

LANDEC CORP \CA\
Form 10-Q
April 04, 2019
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934

For the Fiscal Quarter Ended February 24, 2019, or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934

For the Transition period for _____ to _____.

Commission file number: 0-27446

LANDEC CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

94-3025618

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (IRS Employer Identification Number)

5201 Great America Parkway, Suite 232

Santa Clara, California 95054

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

(650) 306-1650

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

Title of each class Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Stock The NASDAQ Global Select Market

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

None

(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer

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 Act). Yes No

As of April 1, 2019, there were 29,182,631 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

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LANDEC CORPORATION

FORM 10-Q

For the Fiscal Quarter Ended February 24, 2019

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LANDEC CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands except par value)

| | February 24, 2019 (unaudited) | May 27, 2018 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current Assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 1,722 | \$2,899 |
| Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts | 60,390 | 53,877 |
| Inventories | 44,227 | 31,819 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 7,994 | 7,958 |
| Other current assets, discontinued operations | — | 510 |
| Total Current Assets | 114,333 | 97,063 |
| Investment in non-public company, fair value | 68,100 | 66,500 |
| Property and equipment, net | 191,892 | 159,624 |
| Goodwill | 75,739 | 54,510 |
| Trademarks/tradenames, net | 31,928 | 16,028 |
| Customer relationships, net | 15,821 | 5,814 |
| Other assets | 3,770 | 5,164 |
| Total Assets | \$ 501,583 | \$404,703 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY | | |
| Current Liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 46,431 | \$34,668 |
| Accrued compensation | 7,029 | 9,978 |
| Other accrued liabilities | 10,406 | 8,706 |
| Deferred revenue | 1,286 | 2,625 |
| Line of credit | 44,000 | 27,000 |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 9,791 | 4,940 |
| Other current liabilities, discontinued operations | — | 458 |
| Total Current Liabilities | 118,943 | 88,375 |
| Long-term debt, net | 89,637 | 37,360 |
| Capital lease obligation, less current portion | 3,562 | 3,641 |
| Deferred taxes, net | 17,395 | 17,485 |
| Other non-current liabilities | 1,982 | 5,280 |
| Total Liabilities | 231,519 | 152,141 |
| Stockholders' Equity: | | |
| Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 50,000 shares authorized; 29,006 and 27,702 shares issued and outstanding at February 24, 2019 and May 27, 2018, respectively | 29 | 28 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 159,524 | 142,087 |
| Retained earnings | 109,971 | 109,299 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 540 | 1,148 |
| Total Stockholders' Equity | 270,064 | 252,562 |
| Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity | \$ 501,583 | \$404,703 |
| See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements. | | |

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|--|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | February 24, | February 25, | February 24, | February 25, |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 |
| Product sales | \$ 155,687 | \$ 144,909 | \$ 405,267 | \$ 383,151 |
| Cost of product sales | 134,470 | 125,103 | 351,120 | 329,622 |
| Gross profit | 21,217 | 19,806 | 54,147 | 53,529 |
| Operating costs and expenses: | | | | |
| Research and development | 2,741 | 3,113 | 8,107 | 9,204 |
| Selling, general and administrative | 15,843 | 13,208 | 44,460 | 38,810 |
| Total operating costs and expenses | 18,584 | 16,321 | 52,567 | 48,014 |
| Operating income | 2,633 | 3,485 | 1,580 | 5,515 |
| Dividend income | 413 | 413 | 1,238 | 1,238 |
| Interest income | 34 | 87 | 113 | 160 |
| Interest expense | (1,771) | (531) | (3,275) | (1,415) |
| Other income | — | — | 1,600 | 2,200 |
| Net income from continuing operations before tax | 1,309 | 3,454 | 1,256 | 7,698 |
| Income tax (expense) benefit | (242) | 12,827 | (584) | 11,352 |
| Net income from continuing operations | \$ 1,067 | \$ 16,281 | \$ 672 | \$ 19,050 |
| Discontinued operations: | | | | |
| Loss from discontinued operations | \$— | \$ (277) | \$— | \$ (339) |
| Income tax benefit | — | 82 | — | 100 |
| Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax | — | (195) | — | (239) |
| Consolidated net income | 1,067 | 16,086 | 672 | 18,811 |
| Non-controlling interest benefit (expense) | — | 2 | — | (90) |
| Net income applicable to common stockholders | \$ 1,067 | \$ 16,088 | \$ 672 | \$ 18,721 |
| Basic net income per share: | | | | |
| Income from continuing operations | \$ 0.04 | \$ 0.59 | \$ 0.02 | \$ 0.69 |
| Loss from discontinued operations | — | (0.01) | — | (0.01) |
| Total basic net income per share | \$ 0.04 | \$ 0.58 | \$ 0.02 | \$ 0.68 |
| Diluted net income per share | | | | |
| Income from continuing operations | \$ 0.04 | \$ 0.58 | \$ 0.02 | \$ 0.68 |
| Loss from discontinued operations | — | (0.01) | — | (0.01) |
| Total diluted net income per share | \$ 0.04 | \$ 0.57 | \$ 0.02 | \$ 0.67 |
| Shares used in per share computation | | | | |
| Basic | 28,919 | 27,547 | 28,140 | 27,524 |
| Diluted | 29,151 | 27,918 | 28,399 | 27,884 |
| Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax: | | | | |
| Net unrealized (losses) gains on interest rate swaps (net of tax effect of \$215, \$(210), \$190, and \$(552)) | \$(595) | \$ 347 | \$(608) | \$ 483 |

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| | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|------|-----------|
| Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax | (595 |) 347 | (608 |) 483 |
| Total comprehensive income | \$472 | \$ 16,435 | \$64 | \$ 19,204 |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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LANDEC CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

| | Common Stock Shares | Amount | Additional Paid-in Capital | Retained Earnings | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income | Total Stockholders' Equity |
|---|---------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Balance at May 27, 2018 | 27,702 | 28 | 142,087 | 109,299 | 1,148 | 252,562 |
| Issuance of stock under stock plans | 47 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Taxes paid by Company for employee stock plans | — | — | (10) | — | — | (10) |
| Stock-based compensation | — | — | 728 | — | — | 728 |
| Net income | — | — | — | 190 | — | 190 |
| Other comprehensive loss, net of tax | — | — | — | — | (89) | (89) |
| Balance at August 26, 2018 | 27,749 | 28 | 142,805 | 109,489 | 1,059 | 253,381 |
| Issuance of stock under stock plans | 36 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Taxes paid by Company for employee stock plans | — | — | (237) | — | — | (237) |
| Stock-based compensation | — | — | 938 | — | — | 938 |
| Net loss | — | — | — | (585) | — | (585) |
| Other comprehensive income, net of tax | — | — | — | — | 76 | 76 |
| Balance at November 25, 2018 | 27,785 | 28 | 143,506 | 108,904 | 1,135 | 253,573 |
| Issuance of stock under stock plans | 18 | — | 230 | — | — | 230 |
| Issuance of common stock in connection with the Yucatan Foods acquisition | 1,203 | 1 | 15,067 | — | — | 15,068 |
| Taxes paid by Company for employee stock plans | — | — | (95) | — | — | (95) |
| Stock-based compensation | — | — | 816 | — | — | 816 |
| Net income | — | — | — | 1,067 | — | 1,067 |
| Other comprehensive loss, net of tax | — | — | — | — | (595) | (595) |
| Balance at February 24, 2019 | 29,006 | 29 | 159,524 | 109,971 | 540 | 270,064 |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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LANDEC CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

| | Nine Months Ended | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|
| | February 24, | February 25, |
| | 2019 | 2018 |
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Consolidated net income | \$672 | \$ 18,811 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 10,506 | 9,076 |
| Stock-based compensation expense | 2,482 | 3,212 |
| Deferred taxes | 540 | (9,055) |
| Change in investment in non-public company, fair value | (1,600) | (2,200) |
| Change in contingent consideration liability | (3,500) | — |
| Net (gain) loss on disposal of property and equipment | (24) | 93 |
| Changes in current assets and current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts receivable, net | 315 | (3,355) |
| Inventories | (1,024) | (3,459) |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 1,066 | (3,876) |
| Accounts payable | 11,912 | 11,575 |
| Accrued compensation | (3,061) | (1,548) |
| Other accrued liabilities | 755 | (449) |
| Deferred revenue | (1,590) | 1,475 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 17,449 | 20,300 |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | |
| Purchases of property and equipment | (33,144) | (20,735) |
| Acquisition of Yucatan Foods (Note 2), net of cash acquired | (59,872) | — |
| Issuance of note receivable | — | (2,099) |
| Proceeds from collections of notes receivable | 404 | — |
| Proceeds from sales of fixed assets | 239 | 88 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (92,373) | (22,746) |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | |
| Proceeds from sale of common stock | 230 | 1 |
| Taxes paid by Company for employee stock plans | (342) | (394) |
| Payments on long-term debt | (2,564) | (3,805) |
| Proceeds from lines of credit | 34,000 | 18,000 |
| Proceeds from debt | 60,000 | — |
| Payments on lines of credit | (17,000) | (9,000) |
| Payments for debt issuance costs | (509) | — |
| Payments to non-controlling interest | — | (115) |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 73,815 | 4,687 |
| Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash (1) | (1,109) | 2,241 |
| Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period (1) | 3,216 | 5,734 |
| Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period (1) | \$2,107 | \$ 7,975 |
| Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities: | | |

Purchases of property and equipment on trade vendor credit \$3,035 \$ 2,178

(1) As a result of adopting ASU 2016-18, cash and cash equivalents at the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts have been adjusted.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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LANDEC CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Organization, Basis of Presentation, and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

Landec Corporation and its subsidiaries (“Landec” or the “Company”) design, develop, manufacture, and sell differentiated products for food and biomaterials markets, and license technology applications to partners.

The Company sells specialty packaged branded Eat Smart® and GreenLine® and private label fresh-cut vegetables and whole produce to retailers, club stores, and food service operators, primarily in the United States and Canada. The Company also sells premier California specialty olive oils and wine vinegars under its O Olive Oil & Vinegar® (“O”) brand, and Now Planting® pure plant-based soups to natural food, conventional grocery and mass retail stores primarily in the United States and Canada. The majority of Yucatan® and Cabo Fresh® branded guacamole and avocado products are sold in the U.S. grocery channel, but they are also sold in U.S. mass retail, Canadian grocery retail and foodservice channels.

On January 11, 2019, Landec's food company marked the completion of its transition from a packaged fresh vegetables company to a branded, natural foods company by changing the name of its food business from Apio, Inc. (“Apio”) to Curation Foods, Inc. (“Curation Foods”). Curation Foods will serve as the corporate umbrella for a portfolio of five natural food brands, including the Company's flagship brand Eat Smart as well as four emerging natural food brands, consisting of O olive oil and vinegar products, Now Planting pure-plant meal solutions and its two new brands Yucatan and Cabo Fresh authentic guacamole and avocado products, acquired by the Company through the acquisition of Yucatan Foods, Inc. on December 1, 2018. O, Now Planting, Yucatan and Cabo Fresh are referred to collectively as “Emerging Brands”. See Note 2 - Acquisitions for more details on this transaction.

The Company has two proprietary polymer technology platforms: 1) Intelimer® polymers, and 2) hyaluronan (“HA”) biopolymers.

The Company sells HA-based and non-HA biomaterials through its Lifecore Biomedical, Inc. (“Lifecore”) subsidiary. The Company's HA biopolymers and non-HA materials are proprietary in that they are specially formulated for specific customers to meet strict regulatory requirements.

The Company's technologies, along with its customer relationships and tradenames, are the foundation and key differentiating advantages upon which Landec has built its business.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Landec have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) have been made which are necessary to present fairly the financial position of the Company at February 24, 2019 and the results of operations and cash flows for all periods presented. Although Landec believes that the disclosures in these financial statements are adequate to make the information presented not misleading, certain information normally included in financial statements and related footnotes prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The accompanying financial data should be reviewed in conjunction with the audited financial statements and accompanying notes included in Landec's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 27, 2018.

The Company's fiscal year is the 52- or 53-week period that ends on the last Sunday of May with quarters within each year ending on the last Sunday of August, November, and February; however, in instances where the last Sunday would result in a quarter being 12-weeks in length, the Company's policy is to extend that quarter to the following Sunday. A 14th week is included in the fiscal year every five or six years to realign the Company's fiscal quarters with calendar quarters.

