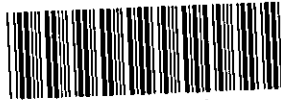


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B&G Foods, Inc. 2006 Annual Report





VERMONT
MAID
SYRUP

Regina Wright's



Polaner



Emeril's



B&G Foods, Inc.
Quality Foods Since 1889



CREAM
OF
WHEAT

B&G FOODS' RECENT HISTORY

DECEMBER 1996

Acquisition of
Bloch & Guggenheimer
from Specialty Foods

JUNE 1997

Acquisition of Selected
Nabisco Brands

AUGUST 1997

Acquisition of Trappey's from
McIlhenny Company

JULY 1998

Acquisition of
Maple Grove Farms
of Vermont

FEBRUARY 1999

Acquisition of
Polaner from IHF

MARCH 1999

Acquisition of Heritage
Brands from Pillsbury

JUNE 2000

Initiation of License
Agreement with
Emeril Lagasse

AUGUST 2003

Acquisition of Ortega
from Nestlé

OCTOBER 2004

B&G Foods' Initial
Public Offering

DECEMBER 2005

Acquisition of Ortega
Cheese Sauce business
from Nestlé

JANUARY 2006

Acquisition of Grandma's
from Cadbury Schweppes

FEBRUARY 2007

Acquisition of
Cream of Wheat
from Kraft

B&G Foods' core competencies position us to succeed in today's ever-changing marketplace.

Our brands have leading market positions, and are supported by our highly experienced management team.

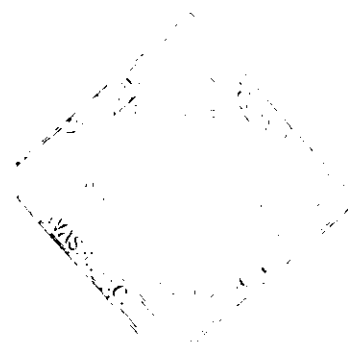
Our diversity of brands, customers, channels and geography allows us to leverage consumer trends and provide meaningful innovation wherever food is sold.

We are intensely focused on utilizing these important strengths to deliver superior growth in sales and profits.



B&G Foods, Inc.

Quality Foods Since 1889



To Our EIS and Other Security Holders,

Financial Performance

Fiscal 2006 was a year of solid accomplishment for B&G Foods; our company set a new company record for net sales, successfully integrated two acquisitions and identified a third, significant acquisition that has been completed in early Fiscal 2007. B&G Foods achieved the highest sales ever for the company, reaching \$411.3 million in net sales, an 8.4% improvement over Fiscal 2005. Cost pressures similar to those that we saw in Fiscal 2005 continued throughout the year, eroding our margins to some degree. Our gross profit of \$114.3 million was also a record for the company, but was lower as a percent of net sales primarily due to higher costs for commodities, packaging materials and distribution. Despite these cost increases, adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ for the year rose 4.9% to \$69.0 million, and net income rose 45% to \$11.6 million. Our consolidated balance sheet was healthy as well: cash at year-end increased \$4.2 million as compared to year-end 2005, even though we used \$5.0 million in cash in connection with our acquisition of the *Grandma's* molasses business from Cadbury Schweppes in January 2006.

Investment Highlights

Our company paid quarterly dividends in each quarter of Fiscal 2006, for a total of eight consecutive quarterly dividends since our initial public offering in October 2004, when our EIS⁽²⁾ units began to trade on the American Stock Exchange. During Fiscal 2006, our Board of Directors also declared a ninth consecutive quarterly dividend, which was paid on January 30, 2007. Our company's cash flow remained strong in Fiscal 2006, allowing us to pay these dividends, use \$5.0 million of cash for an acquisition, and increase the amount of our cash on hand at year-end. In March 2007, our Board of Directors declared a tenth consecutive quarterly dividend, to be paid on April 30, 2007.

Given this performance it is clear that, after over two years as a public company, our company is well able to meet our interest obligations and intended dividend payments on the securities represented by our EIS units. The trading price of our EIS units increased from \$14.52 per EIS at the beginning of Fiscal 2006 to \$20.02 at year-end, evidence—we believe—that investors have become familiar with our EIS structure, and are confident about B&G Foods' ability to operate successfully within the structure. We intend to work hard to further justify this confidence in Fiscal 2007.

Business Performance

Fiscal 2006 was a very successful sales year for our company; net sales increased 8.4% to \$411.3 million, a new record for B&G Foods. The sales increase was a blend of acquisition growth and organic growth, in tune with the strategy for growth outlined for the year. Our acquisition of the *Grandma's* molasses and *Ortega* cheese sauce pouch businesses added approximately 63% of the growth, with the remainder coming from organic growth and pricing. During Fiscal 2006, net sales increased in fourteen of

(1) EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are "non-GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) financial measures." Please see the discussion under Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in the following Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for a more detailed discussion of adjusted EBITDA and a reconciliation of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA with the most directly comparable GAAP measure for the Fiscal Years 2006, 2005 and 2004 along with the components of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA.

(2) Each EIS represents one share of our Class A common stock and \$7.15 principal amount of our 12% senior subordinated notes due 2016.

the seventeen brands in the B&G Foods portfolio. New products played a key role in the organic growth seen in the business, from the *Ortega Grande Dinner Kit* to *Emeril's All-Natural Cooking Stocks* to *Maple Grove Farms Sugar-Free Syrups*. These products and other new products contributed over \$10.0 million in net sales in Fiscal 2006. New products are expected to be a growth factor in Fiscal 2007 as well; we have already launched an *Ortega Grande Pizza Kit*, *B&M No-Sugar Added Baked Beans*, and a new line of 24 ounce *Ortega* salsas, among the many new product offerings that the company will bring to market in 2007. New distribution of existing lines was also a growth factor in Fiscal 2006; we expanded the distribution of *Ortega*, *Las Palmas*, *Polaner*, *Emeril's* and *Maple Grove Farms* to new markets. New distribution of our most profitable items will be a point of emphasis in Fiscal 2007, especially in light of our acquisition of the *Cream of Wheat* and *Cream of Rice* brands.

Following consumers as they shop in new venues is another of B&G Foods' priorities, and we successfully executed that strategy in Fiscal 2006. Consumers are buying more and more food in super centers, warehouse clubs, drug chains and other outlets. Our sales growth in this class of trade was above the growth rate seen within these channels; net sales to Wal-Mart, for example, increased 19.5%, well above Wal-Mart's internal growth rate. Our company's infrastructure allows us to reach these customers very efficiently, and our quickness in developing new products permits us to adapt to their changing priorities in a timely manner. This increases the probability that new products will be accepted by these customers, a key factor in our rapid growth in these channels.

The cost challenges seen in Fiscal 2005 increased in Fiscal 2006. The increases were spread over many elements of cost including commodities, packaging and energy. As the U.S. dollar weakened, higher costs were seen for imported commodities, such as maple syrup, and imported finished goods such as olives. The company did a better job of offsetting these increases, however, through a combination of price increases and cost savings. We took price increases on the majority of our brands. In some cases this had a negative effect on net sales, but typically the effect was minimal, if any, and the benefit was more profitable sales. Substantial cost savings were achieved in a number of areas that greatly aided our efforts to offset cost increases. Despite significantly higher oil and fuel prices, distribution costs actually decreased as a percent of net sales in Fiscal 2006. This was due to a combination of more efficient shipments to customers and the very successful integration of new acquisitions into the existing infrastructure. A focused effort to improve manufacturing increased efficiencies in our plants by 5-10%, reducing labor and overhead costs. We identified inefficient trade spending with our customers and eliminated or improved those programs, reducing trade spending by over 1% of net sales. And finally, we integrated our direct store delivery sales force in the Greater New York Metropolitan Area into a broker sales force, achieving substantial cost savings. As a result of these activities and the efficient integration of our new acquisitions, net sales per employee—an important measure of productivity—increased over 12% in 2006.

In Fiscal 2006, B&G Foods successfully integrated the *Ortega* cheese sauce pouch business bought from Nestlé in December 2005, and the *Grandma's* molasses business bought from Cadbury Schweppes in January 2006. We integrated both businesses into our company within 30 days, and both businesses performed better than expected in 2006. We were able to reduce costs on both businesses while increasing net sales and profitability. In the case of the *Ortega* acquisition this involved working closely with a third party supplier, while in the case of *Grandma's* it involved moving production into our Roseland, New Jersey facility. Taken together, these two paths to cost savings illustrate the flexibility of our company, as we were able to achieve savings both within the company and with a third party. These acquisitions also illustrate the synergies implicit in our national sales and distribution infrastructure. Costs in both of these areas decreased as a percent of sales, as the two businesses were added with little added expense. This performance is very encouraging as we work to integrate our ninth acquisition in the past ten years—the *Cream of Wheat* and *Cream of Rice* business recently purchased from Kraft Foods.

Fiscal 2007

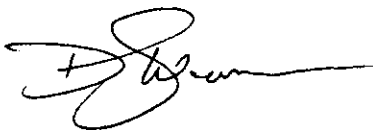
Fiscal 2007 is shaping up to be a very exciting year for our company. The acquisition of the *Cream of Wheat* and *Cream of Rice* brands from Kraft Foods, completed in late February, promises to substantially increase net sales and EBITDA for our company, taking B&G Foods to another level within the industry. Our company's goal in 2007 will be to halt the sales declines seen in recent years in these two brands through focus and innovation. This is something that our company has accomplished with brands we have acquired in the past; in fact, much of our success as a company has come from successfully carrying out just that strategy.

Cost pressures will continue to be a challenge in Fiscal 2007, but perhaps not to the degree they were in 2005 and 2006. The movement to ethanol has created a demand for corn that has affected all costs associated with crops; this will most certainly continue in 2007. We believe that we have defined this impact on the company, and have already taken price increases designed to offset much of the anticipated cost increases. This is, of course, an inexact science; the price of oil has a large effect on cost in our industry and, to the extent that oil prices increase further, costs within the industry could increase as well. But we believe that our efforts to increase price and reduce cost wherever possible will substantially buffer any negative effect. The diversity of our portfolio of brands also protects us to some extent; in 2006, only four of our seventeen brands saw substantial cost increases. While cost challenges will certainly be a reality in 2007, we believe that we are well positioned to overcome those challenges and deliver yet another year of solid results for our company.

In Closing

The successes of Fiscal 2006, in the face of a changing marketplace, strong competition and significant cost pressure, make us confident of success as we go forward into Fiscal 2007. There is a sense within the company that, after years of working to develop into a national food company, the accomplishments of the past several years show that B&G Foods is a company capable of competing successfully in any arena. We are able to successfully manage our existing portfolio of brands, and are able to effectively add to that portfolio through acquisition. Our employees' skill at integrating acquisitions quickly and effectively provides us a powerful growth opportunity. Our complete, efficient infrastructure allows us to extract very meaningful cost synergies from those acquisitions. We strive to get better at what we do every year, with the ultimate goal of giving our employees a great place to work and our investors a healthy, reliable return on their investment.

Sincerely,



David Wenner
President and Chief Executive Officer

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K/A
(Amendment No. 1)

(Mark one)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006

or

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-32316

B&G FOODS, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-3918742

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Four Gatehall Drive, Suite 110, Parsippany, New Jersey
(Address of principal executive offices)

07054
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(973) 401-6500**

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

Title of each class

Enhanced Income Securities,

**each representing one share of Class A Common Stock, par
value \$0.01 per share, and \$7.15 principal amount of 12%
Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016**

Name of exchange on which registered
American Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

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

The aggregate market value of the Enhanced Income Securities (EISs) held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2006, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$320,675,557. Each EIS represents one share of Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and \$7.15 principal amount of senior subordinated notes due 2016. In determining the market value of the registrant's EISs held by non-affiliates, EISs beneficially owned by directors, officers and holders of more than 10% of the registrant's EISs have been excluded. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of February 28, 2007, the registrant had 20,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding, all of which were represented by EISs. As of February 28, 2007, the registrant had 7,556,443 shares of Class B common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Selected designated portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement to be filed on or before April 30, 2007 in connection with the registrant's 2007 annual meeting of stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this annual report.

Explanatory Note

This amendment to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006 has been filed solely to correct two typographical errors appearing on page 39 under the heading "Pension Obligations" with respect to the amounts of contributions we made to our defined benefit pension plans in fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005. Specifically, the original filing incorrectly disclosed fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005 contributions to our pension plans as \$1.6 million and \$2.2 million, respectively. This amendment corrects these amounts to \$2.6 million for fiscal 2006 and \$1.6 million for fiscal 2005. The amounts of these contributions were correctly disclosed in Note 13 to our consolidated financial statements under Item 8. As a result, our consolidated financial statements and related notes included under Item 8 have not been affected by this amendment.

Except as noted above, all information contained in the original filing remains unchanged. For the convenience of the reader, we have included in this amendment our entire Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended hereby.

B&G FOODS, INC.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 30, 2006

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

Overview

We manufacture, sell and distribute a diverse portfolio of high quality, shelf-stable food products. Many of our branded food products have leading regional or national market shares. In general, we position our branded products to appeal to the consumer desiring a high quality and reasonably priced branded product. We complement our branded product retail sales with growing institutional and food service sales.

History

B&G Foods, including our subsidiaries and predecessors, has been in business for over 115 years. We were incorporated in Delaware on November 25, 1996 under the name B Companies Holdings Corp. On August 11, 1997, we changed our name to B&G Foods Holdings Corp. On October 14, 2004, simultaneously with the completion of our initial public offering and the concurrent offerings, B&G Foods, Inc., our wholly owned subsidiary, was merged with and into us and we were renamed B&G Foods, Inc.

The table below includes some of the significant events in our recent history:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Significant Event</u>
December 1996	Acquisition of the <i>Bloch & Guggenheim</i> and Burns and Ricker® brands from Specialty Foods Corp.
June 1997	Acquisition of the <i>Regina</i> , <i>Wright's</i> , <i>Brer Rabbit</i> and <i>Vermont Maid</i> brands from Nabisco, Inc.
August 1997	Acquisition of the <i>Trappey's</i> brand from E. McIlhenny's Son Corporation.
July 1998	Acquisition of the <i>Maple Grove Farms of Vermont</i> brand from certain individuals.
February 1999	Acquisition of the <i>Polaner</i> and related brands from International Home Foods, Inc. and M. Polaner, Inc.
March 1999	Acquisition of the <i>Underwood</i> , <i>B&M</i> , <i>Ac'cent</i> , <i>Sa-son Ac'cent</i> , <i>Las Palmas</i> and <i>Joan of Arc</i> brands from The Pillsbury Company and related entities.
June 2000	Entry into an agreement with Emeril's Food of Love Productions, LLC (EFLP) pursuant to which we and EFLP agreed to create a signature line of consumer packaged foods products which are marketed under the label <i>Emeril's</i> .
January 2001	Sale of the Burns & Ricker® brand to Nonni's Food Company, Inc.
August 2003	Acquisition of the <i>Ortega</i> brand from Nestlé Prepared Foods Company.
October 2004	Completion of our initial public offering and the concurrent offerings.
December 2005	Acquisition of the <i>Ortega</i> food service dispensing pouch and dipping cup cheese sauce businesses from Nestlé USA, Inc.
January 2006	Acquisition of the <i>Grandma's</i> molasses brand from Mott's LLP, a Cadbury Schweppes Americas Beverages company
February 2007	Acquisition of the <i>Cream of Wheat</i> and <i>Cream of Rice</i> brands from Kraft Foods Global, Inc.

Products and Markets

The following is a brief description of our brands and product lines:

The *Ortega* brand has been in existence since 1897 and its products span the shelf-stable Mexican food segment including taco shells, tortillas, seasonings, dinner kits, taco sauces, peppers, refried beans, salsas and related food products. *Ortega* products are distributed nationally. We recently introduced a number of snack products such as Salsa Con Queso, Salsa Verde and Guacamole under the *Ortega* brand.

The *Cream of Wheat* brand was introduced in 1893 and is among the leading brands and one of the most trusted and widely recognized brands of hot cereals sold in the United States. *Cream of Wheat* is available in original 10-minute, 2½ minute and one-minute versions, and also in instant packets of original and other flavors, including Apples 'n Cinnamon, Maple Brown Sugar and Strawberries 'n Cream. We also offer *Cream of Rice*, a rice-based hot cereal.

The *Maple Grove Farms of Vermont* brand, which originated in 1915, is a leading brand of pure maple syrup in the United States. Other products under the *Maple Grove Farms of Vermont* label include a line of gourmet salad dressings, marinades, fruit syrups, confections, pancake mixes and organic products. *Maple Grove Farms of Vermont* products are distributed nationwide.

The *Bloch & Guggenheimer* brand originated in 1889, and its pickle, pepper/pimentos and relish products are a leading brand in the New York metropolitan area. This line consists of shelf-stable pickles, relishes, peppers, olives and other related specialty items.

The *Polaner* brand was introduced in 1880 and is comprised of a broad array of fruit-based spreads as well as jarred wet spices such as chopped garlic and basil. *Polaner All Fruit* is a leading national brand of fruit-juice sweetened fruit spread. The spreads are available in more than a dozen flavors. *Polaner Sugar Free* preserves are the second leading brand of sugar free preserves nationally.

The *Emeril's* brand was introduced in 2000 under a licensing agreement with celebrity chef Emeril Lagasse. We offer a line of seasonings, salad dressings, marinades, pepper sauces, barbecue sauces, mustards, salsas and pasta sauces under the *Emeril's* brand name. In addition, we recently introduced chicken, beef and vegetable cooking stocks under the *Emeril's* brand.

The *Las Palmas* brand originated in 1922 and primarily includes authentic Mexican enchilada sauce and various pepper products.

The *Underwood* brand's "*Underwood Devil*" logo, which was registered in 1870, is believed to be the oldest registered trademark still in use for a prepackaged food product in the United States. Underwood meat spreads, which were introduced in the late 1860s, include deviled ham, chicken and roast beef as well as liver pate and sardines.

The *B&M* brand was introduced in 1927 and is the original brand of brick-oven baked beans. The *B&M* line includes a variety of baked beans and brown bread. The *B&M* brand currently has a leading market share in the New England region.

The *Ac'cent* brand was introduced in 1947 as an all-natural flavor enhancer for meat preparation and is generally used on beef, poultry, fish and vegetables. We believe that *Ac'cent* is positioned as a unique flavor enhancer.

The *Trappey's* brand, which was introduced in 1898, has a Louisiana heritage. *Trappey's* products fall into two major categories—high quality peppers and hot sauces, including *Trappey's Red Devil*.

The *Regina* brand, which has been in existence since 1949, includes vinegars and cooking wines. *Regina* products are most commonly used in the preparation of salad dressings as well as in a variety of recipe applications, including sauces, marinades and soups.

The *Joan of Arc* brand, which originated in 1895, includes a full range of canned beans including kidney, chili and other beans. *Joan of Arc* products are sold nationally with significant sales in the Midwest and Southeast.

The *Grandma's* brand of molasses, which was introduced in 1890, is the leading brand of premium-quality molasses sold in the United States. *Grandma's* molasses products are offered in two distinct styles: *Grandma's* Original Molasses and *Grandma's* Robust Molasses. *Grandma's* molasses products are distributed nationally.

The *Wright's* brand was introduced in 1895 and is an all-natural seasoning that reproduces the flavor and aroma of pit smoking in meats, chicken and fish. *Wright's* is offered in two flavors: Hickory and Mesquite.

The *Sa-s'on* brand was introduced in 1947 as a flavor enhancer used primarily for Puerto Rican and Hispanic food preparation. The product is generally used on beef, poultry, fish and vegetables. The brand's flavor enhancer is offered in four flavors: Original, Coriander and Achioté, Garlic and Onion, and Tomato.

The *Brer Rabbit* brand has been in existence since 1907 and currently offers mild and full-flavored molasses products and a blackstrap molasses product. Mild molasses is designed for table use and full-flavored molasses is typically used in baking, barbeque sauces and as a breakfast syrup.

The *Vermont Maid* brand has been in existence since 1919 and we offer maple-flavored syrup under the brand name. *Vermont Maid* syrup is available in regular, sugar-free and sugar-free butter varieties. *Vermont Maid* is mainly distributed in New England.

Processed Food Industry

The processed food industry is one of the United States' largest industries. Due to its maturity, it is characterized by relatively stable sales growth, based on modest price and population increases. Over the last several years, the industry has experienced consolidation as competitors have shed non-core business lines and made strategic acquisitions to complement category positions, maximize economies of scale in raw material sourcing, production and distribution. A series of large mergers over the last twenty years has led to the formation of a few, very large companies with a presence in a variety of branded product categories.

Retailers are demanding higher margins, while at the same time reducing inventory levels and increasing their emphasis on private label products in certain categories. The importance of sustaining strong relationships with retailers has become a critical success factor for food companies and is driving many initiatives such as category management and efficient customer response. These two initiatives focus on retailers' need to minimize inventory investment and maximize dollar sales for allocated store shelf space. Food companies with category leadership positions, value-added distribution and strong retail relationships have increasingly benefited from these initiatives as a way to maintain shelf space and maximize distribution efficiencies. In addition, the specialty foods, mass merchandiser, food service and private label markets and channels provide additional opportunities of growth for food companies.

Sales, Marketing and Distribution.

Overview. We sell, market and distribute our products through a multiple-channel sales, marketing and distribution system including the following:

- sales and shipments to supermarket warehouses;
- sales and shipments to distributors and food service accounts;
- sales and shipments to mass merchants, warehouse clubs and other non-food outlets;

- sales and shipments to specialty food distributors;
- direct-store-delivery sales and shipments on a regional basis to individual grocery stores in the greater New York Metropolitan area; and
- sales and shipments through export and the Internet.

We believe our established infrastructure in these channels allows us to distribute additional product volume cost-effectively. We sell our brands primarily through broker sales networks to supermarket chains, food service outlets, mass merchants, warehouse clubs, non-food outlets and specialty food distributors. The broker sales network handles the sale of our products at the customer level. We distribute our products in the greater New York metropolitan area primarily through direct-store-delivery (DSD). Our DSD broker sales force services over 1,600 individual grocery stores.

Sales. Our sales organization is aligned by distribution channels and consists of regional sales managers, key account managers and sales persons. Regional sales managers sell our products nationwide through national and regional food brokers, with separate organizations focusing on specialty, food service, grocery chain accounts and special markets. Our sales managers coordinate our broker sales efforts and make key account calls with buyers or distributors and supervise retail coverage of the products at the store level through brokers.

Our sales strategy is centered around the individual brands. We set quotas for our sales force and allocate promotional spending for each of the brands. Regional sales managers coordinate promotions with customers. Additionally, our marketing department works in conjunction with the sales department to coordinate special account activities and marketing support, such as couponing and public relations.

Over the past several years, we have established a national sales force that is capable of supporting our current business as well as potential new acquisitions. We have primarily developed our national sales force internally, and did not integrate sales and marketing personnel from acquired companies in connection with most of our brand acquisitions. In the case of our Maple Grove Farms of Vermont acquisition, management retained the brand's sales force to serve the specialty channel related to that brand and for specialty-oriented brands that we might develop, license or acquire in the future. This same sales force subsequently launched the *Emeril's* brand. The current national sales force is very experienced and was able to integrate the *Ortega* and *Grandma's* molasses brands within 30 days following the close of the respective acquisitions.

Marketing. Our marketing organization is aligned by brand and is responsible for the strategic planning for each of our brands. We focus on deploying promotional dollars where the spending will have the greatest impact. Marketing and trade spending support, on a national basis, typically consists of advertising trade promotions, coupons and cross-promotions with supporting products. Marketing support for the products distributed through DSD consists primarily of trade promotions aimed at gaining display activity to produce impulse sales. Consumer promotion and coupons supplement this activity.

Distribution. We distribute our products through a multiple-channel system that we have developed as we have grown our business. We believe our distribution system has sufficient capacity to accommodate incremental product volume in a cost-effective manner, as demonstrated most recently in the initial *Ortega* acquisition in 2003, the *Ortega* food service dispensing pouch and dipping cup acquisition in 2005 and the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition in 2006. See Item 2, "Properties" for a listing of our distribution and centers and warehouses.

Customers

Our top ten customers accounted for approximately 43.6% of our net sales for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006 (fiscal 2006). Other than Wal-Mart, which accounted for 10.4% of our fiscal 2006 net sales, no single customer accounted for 10.0% or more of our fiscal 2006 net sales.

Seasonality

Sales of a number of our products tend to be seasonal. In the aggregate, however, our sales are not heavily weighted to any particular quarter due to the diversity of our product and brand portfolio.

We purchase most of the produce used to make our shelf-stable pickles, relishes, peppers and other related specialty items during the months of July through October, and we purchase substantially all of our maple syrup requirements during the months of April through July. Consequently, our liquidity needs are greatest during these periods.

Competition

We face competition in each of our product lines. Numerous brands and products compete for shelf space and sales, with competition based primarily on product quality, convenience, price, trade promotion, consumer promotion, brand recognition and loyalty, customer service, advertising and other activities and the ability to identify and satisfy emerging consumer preferences. We compete with numerous companies of varying sizes, including divisions or subsidiaries of larger companies. Many of these competitors have multiple product lines, substantially greater financial and other resources available to them and may have lower fixed costs and/or be substantially less leveraged than we. Our ability to grow our business could be impacted by the relative effectiveness of, and competitive response to, our product initiatives, product innovation, advertising and promotional activities. In addition, from time to time, we experience margin pressure in certain markets as a result of competitors' pricing practices.

Our most significant competitors for our pickles and peppers products are Vlasic® and Mt. Olive® branded products. In addition, The J.M. Smucker Company is the main competitor for our fruit spread products marketed under the *Polaner* label. The *Maple Grove Farms of Vermont* pure maple syrup competes directly with the SpringTree® brand in the pure maple syrup category. Our *Vermont Maid* syrup products also have a number of competitors in the general pancake syrup market, including Aunt Jemima®, Mrs. Buttersworth® and Log Cabin®. Our *B&M* and *Joan of Arc* products compete primarily with Bush's® brand products. *Ortega* products compete primarily with the Old El Paso® and Taco Bell® brands. *Cream of Wheat* products compete primarily with the Quaker® hot cereal brand.

In addition, our products compete not only against other brands in their respective product categories, but also against products in similar or related product categories. For example, our shelf-stable pickles compete not only with other brands of shelf-stable pickles, but also with products found in the refrigerated sections of grocery stores, and all our brands compete against private label products to varying degrees.

Raw Materials

We purchase raw materials, including agricultural products, meat, poultry, other raw materials and packaging materials from growers, commodity processors, other food companies and packaging manufacturers located in the U.S. and foreign locations. Our principal raw materials include peppers, cucumbers, other vegetables, fruits, maple syrup, meat and poultry. We purchase our agricultural raw materials in bulk or pursuant to short-term supply contracts. We purchase most of our agricultural products between April 1 and October 31. We also use packaging materials, particularly glass jars and cans.

The profitability of our business relies in part on the prices we and our co-packers pay for these raw materials and packaging materials, which can fluctuate due to a number of factors, including changes in crop size, national, state and local government sponsored agricultural programs, export demand, natural

disasters, weather conditions during the growing and harvesting seasons, general growing conditions, the effect of insects, plant diseases and fungi, and glass and metal prices. Although we enter into advance commodities purchase agreements from time to time, we and our co-packers are still exposed to potential increases in raw material costs. Moreover, due to the competitive environment in which we operate, we may be unable to increase the prices of our products to offset any increase in the cost of raw materials. As a result, any such increase could have a material adverse effect on our profitability, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Production

Manufacturing. We operate five manufacturing facilities for our products. See Item 2, "Properties" for a listing of our manufacturing facilities.

Co-Packing Arrangements. In addition to our own manufacturing facilities, we source a significant portion of our products under "co-packing" agreements, a common industry practice in which manufacturing is outsourced to other companies. We regularly evaluate our co-packing arrangements to ensure the most cost-effective manufacturing of our products and to utilize company-owned manufacturing facilities most effectively. Third parties located in the U.S. and foreign locations produce *Regina*, *Underwood*, *Las Palmas* and *Joan of Arc* brand products and certain *Emeril's* and *Ortega* brand products under co-packing agreements or purchase orders. Each of our co-packers produces products for other companies as well. We believe that there are alternative sources of co-packing production readily available for our products, although we may experience short-term disturbances in our operations if we are required to change our co-packing arrangements.

Nearly half of the recently acquired *Cream of Wheat* products are co-packed by a third-party manufacturer. Kraft Foods has assigned to us its rights and obligations under that co-packing agreement. The remaining *Cream of Wheat* products are manufactured in a Kraft Foods facility located in Cobourg, Canada. We have entered into a transition co-packing agreement with Kraft Foods to continue production of *Cream of Wheat* at Kraft Foods' Cobourg manufacturing facility during a one-year transition period ending February 25, 2008. During this transition period, we will evaluate shifting this production to a third-party co-packer or to one of our own manufacturing facilities.

Trademarks and Licensing Agreements

We own 113 trademarks that are registered in the United States, 29 trademarks that are registered with certain U.S. states and Puerto Rico, and 405 trademarks that are registered in foreign countries. In addition, we have 13 trademark applications pending in the United States and foreign countries. Examples of our trademarks and registered trademarks include *Ac'cent*, *B&G*, *B&G Sandwich Toppers*, *B&M*, *Brer Rabbit*, *Cozy Cottage*, *Cream of Wheat*, *Grandma's*, *Joan of Arc*, *Las Palmas*, *Maple Grove Farms of Vermont*, *Ortega*, *Polaner*, *Regina*, *Sa-s'on*, *Trappey's*, *Underwood*, *Vermont Maid* and *Wright's*. We consider our trademarks to be of special significance in our business. We are not aware of any circumstances that would negatively impact our trademarks. Our credit facility is secured by substantially all of our assets (other than our real property), including our rights to our intellectual property.

In June 2000 we entered into a license agreement with Emeril's Food of Love Productions, L.L.C. (EFLP). This license agreement grants us an exclusive license to use the intellectual property owned by EFLP relating to Mr. Lagasse, including the name "Emeril Lagasse" and pictures, photographs and other personality material, in connection with the manufacturing, marketing and distribution of dry seasoning, liquid seasoning, condiments, sauces, dressings and certain other products through retail channels in the United States, the Caribbean and Canada. We also have the right of first negotiation with respect to other shelf-stable grocery products. Under the license agreement, EFLP owns all of the recipes that it provides to us and all of our *Emeril's* brand products and related marketing materials are subject to the prior approval of EFLP, which approval may not be unreasonably withheld. In addition, we are prohibited from

entering into similar arrangements with other chefs or celebrities in connection with any of the products covered by our agreement with EFLP.

The license agreement has been extended through May 2010 and is subject to extension and renewal at our option for an indefinite period if we meet specified annual net sales results. Among other things, we are obligated to introduce and market new products in each year of the license agreement and to pay EFLP royalties based on annual net sales of our *Emeril's* brand products. The license agreement may be terminated by EFLP if we are in breach or default of any of our material obligations thereunder. We have also agreed to indemnify EFLP with respect to claims under the license agreement, including claims relating to any alleged unauthorized use of any mark, personality or recipe by us in connection with the products in the *Emeril's* line of products.

Employees and Labor Relations

As of December 30, 2006, our workforce consisted of 721 employees. Of that total, 514 employees were engaged in manufacturing, 55 were engaged in marketing and sales, 118 were engaged in distribution and 34 were engaged in administration. Approximately 284 of our 721 employees, as of December 30, 2006, were covered by collective bargaining agreements. Approximately 56 of our employees at our Roseland, New Jersey facility were covered by a collective bargaining agreement with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America (Local No. 863), scheduled to expire on March 31, 2009. Approximately 137 of our employees at our Portland and Biddeford, Maine facilities were covered by a collective bargaining agreement with the Bakery, Confectionery, Tobacco Workers and Grain Millers International Union (AFL-CIO, Local No. 334), scheduled to expire on April 28, 2007. Approximately 91 of our employees at our Stoughton, Wisconsin facility were covered by a collective bargaining agreement with the Drivers, Salesmen, Warehousemen, Milk Processors, Cannery, Dairy Employees and Helpers Union (Local No. 695), scheduled to expire on March 31, 2011. In general, we consider our employee and union relations to be good.

