 versus Fiscal 2017

Net sales for 2018 increased \$52.6 million, from \$1,262.2 million to \$1,314.8 million. The increase primarily reflects a \$92.8 million increase in prepared food sales due to the April 2017 Truitt acquisition, a \$25.3 million decrease in Green Giant sales, a \$29.8 million decrease in Fruit sales, a \$15.8 million increase in canned vegetables sales, a \$7.3 million increase in frozen, a \$2.3 million decrease in Snack sales, and a \$5.9 million decrease in other sales. The increase in sales is attributable to higher selling prices/more favorable sales mix of \$50.5 million and increased sales volume of \$2.1 million. The increased selling prices/more favorable sales mix is primarily due to canned vegetables.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Cost of product sold as a percentage of sales increased from 91.1% in 2017 to 94.3% in 2018 primarily as a result of a \$25.1 million LIFO charge increase in 2018, due to higher commodity and steel costs, and lower selling prices (primarily the fruit) in 2018 versus 2017.

Selling, general and administrative expense was 5.6% of sales in 2018 and 5.8% of sales in 2017. This decrease is due in part to lower employment costs in 2018 than 2017.

Other operating income in 2018 includes a bargain purchase acquisition gain of \$1.8 million related to Truitt, a gain on the sale of a plant of \$1.1 million and a gain on the partial sale of a plant of \$0.4 million. The Company also recorded a gain of \$0.4 million on the sale of fixed assets.

Plant restructuring costs, which are described in detail in the Restructuring section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, increased from \$1.8 million in 2017 to \$10.0 million in 2018. The \$10.0 million was mostly due to the closing of a plant in Modesto, California. No new production will be coming from this facility for the 2018 pack. The facility will continue to be a warehouse in the near term.

Interest expense, net, increased from \$9.7 million in 2017 to \$15.0 million in 2018 due in part to the higher average Revolver borrowings in 2018 versus 2017, due to the Truitt acquisition in 2018 and the higher inventories in 2018 than 2017. Approximately \$3.1 million of this interest expense increase was as a result of rising interest rates.

As a result of the aforementioned factors, pre-tax earnings decreased from \$25.6 million in 2017 to pre-tax loss of \$20.3 million in 2018. The effective tax rate was 31.9% in 2018 and 38.0% in 2017. Of the 6.1 percentage point decrease in the effective tax rate for the year, there are three major contributors. The change in valuation allowance related to state credits accounts for a 9.9% decrease. There are certain California state income tax credit carryovers that will likely not be realized given the closure of the Modesto plant. The change in income tax rate resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act accounts for 4.9% of this decrease. These two items were partially offset by the change in federal and state credits and incentives which accounts for an 8.8% increase. The dollar amount of these credits and incentives did not change significantly from 2017 to 2018. However, because income was reported in 2017 and a loss was reported in 2018, the credits and incentives have an inverse impact on the tax rate in 2018 compared to 2017.

Fiscal 2017 versus Fiscal 2016

Net sales for 2017 decreased \$17.4 million, from \$1,279.6 million to \$1,262.2 million. The decrease primarily reflects a \$12.2 million decrease in Green Giant sales, a \$32.8 million increase in fruit sales, a \$3.9 million increase in frozen sales, a \$41.2 million decrease in canned vegetables sales and a \$0.7 million decrease in other sales. The decrease in sales is attributable to lower selling prices/less favorable sales mix of \$91.8 million partially offset by increased sales volume of \$74.5 million. The decreased selling prices/less favorable sales mix is primarily due to canned fruit and vegetables. Canned fruit sales include a \$48.4 million increase from Gray and Diana sales which was acquired during the third and fourth quarters of 2016.

Cost of product sold as a percentage of sales increased from 88.2% in 2016 to 91.1% in 2017 primarily as a result of lower selling prices and a \$17.6 million LIFO credit decrease in 2017 versus 2016.

Selling, general and administrative expense was unchanged at 5.7% of sales in 2017 from 2016.

Other operating expense in 2017 includes a charge for \$1.2 million related to costs incurred due to some roof collapses at a Northwest plant as a result of heavy snowfall. In addition, there was a charge for an impairment of a long-term asset of \$1.1 million. The Company also recorded a loss of \$0.2 million on the sale of fixed assets.

Plant restructuring costs, which are described in detail in the Restructuring section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, decreased from \$10.3 million in 2016 to \$2.4 million in 2017. About \$1.8 million of this charge was due to the closing of a plant in the West during the year.

Interest expense, net, increased from \$8.0 million in 2016 to \$9.7 million in 2017 due to higher overall average borrowing rates in 2017 versus 2016.

As a result of the aforementioned factors, pre-tax earnings decreased from \$83.6 million in 2016 to \$25.6 million in 2017. The effective tax rate was 38.0% in 2017 and 32.6% in 2016. Of the 5.4 percentage point increase in the effective tax rate for the year, the major contributor to this increase is the permanent differences not deductible which account for 2.0% of this increase. The other significant change is in the manufacturer's deduction, which is based on taxable income. As a result of significant bonus depreciation in the fourth quarter of 2017, the percentage of the deduction in relationship to book income is lower than last year by 2.4%.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to be collected and to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the transfer of goods or services. In August 2015, the FASB deferred the effective date by one year while providing the option to early adopt the standard on the original effective date. The new standard was effective for the Company on April 1, 2018. We analyzed the expected impact that the new guidance will have on our policies, processes, controls, and disclosures. This assessment required, among other things, a review of the contracts we have with our customers. The majority of our revenue is earned pursuant to agreements under which we have performance obligations, which are satisfied at a point-in-time, and the timing of revenue recognition will be similar under the new standard as control of the goods transfers to our customers at the same point-in-time that the risks and rewards of ownership transferred historically. However, based on our analysis, we do expect that this ASU will have a material effect on our historically reported Consolidated Financial Statements as well as our existing processes to recognize revenue, primarily as a result of the Company's Green Giant contract. As discussed in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, this contract did not meet all the requirements for bill and hold revenue recognition treatment under Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 13. However, under the new revenue recognition standard, this contract will qualify for bill and hold accounting treatment as the Company has concluded that control of the unlabeled products transfers to the customer at the time title transfers and the customer has the right to payment (prior to physical delivery), which will result in earlier revenue recognition. Additionally, labeling and storage services that are provided after control of the goods has transferred to the customer will be accounted for as separate performance obligations for which revenue will be deferred until the services are performed. For the fiscal year ended in 2018, as a result of the adoption of the new standard, revenue would have increased by approximately \$14.0 million, net loss would have decreased by approximately \$5.3 million, and stockholders' equity as of March 31, 2018 would have increased by \$14.4 million. Beginning in fiscal 2019, our disclosures will change as appropriate to comply with the new guidance. The guidance allows for both retrospective and modified retrospective methods of adoption. We will apply the full retrospective method of adoption.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02, *Leases*. The new standard establishes a right-of-use ("ROU") model that requires a lessee to record a ROU asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 (beginning fiscal 2020), including interim periods within those fiscal years. A modified retrospective transition approach is required for lessees for capital and operating leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements, with certain practical expedients available. While we are still evaluating the impact of our pending adoption of the new standard on our consolidated financial statements, we expect that upon adoption we will recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities and that the amounts could be material.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2017-01 ("ASU 2017-01"), *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business* with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. ASU 2017-01 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods within those fiscal years, and early adoption is permitted for transactions which occur before the issuance or effective date of the amendments, only when the transaction has not been reported in the financial statements that have been issued or made available for issuance. ASU 2017-01 is to be applied on a prospective basis. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-01 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2018, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2018-02, *Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*. This amendment is intended to allow a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive loss to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting only from the December 2017 enacted United States Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) and is not intended to impact underlying accounting guidance that requires that the effect of a change in tax laws or tax rates be included in income from operations. This update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2018 with earlier adoption permitted. The Company has early adopted this update in its fourth quarter ended March 31, 2018 resulting in a \$2.4 million reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive loss and a corresponding \$2.4 million increase to retained earnings. This reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive loss relates to the deferred income tax stranded tax effects resulting from the change in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate under the TCJA. The pension and post-retirement benefits adjustment is the Company's only component of accumulated other comprehensive loss.

In March 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2017-07, *Compensation – Retirement Benefits (Topic 715) Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost*, which requires the service cost component of the net periodic pension cost to be presented separately from the other components of the net periodic pension cost in the income statement. Additionally, only the service cost component of the net periodic pension cost will be eligible for capitalization. ASU 2017-07 will be effective for the Company on April 1, 2018. The change in presentation of service cost must be applied retrospectively, while the capitalization of service cost must be applied on a prospective basis. We do not anticipate that the adoption of this ASU will have a material impact on our financial statements and disclosures.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of

Financial Condition and Results of Operations

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

The Company maintained \$15.1 million in cash equivalents as of March 31, 2018. As a result of its regular borrowing activities, the Company's operating results are exposed to fluctuations in interest rates, which it manages primarily through its regular financing activities. The Company uses a revolving credit facility with variable interest rates and a \$100.0 million term loan to finance capital expenditures, acquisitions, seasonal working capital requirements and to pay debt principal and interest obligations. In addition, long-term debt includes secured notes payable and an industrial bond. Long-term debt bears interest at fixed and variable rates. With \$359.7 million in average variable-rate debt during fiscal 2018, a 1% change in interest rates would have had a \$3.6 million effect on interest expense. The following table provides information about the Company's financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. The table presents principal cash flows and related weighted average interest rates by expected maturity date. Weighted average interest rates on long-term variable-rate debt are based on rates as of March 31, 2018.

Interest Rate Sensitivity of Long-Term Debt and Short-Term Investments
 March 31, 2018
 (In thousands)

	PAYMENTS BY YEAR						Total/ Weighted Average	Estimated Fair Value
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Thereafter		
Fixed-rate L/T debt:								
Principal cash flows	\$ 3,702	\$ 3,217	\$ 5,518	\$ 1,868	\$ -	\$ 216	\$ 14,521	\$ 14,309
Average interest rate	5.38%	5.21%	5.45%	6.98%	-%	12.00%	5.76%	
Variable-rate L/T debt:								
Principal cash flows	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 393,329	\$ -	\$ 9,984	\$ 403,313	\$ 403,176
Average interest rate	-%	-%	-%	3.07%	-%	2.44%	3.06%	
Average Revolver debt:								
Principal cash flows							\$ 259,669	\$ 259,669
Average interest rate							2.80%	

Commodity Risk

The materials that the Company uses, such as vegetables, fruits, steel, ingredients, and packaging materials, as well as the electricity and natural gas used in the Company's business are commodities that may experience price volatility caused by external factors including market fluctuations, availability, weather, currency fluctuations, and changes in governmental regulations and agricultural programs. These events may result in reduced supplies of these materials, higher supply costs, or interruptions in the Company's production schedules. If prices of these raw materials increase and the Company is not able to effectively pass such price increases along to its customers, operating income will decrease. With \$114.3 million in produce costs expected during 2019, a 1% change would have a \$1.1 million effect on inventory costs. A 1% change in steel unit costs would equate to a \$1.1 million cost impact.