In May 2018, the Company discontinued the Food Export business segment. As a result, the Food Export business segment has been reclassified as a discontinued operation under the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 205-20, Presentation of Financial Statements - Discontinued Operations (“ASC 205-20”) and ASC 360,

Property, Plant and Equipment ("ASC 360") for the nine months ended February 25, 2018.

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The results of operations for the nine months ended February 24, 2019 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for an entire fiscal year because there is some seasonality in Curation Foods's business and the order patterns of Lifecore's customers which may lead to significant fluctuations in Landec's quarterly results of operations. As disclosed in the Company's fiscal year 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K, the Company determined that it had improperly included accrued capital expenditures in cash used in investing activities from the purchase of property and equipment in its Statements of Cash Flows for the previous annual financial statements and the quarterly financial statements for fiscal years 2018 and 2017. While the Company concluded that the impact of these errors was not material to prior annual periods, the Company concluded that the errors were material to its fiscal years' 2018 and 2017 quarterly Statements of Cash Flows. As a result, cash used in operating and investing activities were both understated. Accordingly, the Company restated its fiscal years 2018 and 2017 quarterly Statements of Cash Flows in Note 12 – Quarterly Consolidated Financial Information (unaudited), in the Company's fiscal year 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended February 25, 2018 has been restated to reflect this error correction.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with GAAP and include the accounts of Landec Corporation and its subsidiaries, Curation Foods and Lifecore. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. The financial results of Yucatan Foods have been included in our consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition on December 1, 2018. See Note 2 - Acquisitions for more details on this transaction.

Arrangements that are not controlled through voting or similar rights are reviewed under the guidance for variable interest entities ("VIEs"). A company is required to consolidate the assets, liabilities, and operations of a VIE if it is determined to be the primary beneficiary of the VIE.

An entity is a VIE and subject to consolidation, if by design: a) the total equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support provided by any party, including equity holders, or b) as a group the holders of the equity investment at risk lack any one of the following three characteristics: (i) the power, through voting rights or similar rights to direct the activities of an entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, (ii) the obligation to absorb the expected losses of the entity, or (iii) the right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity. The Company reviewed the consolidation guidance and concluded that its equity investment in the non-public company is not a VIE.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The accounting estimates that require management's most significant and subjective judgments include revenue recognition; loss contingencies; sales returns and allowances; inventories; self-insurance liabilities; recognition and measurement of current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities; the assessment of recoverability of long-lived assets including intangible assets; the valuation of investments; the valuation and recognition of stock-based compensation; the valuation of financial assets and liabilities; and the valuation of contingent consideration liabilities.

These estimates involve the consideration of complex factors and require management to make judgments. The analysis of historical and future trends can require extended periods of time to resolve and are subject to change from period to period. The actual results may differ from management's estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company records all highly liquid securities with three months or less from date of purchase to maturity as cash equivalents. Cash equivalents consist mainly of money market funds. The market value of cash equivalents approximates their historical cost given their short-term nature.

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Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash as presented on the Statements of Cash Flows
The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash reported within the Consolidated Balance Sheets that sum to the total of the same such amounts shown in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (in thousands):

| | February 24, 2019 | May 27, 2018 | February 25, 2018 | May 29, 2017 |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 1,722 | \$2,899 | \$ 7,660 | \$5,998 |
| Restricted cash | 385 | 325 | 325 | 325 |
| Cash, discontinued operations | — | (8) | (10) | (589) |
| Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash | \$ 2,107 | \$3,216 | \$ 7,975 | \$5,734 |

Restricted Cash

The Company was required to maintain \$385,000 of restricted cash at February 24, 2019 related to certain collateral requirements for obligations under its workers' compensation programs. The restricted cash requirement for the same programs was \$325,000 at May 27, 2018. The restricted cash is included in Other assets in the Company's accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or net realizable value and consist of the following (in thousands):

| | February 24, 2019 | May 27, 2018 |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Raw materials | \$ 18,821 | \$15,286 |
| Work in progress | 3,385 | 3,672 |
| Finished goods | 22,021 | 12,861 |
| Total | \$ 44,227 | \$31,819 |

If the cost of the inventories exceeds their net realizable value, provisions are recorded currently to reduce them to net realizable value. The Company also records a provision for slow moving and obsolete inventories based on the estimate of demand for its products.

Related Party Transactions

The Company sells products to and earns license fees from Windset Holdings 2010 Ltd. ("Windset"). During the three months ended February 24, 2019 and February 25, 2018, the Company recognized revenues of \$102,000 and \$104,000, respectively. During the nine months ended February 24, 2019 and February 25, 2018, the Company recognized revenues of \$346,000 and \$299,000, respectively. These amounts have been included in product sales in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. The related receivable balances of \$209,000 and \$334,000 are included in Accounts receivable in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as of February 24, 2019 and May 27, 2018, respectively.

All related party transactions are monitored quarterly by the Company and approved by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Debt Issuance Costs

The Company records its line of credit debt issuance costs as an asset, and as such, \$130,000 and \$226,000 were recorded as Prepaid expenses and other current assets, and Other assets in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets, respectively, as of February 24, 2019, and \$120,000 and \$278,000, respectively, as of May 27, 2018. The Company records its term debt issuance costs as a contra-liability, and as such, \$209,000 and \$363,000 was recorded as Current portion of long-term debt, and Long-term debt net in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets, respectively, as of February 24, 2019 and \$60,000 and \$140,000, respectively, as of May 27, 2018. The increases in balances as of February 24, 2019 were attributable to the additional debt issuance costs incurred as a result of entering into the Fourth Amendment to the Credit Agreement. See Note 7 – Debt for further information.

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Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments are primarily composed of commercial-term trade payables, grower advances, notes receivable, and debt instruments. For short-term instruments, the historical carrying amount approximates the fair value of the instrument. The fair value of long-term debt approximates its carrying value.

Cash Flow Hedges

The Company has entered into interest rate swap contracts to manage interest rate risk. These derivative instruments may offset a portion of the changes in interest expense. The Company designates these derivative instruments as cash flow hedges. The Company's derivative instruments are subject to master netting arrangements. These arrangements include provisions to setoff positions with the same counterparties in the event of default by one of the parties. The Company accounts for its derivative instruments as either an asset or a liability and carries them at fair value in Other assets or Other non-current liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivative instruments depends on the intended use of the derivative instrument and the resulting designation.

For derivative instruments that hedge the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows that are designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is reported as a component of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("AOCI") in Stockholders' Equity and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument, if any, is recognized in earnings in the current period. To receive hedge accounting treatment, cash flow hedges must be highly effective in offsetting changes to expected future cash flows on hedged transactions.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI)

Comprehensive income consists of two components, net income and Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"). OCI refers to revenue, expenses, and gains and losses that under GAAP are recorded as a component of stockholders' equity but are excluded from the determination of net income. The Company's AOCI consists of net deferred gains and losses on its interest rate swap contracts accounted for as cash flow hedges. The components of AOCI, net of tax, are as follows (in thousands):

| | AOCI |
|--|----------|
| Accumulated OCI, net, as of May 27, 2018 | \$ 1,148 |
| Unrealized losses on interest rate swap contracts, net of tax effect | (608) |
| Amounts reclassified from OCI | — |
| Accumulated OCI, net, as of February 24, 2019 | \$ 540 |

The Company does not expect any transactions or other events to occur that would result in the reclassification of any significant gains or losses into earnings in the next 12 months.

Investment in Non-Public Company

On February 15, 2011, the Company made its initial investment in Windset which is reported as an Investment in non-public company, fair value, in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as of February 24, 2019 and May 27, 2018. The Company has elected to account for its investment in Windset under the fair value option. See Note 3 – Investment in Non-public Company, for further information.

Intangible Assets

The Company's intangible assets are comprised of customer relationships with a finite estimated useful life of eleven to thirteen years, and trademarks/tradenames and goodwill with indefinite useful lives.

Finite-lived intangible assets are reviewed for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances occur that indicate that the carrying amount of an asset (or asset group) may not be recoverable. Indefinite lived intangible assets are reviewed for impairment at least annually. For goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets, the Company performs a qualitative impairment analysis in accordance with ASC 350-30-35.

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Partial Self-Insurance on Employee Health and Workers Compensation Plans

The Company provides health insurance benefits to eligible employees under self-insured plans whereby the Company pays actual medical claims subject to certain stop loss limits and self-insures its workers compensation claims. The Company records self-insurance liabilities based on actual claims filed and an estimate of those claims incurred but not reported. Any projection of losses concerning the Company's liability is subject to a high degree of variability. Among the causes of this variability are unpredictable external factors such as inflation rates, changes in severity, benefit level changes, medical costs, and claims settlement patterns. This self-insurance liability is included in Other accrued liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets and represents management's best estimate of the amounts that have not been paid as of February 24, 2019 and May 27, 2018. It is reasonably possible that the expense the Company ultimately incurs could differ and adjustments to future reserves may be necessary.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company uses fair value measurement accounting for financial assets and liabilities and for financial instruments and certain other items measured at fair value. The Company has elected the fair value option for its investment in a non-public company. See Note 3 – Investment in Non-public Company for further information. The Company also measures its contingent consideration liability at fair value. See Note 2 – Acquisitions for further information. The Company has not elected the fair value option for any of its other eligible financial assets or liabilities.

The accounting guidance established a three-tier hierarchy for fair value measurements, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1 – observable inputs such as quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are observable either directly or indirectly through corroboration with observable market data.

Level 3 – unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which would require the Company to develop its own assumptions.

As of February 24, 2019 and May 27, 2018, the Company held certain assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis, including its interest rate swap contracts, its minority interest investment in Windset and its contingent consideration liability from the acquisition of O.

The fair value of the Company's interest rate swap contracts is determined based on model inputs that can be observed in a liquid market, including yield curves, and is categorized as a Level 2 fair value measurement and is included in Other assets or Other non-current liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The fair value of the Company's contingent consideration liability from the acquisition of O utilizes significant unobservable inputs, including projected earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") and discount rates. As a result, the Company's contingent consideration liability associated with the O acquisition is considered a Level 3 measurement liability and is included in Other non-current liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

In determining the fair value of the Company's contingent consideration liability, the Company utilizes the following significant unobservable inputs in the discounted cash flow models:

| | At February 24, 2019 | At May 27, 2018 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Cost of debt | 5.1% to 5.5% | 4.7% to 5.2% |
| Market price of risk adjustment | 14% | 20% |
| EBITDA volatility | 28% | 25% |

The fair value of our contingent consideration liability is sensitive to change in forecasts. The discounted cash flow valuation model used by the Company has the following sensitivity to changes in inputs and assumptions (in thousands):

Impact on
value of
Contingent
consideration

liability
as of
February 24,
2019

10% increase in EBITDA forecast \$ 100

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The Company has elected the fair value option of accounting for its investment in Windset. The calculation of fair value utilizes significant unobservable inputs, including projected cash flows, growth rates, and discount rates. As a result, the Company's investment in Windset is considered to be a Level 3 measurement investment. The change in the fair value of the Company's investment in Windset for the nine months ended February 24, 2019 was due to the Company's 26.9% minority interest in the change in the fair market value of Windset during the period.