Government Regulation

Our operations are subject to extensive regulation by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Department of Labor and other federal, state and local authorities regarding the processing, packaging, storage, distribution and labeling of our products and the health and safety of our employees. Our processing facilities and products are subject to periodic inspection by federal, state and local authorities.

We are subject to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder by the FDA. This comprehensive regulatory program governs, among other things, the manufacturing, composition and ingredients, labeling, packaging and safety of food. For example, the FDA regulates manufacturing practices for foods through its current "good manufacturing practices" regulations and specifies the recipes for certain foods. In addition, the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990 prescribes the format and content of certain information required to appear on the labels of food products.

We are also subject to the U.S. Bio-Terrorism Act of 2002 which imposes on us import and export regulations. Under the Bio-Terrorism Act, among other things, we are required to provide specific information about the food products we ship into the U.S. and to register our manufacturing facilities with the FDA.

We believe that we are currently in substantial compliance with all material governmental laws and regulations and maintain all material permits and licenses relating to our operations. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that we are in full compliance with all such laws and regulations or that we will be able to comply with any future laws and regulations in a cost-effective manner. Failure by us to comply with applicable laws and regulations could subject us to civil remedies, including fines, injunctions, recalls or

seizures, as well as potential criminal sanctions, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Environmental Matters

We are subject to environmental laws and regulations in the normal course of business. We have not made any material expenditures during the last three fiscal years in order to comply with environmental laws or regulations. Based on our experience to date, we believe that the future cost of compliance with existing environmental laws and regulations (and liability for known environmental conditions) will not have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. However, we cannot predict what environmental laws or regulations will be enacted in the future or how existing or future laws or regulations will be enforced, administered or interpreted, nor can we predict the amount of future expenditures that may be required in order to comply with such environmental laws or regulations or to respond to such environmental claims.

Subsequent Events

Cream of Wheat Acquisition; Amended and Restated Credit Facility. Effective February 25, 2007, through one of our subsidiaries, we closed on the acquisition of the *Cream of Wheat* and *Cream of Rice* brands from Kraft Foods Global, Inc. pursuant to an asset purchase agreement, for a purchase price of \$200 million in cash, subject to a post-closing adjustment for inventory of the business at closing. The purchased assets include certain intellectual property, business and customer information, a third-party co-packing agreement, equipment and inventory. We also entered into a transition co-packing agreement with Kraft Foods to continue production of certain *Cream of Wheat* products at Kraft Foods' Cobourg, Canada manufacturing facility during a one year transition period ending February 25, 2008. In connection with the acquisition, we amended and restated our senior secured credit facility to provide for an additional \$205 million of term loan borrowings. We used the proceeds of the additional borrowings to fund the acquisition and to pay related transaction fees and expenses. The amended and restated credit facility is described more fully below in Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" under the heading "*Debt—Senior Secured Credit Facility.*" Unless the context otherwise requires, all references in this report to our credit facility refer to our credit facility as so amended and restated.

Available Information

Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, we are required to file with or furnish to the SEC annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy and information statements and other information. You may read and copy any document we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about the public reference room. The SEC maintains an internet site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. We file electronically with the SEC.

We make available, free of charge, through the investor relations section of our web site, our reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K, and amendments to those reports, filed with or furnished to the SEC as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with the SEC. The address for our web site is <http://www.bgfoods.com>

The full text of the charters for each of the audit, compensation and nominating and governance committees of our board of directors as well as our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is available at the investor relations section of our web site, <http://www.bgfoods.com>. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applies to all of our employees, officers and directors, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer and principal accounting officer. We intend to disclose any amendment to, or waiver

from, a provision of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our chief executive officer or chief financial officer and principal accounting officer in the investor relations section of our web site.

The information contained on our web site is not part of, and is not incorporated in, this or any other report we file with or furnish to the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Any investment in our company will be subject to risks inherent to our business. Before making an investment decision, investors should carefully consider the risks described below together with all of the other information included in this report. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing our company. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are not aware of or focused on or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. This report is qualified in its entirety by these risk factors.

Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. In that case, holders of our securities may lose all or part of their investment.

Risks Specific to Our Company

The packaged food industry is highly competitive.

The packaged food industry is highly competitive. Numerous brands and products, including private label products, compete for shelf space and sales, with competition based primarily on product quality, convenience, price, trade promotion, brand recognition and loyalty, customer service, effective consumer advertising and promotional activities and the ability to identify and satisfy emerging consumer preferences. We compete with a significant number of companies of varying sizes, including divisions or subsidiaries of larger companies. Many of these competitors have multiple product lines, substantially greater financial and other resources available to them and may have lower fixed costs and/or are substantially less leveraged than our company. If we are unable to continue to compete successfully with these companies or if competitive pressures or other factors cause our products to lose market share or result in significant price erosion, our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity could be materially and adversely affected.

We may be unable to maintain our profitability in the face of a consolidating retail environment.

Our largest customer, Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., accounted for 10.4% of our fiscal 2006 net sales and our ten largest customers together accounted for approximately 43.6% of our fiscal 2006 net sales. As the retail grocery trade continues to consolidate and our retail customers grow larger and become more sophisticated, our retail customers may demand lower pricing and increased promotional programs. Further, these customers are reducing their inventories and increasing their emphasis on private label products. If we fail to use our marketing expertise and unique products and category leadership positions to respond to these trends, or if we lower our prices or increase promotional support of our products and are unable to increase the volume of our products sold, our profitability may be adversely affected.

If we are unable to retain our key management personnel, our growth and future success may be impaired and our results of operations could suffer as a result.

Our success depends to a significant degree upon the continued contributions of senior management, certain of whom would be difficult to replace. As a result, departure by members of our senior management could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. In addition, we do not maintain key-man life insurance on any of our executive officers.

Most of our food product categories are mature and certain categories have experienced declining consumption rates from time to time. We may be unable to offset any reduction in, or increase, net sales in these categories through an increase in trade spending for these categories or an increase in net sales in other categories

If consumption rates and sales in our mature food product categories continue to decline, our revenue and operating income may be adversely affected, and we may not be able to offset this decrease in business with increased trade spending or an increase in sales or profitability of other products and product categories.

We may have difficulties integrating recent or future acquisitions or identifying new acquisition.

We acquired the *Cream of Wheat* and *Cream of Rice* brands in February 2007 and we may pursue additional acquisitions of food product lines and businesses. However, we may be unable to identify additional acquisitions or may be unable to successfully integrate and manage the product lines or businesses that we have recently acquired or that we may acquire in the future. In addition, we may be unable to achieve a substantial portion of any anticipated cost savings from recent or future acquisitions or other anticipated benefits in the timeframe we anticipate, or at all. In addition, any acquired product lines or businesses may require a greater amount of trade, promotional and capital spending than we anticipate. Historically, we have grown net sales for some but not all of the brands we have acquired. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including difficulties in the assimilation of the operations, technologies, services and products of the acquired companies, personnel turnover and the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns. Any inability by us to integrate and manage any acquired product lines or businesses in a timely and efficient manner, any inability to achieve a substantial portion of any anticipated cost savings or other anticipated benefits from these acquisitions in the time frame we anticipate or any unanticipated required increases in trade, promotional or capital spending could adversely affect our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. Moreover, future acquisitions by us could result in our incurring substantial additional indebtedness, being exposed to contingent liabilities or incurring the impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, all of which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

We are vulnerable to fluctuations in the supply and price of raw materials and labor, manufacturing and other costs, and we may not be able to offset increasing costs by increasing prices to our customers.

We purchase agricultural products, meat and poultry, other raw materials and packaging supplies from growers, commodity processors, other food companies and packaging manufacturers. While all such materials are available from numerous independent suppliers, raw materials and packaging supplies are subject to fluctuations in price attributable to a number of factors, including changes in crop size, federal and state agricultural programs, export demand, energy and fuel costs, weather conditions during the growing and harvesting seasons, insects, plant diseases and fungi, and glass and metal prices. Although we enter into advance commodities purchase agreements from time to time, these contracts do not protect us from all increases in raw material costs. In addition, the cost of labor, manufacturing, energy, fuel, packaging materials, pork and chicken and other costs related to the production and distribution of our food products have risen in recent years, and we believe that they may continue to rise in the foreseeable future. If the cost of labor, raw materials or manufacturing or other costs of production and distribution of our food products continue to increase, and we are unable to fully offset these increases by raising prices or other measures, our profitability and financial condition could be negatively impacted.

We rely on co-packers for a significant portion of our manufacturing needs, and the inability to enter into additional or future co-packing agreements may result in our failure to meet customer demand.

We rely upon co-packers for a significant portion of our manufacturing needs. The success of our business depends, in part, on maintaining a strong sourcing and manufacturing platform. We believe that there are a limited number of competent, high-quality co-packers in the industry, and if we were required

to obtain additional or alternative co-packing agreements or arrangements in the future, we can provide no assurance that we would be able to do so on satisfactory terms or in a timely manner. Our inability to enter into satisfactory co-packing agreements could limit our ability to implement our business plan or meet customer demand.

The loss of our exclusive license with Emeril's Food of Love Productions, L.L.C. or events or rumors relating to the Emeril's brand could adversely impact our operating results.

The value of our license agreement with Emeril's Food of Love Productions, L.L.C. (EFLP) depends in large part on the reputation and integrity of Emeril Lagasse, under whose name the *Emeril's* products are marketed. Mr. Lagasse is a widely recognized chef who currently enjoys celebrity status for his ability to prepare gourmet foods. Consumer and customer recognition of Mr. Lagasse and the *Emeril's* brand and the association of this brand with safe and high quality food products form an integral part of our *Emeril's* products. Should Mr. Lagasse's popularity decline, or should our license with EFLP be lost or compromised for any reason, our operating results could be adversely impacted. In addition, EFLP may terminate the license agreement at any point if we fail to meet our obligations under the agreement.

We rely on the performance of major retailers, wholesalers, specialty distributors and mass merchants for the success of our business, and should they perform poorly or give higher priority to other brands or products, our business could be adversely affected.

We sell our products principally to retail outlets and wholesale distributors including, traditional supermarkets, food service outlets, mass merchants, warehouse clubs, non-food outlets and specialty food distributors. The replacement by or poor performance of our major wholesalers, retailers or chains or our inability to collect accounts receivable from our customers could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, our customers offer branded and private label products that compete directly with our products for retail shelf space and consumer purchases. Accordingly, there is a risk that our customers may give higher priority to their own products or to the products of our competitors. In the future, our customers may not continue to purchase our products or provide our products with adequate levels of promotional support.

We may be unable to anticipate changes in consumer preferences, which may result in decreased demand for our products.

Our success depends in part on our ability to anticipate and offer products that appeal to the changing tastes, dietary habits and product packaging preferences of consumers in the market categories in which we compete. If we are not able to anticipate, identify or develop and market products that respond to these changes in consumer preferences, demand for our products may decline and our operating results may be adversely affected. In addition, we may incur significant costs related to developing and marketing new products or expanding our existing product lines in reaction to what we perceive to be increased consumer preference or demand. Such development or marketing may not result in the volume of sales or profitability anticipated.

Severe weather conditions and natural disasters can affect crop supplies and reduce our operating results.

Severe weather conditions and natural disasters, such as floods, droughts, frosts, earthquakes or pestilence, may affect the supply of the raw materials that we use for our products. Our maple syrup products, for instance, are particularly susceptible to severe freezing conditions in Quebec, Canada and Vermont during the season in which maple syrup is produced. Competing manufacturers can be affected differently by weather conditions and natural disasters depending on the location of their supplies. If our supplies of raw materials are reduced, we may not be able to find supplemental supply sources on favorable terms or at all, which could adversely affect our business and operating results.

We are subject to environmental laws and regulations relating to hazardous materials, substances and waste used in or resulting from our operations. Liabilities or claims with respect to environmental matters could have a significant negative impact on our business.

As with other companies engaged in similar businesses, the nature of our operations expose us to the risk of liabilities and claims with respect to environmental matters, including those relating to the disposal and release of hazardous substances. Furthermore, our operations are governed by laws and regulations relating to workplace safety and worker health which, among other things, regulate employee exposure to hazardous chemicals in the workplace. Any material costs incurred in connection with such liabilities or claims could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. Any environmental or health and safety legislation or regulations enacted in the future, or any changes in how existing or future laws or regulations will be enforced, administered or interpreted may lead to an increase in compliance costs or expose us to additional risk of liabilities and claims, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Our operations are subject to numerous laws and governmental regulations, exposing us to potential claims and compliance costs that could adversely affect our business.

Our operations are subject to extensive regulation by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and other national, state and local authorities. For example, we are subject to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and regulations promulgated thereunder by the FDA. This comprehensive regulatory program governs, among other things, the manufacturing, composition and ingredients, packaging and safety of foods. Under this program the FDA regulates manufacturing practices for foods through its current "good manufacturing practices" regulations and specifies the recipes for certain foods. Furthermore, our processing facilities and products are subject to periodic inspection by federal, state and local authorities. Any changes in these laws and regulations could increase the cost of developing and distributing our products and otherwise increase the cost of conducting our business, which would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, failure by us to comply with applicable laws and regulations, including future laws and regulations, could subject us to civil remedies, including fines, injunctions, recalls or seizures, as well as potential criminal sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. See Item 1, "Business—Government Regulation."

Failure by third-party co-packers to comply with environmental or other regulations may disrupt our supply of certain products and adversely affect our business.

We rely on co-packers to produce certain of our products. Such co-packers, whether in the United States or outside the United States, are subject to a number of regulations, including environmental regulations. Failure by any of our co-packers to comply with regulations, or allegations of compliance failure, may disrupt their operations. Disruption of the operations of a co-packer could disrupt our supply of product, which could have an adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. Additionally, actions we may take to mitigate the impact of any such disruption or potential disruption, including increasing inventory in anticipation of a potential production interruption, may adversely affect our results of operations.

We may be subject to significant liability should the consumption of any of our products cause injury, illness or death.

The sale of food products for human consumption involves the risk of injury to consumers. Such injuries may result from tampering by unauthorized third parties or product contamination or spoilage, including the presence of foreign objects, substances, chemicals, other agents or residues introduced during the growing, manufacturing, storage, handling or transportation phases of production. We have from time

to time been involved in product liability lawsuits, none of which have been material to our business. While we are subject to governmental inspection and regulations and believe our facilities comply in all material respects with all applicable laws and regulations, if the consumption of any of our products causes, or is alleged to have caused, a health-related illness in the future we may become subject to claims or lawsuits relating to such matters. Even if a product liability claim is unsuccessful or is not fully pursued, the negative publicity surrounding any assertion that our products caused injury, illness or death could adversely affect our reputation with existing and potential customers and our corporate and brand image. Moreover, claims or liabilities of this sort might not be covered by our insurance or by any rights of indemnity or contribution that we may have against others. We maintain product liability insurance in an amount that we believe to be adequate. However, we cannot be sure that we will not incur claims or liabilities for which we are not insured or that exceed the amount of our insurance coverage.

Furthermore, our products could potentially suffer from product tampering, contamination or spoilage or be mislabeled or otherwise damaged. Under certain circumstances, we may be required to recall products, leading to a material adverse effect on our business. Even if a situation does not necessitate a recall, product liability claims might be asserted against us. A product liability judgment against us or a product recall could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Consumer concern regarding the safety and quality of food products or health concerns could adversely affect sales of certain of our products.

If consumers in our principal markets lose confidence in the safety and quality of certain food products, our business could be adversely affected. In addition, consumers have been increasingly focused on health and wellness with respect to the food products they buy. The food industry is also subject to scrutiny relating to genetically modified organisms and the health implications of obesity. We have been and will continue to be impacted by publicity concerning the health implications of our products, which could negatively influence consumer perception and acceptance of our products and marketing programs. Developments in any of these areas could cause our results to differ materially from results that have been or may be projected.

Risk associated with foreign suppliers and co-packers, including changes in import/export duties, wage rates, political or economic climates, or exchange rates, may adversely affect our operations.

Our relationships with foreign suppliers and co-packers subject us to the risks of doing business outside the United States. The countries from which we source our products may be subject to political and economic instability, and may periodically enact new or revise existing laws, taxes, duties, quotas, tariffs, currency controls or other restrictions to which we are subject. Our products are subject to import duties and other restrictions, and the United States government may periodically impose new or revise existing duties, quotas, tariffs or other restrictions to which we are subject. In addition, changes in respective wage rates among the countries from which we and our competitors source product could substantially impact our competitive position. Changes in exchange rates, import/export duties or relative international wage rates applicable to us or our competitors could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. These changes may impact us in a different manner than our competitors.

Litigation regarding our trademarks and any other proprietary rights and intellectual property infringement claims may have a significant negative impact on our business.

We own 113 trademarks that are registered in the United States, 29 trademarks that are registered with certain U.S. states and Puerto Rico, and 405 trademarks that are registered in foreign countries. In addition, we have 13 trademark applications pending in the United States and foreign countries. We consider our trademarks to be of significant importance in our business. If the actions we take to establish and protect our trademarks and other proprietary rights are not adequate to prevent imitation of our

products by others or to prevent others from seeking to block sales of our products as an alleged violation of their trademarks and proprietary rights, it may be necessary for us to initiate or enter into litigation in the future to enforce our trademark rights or to defend ourselves against claimed infringement of the rights of others. Any legal proceedings could result in an adverse determination that could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Our financial well-being could be jeopardized by unforeseen changes in our employees' collective bargaining agreements or shifts in union policy.

As of December 30, 2006, approximately 284 of our 721 employees were covered by collective bargaining agreements. Approximately 56 of our employees at our Roseland, New Jersey facility were covered by a collective bargaining agreement with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America (Local No. 863), scheduled to expire on March 31, 2009. Approximately 137 of our employees at our Portland and Biddeford, Maine facilities were covered by a collective bargaining agreement with the Bakery, Confectionery, Tobacco Workers and Grain Millers International Union (AFL-CIO, Local No. 334), scheduled to expire on April 28, 2007. Approximately 91 of our employees at our Stoughton, Wisconsin facility were covered by a collective bargaining agreement with the Drivers, Salesmen, Warehousemen, Milk Processors, Cannery, Dairy Employees and Helpers Union (Local No. 695), scheduled to expire on March 31, 2011. Although we consider our employee relations to be generally good, a prolonged work stoppage or strike at any facility with union employees could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. We are in negotiations for a new collective bargaining agreement to replace the existing Portland and Biddeford, Maine collective bargaining agreement that is scheduled to expire on April 28, 2007. However, we cannot assure you that we will reach a new agreement with the union prior to the expiration date. If prior to the expiration of the Portland and Biddeford, Maine collective bargaining agreement or prior to the expiration of any of our other existing collective bargaining agreements we are unable to reach new agreements without union action or any such new agreements are not on terms satisfactory to us, our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity could be materially and adversely affected.

Future labor disruptions in the food industry could significantly impact our sales and profitability.

The grocer's strike in California, which began in October 2003 and ended March 2004, in response to proposed healthcare cuts by several large retail grocers, affected over 70,000 grocery workers in California, and had a negative impact on our net sales. Should a similar strike or other labor disruption occur in California or elsewhere in the future, it may have a significant impact on our sales revenue and operating profits.

Risks Relating to our Securities

Holders of our EISs, Class A common stock and Class B common stock, may not receive the level of dividends provided for in the dividend policy our board of directors adopted in connection with our initial public offering, or any dividends at all.

Dividend payments are not mandatory or guaranteed and holders of our common stock do not have any legal right to receive, or require us to pay, dividends. Furthermore, our board of directors may, in its sole discretion, amend or repeal the dividend policy it adopted in connection with our initial public offering. Our board of directors may decrease the level of dividends provided for in this dividend policy or entirely discontinue the payment of dividends. Future dividends with respect to shares of our capital stock, if any, depend on, among other things, our results of operations, cash requirements, financial condition, contractual restrictions, business opportunities, provisions of applicable law and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. The indenture governing our senior subordinated notes, the terms of our credit facility and the indenture governing the senior notes contain significant restrictions on our ability to make dividend payments. In addition, certain provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law may limit our ability to pay dividends.

Our dividend policy may negatively impact our ability to finance our working capital requirements, capital expenditures or operations.

In connection with our initial public offering, our board of directors adopted a dividend policy under which cash generated by our business in excess of operating needs, interest and principal payments on indebtedness, capital expenditures sufficient to maintain our properties and assets and \$6.0 million of dividend restricted cash (that can be used for the payment of dividends on the Class A common stock or for any other purpose other than the payment of dividends on the Class B common stock), would in general be distributed as regular quarterly cash dividends (up to the intended dividend rates as determined by our board of directors) to the holders of our Class A common stock and as regular annual cash dividends (up to the permitted dividend rate described under Item 5, "Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities—Dividend Policy") to the holders of our Class B common stock and not be retained by us as cash on our consolidated balance sheet. As a result, we may not retain a sufficient amount of cash to finance growth opportunities or unanticipated capital expenditure needs or to fund our operations in the event of a significant business downturn. We may have to forego growth opportunities or capital expenditures that would otherwise be necessary or desirable if we do not find alternative sources of financing. If we do not have sufficient cash for these purposes, our financial condition and our business will suffer.

If we have insufficient cash flow to cover the intended dividend payments under the dividend policy adopted by our board of directors we would need to reduce or eliminate dividends or, to the extent permitted under our debt agreements, fund a portion of our dividends with additional borrowings.

For fiscal 2006, we had cash flows from operating activities of \$32.8 million. If our cash flows from operating activities for future periods were to fall below our minimum expectations (or if our assumptions as to capital expenditures or interest expense were too low or our assumptions as to the sufficiency of our credit facility to finance our working capital needs were to prove incorrect), we would need either to reduce or eliminate dividends or, to the extent permitted under the indenture governing our senior notes, the indenture governing our senior subordinated notes and the terms of our credit facility, fund a portion of our dividends with borrowings or from other sources. If we were to use working capital or permanent borrowings to fund dividends, we would have less cash and/or borrowing capacity available for future dividends and other purposes, which could negatively impact our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and ability to maintain or expand our business.

Our certificate of incorporation authorizes us to issue without stockholder approval preferred stock that may be senior to our common stock in right of dividend payment.

Our certificate of incorporation authorizes the issuance of preferred stock without stockholder approval and upon such terms as the board of directors may determine. The rights of the holders of shares of our common stock will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of holders of any class or series of preferred stock that may be issued in the future. The right of the holders of our common stock to receive dividends as they may be lawfully declared from time to time by our board of directors is subject to any preferential rights that we may grant to the holders of preferred stock that we may issue. The terms of any preferred stock we issue may place restrictions on the payment of dividends to the holders of our common stock. If we issue preferred stock that is senior to our common stock in right of dividend payment, and our cash flows from operating activities or surplus are insufficient to support dividend payments to the holders of preferred stock and to the holders Class A and Class B common stock, we may be forced to reduce or eliminate dividends to the holders of Class A and Class B common stock.

We have substantial indebtedness, which could:

- ***restrict our ability to pay interest on our senior subordinated notes and our senior notes;***

- *restrict our ability to pay dividends with respect to shares of our Class A and Class B common stock; and*
- *impact our financing options and liquidity position.*

At December 30, 2006, we had \$265.0 million aggregate principal amount of senior indebtedness, and \$165.8 million aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated indebtedness. As a result of additional term loan borrowings used to finance our acquisition of the *Cream of Wheat* and *Cream of Rice* brands in February 2007, we currently have \$470.0 million aggregate principal amount of senior indebtedness.

Our ability to pay dividends is subject to applicable law and contractual restrictions contained in the instruments governing any indebtedness of ours and our subsidiaries, including our credit facility, which is secured on a senior basis by substantially all of our and our subsidiaries' assets except our real property, and our senior notes. The degree to which we are leveraged on a consolidated basis could have important consequences to the holders of our securities, including:

- our ability in the future to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures or acquisitions may be limited;
- we may not be able to refinance our indebtedness on terms acceptable to us or at all;
- a significant portion of our cash flow is likely to be dedicated to the payment of interest on our indebtedness, thereby reducing funds available for future operations, capital expenditures and/or dividends on our Class A and Class B common stock; and
- we may be more vulnerable to economic downturns and be limited in our ability to withstand competitive pressures.

Despite current indebtedness levels, we and our subsidiaries may still be able to incur substantially more debt. This could further exacerbate risks associated with our substantial indebtedness.

While our credit facility contains total leverage, senior leverage and cash interest coverage maintenance covenants and the indentures governing the senior notes and senior subordinated notes contain incurrence covenants that restrict our ability to incur debt, as long as we meet these financial covenant tests we will be allowed to incur additional indebtedness. In addition, the indenture governing the senior subordinated notes allows us to issue additional senior subordinated notes with terms identical (other than issuance date) to our existing senior subordinated notes under certain circumstances.

To service our indebtedness, we require a significant amount of cash. Our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control. We may not be able to repay or refinance the senior subordinated notes, the credit facility or our senior notes upon terms acceptable to us if at all.

Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our indebtedness, including the senior subordinated notes, and to fund planned capital expenditures depends on our ability to generate cash flows from operating activities in the future. This ability, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control.

A significant portion of our cash flows from operating activities is dedicated to servicing our debt requirements. In addition, we currently intend to distribute a significant portion of any remaining cash flow to our stockholders in the form of dividends. Moreover, prior to the maturity of our senior notes, we are not required to make any payments of principal on our senior subordinated notes.

Our ability to continue to expand our business is, to a certain extent, dependent upon our ability to borrow funds under our credit facility and to obtain other third-party financing, including through the sale of EISs or other securities. The credit facility is subject to periodic renewal or must otherwise be refinanced. Likewise, we expect that we will refinance our senior notes at or prior to maturity, which will be

substantially prior to the maturity date of the senior subordinated notes. If we are unable to refinance our indebtedness, including our credit facility or our senior notes, on commercially reasonable terms or at all, we would be forced to seek other alternatives, including:

- sales of assets;
- sales of equity; and
- negotiations with our lenders or noteholders to restructure the applicable debt.

In addition, if we are unable to refinance the senior subordinated notes or the senior notes, our failure to repay all amounts due on the applicable maturity date would cause a default under the applicable indentures.

If we are forced to pursue any of the above options, our business and/or the value of an investment in our securities could be adversely affected.

Credit ratings may affect our ability to obtain financing and the cost of such financing.

Our ability to obtain external financing and, in particular, debt financing is affected by our debt ratings, which are periodically reviewed by the major credit rating agencies. Moody's and S&P have provided ratings to the senior subordinated notes of Caa1 and CCC+, respectively. In determining our credit ratings, the rating agencies generally consider a number of both quantitative and qualitative factors. These factors include earnings, fixed charges such as interest, cash flows, total debt outstanding, off-balance sheet obligations and other commitments, total capitalization and various ratios calculated from these factors. The ratings provided to us by Moody's and S&P for the senior subordinated notes indicate that these rating agencies have determined that our senior subordinated notes have a currently identifiable vulnerability to default and that we are dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet timely payment of interest and repayment of principal on the senior subordinated notes.

We are a holding company and we rely on dividends, interest and other payments, advances and transfers of funds from our subsidiaries to meet our debt service and other obligations.

We are a holding company and all of our assets are held by our direct and indirect subsidiaries and we rely on dividends and other payments or distributions from our subsidiaries to meet our debt service obligations and to enable us to pay dividends. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other payments or distributions to us depends on their respective operating results and may be restricted by, among other things, the laws of their jurisdiction of organization (which may limit the amount of funds available for the payment of dividends), agreements of those subsidiaries, the credit facility, the terms of the indenture governing the senior notes and the covenants of any future outstanding indebtedness we or our subsidiaries incur.

We may amend our credit facility, the indenture governing the senior notes or the indenture governing the senior subordinated notes, or we may enter into new agreements that govern senior indebtedness. The amended or new terms may significantly affect our ability to pay interest and dividends to holders of our securities, as applicable.

Our credit facility and the indenture governing the senior notes contain significant restrictions on our ability to pay interest on the senior subordinated notes and dividends on the shares of Class A and Class B common stock based on meeting specified financial ratios, and compliance with other conditions. As a result of general economic conditions, conditions in the lending markets, the results of our business or for any other reason, we may elect or be required to amend or refinance our credit facility or our senior notes, at or prior to maturity, or enter into additional agreements for senior indebtedness. Regardless of any protection holders of our securities have in the indenture governing the senior subordinated notes, any

such amendment, refinancing or additional agreement may contain covenants which could limit in a significant manner our ability to pay interest and dividends to holders of the EISs, our Class A and Class B common stock and our senior subordinated notes.

We are subject to restrictive debt covenants and other requirements related to our debt that limit our business flexibility by imposing operating and financial restrictions on our operations.

The agreements governing our indebtedness impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us. These restrictions prohibit or limit, among other things:

- the incurrence of additional indebtedness and the issuance of certain preferred stock or redeemable capital stock;
- the payment of dividends on, and purchase or redemption of, capital stock;
- a number of other restricted payments, including investments;
- specified sales of assets;
- specified transactions with affiliates;
- the creation of a number of liens; and
- consolidations, mergers and transfers of all or substantially all of our assets.

Our credit facility and the indenture governing the senior notes include other and more restrictive covenants and prohibit us from prepaying our other indebtedness, including the senior subordinated notes, while senior indebtedness is outstanding. The credit facility requires us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy financial condition tests, including, without limitation, the following: a maximum leverage ratio, a minimum interest coverage ratio and a maximum senior leverage ratio.

Our ability to comply with the ratios or tests may be affected by events beyond our control, including prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions. A breach of any of these covenants, or failure to meet or maintain ratios or tests could result in a default under the credit facility, the terms of the indenture governing the senior notes and/or the indenture governing the senior subordinated notes. Certain events of default under the credit facility and the terms of the indenture governing the senior notes would prohibit us from making payments on the senior subordinated notes, including payment of interest when due, and from paying dividends on our common stock. In addition, upon the occurrence of an event of default under the credit facility or the terms of the indenture governing the senior notes, the lenders could elect to declare all amounts outstanding under the credit facility and the senior notes, together with accrued interest, to be immediately due and payable. If we were unable to repay those amounts, the lenders could proceed against the security granted to them to secure that indebtedness. If the lenders accelerate the payment of the indebtedness, our assets may not be sufficient to repay in full this indebtedness and our other indebtedness, including the senior subordinated notes.

Interest on the senior subordinated notes may not be deductible by us for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which could significantly reduce our future cash flow and impact our ability to make interest and dividend payments.

If all or a portion of the senior subordinated notes were treated as equity rather than debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes, then a corresponding portion of the interest on the senior subordinated notes would not be deductible by us for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, we would be subject to liability for U.S. withholding taxes on interest payments to non-U.S. holders if such payments were determined to be dividends. Our inability to deduct interest on the senior subordinated notes could materially increase our taxable income and, thus, our U.S. federal and applicable state income tax liability. Our liability for income taxes (and withholding taxes) if the senior subordinated notes were determined to

be equity for income tax purposes would materially reduce our after-tax cash flow and would materially and adversely impact our ability to make interest and/or dividend payments and could impact our ability to continue as a going concern. In the case of foreign holders, treatment of the senior subordinated notes as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes would subject such holders in respect of the senior subordinated notes to withholding or estate taxes in the same manner as with regard to common stock and could subject us to liability for withholding taxes that were not collected on payments of interest. Therefore, foreign holders would receive any such payments net of the tax withheld.