The Company does not currently hedge or otherwise use derivative instruments to manage interest rate or commodity risks.

Consolidated Statements of Net (Loss) Earnings

Seneca Foods Corporation and Subsidiaries

(In thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)

Years ended March 31,	2018		2017		2016	
			(Restated)		(Restated)	
Net sales	\$	1,314,765	\$	1,262,198	\$	1,279,567
Costs and expenses:						
Cost of products sold		1,240,178		1,150,194		1,128,990
Selling, general, and administrative expense		73,514		72,996		73,515
Other operating expense (income), net		(3,671)		2,437		(24,971)
Plant restructuring		10,011		1,829		10,302
Total costs and expenses		1,320,032		1,227,456		1,187,836
Operating (loss) income		(5,267)		34,742		91,731
(Earnings) loss from equity investment		(21)		(578)		48
Interest expense, net of interest income of \$54, \$18, and \$4, respectively		15,037		9,672		8,044
(Loss) earnings before income taxes		(20,283)		25,648		83,639
Income tax (benefit) expense		(6,472)		9,753		27,240
Net (loss) earnings	\$	(13,811)	\$	15,895	\$	56,399
Basic (loss) earnings per common share	\$	(1.41)	\$	1.61	\$	5.65
Diluted (loss) earnings per common share	\$	(1.41)	\$	1.60	\$	5.61

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) Income

Seneca Foods Corporation and Subsidiaries (In thousands of dollars)

Years ended March 31,	2018	2017	2016
		(Restated)	(Restated)
Comprehensive (loss) income :			
Net (loss) earnings	\$ (13,811)	\$ 15,895	\$ 56,399
Change in pension and postretirement benefits (net of income tax of \$3,774, \$10,367, and \$2,179, respectively)	(11,483)	17,221	3,408
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (25,294)	\$ 33,116	\$ 59,807

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Seneca Foods Corporation and Subsidiaries (In thousands)

March 31,	2018	2017
		(Restated)
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,102	\$ 11,992
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$56 and \$50, respectively	78,796	72,080
Inventories:		
Finished products	511,313	466,126
In process	41,665	32,528
Raw materials and supplies	127,850	130,281
	680,828	628,935
Refundable income taxes	1,142	2,471
Other current assets	2,144	3,671
Total Current Assets	778,012	719,149
Deferred income tax asset, net	10,289	1,370
Other assets	5,105	20,273
Property, plant, and equipment:		
Land	30,074	25,219
Buildings and improvements	226,857	216,859
Equipment	462,568	414,859
Total	719,499	656,937
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	442,474	419,461
Net property, plant, and equipment	277,025	237,476
Total Assets	\$ 1,070,431	\$ 978,268
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Notes payable	\$ -	\$ 166
Accounts payable	69,618	72,824
Deferred revenue	60,657	46,100
Accrued vacation	13,023	11,867
Accrued payroll	5,320	6,593
Other accrued expenses	35,921	31,880
Current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	9,815	8,334
Total Current Liabilities	194,354	177,764
Long-term debt, less current portion	414,132	329,138
Pension liabilities	23,290	8,193
Other liabilities	5,829	3,775
Capital lease obligations, less current portion	35,896	34,194
Total Liabilities	673,501	553,064
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock	707	1,324
Common stock	3,038	3,024
Additional paid-in capital	98,161	97,458
Treasury stock, at cost	(69,556)	(66,499)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(25,067)	(11,175)
Retained earnings	389,647	401,072
Total Stockholders' Equity	396,930	425,204
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 1,070,431	\$ 978,268

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Seneca Foods Corporation and Subsidiaries

(In thousands)

Years ended March 31,	2018	2017	2016
		(Restated)	(Restated)
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) earnings	\$ (13,811)	\$ 15,895	\$ 56,399
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash (used in) provided by operations:			
Depreciation and amortization	31,547	24,824	21,737
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense	(4,923)	8,863	708
(Gain) loss on the sale of assets	(1,855)	177	(432)
Impairment and restructuring provision	10,011	2,881	10,302
(Earnings) loss from equity investment	(21)	(578)	48
Bargain purchase gain	(1,786)	-	-
401(k) match stock contribution	1,501	2,017	1,820
Changes in operating assets and liabilities (net of acquisitions):			
Accounts receivable	(672)	4,708	1,289
Inventories	(35,817)	(19,454)	(53,527)
Other current assets	1,527	12,094	12,544
Accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	(207)	(21,658)	(13,976)
Income taxes	1,319	(5,445)	2,246
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(13,187)	24,324	39,158
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant, and equipment	(32,665)	(32,139)	(9,864)
Cash paid for acquisitions (net of cash acquired)	(14,420)	-	(38,795)
Proceeds from the sale of assets	2,075	427	1,026
Net cash used in investing activities	(45,010)	(31,712)	(47,633)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	532,374	506,831	355,932
Payments of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	(466,048)	(491,494)	(333,382)
Payments on notes payable	(166)	(236)	(9,501)
Change in other assets	(272)	(1,493)	(305)
Purchase of treasury stock	(4,558)	(2,807)	(6,252)
Preferred stock dividends paid	(23)	(23)	(23)
Net cash provided by financing activities	61,307	10,778	6,469
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,110	3,390	(2,006)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	11,992	8,602	10,608
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 15,102	\$ 11,992	\$ 8,602
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	\$ 13,475	\$ 8,352	\$ 6,820
Income taxes (refunded) paid	(3,082)	6,284	24,108
Noncash transactions:			
Property, plant and equipment issued under capital lease	8,381	35,559	5,313
Assets previously held for sale reclassified back to property, plant and equipment	-	5,025	-

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

Seneca Foods Corporation and Subsidiaries (In thousands, except share amounts)

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Retained Earnings
Balance March 31, 2015 (Restated)	\$ 2,119	\$ 3,010	\$ 96,578	\$ (61,277)	\$ (31,804)	\$ 328,824
Net earnings (Restated)	-	-	-	-	-	56,399
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	-	(23)
Equity incentive program	-	-	33	-	-	-
Contribution of 401(k) match	-	-	-	1,820	-	-
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	(6,252)	-	-
Preferred stock conversion	(775)	13	762	-	-	-
Change in pension and postretirement benefits adjustment (net of tax \$2,179)	-	-	-	-	3,408	-
Balance March 31, 2016 (Restated)	1,344	3,023	97,373	(65,709)	(28,396)	385,200
Net earnings (Restated)	-	-	-	-	-	15,895
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	-	(23)
Equity incentive program	-	-	66	-	-	-
Contribution of 401(k) match	-	-	-	2,017	-	-
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	(2,807)	-	-
Preferred stock conversion	(20)	1	19	-	-	-
Change in pension and postretirement benefits adjustment (net of tax \$10,367)	-	-	-	-	17,221	-
Balance March 31, 2017 (Restated)	1,324	3,024	97,458	(66,499)	(11,175)	401,072
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(13,811)
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	-	(23)
Equity incentive program	-	-	100	-	-	-
Contribution of 401(k) match	-	-	-	1,501	-	-
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	(4,558)	-	-
Preferred stock conversion	(617)	14	603	-	-	-
Reclassification of certain tax effects	-	-	-	-	(2,409)	2,409
Change in pension and postretirement benefits adjustment (net of tax \$3,774)	-	-	-	-	(11,483)	-
Balance March 31, 2018	\$ 707	\$ 3,038	\$ 98,161	\$ (69,556)	\$ (25,067)	\$ 389,647

	Preferred Stock				Common Stock	
	6% Cumulative Par Value \$.25 Callable at Par Voting	10% Cumulative Par Value \$.025 Convertible Voting	Participating Convertible Par Value \$.025	2003 Series Participating Convertible Par Value \$.025	Class A Common Stock Par Value \$.25	Class B Common Stock Par Value \$.25
Shares authorized and designated:						
March 31, 2018	200,000	1,400,000	37,529	500	20,000,000	10,000,000
Shares outstanding:						
March 31, 2016	200,000	807,240	90,826	500	7,918,069	1,894,599
March 31, 2017	200,000	807,240	89,251	500	7,910,508	1,884,839
March 31, 2018	200,000	807,240	37,529	500	7,860,033	1,884,439
Stock amount	\$ 50	\$ 202	\$ 447	\$ 8	\$ 2,534	\$ 504

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation and Subsidiaries

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations — Seneca Foods Corporation (the “Parent Company”) and subsidiaries (the “Company”) conducts its business almost entirely in food packaging, operating 30 plants and 34 warehouses in eleven states. The Company markets private label and branded packaged foods to retailers and institutional food distributors.

Principles of Consolidation — The consolidated financial statements include the accounts for the Parent Company and all of its wholly-owned subsidiaries after elimination of intercompany transactions, profits, and balances.

Revenue Recognition — The Company recognizes revenue when it’s realized or realizable and has been earned. Revenue is recognized when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the sales price is determinable, collectability is reasonable assured, and shipment or delivery has occurred or services have been rendered.

Trade promotions are an important component of the sales and marketing of the Company’s branded products, and are critical to the support of the business. Trade promotion costs, which are recorded as a reduction of sales, include amounts paid to retailers for shelf space, to obtain favorable display positions and to offer temporary price reductions for the sale of our products to consumers. Accruals for trade promotions are recorded primarily at the time of sale to the retailer based on expected levels of performance. Settlement of these liabilities typically occurs in subsequent periods primarily through an authorized process for deductions taken by a retailer from amounts otherwise due to the Company. As a result, the ultimate cost of a trade promotion program is dependent on the relative success of the events and the actions and level of deductions taken by retailers. Final determination of the permissible deductions may take extended periods of time.

Concentration of Credit Risk — Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of trade receivables and interest-bearing investments. Wholesale and retail food distributors comprise a significant portion of the trade receivables; collateral is generally not required. A relatively limited number of customers account for a large percentage of the Company’s total sales. Green Giant sales to GMOL and B & G Foods represented approximately 9%, 11% and 12% of net sales in each of 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The top ten customers, including B & G Foods (and GMOL prior to November 2015), represented approximately 45%, 46% and 46% of net sales for 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The Company closely monitors the credit risk associated with its customers. The Company places substantially all of its interest-bearing investments with financial institutions and monitors credit exposure. Cash and short-term investments in certain accounts exceed the federal insured limit; however, the Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

Cash Equivalents — The Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less as cash equivalents.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments — The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents (Level 1), accounts receivable, short-term debt (Level 2) and accounts payable approximate fair value because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. See Note 10, Fair Value of Financial Instruments, for a discussion of the fair value of long-term debt.

