

Crimson Wine Group, Ltd  
Form 10-K  
March 28, 2013

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

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: 1-10153

CRIMSON WINE GROUP, LTD.  
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware 13-3607383  
(State or other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)  
Organization)

5901 Silverado Trail  
Napa, California 94558  
(800) 486-0503

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None.

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:  
Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share  
(Title of Class)

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

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required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

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

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Based on the average bid and asked prices of the Registrant's Common Stock as published by the OTC Market Service as of March 19, 2013, the aggregate market value of the Registrant's Common Stock held by non-affiliates was approximately \$187,984,000 on that date.

As of March 19, 2013, there were 24,458,368 outstanding shares of the Registrant's Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share.

Crimson Wine Group, Ltd. qualifies as an "emerging growth company" pursuant to the provisions of the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (the "JOBS Act"), enacted on April 5, 2012.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

Crimson Wine Group, Ltd. qualifies as an “emerging growth company” pursuant to the provisions of the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (the “JOBS Act”), enacted on April 5, 2012. For as long as Crimson Wine Group, Ltd. remains an “emerging growth company” as defined in the JOBS Act, we may take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other reporting companies which are not “emerging growth companies,” including reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (“Form 10-K”). Therefore, this Form 10-K does not include certain information regarding executive compensation that may be found in the annual reports of other reporting companies.

## PART I

Item 1. Business.

### THE COMPANY

#### Overview

Crimson Wine Group, Ltd. (“Crimson”) is a Delaware company whose business has been operating since 1991. As used herein, the term, “Company” refers to Crimson and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, except as the context may otherwise require. Prior to February 25, 2013, Crimson was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leucadia National Corporation (“Leucadia”). On February 1, 2013, Leucadia declared a pro rata dividend of all of the outstanding shares of Crimson’s common stock in a manner that was structured to qualify as a tax-free spin-off for U.S. federal income tax purposes (the “Distribution”). Leucadia’s common shareholders received one share of Crimson common stock for every ten common shares of Leucadia, with cash in lieu of fractional shares, on February 25, 2013.

Crimson operates in one segment, the production and sale of premium, ultra premium and luxury wines (i.e., wines that retail for \$10 to \$14, \$14 to \$25 and over \$25 per 750ml bottle, respectively). Crimson is headquartered in Napa, California and through its subsidiaries owns four wineries: Pine Ridge Vineyards, Archery Summit, Chamisal Vineyards and Seghesio Family Vineyards. Pine Ridge Vineyards was acquired in 1991 and has been conducting operations since 1978, Crimson started Archery Summit in 1993, Chamisal Vineyards was acquired in 2008 and has been conducting operations since 1973, and Seghesio Family Vineyards was acquired in 2011 and has been conducting operations since 1895. Additionally, in 2005 and 2006 Crimson acquired Double Canyon Vineyards, an aggregate of 611 acres of land in the Horse Heaven Hills of Washington’s Columbia Valley. References to cases of wine herein refer to nine-liter equivalent cases.

#### Pine Ridge Vineyards

Pine Ridge Vineyards owns 156 acres, which reflects the sale of 12 plantable acres of a non-strategic vineyard in January 2013, and controls through leasing arrangements an additional 20 acres of estate vineyards in five Napa Valley appellations—Stags Leap District, Rutherford, Oakville, Carneros and Howell Mountain. Approximately 161 acres are currently planted and producing grapes. The winery and production facilities at Pine Ridge Vineyards have a permitted annual wine production capacity of up to 300,000 gallons, which equates to approximately 126,000 cases of wine; however, current fermentation and processing capacity is limited to approximately 80,000 cases without additional capital investment. The facility includes areas and equipment for traditional crush, fermentation, aging and bottling processes, and also has a tasting room, hospitality center and administrative offices. Built into the hillside for wine barrel storage are approximately 34,000 square feet of underground caves with a capacity to store over 4,000 barrels. In addition, there are special event dining areas both indoors and outdoors as well as in the underground caves.