Even if the IRS does not challenge the tax treatment of the senior subordinated notes, it is possible that we will at some point in the future, as a result of changes in circumstances or facts that come to light in the future, conclude that we should establish a reserve for contingent tax liabilities associated with a disallowance of all or part of the interest deductions on the senior subordinated notes, although our present view is that no such reserve is necessary or appropriate. If we decide to maintain such a reserve, our ability to pay dividends on the shares of our common stock could be materially impaired and the market price and/or liquidity for the EISs or our common stock could be adversely affected.

Future changes that increase cash taxes payable by us could significantly decrease our future cash flow available to make interest and dividend payments with respect to our securities.

We are able to amortize goodwill and certain intangible assets within the meaning of Section 197 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Before giving effect to the *Cream of Wheat* acquisition (which will increase our amortization of intangibles for tax purposes), we expect to be able to amortize for tax purposes approximately \$18.2 million annually through 2011, approximately \$16.5 million for fiscal 2012, approximately \$15.0 million for fiscal 2013, approximately \$10.3 million for fiscal 2014, approximately \$9.1 million for fiscal 2015 through 2017, approximately \$6.5 million for fiscal 2018, approximately \$2.1 million for fiscal 2019 and 2020, and approximately \$0.1 million for fiscal 2021. If there is a change in U.S. federal tax policy that reduces any of these available deductions or results in an increase in our corporate tax rate, our cash taxes payable may increase, which could significantly reduce our future cash and impact our ability to make interest and dividend payments.

If interest rates rise, the trading value of our EISs and senior subordinated notes may decline.

Should interest rates rise or should the threat of rising interest rates develop, debt markets may be adversely affected. As a result, the trading value of our EISs and senior subordinated notes may decline.

Future sales or the possibility of future sales of a substantial amount of EISs, shares of our Class A common stock, our senior subordinated notes or other securities may depress the price of our securities.

We may issue shares of our Class A common stock and senior subordinated notes, which may be in the form of EISs, or other securities from time to time in future financings or as consideration for future acquisitions and investments. In the event any such future financing, acquisition or investment is significant, the number of shares of our Class A common stock and the aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated notes, which may be in the form of EISs, or the number or aggregate principal amount, as the case may be, of other securities that we may issue may in turn be significant. In addition, we may also grant registration rights covering those EISs, shares of our Class A common stock, senior subordinated notes or other securities in connection with any such future financing, acquisitions and investments.

We currently have an effective registration statement on Form S-3 registering the sale of up to \$200.0 million of securities, which we may use in the future to issue EISs, Class A common stock, senior subordinated notes or other debt or equity securities. In addition, following the fifth anniversary of the closing of our initial public offering or earlier under certain circumstances, holders of Class B common stock may demand registration of their Class B common stock.

Future sales or the availability for sale of substantial amounts of EISs, shares of our Class A common stock, a significant principal amount of our senior subordinated notes or other securities could adversely affect the prevailing market price of our securities and could impair our ability to raise capital through future sales of our securities.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and several other factors could limit another party's ability to acquire us and deprive our investors of the opportunity to obtain a takeover premium for their securities.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain certain provisions that may make it difficult for another company to acquire us and for holders of our securities to receive any related takeover premium for their securities. For example, our certificate of incorporation authorizes the issuance of preferred stock without stockholder approval and upon such terms as the board of directors may determine. The rights of the holders of shares of our common stock will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of holders of any class or series of preferred stock that may be issued in the future.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

Our corporate headquarters are located at Four Gatehall Drive, Suite 110, Parsippany, NJ 07054. Our manufacturing plants are generally located near major customer markets and raw materials. Of our five manufacturing facilities, four are owned and one is leased as of December 30, 2006. Management believes that our manufacturing plants have sufficient capacity to accommodate our planned growth. As of December 30, 2006, we owned or leased the offices, manufacturing and warehouse facilities and distribution centers described in the table below:

<u>Facility Location</u>	<u>Owned/ Leased</u>	<u>Description</u>
Hurlock, Maryland	Owned	Manufacturing/Warehouse
Portland, Maine	Owned	Manufacturing/Warehouse
Stoughton, Wisconsin	Owned	Manufacturing/Warehouse
St. Johnsbury, Vermont	Owned	Manufacturing/Warehouse
St. Evariste, Quebec	Owned	Storage Facility
Sharptown, Maryland	Owned	Storage Facility
Parsippany, New Jersey	Leased	Corporate Headquarters
Roseland, New Jersey	Leased	Manufacturing/Warehouse
La Vergne, Tennessee	Leased	Distribution Center
Houston, Texas	Leased	Distribution Center
Biddeford, Maine	Leased	Distribution Center
Seaford, Delaware	Leased	Distribution Center
Bentonville, Arkansas	Leased	Sales Office

On July 1, 2005, we closed our New Iberia, Louisiana, manufacturing facility as part of our ongoing efforts to improve our production capacity utilization, productivity and operating efficiencies, and lower our overall costs. During the thirteen weeks ended December 31, 2005, we began negotiations for the sale of the land and building and classified the land and building, with a carrying value of \$0.8 million, as assets held for sale at such time and ceased depreciation. The sale of our New Iberia facility closed on July 9, 2006. We received net proceeds of \$1.3 million and recorded a gain on the sale of \$0.5 million.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

We are involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, including proceedings involving product liability claims, worker's compensation and other employee claims, and tort and other general liability claims, as well as trademark, copyright, patent infringement and related claims and legal actions. In the opinion of our management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, no matters were submitted to a vote of stockholders through solicitation of proxies or otherwise.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Enhanced Income Securities (EISs), Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock

We have outstanding two separate classes of common stock, our Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and our Class B common stock, par value \$0.01 per share.

Our Enhanced Income Securities (EISs), each representing one share of Class A common stock and \$7.15 principal amount of senior subordinated notes due 2016, are traded on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol "BGF" and have been so traded since October 8, 2004. Holders of our EISs have the right to separate EISs into the shares of Class A common stock and senior subordinated notes represented thereby. Currently, all of our shares of Class A common stock are represented by EISs. The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices of our EISs as reported on the American Stock Exchange for each of the quarterly periods indicated

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Fiscal 2005		
First Quarter	\$15.80	\$14.58
Second Quarter	\$15.09	\$14.25
Third Quarter	\$14.90	\$11.60
Fourth Quarter	\$15.18	\$12.21
Fiscal 2006		
First Quarter	\$15.35	\$14.40
Second Quarter	\$16.35	\$14.11
Third Quarter	\$19.27	\$15.33
Fourth Quarter	\$20.80	\$15.91

On February 28, 2007, the closing sales price of our EISs on the AMEX was \$22.47 per EIS.

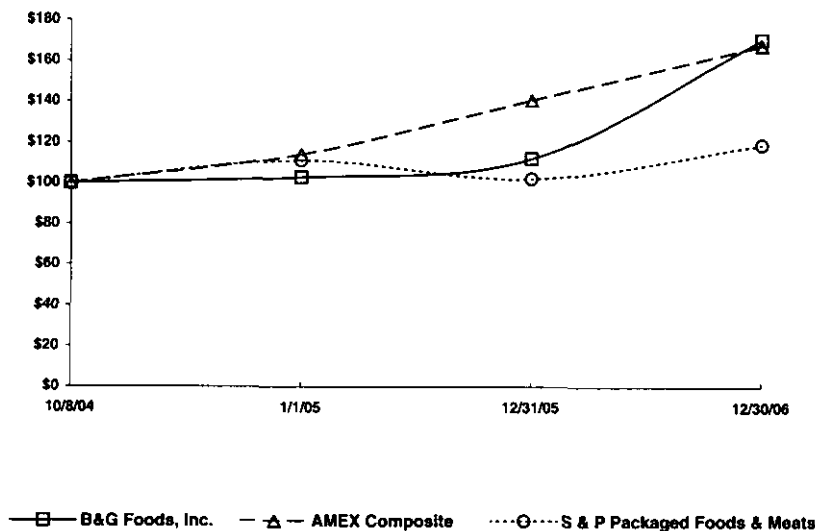
As of February 28, 2007, we had one holder of record of the EISs, Cede & Co. (nominee for The Depository Trust Company (DTC)), which holds the EISs on behalf of approximately 135 participants in the DTC system, which in turn hold the EISs on behalf of beneficial owners. Holders of our EISs have the right to separate each EIS into the shares of Class A common stock and senior subordinated notes represented thereby. According to the records of our transfer agent, we had one holder of record of our Class A common stock as of February 28, 2007, Cede & Co., as holder of 20,000,000 EISs.

There is no established trading market for our Class B common stock. As of February 28, 2007, there were 23 holders of record of our Class B common stock and 7,556,443 shares of our Class B common stock were outstanding.

EIS Performance Graph

Set forth below is a line graph comparing the change in the cumulative total EIS holder return on our company's EISs with the cumulative total return of the AMEX Composite Index and the S&P Packaged Foods & Meats Index for the period from October 8, 2004 (the first day of trading of our EISs on the American Stock Exchange) to December 30, 2006, assuming the investment of \$100 on October 8, 2004 and the reinvestment of dividends and interest. The EIS price performance shown on the graph only reflects the change in our company's EIS price relative to the noted indices and is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

Comparison of Cumulative Total Return
B&G Foods, Inc. Enhanced Income Securities
AMEX Composite Index
The S&P Packaged Foods & Meats Index



	<u>10/8/2004</u>	<u>1/1/2005</u>	<u>12/31/2005</u>	<u>12/30/2006</u>
B&G Foods, Inc.(EIS)	\$100.00	\$102.82	\$112.24	170.78
Amex Composite Index.....	100.00	114.26	141.08	167.85
S&P Packaged Foods & Meats	100.00	110.97	102.10	118.95

Dividend Policy

General

Prior to the completion of our initial public offering in October 2004, our board of directors adopted a dividend policy that reflects a basic judgment that our stockholders would be better served if we distributed our cash available to pay dividends to them instead of retaining it in our business. Under this policy, cash generated by our company in excess of operating needs, interest and principal payments on indebtedness, capital expenditures sufficient to maintain our properties and other assets and \$6.0 million of dividend restricted cash (that can be used for the payment of dividends on Class A common stock or for any other purpose other than the payment of dividends on the Class B common stock) would in general be distributed as regular quarterly cash dividends (up to the intended dividend rate as determined by our board of directors) to the holders of our Class A common stock and as regular annual cash dividends (up to the permitted dividend rate set forth below) to the holders of our Class B common stock and not be retained by us as cash on our consolidated balance sheet.

Notwithstanding our dividend policy, holders of our common stock may not receive any dividends because:

- there is no legal, contractual or other requirement that we pay the dividends, and the dividends are neither mandatory nor guaranteed;
- our board of directors may, in its sole discretion, modify or revoke the dividend policy at any time;
- even if our dividend policy were not modified or revoked, the actual amount of dividends distributed under the policy and the decision to make any distributions is entirely at the discretion of our board of directors;
- the payment of dividends is subject to limitations and restrictions under:

- the indenture governing our senior subordinated notes,
 - the indenture governing our senior notes,
 - the terms of our credit facility, and
 - the terms of any other then outstanding indebtedness of ours;
- the payment of dividends is subject to limitations and restrictions under state law; and
 - we may not have enough cash to pay dividends due to changes to our results of operations, financial condition, working capital requirements and anticipated cash needs.

Since the completion of our initial public offering, we have declared and paid quarterly dividends on our Class A common stock at a rate per annum equal to \$0.848 per share. We made our first dividend payment on our Class A common stock of \$0.1864 per share on January 31, 2005, to holders of record as of December 31, 2004, which was a partial quarterly dividend payment for the period commencing on October 14, 2004, the date of completion of our initial public offering, and ending on January 1, 2005. Our board of directors declared quarterly dividends of \$0.212 per share of Class A common stock during each quarter of fiscal 2006 and the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 (fiscal 2005). B&G Foods has determined that for U.S. federal income tax purposes, all dividends paid in fiscal 2006 would be treated as a return of capital, and 96% of dividends paid in fiscal 2005 would be treated as a return of capital and the remainder would be treated as a dividend paid out of earnings and profits.

No dividends were declared for our Class B common stock for fiscal 2006, fiscal 2005 or fiscal 2004. Under our Class B dividend policy, subject to the risks set forth above and under Item 1A, "Risk Factors," we intend to pay annual dividends to holders of our Class B common stock equal to Class B Available Cash (as defined below) for that period, divided by the number of Class B shares outstanding on the record date for such period, subject to the subordination provisions described below.

The maximum amount of dividends that we are permitted to pay to holders of our Class B common stock is an amount equal to "Class B Available Cash." "*Class B Available Cash*" means the lesser of:

- "excess cash" (as defined in the indenture governing our senior subordinated notes) for the last four fiscal quarters, including the most recently completed fiscal quarter, minus the sum of the aggregate amount of the prior four Class A dividends, and minus dividend restricted cash of \$6.0 million; for purposes of calculating excess cash as defined, for this purpose only, the aggregate amounts set forth in clause (3) of the definition of excess cash shall be the greater of the aggregate amount of such capital expenditures or \$6.5 million; or
- the aggregate per share amount of dividends declared or to be declared on our Class A common stock (or 1.1 times such amount for dividends with respect to periods commencing after December 30, 2006) with respect to the annual period for which the dividends on our Class B common stock are to be paid multiplied by the number of shares of our Class B common stock issued and outstanding on the last day of such period.

We intend to pay dividends on our Class A common stock quarterly on each January 30, April 30, July 30 and October 30 to the holders of record as of each December 31, March 31, June 30 and September 30, respectively. We intend to pay dividends on our Class B common stock annually, subject to the subordination provisions described below, on February 20 of each year to holders of record on the preceding December 31. For years ending subsequent to January 2, 2010, we intend to pay dividends on our Class B common stock quarterly on January 30, April 30, July 30 and October 30 of each year to holders of record on the preceding December 31, March 31, June 30 and September 30. Under our certificate of incorporation, for each annual dividend payment period after the dividend payment period ending on December 30, 2006 and through the dividend payment period ending on January 2, 2010, if we declare and pay dividends on our Class A common stock, the holders of our Class B common stock have

the right (subject to the subordination provisions described below) to dividend payments equal to Class B Available Cash (up to 1.1 times the amount of dividends paid per share to the holders of our Class A common stock). For quarterly periods subsequent to January 2, 2010, if we declare and pay dividends on our Class A common stock, the holders of our Class B common stock will be entitled to dividend payments of 1.1 times the amount paid per share to the holders of our Class A common stock.

If we have any remaining cash after the payment of dividends as contemplated above, our board of directors will, in its sole discretion, decide to use that cash for those purposes it deems necessary including, but not limited to, funding additional capital expenditures or acquisitions, if any, repaying indebtedness, paying additional dividends or for general corporate purposes. However, notwithstanding this dividend policy, the amount of dividends, if any, for each dividend payment date will be determined by our board of directors on a quarterly basis after taking into account the factors set forth above and the dividend restrictions and other factors set forth below.

Prior to our initial public offering, we had never paid any dividends.

Subordination of Class B Dividends

Under our organizational documents, through the dividend payment dates with respect to the quarterly and annual dividend payment periods ending January 2, 2010, dividends on our Class B common stock are subordinated to the payment of dividends on our Class A common stock. Specifically,

- an annual dividend on our Class B common stock may only be declared if we have declared and paid dividends on our Class A common stock at no less than the quarterly rate of \$0.212 per share for each of the four full fiscal quarters corresponding to such annual dividend payment period of the Class B common stock; and
- no dividends on our Class B common stock may be declared with respect to any annual period unless the "Class B Threshold Amount" as of the last day of such period is at least \$10.0 million. "Class B Threshold Amount" as of any date means the amount of cash and cash equivalents on our consolidated balance sheet as of such date calculated on a pro forma basis giving effect to the payment of any previously declared but unpaid dividends on any class of our capital stock and the payment of any dividends to be declared with respect to any class of our capital stock with respect to the period for which the Class B Threshold Amount is being calculated less any actual or funded borrowings under our revolving credit facility (or any successor or additional revolving credit facility) as of such date.

The subordination of dividends on our Class B common stock will be suspended upon the occurrence of any default or event of default under the indentures governing the senior notes and the senior subordinated notes and will become applicable again upon the cure of any default or event of default. Dividends on our Class B common stock will not be subordinated to dividends on our Class A common stock for any dividend period subsequent to January 2, 2010. If for any dividend payment date after the February 20, 2010 dividend payment date the amount of cash to be distributed is insufficient to pay dividends at the levels intended by our dividend policy, any shortfall will reduce the dividends on the Class A and Class B common stock pro rata.

Under U.S. federal income tax law, common stock distributions to holders of our EISs, Class A common stock and Class B common stock are taxable to the extent they are paid out of current or accumulated earnings and profits. Generally, the portion of the distribution treated as a return of capital should reduce the tax basis of the holders of our EISs, Class A common stock and Class B common stock in such securities, as applicable. Qualifying dividend income and the return of capital, if any, will be allocated on a pro-forma basis to all distributions for each fiscal year.

The table below illustrates for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006 the amount of cash that we had available for distribution to our stockholders.

<u>Cash Available to Pay Dividends</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended December 30, 2006</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 32,771
Interest expense, net	43,481
Income taxes	5,962
Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs	(2,830)
Deferred income taxes	(6,165)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	525
Changes in assets and liabilities	(4,744)
EBITDA	69,000
Reduction for cash income tax expense(a)	—
Cash interest expense(b)	(40,651)
Capital expenditures	(7,306)
Cash available to pay dividends on Class A common stock	21,043
Less:	
Dividends paid on Class A common stock	16,960
Dividend restricted cash(c)	6,000
Cash available to pay dividends on Class B common stock	<u>\$ (1,917)</u>

- (a) For the fiscal year ending December 30, 2006, we had a net cash tax refund of \$0.3 million.
- (b) For purposes calculating cash available to pay dividends, cash interest expense equals total interest expense less the amortization of deferred financing costs.
- (c) Under our organizational documents, our cash otherwise available for the payment of dividends on our Class B common stock for any year is reduced by \$6.0 million.

There can be no assurance that we will continue to pay dividends at the historic levels set forth above, or at all. Dividend payments are not mandatory or guaranteed, are within the absolute discretion of our board of directors and will be dependent upon many factors and future developments that could differ materially from our current expectations. Over time, our EBITDA (net income before net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization), capital expenditures, working capital and other cash needs will be subject to uncertainties, which could impact the level of any dividends we pay in the future.

While interest on our senior notes and senior subordinated notes is fixed, those notes will need to be refinanced on or prior to their maturity dates in 2011 and 2016, respectively, and thereafter our interest expense could be higher and the terms of any new financing may restrict us from paying the level of current intended dividends or any dividends at all. In addition, we may not be able to refinance the senior subordinated notes or the senior notes when they become due. If we are unable to refinance the senior subordinated notes or the senior notes, our failure to repay all amounts due on the applicable maturity date would cause a default under the applicable indentures.

We used the proceeds of an additional \$205 million of term loan borrowings under our credit facility to fund the acquisition of the *Cream of Wheat* and *Cream of Rice* brands in February 2007 and to pay related transaction fees and expenses. As a result, we will incur additional cash interest expense that could reduce our cash available to pay dividends. Interest on indebtedness under our credit facility is based upon a floating interest rate. As a result, our interest expense under our credit facility will increase if interest rates in the general economy rise. In addition, to the extent we finance capital expenditures, working

capital or other cash needs with indebtedness under our credit facility or otherwise, we will incur additional cash interest expense and debt service obligations that could reduce our cash available to pay dividends.

Our intended policy to distribute rather than retain cash available to pay dividends (up to the intended dividend rate of \$0.848 per share per annum on the Class A common stock as determined by our board of directors and up to the permitted dividend rate for the Class B common stock) is based upon our current assessment of our business and the environment in which we operate, and that assessment could change based on competitive or other developments (which could, for example, increase our need for capital expenditures or working capital), new acquisition opportunities or other factors. Our board of directors is free to depart from or change our dividend policy at any time and could do so, for example, if it were to determine that we had insufficient cash to take advantage of growth opportunities. Although management currently has no specific plans to increase capital spending to materially expand our business, management will evaluate acquisition opportunities as they arise and may pursue opportunities that it believes may result in net increases to our cash available for distribution.

Restrictions on Dividend Payments

Our ability to pay future dividends, if any, with respect to shares of our capital stock will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, cash requirements, financial condition, contractual restrictions, provisions of applicable law and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. Under Delaware law, our board of directors may declare dividends only to the extent of our "surplus" (which is defined as total assets at fair market value minus total liabilities, minus statutory capital), or if there is no surplus, out of our net profits for the then current and/or immediately preceding fiscal years. We do not anticipate that we will have sufficient earnings to pay dividends and therefore expect that we will pay dividends out of surplus. Our board of directors will periodically and from time to time assess the appropriateness of the then current dividend policy before actually declaring any dividends.

The indentures governing our senior notes and senior subordinated notes restrict our ability to declare and pay dividends on our common stock as follows:

- we may use up to 100% of our excess cash (as defined below) for the period (taken as one accounting period) from and including the first fiscal quarter beginning after the date of the indentures to the end of our most recently ended fiscal quarter for which internal financial statements are available at the time of such payment plus certain incremental funds described in the indentures for the payment of dividends so long as the fixed charge coverage ratio for the four most recent fiscal quarters for which internal financial statements are available is not less than 1.6 to 1.0;
- at any time the fixed charge coverage ratio for the four preceding fiscal quarter period is less than 1.6 to 1.0, we may pay dividends on our common stock, in the quarter in which such payment is made, of up to \$10.0 million in the aggregate plus certain incremental funds;
- if our net cash balance is less than \$10.0 million at the end of any fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year ended January 1, 2005, then we may only use up to 98% of our excess cash pursuant to the first bullet of this paragraph until the earlier of (a) the first fiscal year end thereafter at which our net cash balance (which is the amount of cash and cash equivalents set forth on our consolidated balance sheet as of such period end minus funded indebtedness under any secured revolving credit facility) equals or exceeds \$10.0 million or (b) the first fiscal quarter thereafter at which our net cash balance exceeds \$12.5 million; and
- we may not pay any dividends on any dividend payment date if a default or event of default under either indenture has occurred or is continuing.

Excess cash is defined in the indenture governing the senior subordinated notes, under the terms of our credit facility and in the indenture governing our senior notes. Excess cash is calculated as

“consolidated cash flow,” as defined in the indentures and under the terms of our credit facility (which, in each case, allows for the add-back of transaction related compensation charges relating to our initial public offering and concurrent offerings, and restructuring charges and which is equivalent to the term adjusted EBITDA), minus the sum of cash tax expense, cash interest expense, certain capital expenditures, certain repayment of indebtedness and the cash portion of the restructuring charges. Excess cash is not a substitute for operating income or net income, as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Excess cash is not a complete net cash flow measure because excess cash is a measure of liquidity that does not include reductions for cash payments for an entity’s obligation to fund changes in its working capital, acquisitions, if any, and repay its debt and pay its dividends. Rather, excess cash is one potential indicator of our ability to fund these cash requirements in compliance with our debt agreements. Excess cash is also not a complete measure of our profitability because it does not include costs and expenses for depreciation and amortization, transaction related compensation and non-cash restructuring charges. We believe that the most directly comparable GAAP measure to excess cash is net cash provided by operating activities. We present a reconciliation of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA (equivalent to consolidated cash flow) to net cash provided by operating activities for fiscal 2004, 2005 and 2006 in Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” We believe excess cash is indicative of our ability to declare and pay dividends on our common stock, including the Class A and Class B common stock, in compliance with the restricted payment covenants under the indenture governing the senior subordinated notes, the terms of our credit facility and the indenture governing the senior notes.

Excess cash does not represent the amount we intend to distribute as dividends for any quarterly period but rather is a restriction on the maximum level of dividend payments, if any, that we are permitted to declare and pay under the terms of the indentures governing our senior subordinated notes and senior notes and under and our credit facility.

In addition, the terms of our credit facility also restrict our ability to declare and pay dividends on our common stock. In accordance with the terms of our credit facility, we are not permitted to declare or pay dividends unless we are permitted to do so under the indentures governing the senior notes and senior subordinated notes. In addition, our credit facility does not permit us to pay dividends unless we maintain:

- a “consolidated interest coverage ratio” (defined as the ratio of our adjusted EBITDA for any period of four consecutive fiscal quarters to our consolidated interest expense for such period payable in cash) of not less than 1.35 to 1.0;
- a “consolidated senior leverage ratio” (defined as the ratio of our consolidated total debt, as of the last day of any period of four consecutive fiscal quarters to our adjusted EBITDA) of not more than 5.00 to 1.0; and
- a “consolidated total leverage ratio” (defined as the ratio of our consolidated total debt of the last day of any period to our adjusted EBITDA for any period of four consecutive fiscal quarters) of not more than 7.00 to 1.0.

Subject to the limitations described elsewhere in this report, we have the ability to issue additional EISs, Class A common stock, Class B common stock, other equity securities or preferred stock for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as are established by our board of directors in its sole discretion and without the approval of the holders of our EISs or either class of common stock. It is possible that we will fund acquisitions, if any, through the issuance of additional EISs, common stock, other equity securities or preferred stock. Holders of any additional EISs, common stock or other equity securities issued by us may be entitled to share equally with the holders of EISs in dividend distributions. The certificate of designation of any preferred stock issued by us may provide that the holders of preferred stock are senior to the holders of our common stock with respect to the payment of dividends. If we were to issue additional EISs, common stock, other equity securities or preferred stock, it would be necessary

for us to generate additional cash available to pay dividends in order for us to distribute dividends at the same rate per share as distributed prior to any such additional issuance.

Dividend payments are not mandatory or guaranteed, and holders of our common stock do not have any legal right to receive, or require us to pay, dividends. Our board of directors may, in its sole discretion, amend or repeal our dividend policy with respect to the Class A and Class B common stock at any time. Furthermore, our board of directors may decrease the level of dividends provided for the Class A and Class B common stock below the intended dividend rates, or discontinue entirely the payment of dividends.

Equity Compensation Plans

As of December 30, 2006, we did not have any equity compensation plans.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

We did not issue any unregistered securities in fiscal 2006.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We did not repurchase any of our securities during fiscal 2006.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following selected historical consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes to those statements included in this report. The selected historical consolidated financial data as of and for the years ended December 30, 2006 (fiscal 2006), December 31, 2005 (fiscal 2005), January 1, 2005 (fiscal 2004), January 3, 2004 (fiscal 2003) and December 28, 2002 (fiscal 2002) have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements.

	Fiscal Year Ended				
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	January 1, 2005	January 3, 2004	December 28, 2002
	(Dollars in thousands, except ratios and per share data)				
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data(1):					
Net sales	\$ 411,306	\$ 379,262	\$ 372,754	\$ 328,356	\$ 293,677
Cost of goods sold	297,053	271,929	260,814	226,174	203,707
Cost of goods sold—restructuring charge	—	3,839	—	—	—
Gross profit	114,253	103,494	111,940	102,182	89,970
Sales, marketing and distribution expenses	45,343	41,522	43,241	39,477	35,852
General and administrative expenses(2)	7,688	6,965	4,885	6,313	4,911
Management fees—related party	—	—	386	500	500
Transaction related compensation expenses(3)	—	—	9,859	—	—
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment(4)	(525)	—	—	—	—
Amortization expense—customer relationships(5)	731	—	—	—	—
Environmental clean-up expenses	—	—	—	—	100
Operating income	61,016	55,007	53,569	55,892	48,607
Derivative gain(6)	—	—	—	—	(2,524)
Interest expense, net(7)	43,481	41,767	48,148	31,205	26,626
Income before income tax expense	17,535	13,240	5,421	24,687	24,505
Income tax expense	5,962	5,235	2,126	9,519	9,260
Net income	11,573	8,005	3,295	15,168	15,245
Preferred stock accretion	—	—	11,666	13,336	11,739
Gain on repurchase of preferred stock	—	—	(17,622)	—	—
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 11,573	\$ 8,005	\$ 9,251	\$ 1,832	\$ 3,506
Earnings per share data:					
Weighted average basic and diluted Class A shares outstanding	20,000	20,000	4,231	—	—
Weighted average basic Class B shares outstanding	7,556	7,556	10,739	11,593	11,593
Weighted average diluted Class B shares outstanding	7,556	7,556	13,813	15,492	15,492
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders per share:					
Distributed basic and diluted earnings:					
Class A common stock	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.88	\$ —	\$ —
Basic earnings per share:					
Class A common stock	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.25	\$ —	\$ —
Class B common stock	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.33)	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.30
Diluted earnings per share:					
Class A common stock	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.19	\$ —	\$ —
Class B common stock	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.33)	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.23
Other Financial Data(1):					
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 32,771	\$ 22,523	\$ 19,302	\$ 27,431	\$ 26,417
Capital expenditures	(7,306)	(6,659)	(6,598)	(6,442)	(6,283)
Payments for acquisition of businesses	(30,102)	(2,513)	—	(118,179)	—
Net proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,275	—	52	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	7,621	(16,448)	7,628	89,470	(19,351)
EBITDA(8)	\$ 69,000	\$ 61,919	\$ 60,292	\$ 61,906	\$ 56,431
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(9)	1.4x	1.3x	1.1x	1.8x	1.9x
Senior debt / EBITDA(10)	3.8x	3.9x	4.0x	2.4x	1.0x
Total debt / EBITDA	6.2x	6.6x	6.7x	6.0x	4.9x
EBITDA / cash interest expense(11)	1.7x	1.6x	1.9x	2.3x	2.4x
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data(1):					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,626	\$ 25,429	\$ 28,525	\$ 8,092	\$ 15,866
Net working capital(12)	73,415	78,407	73,259	59,245	54,100
Total assets	616,205	594,175	595,952	549,939	430,673
Total debt	430,800	405,800	405,800	368,796	273,796
Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock	—	—	—	43,188	37,714
Total stockholders' equity(13)(14)	\$ 75,487	\$ 83,274	\$ 92,261	\$ 49,991	\$ 40,351

(1) The purchase method of accounting was used to account for our initial acquisition of the *Ortega* business on August 21, 2003, our acquisition of the *Ortega* food service dispensing pouch and dipping cup business on December 1, 2005 and our acquisition of the *Grandma's* molasses business on January 10, 2006.

- (2) General and administrative expenses include a bad debt expense incurred for fiscal 2003 of \$0.6 million (\$0.4 million, net of taxes) relating to Fleming Companies, Inc., which filed for Chapter 11 Bankruptcy on April 1, 2003.
- (3) Transaction related compensation expenses in fiscal 2004, which were incurred in connection with our initial public offering and related transactions, include \$6.0 million of transaction bonuses and \$3.9 million for the repurchase of employee stock options.
- (4) The gain on sale of property, plant and equipment of \$0.5 million relates to the sale of our New Iberia, Louisiana, manufacturing facility on July 9, 2006.
- (5) Amortization expense of customer relationships are amortized over their useful lives of 20 years and includes the amortization expense relating to the amortization of customer relationship intangibles acquired in the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition, which was \$0.7 million for fiscal 2006. We had no customer relationship intangibles in fiscal 2005, 2004, 2003 or 2002.
- (6) Derivative gain reflects the change in fair value of our interest rate swap agreement from the date we entered into the agreement to the date the swap agreement was terminated.
- (7) Fiscal 2004 net interest expense includes \$13.9 million of costs relating to the early extinguishment of debt incurred in connection with our initial public offering, the concurrent offerings and the related transactions. Included in these costs are: \$8.4 million for the write-off of deferred financing costs, \$4.9 million for bond tender costs and \$0.6 million for the payment of bond discount.
- (8) We define EBITDA as net income before net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. We define adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA as adjusted for transaction related compensation expenses incurred in fiscal 2004 in connection with our initial public offering, the concurrent offerings and the related transactions and restructuring charges incurred in fiscal 2005. We believe that the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA is net cash provided by operating activities. We present EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA because we believe they are useful indicators of our historical debt capacity and ability to service debt. We also present this discussion of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA because covenants in our credit facility and the indentures governing the senior notes and the senior subordinated notes contain ratios based on these measures. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are not substitutes for operating income or net income, as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are not complete net cash flow measures because EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are measures of liquidity that do not include reductions for cash payments for an entity's obligation to service its debt, fund its working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions and pay its income taxes and dividends, and in the case of adjusted EBITDA, cash used to pay transaction related bonuses and repurchase of employee stock options and restructuring charges. Rather, EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are two potential indicators of an entity's ability to fund these cash requirements. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA also are not complete measures of an entity's profitability because they do not include costs and expenses for depreciation and amortization, interest and related expenses and income taxes, and in the case of adjusted EBITDA, the cost of transaction related bonuses and repurchase of employee stock options and the cost to restructure operations. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA, as we define them, may differ from similarly named measures used by other entities. Set forth below is a reconciliation of net income to EBITDA and

adjusted EBITDA and a reconciliation of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA to net cash provided by operating activities for fiscal 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002.