The three-tier value hierarchy is utilized to prioritize the inputs used in measuring fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobserved inputs (Level 3). The three levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1- Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2- Quoted prices for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs or significant value-drivers are observable.
- Level 3- Model-derived valuations in which one or more inputs or value-drivers are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Deferred Financing Costs — Deferred financing costs incurred in obtaining debt are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the debt, which is not materially different than using the effective interest rate method. As of March 31, 2018, there were \$0.7 million of unamortized financing cost included in other current assets and \$0.1 million of unamortized financing costs included as a contra to long-term debt and current portion of long-term debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Inventories — Substantially all inventories are stated at the lower of cost; determined under the last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) method; or market.

Income Taxes — The provision for income taxes includes federal and state income taxes currently payable and those deferred because of temporary differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities and tax credit carryforwards. The Company uses the flow-through method to account for its investment tax credits.

The Company evaluates the likelihood of realization of its net deferred income tax assets by assessing its valuation allowance and by adjusting the amount of such allowance, if necessary. The factors used to assess the likelihood of realization are the Company’s forecast of future taxable income, the projected reversal of temporary differences and available tax planning strategies that could be implemented to realize the net deferred income tax assets.

Current rules on the accounting for uncertainty on income taxes prescribe a minimum recognition threshold for a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return that is required to be met before being recognized in the financial statements. Those rules also provide guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The Company recognizes interest and penalties accrued on unrecognized tax benefits as well as interest received from favorable settlements within income tax expense.

Shipping and Handling Costs — The Company includes all shipping and handling costs billed to customers in net sales and the corresponding costs in cost of products sold. The shipping and handling costs billed to customers in net sales were \$40.6 million, \$38.0 million and \$38.3 million in 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively.

Advertising Costs — Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs charged to operations were \$2.4 million, \$2.1 million and \$2.0 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Accounts Receivable and Doubtful Accounts — Accounts receivable is stated at invoice value, which is net of any off invoice promotions. A provision for doubtful accounts is recorded based upon an assessment of credit risk within the accounts receivable portfolio, experience of delinquencies (accounts over 15 days past due) and charge-offs (accounts removed from accounts receivable for expectation of non-payment), and current market conditions. Management believes these provisions are adequate based upon the relevant information presently available.

Earnings per Common Share — The Company has three series of convertible preferred stock, which are deemed to be participating securities that are entitled to participate in any dividend on Class A common stock as if the preferred stock had been converted into common stock immediately prior to the record date for such dividend. Basic earnings per share for common stock is calculated using the “two-class” method by dividing the earnings attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average of common shares outstanding during the period. Restricted stock is included in all earnings per share calculations.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing earnings attributable to common stockholders by the sum of the weighted average common shares outstanding plus the dilutive effect of convertible preferred stock using the “if-converted” method, which treats the contingently-issuable shares of convertible preferred stock as common stock.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31,	2018	2017	2016
		(Restated)	(Restated)
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Basic			
Net (loss) earnings	\$ (13,811)	\$ 15,895	\$ 56,399
Deduct preferred stock dividends	23	23	23
Undistributed (loss) earnings	(13,834)	15,872	56,376
(Loss) earnings attributable to participating preferred shareholders	(66)	146	563
(Loss) earnings attributable to common shareholders	\$ (13,768)	\$ 15,726	\$ 55,813
Weighted average common shares outstanding	9,769	9,785	9,878
Basic (loss) earnings per common share	\$ (1.41)	\$ 1.61	\$ 5.65
Diluted			
(Loss) earnings attributable to common shareholders	\$ (13,768)	\$ 15,726	\$ 55,813
Add dividends on convertible preferred stock	-	20	20
Earnings attributable to common stock on a diluted basis	\$ (13,768)	\$ 15,746	\$ 55,833
Weighted average common shares outstanding-basic	9,769	9,785	9,878
Additional shares to be issued related to the equity compensation plan	-	2	3
Additional shares to be issued under full conversion of preferred stock	-	67	67
Total shares for diluted	9,769	9,854	9,948
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$ (1.41)	\$ 1.60	\$ 5.61

Depreciation and Valuation — Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost. Interest incurred during the construction of major projects is capitalized. For financial reporting, the Company provides for depreciation on the straight-line method at rates based upon the estimated useful lives of the various assets. Depreciation was \$31.1 million, \$24.2 million, and \$21.4 million in 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. The estimated useful lives are as follows: buildings and improvements — 30 years; machinery and equipment — 10-15 years; computer software — 3-5 years; vehicles — 3-7 years; and land improvements — 10-20 years. The Company assesses its long-lived assets for impairment whenever there is an indicator of impairment. Impairment losses are evaluated if the estimated undiscounted cash flows from using the assets are less than carrying value. A loss is recognized when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its fair value. There were \$5.1 million of impairment losses in 2016 included in Plant Restructuring (see Note 15, Plant Restructuring). There were no significant impairment losses in 2018 and 2017.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements — The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the related revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards — In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to be collected and to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the transfer of goods or services. In August 2015, the FASB deferred the effective date by one year while providing the option to early adopt the standard on the original effective date. The new standard was effective for the Company on April 1, 2018. We analyzed the expected impact that the new guidance will have on our policies, processes, controls, and disclosures. This assessment required, among other things, a review of the contracts we have with our customers. The majority of our revenue is earned pursuant to agreements under which we have performance obligations, which are satisfied at a point-in-time, and the timing of revenue recognition will be similar under the new standard as control of the goods transfers to our customers at the same point-in-time that the risks and rewards of ownership transferred historically. However, based on our analysis, we do expect that this ASU will have a material effect on our historically reported Consolidated Financial Statements as well as our existing processes to recognize revenue, primarily as a result of the Company's Green Giant contract. As discussed in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, this contract did not meet all the requirements for bill and hold revenue recognition treatment under Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 13. However, under the new revenue recognition standard, this contract will qualify for bill and hold accounting treatment as the Company has concluded that control of the unlabeled products transfers to the customer at the time title transfers and the customer has the right to payment (prior to physical delivery), which will result in earlier revenue recognition. Additionally, labeling and storage services that are provided after control of the goods has transferred to the customer will be accounted for as separate performance obligations for which revenue will be deferred until the services are performed. For the fiscal year ended in 2018, as a result of the adoption of the new standard, revenue would have increased by approximately \$14.0 million, net loss would have decreased by approximately \$5.3 million, and stockholders' equity as of March 31, 2018 would have increased by \$14.4 million. Beginning in fiscal 2019, our disclosures will change as appropriate to comply with the new guidance. The guidance allows for both retrospective and modified retrospective methods of adoption. We will apply the full retrospective method of adoption.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02, *Leases*. The new standard establishes a right-of-use (“ROU”) model that requires a lessee to record a ROU asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 (beginning fiscal 2020), including interim periods within those fiscal years. A modified retrospective transition approach is required for lessees for capital and operating leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements, with certain practical expedients available. While we are still evaluating the impact of our pending adoption of the new standard on our consolidated financial statements, we expect that upon adoption we will recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities and that the amounts could be material.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2017-01 (“ASU 2017-01”), *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business* with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. ASU 2017-01 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods within those fiscal years, and early adoption is permitted for transactions which occur before the issuance or effective date of the amendments, only when the transaction has not been reported in the financial statements that have been issued or made available for issuance. ASU 2017-01 is to be applied on a prospective basis. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-01 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2018, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2018-02, *Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*. This amendment is intended to allow a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive loss to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting only from the December 2017 enacted United States Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) and is not intended to impact underlying accounting guidance that requires that the effect of a change in tax laws or tax rates be included in income from operations. This update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2018 with earlier adoption permitted. The Company has early adopted this update in its fourth quarter ended March 31, 2018 resulting in a \$2.4 million reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive loss and a corresponding \$2.4 million increase to retained earnings. This reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive loss relates to the deferred income tax stranded tax effects resulting from the change in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate under the TCJA. The pension and post-retirement benefits adjustment is the Company’s only component of accumulated other comprehensive loss.

In March 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2017-07, *Compensation – Retirement Benefits (Topic 715) Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost*, which requires the service cost component of the net periodic pension cost to be presented separately from the other components of the net periodic pension cost in the income statement. Additionally, only the service cost component of the net periodic pension cost will be eligible for capitalization. ASU 2017-07 will be effective for the Company on April 1, 2018. The change in presentation of service cost must be applied retrospectively, while the capitalization of service cost must be applied on a prospective basis. We do not anticipate that the adoption of this ASU will have a material impact on our financial statements and disclosures.

Reclassifications — Certain previously reported amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period classification.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements

On June 28, 2018, the Company concluded that it did not meet all of the criteria for bill and hold treatment under Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 13 for the Green Giant contract. In particular, the Company determined that performance obligations were not complete at the time title transferred to the customer as the unlabeled products under this contract were not ready for shipment. The Company has determined that the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2017 and the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for each of the interim periods within the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 should be restated to correct these inadvertent errors in the application of generally accepted accounting principles dealing with complex and technical accounting issues relating to “bill and hold” revenue recognition.

The Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows are not presented in the following tables because there is no impact on total cash flows from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities. The impact from the restatements within the operating activities section of the cash flow statement are illustrated in the balance sheet adjustments below.