The Pine Ridge Vineyards estate business is focused primarily on the production of high quality Cabernet Sauvignon and bordeaux-style blends sold by Crimson under the Pine Ridge Vineyards brand name. Pine Ridge Vineyards also produces Chenin Blanc + Viogner, a wine made from purchased grapes and processed at a third party custom winemaking facility, which is sold by Crimson under the Pine Ridge Vineyards brand name.

#### Archery Summit

Archery Summit owns 100 acres and controls through leasing arrangements an additional 20 acres of estate vineyards in the Willamette Valley, Oregon. Approximately 110 acres are currently planted and producing grapes. The winery and production facilities at Archery Summit have a permitted annual wine production capacity of up to 50,000 gallons, which equates to approximately 21,000 cases of wine; however, current fermentation and processing capacity is limited to approximately 15,000 cases. The facility includes areas and equipment for gravity flow of wine with quality oriented crush, fermentation, aging and bottling processes, and also has a tasting room, hospitality center and administrative offices. The facility has approximately 8,300 square feet of underground caves for wine barrel storage with a capacity to store over 600 barrels. In addition, there are special event dining areas indoors as well as in the underground caves.

Archery Summit is focused primarily on producing estate grown, expressive single vineyard Pinot Noir from tightly spaced vines sold by Crimson under the Archery Summit brand name.

### Chamisal Vineyards

Chamisal Vineyards owns 97 acres of vineyards in the Edna Valley, California, of which 74 acres are currently planted and producing grapes. The Chamisal Vineyard was the first vineyard planted in the Edna Valley in 1973. The winery and production facilities at Chamisal have a permitted annual wine production capacity of up to 100,000 gallons which equates to 42,000 cases of wine and expects to complete a project in 2013 that will increase permitted capacity to 238,000 gallons which equates to approximately 100,000 cases of wine. The facility includes areas and equipment for quality oriented modern crush, fermentation, aging and bottling processes, as well as a tasting room, hospitality center and administrative offices. There are special event dining areas outdoors.

Chamisal is focused on producing estate grown, expressive single vineyard Chardonnay and Pinot Noir as well as a Stainless Chardonnay produced from both purchased and estate grown grapes. The wines are sold by Crimson under the Chamisal Vineyards brand name.

### Seghesio Family Vineyards

Seghesio Family Vineyards owns 299 acres of estate vineyards in two Sonoma County, California appellations, the Alexander Valley and the Russian River Valley, of which approximately 267 acres are planted and producing grapes. Seghesio Family Vineyards has a long history of growing and producing Zinfandel and Italian varietal wines in the Sonoma region of California. The winery and production facilities at Seghesio Family Vineyards have a permitted annual wine production capacity of up to 404,000 gallons which equates to approximately 170,000 cases of wine; however, current fermentation and processing capacity is limited to approximately 120,000 cases. Crimson expects to complete a project in 2013 that will increase fermentation and processing capacity to 170,000 cases. The facility includes areas and equipment for traditional crush, fermentation, aging, bottling and warehousing processes, as well as a tasting room, private hospitality areas and administrative offices. There are indoor and outdoor special event dining areas. In Alexander Valley, Seghesio Family Vineyards also owns a historic non-operating winery, mansion and train station, which Crimson intends to convert into educational, tasting, hospitality and potentially incremental production facilities.

Seghesio Family Vineyards is focused on producing estate grown Zinfandel and Italian varietal wines as well as a Sonoma County Zinfandel produced from both purchased and estate grown grapes. The wines are sold by Crimson under the Seghesio Family Vineyards brand name.

### Double Canyon Vineyards

Double Canyon Vineyards owns 462 acres of vineyards in the Horse Heaven Hills, Washington, of which 87 acres are currently planted and producing grapes. Crimson continues to evaluate the best use of the remaining acres; currently most are leased to a farming company for growing vegetables. Currently, Double Canyon Vineyards sells the majority of its grapes to third parties and does not have any wine production facilities. Starting with the 2010 vintage, Double Canyon Vineyards produced and bottled, at an offsite custom crush winery, the first wine under the Double Canyon Vineyards brand name which was released in the Fall of 2012.