In determining the fair value of the investment in Windset, the Company utilizes the following significant unobservable inputs in the discounted cash flow models:

| | At February 24, 2019 | At May 27, 2018 |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Revenue growth rates | 6% | 6% |
| Expense growth rates | 6% | 6% |
| Income tax rates | 15% | 15% |
| Discount rates | 12% | 12% |

The revenue growth, expense growth, and income tax rate assumptions are considered the Company's best estimate of the trends in those items over the discount period. The discount rate assumption takes into account the risk-free rate of return, the market equity risk premium, and the company's specific risk premium and then applies an additional discount for lack of liquidity of the underlying securities. The discounted cash flow valuation model used by the Company has the following sensitivity to changes in inputs and assumptions (in thousands):

| | Impact on value of investment in Windset as of February 24, 2019 |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 10% increase in revenue growth rates | \$ 10,000 |
| 10% increase in expense growth rates | \$ (9,300) |
| 10% increase in income tax rates | \$ (500) |
| 10% increase in discount rates | \$ (3,700) |

Imprecision in estimating unobservable market inputs can affect the amount of gain or loss recorded for a particular position. The use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

The following table summarizes the fair value of the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in thousands):

| | Fair Value at February 24, 2019 | | Fair Value at May 27, 2018 | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| | Level 1 | Level 3 | Level 1 | Level 3 |
| Assets: | | | | |
| Interest rate swap contracts | \$-\$992 | \$— | \$-\$1,529 | \$— |
| Investment in non-public company | — | 68,100 | — | 66,500 |
| Total assets | \$-\$992 | \$68,100 | \$-\$1,529 | \$66,500 |
| Liabilities: | | | | |
| Interest rate swap contracts | —259 | — | — | — |
| Contingent consideration liability | — | 500 | — | 4,000 |
| Total liabilities | \$-\$259 | \$500 | \$-\$— | \$4,000 |

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The following table reflects the fair value roll forward reconciliation of Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value for the nine months ended February 24, 2019 (in thousands):

| | Windset Investment | Contingent Consideration Liability |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Balance as of May 27, 2018 | \$ 66,500 | \$ 4,000 |
| Fair value change | 1,600 | (3,500) |
| Balance as of February 24, 2019 | \$ 68,100 | \$ 500 |

Revenue Recognition

See Note 9 – Business Segment Reporting, for a discussion about the Company’s three business segments; namely, Curation Foods, Lifecore, and Other.

The Company follows the five step, principles-based model to recognize revenue upon the transfer of promised goods or services to customers and in an amount that reflects the consideration for which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue, net of estimated allowances and returns, is recognized when the Company has completed its performance obligations under a contract and control of the product is transferred to the customer. Substantially all revenue is recognized at the time shipment is made or upon delivery as control of the product is transferred to the customer.

The revenue streams within the Company are consistent with those disclosed within Note 9 – Business Segment Reporting. For descriptions of the Company’s product offerings and segments refer to Note 11 – Business Segment Reporting in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended May 27, 2018.

The Company’s standard terms of sale are included in its contracts, purchase orders, and invoices. As such, all revenue is considered revenue recognized from contracts with customers. The Company has elected to account for shipping and handling as fulfillment activities, and not a separate performance obligation. The Company’s standard payment terms with its customers range from 30 days to 90 days. Certain customers may receive cash-based incentives (including: volume rebates, discounts, and slotting fees), which are accounted for as variable consideration to the Company’s variable consideration. The Company estimates these sales incentives based on the expected amount to be provided to its customers and reduces revenues recognized towards its performance obligations. The Company does not anticipate significant changes in its estimates for variable consideration.

Occasionally, the Company enters into bill-and-hold arrangements, where it invoices the customer for products even though it retains possession of the products until a point-in-time in the future when the products will be shipped to the customer. In these contracts, the primary performance obligation is satisfied, and revenue is generally recognized, at a point-in-time when the product is segregated from the Company’s general inventory, it’s ready for shipment to the customer, and the Company does not have the ability to use the product or re-deploy it to another customer.

The Company disaggregates its revenue by segment product lines based on how it markets its products and reviews results of operations. The following tables disaggregate segment revenue by major product lines (in thousands):

| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | February 24, 2019 | February 25, 2018 | February 24, 2019 | February 25, 2018 |
| Curation Foods: | | | | |
| Salads | \$49,387 | \$ 48,492 | \$140,417 | \$ 135,118 |
| Core vegetables | 68,070 | 72,256 | 195,203 | 193,805 |
| Emerging brands | 14,527 | 1,202 | 17,882 | 4,992 |
| Total | \$131,984 | \$ 121,950 | \$353,502 | \$ 333,915 |
| Lifecore: | | | | |
| Aseptic | \$7,432 | \$ 7,600 | \$21,326 | \$ 22,218 |
| Fermentation | 11,451 | 12,175 | 16,436 | 17,830 |
| Development services | 4,820 | 3,184 | 14,003 | 9,188 |
| Total | \$23,703 | \$ 22,959 | \$51,765 | \$ 49,236 |

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Shipping and Handling

Shipping and handling costs are incurred to move the Company's products from production and storage facilities to the customer. Handling costs are incurred from the point the product is segregated from the Company's general inventory until it is provided to the shipper and generally include costs to store, move and prepare the products for shipment. The cost of shipping and handling services is recognized in Cost of product sales. When the costs of shipping and handling are passed on to a customer, the related amount is recorded in revenue.

Legal Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is involved in various legal proceedings and claims.

The Company makes a provision for a liability relating to legal matters when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. These provisions are reviewed at least each fiscal quarter and adjusted to reflect the impacts of negotiations, estimate settlements, legal rulings, advice of legal counsel and other information and events pertaining to a particular matter. Legal fees are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Curation Foods has been the target of a union organizing campaign which has included three unsuccessful attempts to unionize Curation Foods' Guadalupe, California processing plant. The campaign has involved a union and over 100 former and current employees of Pacific Harvest, Inc. and Rancho Harvest, Inc. (collectively "Pacific Harvest"), Curation Foods' labor contractors at its Guadalupe, California processing facility, bringing legal actions before various state and federal agencies, the California Superior Court, and initiating over 100 individual arbitrations against Curation Foods and Pacific Harvest.

The legal actions consisted of three main types of claims: (1) Unfair Labor Practice claims ("ULPs") before the National Labor Relations Board ("NLRB"), (2) discrimination/wrongful termination claims before state and federal agencies and in individual arbitrations, and (3) wage and hour claims as part of two Private Attorney General Act ("PAGA") cases in state court and in over 100 individual arbitrations.

The ULP claims were settled in fiscal year 2017 for \$310,000. Curation Foods was responsible for half of this settlement, or \$155,000. On May 5, 2017, the parties to the remaining actions executed a Settlement Agreement concerning the discrimination/wrongful termination claims and the wage and hour claims which covers all non-exempt employees of Pacific Harvest working at Curation Foods' Guadalupe, California processing facility from September 2011 through the settlement date. Under the Settlement Agreement, the plaintiffs were paid \$6.0 million in three installments: \$2.4 million of which was paid in July 2017, \$1.8 million of which was paid in November 2017 and \$1.8 million of which was paid in July 2018, representing the final payment due under the settlement agreement. The Company and Pacific Harvest have each agreed to pay one half of the settlement payments. The Company paid the entire first two installments of \$4.2 million and will be reimbursed by Pacific Harvest for its \$2.1 million portion. As of February 24, 2019, the outstanding balance of the receivable was \$1.7 million of which \$0.9 million and \$0.8 million is included in Prepaid and other current assets and Other assets, respectively, in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. This receivable will continue to be repaid through monthly payments until fully paid, which the Company expects to occur by December 2020. The Company's recourse against non-payment by Pacific Harvest is its security interest in assets owned by Pacific Harvest. The receivable is reviewed quarterly for collectability. At February 24, 2019, the Company has concluded that the receivable is not impaired and therefore is not subject to an impairment loss.

As of February 24, 2019 and May 27, 2018, the Company had accrued \$0 and \$1.0 million, respectively, related to these actions, which are included in Other accrued liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Recent Accounting Guidance

Recently Adopted Pronouncements

Income Taxes

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-2, Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income that permits a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act enacted in December 2017. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2018-2 on August 27, 2018. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated

financial statements and related disclosures.

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Stock Compensation

In May 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2017-9, Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting, which provides guidance about which changes to the terms or conditions of a stock-based payment award require an entity to apply modification accounting in Topic 718. This pronouncement is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company adopted ASU 2017-9 on May 28, 2018. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Restricted Cash

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash (“ASU 2016-18”). ASU 2016-18 requires that entities include restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents with cash and cash equivalents in the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the Statement of Cash Flows. The amendments in ASU 2016-18 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within those fiscal years. The Company adopted ASU 2016-18 on May 28, 2018. As a result of this retrospective adoption, the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Cash Flows have been adjusted to include restricted cash for all periods presented.

Intra-Entity Transfers

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory. ASU 2016-16 requires companies to account for the income tax effects of intercompany transfers of assets other than inventory (e.g., intangible assets) when the transfer occurs. This pronouncement is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. Effective May 28, 2018, the Company adopted the ASU, without any impact to the presentation of its financial statements and disclosures.

Statement of Cash Flows

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (a consensus of the Emerging Issues Task Force). ASU 2016-15 clarifies guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and payments in the statement of cash flows to reduce diversity in practice. Among other things, debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs will be presented as cash outflows for financing activities on the statement of cash flow. Effective May 28, 2018, the Company adopted the ASU, without any impact to the presentation of its financial statements and disclosures.

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2014-9, which creates FASB ASC Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“Topic 606”) and supersedes ASC Topic 605, Revenue Recognition. The guidance replaces industry-specific guidance and establishes a single five-step model to identify and recognize revenue. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Additionally, the guidance requires the entity to disclose further quantitative and qualitative information regarding the nature and amount of revenues arising from contracts with customers, as well as other information about the significant judgments and estimates used in recognizing revenues from contracts with customers.

The Company adopted Topic 606 on May 28, 2018 using the modified retrospective method. The adoption of this Topic 606 did not have a material impact upon the timing and measurement of revenue recognition. Additionally, the Company concluded that its historical methodology for estimation and recognition of variable consideration, i.e., rebates and other cash-based customer incentives remains consistent with the requirements of Topic 606. Revenues from the Company’s Curation Foods segment are mostly generated from the sales of finished goods. Revenues from the Company’s Biomaterials segment are mostly generated from its supply and contract manufacturing arrangements. Such sales predominantly contain a single performance obligation and revenue is recognized at a point-in-time, when control of the product transfers from the Company to the customer.

In the notes to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has expanded its revenue recognition disclosures. Additionally, it has implemented changes to accounting policies and procedures, business processes, and controls in

order to comply with the revenue recognition and disclosure requirements of Topic 606.

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Disclosure simplification

In August 2018, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) adopted the final rule under SEC Release No. 33-10532, Disclosure Update and Simplification, amending certain disclosure requirements that were redundant, duplicative, overlapping, outdated or superseded. In addition, the amendments expanded the disclosure requirements relating to the analysis of stockholders’ equity for interim financial statements. Under the amendments, an analysis of changes in each caption of stockholders’ equity presented in the balance sheet must be provided in a note or separate statement. The analysis should present a reconciliation of the beginning balance to the ending balance of each period for which a statement of income is required to be filed. This final rule is effective on November 5, 2018. Effective November 26, 2018, the Company adopted SEC Release No. 33-10532. In accordance with the new guidance, the Company has revised in its Form 10-Q the changes required in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity.

Recently Issued Pronouncements to be Adopted

Cloud Computing Arrangements

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15, Customer’s Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That is a Service Contract (“ASU 2018-15”), which requires a customer in a cloud computing arrangement that is a service contract to follow the internal-use software guidance in Accounting Standards Codification 350-40 to determine which implementation costs to defer and recognize as an asset. The Accounting Standards Update generally aligns the guidance on recognizing implementation costs incurred in a cloud computing arrangement that is a service contract with that for implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software, including hosting arrangements that include an internal-use software license. ASU 2018-15 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early application is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the future impact of this update on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Fair Value Measurement

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement (“ASU 2018-13”). The guidance eliminates, adds and modifies certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. Entities will no longer have to disclose the amount of and reasons for transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, but will be required to disclose the range and weighted average used to develop significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements. ASU 2018-13 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. The Company is currently assessing the future impact of this update on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Hedging

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12, Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities (“ASU 2017-12”), which amends the presentation and disclosure requirements and changes how companies assess effectiveness. The amendments are intended to more closely align hedge accounting with companies’ risk management strategies, simplify the application of hedge accounting, and increase transparency as to the scope and results of hedging programs. ASU 2017-12 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those periods. Early application is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the future impact of this update on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Financial Instruments – Credit Losses

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments — Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments (“ASU 2016-13”), which requires the measurement of all expected credit losses for financial assets including trade receivables held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. ASU 2016-13 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. The adoption of ASU 2016-13 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-2, Leases (Topic 842) (“ASU 2016-2”), which requires companies to generally recognize on the balance sheet operating and financing lease liabilities and corresponding

right-of-use-assets. ASU 2016-2 also requires improved disclosures to help users of financial statements better understand the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-11—Leases (Topic 842) – Targeted Improvements. This ASU

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provides transition relief on comparative reporting to the previously-issued ASU 2016-2 and related guidance. The Company will adopt ASU 2016-2 beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2020 on a modified retrospective basis. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact that ASU 2016-2 will have upon its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The Company’s assessment efforts to date have included:

- Reviewing the provisions of ASU 2016-2;
- Gathering information to evaluate its lease population and portfolio;
- Evaluating the nature of its real and personal property and other arrangements that may meet the definition of a lease; and
- Systems’ readiness evaluations.