The following tables present a summary of the effects of these restatements:

Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss)

	Year Ended					
	March 31, 2017 (Audited)			March 31, 2016 (Audited)		
	As Reported	Correction	As Restated	As Reported	Correction	As Restated
Net Sales	\$ 1,245,681	\$ 16,517	\$ 1,262,198	\$ 1,275,360	\$ 4,207	\$ 1,279,567
Cost of Products Sold	1,139,298	10,896	1,150,194	1,127,965	1,025	1,128,990
Gross Profit	106,383	5,621	112,004	147,395	3,182	150,577
Operating Income/(Loss)	29,121	5,621	34,742	88,549	3,182	91,731
Earnings/(Loss) before income taxes	20,027	5,621	25,648	80,457	3,182	83,639
Income tax (benefit) expense	7,414	2,339	9,753	25,999	1,241	27,240
Net Earnings	12,613	3,282	15,895	54,458	1,941	56,399
Earnings Per Common Share-Basic	\$ 1.27	\$ 0.34	\$ 1.61	\$ 5.46	\$ 0.20	\$ 5.65
Earnings Per Common Share-Diluted	\$ 1.27	\$ 0.33	\$ 1.60	\$ 5.42	\$ 0.20	\$ 5.61

	Three Months Ended					
	December 30, 2017 (Unaudited)			September 30, 2017 (Unaudited)		
	As Reported	Correction	As Restated	As Reported	Correction	As Restated
Net Sales	\$ 392,714	\$ (5,025)	\$ 387,689	\$ 376,308	\$ (37,838)	\$ 338,470
Cost of Products Sold	361,013	(3,825)	357,188	355,904	(34,845)	321,059
Gross Profit	31,701	(1,200)	30,501	20,404	(2,993)	17,411
Operating Income/(Loss)	11,471	(1,200)	10,271	1,584	(2,993)	(1,409)
Earnings/(Loss) before income taxes	7,459	(1,200)	6,259	(1,849)	(2,993)	(4,842)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(268)	2,150	1,882	(737)	(1,147)	(1,884)
Net Earnings (Loss)	7,727	(3,350)	4,377	(1,112)	(1,846)	(2,958)
Earnings Per Common Share-Basic	\$ 0.79	\$ (0.34)	\$ 0.45	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.30)
Earnings Per Common Share-Diluted	\$ 0.78	\$ (0.34)	\$ 0.44	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.30)

	Three Months Ended					
	July 1, 2017 (Unaudited)			March 31, 2017 (Unaudited)		
	As Reported	Correction	As Restated	As Reported	Correction	As Restated
Net Sales	\$ 280,187	\$ 8,740	\$ 288,927	\$ 266,115	\$ 14,575	\$ 280,690
Cost of Products Sold	264,427	8,965	273,392	247,394	12,198	259,592
Gross Profit	15,760	(225)	15,535	18,721	2,377	21,098
Operating Income/(Loss)	838	(225)	613	2,432	2,377	4,809
Earnings/(Loss) before income taxes	(2,358)	(225)	(2,583)	(453)	2,377	1,924
Income tax (benefit) expense	(1,519)	(84)	(1,603)	1,197	407	1,604
Net Earnings (Loss)	(839)	(141)	(980)	(1,650)	1,970	320
Earnings Per Common Share-Basic	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.17)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.03
Earnings Per Common Share-Diluted	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.17)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.03

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	Three Months Ended					
	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)			October 1, 2016 (Unaudited)		
	As Reported	Correction	As Restated	As Reported	Correction	As Restated
Net Sales	\$ 369,705	\$ (12,938)	\$ 356,767	\$ 357,247	\$ (4,641)	\$ 352,606
Cost of Products Sold	332,230	(13,389)	318,841	327,035	(5,454)	321,581
Gross Profit	37,475	451	37,926	30,212	813	31,025
Operating Income/(Loss)	13,890	451	14,341	11,202	813	12,015
Earnings/(Loss) before income taxes	11,809	451	12,260	8,781	813	9,594
Income tax (benefit) expense	3,628	843	4,471	2,637	136	2,773
Net Earnings (Loss)	8,181	(392)	7,789	6,144	677	6,821
Earnings Per Common Share-Basic	\$ 0.83	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.69
Earnings Per Common Share-Diluted	\$ 0.82	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.69

	Three Months Ended		
	July 2, 2016 (Unaudited)		
	As Reported	Correction	As Restated
Net Sales	\$ 252,614	\$ 19,521	\$ 272,135
Cost of Products Sold	232,639	17,541	250,180
Gross Profit	19,975	1,980	21,955
Operating Income/(Loss)	1,597	1,980	3,577
Earnings/(Loss) before income taxes	(110)	1,980	1,870
Income tax (benefit) expense	(48)	953	905
Net Earnings (Loss)	(62)	1,027	965
Earnings Per Common Share-Basic	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.09
Earnings Per Common Share-Diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.09

	Consolidated Balance Sheets					
	As of December 30, 2017 (Unaudited)			As of September 30, 2017 (Unaudited)		
	As Reported	Correction	As Restated	As Reported	Correction	As Restated
Assets						
Inventory	\$ 710,118	\$ 60,584	\$ 770,702	\$ 802,387	\$ 56,759	\$ 859,146
Total Current Assets	794,510	60,584	855,094	932,609	56,759	989,368
Total Assets	1,072,003	62,234	1,134,237	1,209,968	61,976	1,271,944
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity						
Deferred Revenue	\$ 545	\$ 79,606	\$ 80,151	\$ 542	\$ 74,608	\$ 75,150
Total Current Liabilities	162,423	79,576	241,999	322,982	74,551	397,533
Total Liabilities	635,204	76,594	711,798	780,214	72,986	853,200
Stockholders' Equity	436,799	(14,360)	422,439	429,754	(11,010)	418,744
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	1,072,003	62,234	1,134,237	1,209,968	61,976	1,271,944

	As of July 1, 2017 (Unaudited)			As of March 31, 2017 (Audited)		
	As Reported	Correction	As Restated	As Reported	Correction	As Restated
	Assets					
Inventory	\$ 633,505	\$ 21,914	\$ 655,419	\$ 598,056	\$ 30,879	\$ 628,935
Total Current Assets	731,857	21,914	753,771	688,270	30,879	719,149
Total Assets	1,006,943	25,038	1,031,981	946,019	32,249	978,268
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity						
Deferred Revenue	\$ 472	\$ 36,865	\$ 37,337	\$ 545	\$ 45,555	\$ 46,100
Total Current Liabilities	164,200	36,713	200,913	132,277	45,487	177,764
Total Liabilities	573,449	34,202	607,651	511,758	41,306	553,064
Stockholders' Equity	433,494	(9,164)	424,330	434,261	(9,057)	425,204
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	1,006,943	25,038	1,031,981	946,019	32,249	978,268

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	As of December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)			As of October 1, 2016 (Unaudited)		
	As Reported	Correction	As Restated	As Reported	Correction	As Restated
Assets						
Inventory	\$ 656,368	\$ 43,077	\$ 699,445	\$ 771,996	\$ 29,688	\$ 801,684
Total Current Assets	750,156	43,077	793,233	905,029	29,688	934,717
Total Assets	1,004,711	49,035	1,053,746	1,148,714	36,489	1,185,203
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity						
Deferred Revenue	\$ 473	\$ 60,080	\$ 60,553	\$ 550	\$ 47,166	\$ 47,716
Total Current Liabilities	178,732	60,039	238,771	312,466	47,112	359,578
Total Liabilities	587,097	60,039	647,136	738,474	47,112	785,586
Stockholders' Equity	417,614	(11,004)	406,610	410,240	(10,623)	399,617
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	1,004,711	49,035	1,053,746	1,148,714	36,489	1,185,203

	As of July 2, 2016 (Unaudited)			As of March 31, 2016 (Audited)		
	As Reported	Correction	As Restated	As Reported	Correction	As Restated
Assets						
Inventory	\$ 586,829	\$ 24,234	\$ 611,063	\$ 567,707	\$ 41,774	\$ 609,481
Total Current Assets	693,649	24,234	717,883	673,887	41,774	715,661
Total Assets	919,981	31,171	951,152	895,327	49,664	944,991
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity						
Deferred Revenue	\$ 492	\$ 42,576	\$ 43,068	\$ 550	\$ 62,034	\$ 62,584
Total Current Liabilities	179,579	42,471	222,050	399,458	62,003	461,461
Total Liabilities	515,339	42,471	557,810	490,153	62,003	552,156
Stockholders' Equity	404,642	(11,300)	393,342	405,174	(12,339)	392,835
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	919,981	31,171	951,152	895,327	49,664	944,991

3. Acquisitions

In April 2014, the Company purchased a 50% equity interest in Truitt Bros. Inc. ("Truitt") for \$16.2 million which was accounted for as an equity investment. The purchase agreement granted the Company the right to acquire the remaining 50% ownership of Truitt in the future under certain conditions at a predetermined price which led to the bargain purchase gain in 2018 as noted below. On April 3, 2017, the Company purchased the remaining 50% equity interest in Truitt. This was considered a step acquisition, whereby the Company remeasured the previously held investment to fair value during the first quarter of 2018. As a result, the Company's 2018 net loss includes a non-taxable bargain purchase gain of \$1.8 million of which \$0.9 million was related to the remeasurement of the previously held investment. Gross profit in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 included a charge of \$0.5 million related to the recognition of the Truitt inventory step-up through cost of sales for the portion of acquired inventory that was sold during the period. The business, based in Salem, Oregon, has two state-of-the-art plants located in Oregon and Kentucky. The purchase price for the more recent 50% was \$14.4 million (net of cash acquired of \$3.0 million) plus the assumption of certain liabilities. The Company had an equity method investment of \$17.4 million, so the total investment was \$34.9 million. In conjunction with the transaction closing, the Company paid off \$3.6 million of liabilities acquired. The rationale for the acquisition was twofold: (1) the business is a complementary fit with our existing business and (2) Truitt is known for its industry innovation related to packing shelf stable foods in trays, pouches and bowls. This acquisition was financed with proceeds from the Company's revolving credit facility. The purchase price to acquire Truitt Bros., Inc. was allocated based on the internally developed fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and the independent valuation of inventory, intangibles, and property, plant, and equipment. The total purchase price of \$31.8 million has been allocated as follows (in thousands):

Purchase Price (net of cash received)	\$ 31.8
Fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:	
Current assets	\$ 22.8
Other long-term assets	1.8
Property, plant and equipment	29.6
Current liabilities	(5.1)
Deferred taxes	0.2
Other long-term liabilities	(15.7)
Bargain purchase gain	(1.8)
Total	\$ 31.8

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

4. Short-Term Borrowings

On July 5, 2016, the Company completed the closing of a new five-year revolving credit facility (“Revolver”). Maximum borrowings under the Revolver total \$400.0 million from April through July and \$500.0 million from August through March and are available until July 5, 2021. The Revolver balance as of March 31, 2018 was \$293.5 million, with a weighted average interest rate of 3.35% (LIBOR plus a spread) and is included in Long-Term Debt in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Revolver is secured by accounts receivable and inventories with a carrying value of \$759.6 million. The Company had \$10.4 million and \$13.1 million of outstanding standby letters of credit as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, which reduces borrowing availability under the Revolver. See Note 5, Long-Term Debt, for additional comments related to the Revolver.

During 2017, the Company entered into some interim lease notes which financed down payments for various equipment orders at market rates. As of March 31, 2017, these interim notes had not been converted into operating leases since the equipment was not yet delivered. These notes, which total \$0.2 million as of March 31, 2017, are included in notes payable in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of March 31, 2018 the notes were converted into operating leases.