	Fiscal Year Ended				
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	January 1, 2005	January 3, 2004	December 28, 2002
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Net income	\$ 11,573	\$ 8,005	\$ 3,295	\$ 15,168	\$ 15,245
Income tax expense	5,962	5,235	2,126	9,519	9,260
Interest expense, net(A)	43,481	41,767	48,148	31,205	26,626
Depreciation and amortization	7,984	6,912	6,723	6,014	5,300
EBITDA	69,000	61,919	60,292	61,906	56,431
Transaction related compensation expenses(B)	—	—	9,859	—	—
Cost of goods sold—restructuring charge(C)	—	3,839	—	—	—
Adjusted EBITDA	69,000	65,758	70,151	61,906	56,431
Income tax expense	(5,962)	(5,235)	(2,126)	(9,519)	(9,260)
Interest expense, net(A)	(43,481)	(41,767)	(48,148)	(31,205)	(26,626)
Transaction related compensation expenses(B)	—	—	(9,859)	—	—
Deferred income taxes	6,165	4,795	7,462	4,382	5,532
Amortization of deferred financing and bond discount	2,830	2,791	2,532	2,839	2,686
Write-off of pre-existing deferred debt issuance costs	—	—	—	1,831	—
Costs relating to the early extinguishment of debt(A)	—	—	13,906	—	—
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment(C)	(525)	—	—	—	—
Restructuring charge—cash portion(C)	—	(769)	—	—	—
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of business combination	4,744	(3,050)	(14,616)	(2,803)	(2,346)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 32,771</u>	<u>\$ 22,523</u>	<u>\$ 19,302</u>	<u>\$ 27,431</u>	<u>\$ 26,417</u>

(A) Net interest expense in fiscal 2004 includes \$13.9 million of costs relating to the early extinguishment of debt incurred in connection with our initial public offering, the concurrent offerings and the related transactions. Included in these costs are: \$8.4 million for the write-off of deferred financing costs, \$4.9 million for bond tender costs and \$0.6 million for the payment of bond discount.

(B) Transaction related compensation expenses, which were incurred in connection with our initial public offering, the concurrent offerings and the related transactions, include \$6.0 million for transaction bonuses and \$3.9 million for our repurchase of employee stock options.

(C) On July 1, 2005, we closed our New Iberia, Louisiana, manufacturing facility as part of our ongoing efforts to improve our production capacity utilization, productivity, and operating efficiencies and lower our overall costs. In fiscal 2005, we recorded a charge of \$3.8 million. The charge associated with the plant closing included a cash charge for employee compensation and other costs of \$0.8 million and a non-cash charge for the impairment of property, plant, equipment and inventory of \$3.0 million. The sale of our New Iberia facility closed on July 9, 2006. We received net proceeds of \$1.3 million and recorded a gain on the sale of \$0.5 million.

(9) We have calculated the ratio of earnings to fixed charges by dividing earnings by fixed charges. For the purpose of this computation, earnings consist of income before income taxes plus fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of the sum of interest on indebtedness, amortized expenses related to indebtedness, and an interest component of lease rental expense.

- (10) Senior debt, as defined in the indenture governing our senior subordinated notes, is equal to all of our outstanding debt excluding our senior subordinated notes.

	Fiscal Year Ended				
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	January 1, 2005	January 3, 2004	December 28, 2002
	(Dollars in thousands, except ratios)				
Senior secured credit facility:					
Revolving credit facility	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Term loan	25,000	—	—	149,625	54,856
Senior notes	240,000	240,000	240,000	—	—
Obligations under capital leases	—	—	—	—	—
Senior debt	<u>\$265,000</u>	<u>\$240,000</u>	<u>\$240,000</u>	<u>\$149,625</u>	<u>\$54,856</u>
EBITDA	\$ 69,000	\$ 61,919	\$ 60,292	\$ 61,906	\$56,431
Senior debt / EBITDA	3.8x	3.9x	4.0x	2.4x	1.0x
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 69,000	\$ 65,758	\$ 70,151	\$ 61,906	\$56,431
Senior debt / adjusted EBITDA	3.8x	3.6x	3.4x	2.4x	1.0x

- (11) Cash interest expense, calculated below, is equal to net interest expense less amortization of deferred financing and bond discount and early extinguishment of debt costs.

	Fiscal Year Ended				
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	January 1, 2005	January 3, 2004	December 28, 2002
	(Dollars in thousands, except ratios)				
Interest expense, net	\$43,481	\$41,767	\$ 48,148	\$31,205	\$26,626
Amortization of deferred financing and bond discount	(2,830)	(2,791)	(2,532)	(2,839)	(2,686)
Early extinguishments of debt costs including: write-off of deferred financing costs, bond tender costs and bond discount	—	—	(13,906)	(1,831)	—
Cash interest expense	<u>\$40,651</u>	<u>\$38,976</u>	<u>\$ 31,710</u>	<u>\$26,535</u>	<u>\$23,940</u>
EBITDA	\$69,000	\$61,919	\$ 60,292	\$61,906	\$56,431
EBITDA / cash interest expense	1.7x	1.6x	1.9x	2.3x	2.4x
Adjusted EBITDA	\$69,000	\$65,758	\$ 70,151	\$61,906	\$56,431
Adjusted EBITDA / cash interest expense	1.7x	1.7x	2.2x	2.3x	2.4x

- (12) Net working capital is current assets excluding cash and cash equivalents minus current liabilities.
- (13) We adopted SFAS No. 158, "Employer's Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an Amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132R" (SFAS No. 158) effective December 30, 2006. For fiscal 2006, the adoption of SFAS No. 158 resulted in the recognition of an incremental \$2.6 million of additional pension obligations, an increase in deferred tax assets of \$1.0 million and a decrease to stockholders' equity of \$1.6 million, with no impact to our statements of operations or cash flows. See "Recent Accounting Pronouncements" in Item 7 below.
- (14) We adopted SAB No. 108, "Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements" (SAB No. 108) effective January 1, 2006. The adoption of SAB No. 108 allowed a one-time transitional cumulative effect adjustment to beginning retained earnings as of January 1, 2006 for errors that were not previously deemed material, but are material under the guidance in SAB No. 108. In accordance with SAB No. 108, we have adjusted our opening accumulated deficit for fiscal 2006 in the amount of \$0.6 million to re-establish certain deferred tax liabilities that were reversed prior to fiscal 2001. See "Recent Accounting Pronouncements" in Item 7 below.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation.

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth under Item 1A, "Risk Factors" and under the heading "Forward-Looking Statements" below and elsewhere in this report. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report.

General

We manufacture, sell and distribute a diversified portfolio of high quality, shelf-stable, branded food products, many of which have leading regional or national retail market shares. In general, we position our branded products to appeal to the consumer desiring a high quality and reasonably priced branded product.

Our business strategy is to continue to increase sales, profitability and cash available to pay dividends by enhancing our existing portfolio of branded shelf-stable products and by capitalizing on our competitive strengths. We intend to implement our strategy through the following initiatives: profitably growing our established brands, leveraging our unique multiple-channel sales and distribution system, introducing new products, capitalizing on the higher growth Mexican segment of the food industry, designing new products and modifying existing products to address consumer health and wellness concerns such as diabetes, obesity and natural/organic foods, and expanding our brand portfolio through acquisitions.

Since 1996, we have successfully acquired and integrated 17 separate brands into our operations. In February 2007, we acquired the *Cream of Wheat* and *Cream of Rice* brands from Kraft Foods. We believe this acquisition will enhance our overall gross margins and be accretive to our cash flows from operations beginning in fiscal 2007. We believe that successful future acquisitions, if any, will enhance our portfolio of existing businesses, further leveraging our existing infrastructure.

We completed the acquisition of The Ortega Brand of Business from Nestlé Prepared Foods Company on August 21, 2003, which we refer to in this report as "*Ortega*" or the "initial *Ortega* acquisition." We subsequently completed the acquisition of the *Ortega* food service dispensing pouch and dipping cup cheese sauce businesses from Nestlé USA, Inc. on December 1, 2005, which we refer to in this report as the "*Ortega* food service dispensing pouch and dipping cup acquisition." We completed the acquisition of the *Grandma's* molasses business from Motts LLP, a Cadbury Schweppes Americas Beverages Company, on January 10, 2006, which we refer to in this report as the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition. We completed the acquisition of the *Cream of Wheat* and *Cream of Rice* brands from Kraft Foods Global, Inc., effective February 25, 2007, which we refer to in this report as the "*Cream of Wheat* acquisition." The *Ortega* acquisitions and the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition have been, and the *Cream of Wheat* acquisition will be, accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and, accordingly, the assets acquired, liabilities assumed and results of operations of the acquired businesses are included in our consolidated financial statements from the respective dates of acquisition. These acquisitions and the application of the purchase method of accounting for these acquisitions affect comparability between periods.

We are subject to a number of challenges that may adversely affect our businesses. These challenges, which are discussed above under Item 1A, "Risk Factors" and below under the heading "Forward-Looking Statements" include:

Fluctuations in Commodity Prices and Production and Distribution Costs: We purchase raw materials, including agricultural products, meat, poultry, other raw materials and packaging materials from growers, commodity processors, other food companies and packaging manufacturers. Raw materials are subject to fluctuations in price attributable to a number of factors. Fluctuations in commodity prices can lead to retail

price volatility and intensive price competition, and can influence consumer and trade buying patterns. In fiscal 2006, our commodity prices for maple syrup and corn sweeteners have been higher than those incurred in fiscal 2005. In addition, the cost of labor, manufacturing, energy, fuel, packaging materials and other costs related to the production and distribution of our food products have risen in recent years, and we believe that certain of these costs may continue to rise in the foreseeable future. We manage these risks by entering into short-term supply contracts and advance commodities purchase agreements from time to time, and if necessary, by raising prices. We cannot assure you that any sales price increases by us will offset the increased cost of raw material commodities.

Consolidation in the Retail Trade and Consequent Inventory Reductions: As the retail grocery trade continues to consolidate and our retail customers grow larger and become more sophisticated, our retail customers may demand lower pricing and increased promotional programs. These customers are also reducing their inventories and increasing their emphasis on private label products.

Changing Customer Preferences: Consumers in the market categories in which we compete frequently change their taste preferences, dietary habits and product packaging preferences.

Consumer Concern Regarding Food Safety, Quality and Health: The food industry is subject to consumer concerns regarding the safety and quality of certain food products, including the health implications of genetically modified organisms and obesity.

Changing Valuations of the Canadian Dollar in Relation to the U.S. Dollar: We purchase the majority of our maple syrup requirements from manufacturers located in Quebec, Canada. Over the past year the U.S. dollar has weakened against the Canadian dollar, which has in turn increased our costs relating to the production of our maple syrup products.

To confront these challenges, we continue to take steps to build the value of our brands, to improve our existing portfolio of products with new product and marketing initiatives, to reduce costs through improved productivity and to address consumer concerns about food safety, quality and health.

Critical Accounting Policies; Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires our management to make a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Some of the more significant estimates and assumptions made by management involve trade and consumer promotion expenses, allowances for excess, obsolete and unsaleable inventories, pension benefits, purchase accounting allocations, the recoverability of goodwill, trademarks, customer relationship intangibles, property, plant and equipment, deferred tax assets, and the accounting for our EISs, including their treatment in computing our income tax expense, the accounting for earnings per share and acquisition accounting. Actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Our significant accounting policies are described more fully in note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report. We believe the following critical accounting policies involve the most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Trade and Consumer Promotion Expenses

We offer various sales incentive programs to customers and consumers, such as price discounts, in-store display incentives, slotting fees and coupons. The recognition of expense for these programs involves the use of judgment related to performance and redemption estimates. Estimates are made based on

historical experience and other factors. Actual expenses may differ if the level of redemption rates and performance vary from our estimates.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first in, first out and average cost methods. Inventories have been reduced by an allowance for excess, obsolete and unsaleable inventories. The allowance is an estimate based on our management's review of inventories on hand compared to estimated future usage and sales.

Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, such as property, plant and equipment, and intangibles with estimated useful lives are depreciated or amortized over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. Recoverability of assets held for sale is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset or asset group to their fair value less estimated cost to sell. Estimating future cash flows and calculating fair value of assets requires significant estimates and assumptions by management.

Goodwill and Trademarks

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives (trademarks) are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever events or circumstances occur indicating that goodwill or indefinite life intangibles might be impaired.

We perform the annual impairment tests as of the last day of each fiscal year. The annual goodwill impairment test involves a two-step process. The first step of the impairment test involves comparing the fair value of our company with our company's carrying value, including goodwill. If the carrying value of our company exceeds our fair value, we perform the second step of the impairment test to determine the amount of the impairment loss. The second step of the goodwill impairment test involves comparing the implied fair value of goodwill with the carrying value of that goodwill and recognizing a loss for the difference. Calculating our fair value requires significant estimates and assumptions by management. We estimate our fair value by applying third party market value indicators to our EBITDA. We test indefinite life intangible assets for impairment by comparing their carrying value to their fair value that is determined using a cash flow method and recognize a loss to the extent the carrying value is greater.

We completed our annual impairment tests for the years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and January 1, 2005 with no adjustments to the carrying values of goodwill and indefinite life intangibles. We did not note any events or circumstances during fiscal 2006, 2005 or 2004 that would indicate that goodwill or indefinite life intangibles might be impaired.

Accounting Treatment for EISs.

Our EISs include Class A common stock and senior subordinated notes. Upon completion of our initial public offering (including the exercise of the over-allotment option), we allocated the proceeds from the issuance of the EISs, based upon relative fair value at the issuance date, to the Class A common stock and the senior subordinated notes. We have assumed that the price paid in the EIS offering was equivalent to the combined fair value of the Class A common stock and the senior subordinated notes, and the price paid in the offering for the senior subordinated notes sold separately (not in the form of EISs) was

equivalent to their initial stated principal amount. We have concluded there are no embedded derivative features related to the EIS that require bifurcation under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended (SFAS No. 133). We have determined the fair value of the Class A common stock and the senior subordinated notes with reference to a number of factors, including the sale of the senior subordinated notes sold separately from the EISs that have the same terms as the senior subordinated notes included in the EISs. Therefore, we have allocated the entire proceeds of the EIS offering to the Class A common stock and the senior subordinated notes, and the allocation of the EIS proceeds to the senior subordinated notes did not result in a premium or discount.

We have concluded that the call option and the change in control put option in the senior subordinated notes do not warrant separate accounting under SFAS No. 133 because they are clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the host debt instrument. Therefore, we have allocated the entire proceeds of the offering to the Class A common stock and the senior subordinated notes. Upon subsequent issuances, if any, of senior subordinated notes, we will evaluate whether the call option and the change in control put option in the senior subordinated notes require separate accounting under SFAS No. 133. We expect that if there is a substantial discount or premium upon a subsequent issuance of senior subordinated notes, we may need to separately account for the call option and the change in control put option features as embedded derivatives for such subsequent issuance. If we determine that the embedded derivatives, if any, require separate accounting from the debt host contract under SFAS No. 133, the call option and the change in control put option associated with the senior subordinated notes will be recorded as derivative liabilities at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded as other non-operating income or expense. Any discount on the senior subordinated notes resulting from the allocation of proceeds to an embedded derivative will be amortized to interest expense over the remaining life of the senior subordinated notes.

The Class A common stock portion of each EIS is included in stockholders' equity, net of the related portion of the EIS transaction costs allocated to Class A common stock. Dividends paid on the Class A common stock are recorded as a decrease to additional paid-in capital when declared by us. The senior subordinated note portion of each EIS is included in long-term debt, and the related portion of the EIS transaction costs allocated to the senior subordinated notes was capitalized as deferred financing costs and is being amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method. Interest on the senior subordinated notes is charged to expense as accrued by us and deducted for income tax purposes.

Income Tax Expense Estimates and Policies

As part of the income tax provision process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes. This process involves estimating our current tax expenses together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities. We then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and to the extent we believe the recovery is not likely, we establish a valuation allowance. Further, to the extent that we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in a financial accounting period, we include such charge in our tax provision, or reduce our tax benefits in our consolidated statement of operations. We use our judgment to determine our provision or benefit for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets.

There are various factors that may cause these tax assumptions to change in the near term, and we may have to record a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. We cannot predict whether future U.S. federal and state income tax laws and regulations might be passed that could have a material effect on our results of operations. We assess the impact of significant changes to the U.S. federal and state income tax laws and regulations on a regular basis and update the assumptions and estimates used to

prepare our consolidated financial statements when new regulations and legislation are enacted. We recognize the benefit of an uncertain tax position that we have taken or expect to take on the income tax returns we file if such tax position is probable of being sustained.

We have accounted for our issuance of EISs as an issuance of the separate securities evidenced by such EISs and have allocated the proceeds received for each EIS between the Class A common stock and senior subordinated note represented thereby in the amounts of their respective fair values at the time of issuance. Accordingly, we have accounted for the senior subordinated notes represented by the EISs as long-term debt bearing a stated interest rate and maturing on October 30, 2016. In connection with the issuance and initial public offering of the EISs, we received an opinion from counsel that the senior subordinated notes should be treated as debt for United States federal income tax purposes. Consistent with the opinion we received from counsel and the results of a recently completed IRS audit of our 2004 tax return, we continue to be of the view that the senior subordinated notes should be treated as debt for United States federal income tax purposes (although we have not sought a ruling from the IRS on this issue), and we intend to deduct annually interest expense of approximately \$19.9 million on the senior subordinated notes from taxable income for United States federal and state income tax purposes. There can be no assurance that the classification of senior subordinated notes as debt (or the amount of interest expense deducted) will not be challenged in the future by the IRS or other tax jurisdictions or will be sustained by a court of law if challenged.

It is possible that we will at some point in the future, as a result of IRS interpretations or other changes in circumstances, conclude that we should establish a reserve for tax liabilities associated with a disallowance of all or part of the interest deductions on the senior subordinated notes, although our present view is that no such reserve is necessary or appropriate. If we decide to maintain such a reserve, our income tax provision, and related income tax payable, would be materially impacted. As a result, our ability to pay dividends on the shares of our common stock could be materially impaired and the market price and/or liquidity for the EISs or our common stock could be adversely affected.

Earnings Per Share

We have two classes of common stock, designated as Class A common stock and Class B common stock, and we present basic and diluted earnings per share using the two-class method. The two-class method is an earnings allocation formula that determines earnings per share for each class of common stock according to dividends declared and participation rights in undistributed earnings.

Net income available to our common stockholders is allocated between our two classes of common stock based upon the two-class method. Basic and diluted earnings per share for our Class A and Class B common stock is calculated by dividing allocated net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of Class A and Class B common stock outstanding.

Pension Expense

We have defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of our employees. Our funding policy is to contribute annually the amount recommended by our actuaries. The funded status of our pension plans is dependent upon many factors, including returns on invested assets and the level of certain market interest rates. We review pension assumptions regularly and we may from time to time make voluntary contributions to our pension plans, which exceed the amounts required by statute. During fiscal 2006, we made total pension contributions to our pension plans of \$2.6 million compared with \$1.6 million in fiscal 2005. Changes in interest rates and the market value of the securities held by the plans could materially change, positively or negatively, the underfunded status of the plans and affect the level of pension expense and required contributions in fiscal 2007 and beyond.

Our discount rate assumption increased from 5.65% at December 31, 2005 to 5.90% at December 30, 2006 for our pension plans. We presently anticipate that assumption changes, coupled with the amortization of deferred gains and losses will result in a decrease in fiscal 2007 pre-tax pension expense of approximately \$0.3 million. While we do not presently anticipate a change in our fiscal 2007 assumptions, as a sensitivity measure, a 0.25% decline or increase in our discount rate would increase or decrease our pension expense by approximately \$0.1 million. Similarly, a 0.25% decrease or increase in the expected return on pension plan assets would increase or decrease our pension expense by approximately \$0.1 million.

In August 2006, the Pension Protection Act of 2006 was signed into law. The major provisions of the statute will take effect January 1, 2008. Among other things, the statute is designed to ensure timely and adequate funding of qualified pension plans by shortening the time period within which employers must fully fund pension benefits. We are currently evaluating the effect, if any, that the Pension Protection Act of 2006 will have on future pension funding requirements.

The adoption of SFAS No. 158 required us to record an incremental after-tax charge of \$1.6 million in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to the unrecognized net actuarial losses and unrecognized prior service costs.

Acquisition Accounting

We account for acquired businesses using the purchase method of accounting, which requires that the assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recorded at the date of acquisition at their respective fair values. Our consolidated financial statements and results of operations reflect an acquired business after the completion of the acquisition. The cost to acquire a business, including transaction costs, is allocated to the underlying net assets of the acquired business in proportion to their respective fair values. Any excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

The judgments made in determining the estimated fair value assigned to each class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as well as asset lives, can materially impact our results of operations. Accordingly, for significant items, we typically obtain assistance from third party valuation specialists.

Determining the useful life of an intangible asset also requires judgment as different types of intangible assets will have different useful lives and certain assets may even be considered to have indefinite useful lives.

All of these judgments and estimates can materially impact our results of operations.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth the percentages of net sales represented by selected items reflected in our consolidated statements of operations. The comparisons of financial results are not necessarily indicative of future results:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	January 1, 2005
Statement of Operations:			
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	72.2%	71.7%	70.0%
Cost of goods sold—restructuring charge	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Gross profit	<u>27.8%</u>	<u>27.3%</u>	<u>30.0%</u>
Sales, marketing and distribution expenses	11.0%	10.9%	11.6%
General and administrative expenses	1.9%	1.8%	1.3%
Management fees-related party	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Transaction related compensation expenses	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(0.1)%	0.0%	0.0%
Amortization expense—customer relationships	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Operating income	<u>14.8%</u>	<u>14.5%</u>	<u>14.4%</u>
Interest expense, net	<u>10.6%</u>	<u>11.0%</u>	<u>12.9%</u>
Income before income tax expense	4.2%	3.5%	1.5%
Income tax expense	1.4%	1.4%	0.6%
Net income	<u>2.8%</u>	<u>2.1%</u>	<u>0.9%</u>
Preferred stock accretion	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Gain on repurchase of preferred stock	0.0%	0.0%	(4.7)%
Net income available to common stockholders	<u>2.8%</u>	<u>2.1%</u>	<u>2.5%</u>

As used in this section the terms listed below have the following meanings:

Net Sales. Our net sales represents gross sales of products shipped to customers plus amounts charged customers for shipping and handling, less cash discounts, coupon redemptions, slotting fees and trade promotional spending.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit is equal to our net sales less cost of goods sold. The primary components of our cost of goods sold are cost of internally manufactured products, purchases of finished goods from co-packers plus freight costs to our distribution centers and to our customers.

Sales, Marketing and Distribution Expenses. Our sales, marketing and distribution expenses include costs for marketing personnel, consumer advertising programs, internal sales forces, brokerage costs and warehouse facilities.

General and Administrative Expenses. Our general and administrative expenses include administrative employee compensation and benefit costs, as well as information technology infrastructure and communication costs, office rent and supplies, professional services, management fees and other general corporate expenses.

Gain on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment. Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment includes any gain or loss on the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Amortization Expense—Customer Relationships. Amortization expense—customer relationships includes the amortization expense associated with customer relationship intangibles, which are amortized over their useful lives of 20 years.

Net Interest Expense. Net interest expense includes interest relating to our outstanding indebtedness and amortization of deferred debt issuance costs, net of interest income. For fiscal 2004, net interest expense also includes costs relating to the early extinguishment of debt incurred in connection with our initial public offering, the concurrent offerings and the related transactions. Included in these fiscal 2004 costs are the write-off of deferred financing costs, bond tender costs and the payment of bond discount.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Certain disclosures in this report include “non-GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) financial measures.” A non-GAAP financial measure is defined as a numerical measure of our financial performance that excludes or includes amounts so as to be different than the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP in our consolidated balance sheets and related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders’ equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows. We present EBITDA (net income before net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization) and adjusted EBITDA (EBITDA as adjusted for transaction related compensation expenses incurred in fiscal 2004 in connection with our initial public offering, the concurrent offerings and the related transactions and restructuring charges incurred in fiscal 2005) because we believe they are useful indicators of our historical debt capacity and ability to service debt. We also present this discussion of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA because covenants in our credit facility and the indentures governing our senior notes and our senior subordinated notes contain ratios based on these measures.

A reconciliation of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA with the most directly comparable GAAP measure is included below for the fifty-two weeks ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and January 1, 2005 along with the components of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA.

Reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities.

	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal 2004</u>
	(dollars in thousands)		
Net income	\$ 11,573	\$ 8,005	\$ 3,295
Income tax expense	5,962	5,235	2,126
Interest expense, net(1).....	43,481	41,767	48,148
Depreciation and amortization	7,984	6,912	6,723
EBITDA(2).....	69,000	61,919	60,292
Transaction related compensation expenses(3)	—	—	9,859
Cost of goods sold—restructuring charge(4).....	—	3,839	—
Adjusted EBITDA(2)	69,000	65,758	70,151
Income tax expense	(5,962)	(5,235)	(2,126)
Interest expense, net(1).....	(43,481)	(41,767)	(48,148)
Transaction related compensation expenses(3)	—	—	(9,859)
Deferred income taxes	6,165	4,795	7,462
Amortization of deferred financing costs and bond discount... ..	2,830	2,791	2,532
Costs relating to the early extinguishment of debt(1)	—	—	13,906
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment(4).....	(525)	—	—
Restructuring charge—cash portion(3)	—	(769)	—
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of business combinations.....	4,744	(3,050)	(14,616)
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	<u>\$ 32,771</u>	<u>\$ 22,523</u>	<u>\$ 19,302</u>

- (1) Net interest expense for the fifty-two week period ended January 1, 2005 includes \$13.9 million of costs relating to the early extinguishment of debt incurred in connection with our initial public offering, the concurrent offerings and the related transactions. Included in these costs are: \$8.4 million for the write-off of deferred financing costs, \$4.9 million for bond tender costs and \$0.6 million for the payment of bond discount.
- (2) We define EBITDA as net income before net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. We define adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA as adjusted for transaction related compensation expenses incurred in fiscal 2004 in connection with our initial public offering, the concurrent offerings and the related transactions and restructuring charges incurred in fiscal 2005. We believe that the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA is net cash provided by operating activities. We present EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA because we believe they are useful indicators of our historical debt capacity and ability to service debt. We also present this discussion of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA because covenants in our credit facility and the indentures governing the senior notes and the senior subordinated notes contain ratios based on these measures. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are not substitutes for operating income or net income, as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are not complete net cash flow measures because EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are measures of liquidity that do not include reductions for cash payments for an entity's obligation to service its debt, fund its working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions, if any, and pay its income taxes and dividends, if any, and in the case of adjusted EBITDA, cash used to pay transaction related bonuses, repurchase employee stock options and restructure operations. Rather, EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are two potential indicators of an entity's ability to fund these cash requirements. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA also are not complete measures of an entity's profitability because they do not include costs and expenses for depreciation and amortization, interest and related expenses and income taxes and in the case of adjusted EBITDA, the cost of transaction related bonuses and repurchase of employee stock options and the cost to restructure operations. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA, as we define them, may differ from similarly named measures used by other entities.
- (3) Transaction related compensation expenses for the fifty-two week period ended January 1, 2005, which were incurred in connection with our initial public offering, the concurrent offerings and the related transactions, include: \$6.0 million for transaction bonuses and \$3.9 million for our repurchase of employee stock options.
- (4) On July 1, 2005, we closed our New Iberia, Louisiana, manufacturing facility as part of our ongoing efforts to improve our production capacity utilization, productivity, and operating efficiencies and lower our overall costs. In the fifty-two weeks ended December 31, 2005, we recorded a charge of \$3.8 million. The charge associated with the plant closing included a cash charge for employee compensation and other costs of \$0.8 million and a non-cash charge for the impairment of property, plant, equipment and inventory of \$3.0 million. We sold the New Iberia, Louisiana, manufacturing facility on July 9, 2006 and recognized a gain of \$0.5 million on the sale.

Fiscal Year Ended December 30, 2006 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005

Net Sales. Net sales increased \$32.0 million or 8.4% to \$411.3 million for the fifty-two week period ended December 30, 2006 (fiscal 2006) from \$379.3 million for the fifty-two week period ended December 31, 2005 (fiscal 2005). The *Ortega* food service dispensing pouch and dipping cup acquisition accounted for \$10.4 million of the net sales increase, the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition accounted for \$9.8 million of the net sales increase and a temporary co-packing arrangement accounted for \$3.0 million of the net sales increase. The remaining \$8.8 million increase in net sales was related to increases in sales

price and unit volume. Net sales of our lines of *Ortega* (exclusive of food service dispensing pouch and dipping cup net sales), *Maple Grove Farms*, *B&M*, *Las Palmas* and *Ac'cent* products increased in the amounts of \$6.0 million, \$3.9 million, \$1.3 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.4 million, or 7.8%, 7.1%, 5.9%, 3.1% and 2.6%, respectively. These increases were offset by a reduction in net sales of *Emeril's* and *B&G* pickle and pepper products of \$2.4 million, and \$1.2 million or 10.1% and 2.8%, respectively. All other brands increased in the aggregate by \$0.1 million or 0.1%.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased \$10.8 million or 10.4% to \$114.3 million in fiscal 2006 from \$103.5 million in fiscal 2005. On July 1, 2005, we closed our New Iberia, Louisiana, manufacturing facility as part of our ongoing efforts to improve our production capacity utilization, productivity, and operating efficiencies and lower our overall costs. In fiscal 2005, we recorded a charge of \$3.8 million. The charge associated with the plant closing included a cash charge for employee compensation and other costs of \$0.8 million and a non-cash charge for the impairment of property, plant, equipment and inventory of \$3.0 million. No restructuring charges were recorded or expensed during fiscal 2006.

Adjusted gross profit, which excludes the fiscal 2005 restructuring charge described above, increased \$7.0 million or 6.5%, to \$114.3 in fiscal 2006 from \$107.3 million in fiscal 2005. Adjusted gross profit expressed as a percentage of net sales decreased 0.5% to 27.8% in fiscal 2006 from 28.3% in fiscal 2005. The decrease in adjusted gross profit as a percentage of net sales was primarily due to higher costs for transportation, maple syrup, packaging materials and corn sweeteners, which were partially offset by sales price increases and a shift in the sales mix to higher margin products.