As a result of these efforts, the Company currently anticipates that the adoption of ASU 2016-2 will have a significant impact on its long-term assets and liabilities, as, at a minimum, virtually all of its leases designated as operating leases are expected to be reported on the consolidated balance sheets. The pattern of recognition for operating leases within the consolidated statements of comprehensive income is not anticipated to significantly change. The adoption is not expected to have an impact on the Company’s ability to meet its loan covenants as the impact from the adoption of ASU 2016-2 was taken into consideration when determining its loan covenants.

2. Acquisitions

Yucatan Foods Acquisition

On December 1, 2018, (the "Acquisition Date") the Company acquired all of the voting interests and substantially all of the assets of Yucatan Foods, a manufacturer and seller of avocado-based food products. The total consideration paid to acquire Yucatan Foods was \$75.0 million, consisting of \$59.9 million in cash and 1,203,360 shares of common stock (“Stock Consideration”) with a fair value of \$15.1 million. The fair value of the Stock Consideration is based on a per-share value of the Company’s common stock on the Acquisition Date. Given that the Sellers are restricted from selling the Landec common stock, a discount for lack of marketability was applied to the Stock Consideration. The discount for lack of marketability was based on restricted stock studies, pre-IPO studies, and utilizing the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate a discount of 17.5% and 20.0% for the 3-year and 4-year lockup period, respectively.

Pursuant to the terms of the purchase agreement, all 1,203,360 shares issued as Stock Consideration will be held in an escrow account to secure the indemnification rights of Landec with respect to certain matters, including breaches of representations, warranties and covenants such as environmental and tax representations. The Stock Consideration is comprised of two tranches, with 3-year and 4-year lock-up provisions, respectively, such that 50% of the Stock Consideration is released from lock-up on November 30, 2021, the 3-year anniversary of the close date of the transaction, and 50% of the Stock Consideration is released on November 30, 2022, the 4-year anniversary of the close date of the transaction.

Yucatan Foods, founded in 1991, with its headquarters in Los Angeles, CA, produces and sells guacamole and other avocado products under its Yucatan and Cabo Fresh brands primarily in the U.S. and Canada. Yucatan Foods' production facility is located in Guanajuato, Mexico, very near where avocados are grown. Landec acquired Yucatan Foods to grow, strengthen, and stabilize its position in the natural foods market and to improve Curation Foods' margins over time.

Upon acquisition, Yucatan Foods became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Curation Foods. The Acquisition Date fair value of the consideration paid consisted of the following:

(in thousands)

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Cash consideration | \$59,898 |
| Stock consideration | 15,068 |
| | \$74,966 |

The excess of the purchase price over the aggregate fair value of identifiable net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill. These preliminary fair values were determined through established and generally accepted valuation techniques and are subject to change during the measurement period as valuations are finalized. The fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are based on a preliminary valuation and the Company's estimates and assumptions are subject to change within the measurement period. The primary areas of the purchase price that are not yet finalized are related to income taxes and consideration of indemnification provisions for environmental related items. The fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the Acquisition Date is set forth in the table below.

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(in thousands)

| | |
|---|----------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$26 |
| Accounts receivable | 6,310 |
| Inventories | 11,384 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 869 |
| Deferred tax assets | 443 |
| Other assets | 102 |
| Property and equipment | 14,083 |
| Trademarks/tradenames | 15,900 |
| Customer relationships | 11,000 |
| Accounts payable | (4,507) |
| Other accrued liabilities | (1,873) |
| Net identifiable assets acquired | 53,737 |
| Goodwill | 21,229 |
| Total fair value purchase consideration | \$74,966 |

Intangible Assets

The Company identified two intangible assets in connection with the Yucatan Foods acquisition: trademark/tradenames valued at \$15.9 million and customer relationships valued at \$11.0 million, which are included within Trademarks/tradenames and Customer relationships in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets, respectively. Tradenames are considered to be an indefinite lived asset and therefore, will not be amortized. Customer relationships have an estimated useful life of twelve years and will be amortized to operating expenses on an accelerated basis that reflects the pattern in which the economic benefits are consumed. The tradenames are valued using the relief from royalty valuation method and the customer relationships are valued using the excess earnings method.

Goodwill

As a result of the Yucatan Foods acquisition, the goodwill balance as of February 24, 2019, increased by \$21.2 million over the \$54.5 million as of May 27, 2018. The goodwill recognized from the Yucatan Foods acquisition is primarily attributable to Yucatan Foods' long history and expected synergies from future growth and expansion of our Curation Foods business segment. Approximately 80% of the goodwill is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. The Company will test goodwill for impairment on an annual basis or sooner, if indicators of impairment are present.

Acquisition Related Transaction Costs

Acquisition-related costs of \$1.7 million and \$2.5 million for the three and nine months ended February 24, 2019, respectively, were expensed as incurred and included in the Selling, general and administrative line item in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

O Acquisition

On March 1, 2017, the Company purchased substantially all of the assets of O for \$2.5 million in cash plus contingent consideration of up to \$7.5 million over fiscal years 2018 through 2020 based upon O achieving certain EBITDA targets. All accounting for this acquisition is final.

The potential earn out payment of up to \$7.5 million is based on O's cumulative EBITDA over the Company's fiscal years 2018 through 2020. At the end of each fiscal year, beginning in fiscal year 2018, the former owners of O will earn the equivalent of the EBITDA achieved by O through the most recent fiscal year on an accumulated basis in an amount not to exceed \$4.6 million over the three year period. The former owners can also earn an additional \$2.9 million on a dollar for dollar basis for exceeding \$6.0 million of cumulative EBITDA over the three year period. Each quarter the Company performs, with the assistance of a third party appraiser, an analysis of O's projected EBITDA over the earnout period. Based on this analysis, the Company records a contingent consideration liability, included in Other non-current liabilities. As of February 24, 2019 and May 27, 2018, the contingent consideration liability was \$0.5 million and \$4.0 million, respectively, representing the present value of the expected earn out payments. The reduction in the contingent consideration liability was \$2.6 million and \$3.5 million for the three and nine months ended February 24, 2019, respectively, and is recorded as a reduction to SG&A in the accompanying Consolidated

Statements of Comprehensive Income. The \$2.6 million reduction during the three months ended February 24, 2019, was due to a very poor olive harvest in California during 2018 resulting in substantially lower volumes of olive oil available for sale over the next twelve months. This coupled with a slower than anticipated start up of apple vinegar sales has reduced the current projected EBITDA through fiscal year 2020.

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3. Investment in Non-public Company

On February 15, 2011, Curation Foods entered into a share purchase agreement (the “Windset Purchase Agreement”) with Windset. Pursuant to the Windset Purchase Agreement, Curation Foods purchased from Windset 150,000 Senior A preferred shares for \$15 million and 201 common shares for \$201. On July 15, 2014, Curation Foods increased its investment in Windset by purchasing from the Newell Capital Corporation an additional 68 common shares and 51,211 junior preferred shares of Windset for \$11 million. After this purchase, the Company’s common shares represent a 26.9% ownership interest in Windset. The Senior A preferred shares yield a cash dividend of 7.5% annually. The dividend is payable within 90 days of each anniversary of the execution of the Windset Purchase Agreement. The non-voting junior preferred stock does not yield a dividend unless declared by the Board of Directors of Windset and no such dividend has been declared.

The Shareholders’ Agreement between Curation Foods and Windset, as amended on March 15, 2017, includes a put and call option (the “Put and Call Option”), which can be exercised on or after March 31, 2022, whereby Curation Foods can exercise the put to sell its common, Senior A preferred shares, and junior preferred shares to Windset, or Windset can exercise the call to purchase those shares from Curation Foods, in either case, at a price equal to 26.9% of the fair market value of Windset’s common shares, plus the liquidation value of the preferred shares of \$20.1 million (\$15 million for the Senior A preferred shares and \$5.1 million for the junior preferred shares). Under the terms of the arrangement with Windset, the Company is entitled to designate one of five members on the Board of Directors of Windset.

On October 29, 2014, Curation Foods further increased its investment in Windset by purchasing 70,000 shares of Senior B preferred shares for \$7 million. The Senior B preferred shares pay an annual dividend of 7.5% on the amount outstanding at each anniversary date of the Windset Purchase Agreement. The Senior B preferred shares purchased by Curation Foods have a put feature whereby Curation Foods can sell back to Windset the \$7 million at any time after October 29, 2017.

The investment in Windset does not qualify for equity method accounting as the investment does not meet the criteria of in-substance common stock due to returns through the annual dividend on the non-voting senior preferred shares that are not available to the common stockholders. As the put and call options require all of the various shares to be put or called in equal proportions, the Company has deemed that the investment, in substance, should be treated as a single security for purposes of accounting.

The fair value of the Company’s investment in Windset was determined utilizing the Windset Purchase Agreement’s put/call calculation for value and a discounted cash flow model based on projections developed by Windset, and considers the put and call conversion options. These features impact the duration of the cash flows utilized to derive the estimated fair values of the investment. These two discounted cash flow models’ estimate for fair value are then weighted. Assumptions included in these discounted cash flow models will be evaluated quarterly based on Windset’s actual and projected operating results to determine the change in fair value.

During each of the three months ended February 24, 2019 and February 25, 2018, the Company recorded \$412,500 in dividend income. During each of the nine months ended February 24, 2019 and February 25, 2018, the Company recorded \$1.2 million in dividend income. There was no change in the fair market value of the Company’s investment in Windset for both the three month periods ended February 24, 2019 and February 25, 2018. The increase in the fair market value of the Company’s investment in Windset for the nine month periods ended February 24, 2019 and February 25, 2018 was \$1.6 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, and is included in Other income in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

4. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company’s stock-based awards include stock option grants and restricted stock units (“RSUs”). The Company records compensation expense for stock-based awards issued to employees and directors in exchange for services provided based on the estimated fair value of the awards on their grant dates and is recognized over the required service periods, generally the vesting period.

The following table summarizes the stock-based compensation for stock options and RSUs (in thousands):

| Three Months Ended | Nine Months Ended |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
|-----------------------|-------------------|

| | February 25, 2019 | | February 25, 2018 | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 |
| Options | \$245 | \$ 380 | \$689 | \$ 1,057 |
| RSUs | 571 | 767 | 1,793 | 2,155 |
| Total stock-based compensation | \$816 | \$ 1,147 | \$2,482 | \$ 3,212 |

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The following table summarizes the stock-based compensation by income statement line item (in thousands):

| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | February 24, 2019 | February 25, 2018 | February 24, 2019 | February 25, 2018 |
| Cost of sales | \$116 | \$ 137 | \$334 | \$ 398 |
| Research and development | 29 | 41 | 84 | 82 |
| Selling, general and administrative | 671 | 969 | 2,064 | 2,732 |
| Total stock-based compensation | \$816 | \$ 1,147 | \$2,482 | \$ 3,212 |

The estimated fair value for stock options, which determines the Company's calculation of stock-based compensation expense, is based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model. RSUs are valued at the closing market price of the Company's common stock on the grant date. The Company uses the straight-line method to recognize the fair value of stock-based compensation arrangements.

As of February 24, 2019, there was \$5.0 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested equity compensation awards granted under the Landec incentive stock plans. Total expense is expected to be recognized over the weighted-average period of 1.75 years for stock options and 1.96 years for RSUs.