5. Long-Term Debt

	2018	2017
	(In thousands)	
Revolving credit facility 3.35% and 2.22%, due through 2022	\$ 293,459	\$ 214,781
Farm Credit term loan 4.48% and 3.38%, due 2022	99,871	99,836
Bluegrass tax exempt bonds 3.11%, due 2033	9,983	-
Secured promissory note 6.98%, due through 2022	8,438	10,340
Lease financing obligations 2.62%, due through 2020	4,028	4,679
Secured promissory note 6.35%, due through 2020	1,046	1,782
Economic development note 2.00%, due through 2021	793	999
Other	216	216
	417,834	332,633
Less current portion	3,702	3,495
	\$ 414,132	\$ 329,138

See Note 4, Short-Term Borrowings, for discussion of the Revolver.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's debt agreements, including the Revolver and term loan, contain covenants that restrict the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends on the Company's capital stock, make other restricted payments, including investments, sell the Company's assets, incur liens, transfer all or substantially all of the Company's assets and enter into consolidations or mergers. The Company's debt agreements also require the Company to meet certain financial covenants, including a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio, a minimum interest coverage ratio and minimum tangible net worth. The Revolver also contains borrowing base requirements related to accounts receivable and inventories. These financial requirements and ratios generally become more restrictive over time and are subject to allowances for seasonal fluctuations. The most restrictive financial covenant in the debt agreements is the interest coverage ratio within the Farm Credit term loan which for 2018 was defined as greater than 4 to 1. However, this covenant was updated in connection with an amendment on June 18, 2018. The interest coverage ratio will be 1.1 to 1.0 through December 31, 2018, 2.0 to 1.0 from March 31, 2019, through September 30, 2019 and 4.0 to 1.0, thereafter. The Company computes its financial covenants as if the Company were on the FIFO method of inventory accounting. The Company has met or has received a waiver/amendment for all such financial covenants as of March 31, 2018.

The Company's debt agreements limit the payment of dividends and other distributions. There is an annual total distribution limitation of \$50,000, less aggregate annual dividend payments totaling \$23,000 that the Company presently pays on two outstanding classes of preferred stock.

On August 16, 2016, the Company paid off four industrial revenue bonds ("IRBs"), totaling \$22.6 million.

On December 9, 2016, the Company entered into a \$100.0 million unsecured term loan payable to Farm Credit East, ACA, with a variable interest rate. The maturity date for this term loan is of December 9, 2021. The Company incurred financing costs totaling \$0.2 million which have been classified as a discount to the debt.

The Company assumed a tax-exempt bond with the Truitt acquisition on April 3, 2017. At March 31, 2018, the total outstanding of this bond is \$10.0 million. The bond has a variable interest rate with a maturity date of October 1, 2032.

The carrying value of assets pledged for secured debt, including the Revolver, is \$900.3 million.

Debt repayment requirements for the next five fiscal years are (in thousands):

2019	\$	3,702
2020		3,217
2021		5,518
2022		395,197
2023		-
Thereafter		10,200
Total	\$	417,834

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

6. Leases

The Company had leased assets under capital leases totaling \$49.3 million as of March 31, 2018 and \$40.9 million as of March 31, 2017. The leases consist of a building lease expiring in 2030 with an interest rate of 5.15% and several equipment leases all with 7 year terms and various interest rates between 3.37% and 4.21%.

Leased assets under capital leases consist of the following:

	2018	2017
Land	\$ -	\$ -
Buildings	5,313	5,313
Equipment	43,980	35,597
	49,293	40,910
Less accumulated amortization	6,121	1,706
	\$ 43,172	\$ 39,204

The Company has operating leases for equipment expiring at various dates through 2031. Operating leases generally provide for early purchase options one year prior to expiration.

The following is a schedule, by year, of minimum operating and capital lease payments due as of March 31, 2018 (in thousands):

Years ending March 31:	Operating	Capital
2019	\$ 36,459	\$ 7,679
2020	31,474	7,679
2021	25,254	7,678
2022	16,488	7,678
2023	9,610	7,678
2024-2031	4,369	9,744
Total minimum payment required	\$ 123,654	\$ 48,136
Less interest		6,127
Present value of minimum lease payments		42,009
Amount due within one year		6,113
Long-term capital lease obligation		\$ 35,896

Lease expense in fiscal 2018, 2017 and 2016 was \$47.0 million, \$48.3 million and \$51.4 million, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

7. Income Taxes

The Company files a consolidated federal and various state income tax returns. The provision for income taxes is as follows:

	2018	2017	2016
		(Restated)	(Restated)
	(In thousands)		
Current:			
Federal	\$ (1,901)	\$ 395	\$ 24,579
State	351	495	1,953
	(1,550)	890	26,532
Deferred:			
Federal	\$ (4,475)	\$ 8,226	\$ 425
State	(447)	637	283
	(4,922)	8,863	708
Total income tax (benefit) expense	\$ (6,472)	\$ 9,753	\$ 27,240

A reconciliation of the expected U.S. statutory rate to the effective rate follows:

	2018	2017	2016
		(Restated)	(Restated)
Computed (expected tax rate)	31.5%	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes (net of federal tax benefit)	3.1	3.9	2.7
State tax credits	2.4	(2.0)	(0.9)
Federal credits	3.1	(1.3)	(0.3)
Manufacturer's deduction	-	(1.3)	(3.7)
(Reversal of) addition to uncertain tax positions	(0.8)	0.2	0.2
Difference between statutory and actual rate	(10.5)	(0.4)	-
Other permanent differences not deductible	1.6	1.8	(0.2)
Change in valuation allowance	(9.7)	0.1	0.1
Tax rate change	8.8	-	-
Other	2.4	2.0	(0.3)
Effective income tax rate	31.9%	38.0%	32.6%

The effective tax rate was 31.9% in 2018 and 38.0% in 2017. Of the 6.1 percentage point decrease in the effective tax rate for the year, there are three major contributors. The change in valuation allowance related to state credits accounts for a 9.9% decrease. There are certain California state income tax credit carryovers that will likely not be realized given the closure of the Modesto plant. The change in income tax rate resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act accounts for 4.9% of this decrease. These two items were partially offset by the change in federal and state credits and incentives which accounts for an 8.8% increase. The dollar amount of these credits and incentives did not change significantly from 2017 to 2018. However, because income was reported in 2017 and a loss was reported in 2018, the credits and incentives have an inverse impact on the tax rate in 2018 compared to 2017.

On December 22, 2017, the President of the United States signed into law the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act tax reform legislation. This legislation makes significant change in U.S. tax law including a reduction in the corporate tax rates, changes to net operating loss carryforwards and carrybacks, and a repeal of the corporate alternative minimum tax. The legislation reduced the U.S. corporate tax rate from the current rate of 35.0% to 31.5% for Fiscal 2018 and then down to 21% starting in Fiscal 2019. As a result of the enacted law, the Company was required to revalue deferred tax assets and liabilities at the rate in effect during their scheduled reversal. This revaluation resulted in a benefit of \$1.4 million to income tax expense and a corresponding reduction in the net deferred tax liability as of March 31, 2018. The other provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act did not have a material impact on the fiscal 2018 consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The following is a summary of the significant components of the Company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of March 31:

	2018	2017
		(Restated)
	(In thousands)	
Deferred income tax assets:		
Future tax credits	\$ 5,030	\$ 3,827
Restructuring reserve	2,374	-
Employee benefits	2,440	3,119
Insurance	361	924
Other comprehensive loss	8,500	7,135
Interest	31	32
Future federal tax credits	443	-
Prepaid revenue	15,422	17,729
Other	715	472
Net operating loss carryovers	4,512	-
	<u>39,828</u>	<u>33,238</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Property basis and depreciation difference	11,750	12,786
481(a) adjustment	-	429
Inventory valuation	11,270	12,766
Intangibles	325	213
Earnings from equity investment	-	193
Pension	2,329	3,590
	<u>25,674</u>	<u>29,977</u>
Valuation allowance - non-current	3,865	1,891
Net deferred income tax (liability) asset	<u>\$ 10,289</u>	<u>\$ 1,370</u>

Net non-current deferred income tax assets of \$10.3 million as of March 31, 2018 and \$1.4 million as of March 31, 2017 are recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Company has State tax credit carryforwards amounting to \$1.5 million (California, net of Federal impact), \$1.3 million (New York, net of Federal impact), and \$2.2 million (Wisconsin, net of Federal impact), which are available to reduce future taxes payable in each respective state through 2033 (Wisconsin), through 2033 (New York), and through 2028 (California). The Company has performed the required assessment regarding the realization of deferred tax assets and at March 31, 2018, the Company has recorded a valuation allowance amounting to \$3.9 million, which relates primarily to tax credit carryforwards which management has concluded it is more likely than not they will not be realized in the ordinary course of operations. Although realization is not assured, management has concluded that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets for which a valuation allowance was determined to be unnecessary will be realized in the ordinary course of operations. The amount of net deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced if actual future income or income taxes rates are lower than estimated or if there are differences in the timing or amount of future reversals of existing taxable or deductible temporary differences.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Current rules on the accounting for uncertainty on income taxes prescribe a minimum recognition threshold for a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return that is required to be met before being recognized in the financial statements. Those rules also provide guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The Company classifies the liability for uncertain tax positions in other accrued expenses or other long-term liabilities depending on their expected settlement. The change in the liability for the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 consists of the following:

	2018		2017	
	(In thousands)			
Beginning balance	\$	715	\$	694
Tax positions related to current year:				
Additions		9		67
Tax positions related to prior years:				
Additions		154		-
Reductions		(23)		(46)
Settlements		-		-
Lapses in statutes of limitations		-		-
Balance as of March 31,	\$	855	\$	715

Neither balances at March 31, 2018 nor 2017 include tax positions that are highly certain but for which there is uncertainty about the timing. Because of the impact of deferred tax accounting, other than interest and penalties, the disallowance of these positions would not impact the annual effective tax rate but would accelerate the payment of cash to the tax authority to an earlier period.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties accrued on unrecognized tax benefits as well as interest received from favorable settlements within income tax expense. During the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company recognized approximately \$0.0 million decrease and \$0.1 million decrease, respectively, in interest and penalties. As of March 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had approximately \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, of interest and penalties accrued associated with unrecognized tax benefits.

Although management believes that an adequate provision has been made for uncertain tax positions, there is the possibility that the ultimate resolution could have an adverse effect on the earnings of the Company. Conversely, if resolved favorably in the future, the related provisions would be reduced, thus having a positive impact on earnings. It is anticipated that audit settlements will be reached during 2019 with federal and state taxing authorities that could have an impact on earnings. Due to the uncertainty of amounts and in accordance with its accounting policies, the Company has not recorded any potential impact of these settlements.

The federal income tax returns for years after March 31, 2014 are subject to examination.

8. Stockholders' Equity

Preferred Stock — The Company has authorized three classes of preferred stock consisting of 200,000 shares of Six Percent (6%) Voting Cumulative Preferred Stock, par value \$0.25 ("6% Preferred"); 30,000 shares of Preferred Stock Without Par Value to be issued in series by the Board of Directors, none of which are currently designated or outstanding; and 8,200,000 shares of Preferred Stock with \$.025 par value, Class A, to be issued in series by the Board of Directors ("Class A Preferred"). The Board of Directors has designated four series of Class A Preferred including 10% Cumulative Convertible Voting Preferred Stock—Series A ("Series A Preferred"); 10% Cumulative Convertible Voting Preferred Stock—Series B ("Series B Preferred"); Convertible Participating Preferred Stock; and Convertible Participating Preferred Stock, Series 2003.