Sales, Marketing and Distribution Expenses. Sales, marketing and distribution expenses increased \$3.8 million or 9.2% to \$45.3 million for fiscal 2006 from \$41.5 million for fiscal 2005. These expenses expressed as a percentage of net sales increased to 11.0% in fiscal 2006 from 10.9% in fiscal 2005. The increase is primarily due to increased consumer marketing and trade spending of \$1.7 million. Brokerage and salary expenses increased \$1.5 million due to increased sales volume. Incentive compensation increased \$0.6 million.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses increased \$0.7 million or 10.0% to \$7.7 million in fiscal 2006 from \$7.0 million in fiscal 2005. The increase was primarily due to increased incentive compensation of \$0.7 million.

Gain on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment. Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment in fiscal 2006 related to the gain on the sale of our New Iberia facility of \$0.5 million. There were no gains or losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment in fiscal 2005.

Amortization Expense—Customer Relationships. Amortization expense—customer relationships, all of which relates to the amortization of customer relationship intangibles acquired in the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition, was \$0.7 million in fiscal 2006. We had no customer relationship intangibles in fiscal 2005.

Operating Income. As a result of the foregoing, operating income increased \$6.0 million or 10.9% to \$61.0 million in fiscal 2006 from \$55.0 million in fiscal 2005. Operating income expressed as a percentage of net sales increased to 14.8% in fiscal 2006 from 14.5% in fiscal 2005. Operating income for fiscal 2005 was negatively impacted by \$3.8 million as a result of the restructuring charge described above. Operating income for fiscal 2006 was positively impacted by \$0.5 million as a result of the gain of sale of our New Iberia facility.

Interest Expense. Net interest expense increased \$1.7 million to \$43.5 million in fiscal 2006 from \$41.8 million in fiscal 2005. We capitalized \$0.3 million of interest as part of our capital spending in fiscal 2006. We did not capitalize any interest in fiscal 2005. Our average long-term debt outstanding increased \$25.0 million in fiscal 2006 as compared to fiscal 2005 as a result of term loan borrowings used to finance the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition. See “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Debt” below.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense increased \$0.8 million to \$6.0 million in fiscal 2006 from \$5.2 million in fiscal 2005. Our effective tax rate for fiscal 2006 was 34.0% as compared with 39.5% for fiscal 2005. The decrease in our effective tax rate is primarily attributable to a reduction in the state effective tax rate used to measure our deferred tax liabilities which had a favorable impact on our fiscal 2006 income tax expense of \$1.0 million. The decrease in the state effective tax rate, net of federal benefit of 1.1% is the result of changes in state income apportionment factors.

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended January 1, 2005

Net Sales. Net sales increased \$6.5 million or 1.8% to \$379.3 million for the fifty-two week period ended December 31, 2005 (fiscal 2005) from \$372.8 million for the fifty-two week period ended January 1, 2005 (fiscal 2004). Sales increased \$6.5 million relating to sales price increases, offset by decreases in unit volume. Sales of our *Maple Grove Farms of Vermont, Ortega, Las Palmas* and *Polaner* brands increased \$5.0 million, \$2.0 million, \$1.9 million and \$1.9 million or 10.0%, 2.6%, 9.1% and 5.2%, respectively. Sales of our *Emeril's, Sason, B&M, Ac'cent* and *Vermont Maid* brands decreased by \$2.1 million, \$0.9 million, \$0.7 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.6 million, or 8.1%, 18.7%, 3.1%, 3.8% and 19.5%, respectively. All other brands increased in the aggregate \$0.7 million or 0.5%.

Gross Profit. Gross profit decreased \$8.4 million or 7.6% to \$103.5 million in fiscal 2005 from \$111.9 million in fiscal 2004. Adjusted gross profit, which excludes the \$3.8 million restructuring charge described above relating to the closing of our New Iberia facility, decreased \$4.6 million or 4.1%, to \$107.3 in fiscal 2005 from \$111.9 million in fiscal 2004. Adjusted gross profit expressed as a percentage of net sales decreased 1.7% to 28.3% in fiscal 2005 from 30.0% in fiscal 2004. The decrease in adjusted gross profit was primarily due to higher costs for transportation, maple syrup, packaging materials, pickle and peppers, beans and a shift in the product mix sold. These higher costs were partially offset by sales price increases.

Sales, Marketing and Distribution Expenses. Sales, marketing and distribution expenses decreased \$1.7 million or 4.0% to \$41.5 million for fiscal 2005 from \$43.2 million for fiscal 2004. These expenses expressed as a percentage of net sales decreased to 10.9% in fiscal 2005 from 11.6% in fiscal 2004. This reduction is primarily due to a reduction in consumer marketing and trade spending of \$1.3 million relating to planned spending reductions on consumer programs. Brokerage and salesmen commissions decreased \$0.6 million due to reductions in commission rates. All other sales, marketing and distribution expenses increased \$0.2 million.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses and management fees increased \$1.7 million or 32.1% to \$7.0 million in fiscal 2005 from \$5.3 million in fiscal 2004. The increase was primarily due to incremental costs associated with Sarbanes-Oxley Act compliance of \$0.8 million and additional public company costs of \$1.0 million, which were partially offset by the elimination of the management fees previously paid to BRS & Co.

Transaction Related Compensation Expenses. In fiscal 2004, we incurred transaction related compensation expenses in connection with our initial public offering, the concurrent offerings and the related transactions that included \$6.0 million for transaction bonuses and \$3.9 million for the repurchase of employee stock options.

Operating Income. As a result of the foregoing, operating income increased \$1.4 million or 2.7% to \$55.0 million in fiscal 2005 from \$53.6 million in fiscal 2004. Operating income expressed as a percentage of net sales increased to 14.5% in fiscal 2005 from 14.4% in fiscal 2004.

Interest Expense. Net interest expense decreased \$6.4 million to \$41.8 million in fiscal 2005 from \$48.2 million in fiscal 2004. Interest expense for fiscal 2004 includes \$13.9 million of costs relating to the early extinguishment of debt incurred in connection with our initial public offering, the concurrent

offerings and the related transactions. Included in these costs are: \$8.4 million for the write-off of deferred financing costs in connection with the payment in full during fiscal 2004 of the term loan under our then-existing term loan agreement, \$4.9 million for bond tender costs and \$0.6 million for the payment of bond discount. Excluding these fiscal 2004 charges, the remaining interest expense increase of \$7.5 million from fiscal 2004 to fiscal 2005 resulted primarily from an increase in average debt outstanding of approximately \$18.5 million in fiscal 2005 as compared to fiscal 2004. In addition, the effective interest rate for our outstanding debt during fiscal 2005 under our post-initial public offering capital structure was higher than the effective interest rate for our outstanding debt during fiscal 2004.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense increased \$3.1 million to \$5.2 million in fiscal 2005 from \$2.1 million in fiscal 2004. Our effective tax rate for fiscal 2005 was 39.5% as compared with 39.2% for fiscal 2004.

Preferred Stock Accretion. We did not have any preferred stock outstanding in fiscal 2005. Preferred stock dividends accumulated and related charges were \$11.7 million in fiscal 2004.

Gain on Repurchase of Preferred Stock. In fiscal 2004, we repurchased all of our outstanding preferred stock for \$17.6 million less than the accreted value of such preferred stock of \$123.3 million as of the end of the third quarter 2004.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary liquidity requirements include debt service, capital expenditures and working capital needs. See also, "Commitments and Contractual Obligations" below. We fund our liquidity requirements, as well as financing for acquisitions and dividend payments, if any, primarily through cash generated from operations and to the extent necessary, through borrowings under our credit facility.

Cash Flows.

Cash provided by operating activities increased \$10.3 million to \$32.8 million in fiscal 2006 from \$22.5 million in fiscal 2005. The increase was due to an increase in net income of \$3.6 million, planned inventory reductions, the timing of accounts receivable collections, increases in other long-term liabilities and accrued expenses, offset by a decrease in accounts payable due to the reduction in inventory and an increase in other assets. Working capital at December 30, 2006 was \$103.0 million, a decrease of \$0.8 million over working capital at December 31, 2005 of \$103.8 million.

Net cash used in investing activities for fiscal 2006 was \$36.1 million as compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$9.2 million for fiscal 2005. Capital expenditures during fiscal 2006 of \$7.3 million included building improvements, purchases of manufacturing and computer equipment and capitalized interest, and were \$0.6 million greater than our \$6.7 million in capital expenditures during fiscal 2005. Investment activities for fiscal 2006 included \$30.1 million for the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition and net proceeds from the sale of our New Iberia facility of \$1.3 million. Investment expenditures for fiscal 2005 included \$2.5 million for the Ortega food service dispensing pouch and dipping cup acquisition.

Net cash provided by financing activities for fiscal 2006 was \$7.6 million as compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$16.5 million for fiscal 2005. In fiscal 2006, net cash provided by financing activities consists of \$25.0 million from term loan borrowings related to the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition, offset by \$17.0 million in dividends paid to holders of our Class A common stock and \$0.4 million in debt issuance costs. In fiscal 2005, net cash used in financing activities included dividends paid to holders of our Class A common stock of \$16.5 million.

We believe that based on a number of factors, including our trademark and goodwill amortization for tax purposes from our prior acquisitions, and the income tax effects of our initial public offering, the concurrent offerings and related transactions, including our call premium on our outstanding senior subordinated notes, other write-offs of existing deferred financing costs and the compensation expense associated with our repurchase of certain management stock options, we realized a significant reduction in cash taxes in 2006 and 2005 as compared to our tax expense for financial statement purposes. While we expect cash taxes to increase beginning in 2007 as compared to the prior two years, we will realize a benefit to our cash taxes payable from amortization of our trademarks and goodwill for the taxable years 2007 through 2021 that will not be reflected in our tax expense for financial statement purposes.

Dividend Policy.

Prior to the completion of our initial public offering, our board of directors adopted a dividend policy that reflects a basic judgment that our stockholders would be better served if we distributed our cash available to pay dividends to them instead of retaining it in our business. Under this policy, cash generated by our company in excess of operating needs, interest and principal payments on indebtedness, capital expenditures sufficient to maintain our properties and other assets and \$6.0 million of dividend restricted cash (that can be used for the payment of dividends on Class A common stock or for any other purpose other than the payment of dividends on the Class B common stock) would in general be distributed as regular quarterly cash dividends (up to the intended dividend rate of \$0.848 per share per annum as determined by our board of directors) to the holders of our Class A common stock and as regular annual cash dividends (up to the dividend rate permitted under our debt agreements and our organizational documents) to the holders of our Class B common stock and not be retained by us.

Dividend payments, however, are not mandatory or guaranteed and holders of our common stock do not have any legal right to receive, or require us to pay, dividends. Furthermore, our board of directors may, in its sole discretion, amend or repeal this dividend policy with respect to the Class A and Class B common stock at any time. Our board of directors may decrease the level of dividends for the Class A and Class B common stock below the intended dividend rates or discontinue entirely the payment of dividends. Future dividends with respect to shares of our capital stock, if any, depend on, among other things, our results of operations, cash requirements, financial condition, contractual restrictions, business opportunities, provisions of applicable law and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. The indenture governing our senior subordinated notes, the terms of our revolving credit facility and the indenture governing the senior notes contain significant restrictions on our ability to make dividend payments. In addition, certain provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law may limit our ability to pay dividends. See Part II, Item 5 of this report for a more detailed discussion of our dividend policy.

As a result of our dividend policy, we may not retain a sufficient amount of cash to finance growth opportunities or unanticipated capital expenditure needs or to fund our operations in the event of a significant business downturn. We may have to forego growth opportunities or capital expenditures that would otherwise be necessary or desirable if we do not find alternative sources of financing. If we do not have sufficient cash for these purposes, our financial condition and our business will suffer.

For fiscal 2006, we had cash flows from operating activities of \$32.8 million. If our cash flows from operating activities for future periods were to fall below our minimum expectations (or if our assumptions as to capital expenditures or interest expense were too low or our assumptions as to the sufficiency of our credit facility to finance our working capital needs were to prove incorrect), we would need either to reduce or eliminate dividends or, to the extent permitted under the indenture governing our senior notes, the indenture governing our senior subordinated notes and the terms of our credit facility, fund a portion

of our dividends with borrowings or from other sources. If we were to use working capital or permanent borrowings to fund dividends, we would have less cash and/or borrowing capacity available for future dividends and other purposes, which could negatively impact our financial condition, our results of operations, our liquidity and our ability to maintain or expand our business.

Acquisitions.

Our liquidity and capital resources have been significantly impacted by acquisitions and may be impacted in the foreseeable future by additional acquisitions. We have historically financed acquisitions with borrowings and cash flows from operating activities. Our interest expense has increased significantly as a result of additional indebtedness we have incurred as a result of our acquisition of *Grandma's* molasses in January 2006 and *Cream of Wheat* in February 2007, and will increase with any additional indebtedness we may incur to finance potential future acquisitions, if any. To the extent future acquisitions, if any, are financed by additional indebtedness, the resulting increase in debt and interest expense could have a negative impact on liquidity.

Environmental, Health and Safety Costs.

We have not made any material expenditures during fiscal 2006, 2005 or 2004 in order to comply with environmental laws or regulations. Based on our experience to date, we believe that the future cost of compliance with existing environmental laws and regulations (and liability for known environmental conditions) will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. However, we cannot predict what environmental or health and safety legislation or regulations will be enacted in the future or how existing or future laws or regulations will be enforced, administered or interpreted, nor can we predict the amount of future expenditures that may be required in order to comply with such environmental or health and safety laws or regulations or to respond to such environmental claims.

Debt.

Senior Secured Credit Facility. Concurrent with our initial public offering and concurrent offerings, we entered into a \$30.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility on October 14, 2004. In order to finance the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition, we amended the credit facility in January 2006 to provide for, among other things, a new \$25.0 million term loan and a reduction in the revolving credit facility commitments from \$30.0 million to \$25.0 million. In order to finance the *Cream of Wheat* acquisition, our credit facility was amended and restated to provide for, among other things, an additional \$205.0 million of term loans. As amended, our \$25.0 million revolving credit facility matures on January 10, 2011 and our \$230.0 million term loan facility matures on February 26, 2013.

Interest under the revolving credit facility, including any outstanding letters of credit, is determined based on several alternative rates as stipulated in the revolving credit facility, including the base lending rate per annum plus an applicable margin, and LIBOR plus an applicable margin. We pay a commitment fee of 0.50% per annum on the unused portion of the revolving credit facility. Interest under the term loan facility is determined based on alternative rates as stipulated in the credit facility, including the base lending rate per annum plus an applicable margin of 1.00%, and LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 2.00%. As of December 30, 2006, the interest rate for the term loan was 8.36% based upon a six-month LIBOR contract that expired on January 17, 2007. Effective as of February 26, 2007, we entered into a six year interest rate swap agreement in order to effectively fix at 7.09% the interest rate payable for \$130 million of our \$230 million of term loan borrowings. As of February 26, 2007, the interest rate for the remaining \$100.0 million of our term loan borrowings is 7.36% (based upon a three-month LIBOR

contract expiring May 25, 2007). The swap is designated as a cash flow hedge under the guidelines of SFAS No. 133. The swap is in place through the life of the term loan, ending on February 26, 2013. Changes in fair value of the swap are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss on our consolidated balance sheet.

Our obligations under the credit facility are jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior basis by all of our existing and future domestic subsidiaries. The credit facility is secured by substantially all of our and our subsidiaries' assets except our and our subsidiaries' real property. The credit facility provides for mandatory prepayment based on asset dispositions and certain issuances of securities, as defined. The credit facility contains covenants that restrict, among other things, our ability to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends and create certain liens. The credit facility also contains certain financial maintenance covenants, which, among other things, specify maximum capital expenditure limits, a minimum interest coverage ratio and a maximum senior and total leverage ratio, each ratio as defined. Proceeds of the credit facility are restricted to funding our working capital requirements, capital expenditures and acquisitions of companies in the same line of business as our company, subject to specified criteria. The revolving credit facility was undrawn on the date of consummation of our initial public offering and concurrent offerings and remained undrawn at December 30, 2006. The available borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility, net of outstanding letters of credit of \$0.7 million, was \$24.3 million at December 30, 2006. The maximum letter of credit capacity under the revolving credit facility is \$10.0 million, with a fronting fee of 3% per annum for all outstanding letters of credit.

12.0% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016. In connection with our initial public offering, we issued on October 14, 2004, \$124.3 million aggregate principal amount of 12.0% senior subordinated notes due 2016 in the form of EISs and an additional \$22.8 million aggregate principal amount of 12.0% senior subordinated notes due 2016 (not in the form of EISs). In connection with the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option, on October 22, 2004 we issued an additional \$18.7 million aggregate principal amount of 12.0% senior subordinated notes in the form of EISs. Each EIS represents one share of our Class A common stock and \$7.15 principal amount of our 12.0% senior subordinated notes. As of December 30, 2006, \$165.8 million aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated notes was outstanding.

Interest on the senior subordinated notes is payable quarterly in arrears on each January 30, April 30, July 30 and October 30 through the maturity date. The senior subordinated notes will mature on October 30, 2016, unless earlier retired or redeemed as described below.

Upon the occurrence of a change of control (as defined in the indenture), unless we have retired the senior subordinated notes or exercised our right to redeem all senior subordinated notes as described below, each holder of the senior subordinated notes has the right to require us to repurchase that holder's senior subordinated notes at a price equal to 101.0% of the principal amount of the senior subordinated notes being repurchased, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase. In order to exercise this right, a holder must separate the senior subordinated notes and Class A common stock represented by such holder's EISs.

We may not redeem the senior subordinated notes prior to October 30, 2009. However, we may, from time to time, seek to retire the senior subordinated notes through cash repurchases of EISs or separate senior subordinated notes and/or exchanges of EISs or separate senior subordinated notes for equity securities, in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. We expect that any repurchase of EISs or senior subordinated notes would be funded with our existing cash balances and cash from operations. The amounts involved may be material.

In addition, on and after October 30, 2009, we may redeem for cash all or part of the senior subordinated notes upon not less than 30 or more than 60 days' notice by mail to the owners of senior subordinated notes, at a redemption price of 106.0% beginning October 30, 2009 and thereafter at prices declining annually to 100% on or after October 30, 2012. If we redeem any senior subordinated notes, the senior subordinated notes and Class A common stock represented by each EIS will be automatically separated.

The senior subordinated notes are unsecured obligations and are subordinated in right of payment to all of our existing and future senior secured and senior unsecured indebtedness, including the indebtedness under our credit facility and our senior notes. The senior subordinated notes rank *pari passu* in right of payment with any of our other subordinated indebtedness.

The senior subordinated notes are jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guaranteed by all of our existing domestic subsidiaries and certain future domestic subsidiaries on an unsecured and subordinated basis on the terms set forth in the indenture governing the senior subordinated notes. The senior subordinated note guarantees are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future senior indebtedness of the guarantors, including the indebtedness under our credit facility and the senior notes. Our present foreign subsidiaries are not guarantors, and any future foreign or partially owned domestic subsidiaries will not be guarantors, of our senior subordinated notes.

The indenture governing the senior subordinated notes contains covenants with respect to us and the guarantors and restricts the incurrence of additional indebtedness and the issuance of capital stock; the payment of dividends or distributions on, and redemption of, capital stock; a number of other restricted payments, including certain investments; specified creation of liens, sale-leaseback transactions and sales of assets; fundamental changes, including consolidation, mergers and transfers of all or substantially all of our assets; and specified transactions with affiliates. Each of the covenants is subject to a number of important exceptions and qualifications.

8.0% Senior Notes due 2011. Concurrently with our initial public offering and offering of separate senior subordinated notes, we issued \$240.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.0% senior notes due 2011. Interest on the senior notes is payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year. The senior notes will mature on October 1, 2011, unless earlier retired or redeemed as described below.

Our obligations under the senior notes are jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior basis by all of our existing and certain future domestic subsidiaries. The senior notes and the subsidiary guarantees are our and the guarantors' general unsecured obligations and are effectively junior in right of payment to all of our and the guarantors' secured indebtedness and to the indebtedness and other liabilities of our non-guarantor subsidiaries; are *pari passu* in right of payment to all of our and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and are senior in right of payment to all of our and the guarantors' future subordinated debt, including the senior subordinated notes. Our present foreign subsidiaries are not guarantors, and any future foreign or partially owned domestic subsidiaries will not be guarantors, of our senior notes.

We may not redeem the senior notes prior to October 1, 2008. However, we may, from time to time, seek to retire the senior notes through cash repurchases of senior notes and/or exchanges of senior notes for equity securities, in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. We expect that any repurchase of senior notes would be funded with our existing cash balances and cash from operations. The amounts involved may be material.

On or after October 1, 2008, we may redeem some or all of the senior notes at a redemption price of 104.0% beginning October 1, 2008 and thereafter at prices declining annually to 100% on or after October 1, 2010. Prior to October 1, 2007, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the senior notes issued in the senior note offering with the net proceeds of one or more equity offerings at the redemption price as described in the indenture governing the senior notes. If we or any of the guarantors sell certain assets or experience specific kinds of changes in control, we must offer to purchase the senior notes at the prices as described in the indenture governing the senior notes plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption.

The indenture governing the senior notes contains covenants with respect to us and the guarantors and restricts the incurrence of additional indebtedness and the issuance of capital stock; the payment of dividends or distributions on, and redemption of, capital stock; a number of other restricted payments, including certain investments; specified creation of liens, sale-leaseback transactions and sales of assets; fundamental changes, including consolidation, mergers and transfers of all or substantially all of our assets; and specified transactions with affiliates. Each of the covenants is subject to a number of important exceptions and qualifications.

Future Capital Needs

We are highly leveraged. On December 30, 2006, our total long-term debt and stockholders' equity was \$430.8 million and \$75.5 million, respectively. In addition, in connection with the *Cream of Wheat* acquisition, in February 2007 we incurred an additional \$205 million of long-term indebtedness in the form of additional term loan borrowings under our credit facility.

Our ability to generate sufficient cash to fund our operations depends generally on our results of operations and the availability of financing. Our management believes that our cash on hand, cash flows from operating activities and available borrowing capacity under our credit facility will be sufficient for the foreseeable future to fund operations, meet debt service requirements, fund capital expenditures, make future acquisitions within our line of business, if any, and pay our anticipated dividends on our Class A common stock. We expect to make capital expenditures of approximately \$7.5 million in fiscal 2007 in respect of our existing manufacturing operations. In addition, in connection with the *Cream of Wheat* acquisition, we anticipate making an additional one time \$4.5 million capital expenditure over the course of the 12-month period following the acquisition.

Seasonality

Sales of a number of our products tend to be seasonal. In the aggregate, however, our sales are not heavily weighted to any particular quarter due to the diversity of our product and brand portfolio. Sales during the first quarter of the fiscal year are generally below those of the following three quarters.

We purchase most of the produce used to make our shelf-stable pickles, relishes, peppers and other related specialty items during the months of July through October, and we purchase substantially all of our maple syrup requirements during the months of April through July. Consequently, our liquidity needs are greatest during these periods.

Inflation

During fiscal 2004, 2005 and 2006, we were faced with increasing prices in certain commodities and packaging materials and we expect this trend may continue. We manage this risk by entering into short-term supply contracts and advance commodities purchase agreements from time to time, and if necessary, by raising prices. Our cost increases in fiscal 2005 and 2006 were partially attributable to the spike in oil and natural gas prices, which have had a substantial impact on our raw material, packaging and transportation costs. During 2005, our transportation costs also increased as a result of a shortage in truck

carrier availability following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. We believe that through sales price increases and our cost saving efforts we have to some degree been able to offset the impact of recent raw material, packaging and transportation cost increases. There can be no assurance, however, that any future sales price increases or cost saving efforts by us will offset the increased cost of raw material, packaging and transportation costs, or that we will be able to raise prices or reduce costs at all.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, *"Inventory Costs—An Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4"* (SFAS No. 151). SFAS No. 151 amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing," to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). Among other provisions, the new rule requires that items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight, and rehandling costs be recognized as current-period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of "so abnormal" as stated in ARB No. 43. Additionally, SFAS No. 151 requires that the allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. We adopted SFAS No. 151 beginning on January 1, 2006. The adoption of SFAS No. 151 has not had an impact on our consolidated results of operations and financial position.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *"Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes"* (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in tax positions. FIN 48 requires that we recognize in our consolidated financial statements, the impact of a tax position, if that position is more likely than not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. We currently recognize the impact of a tax position if it is probable of being sustained. The provisions of FIN 48 are effective as of the beginning of our 2007 fiscal year, with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. At this time, we have not completed our review of the impact of the adoption of FIN 48. The impact of adopting FIN 48 is not expected to have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements. However, we do expect to reclassify a portion of our reserves for uncertain tax positions from current to non-current liabilities because payment of cash is not anticipated within one year of the consolidated balance sheet date and to provide the expanded disclosures required by FIN 48.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *"Fair Value Measurements"* (SFAS No. 157), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of SFAS No. 157 are effective as of the beginning of our 2008 fiscal year. We are currently evaluating the impact, if any, of adopting SFAS No. 157 on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *"Employer's Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an Amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132R"* (SFAS No. 158). SFAS No. 158 requires an employer to recognize in its statement of financial position an asset for a defined benefit plan's over-funded status or a liability for a plan's under-funded status and recognize changes in the funded status of a defined benefit plan in the year in which the changes occur. These changes will be reported in our accumulated other comprehensive loss and as a separate component of stockholders' equity. We adopted SFAS No. 158 effective December 30, 2006. The adoption of SFAS No. 158 resulted in the recognition of an incremental \$2.6 million of additional pension obligations, an increase in deferred tax assets of \$1.0 million and a decrease to stockholders' equity of \$1.6 million, with no impact to our statements of operations or cash flows. See Note 2(u) to our consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding this adjustment.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, *"Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements"* (SAB No. 108),

which provides interpretive guidance on the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB No. 108 is effective as of the end of our 2006 fiscal year, allowing a one-time transitional cumulative effect adjustment to beginning retained earnings as of January 1, 2006 for errors that were not previously deemed material, but are material under the guidance in SAB No. 108. In accordance with SAB No. 108, we have adjusted our opening accumulated deficit for fiscal 2006 in the amount of \$0.6 million to re-establish certain deferred tax liabilities that were reversed prior to fiscal 2001. See Note 2(u) to our consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding this adjustment.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 30, 2006, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K.

Commitments and Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations and commitments principally include obligations associated with our outstanding indebtedness and future minimum operating lease obligations as set forth in the following table as of December 30, 2006.

Contractual Obligations:	Total	Payments Due by Period				Fiscal 2011 and Thereafter	
		Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2010		
			(Dollars in thousands)				
Long-term debt(1)	\$726,055	\$41,186	\$41,186	\$41,186	\$41,186	\$561,311	
Operating leases	9,269	4,281	3,231	1,379	175	203	
Pension obligations(2)	1,335	1,335	—	—	—	—	
Total	<u>\$736,659</u>	<u>\$46,802</u>	<u>\$44,417</u>	<u>\$42,565</u>	<u>\$41,361</u>	<u>\$561,514</u>	

- (1) Includes interest obligations on our senior notes at an interest rate of 8.0% per annum through maturity on October 1, 2011 and on our senior subordinated notes of 12% per annum through maturity on October 30, 2016. Also includes interest obligations under our credit facility. As of December 30, 2006, we had \$25.0 million of term loan borrowings under our credit facility, all of which was subject to variable rates of interest. Interest expense on these variable rate term loan borrowings for future years was calculated using a weighted average interest rate of approximately 8.36% based upon a six-month LIBOR contract in effect at December 30, 2006. In February 2007, we incurred additional long-term debt of \$205.0 million in the form of additional term loan borrowings, which is not reflected in the table. See "Debt—Senior Secured Credit Facility" above.
- (2) Represents expected contributions under our defined benefit pension plans in fiscal 2007. The expected contributions beyond fiscal 2007 are not currently determinable.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report includes forward-looking statements, including without limitation the statements under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." The words "believes," "anticipates," "plans," "expects," "intends," "estimates," "projects" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance and achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. We believe important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include the following:

- our substantial leverage;

- intense competition, changes in consumer preferences, demand for our products, the effects of changing prices for our raw materials and local economic and market conditions;
- our continued ability to promote brand equity successfully, to anticipate and respond to new consumer trends, to develop new products and markets, to broaden brand portfolios in order to compete effectively with lower priced products and in markets that are consolidating at the retail and manufacturing levels, to improve productivity and to maintain access to credit markets;
- the risks associated with the expansion of our business;
- our possible inability to integrate any businesses we acquire;
- our borrowing costs and credit ratings, which may be influenced by the credit ratings of our competitors;
- factors that affect the food industry generally, including:
 - recalls if products become adulterated or misbranded, liability if product consumption causes injury, ingredient disclosure and labeling laws and regulations and the possibility that consumers could lose confidence in the safety and quality of certain food products, as well as recent publicity concerning the health implications of obesity and trans fatty acids;
 - the effects of foreign currency movements between the Canadian and U.S. dollar; and
 - fluctuations in the level of our customers' inventories and credit and other business risks related to our customers operating in a challenging economic and competitive environment;
- the risk that our senior subordinated notes may be treated as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes; and
- other factors discussed elsewhere in this report, including under Item 1A, "Risk Factors," and in our public filings with the SEC.

Developments in any of these areas could cause our results to differ materially from results that have been or may be projected by or on our behalf.

All forward-looking statements included in this report are based on information available to us on the date of this report. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained in this report.

We caution that the foregoing list of important factors is not exclusive. We urge investors not to unduly rely on forward-looking statements contained in this report.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

In the normal course of operations, we are exposed to market risks arising from adverse changes in interest rates. Market risk is defined for these purposes as the potential change in the fair value of financial asset or liability resulting from an adverse movement in interest rates. As of December 30, 2006, our revolving credit facility was undrawn. As a result, our only variable rate borrowings as of December 30, 2006, were \$25.0 million of term loan borrowings. In February 2007, we amended and restated our credit facility to provide for an additional \$205.0 million of term loan borrowings to finance the *Cream of Wheat* acquisition and pay related transaction fees and expenses. Following the amendment and restatement, interest under our \$230.0 million of term loan borrowings is determined based on alternative rates as stipulated in the credit facility, including the base lending rate per annum plus an applicable margin of 1.00%, and LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 2.00%. Interest under our revolving credit facility is

determined based on several alternative rates as stipulated in the revolving credit facility, including the base lending rate per annum plus an applicable margin, and LIBOR plus an applicable margin. As of December 30, 2006, the interest rate for our \$25.0 million of term loan borrowings then outstanding was 8.36% (based upon a six-month LIBOR contract that expired on January 17, 2007). A 100 basis point increase in interest rates, applied to our variable rate borrowings at December 30, 2006, would have resulted in an annual increase in interest expense and a corresponding reduction in cash flow of \$0.3 million. Effective as of February 26, 2007, we entered into a six year interest rate swap agreement in order to effectively fix at 7.09% the interest rate payable for \$130 million of our \$230 million of term loan borrowings. As of February 26, 2007, the interest rate for the remaining \$100.0 million of our term loan borrowings is 7.36% (based upon a three-month LIBOR contract expiring May 25, 2007). The swap is designated as a cash flow hedge under the guidelines of SFAS No. 133. The swap is in place through the life of the term loan, ending on February 26, 2013. Changes in fair value of the swap are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss on our consolidated balance sheet.

We also have outstanding \$240.0 million principal amount of 8.0% senior notes due October 1, 2011, with interest payable semiannually on April 1 and October 1 of each year. The fair value of the senior notes at December 30, 2006, based on quoted market prices, was \$244.8 million.