5. Diluted Net Income Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of diluted net income per share:

| (in thousands, except per share amounts) | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | February 24, 2019 | February 25, 2018 | February 24, 2019 | February 25, 2018 |
| Numerator: | | | | |
| Net income applicable to Common Stockholders | \$1,067 | \$ 16,088 | \$672 | \$ 18,721 |
| Denominator: | | | | |
| Weighted average shares for basic net income per share | 28,919 | 27,547 | 28,140 | 27,524 |
| Effect of dilutive securities: | | | | |
| Stock options and restricted stock units | 232 | 371 | 259 | 360 |
| Weighted average shares for diluted net income per share | 29,151 | 27,918 | 28,399 | 27,884 |
| Diluted net income per share | \$0.04 | \$ 0.57 | \$0.02 | \$ 0.67 |

For the three and nine months ended February 24, 2019, the computation of the diluted net income per share excludes the impact of options to purchase 1.9 million and 1.6 million, respectively, of Common Stock as such impacts would be antidilutive for this period.

For the three and nine months ended February 25, 2018, the computation of the diluted net income per share excludes the impact of options to purchase 1.7 million and 1.5 million shares, respectively, of Common Stock as such impacts would be antidilutive for those periods.

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6. Income Taxes

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. Government enacted the reconciled tax reform bill, commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the "TCJA"). The TCJA makes broad changes to the U.S. tax code including, but not limited to, reducing the Company's federal statutory tax rate from 35%, to an average rate of 29.4% for the fiscal year ended May 27, 2018, and then 21% for the three and nine months ended February 24, 2019 and thereafter; requiring companies to pay a one-time transition tax on certain unrepatriated earnings of foreign subsidiaries; generally eliminating U.S. federal income taxes on dividends from foreign subsidiaries; requiring a current inclusion in U.S. federal taxable income of certain earnings of controlled foreign corporations' creating a global intangibles low-taxed income inclusion and the base erosion anti-abuse tax, a new minimum tax. The TCJA also enhances and extends through 2026 the option to claim accelerated depreciation deductions on qualified property, however, the domestic manufacturing deduction, from which the Company has historically benefited, has been eliminated.

In March 2018, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2018-5, Income Taxes Topic (740): Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, ("ASU 2018-5") to address the application of GAAP in situations when a registrant does not have the necessary information available, prepared or analyzed (including computations) in reasonable detail to complete the accounting for certain income tax effects of the Tax Act. The Company's accounting for the Tax Act was incomplete as of May 27, 2018. The Company's analysis for the Transition Tax and the re-measurement of deferred taxes due to the Tax Rate Reduction has been completed and the Company does not expect its analysis to substantially change from its current result. For the nine months ended February 24, 2019, the cumulative adjustment recorded to reflect changes in the original estimates was an additional tax expense of \$347,000. Ongoing guidance and accounting interpretation for the Tax Act are expected over the coming months and years and the Company will consider any changes in the accounting of the TCJA in the period in which such additional guidance is issued.

The provision for income taxes for the nine months ended February 24, 2019 was an expense of \$584,000. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended February 24, 2019 was 46%. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended February 24, 2019 was higher than the statutory federal income tax rate of 21%, primarily due to the completion of the Company's analysis for TCJA. This increase was partially offset by state taxes, stock-based compensation, and the generation of federal & state R&D Credits.

The provision for income taxes for the nine months ended February 25, 2018 was a benefit of \$11.4 million. The Company's effective tax rate for the nine months ended February 25, 2018 was a benefit of 154%. The effective tax rate for the nine month ended February 25, 2018 was lower than the statutory federal income tax rate of 29%, primarily due to the TCJA, which included a revaluation of ending deferred tax asset balance to 21%.

As of February 24, 2019 and May 27, 2018, the Company had unrecognized tax benefits of \$618,000 and \$479,000, respectively. Included in the balance of unrecognized tax benefits as of February 24, 2019 and May 27, 2018 was \$538,000 and \$372,000, respectively, of tax benefits that, if recognized, would result in an adjustment to the Company's effective tax rate. The Company does not expect its unrecognized tax benefits to change significantly within the next twelve months.

The Company has elected to classify interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as a component of its provision for income taxes. The Company has accrued an insignificant amount of interest and penalties relating to the income tax on the unrecognized tax benefits as of February 24, 2019 and May 27, 2018.

Due to tax attribute carryforwards, the Company is subject to examination for tax years 2015 forward for U.S. tax purposes. The Company is also subject to examination in various state jurisdictions for tax years 2012 forward, none of which were individually material.

7. Debt

Long-term debt, net consists of the following (in thousands):

| | February 24, 2019 | May 27, 2018 |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|
| Term loan | \$ 100,000 | \$42,500 |
| Total principal amount of long-term debt | 100,000 | 42,500 |
| Less: unamortized debt issuance costs | (572 |) (200) |

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| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Total long-term debt, net of unamortized debt issuance costs | 99,428 | 42,300 |
| Less: current portion of long-term debt, net | (9,791) | (4,940) |
| Long-term debt, net | \$ 89,637 | \$ 37,360 |

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On September 23, 2016, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement with JPMorgan, BMO, and City National Bank, as lenders (collectively, the “Lenders”), and JPMorgan as administrative agent, pursuant to which the Lenders provided the Company with a \$100.0 million revolving line of credit (the “Revolver”) and a \$50.0 million term loan facility (the “Term Loan”), guaranteed by each of the Company’s direct and indirect subsidiaries and secured by substantially all of the Company’s assets, with the exception of the Company’s investment in Windset.

On November 30, 2018, the Company entered into the Fourth Amendment to the Credit Agreement, whereas the Fourth Amendment increased the Term Loan to \$100 million and the Revolver to \$105 million. Both the Revolver and the Term Loan continue to mature on September 23, 2021, with the Term Loan requiring quarterly principal payments to increase to \$2.5 million beginning March 1, 2019, with the remainder continuing to be due at maturity.

The primarily purpose of the Amendment was to fund the Company's acquisition of Yucatan Foods and its related entities on December 1, 2018, to pay certain fees and expenses incurred in connection with the consummation of the Amended Credit Agreement, and for other general corporate purposes. See Note 2 - Acquisitions for more details on Yucatan Foods acquisition.

In connection with the Fourth Amendment to the Credit Agreement, the Company has incurred lender and third party debt issuance costs of \$577,000, of which \$509,000 was capitalized and will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the three-year term as additional interest expense.

Interest on both the Revolver and the Term Loan continues to be based upon the Company’s leverage ratio (generally defined as the ratio of the Company’s total indebtedness on such date to the Company’s consolidated EBITDA for the period of four consecutive fiscal quarters ended on or most recently prior to such date), at a per annum rate of either (i) the prime rate plus a spread of between 0.25% and 2.25% or (ii) the Eurodollar rate plus a spread of between 1.25% and 3.25%. The Fourth Amendment increased the leverage ratio covenant to 4.50 to 1.00 from 3.50 to 1.00.

The Credit Agreement provides the Company the right to increase the Revolver commitments and/or the Term Loan commitments by obtaining additional commitments either from one or more of the Lenders or another lending institution at an amount of up to \$10.0 million.

The Credit Agreement continues to contain customary financial covenants and events of default under which the obligation could be accelerated and/or the interest rate increased. The Company was in compliance with all financial covenants as of February 24, 2019.

As of February 24, 2019, \$44.0 million was outstanding on the Revolver, at an interest rate of 5.27% under the Eurodollar option.

Derivative Instruments

On November 1, 2016, the Company entered into an interest rate swap contract (the “2016 Swap”) with BMO at a notional amount of \$50 million. The 2016 Swap has the effect of changing the Company’s Term Loan obligation from a variable interest rate to a fixed 30-day LIBOR rate of 1.22%. For further discussion regarding the Company’s use of derivative instruments, see the Financial Instruments section of Note 1 – Organization, Basis of Presentation, and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

On June 25, 2018, the Company entered into an interest rate swap contract (the “2018 Swap”) with BMO at a notional amount of \$30.0 million. The 2018 Swap has the effect of converting the first \$30.0 million of the total outstanding amount of the Company’s 30-day LIBOR borrowings from a variable interest rate to a fixed 30-day LIBOR rate of 2.74%.

8. Stockholders’ Equity

During the three months ended February 24, 2019, the Company granted options to purchase 31,000 shares of common stock and awarded 9,000 RSUs. During the nine months ended February 24, 2019, the Company granted options to purchase 206,000 shares of common stock and awarded 263,000 RSUs.

As of February 24, 2019, the Company has reserved 2.7 million shares of Common Stock for future issuance under its current and former equity plans.

On July 14, 2010, the Company announced that the Board of Directors of the Company had approved the establishment of a stock repurchase plan authorizing the repurchase of up to \$10 million of the Company’s common stock. The Company may repurchase its common stock from time to time in open market purchases or in privately negotiated transactions. The timing and actual number of shares repurchased is at the discretion of management of the

Company and will depend on a variety of factors, including stock price, corporate and regulatory requirements, market conditions, the relative attractiveness of other capital deployment opportunities and other corporate priorities. The stock repurchase program does not obligate Landec to acquire any amount of its

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common stock and the program may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time at the Company's discretion without prior notice. During the nine months ended February 24, 2019, the Company did not repurchase any of its outstanding common stock.

9. Business Segment Reporting

Prior to May 2018, the Company managed its business operations through three strategic reportable business segments: Packaged Fresh Vegetables, Food Export, and Biomaterials. These segments were based upon the information reported to the Chief Executive Officer, who is the chief operating decision maker (“CODM”). However, in May 2018, the Company discontinued its Food Export business segment. As a result, the Company met the requirements of ASC 205-20 and ASC 360 to report the results of the Food Export business segment as discontinued operations. The operating results for the Food Export business segment, for the three and nine months ended February 25, 2018, have been reclassified to discontinued operations and are no longer reported as a separate segment. Beginning in fiscal year 2019, the Company realigned the management of its business and started using three strategic reportable business segments: the Curation Foods segment, the Lifecore segment, and the Other segment (previously known as Natural Foods, Biomaterials, and Other segments until the third quarter of fiscal 2019 when the Company completed the rebranding of its natural food business by announcing the new name Curation Foods. See Note 1 - Organization, Basis of Presentation, and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies for more information). Curation Foods business includes (i) five natural food brands, including the Company’s three existing brands, Eat Smart, O Olive Oil & Vinegar, and Now Planting, as well as two new brands, Yucatan, and Cabo Fresh acquired by the Company through the acquisition of Yucatan Foods during the third quarter of fiscal 2019 (see the Note 2 - Acquisitions for more details on this transaction), and (ii) BreatheWay® activities. Our Curation Foods segment includes activities to market and pack specialty packaged whole and fresh-cut fruit and vegetables, the majority of which incorporate the BreatheWay specialty packaging for the retail grocery, club store and food services industry and are sold under the Eat Smart and GreenLine brands. The Curation Foods segment also includes sales of BreatheWay packaging to partners for fruit and vegetable products, sales of olive oils and wine vinegars under our O brand, sales of soups under our Now Planting brand, and sales of avocado products under the recently acquired brands Yucatan and Cabo Fresh.

The Lifecore segment sells products utilizing hyaluronan, a naturally occurring polysaccharide that is widely distributed in the extracellular matrix of connective tissues in both animals and humans, and non-HA products for medical use primarily in the Ophthalmic, Orthopedic and other markets.

The Other segment includes corporate general and administrative expenses, non-Curation Foods and non-Lifecore interest income and income tax expenses.

All of the Company's assets are located within the United States of America except for the production facility in Mexico, which was acquired by the Company as a result of the Yucatan Foods acquisition. See Note 2 - Acquisitions for more details on this transaction.