The Convertible Participating Preferred Stock and Convertible Participating Preferred Stock, Series 2003 are convertible at the holders' option on a one-for-one basis into shares of Class A Common Stock, subject to antidilution adjustments. These series of preferred stock have the right to receive dividends and distributions at a rate equal to the amount of any dividends and distributions declared or made on the Class A Common Stock. No dividends were declared or paid on this preferred stock in fiscal 2018, 2017 or 2016. In addition, these series of preferred stock have certain distribution rights upon liquidation. Upon conversion, shares of these series of preferred stock become authorized but unissued shares of Class A Preferred and may be reissued as part of another series of Class A Preferred. As of March 31, 2018, the Company has an aggregate of 6,761,971 shares of non-designated Class A Preferred authorized for issuance.

The Convertible Participating Preferred Stock has a liquidation preference of \$12 per share and a stated value of \$11.931 per share. There were 37,529 shares outstanding as of March 31, 2018 after conversions of 51,722 shares into Class A Common Stock during the year. The Convertible Participating Preferred Stock, Series 2003 was issued as partial consideration of the purchase price in the Chiquita Processed Foods acquisition. The 967,742 shares issued in that 2003 acquisition were valued at \$16.60 per share which represented the then market value of the Class A Common Stock into which the preferred shares were immediately convertible. This series has a liquidation preference of \$15.50 per share and has 500 shares outstanding as of March 31, 2018.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

There are 407,240 shares of Series A Preferred outstanding as of March 31, 2018 which are convertible into one share of Class A Common Stock and one share of Class B Common stock for every 20 shares of Series A Preferred. There are 400,000 shares of Series B Preferred outstanding as of March 31, 2018 which are convertible into one share of Class A Common Stock and one share of Class B Common Stock for every 30 shares of Series B preferred. There are 200,000 shares of 6% Preferred outstanding as of March 31, 2018 which are callable at their par value at any time at the option of the Company. The Company paid dividends of \$20,000 on the Series A and Series B Preferred and \$3,000 on the 6% Preferred during each of fiscal 2018, 2017 and 2016.

Common Stock — The Class A Common Stock and the Class B Common Stock have substantially identical rights with respect to any dividends or distributions of cash or property declared on shares of common stock, and rank equally as to the right to receive proceeds on liquidation or dissolution of the Company after payment of the Company's indebtedness and liquidation right to the holders of preferred shares. However, holders of Class B Common Stock retain a full vote per share, whereas the holders of Class A Common Stock have voting rights of 1/20th of one vote per share on all matters as to which shareholders of the Company are entitled to vote. During 2018, there were no shares of Class B Common Stock issued in lieu of cash compensation under the Company's Profit Sharing Bonus Plan.

Unissued shares of common stock reserved for conversion privileges of designated non-participating preferred stock were 33,695 of both Class A and Class B as of March 31, 2018 and 2017. Additionally, there were 38,029 and 89,751 shares of Class A reserved for conversion of the Participating Preferred Stock as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Treasury Stock — During 2018, the Company repurchased \$4.6 million, or 150,303 shares of its Class A Common Stock and \$7,000, or 200 shares of its Class B Common Stock. As of March 31, 2018, there is a total of \$69.6 million, or 2,409,096 shares, of repurchased stock. These shares are not considered outstanding. The Company contributed \$1.5 million or 41,553 treasury shares for the 401(k) match in 2018 as described in Note 8, Retirement Plans.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

9. Retirement Plans

The Company has a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan (the "Plan") covering all employees who meet certain age-entry requirements and work a stated minimum number of hours per year. Annual contributions are made to the Plan sufficient to satisfy legal funding requirements.

The following tables provide a reconciliation of the changes in the Plan's benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets over the two-year period ended March 31, 2018 and a statement of the unfunded status as of March 31, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
	(In thousands)	
Change in Benefit Obligation		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 216,022	\$ 214,036
Merge the Gray Plan into the Seneca Plan	3,796	-
Service cost	8,457	8,375
Interest cost	8,125	7,633
Plan amendments	-	92
Actuarial loss (gain)	7,714	(3,201)
Benefit payments and expenses	(7,980)	(10,913)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 236,134	\$ 216,022
Change in Plan Assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 207,829	\$ 176,238
Merge the Gray Plan into the Seneca Plan	3,300	-
Actual gain on plan assets	6,963	34,304
Employer contributions	2,732	8,200
Benefit payments and expenses	(7,980)	(10,913)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 212,844	\$ 207,829
Unfunded Status	\$ (23,290)	\$ (8,193)

The unfunded status increased by \$15.1 million during 2018 reflecting the actual fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligation as of March 31, 2018. This unfunded status increase was recognized via the actual gain on plan assets and the increase in accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$11.7 million after the income tax expense of \$3.9 million. The increase in projected benefit obligation was a function of using the full yield curve approach, a decrease in the discount rate from 4.35% to 4.14% and the change to using an updated mortality table. During 2018, the Company converted to the 2006 base rates from the RP-2016 mortality study with the Blue Collar adjustment, with a generational projection of future mortality improvements from 2006 using Scale MP-2017 for calculating the pension obligation in 2018 and the related pension expense in 2019. Effective March 31, 2016, the Company elected to change the approach used to calculate the service and interest cost components of the net periodic benefit cost for its pension and postretirement benefit plans to provide a more precise measurement of service and interest costs. Historically, the Company calculated the service and interest cost components utilizing a single weighted-average discount rate derived from the yield curve used to measure the benefit obligation at the beginning of the period. Now the new estimate utilizes a full yield curve approach in the estimation of these components by applying the specific spot rates along the yield curve used in determination of the benefit obligation to their underlying projected cash flows. The change does not affect the measurement of pension and postretirement obligations and is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate, which is applied prospectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Plan assets increased from \$207.8 million as of March 31, 2017 to \$212.8 million as of March 31, 2018 due to a gain on plan assets of \$6.9 million from a continued recovery in market conditions, a \$2.7 million contribution by the Company and the merger of the Gray Plan of \$3.3 million. These increases were partially offset by \$8.0 million in benefit payments. The Company made this contribution to maintain its funding status at an acceptable level.

	2018	2017
	(In thousands)	
Amounts Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Pre-Tax Loss		
Prior service cost	\$ (707)	\$ (826)
Net loss	(33,415)	(17,580)
Accumulated other comprehensive pre-tax loss	\$ (34,122)	\$ (18,406)

	Pension and post retirement plan adjustments, net of tax	
	(In thousands)	
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		
Balance at March 31, 2017	\$	(11,175)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications		(11,483)
Reclassified of certain tax effects of accumulated other comprehensive loss in connection with the new Tax Cuts and Jobs Act		(2,409)
Net current period other comprehensive loss		(13,892)
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$	(25,067)

The following table provides the components of net periodic benefit cost for the Plan for fiscal years 2018, 2017, and 2016:

	2018	2017	2016
	(In thousands)		
Service cost	\$ 8,457	\$ 8,375	\$ 10,502
Interest cost	8,125	7,633	8,902
Expected return on plan assets	(15,050)	(12,696)	(11,685)
Amortization of net loss	106	2,858	3,854
Prior service cost	119	109	109
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 1,757	\$ 6,279	\$ 11,682

The Plan's accumulated benefit obligation was \$217.3 million at March 31, 2018 and \$199.2 million at March 31, 2017.

Prior service costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of active participants. Gains and losses in excess of 10% of the greater of the benefit obligation and the market-related value of assets are amortized over the average remaining service period of active participants.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The assumptions used to measure the Company's benefit obligation and pension expense are shown in the following table:

	2018	2017
Weighted Average Assumptions for Balance Sheet Liability at End of Year:		
Discount rate - projected benefit obligation	4.14%	4.35%
Expected return on plan assets	7.25%	7.25%
Rate of compensation increase	3.00%	3.00%
Weighted Average Assumptions for Benefit Cost at Beginning of Year:		
Discount rate - pension expense	4.35%	4.34%
Discount rate - service cost	4.58%	4.67%
Discount rate - interest cost	3.74%	3.62%
Expected return on plan assets	7.25%	7.25%
Rate of compensation increase	3.00%	3.00%

The Company's plan assets consist of the following:

	Target Allocation 2019	Percentage of Plan Assets at March 31, 2018	2017
Plan Assets			
Equity securities	99%	99%	99%
Debt securities	-	-	-
Real estate	-	-	-
Cash	1%	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

All securities, which are valued at fair market value, are considered to be level 1, due to their public active market.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	2018 Market Value	2017 Market Value
(In thousands)		
Assets by Industry Type		
Asset Category		
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Money market funds	\$ 595	\$ 1,585
Total cash and cash equivalents	595	1,585
Common equity securities:		
Materials	10,685	10,952
Industrials	21,738	25,383
Telecommunication services	18,120	18,060
Consumer staples	32,543	43,641
Energy	20,017	16,110
Financials	37,634	33,818
Health care	20,702	17,587
Information technology	19,945	13,887
Utilities	30,865	26,806
Total common equity securities	212,249	206,244
Total assets	\$ 212,844	\$ 207,829

Expected Return on Plan Assets

The expected long-term rate of return on Plan assets is 7.25%. The Company expects 7.25% to fall within the 40-to-50 percentile range of returns on investment portfolios with asset diversification similar to that of the Plan's target asset allocation.

Investment Policy and Strategy

The Company maintains an investment policy designed to achieve a long-term rate of return, including investment income through dividends and equity appreciation, sufficient to meet the actuarial requirements of the Plan. The Company seeks to accomplish its return objectives by prudently investing in a diversified portfolio of public company equities with broad industry representation seeking to provide long-term growth consistent with the performance of relevant market indices, as well as maintain an adequate level of liquidity for pension distributions as they fall due. The strategy of being fully invested in equities has historically provided greater rates of return over extended periods of time. The Company's gain on plan assets during 2018 was 3.2% as compared to the S&P 500 unaudited gain (excluding dividends) of 11.8%. Plan assets include Company common stock with a fair market value of \$15.3 million as of March 31, 2018 and \$18.4 million as of March 31, 2017.

Cash Flows

Expected contributions for fiscal year ending March 31, 2019 (in thousands):

Expected Employer Contributions	\$	-
Expected Employee Contributions		-

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Estimated future benefit payments reflecting expected future service for the fiscal years ending March 31 (in thousands):

2019	\$	8,568
2020		9,201
2021		9,935
2022		10,586
2023		11,304
2024-2028		66,955

401(k) Plans

The Company also has employees' savings 401(k) plans covering all employees who meet certain age-entry requirements and work a stated minimum number of hours per year. Participants may make contributions up to the legal limit. The Company's matching contributions are discretionary. Costs charged to operations for the Company's matching contributions amounted to \$1.6 million, \$1.9 million, and \$1.8 million in fiscal 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. In fiscal 2018 and 2017, the matching contribution was entirely treasury stock. This stock portion of the matching contribution is valued at current market value at the time of the contribution to the 401(k) Plan while the treasury stock is valued at cost when purchased.