We also have outstanding \$165.8 million principal amount of 12.0% senior subordinated notes due October 30, 2016, with interest payable quarterly on January 30, April 30, July 30 and October 30 of each year. Of such outstanding principal amount, \$143.0 million principal amount is represented by 20.0 million EISs. Each EIS represents one share of our Class A common stock and \$7.15 principal amount of our senior subordinated notes. As of December 30, 2006, the fair value of the EISs, based on the per EIS closing price on the AMEX on December 29, 2006 (the last trading days of fiscal 2006) was \$20.02, per EIS. It is not practicable to estimate the fair value of the \$143.0 million principal amount of senior subordinated notes represented by the EISs. Of the \$165.8 million aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated notes outstanding, \$22.8 million principal amount is not represented by EISs and trades separately. The fair value of the separate senior subordinated notes at December 30, 2006, based on quoted market prices, was \$25.5 million.

The information set forth under the heading "Inflation" in Item 1, "Business" is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The consolidated balance sheets at December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 and the consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and January 1, 2005 and related notes are set forth below.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
B&G Foods, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of B&G Foods, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and January 1, 2005. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the schedule of valuation and qualifying accounts. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of B&G Foods, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and January 1, 2005, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 2(u) to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, "*Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*," effective January 1, 2006 and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, "*Employer's Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an Amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132R*," effective December 30, 2006.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 30, 2006, based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 8, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of, and the effective operation of, internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Short Hills, New Jersey
March 8, 2007

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
B&G Foods, Inc.:

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, that B&G Foods, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 30, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

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

In our opinion, management's assessment that B&G Foods, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 30, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Also, in our opinion B&G Foods, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 30, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of B&G Foods, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and January 1, 2005, and our report dated March 8, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Short Hills, New Jersey
March 8, 2007

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	<u>December 30,</u> <u>2006</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2005</u>
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 29,626	\$ 25,429
Trade accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts and discounts of \$568 in 2006 and \$556 in 2005, respectively	31,090	31,869
Inventories.....	78,269	85,530
Prepaid expenses.....	3,246	3,249
Assets held for sale.....	—	750
Income tax receivable.....	516	618
Deferred income taxes.....	2,574	3,381
Total current assets	<u>145,321</u>	<u>150,826</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net.....	40,269	40,190
Goodwill.....	198,076	189,028
Trademarks.....	200,220	194,264
Customer relationship intangibles, net.....	14,369	—
Net deferred financing costs and other assets.....	17,950	19,867
Total assets	<u>\$616,205</u>	<u>\$594,175</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable.....	21,520	26,337
Accrued expenses.....	16,520	16,413
Dividends payable.....	4,240	4,240
Total current liabilities	<u>42,280</u>	<u>46,990</u>
Long-term debt.....	430,800	405,800
Other liabilities.....	4,972	245
Deferred income taxes.....	62,666	57,866
Total liabilities	<u>540,718</u>	<u>510,901</u>
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share. Authorized 1,000,000 shares; no shares issued and outstanding at December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005.	—	—
Class A common stock, \$0.01 par value per share. Authorized 100,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 20,000,000 shares at December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005.....	200	200
Class B common stock, \$0.01 par value per share. Authorized 25,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 7,556,443 shares at December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005.....	76	76
Additional paid-in capital.....	119,152	136,112
Accumulated other comprehensive loss.....	(1,904)	(57)
Accumulated deficit.....	(42,037)	(53,057)
Total stockholders' equity.....	<u>75,487</u>	<u>83,274</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$616,205</u>	<u>\$594,175</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	January 1, 2005
Net sales	\$411,306	\$379,262	\$372,754
Cost of goods sold	297,053	271,929	260,814
Cost of goods sold—restructuring charge	—	3,839	—
Gross profit	<u>114,253</u>	<u>103,494</u>	<u>111,940</u>
Operating expenses:			
Sales, marketing and distribution expenses	45,343	41,522	43,241
General and administrative expenses	7,688	6,965	4,885
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(525)	—	—
Amortization expense—customer relationships	731	—	—
Management fees—related party	—	—	386
Transaction related compensation expenses	—	—	9,859
Operating income	<u>61,016</u>	<u>55,007</u>	<u>53,569</u>
Other expenses:			
Interest expense, net	43,481	41,767	48,148
Income before income tax expense	<u>17,535</u>	<u>13,240</u>	<u>5,421</u>
Income tax expense	5,962	5,235	2,126
Net income	<u>\$ 11,573</u>	<u>\$ 8,005</u>	<u>\$ 3,295</u>
Preferred stock accretion	—	—	11,666
Gain on repurchase of preferred stock	—	—	(17,622)
Net income available to common stockholders	<u>\$ 11,573</u>	<u>\$ 8,005</u>	<u>\$ 9,251</u>
Earnings per share calculations:			
Net income available to common stockholders per common share:			
Basic and diluted distributed earnings:			
Class A common stock	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.88
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic Class A common stock	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.25
Basic Class B common stock	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.33)	\$ 0.37
Diluted Class A common stock	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.19
Diluted Class B common stock	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.33)	\$ 0.31

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income
(Dollars in thousands)

	Preferred Stock Series A		Preferred Stock Series B		Common Stock Class A		Common Stock Class B		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance at January 3, 2004	20,341	\$—	12,311	\$—	—	\$—	11,593,394	\$116	\$3,214	\$(74)	\$18,735	\$49,991
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	3,295
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,295	3,344
Comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157,000
Issuance of Class A common stock	—	—	—	—	20,000,000	200	—	—	156,800	—	—	—
Issuance of Class B common stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	728,393	7	—	—	(7)	—
Repurchase of stock	(20,341)	—	(12,311)	—	—	—	(4,765,344)	(47)	(31,202)	—	(66,739)	(97,988)
Fees related to the issuance of Class A common stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11,718)	(11,718)
Dividends declared on Class A common stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,728)	—	—	—	(3,728)
Accretion of series C senior preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,628)	(4,628)
Accretion of series C senior preferred stock warrants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(12)	—	—	(12)
Balance at January 1, 2005	—	\$—	—	\$—	20,000,000	\$200	7,556,443	\$76	\$153,072	\$(25)	\$(61,062)	\$92,261
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Minimum pension liability	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(33)	—	—	(33)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,005	8,005
Comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends declared on Class A common stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(16,960)	—	—	(16,960)
Balance at December 31, 2005	—	\$—	—	\$—	20,000,000	\$200	7,556,443	\$76	\$136,112	\$(57)	\$(53,057)	\$83,274
Adjustment for the cumulative effect of the adoption of SAB No. 108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(553)	—
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minimum pension liability (net of \$131 of taxes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(62)	—	—
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(182)	—	(182)
Comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,573	11,573
Adjustment for the cumulative effect of the adoption of SFAS No. 158 (net of \$980 taxes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends declared on Class A common stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,603)	—	(1,603)
Balance at December 30, 2006	—	\$—	—	\$—	20,000,000	\$200	7,556,443	\$76	\$(16,960)	\$(1,904)	\$(42,037)	\$(16,960)
												\$75,487

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Dollars in thousands)**

	Year Ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	January 1, 2005
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 11,573	\$ 8,005	\$ 3,295
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	7,984	6,912	6,723
Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs and bond discount	2,830	2,791	2,532
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(525)	—	—
Costs relating to the early extinguishment of debt	—	—	13,906
Deferred income taxes	6,165	4,795	7,462
Restructuring charge—property, plant, equipment and inventory impairment	—	3,070	—
Provision for (recovery of) doubtful accounts	(18)	85	16
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of businesses acquired:			
Trade accounts receivable	797	(3,727)	(5,895)
Inventories	7,234	(5,996)	1,680
Prepaid expenses	3	(443)	(477)
Income tax receivable	102	6,388	(7,006)
Other assets	(705)	—	—
Trade accounts payable	(4,817)	476	6,045
Accrued expenses	140	239	(8,741)
Due to related party	—	—	(208)
Other liabilities	2,008	(72)	(30)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>32,771</u>	<u>22,523</u>	<u>19,302</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(7,306)	(6,659)	(6,598)
Net proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,275	—	52
Payments for acquisition of businesses	(30,102)	(2,513)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(36,133)</u>	<u>(9,172)</u>	<u>(6,546)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Payments of long-term debt	—	—	(374,515)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	25,000	—	405,800
Proceeds from issuance of equity	—	—	157,000
Payments for redemption of equity, net	—	—	(157,534)
Dividends paid	(16,960)	(16,448)	—
Payments of debt issuance costs	(419)	—	(23,123)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>7,621</u>	<u>(16,448)</u>	<u>7,628</u>
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents ..	<u>(62)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>49</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,197	(3,096)	20,433
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	25,429	28,525	8,092
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 29,626</u>	<u>\$ 25,429</u>	<u>\$ 28,525</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash interest payments	\$ 40,222	\$ 39,449	\$ 33,071
Cash income tax payments	\$ 508	\$ 298	\$ 3,712
Cash income tax refunds	\$ (813)	\$ (6,246)	\$ —
Non-cash transactions:			
Dividends declared and not yet paid	\$ 4,240	\$ 4,240	\$ 3,728
Accretion of Series C senior preferred stock warrants	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12
Accretion of Series C senior preferred stock dividends	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,628

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and January 1, 2005
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

(1) Nature of Operations

Organization

Prior to the consummation of our initial public offering on October 14, 2004, we were known as B&G Foods Holdings Corp. and were majority owned by Bruckmann, Rosser, Sherrill & Co., L.P. (BRS), a private equity investment firm, and minority owned by management, directors and certain other investors. Our only asset and operations consisted of our ownership of B&G Foods, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

On October 7, 2004, our Registration Statement on Form S-1 in respect of a proposed initial public offering of 17,391,305 Enhanced Income Securities (EISs), an offering of \$22,800 aggregate principal amount of 12.0% senior subordinated notes due 2016 separate from the EISs and an offering of \$240,000 aggregate principal amount of 8.0% senior notes due 2011 was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Each EIS represents one share of a then new class of common stock, our Class A common stock, and \$7.15 principal amount of 12.0% senior subordinated notes due 2016. The proceeds of the EIS offering were allocated to the underlying Class A common stock and senior subordinated notes based upon the relative fair values of each. Trading of the EISs began on the American Stock Exchange on October 8, 2004. On October 14, 2004, the initial public offering, separate senior subordinated notes and senior notes transactions closed and we simultaneously entered into a new senior secured revolving credit facility (see Note 8). From the initial public offering and concurrent offerings, we raised net proceeds (after deducting transaction fees and expenses of \$35,313) of approximately \$490,704 on October 14, 2004 and \$36,783 on October 22, 2004 in connection with the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option for an additional 2,608,695 EISs. We used the proceeds of the initial public offering, the concurrent offerings and cash on hand to repay all outstanding borrowings under, and terminate, our then existing senior secured credit facility, to repay \$194,165 aggregate principal amount of our \$220,000 9 5/8% senior subordinated notes due 2007, to repurchase all of our outstanding preferred stock from the existing stockholders, and to repurchase shares of our existing outstanding Class B common stock, options and warrants from the existing stockholders. On November 15, 2004 we redeemed the remaining \$25,835 aggregate principal amount of the 9 5/8% senior subordinated notes at a redemption price equal to 101.604%. In connection with the initial public offering and the concurrent offerings, for the fifty-two week period ended January 1, 2005 we recorded charges that total approximately \$23,766. These charges include: (i) \$13,907 of costs relating to the early extinguishment of debt included in interest expense (including: the write-off of existing deferred financing fees of \$8,361, the write-off of existing bond discount of \$655 and bond tender costs of \$4,891), and (ii) transaction related compensation expense for the payment of transaction bonuses of \$5,948 and the repurchase of employee stock options of \$3,911.

Simultaneously with the completion of our initial public offering and the concurrent offerings, on October 14, 2004, B&G Foods, Inc., our wholly owned subsidiary, was merged with and into us and we were renamed B&G Foods, Inc. In addition, on such date and simultaneously with the offerings, our existing common stock was reclassified and converted into 109.8901 shares of Class B common stock. Share, per share, option and warrant amounts for all periods presented give effect to this reclassification and conversion unless otherwise stated.

Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this report to "B&G Foods," "the company," "we," "us" and "our" refer to B&G Foods, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and January 1, 2005
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

(1) Nature of Operations (Continued)

Nature of Operations

We operate in one industry segment and manufacture, sell and distribute a diversified portfolio of high-quality shelf-stable foods across the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico. Our products include hot cereals, jams, jellies and fruit spreads, canned meats and beans, spices, seasonings, marinades, hot sauces, wine vinegar, maple syrup, molasses, salad dressings, Mexican-style sauces, taco shells and kits, salsas, pickles, peppers and other specialty food products. We compete in the retail grocery, food service, specialty store, private label, club and mass merchandiser channels of distribution. We distribute these products to retailers in the greater New York metropolitan area through a direct-store-delivery sales and distribution system and elsewhere in the United States through a nationwide network of independent brokers and distributors.

Sales of a number of our products tend to be seasonal; however, in the aggregate, our sales are not heavily weighted to any particular quarter. Sales during the first quarter of the fiscal year are generally below that of the following three quarters. We purchase most of the produce used to make our shelf-stable pickles, relishes, peppers and other related specialty items during the months of July through October, and we purchase substantially all of our maple syrup requirements during the months of April through July. Consequently, our liquidity needs are greatest during these periods.

Fiscal Year

Our financial statements are presented on a consolidated basis. We utilize a 52-53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to December 31. The fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 (fiscal 2006), December 31, 2005 (fiscal 2005) and January 1, 2005 (fiscal 2004) contained 52 weeks each.

Business and Credit Concentrations

Our exposure to credit loss in the event of non-payment of accounts receivable by customers is estimated in the amount of the allowance for doubtful accounts. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers' financial conditions. As of December 30, 2006, we do not believe we have any significant concentration of credit risk with respect to our trade accounts receivable. Our top ten customers accounted for approximately 43.6%, 42.2% and 40.3% of consolidated net sales in fiscal 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Other than Wal-Mart, which accounted for 10.4% of our consolidated net sales in fiscal 2006, no single customer accounted for more than 10.0%, of consolidated net sales in fiscal 2006, 2005 and 2004.

Acquisition Accounting

On December 1, 2005, we acquired the *Ortega* food service dispensing pouch and dipping cup business for \$2,513 in cash, including transaction costs, from Nestlé USA, Inc. On January 10, 2006, we acquired the *Grandma's* molasses business for \$30,102 in cash, including transaction costs, from Mott's LLP, a Cadbury Schweppes Americas Beverages company. In connection with the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition, we entered into an amendment to our senior secured credit facility to provide for, among other things, a new \$25,000 term loan and a reduction in the revolving credit facility commitments from \$30,000 to \$25,000.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and January 1, 2005
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

(1) Nature of Operations (Continued)

The proceeds of the term loan together with cash on hand were used to fund the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition and pay related transaction costs.

The acquisitions described above were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and, accordingly, the assets acquired and results of operations are included in our consolidated financial statements from the respective dates of the acquisitions. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired represents goodwill. Trademarks are deemed to have an indefinite useful life and are not amortized. Customer relationship intangibles acquired in the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition are amortized over 20 years. Goodwill, customer relationship intangibles and trademarks amortization are deductible for income tax purposes.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2006, we obtained third-party valuations of certain acquired assets, including intangible assets, and finalized our internal assessments of the purchase price allocations for both the *Ortega* food service dispensing pouch and dipping cup acquisition and the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition. The following tables set forth the respective purchase price allocations:

Acquisition of the *Ortega* food service dispensing pouch and dipping cup business:

Inventory	\$ 874
Indefinite-life intangible assets—trademarks (after allocation of approximately \$1,100 of negative goodwill)	<u>1,639</u>
Total	<u>\$2,513</u>

Acquisition of the *Grandma's* molasses business:

Equipment	\$ 25
Goodwill	9,877
Indefinite-life intangible assets—trademarks	5,100
Amortizable intangible assets—customer relationships	<u>15,100</u>
Total	<u>\$30,102</u>

See Note 18, "Subsequent Events" for a discussion of our recent acquisition of the *Cream of Wheat* and *Cream of Rice* business.

Unaudited Pro Forma Summary of Operations

The acquisitions of the *Ortega* food service dispensing pouch and dipping cup business and the *Grandma's* molasses business did not meet any of the significance tests pursuant to Rule 11-01(b)(1) of Regulation S-X. As such, no pro forma financial information has been presented.

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(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of B&G Foods, Inc. and its subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

(b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires our management to make a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Some of the more significant estimates and assumptions made by management involve trade and consumer promotion expenses; allowances for excess, obsolete and unsaleable inventories; pension benefits; purchase accounting allocations; the recoverability of goodwill, trademarks, customer relationship intangibles and property, plant and equipment; deferred tax assets; and the accounting for our EISs, including their treatment in computing our income tax expense, the accounting of earnings per share and acquisition accounting. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, all highly liquid debt instruments with maturities of three months or less when acquired are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out and average cost methods. Inventories have been reduced by an allowance for excess, obsolete and unsaleable inventories. The allowance is an estimate based on our management's review of inventories on hand compared to estimated future usage and sales.

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation on plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, 12 to 20 years for buildings and improvements, 5 to 10 years for machinery and equipment, and 3 to 5 years for office furniture and vehicles. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or estimated useful life of the asset. Expenditures for maintenance, repairs and minor replacements are charged to current operations. Expenditures for major replacements and betterments are capitalized. We capitalize interest on qualifying assets based on our effective interest rate.

(f) Goodwill and Trademarks

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives (trademarks) are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever events or circumstances occur indicating that goodwill or indefinite life intangibles might be impaired.

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(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

We perform the annual impairment tests as of the last day of each fiscal year. The annual goodwill impairment test involves a two-step process. The first step of the impairment test involves comparing the fair value of our company with our company's carrying value, including goodwill. If the carrying value of our company exceeds our fair value, we perform the second step of the impairment test to determine the amount of the impairment loss. The second step of the goodwill impairment test involves comparing the implied fair value of goodwill with the carrying value of that goodwill and recognizing a loss for the difference. Calculating our fair value requires significant estimates and assumptions by management. We estimate our fair value by applying third party market value indicators to our net income before net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA). We test indefinite life intangible assets for impairment by comparing their carrying value to their fair value that is determined using a cash flow method and recognize a loss to the extent the carrying value is greater.

We completed our annual impairment tests for fiscal 2006, 2005 and 2004 with no adjustments to the carrying values of goodwill and indefinite life intangibles. We did not note any events or circumstances during fiscal 2006, 2005 or 2004 that would indicate that goodwill or indefinite life intangibles might be impaired.

(g) Deferred Debt Issuance Costs

Debt issuance costs are capitalized and amortized over the term of the related debt agreements and are classified as other non-current assets. Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs for fiscal years 2006, 2005 and 2004 was \$2,830, \$2,791 and \$2,358, respectively. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2004, we expensed \$8,361 of deferred debt costs incurred in connection with the payment in full of the term loan under our then-existing term loan agreement and the payment in full of the 9 5/8% senior subordinated notes due August 1, 2007.

(h) Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, such as property, plant and equipment, and intangibles with estimated useful lives are depreciated or amortized over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

Assets to be disposed of are separately presented in the consolidated balance sheets and reported at the lower of the carrying value amount or fair value, less costs to sell, and are no longer depreciated.

During fiscal 2006, we amortized \$731 of the customer relationship intangibles acquired in the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition. We had no customer relationship intangibles in fiscal 2005 and 2004.

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(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(i) Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income includes net income, foreign currency translation adjustments relating to assets and liabilities located in our foreign subsidiaries, changes in our minimum pension liability, net of tax and cash flow hedges, net of tax. The components of accumulated other comprehensive income are as follows:

	<u>Foreign Currency Translation</u>	<u>Minimum Pension Liability, Net of Tax</u>	<u>SFAS No.158, Net of Tax</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1, 2005.	\$25	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25
December 31, 2005	24	33	—	57
December 30, 2006	<u>86</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>1,603</u>	<u>1,904</u>

(j) Derivative Instruments

We account for our derivative and hedging transactions in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," and SFAS No. 138, "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities" (collectively, with SFAS No. 149 referred to as Statement No. 133). Statement No. 133 establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and for hedging activities and requires an entity to recognize all derivative instruments either as an asset or a liability in the balance sheet and to measure such instruments at fair value. These fair value adjustments are to be included either in the determination of net income or as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income depending on the nature of the transaction. We do not engage in derivative instruments for trading purposes (see Note 8).

(k) Accounting Treatment for EISs

Our EISs include Class A common stock and senior subordinated notes. Upon completion of our initial public offering (including the exercise of the over-allotment option), we allocated the proceeds from the issuance of the EISs, based upon relative fair value at the issuance date, to the Class A common stock and the senior subordinated notes. We have assumed that the price paid in the EIS offering was equivalent to the combined fair value of the Class A common stock and the senior subordinated notes, and the price paid in the offering for the senior subordinated notes sold separately (not in the form of EISs) was equivalent to their initial stated principal amount. We have concluded there are no embedded derivative features related to the EIS that require bifurcation under Statement No. 133. We have determined the fair value of the Class A common stock and the senior subordinated notes with reference to a number of factors, including the sale of the senior subordinated notes sold separately from the EISs that have the same terms as the senior subordinated notes included in the EISs. Therefore, we have allocated the entire proceeds of the EIS offering to the Class A common stock and the senior subordinated notes, and the allocation of the EIS proceeds to the senior subordinated notes did not result in a premium or discount.

We have concluded that the call option and the change in control put option in the senior subordinated notes do not warrant separate accounting under Statement No. 133 because they are clearly

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(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

and closely related to the economic characteristics of the host debt instrument. Therefore, we have allocated the entire proceeds of the offering to the Class A common stock and the senior subordinated notes. Upon subsequent issuances, if any, of senior subordinated notes, we will evaluate whether the call option and the change in control put option in the senior subordinated notes require separate accounting under Statement No. 133. We expect that if there is a substantial discount or premium upon a subsequent issuance of senior subordinated notes, we may need to separately account for the call option and the change in control put option features as embedded derivatives for such subsequent issuance. If we determine that the embedded derivatives, if any, require separate accounting from the debt host contract under Statement No. 133, the call option and the change in control put option associated with the senior subordinated notes will be recorded as derivative liabilities at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded as other non-operating income or expense. Any discount on the senior subordinated notes resulting from the allocation of proceeds to an embedded derivative will be amortized to interest expense over the remaining life of the senior subordinated notes.

The Class A common stock portion of each EIS is included in stockholders' equity, net of the related portion of the EIS transaction costs allocated to Class A common stock. Dividends paid on the Class A common stock are recorded as a decrease to additional paid-in capital when declared by us. The senior subordinated note portion of each EIS is included in long-term debt, and the related portion of the EIS transaction costs allocated to the senior subordinated notes was capitalized as deferred financing costs and is being amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method. Interest on the senior subordinated notes is charged to expense as accrued by us.

(l) Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recognized when products are shipped. We report all amounts billed to a customer in a sale transaction as revenue, including those amounts related to shipping and handling. Shipping and handling costs are included in cost of goods sold. Consideration from a vendor to a retailer is presumed to be a reduction to the selling prices of the vendor's products and, therefore, should be characterized as a reduction of sales when recognized in the vendor's income statement. As a result, certain coupons and promotional expenses are recorded as a reduction of net sales.

(m) Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs amounted to approximately \$3,339, \$2,935 and \$5,837, for the fiscal years 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

(n) Trade and Consumer Promotion Expenses

We offer various sales incentive programs to customers and consumers, such as price discounts, in-store display incentives, slotting fees and coupons. The recognition of expense for these programs involves the use of judgment related to performance and redemption estimates. Estimates are made based on historical experience and other factors. Actual expenses may differ if the level of redemption rates and performance vary from estimates.

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(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(o) Pension Plans

We have defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of our employees. Our funding policy is to contribute annually the amount recommended by our actuaries. See Note 13 for additional information.

(p) Stock Option Plan

Simultaneously with the closing of our initial public offering in October 2004, we repurchased for cash all outstanding options under our stock option plan and we terminated the stock option plan. We accounted for the stock option plan in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations. As such, compensation expense is recorded on the date of grant only if the current market price of the underlying stock exceeded the exercise price. SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," permitted entities to recognize as expense over the vesting period the fair value of all stock-based awards on the date of grant. Alternatively, SFAS No. 123 allowed entities to continue to apply the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25 and provide pro forma net income and pro forma earnings per share disclosures for employee stock option grants as if the fair-value-based method defined in SFAS No. 123 had been applied. We have elected to continue to apply the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25 and provide the pro forma disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share as if the fair-value-based method had been applied to all outstanding and unvested awards in fiscal 2004.

	<u>Fiscal 2004</u>
Net income as reported	\$3,295
Add stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income, net of tax	3,911
Deduct stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair-value-based method for all awards, net of tax	<u>(6)</u>
Pro forma net income	\$7,200
<i>Earnings per share, pro forma:</i>	
Basic and diluted Class A common share	\$ 1.70
Basic Class B common share	\$ 0.67
Diluted Class B common share	\$ 0.52

(q) Income Tax Expense Estimates and Policies

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities of our company are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are

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(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in operations in the period that includes the enactment date.

As part of the income tax provision process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes. We recognize the benefit of an uncertain tax position that we have taken or expect to take on income tax returns we file if such tax position is probable of being sustained. This process also involves estimating our current tax expenses together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities. We then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and to the extent we believe the recovery is not likely, we establish a valuation allowance. Further, to the extent that we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in a financial accounting period, we include such charge in our tax provision, or reduce our tax benefits, in our consolidated statement of operations. We use our judgment to determine our provision or benefit for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets.

There are various factors that may cause our tax assumptions to change in the near term, and we may have to record a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. We cannot predict whether future U.S. federal and state income tax laws and regulations might be passed that could have a material effect on our results of operations. We assess the impact of significant changes to the U.S. federal and state income tax laws and regulations on a regular basis and update the assumptions and estimates used to prepare our consolidated financial statements when new regulations and legislation are enacted.

We have accounted for our issuance of EISs as an issuance of the separate securities evidenced by such EISs and have allocated the proceeds received for each EIS between the Class A common stock and senior subordinated note represented thereby in the amounts of their respective fair values at the time of issuance. Accordingly, we have accounted for the senior subordinated notes represented by the EISs as long-term debt bearing a stated interest rate and maturing on October 30, 2016. In connection with the issuance and initial public offering of the EISs, we received an opinion from counsel that the senior subordinated notes should be treated as debt for United States federal income tax purposes. Consistent with the opinion we received from counsel and the results of a recently completed IRS audit of our 2004 tax return, we continue to be of the view that the senior subordinated notes should be treated as debt for United States federal income tax purposes (although we have not sought a ruling from the IRS on this issue), and we intend to deduct annually interest expense of approximately \$19,896 on the senior subordinated notes from taxable income for United States federal and state income tax purposes. There can be no assurance that the classification of senior subordinated notes as debt (or the amount of interest expense deducted) will not be challenged in the future by the IRS or other tax jurisdictions or will be sustained by a court of law if challenged.

If our treatment of the senior subordinated notes as debt is put at risk in the future as a result of a future ruling by the IRS or other tax jurisdiction or by a court of law, including an adverse ruling for EISs

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(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(or other similar securities) issued by other companies or as a result of a proposed adjustment by the IRS or other tax jurisdiction in an examination of our income tax filings or for any other reason, we will need to consider the effect of such developments on the determination of our future tax provisions and obligations. In the event the senior subordinated notes are required to be treated as equity for income tax purposes, then the cumulative interest expense associated with the senior subordinated notes for prior tax periods that are open to assessment and for future tax periods would not be deductible from taxable income and we would be required to recognize additional tax expense and establish a related income tax liability for the prior period treatment. The additional tax due to the federal and state authorities would be based on our taxable income or loss for each of the years that we claimed the interest expense deduction and would materially and adversely affect our financial position, results of operations, cash flow, and liquidity, and could affect our ongoing ability to make interest payments on the senior subordinated notes and dividend payments on the shares of common stock represented by the EISs and our ability to continue as a going concern. In addition, non-U.S. holders of our EISs could be subject to withholding taxes on the payment of interest treated as dividends on equity, which could subject us to additional liability for the withholding taxes that we do not collect on such payments. However, consistent with the opinion of counsel we received on the date of our initial public offering, the results of a recently completed IRS audit of our 2004 tax return, and our continued belief that the senior subordinated notes should be treated as debt for United States federal income tax purposes, we do not record a liability for a potential disallowance of this interest expense deduction or for the potential imposition of these withholding taxes.

In addition, other factors indicating the existence, at the time of the initial public offering, of any plan or pre-arrangement may also be relevant to this ongoing determination. It is possible that we will at some point in the future, as a result of IRS interpretations or other changes in circumstances, conclude that we should establish a reserve for tax liabilities associated with a disallowance of all or part of the interest deductions on the senior subordinated notes, although our present view is that no such reserve is necessary or appropriate. If we decide to maintain such a reserve, our income tax provision, and related income tax payable, would be materially impacted. As a result, our ability to pay dividends on the shares of our common stock could be materially impaired and the market price and/or liquidity for the EISs or our common stock could be adversely affected.

(r) Dividends

Cash dividends, if any, are accrued as a liability on our consolidated balance sheet when declared.

(s) Earnings Per Share

For the periods prior to our initial public offering, basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) available to common stockholders (net income less dividends accumulated during the period for our 13% Series A and Series B cumulative preferred stock and Series C senior preferred stock and related charges) by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated similarly, except that it includes the dilutive effect of the assumed exercise of outstanding options and warrants.

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(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Following the consummation of our initial public offering, we have two classes of common stock, designated as Class A common stock and Class B common stock, and we present basic and diluted earnings per share using the two-class method. The two-class method is an earnings allocation formula that determines earnings per share for each class of common stock according to dividends declared and participation rights in undistributed earnings.

Net income available to our common stockholders is allocated between our two classes of common stock based upon the two-class method. Basic and diluted earnings per share for our Class A and Class B common stock is calculated by dividing allocated net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of Class A and Class B common stock outstanding.

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(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>	<u>Fiscal 2004</u>
Net income	\$ 11,573	\$ 8,005	\$ 3,295
Preferred stock accretion	—	—	11,666
Gain on repurchase of preferred stock	—	—	(17,622)
Net income available to common stockholders	<u>11,573</u>	<u>8,005</u>	<u>9,251</u>
Less: Class A common stock dividends declared	<u>16,960</u>	<u>16,960</u>	<u>3,728</u>
Undistributed (loss) earnings available to Class A and Class B common stockholders	<u>\$ (5,387)</u>	<u>\$ (8,955)</u>	<u>\$ 5,523</u>
<i>Weighted average common shares outstanding:</i>			
Basic and Diluted Class A common shares outstanding	20,000,000	20,000,000	4,230,769
Basic Class B common shares outstanding	7,556,443	7,556,443	10,739,424
Diluted Class B common shares outstanding	7,556,443	7,556,443	13,813,416
<i>Basic allocation of undistributed (loss) earnings:</i>			
Class A common stock	\$ (3,910)	\$ (6,499)	\$ 1,561
Class B common stock	<u>(1,477)</u>	<u>(2,456)</u>	<u>3,962</u>
Total	<u>\$ (5,387)</u>	<u>\$ (8,955)</u>	<u>\$ 5,523</u>
Undistributed (loss) earnings:			
Class A common stock	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.32)	\$ 0.37
Class B common stock	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.33)	\$ 0.37
Distributed earnings:			
Class A common stock	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.88
Basic earnings (loss) per share:			
Class A common stock	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.25
Class B common stock	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.33)	\$ 0.37
<i>Diluted allocation of undistributed (loss) earnings:</i>			
Class A common stock	\$ (3,910)	\$ (6,499)	\$ 1,295
Class B common stock	<u>(1,477)</u>	<u>(2,456)</u>	<u>4,228</u>
Total	<u>\$ (5,387)</u>	<u>\$ (8,955)</u>	<u>\$ 5,523</u>
Undistributed (loss) earnings:			
Class A common stock	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.32)	\$ 0.31
Class B common stock	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.33)	\$ 0.31
Distributed earnings:			
Class A common stock	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.88
Diluted earnings(loss) per share:			
Class A common stock	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.19
Class B common stock	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.33)	\$ 0.31

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(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In fiscal 2006, our board of directors declared the following cash dividends per share for our 20.0 million shares of Class A common stock outstanding:

<u>Declaration Date</u>	<u>Quarterly Dividend Payment Period</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Per Share Dividend</u>
March 7, 2006	January 1, 2006 to April 1, 2006	March 31, 2006	May 1, 2006	\$0.212
May 9, 2006	April 2, 2006 to July 1, 2006	June 30, 2006	July 31, 2006	\$0.212
August 8, 2006	July 2, 2006 to September 30, 2006	September 30, 2006	October 30, 2006	\$0.212
November 9, 2006	October 1, 2006 to December 30, 2006	December 31, 2006	January 30, 2007	\$0.212

In fiscal 2005, our board of directors declared the following cash dividends per share for our 20.0 million shares of Class A common stock outstanding:

<u>Declaration Date</u>	<u>Quarterly Dividend Payment Period</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Per Share Dividend</u>
March 8, 2005	January 2, 2005 to April 2, 2005	March 31, 2005	May 2, 2005	\$0.212
May 17, 2005	April 3, 2005 to July 2, 2005	June 30, 2005	August 1, 2005	\$0.212
August 16, 2005	July 3, 2005 to October 1, 2005	September 30, 2005	October 31, 2005	\$0.212
November 14, 2005	October 2, 2005 to December 31, 2005	December 31, 2005	January 30, 2006	\$0.212

On December 27, 2004, our board of directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.1864 per share for our 20.0 million shares of Class A common stock for the partial quarterly dividend period beginning on October 14, 2004 and ending on January 1, 2005. This dividend was paid on January 31, 2005.