The Company’s international sales by geography are based on the billing address of the customer and were as follows (in millions):

| | Three Months Ended February 25, 2019 | | Nine Months Ended February 25, 2019 | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 |
| Canada | \$24.1 | \$ 20.3 | \$64.3 | \$ 55.9 |
| Belgium | \$9.9 | \$ 11.5 | \$12.4 | \$ 14.3 |
| Ireland | \$1.4 | \$ — | \$3.7 | \$ 3.2 |
| Denmark | \$0.1 | \$ — | \$0.3 | \$ — |
| Switzerland | \$0.2 | \$ — | \$0.8 | \$ — |
| Mexico | \$0.4 | \$ 0.2 | \$0.5 | \$ 0.2 |
| All Other Countries | \$0.1 | \$ 1.5 | \$1.3 | \$ 2.0 |

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Operations by business segment consisted of the following (in thousands):

| | Curation Foods ⁽¹⁾ | Lifecore | Other | Total |
|--|----------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Three Months Ended February 24, 2019 | | | | |
| Net sales | \$131,984 | \$23,703 | \$— | \$155,687 |
| International sales | \$24,172 | \$12,029 | \$— | \$36,201 |
| Gross profit | \$9,641 | \$11,576 | \$— | \$21,217 |
| Net income (loss) from continuing operations | \$(6,817) | \$5,836 | \$2,048 | \$1,067 |
| Depreciation and amortization | \$2,875 | \$1,028 | \$145 | \$4,048 |
| Dividend income | \$413 | \$— | \$— | \$413 |
| Interest income | \$26 | \$— | \$8 | \$34 |
| Interest expense, net (2) | \$1,164 | \$— | \$607 | \$1,771 |
| Income tax (benefit) expense | \$(829) | \$1,946 | \$(875) | \$242 |
| Nine Months Ended February 24, 2019 | | | | |
| Net sales | \$353,502 | \$51,765 | \$— | \$405,267 |
| International sales | \$64,732 | \$18,587 | \$— | \$83,319 |
| Gross profit | \$33,926 | \$20,221 | \$— | \$54,147 |
| Net income (loss) from continuing operations | \$(5,466) | \$6,586 | \$(448) | \$672 |
| Depreciation and amortization | \$7,111 | \$2,982 | \$413 | \$10,506 |
| Dividend income | \$1,238 | \$— | \$— | \$1,238 |
| Interest income | \$87 | \$— | \$26 | \$113 |
| Interest expense, net (2) | \$2,027 | \$— | \$1,248 | \$3,275 |
| Income tax (benefit) expense | \$(217) | \$2,196 | \$(1,395) | \$584 |
| Three Months Ended February 25, 2018 | | | | |
| Net sales | \$121,950 | \$22,959 | \$— | \$144,909 |
| International sales | \$20,336 | \$13,156 | \$— | \$33,492 |
| Gross profit | \$8,197 | \$11,609 | \$— | \$19,806 |
| Net income (loss) from continuing operations | \$(2,801) | \$6,175 | \$12,907 | \$16,281 |
| Depreciation and amortization | \$2,120 | \$940 | \$82 | \$3,142 |
| Dividend income | \$413 | \$— | \$— | \$413 |
| Interest income | \$32 | \$— | \$55 | \$87 |
| Interest expense, net | \$— | \$— | \$531 | \$531 |
| Income tax (benefit) expense | \$(609) | \$1,763 | \$(13,981) | \$(12,827) |
| Nine Months Ended February 25, 2018 | | | | |
| Net sales | \$333,915 | \$49,236 | \$— | \$383,151 |
| International sales | \$56,259 | \$19,330 | \$— | \$75,589 |
| Gross profit | \$33,181 | \$20,348 | \$— | \$53,529 |
| Net income from continuing operations | \$365 | \$7,280 | \$11,405 | \$19,050 |
| Depreciation and amortization | \$6,050 | \$2,715 | \$311 | \$9,076 |
| Dividend income | \$1,238 | \$— | \$— | \$1,238 |
| Interest income | \$60 | \$— | \$100 | \$160 |
| Interest expense, net | \$— | \$— | \$1,415 | \$1,415 |
| Income tax (benefit) expense | \$393 | \$2,110 | \$(13,855) | \$(11,352) |

During the third quarter of fiscal 2019, the Company started consolidating Yucatan Foods whose results are (1) included in the Company's operating results starting from December 1, 2018. See Note 2 - Acquisition for more details of this transaction.

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Beginning in first quarter of fiscal 2019, the Company began allocating interest expense to its reportable segments (2) in information provided to its CODM to enhance visibility into how financing activities impact the discrete financial results.

During the nine months ended February 24, 2019 and February 25, 2018, sales to the Company's top five customers accounted for 46% and 49% of sales, respectively. The Company's top two customers, Costco Wholesale Corporation and Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., from the Curation Foods segment, accounted for 17% and 16%, respectively, of revenues for the nine months ended February 24, 2019, and 19% and 18%, respectively, for the nine months ended February 25, 2018.

10. Discontinued Operations

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2018, the Company discontinued its Food Export business segment. As a result, the Company met the requirements of ASC 205-20, to report the results of the Food Export business segment as a discontinued operation and to classify the Food Export segment as a group of assets and liabilities held for abandonment. The operating results for the Food Export business segment have therefore been reclassified as a discontinued operation.

The carrying amounts of the major classes of assets and liabilities of the Food Export business segment included in assets and liabilities of discontinued operations are as follows (in thousands):

| | February 24, 2019 | May 27, 2018 |
|--|-------------------|--------------|
| Current and other assets, discontinued operations: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ | —\$ (8) |
| Accounts receivable | — | 518 |
| Inventory | — | — |
| Other assets | — | — |
| Total assets, discontinued operations | \$ | —\$ 510 |

Other current liabilities, discontinued operations:

| | | |
|--|----|---------|
| Accounts payable | \$ | —\$ 230 |
| Accrued expenses and other current liabilities | — | 228 |
| Total other current liabilities, discontinued operations | \$ | —\$ 458 |

After the Food Export business segment was discontinued, the operations associated with this business qualified for reporting as discontinued operations. Accordingly, the operating results, net of tax, from discontinued operations are presented separately in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income and the notes to the consolidated financial statements have been adjusted to exclude the food export business segment for the three and nine months ended February 25, 2018. Components of amounts reflected in income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax are as follows (in thousands) for the three and nine months ended:

| | Three Months Ended February 25, 2018 | Nine Months Ended February 25, 2018 |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Revenues | \$ 4,414 | \$ 25,986 |
| Cost of sales | (4,092) | (24,349) |
| Selling, general and administrative | (599) | (1,976) |
| Other | — | — |
| Loss from discontinued operations, before taxes | (277) | (339) |
| Income tax benefit | 82 | 100 |
| Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax | \$ (195) | \$ (239) |

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in Part I, Item 1, of this Form 10-Q and the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Landec's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 27, 2018.

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Except for the historical information contained herein, the matters discussed in this report are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Potential risks and uncertainties include, without limitation, those mentioned in this Form 10-Q and those mentioned in Landec's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 27, 2018. Landec undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements in order to reflect events or circumstances that may arise after the date of this report.

Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates

There have been no material changes to the Company's critical accounting policies and use of estimates from those disclosed in the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 27, 2018 with the exception of the adoption of Topic 606 which is discussed further in Note 1 – Organization, Basis of Presentation, and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. For a discussion of our critical accounting policies and use of estimates, refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates in Part II, Item 7 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 27, 2018.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company is subject to several recently issued accounting pronouncements. Note 1 – Organization, Basis of Presentation, and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements which is contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, describes these new accounting pronouncements and is incorporated herein by reference.

The Company

Landec Corporation and its subsidiaries (“Landec” or the “Company”) design, develop, manufacture and sell differentiated health and wellness products for food and biomaterials markets. There continues to be a dramatic shift in consumer behavior to healthier eating habits and preventive wellness to improve quality of life. In our Curation Foods, Inc. business (formerly known as Natural Foods, see below for further discussion on the renaming of our natural foods business), we are committed to offering healthy, fresh produce products conveniently packaged to consumers. In our Lifecore Biomedical, Inc. (“Lifecore”) biomaterials business, we commercialize products that enable people to stay more active as they grow older.

Landec's Curation Foods and Lifecore businesses utilize polymer chemistry technology, a key differentiating factor. Both businesses focus on business-to-business selling such as selling directly to retail grocery store chains and club stores for Curation Foods and directly to partners in the medical device and pharmaceutical markets for Lifecore.

Landec has three reportable business segments – Curation Foods and Lifecore, each of which is described below, and an Other segment. Financial information concerning each of these segments is summarized in Note 9 – Business Segment Reporting of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Curation Foods

On January 11, 2019, the Company marked the completion of its transition from a packaged fresh vegetable company to a branded, natural foods company by changing the name of its food business from Apio, Inc (“Apio”) to Curation Foods, Inc. Curation Foods will serve as the corporate umbrella for a portfolio of five natural food brands, including the Company's flagship brand Eat Smart® as well as its four emerging natural foods brands, O Olive Oil & Vinegar® (“O”) products, Now Planting® pure-plant meal solutions and its two new brands, Yucatan® and Cabo Fresh® authentic guacamole and avocado products acquired by the Company through the acquisition of Yucatan Foods, Inc. See Note 2 - Acquisitions of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for more details on the acquisition of Yucatan Foods.

The Company sells specialty packaged Eat Smart branded salads and Eat Smart and GreenLine® branded and private label fresh-cut vegetables and whole produce to retailers, club stores, and food service operators, primarily in the United States and Canada. The Company also sells premier California specialty O olive oils and wine vinegars and Now Planting pure plant-based soups (launched in October 2018) to natural food, conventional grocery and mass retail stores primarily in the United States and Canada. The majority of Yucatan and Cabo Fresh guacamole and

avocado food products are sold in the U.S. grocery channel, but they are also sold in U.S. mass retail, Canadian grocery retail and foodservice channels.

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The Eat Smart brand combines our proprietary BreatheWay® food packaging technology with the capabilities of a large national food supplier and value-added produce processor to foodservice operators, as well as under private labels. Within the Eat Smart brand, produce is processed by trimming, washing, sorting, blending, and packaging into bags and trays that in most cases incorporate Landec's BreatheWay membrane technology. The BreatheWay membrane increases shelf-life and reduces shrink (waste) for retailers and helps to ensure that consumers receive fresh produce by the time the product makes its way through the distribution chain. Curation Foods also generates revenue from the sale and/or use of its BreatheWay technology by partners such as Windset Holding 2010 Ltd., a Canadian corporation ("Windset"), for packaging of greenhouse grown cucumbers and peppers.

Lifecore

Lifecore operates our biomaterials business and is involved in the development and manufacture of pharmaceutical-grade sodium hyaluronate ("HA") products and providing contract development and aseptic manufacturing services. Sodium hyaluronate is a naturally occurring polysaccharide that is widely distributed in the extracellular matrix in animals and humans. Based upon Lifecore's expertise working with highly viscous HA, the Company specializes in fermentation and aseptic formulation, filling, and packaging services, as a contract development and manufacturing organization ("CDMO"), for difficult to handle (viscous) materials filled in finished dose vials and syringes.

Landec was incorporated in California on October 31, 1986 and reincorporated as a Delaware corporation on November 6, 2008. Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "LNDC". The Company's principal executive offices are located at 5201 Great America Parkway, Suite 232, Santa Clara, California 95054, and the telephone number is (650) 306-1650.

Description of Core Business

Landec operates its business in three reportable business segments: Curation Foods, Lifecore, and Other.

Curation Foods

The Curation Foods business is comprised of Curation Foods' packaged fresh vegetables business sold primarily under the Eat Smart brand, O branded olive oils and wine vinegars, Now Planting branded refrigerated plant-based soups, and Yucatan and Cabo Fresh guacamole and avocado food products.

Packaged Fresh Vegetables

Based in Guadalupe, California, Curation Foods' primary business is the processing, marketing and selling of vegetable-based salads and fresh-cut and whole vegetable products primarily packaged in its proprietary BreatheWay packaging. The packaged fresh vegetables business markets a variety of salads and fresh-cut and whole vegetables to the top retail grocery chains, club stores, and food service operators. During the fiscal year ended May 27, 2018, Curation Foods shipped approximately 28 million cartons of products to its customers throughout North America, primarily in the United States.

There are four major distinguishing characteristics of Curation Foods that provide competitive advantages in the Company's Eat Smart packaged fresh vegetables market:

Packaged Salads and Vegetables Supplier: Curation Foods has structured its packaged fresh vegetables business as a marketer and seller of branded and private label blended, salads and fresh-cut and whole vegetable products. It is focused on selling products primarily under its Eat Smart brand and private label brands. As retail grocery chains, club stores and food service operators consolidate, Curation Foods is well positioned as a single source of a broad range of products.

Nationwide Processing and Distribution: Curation Foods has strategically invested in its salads and fresh-cut vegetables business. Curation Foods' largest processing plant is in Guadalupe, CA, and is automated with state-of-the-art vegetable processing equipment in one of the lower cost, growing regions in California, the Santa Maria Valley. Curation Foods also has three East Coast processing facilities and five East Coast distribution centers for nationwide delivery of all of its packaged salads and vegetable products in order to meet the next-day delivery needs of customers.