Multi-employer Plan

The Company contributes to the Teamsters California State Council of Cannery and Food Processing Unions, International Brotherhood of Teamsters Pension Fund (Western Conference of Teamsters Pension Plan# 91-6145047/001) ("Teamsters Plan") under the terms of a collective-bargaining agreement with some of its Modesto, California employees. The term of the current collective bargaining agreement is June 1, 2015 through June 30, 2018.

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, contributions to the Teamsters Plan were \$2.6 million, \$2.3 million and \$2.5 million, respectively. The contributions to this plan are paid monthly based upon the number of hours worked by covered employees. They represent less than 5% of the total contributions received by this plan during the most recent plan year.

The risks of participating in multi-employer plans are different from single-employer plans in the following aspects: (a) assets contributed to a multi-employer plan by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers, (b) if a participating employer stops contributing to the multi-employer plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers and (c) if the Company chooses to stop participating in the plan, the Company may be required to pay a withdrawal liability based on the underfunded status of the plan.

The Teamsters Plan received a Pension Protection Act "green" zone status for the plan year beginning January 1, 2017. The zone status is based on information the Company received from the plan and is certified by the plan's actuary. Among other factors, plans in the green zone are at least 80 percent funded.

During 2018, the Company was in the process of exiting this Plan. See Note 14, Plant Restructuring for details.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

10. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount and estimated fair values of the Company's debt are summarized as follows:

	2018		2017	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 417,834	\$ 417,485	\$ 332,633	\$ 332,926
Capital leases, including current portion	\$ 42,009	\$ 39,023	\$ 39,033	\$ 37,505

The estimated fair value for long-term debt and capital leases is determined by the quoted market prices for similar debt (comparable to the Company's financial strength) or current rates offered to the Company for debt with the same maturities which is Level 2 from the fair value hierarchy. Since quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets are not available (Level 1), the Company makes use of observable market based inputs to calculate fair value, which is Level 2.

11. Inventories

Effective December 30, 2007 (beginning of 4th quarter of Fiscal Year 2008), the Company changed its inventory valuation method from the lower of cost, determined under the FIFO method, or market to the lower of cost, determined under the LIFO method, or market. In the high inflation environment that the Company was experiencing, the Company believed that the LIFO inventory method was preferable over the FIFO method because it better compares the cost of current production to current revenue. The effect of LIFO was to reduce net earnings by \$11.2 million in 2018; to increase net earnings by \$6.6 million in 2017, and increase net earnings by \$18.0 million in 2016, compared to what would have been reported using the FIFO inventory method. The reduction in earnings per share was \$1.15 (\$1.15 diluted) in 2018; increase earnings per share \$0.67 (\$0.67 diluted) in 2017, and increase earnings per share was \$1.81 (\$1.79 diluted) in 2016. There was no LIFO liquidations during the three-year period ended March 31, 2018. The inventories by category and the impact of using the LIFO method are shown in the following table:

	2018		2017	
			(Restated)	
	(In thousands)			
Finished products	\$ 636,195	\$ 576,459		
In process	47,972	35,982		
Raw materials and supplies	155,468	160,333		
	839,635	772,774		
Less excess of FIFO cost over LIFO cost	158,807	143,839		
Total inventories	\$ 680,828	\$ 628,935		

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

12. Other Operating Income and Expense

Other operating income in 2018 includes a bargain purchase acquisition gain of \$1.8 million, a gain on the sale of a plant of \$1.1 million and a gain on the partial sale of a plant of \$0.4 million. The Company also recorded a gain of \$0.4 million on the sale of fixed assets.

Other operating expense in 2017 includes a charge for \$1.2 million related to costs incurred due to some roof collapses at a Northwest plant as a result of heavy snowfall. In addition, there was a charge for an impairment of a long-term asset of \$1.1 million. The Company also recorded a loss of \$0.2 million on the sale of fixed assets.

Other operating income in 2016 included a gain of \$24.3 million related to a contractual payment received in conjunction with a relationship transfer agreement with General Mills. The Company reversed a provision for the Prop 65 litigation of \$0.2 million and reduced an environmental accrual by \$0.1 million. The Company also recorded a gain of \$0.4 million from the sale of other fixed assets.

13. Segment Information

The Company manages its business on the basis of three reportable segments — the primary segment is the packaging and sale of fruits and vegetables, secondarily, the packaging and sale of prepared food products, third, the sale of snack products and finally, other products. The prepared foods segment is new and resulted from the acquisition of Truitt Bros., Inc. The Company markets its product almost entirely in the United States. Export sales represented 6.9%, 7.6%, and 8.5% of total sales in 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. In 2018, 2017, and 2016, the sale of Green Giant vegetables accounted for 9%, 11%, and 12% of net sales, respectively. “Other” in the table below represents activity related to can sales, trucking, seed sales, and flight operations. Segments are identified based the products produced, size and some other minor factors. Operating income is a measure used regularly by the chief operating decision maker.

	Fruit and Vegetable	Prepared Foods	Snack	Other	Total
(In thousands)					
2018:					
Net sales	\$ 1,194,679	\$ 92,826	\$ 10,110	\$ 17,150	\$ 1,314,765
Operating income (loss)	(11,238)	2,869	558	2,544	(5,267)
Interest expense, net	14,321	533	24	159	15,037
Income tax (benefit) expense	(8,946)	931	213	1,330	(6,472)
Identifiable assets	1,013,359	53,132	1,915	2,025	1,070,431
Capital expenditures	34,445	926	-	535	35,906
Depreciation and amortization	25,978	4,330	336	903	31,547
2017: (Restated)					
Net sales	\$ 1,226,687	-	\$ 12,430	\$ 23,081	\$ 1,262,198
Operating income	32,164	-	945	1,633	34,742
Interest expense, net	9,518	-	17	137	9,672
Income tax expense	8,814	-	355	584	9,753
Identifiable assets	972,549	-	2,833	2,886	978,268
Capital expenditures	30,969	-	225	1,318	32,512
Depreciation and amortization	23,525	-	346	953	24,824
2016: (Restated)					
Net sales	\$ 1,243,386	-	\$ 12,336	\$ 23,845	\$ 1,279,567
Operating income	90,302	-	1,164	265	91,731
Interest expense, net	7,923	-	18	103	8,044
Income tax expense	26,792	-	372	76	27,240
Identifiable assets	938,632	-	2,697	3,662	944,991
Capital expenditures	9,232	-	52	682	9,966
Depreciation and amortization	20,438	-	351	948	21,737

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The fruit and vegetable segment, consisting of Green Giant, canned fruit and vegetables and frozen products, represented 95%, 99% and 99% of assets and 112%, 97% and 100% of pre-tax earnings (loss) in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Classes of similar products/services:	2018	2017	2016
		(Restated)	(Restated)
	(In thousands)		
Net Sales:			
Green Giant *	\$ 111,014	\$ 136,329	\$ 148,517
Canned vegetables	721,121	705,297	746,501
Frozen	105,857	98,597	94,710
Fruit	256,687	286,464	253,658
Prepared foods	92,826	-	-
Snack	10,110	12,430	12,336
Other	17,150	23,081	23,845
Total	\$ 1,314,765	\$ 1,262,198	\$ 1,279,567

* Green Giant includes canned and frozen vegetables exclusively for B&G Foods.

14. Legal Proceedings and Other Contingencies

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company is made a party to certain legal proceedings seeking monetary damages, including proceedings involving product liability claims, workers' compensation along with other employee claims, tort and other general liability claims, for which it carries insurance, as well as patent infringement and related litigation. The Company is in a highly regulated industry and is also periodically involved in government actions for regulatory violations and other matters surrounding the manufacturing of its products, including, but not limited to, environmental, employee, and product safety issues. While it is not feasible to predict or determine the ultimate outcome of these matters, the Company does not believe that an adverse decision in any of these legal proceedings would have a material adverse impact on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

15. Plant Restructuring

During 2018, the Company recorded a total restructuring charge of \$10.0 million mostly related to the closing of the Modesto plant in the West (\$5.4 million related to operating lease costs and \$4.1 million related to a pension termination cost), of which \$0.7 million was related to severance cost (\$0.6 million related to Modesto) and the balance for a plant in the Midwest and Northwest. In addition, there was a true-up credit mostly related to long-lived asset charges (fixed asset impairment) of a credit of \$0.4 million and other costs for various equipment transfers of a charge of \$0.1 million.

During 2017, the Company increased the costs related to the closing of the plant in the Northwest, started in 2016, by \$0.5 million, mostly related to operating equipment moving costs. In addition, in 2017 the Company incurred \$1.3 million related to severance costs for a plant in the West.

During 2016, the Company recorded a restructuring charge of \$10.4 million related to the closing of a plant in the Northwest of which \$0.2 million was related to severance cost, \$5.1 million was related to asset impairments, and \$5.1 million was related to other costs (\$3.6 related to operating lease costs). During 2016, the Company reduced the costs of the plant closing in the Midwest, started in 2015, by \$0.1 million, mostly related to severance costs.

These charges are included under Plant Restructuring in the Consolidated Statements of Net Earnings. Severance Payable and Other Costs Payable are included in Other Accrued Expenses on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. All of these restructuring charges are related to the Fruit and Vegetable segment.

The following table summarizes the restructuring and related asset impairment charges recorded and the accruals established during 2016, 2017 and 2018:

	Severance Payable	Long-Lived Asset Impairment	Other Cost Payable	Total
(In thousands)				
Balance March 31, 2015	\$ 715	\$ 264	\$ 270	\$ 1,249
Charge to expense	162	5,065	5,075	10,302
Cash payments/write offs	(877)	(354)	(1,448)	(2,679)
Balance March 31, 2016	-	4,975	3,897	8,872
Charge to expense	1,578	(384)	635	1,829
Cash payments/write offs	(1,541)	182	(4,227)	(5,586)
Balance March 31, 2017	37	4,773	305	5,115
Charge to expense	722	(369)	9,658	10,011
Cash payments/write offs	(198)	(3,877)	(468)	(4,543)
Balance March 31, 2018	\$ 561	\$ 527	\$ 9,495	\$ 10,583

16. Related Party Transactions

A small percentage (less than 1% in fiscal 2018, 2017 and 2016) of vegetables supplied to the Company's New York packaging plants are grown by a director of Seneca Foods Corporation, which supplied the Company approximately \$1.4 million, \$1.0 million, and \$1.0 million pursuant to a raw vegetable grower contract in fiscal 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The Chairman of the Audit Committee reviewed the relationship and determined that the contract was negotiated at arm's length and on no more favorable terms than to other growers in the marketplace.