No dividends were declared on our Class B common stock during fiscal 2006, 2005 or 2004; therefore, for purposes of the earnings per share calculation, all distributed earnings are included in Class A common stock earnings per share.

(t) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, income tax receivable, trade accounts payable, accrued expenses and dividends payable are reflected in the consolidated balance sheets at carrying value, which approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

We have outstanding \$240,000 principal amount of 8.0% senior notes due 2011. The fair value of the senior notes at December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, based on quoted market prices, was \$244,800 and \$246,000, respectively.

We also have outstanding \$165,800 principal amount of 12.0% senior subordinated notes due 2016. Of such outstanding principal amount, \$143,000 principal amount is represented by 20.0 million EISs. Each EIS represents one share of our Class A common stock and \$7.15 principal amount of our senior subordinated notes. As of December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the fair value of the EISs, based on the per EIS closing price on the American Stock Exchange on December 29, 2006 and December 30, 2005 (the last trading day of fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005), was \$20.02 and \$14.52, respectively, per EIS. It is not

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(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

practicable to estimate the fair value of the \$143,000 principal amount of senior subordinated notes represented by the EISs. Of the \$165,800 aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated notes outstanding, \$22,800 principal amount is not represented by EISs and trades separately. The fair value of the separate senior subordinated notes at December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, based on quoted market prices, was \$25,510.

The carrying value of our other borrowings approximates their fair value based on the information currently available to us with respect to similar instruments.

(u) New Accounting Standards

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs—An Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4" (SFAS No. 151). SFAS No. 151 amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing," to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). Among other provisions, the new rule requires that items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight, and rehandling costs be recognized as current-period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of "so abnormal" as stated in ARB No. 43. Additionally, SFAS No. 151 requires that the allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. We adopted SFAS No. 151 beginning on January 1, 2006. The adoption of SFAS No. 151 has not had an impact on our consolidated results of operations and financial position.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in tax positions. FIN 48 requires that we recognize in our consolidated financial statements, the impact of a tax position, if that position is more likely than not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. We currently recognize the impact of a tax position if it is probable of being sustained. The provisions of FIN 48 are effective as of the beginning of our 2007 fiscal year, with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. At this time, we have not completed our review of the impact of the adoption of FIN 48. The impact of adopting FIN 48 is not expected to have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements. However, we do expect to reclassify a portion of our reserves for uncertain tax positions from current to non-current liabilities because payment of cash is not anticipated within one year of the consolidated balance sheet date and to provide the expended disclosures required by FIN 48.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" (SFAS No. 157), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of SFAS No. 157 are effective as of the beginning of our 2008 fiscal year. We are currently evaluating the impact, if any, of adopting SFAS No. 157 on our consolidated financial statements.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and January 1, 2005

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employer's Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an Amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132R" (SFAS No. 158). SFAS No. 158 requires an employer to recognize in its statement of financial position an asset for a defined benefit plan's over-funded status or a liability for a plan's under-funded status and recognize changes in the funded status of a defined benefit plan in the year in which the changes occur. These changes are reported in our accumulated other comprehensive loss and as a separate component of stockholders' equity. We adopted SFAS No. 158 effective December 30, 2006. The adoption of SFAS No. 158 resulted in the recognition of an incremental \$2,583 of additional pension obligations, an increase in deferred tax assets of \$980 and a decrease to stockholders' equity of \$1,603, with no impact to our statements of operations or cash flows. See Note 13 for additional information regarding this adjustment.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, "Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements" (SAB No. 108), which provides interpretive guidance on the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB No. 108 is effective as of the end of our 2006 fiscal year, allowing a one-time transitional cumulative effect adjustment to beginning retained earnings as of January 1, 2006 for errors that were not previously deemed material, but are material under the guidance in SAB No. 108. In accordance with SAB No. 108, we have adjusted our opening accumulated deficit for fiscal 2006 with a net charge of \$553 to adjust certain deferred tax balances. These errors, which were not previously deemed material but are material under the guidance in SAB No. 108, consist of the following:

Deferred tax liabilities—non-current.....	\$ 720
Deferred tax assets—current.....	<u>(167)</u>
	<u>\$ 553</u>

The increase in deferred tax liabilities relates to a difference between fixed asset depreciation for financial statement and income tax reporting purposes that arose in a period prior to fiscal 2001 and has remained unchanged since fiscal 2001. The increase in deferred tax assets relates to the previously unrecognized accumulation each year since before 2001 of immaterial deductible temporary differences related to charitable contribution carry-overs. We have been unable to isolate the original date of the errors.

(3) Inventories

Inventories consist of the following as of the dated indicated:

	<u>December 30, 2006</u>	<u>December 31, 2005</u>
Raw materials and packaging	\$ 11,461	\$ 14,544
Work in process	2,587	2,342
Finished goods	64,221	68,644
Total	<u>\$ 78,269</u>	<u>\$ 85,530</u>

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(4) Asset Held for Sale

On July 1, 2005, we closed our New Iberia, Louisiana, manufacturing facility as part of our ongoing efforts to improve our production capacity utilization, productivity and operating efficiencies, and lower our overall costs. During the thirteen weeks ended December 31, 2005, we began negotiations for the sale of the land and building and classified the land and building, with a carrying value of \$750, as assets held for sale at such time and ceased depreciation. The sale of our New Iberia facility closed on July 9, 2006. We received net proceeds of \$1,275 and recorded a gain on the sale of \$525.

(5) Property, Plant and Equipment, net

Property, plant and equipment, net consists of the following as of the dates indicated:

	<u>December 30, 2006</u>	<u>December 31, 2005</u>
Land.....	\$ 1,771	\$ 1,771
Buildings and improvements.....	16,786	16,090
Machinery and equipment.....	58,756	55,745
Office furniture and vehicles.....	6,675	6,002
Construction-in-progress.....	4,001	1,039
	<u>87,989</u>	<u>80,647</u>
Less: accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(47,720)</u>	<u>(40,457)</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 40,269</u>	<u>\$ 40,190</u>

(6) Goodwill, Trademarks and Customer Relationship Intangibles

The following table reconciles the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill in fiscal 2006 and 2005:

	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
Beginning balance at January 1, 2006 and January 2, 2005	\$189,028	\$188,629
Adjustment relating to write-down of NOL tax valuation allowance.....	—	(430)
<i>Grandma's</i> molasses acquisition.....	9,877	—
Purchase price allocation adjustment— <i>Ortega</i> food service dispensing pouch and dipping cup business, reclassified to trademark.....	<u>(829)</u>	<u>829</u>
Ending balance at December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005.....	<u>\$198,076</u>	<u>\$189,028</u>

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(6) Goodwill, Trademarks and Customer Relationship Intangibles (Continued)

The following table reconciles the changes in the carrying amount of trademarks in fiscal 2006 and 2005:

	<u>Fiscal 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal 2005</u>
Beginning balance at January 1, 2006 and January 2, 2005 . .	\$ 194,264	\$ 193,481
<i>Grandma's</i> molasses acquisition	5,100	—
Purchase price allocation adjustment— <i>Ortega</i> food service dispensing pouch and dipping cup business	856	783
Ending balance at December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005	<u>\$ 200,220</u>	<u>\$ 194,264</u>

Customer relationship intangibles acquired in connection with the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition are presented at cost, net of accumulated amortization, and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 20 years.

	<u>December 30, 2006</u>	<u>December 31, 2005</u>
Customer relationship intangibles, gross	\$ 15,100	\$ —
Less: accumulated amortization	(731)	—
Total	<u>\$ 14,369</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

Amortization expense associated with customer relationship intangibles was \$731 for fiscal 2006 and is recorded in operating expenses. No amortization expense of customer relationship intangibles was recorded for fiscal 2005 or 2004.

(7) Leases

We have several noncancelable operating leases, primarily for our corporate headquarters, warehouses, transportation equipment and machinery. These leases generally require us to pay all executory costs such as maintenance, taxes and insurance.

We lease a manufacturing and warehouse facility from a former chairman of our board of directors under an operating lease that expires in April 2009. Total rent expense associated with this lease was \$769 per annum for fiscal 2006, 2005 and 2004.

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(7) Leases (Continued)

As of December 30, 2006, future minimum lease payments under noncancelable operating leases (with initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year) for the periods set forth below are as follows:

<u>Fiscal year ending:</u>	<u>Third Parties</u>	<u>Related Party</u>
2007	\$3,459	\$ 822
2008	2,409	822
2009	1,173	206
2010	175	—
2011	149	—
Thereafter	54	—
Total	<u>\$7,419</u>	<u>\$1,850</u>

Total rental expense was \$4,078, \$3,591 and \$3,410, for the fiscal years 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

(8) Long-term Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	<u>December 30, 2006</u>	<u>December 31, 2005</u>
Senior secured credit facility:		
Revolving credit facility	\$ —	\$ —
Term loan	25,000	—
12% Senior Subordinated Notes due October 30, 2016	165,800	165,800
8% Senior Notes due October 1, 2011	240,000	240,000
Total long-term debt	<u>\$430,800</u>	<u>\$405,800</u>

Prior Senior Secured Credit Facility. On October 14, 2004, we used a portion of the net proceeds of our initial public offering, offering of senior subordinated notes separate from the EISs and offering of senior notes as described in Note 1 and cash on hand to repay all outstanding borrowings under, and terminate our then-existing senior secured credit facility. In connection with our termination of the senior secured credit facility, we wrote-off all of our previously capitalized deferred financing costs, which is included in interest expense in fiscal 2004.

Senior Secured Credit Facility. Concurrent with our initial public offering and concurrent offerings, we entered into a \$30,000 senior secured revolving credit facility on October 14, 2004. In order to finance our acquisition of the *Grandma's* molasses brand, we amended the credit facility in January 2006 to provide for, among other things, a new \$25,000 term loan and a reduction in the revolving credit facility commitments from \$30,000 to \$25,000. As amended, all outstanding indebtedness under the credit facility matures on January 10, 2011. Interest under the revolving credit facility, including any outstanding letters of credit, is determined based on several alternative rates as stipulated in the revolving credit facility, including the base lending rate per annum plus an applicable margin, and LIBOR plus an applicable

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(8) Long-term Debt (Continued)

margin. We pay a commitment fee of 0.50% per annum on the unused portion of the revolving credit facility. As of December 30, 2006, interest under the term loan facility is determined based on alternative rates as stipulated in the credit facility, including the base lending rate per annum plus an applicable margin of 1.75%, and LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 2.75%. As of December 30, 2006, the interest rate for the term loan was 8.36% based upon a six-month LIBOR contract that expired on January 17, 2007. Our obligations under the credit facility are jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior basis by all of our existing and certain future domestic subsidiaries. The credit facility is secured by substantially all of our and our subsidiaries' assets except our and our subsidiaries' real property. The credit facility provides for mandatory prepayment based on asset dispositions and certain issuances of securities, as defined. The credit facility contains covenants that restrict, among other things, our ability to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends and create certain liens. The credit facility also contains certain financial maintenance covenants, which, among other things, specify maximum capital expenditure limits, a minimum interest coverage ratio and a maximum senior and total leverage ratio, each ratio as defined. Proceeds of the credit facility are restricted to funding our working capital requirements, capital expenditures and acquisitions of companies in the same line of business as our company, subject to specified criteria. The revolving credit facility was undrawn on the date of consummation of our initial public offering and concurrent offerings and remained undrawn through December 30, 2006. The available borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility, net of outstanding letters of credit of \$672 was \$29,328 at December 30, 2006. The maximum letter of credit capacity under the revolving credit facility is \$10,000, with a fronting fee of 3% per annum for all outstanding letters of credit. See Note 18, "Subsequent Events" for a discussion of the amendment and restatement of our credit facility in February 2007.

9 $\frac{3}{8}$ % Senior Subordinated Notes due 2007. Immediately prior to our initial public offering, we had outstanding \$220,000 aggregate principal amount of 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ % senior subordinated notes due August 1, 2007 with interest payable semiannually on February 1 and August 1 of each year.

On October 14, 2004, \$194,165 aggregate principal amount of the 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ % senior subordinated notes was repaid with the proceeds of the initial public offering, the concurrent offerings and cash on hand at the redemption price of 102.043% (which redemption price included a consent payment of 0.03%). Also on such date, \$26,968 in proceeds from the initial public offering, the concurrent offerings and cash on hand was set aside to redeem the remaining \$25,835 aggregate principal amount of the 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ % senior subordinated notes on November 15, 2004 at a redemption price equal to 101.604% of the remaining aggregate principal amount plus accrued interest. The difference between the carrying value, including remaining bond discount of \$655, and the redemption value of approximately \$4,891 has been recognized as interest expense in our fiscal 2004 consolidated statement of operations. In connection with the extinguishment of these notes, we wrote-off all of our previously incurred deferred financing costs, which is also included in interest expense in fiscal 2004.

12.0% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016. In connection with our initial public offering, we issued on October 14, 2004, \$124,348 aggregate principal amount of 12.0% senior subordinated notes due 2016 in the form of EISs and an additional \$22,800 aggregate principal amount of 12.0% senior subordinated notes due 2016 (not in the form of EISs). In connection with the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option, on October 22, 2004 we issued an additional \$18,652 aggregate principal amount of 12.0% senior subordinated notes in the form of EISs.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and January 1, 2005 (Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

(8) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Each EIS represents one share of our Class A common stock and \$7.15 principal amount of our 12.0% senior subordinated notes.

Interest on the senior subordinated notes is payable quarterly in arrears on each January 30, April 30, July 30 and October 30 through the maturity date. The senior subordinated notes will mature on October 30, 2016, unless earlier retired or redeemed as described below.

Upon the occurrence of a change of control (as defined in the indenture), unless we have retired the senior subordinated notes or exercised our right to redeem all senior subordinated notes as described below, each holder of the senior subordinated notes has the right to require us to repurchase that holder's senior subordinated notes at a price equal to 101.0% of the principal amount of the senior subordinated notes being repurchased, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase. In order to exercise this right, a holder must separate the senior subordinated notes and Class A common stock represented by such holder's EISs.

We may not redeem the notes prior to October 30, 2009. However, we may, from time to time, seek to retire the senior subordinated notes through cash repurchases of EISs or separate senior subordinated notes and/or exchanges of EISs or separate senior subordinated notes for equity securities, in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors.

In addition, on and after October 30, 2009, we may redeem for cash all or part of the senior subordinated notes at a redemption price of 106.0% beginning October 30, 2009 and thereafter at prices declining annually to 100% on or after October 30, 2012. If we redeem any senior subordinated notes, the senior subordinated notes and Class A common stock represented by each EIS will be automatically separated.

The senior subordinated notes are unsecured obligations and are subordinated in right of payment to all of our existing and future senior secured and senior unsecured indebtedness, including the indebtedness under our credit facility and our senior notes. The senior subordinated notes rank *pari passu* in right of payment with any of our other subordinated indebtedness.

The senior subordinated notes are jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guaranteed by all of our existing domestic subsidiaries and certain future domestic subsidiaries on an unsecured and subordinated basis on the terms set forth in the indenture governing the senior subordinated notes. The senior subordinated note guarantees are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future senior indebtedness of the guarantors, including the indebtedness under our credit facility and the senior notes. Our present foreign subsidiaries are not guarantors, and any future foreign or partially owned domestic subsidiaries will not be guarantors, of our senior subordinated notes.

The indenture governing the senior subordinated notes contains covenants with respect to us and restricts the incurrence of additional indebtedness and the issuance of capital stock; the payment of dividends or distributions on, and redemption of, capital stock; a number of other restricted payments,

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and January 1, 2005 (Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

(8) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

including certain investments; specified creation of liens, sale-leaseback transactions and sales of assets; fundamental changes, including consolidation, mergers and transfers of all or substantially all of our assets; and specified transactions with affiliates. Each of the covenants is subject to a number of important exceptions and qualifications.

8.0% Senior Notes due 2011. Concurrent with our initial public offering and offering of separate senior subordinated notes, we issued \$240,000 aggregate principal amount of 8.0% senior notes due 2011. Interest on the senior notes is payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing on April 1, 2005. The senior notes will mature on October 1, 2011, unless earlier retired or redeemed as described below.

We may not redeem the notes prior to October 1, 2008. However, we may, from time to time, seek to retire the senior notes through cash repurchases of senior subordinated notes and/or exchanges of senior notes for equity securities, in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors.

On or after October 1, 2008, we may redeem some or all of the senior notes at a redemption price of 104.0% beginning October 1, 2008 and thereafter at prices declining annually to 100% on or after October 1, 2010. Prior to October 1, 2007, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the senior notes issued in the senior note offering with the net proceeds of one or more equity offerings at the redemption price as described in the indenture governing the senior notes. If we or any of the guarantors sell certain assets or experience specific kinds of changes in control, we must offer to purchase the senior notes at the prices as described in the indenture governing the senior notes plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption.

Our obligations under the senior notes are jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior basis by all of our existing and certain future domestic subsidiaries. The senior notes and the subsidiary guarantees are our and the guarantors' general unsecured obligations and are effectively junior in right of payment to all of our and the guarantors' secured indebtedness and to the indebtedness and other liabilities of our non-guarantor subsidiaries; are *pari passu* in right of payment to all of our and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and are senior in right of payment to all of our and the guarantors' future subordinated debt, including the senior subordinated notes. Our present foreign subsidiaries are not guarantors, and any future foreign or partially owned domestic subsidiaries will not be guarantors, of our senior notes.

The indenture governing the senior notes contains covenants with respect to us and the guarantors and restricts the incurrence of additional indebtedness and the issuance of capital stock; the payment of dividends or distributions on, and redemption of, capital stock; a number of other restricted payments, including certain investments; specified creation of liens, sale-leaseback transactions and sales of assets; fundamental changes, including consolidation, mergers and transfers of all or substantially all of our assets; and specified transactions with affiliates. Each of the covenants is subject to a number of important exceptions and qualifications.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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(8) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Subsidiary Guarantees. We have no assets or operations independent of our direct and indirect subsidiaries. All of our present domestic subsidiaries jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guarantee our senior subordinated notes and our senior notes, and management has determined that our subsidiaries that are not guarantors of our senior subordinated notes and senior notes are, individually and in the aggregate, "minor subsidiaries" as that term is used in Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission. There are no significant restrictions on our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to obtain funds from our respective subsidiaries by dividend or loan. Consequently, separate financial statements have not been presented for our subsidiaries because management has determined that they would not be material to investors.

Deferred Financing Costs. In connection with the issuance of our 12.0% senior subordinated notes due 2016 and our 8.0% senior notes due 2011, we capitalized approximately \$23,123 of financing costs, which will be amortized over their respective terms. In connection with the issuance of our term loan in January 2006, we capitalized approximately \$419 of additional financing costs, which will be amortized over the term of the loan. As of December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 we had net deferred financing costs of \$17,314 and \$19,724, respectively. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2004 we wrote-off and expensed \$8,361 relating to our then existing senior secured credit facility and our 9 5/8% senior subordinated notes.

At December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 accrued interest of \$8,546 and \$8,117, respectively, is included in accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

As of December 30, 2006, the aggregate maturities of long-term debt are as follows:

Years ended December:	
2007	\$ —
2008	—
2009	—
2010	—
2011	265,000
Thereafter	<u>165,800</u>
Total	<u>\$430,800</u>

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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(9) Income Taxes

Income taxes consist of the following:

	<u>Year ended</u>		
	<u>December 30,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>January 1,</u>
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2005</u>
Current:			
Federal	\$ —	\$ 302	\$ (5,346)
State	(203)	138	10
Subtotal	<u>(203)</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>(5,336)</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	6,317	4,513	7,124
State	(152)	282	338
Subtotal	<u>6,165</u>	<u>4,795</u>	<u>7,462</u>
Total	<u>\$5,962</u>	<u>\$5,235</u>	<u>\$ 2,126</u>

Income tax expense differs from the expected income tax expense (computed by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate of 35% for fiscal years 2006, 2005 and 2004 to income before income tax expense) as a result of the following:

	<u>Year ended</u>		
	<u>December 30,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>January 1,</u>
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2005</u>
Expected tax expense	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increase (decrease):			
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit/expense	(1.6)%	3.2%	4.2%
Nondeductible expenses, net of deductible revenue	0.6%	0.1%	(0.3)%
Other differences	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%
Total	<u>34.0%</u>	<u>39.5%</u>	<u>39.2%</u>

State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit in fiscal 2006 includes a reduction in the state effective tax rate used to measure our net deferred liabilities. The state effective tax rate, net of federal benefit for fiscal 2006 was 2.9% as compared to 4.0% for fiscal 2005, which had a favorable impact on fiscal 2006 income tax expense of \$1,041. The decrease in the state effective tax rate is the result of the change in state income apportionment factors.

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(9) Income Taxes (Continued)

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented below:

	<u>December 30,</u> <u>2006</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2005</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Accounts receivable, principally due to allowance	\$ 38	\$ 39
Inventories, principally due to additional costs capitalized for tax purposes	633	794
Accruals and other liabilities	2,727	2,061
Restructuring charge	—	765
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	1,531	2,316
Deferred financing costs	22	74
Total gross deferred tax assets	<u>4,951</u>	<u>6,049</u>
Less valuation allowance	—	(481)
Net deferred tax assets	<u>4,951</u>	<u>5,568</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Plant and equipment	(4,854)	(5,584)
Goodwill	(13,155)	(10,813)
Trademarks	(46,397)	(43,656)
Prepaid intangibles	(637)	—
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	<u>(65,043)</u>	<u>(60,053)</u>
Net deferred tax liability	<u><u>\$ (60,092)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (54,485)</u></u>

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income and reversal of deferred tax liabilities over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that we will realize the benefits of these deductible differences, net of any valuation allowances at December 30, 2006. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during future periods are reduced.

The valuation allowance at December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 was \$0 and \$481, respectively. At December 31, 2005, the valuation allowance represents the allowance established against certain federal and state net operating loss carryforwards, which are available to offset future federal and state taxable income, if any. The reduction in the valuation allowance in fiscal 2005 of \$431 was attributable to management's belief that it was more likely than not that the deferred tax asset related to such state net operating loss carryforwards will be realized. The reduction in the valuation allowance in fiscal 2006 of

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(9) Income Taxes (Continued)

\$481 was attributable to management's belief that the acquired deferred tax assets recognized for certain state and federal net operating loss carryforwards no longer exist due to tax limitations; therefore the deferred tax asset and the related valuation allowance have been reversed with no impact on income tax expense in fiscal year 2006.

At December 30, 2006, we have net operating loss carryforwards for federal income tax purposes of \$1,273 and state net operating loss carryforwards of \$44,759, which are available to offset future taxable income, if any, through 2026 and 2021, respectively. At December 30, 2006, we have alternative minimum tax credit carryforwards for federal income tax purposes of \$25, which are available to offset future federal income tax, if any. As a result of our acquisitions in prior years, the annual utilization of the net operating loss carryforwards acquired is limited under certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

(10) Redeemable Preferred Stock

Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides that we may issue 1,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share. Immediately prior to our initial public offering, 22,000 shares of preferred stock were designated as the 13% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock, 35,000 shares of preferred stock were designated as the 13% Series B Cumulative Preferred Stock and 25,000 shares of preferred stock were designated as the Series C Senior Preferred Stock (see Note 11) and were issued and outstanding.

With respect to dividend rights and rights on liquidation, winding up and dissolution of our company, the Series C Senior Preferred Stock ranked senior to the 13% Series B Cumulative Preferred Stock and each ranked senior to the 13% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock. The Series C Senior Preferred Stock, the 13% Series B Cumulative Preferred Stock and the 13% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock each ranked senior to our common stock.

13% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock. Each holder of 13% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock was entitled to receive, when, as and if declared by our board of directors, out of funds legally available therefor, cash dividends on each share of 13% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock at a rate per annum equal to 13%, which dividends were cumulative without interest, whether or not earned or declared, on a daily basis, and were payable annually in arrears. These dividends amounted to \$26,113 as of January 3, 2004. The liquidation value aggregated \$46,453 as of January 3, 2004.

13% Series B Cumulative Preferred Stock. Each holder of 13% Series B Cumulative Preferred Stock was entitled to receive, when, as and if declared by our board of directors, out of funds legally available therefor, cash dividends on each share of 13% Series B Cumulative Preferred Stock at a rate per annum equal to 13%, which dividends were cumulative without interest, whether or not earned or declared, on a daily basis, and were payable annually in arrears. These dividends amounted to \$12,031 as of January 3, 2004. The liquidation value aggregated \$22,031 as of January 3, 2004.

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(10) Redeemable Preferred Stock (Continued)

On October 14, 2004, we used a portion of the proceeds from our initial public offering and the concurrent offerings, and cash on hand, to repurchase all of our outstanding Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock and Series B Cumulative Preferred Stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$32,736 and \$24,481, respectively, which was recorded against stockholders' equity.

Warrants. The holders of the Series B Cumulative Preferred Stock received warrants exercisable to purchase an aggregate of 1,289,621 shares of our common stock, with an exercise price of \$0.01 per share and an expiration date of December 22, 2009. In October 2004, we used a portion of the proceeds from our initial public offering (including from the exercise of the over-allotment option) and the concurrent offerings, and cash on hand to repurchase all of the outstanding warrants granted to the holders of our Series B Cumulative Preferred Stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$6,733, which was recorded against stockholders' equity.

(11) Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock

Series C Senior Preferred Stock. When and as declared by our board of directors and to the extent permitted under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, we paid preferential dividends to the holders of our Series C Senior Preferred Stock. Dividends on each share of Series C Senior Preferred Stock accrued at a rate of 14% per annum. Such dividends accrued whether or not they were declared and whether or not we had profits, surplus or other funds legally available for the payment of dividends. To the extent that all accrued dividends were not paid on each June 30 and December 31 of each year beginning June 30, 2000 (which we refer to as the ("dividend reference dates")), all dividends which had accrued on each share of Series C Senior Preferred Stock outstanding during the six-month period (or other period in the case of the initial dividend reference date) ending upon each such dividend reference date was accumulated and added to the liquidation value of such share. These dividends amounted to \$18,122 as of January 3, 2004. The liquidation value aggregated to \$43,122 as of January 3, 2004. Such dividends were charged to net income available to common stockholders.

Under the terms of the Series C Preferred Stock, upon the earliest of December 22, 2009, the date of consummation of a change in control as defined in the Certificate of Designation for the Series C Senior Preferred Stock and six months after the date of consummation of an initial public offering, we were required to redeem all issued and outstanding shares of Series C Senior Preferred Stock, at a price per share equal to the liquidation value of \$25,000 (plus all accumulated, accrued and unpaid dividends thereon).

On October 14, 2004, we used a portion of the proceeds from our initial public offering and the concurrent offerings, and cash on hand to repurchase all of our outstanding Series C Senior Preferred Stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$48,433, which was recorded against stockholders' equity.

Warrants. The holders of our Series C Senior Preferred Stock received warrants exercisable to purchase an aggregate of 1,805,477 shares of our common stock, with an exercise price of \$0.01 per share and an expiration date of December 22, 2009.

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(11) Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock (Continued)

In October 2004, we used a portion of the proceeds from our initial public offering (including from the exercise of the over-allotment option) and the concurrent offerings, and cash on hand to repurchase a portion of the outstanding warrants granted to the holders of our Series C Senior Preferred Stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$2,173, which was recorded against stockholders' equity. The remaining 728,393 warrants that had been granted to the holders of our Series C Senior Preferred Stock were exercised for an equivalent number of shares of our Class B common stock as of October 22, 2004.

(12) Capital Stock and Stock Options

Voting Rights. The holders of our common stock are entitled to one vote per share with respect to each matter on which the holders of our common stock are entitled to vote. Shares of our Class A common stock and shares of our Class B common stock are entitled to the same voting rights per share and vote together as a single class on all matters with respect to which holders are entitled to vote, except that so long as our former sponsor investor, BRS, together with its affiliates, beneficially owns more than 10% of the outstanding shares of Class A and Class B common stock in the aggregate on a fully-diluted basis, the holders of our Class B common stock will have the exclusive right to elect two directors to the board of directors. In accordance with the restated stockholders agreement to which all holders of Class B common stock are a party, so long as the holders of Class B common stock have the right to elect two directors, the holders of our Class B common stock have agreed to vote for two director nominees nominated by our former sponsor investor. The holders of our common stock are not entitled to cumulate their votes in the election of our directors.

Dividends. The holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends, if any, as they may be lawfully declared from time to time by our board of directors, subject to any preferential rights of holders of any outstanding shares of preferred stock. In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our company, Class A and Class B common stockholders are entitled to share ratably in our assets available for distribution to the stockholders, subject to the prior rights of holders of any outstanding preferred stock. With respect to rights to dividends and on liquidation, dissolution or winding up, there is no difference between our Class A and Class B common stock, except that: (i) for periods ending on or before January 2, 2010, Class B dividends, if any, will be paid on an annual basis and will be equal, in the aggregate, to Class B Available Cash (as defined below) (subject to the subordination provision described below); and (ii) for each annual dividend payment period after December 30, 2006 and through the dividend payment period ending on January 2, 2010, if we declare and pay dividends on our Class A common stock, the holders of Class B common stock will have the right to dividend payments (subject to the subordination provisions described below) equal to Class B Available Cash (up to 1.1 times the amount of dividends paid to the holders of our Class A common stock). For quarterly periods subsequent to January 2, 2010, if we declare and pay dividends on our Class A common stock, the holders of our Class B common stock will be entitled to dividend payments of 1.1 times the amount paid per share to the holders of our Class A common stock.

"Class B Available Cash" means the lesser of: (i) "excess cash" (as defined in the indenture governing our senior subordinated notes) for the last four fiscal quarters, including the most recently completed fiscal quarter, minus the sum of the aggregate amount of the prior four Class A dividends, and minus dividend

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(12) Capital Stock and Stock Options (Continued)

restricted cash of \$6,000 or (ii) the aggregate per share amount of dividends declared or to be declared on our Class A common stock (or 1.1 times such amount for dividends with respect to periods commencing after December 30, 2006) with respect to the annual period for which the dividends on our Class B common stock are to be paid multiplied by the number of shares of our Class B common stock issued and outstanding on the last day of such period.