Expanded Product Line Using Technology and Unique Blends: Curation Foods is introducing new salads and packaged vegetable products each year, and many of these products use our BreatheWay packaging technology to extend shelf-life. These new product offerings range from various sizes of fresh-cut bagged products, to vegetable

trays, to whole produce, to vegetable salads and to snack packs. During the last twelve months, Curation Foods introduced fourteen new unique products.

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Products Currently in Approximately 67% of North American Retail Grocery Stores: Curation Foods' packaged fresh vegetables business has products in approximately 67% of all North American retail grocery stores. This gives Curation Foods the opportunity to sell new products to existing customers and to increase distribution of its approximately 120 unique packaged fresh vegetable products within those customers.

Most vegetable products packaged in the Company's BreatheWay packaging have a shelf-life of approximately 17 days. In addition to packaging innovation, the Company has developed innovative blends and combinations of vegetables that are sold in flexible film bags or rigid trays. The Company has launched a family of salad kits that are comprised of "superfood" mixtures of vegetables with healthy toppings and dressings. The first salad kit to launch under the Eat Smart brand was Sweet Kale Salad, which now has significant distribution throughout club and retail stores in North America. Additionally, we have launched under the Eat Smart brand several other superfood salad kits including Chopped and Crumble salads™, Southwest Salad, and Asian Sesame Salad to name a few and, more recently, a line of single-serve salads under our Salad Shake-Ups!™ brand. The Company's expertise includes accessing leading culinary experts and nutritionists nationally to help in the new product development process. We believe that the Company's new products are "on trend" and strong market acceptance supports this belief. Recent statistics show that more than two-thirds of adults are considered to be overweight or obese and more than one-third of adults are considered to be obese. More and more consumers are beginning to make better food choices in their schools, homes, and in restaurants and that is where the superfood products can fit into consumers' daily healthy food choices. The Company also periodically licenses its BreatheWay packaging technology to partners for packaging fruits and vegetables, and Windset for packaging peppers and cucumbers that are grown hydroponically in greenhouses. These packaging license relationships generate revenues either from product sales or royalties once commercialized. The Company is engaged in the testing and development of other BreatheWay products. Landec manufactures its BreatheWay packaging through selected qualified contract manufacturers.

Windset

The Company believes that hydroponically-grown produce using Windset's know-how and growing practices will result in higher yields with competitive growing costs that will provide dependable year-round supply to Windset's customers. In addition, the produce grown in Windset's greenhouses uses significantly less water than field grown crops and has a very high safety profile as no soil is used in the growing process. Windset owns and operates greenhouses in British Columbia, Canada and California. In addition to growing produce in its own greenhouses, Windset has numerous marketing arrangements with other greenhouse growers and utilizes buy/sell arrangements to meet fluctuation in demand from their customers.

See Note 3 – Investment in Non-public Company of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for a discussion about the Company's 26.9% minority ownership interest in Windset.

O Olive Oils & Vinegars (O)

The Company acquired O on March 1, 2017. O, founded in 1995, is based in Petaluma, California, and is the premier producer of California specialty olive oils and wine vinegars. Its products are sold in over 4,000 natural food, conventional grocery and mass retail stores, primarily in the United States and Canada.

Now Planting Soups

The Company created the Now Planting brand to offer pure-plant meal solutions for the fresh, refrigerated sections of retail and club stores. The Company has been developing new lines of products to be launched under its new Now Planting brand with the first line being refrigerated soups which the Company began shipping in October 2018.

Yucatan and Cabo Fresh

With the acquisition of Yucatan Foods in the third quarter of fiscal 2019, Curation Foods acquired the newly built production facility in Guanajuato, Mexico, which has the necessary capacity to support three times the existing revenues of two existing brands Yucatan and Cabo Fresh with only modest incremental capital investments. Longer-term, Curation Foods will investigate leveraging the Yucatan Foods relationships and footprint in Mexico to secure lower cost sourcing and manufacturing for its Eat Smart products. Numerous opportunities also exist for product innovations that leverage capabilities among the Curation Food portfolio of brands. With the acquisition of Yucatan Foods, the Curation Foods business adds another double-digit growth platform, a lower-cost infrastructure in

Mexico and higher margin product offerings that exhibit less sourcing volatility in order to drive future, more predictable profitability.

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Lifecore

Lifecore uses its fermentation process and aseptic formulation and filling expertise to be a leader in the development of HA-based products for multiple applications and to take advantage of non-HA device and drug opportunities which leverage its expertise in manufacturing and aseptic syringe filling capabilities. Elements of Lifecore's strategy include the following:

- Establish strategic relationships with market leaders: Lifecore will continue to develop applications for products with partners who have strong marketing, sales, and distribution capabilities to end-user markets. Through its
- (1) strong reputation and history of providing pharmaceutical grade HA and products, Lifecore has been able to establish long-term relationships with the market leading ophthalmic surgical companies, and leverages those partnerships to attract new relationships in other medical markets.
 - Expand medical applications for HA: Due to the growing knowledge of the unique characteristics of HA, and the role it plays in normal physiology, Lifecore continues to identify and pursue opportunities for the use of HA in
 - (2) other medical applications, such as wound care, aesthetic surgery, drug delivery, next generation orthopedics and device coatings and through sales to academic and corporate research customers. Further applications may involve expanding process development activity and/or additional licensing of technology.
 - Utilize manufacturing infrastructure to pursue contract aseptic filling and fermentation opportunities: Lifecore has made strategic capital investments in its CDMO business focusing on extending its aseptic filling capacity and capabilities. It is investing in this segment to meet increasing partner demand and attract new contract filling
 - (3) opportunities outside of HA markets. Lifecore is using its manufacturing capabilities to provide contract manufacturing and development services to its partners in the area of sterile pre-filled syringes and vials, as well as, fermentation and purification requirements.
 - Maintain flexibility in product development and supply relationships: Lifecore's vertically integrated development and manufacturing capabilities allow it to establish a variety of contractual relationships with global corporate
 - (4) partners. Lifecore's role in these relationships extends from supplying HA raw materials to providing technology transfer and development services to manufacturing aseptically filled, finished sterile products, and assuming full supply chain responsibilities.

Other

Included in the Other segment is Corporate.

Results of Operations

(all tabular amounts in thousands except percentages)

Revenues:

| | Three Months Ended | | | Nine Months Ended | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | February 2019 | February 25, 2018 | Change | February 2019 | February 25, 2018 | Change |
| Curation Foods | \$ 131,984 | \$ 121,950 | 8 % | \$ 353,502 | \$ 333,915 | 6 % |
| Lifecore | 23,703 | 22,959 | 3 % | 51,765 | 49,236 | 5 % |
| Total Revenues | \$ 155,687 | \$ 144,909 | 7 % | \$ 405,267 | \$ 383,151 | 6 % |

Curation Foods

Curation Foods revenues consist of revenues generated from (1) the sale of specialty packaged fresh-cut and whole processed vegetable products and salads that are washed and packaged in most cases in the Company's proprietary BreatheWay packaging and sold primarily under the Eat Smart brand and various private labels, (2) O olive oils and wine vinegars, (3) Now Planting pure plant-based soups, and (4) Yucatan and Cabo Fresh branded guacamole and avocado products. In addition, the Curation Foods reportable business segment includes the revenues generated from the sale of BreatheWay packaging to license partners.

The increase in Curation Foods' revenues for the three months ended February 24, 2019, compared to the same period last year, was primarily due to \$12.7 million of revenues from the Yucatan Foods acquisition. In addition, revenues increased \$895,000 from salad sales and \$515,000 from O olive oil and vinegar sales. These increases were partially offset by a \$4.2 million decrease

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in (1) green bean sales due to shortages of green beans during December and January, as a result of weather-related events in the Southeast, and (2) tray sales due to lower unit volume sales.

The increase in Curation Foods' revenues for the nine months ended February 24, 2019, compared to the same period last year, was primarily due to \$12.7 million of revenues from the Yucatan Foods acquisition. In addition, revenues from salad sales increased \$5.3 million due to higher unit volume sales.

Lifecore

Lifecore generates revenues from the development and manufacture of pharmaceutical-grade sodium hyaluronate ("HA") products and providing contract development and aseptic manufacturing services to customers. Lifecore generates revenues from three integrated activities: (1) Aseptically filled syringes and vials, which represented approximately 46% of Lifecore's revenues in fiscal year 2018, (2) Fermentation products, which represented approximately 32% of Lifecore's revenues in fiscal year 2018, and (3) development activities, which represented approximately 22% of Lifecore's revenues in fiscal year 2018.

The increase in Lifecore's revenues for the three months ended February 24, 2019, compared to the same period last year, was due to a \$1.6 million increase in development services revenues from existing customers partially offset by a \$725,000 decrease in fermentation revenue as a result of the timing of shipments within the fiscal year compared to last fiscal year.

The increase in Lifecore's revenues for the nine months ended February 24, 2019, compared to the same period last year, was due to a \$4.8 million increase in development services revenues primarily from existing customers. This increase was partially offset by an \$892,000 decrease in aseptic filling revenues and a \$1.4 million decrease in fermentation revenues both as a result of the timing of shipments within the fiscal year compared to last fiscal year.

Gross Profit:

| | Three Months Ended | | | Nine Months Ended | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | February 24, 2019 | February 25, 2018 | Change | February 24, 2019 | February 25, 2018 | Change |
| Curation Foods | \$9,641 | \$ 8,197 | 18 % | \$33,926 | \$ 33,181 | 2 % |
| Lifecore | 11,576 | 11,609 | — % | 20,221 | 20,348 | (1 %) |
| Total Gross Profit | \$21,217 | \$ 19,806 | 7 % | \$54,147 | \$ 53,529 | 1 % |

General

There are numerous factors that can influence gross profit including product mix, customer mix, manufacturing costs, volume, sales discounts and charges for excess or obsolete inventory, to name a few. Many of these factors influence or are interrelated with other factors. The Company includes in cost of sales all of the following costs: raw materials (including produce, seeds, packaging, syringes and fermentation and purification supplies), direct labor, overhead (including indirect labor, depreciation, and facility-related costs) and shipping and shipping-related costs.

Curation Foods

The increase in gross profit for the Curation Foods business for the three and nine months ended February 24, 2019, compared to the same periods last year, was primarily due to \$1.9 million of gross profit from the Yucatan Foods acquisition and gross profit from higher salad sales. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in gross profit resulting from higher input costs for raw materials, labor, packaging, and, freight.

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Lifecore

The slight decrease in Lifecore's gross profit for the three and nine months ended February 24, 2019, compared to the same periods last year, was due to the timing of production and shipments within fiscal year 2019, partially offset by gross profit from increased development services revenues.

Research and Development (R&D):

| | Three Months Ended | | | Nine Months Ended | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | February 24, 2019 | February 25, 2018 | Change | February 24, 2019 | February 25, 2018 | Change |
| Curation Foods | \$1,301 | \$ 1,439 | (10)% | \$3,833 | \$ 3,944 | (3)% |
| Lifecore | 1,271 | 1,406 | (10)% | 3,701 | 4,108 | (10)% |
| Other | 169 | 268 | (37)% | 573 | 1,152 | (50)% |
| Total R&D | \$2,741 | \$ 3,113 | (12)% | \$8,107 | \$ 9,204 | (12)% |

General

R&D consists primarily of product development and commercialization initiatives. R&D efforts in our Curation Foods business are primarily focused on innovating our current product lines and on the Company's proprietary BreatheWay membranes used for packaging produce, with a focus on extending the shelf-life of sensitive vegetables and fruit. In the Lifecore business, the R&D efforts are focused on new products and applications for HA-based and non-HA biomaterials. For Other, the R&D efforts are primarily focused on creating and developing new innovative lines of products.

The decrease in R&D expenses for the three and nine months ended February 24, 2019, compared to the same periods last year, was primarily due to a decrease in R&D expenses in our Other segment as a result of a decrease in product development activities for our new ventures and from a reduction in R&D expenses at Lifecore due to higher percentage of R&D personnel working on production (charged to cost of sales) this fiscal year compared to last fiscal year.