During the years ended March 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, the Company made charitable contributions to a related party foundation in the amount of approximately \$0.4 million, \$1.3 million and \$2.3 million, respectively. The Foundation is a nonprofit entity that supports charitable activities by making grants to unrelated organizations or institutions. This Foundation is managed by current employees of the Company.

17. Subsequent Events

In early June 2018, the employees of Rochester, Minnesota plant operations and the Marion, New York Can Plant were informed that we will cease operations at the facilities upon completion of the 2018 pack season. In Rochester, this decision does not impact the frozen re-packaging operation. The Company is currently evaluating the financial impact of these decisions.

The Company also finalized an agreement to sell the majority of its remaining Modesto fruit inventory to Pacific Coast Producers, Inc. The completion of the sale of inventory happened on June 29, 2018 and resulted in a cash inflow of approximately \$55.8 million.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Shareholders and Board of Directors
Seneca Foods Corporation
Marion, New York

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Seneca Foods Corporation (the "Company") as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of net (loss) earnings and comprehensive (loss) income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2018, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company and subsidiaries at March 31, 2018 and 2017, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2018, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB"), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2018, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") and our report dated June 29, 2018 expressed an adverse opinion thereon.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the 2017 and 2016 financial statements have been restated to correct a misstatement.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2006.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
June 29, 2018

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Shareholders and Board of Directors
Seneca Foods Corporation
Marion, New York

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited Seneca Foods Corporation's (the "Company's") internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2018, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the "COSO criteria"). In our opinion, the Company did not maintain, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2018, based on the COSO criteria.

We do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on management's statements referring to any corrective actions taken by the Company after the date of management's assessment.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB"), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of net (loss) earnings, comprehensive (loss) income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2018, and the related notes (collectively referred to as "the financial statements") and our report dated June 29, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Item 9A, Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. A material weakness regarding management's failure to design and maintain controls over bill and hold revenue recognition has been identified and described in management's assessment. This material weakness was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 2018 financial statements, and this report does not affect our report dated June 29, 2018 on those financial statements.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

June 29, 2018

Shareholder Information and Quarterly Results

The Company's common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Stock Market. The 7.9 million Class A outstanding shares and 1.9 million Class B outstanding shares are owned by 164 and 172 shareholders of record, respectively. The high and low closing prices of the Company's common stock during each quarter of the past two years are shown below:

Class A: Quarter	2018		2017	
	High	Low	High	Low
First	\$ 38.15	\$ 30.00	\$ 36.50	\$ 29.32
Second	34.55	27.75	40.88	27.03
Third	36.60	28.60	42.65	27.90
Fourth	35.00	27.60	41.52	34.30

Class B: Quarter	2018		2017	
	High	Low	High	Low
First	\$ 39.00	\$ 34.80	\$ 38.50	\$ 32.89
Second	36.25	29.30	46.00	36.00
Third	35.95	32.00	44.70	33.00
Fourth	34.30	31.00	44.00	38.20

Common Stock Performance Graph

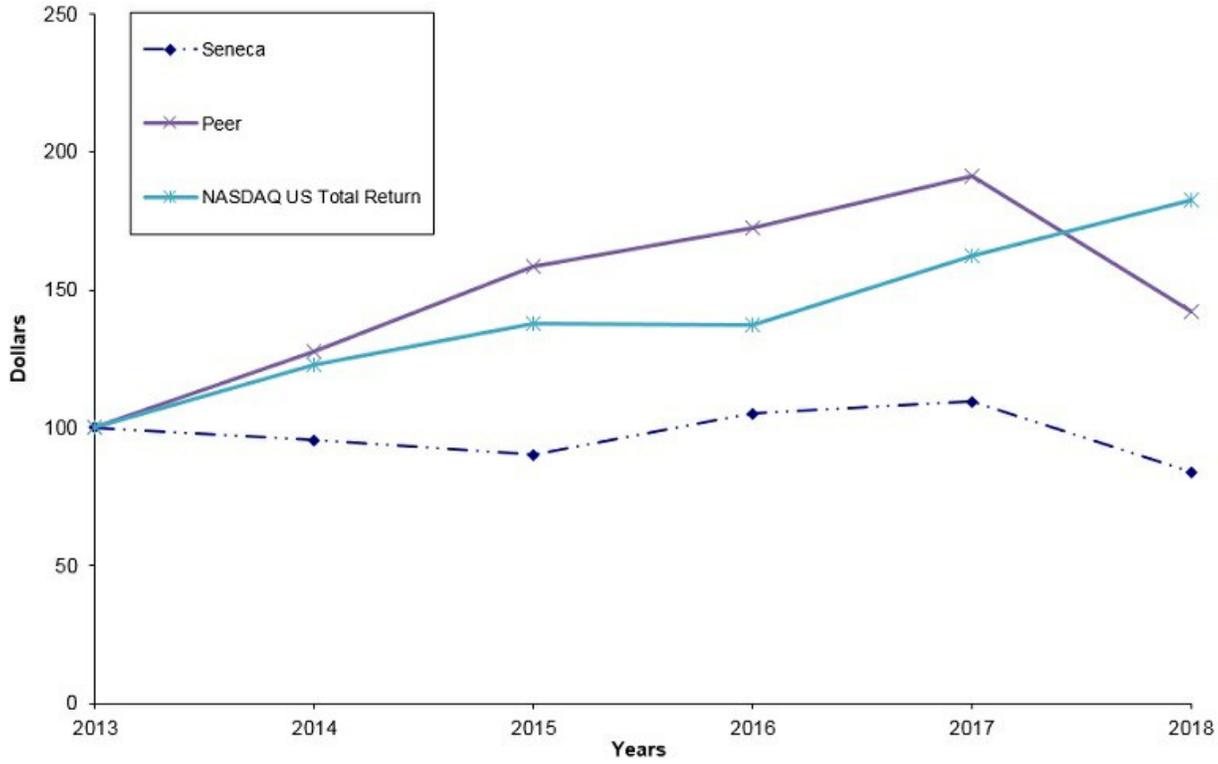
The graph below shows the cumulative, five year total return for the Company's Common Stock compared with the NASDAQ Market Total U.S. Return Index (which includes the Company) and a peer group of companies (described below).

Performance data assumes that \$100.00 was invested on March 31, 2013, in the Company's Class A Common Stock, the NASDAQ Market, and the peer group. The data assumes the reinvestment of all cash dividends and the cash value of other distributions. Stock price performance shown in the graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance. The companies in the peer group are B&G Foods Inc., Fresh Del Monte, Hanover Foods Corporation, John B. Sanfilippo & Son Inc., Treehouse Foods, Inc. and Hain Celestial Group Inc. The peer group members are in related food businesses, but not necessarily direct competitors in canning.

Shareholder Information and Quarterly Results

Common
Stock
Performance
Graph

Comparison of Five Year Cumulative Total Return of Seneca Foods Corporation, NASDAQ Market Group, and Peer Group



Shareholder Information and Quarterly Results

As of March 31, 2018, the most restrictive credit agreement limitation on the Company's payment of dividends, to holders of Class A or Class B Common Stock is an annual total limitation of \$50,000, reduced by aggregate annual dividend payments totaling \$23,000 that the Company presently pays on two outstanding classes of preferred stock. Payment of dividends to common stockholders is made at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and depends, among other factors, on earnings; capital requirements; and the operating and financial condition of the Company. The Company has not declared or paid a common dividend in many years.

Quarterly Results

The following is a summary of the unaudited interim results of operations by quarter:

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Year ended March 31, 2018:	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)	
Net sales	\$ 288,927	\$ 338,470	\$ 387,689	\$ 299,679
Gross margin	15,535	17,411	30,501	11,140
Net (loss) earnings	(980)	(2,958)	4,377	(14,250)
Basic (loss) earnings per common share	(0.10)	(0.30)	0.45	(1.46)
Diluted (loss) earnings per common share	(0.10)	(0.30)	0.44	(1.46)
Year ended March 31, 2017:	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)
Net sales	\$ 272,135	\$ 352,606	\$ 356,767	\$ 280,690
Gross margin	21,955	31,025	37,926	21,098
Net earnings	965	6,821	7,789	320
Basic earnings per common share	0.09	0.69	0.78	0.03
Diluted earnings per common share	0.09	0.69	0.77	0.03

Earnings for the fourth quarter have historically reflected adjustments of previously estimated raw material cost and production levels. Due to the dependence on the fruit and vegetable yields of the Company's food packaging, interim costing must be estimated. During the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company incurred \$9.9 million of restructuring charges. See Note 15, Plant Restructuring, for details.

Exhibit 21

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES

The following is a listing of significant subsidiaries 100% owned by Seneca Foods Corporation, directly or indirectly:

<u>Name</u>	<u>State</u>
Dundee Insurance Company, Inc.	Utah
Gray & Company	Oregon
Gray Glace Products Company	Oregon
Truitt Bros., Inc.	Oregon
Green Valley Foods LLC	Delaware
Lebanon Valley Cold Storage, LLC	Pennsylvania
Lebanon Valley Cold Storage, LP	Pennsylvania
Marion Foods, Inc.	New York
Portland Food Products Company	Oregon
Seneca Foods, LLC	Delaware
Seneca Snack Company	Washington

Exhibit 23

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Shareholders and Board of Directors
Seneca Foods Corporation
Marion, New York

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (No. 333-12365, 333-145916 and 333-166846) of Seneca Foods Corporation of our reports dated June 29, 2018, relating to the consolidated financial statements, and the effectiveness of Seneca Foods Corporation's internal control over financial reporting, which appear in the Annual Report to Shareholders which is incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We also consent to the incorporation by reference of our report dated June 29, 2018 relating to the financial statement schedule which appears in this Form 10-K. Our report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting expresses an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2018.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
June 29, 2018

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION

I, Kraig H. Kayser, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Seneca Foods Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: June 29, 2018

By: /s/Kraig H. Kayser

Kraig H. Kayser
President and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION

I, Timothy J. Benjamin, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Seneca Foods Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: June 29, 2018

By: /s/ Timothy J. Benjamin

Timothy J. Benjamin
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
and Treasurer

EXHIBIT 32

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Seneca Foods Corporation (the "Registrant") on Form 10-K for the period ended March 31, 2018 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), we, Kraig H. Kayser, President, Chief Executive Officer and Timothy J. Benjamin, Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to our knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Registrant.

By: /s/Kraig H. Kayser

Kraig H. Kayser
President and Chief Executive Officer
June 29, 2018

By: /s/Timothy J. Benjamin

Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
and Treasurer
June 29, 2018