Under our organizational documents, through the dividend payment dates with respect to the quarterly and annual dividend payment periods ending January 2, 2010, dividends on our Class B common stock will be subordinated to the payment of dividends on our Class A common stock. Specifically: (i) an annual dividend on our Class B common stock may only be declared if we have declared and paid dividends on our Class A common stock at no less than the quarterly rate of \$0.212 per share for each of the four fiscal quarters corresponding to such annual dividend payment period of the Class B common stock and (ii) no dividends on our Class B common stock may be declared with respect to any annual period unless the "Class B Threshold Amount" (as defined below) as of the last day of such period is at least \$10,000.

The subordination of dividends on our Class B common stock will be suspended upon the occurrence of any default or event of default under the indentures governing the senior notes and the senior subordinated notes and will become applicable again upon the cure of any default or event of default. Dividends on our Class B common stock will not be subordinated to dividends on our Class A common stock for any period subsequent to January 2, 2010. If for any dividend payment date after the February 20, 2010 dividend payment date the amount of cash to be distributed is insufficient to pay dividends at the levels intended by our dividend policy, any shortfall will reduce the dividends on the Class A and Class B common stock pro rata.

"Class B Threshold Amount" as of any date means the amount of cash and cash equivalents on our consolidated balance sheet as of such date calculated on a pro forma basis giving effect to the payment of any previously declared but unpaid dividends on any class of our capital stock and the payment of any dividends to be declared with respect to any class of our capital stock with respect to the period for which the Class B Threshold Amount is being calculated less any actual or funded borrowings under our revolving credit facility (or any successor or additional revolving credit facility) as of such date.

See Note 2(s), for a summary of dividends declared on our Class A common stock in fiscal 2006 and 2005. No dividends on our Class B common stock were declared in fiscal 2006, 2005 or 2004.

Additional Issuance of Our Authorized Common Stock and Preferred Stock. Additional shares of our authorized common stock and preferred stock may be issued, as determined by our board of directors from time to time, without approval of holders of our common stock, except as may be required by applicable law or the rules of any stock exchange or automated quotation system on which our securities may be listed or traded. However, according to our bylaws we may not issue any shares of Class A common stock unless: (i) they are issued as part of an EIS, the issuance of which has been registered with the SEC, (ii) any EIS that may result from the combination of the shares of Class A common stock and our senior subordinated notes have been issued in a transaction registered with the SEC or (iii) no EISs are currently outstanding.

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(12) Capital Stock and Stock Options (Continued)

In addition, following the fifth anniversary of the closing of the initial public offering or earlier under certain circumstances, holders of our Class B common stock may demand registration of their shares of Class B common stock.

1997 Incentive Stock Option Plan. In 1997, we adopted the 1997 Incentive Stock Option Plan for our and our subsidiaries' key employees. The option plan authorized for grant to key employees and officers options for up to 736,263 shares of our common stock. The option plan authorized us to grant either (i) options intended to constitute incentive stock options under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or (ii) non-qualified stock options. The option plan provided that it may be administered by our board of directors or a committee designated by our board of directors. Options granted under the option plan were exercisable in accordance with the terms established by the board of directors. Under the option plan, our board of directors determined the exercise price of each option granted, which in the case of incentive stock options, could not be less than fair value. All option grants were made at fair value as determined by a third party valuation. Options expired on the date determined by the board of directors, which expiration date was not permitted to be later than the tenth anniversary of the date of grant. The options vested ratably over 5 years. No options were granted during fiscal 2004. Prior to our initial public offering, options to purchase 728,020 shares of our common stock, all of which were incentive stock options, had been granted since the inception of the option plan, and 8,243 additional shares were available for grant under the plan. Upon the consummation of our initial public offering and following the option repurchases described below, we terminated the option plan.

Other Stock Options. Pursuant to the terms of a license agreement with Emeril's Food of Love Productions, LLC (EFLP) dated June 2000, we granted EFLP and William Morris Agency, Inc. 68,021 and 7,582 stock options, respectively. Prior to our initial public offering, all such options were exercisable at a price of \$0.09 per share of common stock, were fully vested and had an expiration date of June 9, 2010. We recorded the options at fair value and expensed such options in 2000.

Option Repurchases. On October 14, 2004, we used a portion of the proceeds from our initial public offering and the concurrent offerings to repurchase all options outstanding under the option plan for an aggregate purchase price of \$3,911, and terminated the option plan. The repurchase of stock options was charged to operations. In addition, we used a portion of the proceeds from our initial public offering and the concurrent offerings and cash on hand to repurchase all options that we had granted to EFLP and William Morris Agency for an aggregate purchase price of \$406. The repurchase of non-employee stock options was charged to our stockholders' equity up to the fair value of the stock options on the date of repurchase.

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(12) Capital Stock and Stock Options (Continued)

Stock option activity during the periods indicated is as follows:

	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Option exercise price per share</u>	<u>Weighted-avg. exercise price per share</u>
Options outstanding at January 3, 2004	803,623	\$0.09	\$0.09
Granted	—	—	—
Canceled	—	—	—
Repurchased	<u>803,623</u>	\$0.09	\$0.09
Options outstanding at January 1, 2005	<u>—</u>	—	—

At January 3, 2004, the number of options exercisable was 772,853, and the weighted-average exercise price of those options were \$0.09 per share. We did not grant any options in fiscal 2006, 2005 or 2004. At December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, we had no options outstanding.

Warrants. As of January 3, 2004, we had issued and outstanding presently exercisable warrants to purchase an aggregate of 3,095,098 of common stock, with an exercise price of \$0.01 per share and an expiration date of December 22, 2009. In connection with our initial public offering all outstanding warrants were either repurchased or exercised. See Notes 10 and 11.

(13) Pension Benefits

We have defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of our employees. The benefits are based on years of service and the employee's compensation, as defined. We make annual contributions to the plans equal to the maximum amount that can be deducted for income tax purposes.

The following table sets forth our defined benefit pension plans' benefit obligation, fair value of plan assets and funded status recognized in the consolidated balance sheets. We used December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 measurement dates for fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively, to calculate end of year benefit obligations, fair value of plan assets and annual net periodic benefit cost.

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(13) Pension Benefits (Continued)

	<u>After Adoption of SFAS No.158 December 30, 2006</u>	<u>Before Adoption of SFAS No.158 December 31, 2005</u>
Change in projected benefit obligation:		
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$22,342	\$18,934
Amendment to plan	471	—
Actuarial (loss) gain	(2,023)	1,207
Service cost	1,518	1,534
Interest cost	1,210	1,127
Benefits paid	(436)	(460)
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	<u>23,082</u>	<u>22,342</u>
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	14,406	12,338
Actual gain on plan assets	2,234	891
Employer contributions	2,614	1,637
Benefits paid	(436)	(460)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>18,818</u>	<u>14,406</u>
Net amount recognized:		
Funded status at the end of the year	<u>\$ (4,264)</u>	<u>\$ (7,936)</u>
Unrecognized prior service cost		49
Unrecognized net actuarial loss		5,736
Net amount recognized		<u>\$ (2,151)</u>
Amount recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss consist of:		
Prior service cost	\$ (485)	
Actuarial loss	(2,444)	
Deferred taxes	1,111	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (1,818)</u>	

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(13) Pension Benefits (Continued)

The following table summarizes the effect of required changes in the additional minimum pension liability (AML) as of December 30, 2006 prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 158 as well as the impact of the initial adoption of SFAS No. 158 for our defined benefit pension plans as of December 30, 2006. The December 31, 2005 amounts are presented for comparative purposes.

	Before AML and SFAS No. 158 Adjustments December 30, 2006	AML Adjustments	SFAS No.158 Adjustments	Reclass Between Short and Long- Term Assets and Liabilities	After AML and SFAS No. 158 Adjustments December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Deferred tax assets						
(liabilities).....	—	131	980	—	1,111	—
Other assets.....	—	—	—	536	536	—
Accrued expenses.....	(1,368)	(313)	(2,583)	4,264	—	(2,229)
Other long-term liabilities	—	—	—	(4,800)	(4,800)	—
Intangible assets.....	—	—	—	—	—	45
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).....	(119)	(182)	(1,603)	—	(1,904)	(33)

The amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss that are expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost fiscal 2007 are as follows:

Prior service cost	\$45
Actuarial gain.....	<u>24</u>
	<u>\$69</u>

	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Weighted-average assumptions:		
Discount rate	5.90%	5.65%
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	4.00%
Expected long-term rate of return	7.75%	8.00%

The discount rate used to determine year-end fiscal 2006 pension benefit obligations was derived by matching the plans' expected future cash flows to the corresponding yields from the Citigroup Pension Discount Curve. This yield curve has been constructed to represent the available yields on high-quality fixed-income investments across a broad range of future maturities.

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(13) Pension Benefits (Continued)

Net periodic cost includes the following components:

	Year ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	January 1, 2005
Service cost—benefits earned during the period	\$ 1,518	\$ 1,534	\$1,328
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation .	1,210	1,127	982
Expected return on plan assets	(1,154)	(1,013)	(820)
Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost.....	35	4	4
Amortization of (gain)/loss	188	219	154
Net pension cost	<u>\$ 1,797</u>	<u>\$ 1,871</u>	<u>\$1,648</u>

In fiscal 2005 an additional minimum pension liability adjustment was required for our pension plan, due to a decline in the discount rate used to estimate our pension liability. As a result, our accumulated benefit obligation exceeded the fair value of plan assets. The effect of this adjustment was to increase pension liabilities by \$78, increase intangible assets by \$45 and increase other comprehensive loss by \$33.

The asset allocation for our pension plans at the end of fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005, and the target allocation for fiscal 2007, by asset category, follows. The fair value of plan assets for these plans is \$18,818 and \$14,406 at the end of fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005, respectively. The expected long-term rate of return on these plan assets was 7.75% in fiscal 2006 and 8.00% in fiscal 2005.

Our pension plan assets are managed by outside investment managers; assets are rebalanced at the end of each quarter. Our investment strategy with respect to pension assets is to maximize return while protecting principal. The investment manager has the flexibility to adjust the asset allocation and move funds to the asset class that offers the most opportunity for investment returns.

<u>Asset Category</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	Percentage of Plan Assets at Year End	
		December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Equity securities	60%	63%	63%
Fixed income securities	35%	28%	30%
Cash	5%	9%	7%
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

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(13) Pension Benefits (Continued)

Information about the expected cash flows for the pension plan follows:

	<u>Pension Benefits</u>
Expected company contribution:	
2007	\$ 1,335
Expected benefit payments:	
2007	\$ 584
2008	626
2009	684
2010	786
2011	869
2012 to 2016	6,726

We sponsor a defined contribution plan covering substantially all of our employees. Employees may contribute to this plan and these contributions are matched by us at varying amounts. Contributions for the matching component of this plan amounted to \$610, \$652 and \$672 for fiscal 2006, fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2004, respectively.

Pension expense relating to a multi-employer pension plan amounted to \$785, \$694 and \$690 for fiscal 2006, fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2004, respectively.

(14) Related-Party Transactions

Prior to the consummation of our initial public offering on October 14, 2004, we were party to a management agreement with Bruckmann, Rosser, Sherrill & Co. (BRS & Co.), the manager of BRS, pursuant to which BRS & Co. was paid an annual fee of \$500 per year for certain management, business and organizational strategy, and merchant and investment banking services. BRS owned the majority of our capital stock prior to the completion of our initial public offering. The management agreement was terminated as of October 14, 2004. "Due to related party" in our consolidated statements of cash flows for fiscal 2004 includes management fees paid to BRS & Co.

We are party to a transaction services agreement pursuant to which BRS & Co. will be paid a transaction fee for management, financial and other corporate advisory services rendered by BRS & Co. in connection with acquisitions, divestitures, financings and other transactions by our company, which fee will not exceed 1.0% of the total transaction value. BRS was our majority owner prior to our initial public offering in October 2004 and remains a majority owner of our Class B common stock. Stephen C. Sherrill, the chairman of our board of directors, is a managing director of BRS & Co. In connection with our initial public offering and the concurrent offerings, the transaction services agreement was amended to provide that transaction fees will be payable as described above unless a majority of our disinterested directors determines otherwise. BRS & Co. did not receive any transaction fees in connection with the initial public offering and the concurrent offerings, the *Ortega* food service dispensing pouch and dipping cup acquisition, the *Grandma's* molasses acquisition or the *Cream of Wheat* acquisition (see Note 18, Subsequent Events). No transaction fees were paid during fiscal 2006, 2005 or 2004.

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(14) Related-Party Transactions (Continued)

We lease a manufacturing and warehouse facility from a former chairman of our board of directors under an operating lease, which expires in April 2009. Total rent expense associated with this lease was \$769 per annum for the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and January 1, 2005.

On January 10, 2006, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, we acquired the Grandma's molasses business from Mott's LLP, a Cadbury Schweppes Americas Beverages company, for \$30,000 in cash. James R. Chambers, a member of our board of directors has been the President, Cadbury Schweppes Americas Confectionary since July 2005. Mr. Chambers did not participate in the negotiation of the transaction nor did he participate in the board's deliberations or decisions regarding the transaction. Mr. Chambers did not personally have any direct or indirect pecuniary or other interest in the transaction as a result of his position at Cadbury.

(15) Commitments and Contingencies

We are subject to environmental laws and regulations in the normal course of business. We did not make any material expenditures during fiscal 2006, 2005 or 2004 in order to comply with environmental laws or regulations. Based on our experience to date, management believes that the future cost of compliance with existing environmental laws and regulations (and liability for known environmental conditions) will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. However, we cannot predict what environmental or health and safety legislation or regulations will be enacted in the future or how existing or future laws or regulations will be enforced, administered or interpreted, nor can we predict the amount of future expenditures that may be required in order to comply with such environmental or health and safety laws or regulations or to respond to such environmental claims.

We are involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, including proceedings involving product liability claims, worker's compensation and other employee claims, and tort and other general liability claims, for which we carry insurance, as well as trademark, copyright, patent infringement and related claims and legal actions. In the opinion of our management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

We have employment agreements with our executive officers. The agreements generally continue until terminated by the executive or by us, and provide for severance payments under certain circumstances. As of December 30, 2006, if all of our executives were to be terminated by us without cause (as defined) or as a result of the employees' disability, our severance liability, including salary continuation, continuation of health care and insurance benefits, present value of additional pension credits, and accelerated vesting under compensation plans, would have been approximately \$2,727. As of December 30, 2006, if all of our executives were to be terminated or deemed terminated by us upon a change of control (as defined), our severance liability, including salary continuation, continuation of health care and insurance benefits, present value of additional pension credits, accelerated vesting under compensation plans, and potential excise tax liability and gross up payments, would have been approximately \$4,221.

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(16) Long-term Incentive Plan (Continued)

In connection with our initial public offering, we adopted a long-term incentive plan (LTIP). Our executive officers and other senior employees to be identified by the compensation committee of our board of directors will be eligible to participate in the LTIP. The purpose of the LTIP is to strengthen the mutuality of interests between the LTIP participants and holders of our EISs. The LTIP is administered by our compensation committee, which has the power to, among other things, determine those individuals who will participate in the LTIP; the level of participation of each participant in an incentive pool; the conditions that must be satisfied in order for the participants to vest in their allocated incentive pool amounts (including establishing specified performance targets that must be achieved in order for a pool to be created and amounts to be allocated to the participants); and other conditions that the participants must satisfy in order to receive payment of their allocated amounts. Under the LTIP, the maximum amount that any one participant can receive in respect of a one-year performance period is \$1,000. The LTIP is an unfunded plan. No amounts have been earned to date by participants under the LTIP and there was no expense related to the LTIP in fiscal 2006, 2005 or 2004.

(17) Restructuring Charges

On July 1, 2005, we closed our New Iberia, Louisiana, manufacturing facility as part of our ongoing efforts to improve our production capacity utilization, productivity, and operating efficiencies and lower our overall costs. In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, we recorded a charge of \$3,839 to cost of goods sold. The charge associated with the plant closing included a cash charge for employee compensation and other costs of \$769 and a non-cash charge for the impairment of property, plant, equipment and inventory of \$3,070.

(18) Subsequent Events

Cream of Wheat Acquisition. Effective February 25, 2007, through one of our subsidiaries, we closed on the acquisition of the *Cream of Wheat* and *Cream of Rice* brands from Kraft Foods Global, Inc. pursuant to an acquisition purchase agreement for a purchase price of \$200,000 in cash, subject to a post-closing adjustment for inventory of the business at closing. The purchased assets include certain intellectual property, business and customer information, a third-party co-packing agreement, equipment and inventory. We also entered into a transition co-packing agreement with Kraft Foods to continue production of certain *Cream of Wheat* products at Kraft Foods' Cobourg, Canada manufacturing facility during a one year transition period ending February 25, 2008. During this transition period, we will evaluate shifting this production to a third-party co-packer or to one of our own manufacturing facilities. In order to finance our acquisition of the *Cream of Wheat* and *Cream of Rice* brands and to pay related transaction fees and expenses, our credit facility was amended and restated to provide for, among other things, an additional \$205,000 of term loan borrowings. As amended, our \$25,000 revolving credit facility matures on January 10, 2011 and our \$230,000 term loan facility matures on February 26, 2013. Interest under the term loan facility, as amended, is determined based on alternative variable rates as stipulated in the credit facility, including the base lending rate per annum plus an applicable margin of 1.00%, and LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 2.00%. Effective as of February 26, 2007, we entered into a six year interest rate swap agreement in order to effectively fix at 7.09% the interest rate payable for \$130,000 of

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(18) Subsequent Events (Continued)

our \$230,000 of term loan borrowings. As of February 26, 2007, the interest rate for the remaining \$100,000 of our term loan borrowings is 7.36% (based upon a three-month LIBOR contract expiring May 25, 2007). The swap is designated as a cash flow hedge under the guidelines of SFAS No. 133. The swap is in place through the life of the term loan, ending on February 26, 2013. Changes in fair value of the swap are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss on our consolidated balance sheet.

(19) Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)

	<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>	<u>Year</u>
Net sales					
2006	\$92,980	\$105,265	\$101,854	\$111,207	\$411,306
2005	\$90,111	\$ 94,116	\$ 92,316	\$102,719	\$379,262
Gross profit					
2006	\$27,866	\$ 28,403	\$ 29,353	\$ 28,631	\$114,253
2005	\$26,712	\$ 23,746	\$ 27,544	\$ 25,492	\$103,494
Net income available to common stockholders					
2006	\$ 2,952	\$ 2,309	\$ 3,443	\$ 2,869	\$ 11,573
2005	\$ 2,958	\$ 336	\$ 3,060	\$ 1,651	\$ 8,005
Basic and diluted net income (loss) available per common share					
2006—Class A common stock	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.65
2006—Class B common stock	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.20)
2005—Class A common stock	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.53
2005—Class B common stock	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.33)
Basic and diluted earnings distributed per common share					
2006—Class A common stock	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.85
2005—Class A common stock	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.85

The sum of the quarterly basic and diluted earnings per share and quarterly dividends may not equal the full year amounts since each period is calculated separately. See Note 2(s), for a summary of dividends declared on our Class A common stock in fiscal 2006 and 2005. No dividends on our Class B common stock were declared in fiscal 2006 or 2005.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Schedule of Valuation and Qualifying Accounts
(Dollars in thousands)

Column A	Column B	Column C		Column D	Column E
Description	Balance at beginning of period	Additions		Deductions— describe	Balance at end of period
		Charged to costs and expenses	Charged to other accounts— describe		
Year ended January 1, 2005:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts and discounts	\$526	\$ 16	—	\$ 20(a)	\$522
Inventory reserve	\$550	\$ —	—	\$ 150(b)	\$400
Year ended December 31, 2005:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts and discounts	\$522	\$ 85	—	\$ 51(a)	\$556
Inventory reserve	\$400	\$ 97	—	\$ —	\$497
Year ended December 30, 2006:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts and discounts	\$556	\$(18)	—	\$ (30)(a)	\$568
Inventory reserve	\$497	\$ —	—	\$(132)(b)	\$365

(a) Represents bad-debt write-offs (recoveries).

(b) Represents inventory write-offs.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreement With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, our management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. As defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that we use that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in the Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, conducted an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Based on our evaluation under the framework of Internal Control—Integrated Framework, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective at December 30, 2006. Our management's assessment of and the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 30, 2006 was audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

Our internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

As required by Rule 13a-15(d) under the Exchange Act, our management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, also conducted an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting to determine whether any change occurred during the last quarter of fiscal 2006 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer concluded

that there has been no change during the last quarter of fiscal 2006 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, we learned of an alleged theft of approximately \$862,000 over several years at our Roseland, New Jersey manufacturing facility resulting from overpayments allegedly authorized by a former supervisor to direct-store-delivery independent contractor truck drivers. While the cumulative amount of the alleged theft may have been substantial, the related losses were reported in cost of sales for each respective period and discovery of this alleged theft has not resulted in changes to any previously reported results, therefore, we do not consider this event to be a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. Our insurance carrier has been notified and we have filed a claim under our crime policy for the entire amount of the loss. We are cooperating with local and state law enforcement authorities in their investigation into this matter. We have taken steps to strengthen our internal controls over our direct-store-delivery independent contractor payments.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls.

Our company's management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Projections of any evaluation of controls effectiveness to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

With the exception of the information relating to our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that is presented in Part I, Item 1 of this report under the heading "Available Information," the information required by this Item will appear in the sections entitled "Corporate Governance," "Proposal 1—Election of Directors," "Our Management," "Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act" "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" and "Compensation Committee Report" included in our definitive proxy statement to be filed on or before April 30, 2007, relating to the 2007 annual meeting of stockholders, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required by this item will appear in the section entitled "Executive Compensation" and "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" included in our definitive proxy statement to be filed on or before April 30, 2007, relating to the 2007 annual meeting of stockholders, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.

As of December 30, 2006, we did not have any equity compensation plans. The remaining information required by this item will appear in the section entitled "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" included in our definitive proxy statement to be filed on or before April 30, 2007, relating to the 2007 annual meeting of stockholders, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

The information required by this item will appear in the section entitled "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" and "Corporate Governance" included in our definitive proxy statement to be filed on or before April 30, 2007, relating to the 2007 annual meeting of stockholders, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The information required by this item will appear in the section entitled "Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" included in our definitive proxy statement to be filed on or before April 30, 2007, relating to the 2007 annual meeting of stockholders, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report.

(1) *Consolidated Financial Statements*: The following consolidated financial statements are included in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

	<u>Page</u>
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.	57
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005.	59
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and January 1, 2005.	60
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and January 1, 2005.	61
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and January 1, 2005.	62
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.....	63

(2) *Financial Statement Schedule*. The following financial statement schedule is included in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Schedule II—Schedule of Valuation and Qualifying Accounts.	100
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(3) *Exhibits*.

EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger merging B&G Foods, Inc. with and into B&G Foods Holdings Corp., dated as of October 14, 2004. (Filed as Exhibit 2.1 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 20, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein)
2.2	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 22, 2005, between Mott's LLP and Bloch & Guggenheimer, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 29, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference)
2.3	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of January 22, 2007, among Heritage Acquisition Corp. (successor in interest to COWC Acquisition Corp.), B&G Foods, Inc. and Kraft Foods Global, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 2.1 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 25, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference)
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of B&G Foods, Inc. (f/k/a B&G Foods Holdings Corp.). (Filed as Exhibit 3.1 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 20, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of B&G Foods, Inc. (f/k/a B&G Foods Holdings Corp.). (Filed as Exhibit 3.2 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 20, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein)

EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
4.1	Indenture, dated as of October 14, 2004, between B&G Foods, Inc. (f/k/a B&G Foods Holdings Corp.), BGH Holdings, Inc., Bloch & Guggenheimer, Inc., Heritage Acquisition Corp., Maple Grove Farms of Vermont, Inc., Ortega Holdings Inc., Polaner, Inc., Trappey's Fine Foods, Inc., William Underwood Company and The Bank of New York, as trustee, relating to the 12.0% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016. (Filed as Exhibit 4.1 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 20, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein)
4.2	Form of 12.0% Senior Subordinated Note due 2016 (included in Exhibit 4.1).
4.3	Indenture, dated as of October 14, 2004, between B&G Foods, Inc. (f/k/a B&G Foods Holdings Corp.), BGH Holdings, Inc., Bloch & Guggenheimer, Inc., Heritage Acquisition Corp., Maple Grove Farms of Vermont, Inc., Ortega Holdings Inc., Polaner, Inc., Trappey's Fine Foods, Inc., William Underwood Company and The Bank of New York, as trustee, relating to the 8.0% Senior Notes due 2011. (Filed as Exhibit 4.3 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 20, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein)
4.4	Form of 8.0% Senior Note due 2011 (included in Exhibit 4.3).
4.5	Form of stock certificate for Class A common stock. (Filed as Exhibit 4.12 to Amendment No. 9 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (file no. 333-112680) filed on October 7, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
4.6	Form of Global Enhanced Income Security certificate. (Filed as Exhibit 4.13 to Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (file no. 333-112680) filed on March 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
10.1	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of February 23, 2007, between B&G Foods, Inc., as Borrower, the Several Lenders from time to time parties thereto, Lehman Brothers Inc. and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Bookrunners, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, as Syndication Agent and Lehman Commercial Paper Inc., as Administrative Agent. (Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 28, 2007, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.5	Guarantee and Collateral Agreement, dated as of October 14, 2004, by B&G Foods, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries in favor of Lehman Commercial Paper, Inc., as Administrative Agent. (Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 20, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.6	First Amendment, dated as of January 10, 2006, to Guarantee and Collateral Agreement, by B&G Foods, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries in favor of Lehman Commercial Paper, Inc., as Administrative Agent. (Filed as Exhibit 10.6 to B&G Foods' Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 7, 2006, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.7	Second Amended and Restated Securities Holders Agreement (including Registration Rights Agreement), dated as of October 14, 2004, among B&G Foods, Inc. (f/k/a B&G Foods Holdings Corp.), Bruckmann, Rosser, Sherrill & Co., L.P., Canterbury Mezzanine Capital II, L.P., Protostar Equity Partners, L.P. and the Management Stockholders party thereto. (Filed as Exhibit 10.3 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 20, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.8	Agreement by and between Emeril's Food of Love Productions, L.L.C. and B&G Foods, Inc. dated June 9, 2000. (Filed with as Exhibit 10.13 to Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (file no. 333-112680) filed on May 3, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
10.9	Employment Agreement by and between David L. Wenner and B&G Foods, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 10.14 to Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (file no. 333-112680) filed on May 3, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)

EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
10.10	First Amendment, dated October 13, 2004, to the Employment Agreement by and between David L. Wenner and B&G Foods, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 10.4 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 20, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.11	Employment Agreement by and between Robert C. Cantwell and B&G Foods, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 10.15 to Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (file no. 333-112680) filed on May 3, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
10.12	First Amendment, dated October 13, 2004, to the Employment Agreement by and between Robert C. Cantwell and B&G Foods, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 10.5 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 20, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.13	Employment Agreement by and between Albert J. Soricelli and B&G Foods, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 10.17 to Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (file no. 333-112680) filed on May 3, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
10.14	First Amendment, dated October 13, 2004, to the Employment Agreement by and between Albert J. Soricelli and B&G Foods, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 10.7 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 20, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.15	Employment Agreement by and between James H. Brown and B&G Foods, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 10.18 to Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (file no. 333-112680) filed on May 3, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
10.16	First Amendment, dated October 13, 2004, to the Employment Agreement by and between James H. Brown and B&G Foods, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 10.8 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 20, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.17	Employment Agreement, dated as of July 18, 2005, between B&G Foods, Inc. and Scott E. Lerner. (Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 19, 2005, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.18	Employment Agreement, dated as of March 6, 2007, between B&G Foods, Inc. and Vanessa E. Maskal. (Filed as Exhibit 10.18 to B&G Foods' Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 8, 2007, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.19	Amended and Restated Transactions Services Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2004, between Bruckmann, Rosser, Sherrill & Co., Inc., B&G Foods Holdings Corp. and B&G Foods, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 10.9 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 20, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein)
12.1	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges. (Filed as Exhibit 12.1 to B&G Foods' Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 8, 2007, and incorporated by reference herein)
21.1	Subsidiaries of B&G Foods, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 21.1 to B&G Foods' Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 8, 2007, and incorporated by reference herein)
23.1	Consent of KPMG LLP. (Filed as Exhibit 23.1 to B&G Foods' Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 8, 2007, and incorporated by reference herein)
31.1	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of the Chief Executive Officer.
31.2	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of the Chief Financial Officer.
32.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

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.

Dated: March 9, 2007

B&G FOODS, INC.

By: /s/ ROBERT C. CANTWELL

Robert C. Cantwell

*Executive Vice President of Finance and
Chief Financial Officer*

CERTIFICATION BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, David L. Wenner, certify that:

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

Date: March 9, 2007

/s/ DAVID L. WENNER
David L. Wenner
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION BY CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Robert C. Cantwell, certify that:

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

Date: March 9, 2007

/s/ ROBERT C. CANTWELL

Robert C. Cantwell
Chief Financial Officer

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

In connection with the *Annual Report of B&G Foods, Inc.* (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ending December 30, 2006 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, David L. Wenner, Chief Executive Officer of the Company and I, Robert C. Cantwell, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

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

/s/ DAVID L. WENNER

David L. Wenner
Chief Executive Officer
March 9, 2007

/s/ ROBERT C. CANTWELL

Robert C. Cantwell
Chief Financial Officer
March 9, 2007

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

COMPANY INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Stephen C. Sherrill
Chairman of the Board
Director since 1997

David L. Wenner
President and Chief Executive Officer
Director since 1997

Robert C. Cantwell
Executive Vice President of Finance
and Chief Financial Officer
Director since 2005

James R. Chambers
Director since 2001

Cynthia T. Jamison
Director since 2004

Dennis M. Mullen
Director since 2006

Alfred Poe
Director since 1997

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

David L. Wenner
President and Chief Executive Officer

Robert C. Cantwell
Executive Vice President of Finance
and Chief Financial Officer

James H. Brown
Executive Vice President of Manufacturing

Vanessa E. Maskal
Executive Vice President of Sales

Albert J. Soricelli Jr.
Executive Vice President of Marketing
and Strategic Planning

Scott E. Lerner
Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

B&G Foods, Inc.
Four Gatchall Drive, Suite 110
Parsippany, NJ 07054
Tel: 973.401.6500
Website: www.bgfoods.com

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

KPMG LLP
150 John F. Kennedy Parkway
Short Hills, NJ 07078

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Inquiries and requests regarding this annual report or other material and information should be directed to:

Integrated Corporate Relations
450 Post Road East
Westport, CT 06880
Attn: Don Duffy or Amanda Mullin
Tel: 866.211.8151

Please also visit the Investor Relations section of our website, www.bgfoods.com.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The Bank of New York
Shareholder Relations
P.O. Box 11258
Church Street Station
New York, NY 10286
Tel: 800.524.4458
Website: www.stockbny.com

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

B&G Foods' Enhanced Income Securities (EISs), each representing one share of Class A common stock and \$7.15 principal amount of 12% senior subordinated notes due 2016, are traded on the American Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol BGL.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of stockholders will be held on Tuesday, May 8, 2007, at 10:00 a.m., at the Hanover Marriott, 1401 Route 10 East, Whippany, NJ 07981.

B&G FOODS, INC.
4 GATEHALL DRIVE • SUITE 110 • PARSIPPANY, NJ 07054
973 • 401 • 6500

www.BGFOODS.COM

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