Selling, General, and Administrative (SG&A):

| | Three Months Ended | | | Nine Months Ended | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | February 24, 2019 | February 25, 2018 | Change | February 24, 2019 | February 25, 2018 | Change |
| Curation Foods | \$14,072 | \$ 8,343 | 69 % | \$32,687 | \$ 25,039 | 31 % |
| Lifecore | 1,638 | 1,444 | 13 % | 4,883 | 4,387 | 11 % |
| Other | 133 | 3,421 | (96)% | 6,890 | 9,384 | (27)% |
| Total SG&A | \$15,843 | \$ 13,208 | 20 % | \$44,460 | \$ 38,810 | 15 % |

General

SG&A expenses consist primarily of sales and marketing expenses associated with Landec's product sales and services, business development expenses, and staff and administrative expenses.

The increase in SG&A expenses for the three months ended February 24, 2019, compared to the same period last year, was due to: (1) a \$5.7 million increase in our Curation Foods business primarily due to (a) \$2.4 million of SG&A at Yucatan Foods, (b) \$1.7 million of merger and acquisition costs, and (c) a \$665,000 increase in the Eat Smart line of products due primarily to an increase in consulting fees, most of which was associated with Curation Foods' cost saving initiatives and (2) a \$194,000 increase at Lifecore due to new hires and increased salary and benefit expenses. These increases were partially offset by a \$3.3 million decrease at Corporate primarily due to a \$2.6 million reduction of the earnout liability associated with the O acquisition and from lower stock-based compensation and bonus expenses compared to the same period last year.

The increase in SG&A expenses for the nine months ended February 24, 2019, compared to the same period last year, was due to: (1) a \$7.6 million increase in our Curation Foods business primarily due to (a) \$2.4 million of SG&A at Yucatan Foods, (b) \$2.5 million of merger and acquisition costs, (c) a \$1.1 million increase in the Eat Smart line of products due primarily to an increase in consulting fees, most of which was associated with Curation Foods' cost saving initiatives, and (d) \$770,000 of SG&A for Now Planting which was launched during the second quarter of

fiscal year 2019 and (2) a \$496,000 increase at Lifecore due to

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new hires and increased salary and benefit expenses. These increases were partially offset by a \$2.5 million decrease at Corporate primarily due to a \$3.5 million reduction of the earnout liability associated with the O acquisition, partially offset by primarily higher legal and consulting fees.

Other:

| | Three Months Ended | | | Nine Months Ended | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | February 24, 2019 | February 25, 2018 | Change | February 24, 2019 | February 25, 2018 | Change |
| Dividend Income | \$413 | \$ 413 | 0 % | \$1,238 | \$ 1,238 | 0 % |
| Interest Income | \$34 | \$ 87 | (61)% | \$113 | \$ 160 | (29)% |
| Interest Expense | \$(1,771) | \$(531) | 234 % | \$(3,275) | \$(1,415) | 131 % |
| Other Income | \$— | \$ — | NM | \$1,600 | \$ 2,200 | (27 %) |
| Income Tax (Expense) Benefit | \$(242) | \$ 12,827 | NM | \$(584) | \$ 11,352 | NM |

Dividend Income

Dividend income is derived from the dividends accrued on the Company's \$22 million senior preferred stock investment in Windset, which yields a cash dividend of 7.5% annually. There was no change in dividend income for the three and nine months ended February 24, 2019 compared to the same periods last year.

Interest Income

The decrease in interest income for the three and nine months ended February 24, 2019, compared to the same periods last year, was not significant.

Interest Expense

The increase in interest expense for the three and nine months ended February 24, 2019, compared to the same periods last year, was primarily due to the additional borrowings to fund the acquisition of Yucatan Foods in the third quarter of fiscal 2019 as well as the Company's line of credit balance increasing from \$12.0 million as of February 25, 2018 to \$44.0 million as of February 24, 2019 primarily to fund new equipment purchases during the last twelve months.

Other Income

The decrease in other income for the nine months ended February 24, 2019 was a result of the change in the fair value of the Company's investment in Windset, which increased \$1.6 million for the nine months ended February 24, 2019 compared to an increase of \$2.2 million for the nine months ended February 25, 2018.

Income Taxes

The change in the income tax expense during the three and nine months ended February 24, 2019, compared to the same period last year, was due to the income tax benefit from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 ("TCJA"), which resulted in a significant tax benefit during the three and nine months ended February 25, 2018 whereas the tax expense for the three and nine months ended February 24, 2019 is based on pre-tax income for those periods.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of February 24, 2019, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$1.7 million, a net decrease of \$1.2 million from \$2.9 million as of May 27, 2018.

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

The Company generated \$17.4 million of net cash from operating activities during the nine months ended February 24, 2019, compared to \$20.3 million of net cash generated from operating activities for the nine months ended February 25, 2018. The primary sources of net cash from operating activities during the nine months ended February 24, 2019 were from (1) \$672,000 of

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net income, (2) \$13.0 million of depreciation/amortization and stock based compensation expense, and (3) a net decrease of \$8.4 million in working capital. These sources of cash were offset by (1) a \$1.6 million increase in fair value of the Windset investment, and (2) a \$3.5 million decrease in the O earn-out liability, both of which are non-cash items.

The primary factors that decreased working capital for the nine months ended February 24, 2019, were (1) a \$11.9 million increase in accounts payable due to a \$11.0 million increase in Curation Foods' accounts payable, which includes higher purchasing volume as a result of the Yucatan Foods acquisition. Curation Foods' increase in accounts payable was partially offset by a \$4.5 million decrease in accounts payable at Lifecore due primarily to the timing of payments, and (2) a \$1.1 million increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets primarily related to the timing of grower advances for raw products at Curation Foods. These decreases in working capital were partially offset by (1) a \$3.1 million decrease in accrued compensation due to fiscal year 2018 earned bonuses being paid during nine months of fiscal year 2019 and the accrual for fiscal year 2019 being lower than the amount accrued through the first nine months of fiscal year 2018, and (2) a \$1.6 million decrease in deferred revenue due to the timing of billings and shipments at Lifecore.

Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended February 24, 2019 was \$92.4 million compared to \$22.8 million for the same period last year. The use of cash in investing activities during the first nine months of fiscal year 2019 was primarily due to the \$59.9 million in cash paid for the Yucatan Foods acquisition and from the purchase of \$33.1 million of equipment to support the growth of the Company's Curation Foods and Lifecore businesses.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended February 24, 2019 was \$73.8 million compared to \$4.7 million for the same period last year. The net cash provided by financing activities during the nine months of fiscal year 2019 was primarily due to \$60.0 million of borrowings under the Company's term loan to fund the Yucatan Foods acquisition and from a \$17.0 million increase in the Company's line of credit, primarily to fund a portion of the \$33.1 million of equipment purchases and to pay down long-term debt by \$2.6 million.

Capital Expenditures

During the nine months ended February 24, 2019, Landec purchased equipment to support the growth of the Curation Foods and Lifecore businesses. These expenditures represented the majority of the \$33.1 million of capital expenditures in the period.

Debt

On September 23, 2016, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank ("JPMorgan"), BMO Harris Bank N.A. and City National Bank, as lenders (collectively, the "Lenders"), and JPMorgan as administrative agent, pursuant to which the Lenders provided the Company with a \$100 million revolving line of credit (the "Revolver") and a \$50 million term loan facility (the "Term Loan"), guaranteed by each of the Company's direct and indirect subsidiaries and secured by substantially all of the Company's assets, with the exception of the Company's investment in Windset.

On November 30, 2018, the Company entered into the Fourth Amendment to the Credit Agreement (the "Amended Credit Agreement"), whereby the Term Loan was increased to \$100 million and the Revolver was increased to \$105 million. Both the Revolver and the Term Loan continue to mature on September 23, 2021, with the Term Loan quarterly principal payments increasing to \$2.5 million beginning on March 1, 2019, with the remainder due at maturity.

The primary purpose of the Amendment was to fund the Yucatan Foods acquisition, to pay certain fees and expenses incurred in connection with the consummation of the Amended Credit Agreement, and for other general corporate purposes. See Note 2 - Acquisitions to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for more details on Yucatan Foods acquisition.

See Note 7 – Debt of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further discussion of the Company's debt arrangements.

Landec believes that its cash from operations, along with existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to finance its operational and capital requirements for at least the next twelve months.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There have been no material changes to the Company's market risk during the first nine months of fiscal year 2019.

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Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management evaluated, with participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed in reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and are effective in providing reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in such reports is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended February 24, 2019, we completed the remediation plan for the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting identified as of May 27, 2018. Specifically, our management, Audit Committee and Board of Directors took the following steps as part of our ongoing remediation efforts to address this issue:

(a) Strengthened our reconciliation controls around accounts payable and fixed assets by redesigning the controls to take into account the balances within fixed assets and the timing of payments for invoices within accounts payable; and

(b) Strengthened our review process over the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows to ensure cash flows from investing activities accurately presents the timing of cash outflows arising from purchases of property and equipment. For a more comprehensive discussion of the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting identified by management, investors are encouraged to review Item 9A, Controls and Procedures, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 27, 2018.

On December 1, 2018, we completed the acquisition of Yucatan Foods. We are in the process of integrating Yucatan Foods into our systems and control environment. As permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, we are excluding Yucatan Foods from the assessment of internal control over financial reporting for the year ending May 26, 2019. This exclusion is consistent with guidance issued by the SEC that an assessment of a recently acquired business may be omitted from Management's report on internal control over financial reporting in the year of acquisition. Subject to the foregoing, no changes in our internal control over financial reporting have occurred during the quarter ended February 24, 2019 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is involved in various legal proceedings and claims. For further discussion, see Note 1 - Organization, Basis of Presentation, and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our estimated annual effective tax rate may be subject to further uncertainty due to the recent changes in U.S. tax rates and tax laws. Other than this item and the items described below, there have been no significant changes to the Company's risk factors which are included and described in the Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 27, 2018 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 10, 2018.

We are subject to the risks of doing business internationally.

We are subject to the risks of doing business internationally. We conduct a substantial amount of business with growers and customers who are located outside the United States. We purchase avocados from foreign growers and packers, sell fresh avocados and processed avocado products to foreign customers, and operate a production facility in Mexico. In the most recent years, there has been an increase in organized crime in Mexico. Further, in July of 2018, Mexico elected a new president to office, Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador. Neither the increase in organized crime nor the election of a new president in Mexico has had a significant impact on our operations, but both highlight certain risks of doing business abroad. We are also subject to regulations imposed by the Mexican government and to examinations by the Mexican tax authorities. Significant changes to these government regulations and to assessments by the Mexican tax authorities can have a negative impact on our operations and operating results in Mexico.

Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations may adversely affect our operating results.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates in Mexico may adversely affect our operating results. While our operations are predominantly in the U.S., we are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk with respect to our sales, expenses, profits, assets and liabilities denominated in the Mexican peso. As a result, our financial performance may be affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Moreover, any favorable or unfavorable impacts to gross profit, gross margin, income from operations or segment operating profit from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates are likely to be inconsistent year over year.

Since some of our expenses are paid in Mexican pesos and we sell our production in United States dollars, we are subject to changes in currency values that may adversely affect our results of operations. Our operations in the future could be affected by changes in the value of the Mexican peso against the United States dollar. The appreciation of non-U.S. dollar currencies such as the peso against the U.S. dollar increases expenses and the cost of purchasing capital assets in U.S. dollar terms in Mexico, which can adversely impact our operating results and cash flows.

Conversely, depreciation of non-U.S. dollar currencies usually decreases operating costs and capital asset purchases in U.S. dollar terms. The value of cash and cash equivalents, and other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, also fluctuate with changes in currency exchange rates.

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

On December 1, 2018, we completed the acquisition of Yucatan Foods. For further discussion, see Note 2 - Acquisitions.

There were no shares repurchased by the Company during the fiscal quarter ended on February 24, 2019.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable

Item 5. Other Information

None.

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Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit
Number

Exhibit Title

31.1+ CEO Certification pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2+ CFO Certification pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1+ CEO Certification pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2+ CFO Certification pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

101.INS** XBRL Instance

101.SCH** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema

101.CAL** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation

101.DEF** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition

101.LAB** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels

101.PRE** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation

+ Filed herewith.

** XBRL information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

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SIGNATURES

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

LANDEC
CORPORATION

By: /s/ Gregory S. Skinner

Gregory S. Skinner
Vice President of
Finance and
Administration and
Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal Financial
and Accounting
Officer)

Date: April 4, 2019