### Competition

The premium, ultra premium and luxury market segments of the wine industry are intensely competitive. Crimson's wines compete domestically and internationally, and premium or higher quality wines are produced in Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, as well as in the United States. Crimson competes on the basis of quality, price, brand recognition and distribution capability, and the ultimate consumer has many choices of products

from both domestic and international producers. A result of the intense competition has been and may continue to be upward pressure on Crimson's selling and promotional expenses. Many of Crimson's competitors are significantly larger with greater financial, production, distribution and marketing resources. Wine production in the U.S. is dominated by three large California wineries that represent over 60% of the domestic U.S. case sales volume. Further, Crimson's wines may be considered to compete with all alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages.

Demand for wine in the premium, ultra premium and luxury market segments can rise and fall with general economic conditions, and is also significantly affected by grape supply. Based on industry wide volume increases in this wine category, Crimson believes more people are drinking wine than in the past; however, in the current economic climate, consumer demand has shifted away from the higher priced luxury segment to wines in the lower priced premium and ultra premium categories. Currently, the fastest growing segment in the domestic wine market is for wines priced in the \$14 to \$25 retail price range. Crimson has adjusted its strategy to address lower consumer spending levels, and has been successful in selling its wine at price points in the fast growing \$14 to \$25 price range. However, if conditions worsen and Crimson is forced to reduce prices further, it may not be able to do so profitably.

## Sales and Marketing

During the past few years Crimson has focused on brand development and distribution to increase revenues and profitability, which has included acquisitions of vineyards and wineries and the development of new brands with existing assets.

Crimson's sales and marketing team coordinates the sales and distribution of its various brands, is responsible for maintaining domestic and export distributor relationships and oversees the timing and allocation of new releases. The sales team has employees in certain key markets in the U.S. and internationally as well as brokers in certain markets. Its wines are available through many principal retail channels for premium table wines, including fine wine restaurants, hotels, specialty shops, supermarkets and club stores, in all states domestically and in over 40 countries throughout the world.

Generally, Crimson will enter into agreements with brokers for those markets where it would not be cost effective to have an employee, or if the products are being sold to a customer who usually purchases products from brokers. Crimson may also use brokers if they represent the best distribution channel after considering local regulatory requirements. On an on-going basis the Company continues to evaluate the use of brokers in its various markets; during 2012, brokers were used by Crimson in 10 states in the U.S. and in certain export markets. Revenues generated through broker relationships represented approximately 7% of wine revenues during 2012. Agreements with brokers are generally terminable by either party upon notice.

Crimson's wines are primarily sold to distributors, who then sell to retailers and restaurants. Domestic sales of Crimson's wines are made through more than 70 independent wine and spirits distributors. International sales are made through independent importers and brokers.

As permitted under federal and local regulations, Crimson has been placing increasing emphasis on direct sales to consumers, which it is able to do through the Internet, wine clubs, and at the wineries' tasting rooms. During 2012, direct sales to consumers represented 14% of case sales and 40% of wine revenues. Approximately 58% of the direct to consumer sales were through wine clubs, 28% were through the wineries' tasting rooms and the balance from the Internet. Members typically join our wine clubs after visiting our tasting rooms at our various facilities, or after hearing about our wine clubs from other members. Our tasting rooms are located in vacation areas that typically attract consumers interested in wine making and touring the area. Direct sales to consumers are more profitable for Crimson as it is able to sell its products at a price closer to retail prices rather than the wholesale price received from distributors.

Crimson's wines are distributed in California, Illinois, Colorado, Oregon, Hawaii, New Mexico, Arizona, Washington and Nevada predominantly by Southern Wine and Spirits. During 2012, sales to Southern Wine and Spirits accounted for 19% of case volume and 14% of wine sales. Sales for the top ten distributors accounted for 64% of volume and 48% of wine sales. These distributors also offer premium table wines of other companies that directly compete with Crimson's products.

Domestic distributor wine sales are concentrated in certain states, with California accounting for 17% of case volume and 13% of wine sales during 2012. Other major domestic markets include New Jersey, Texas, Florida, Massachusetts, Illinois, Minnesota and Virginia where sales represented 34% of case volume and 25% of wine sales during 2012. The acquisition of Seghesio Family Vineyards significantly increased Crimson's export sales. Historically, Seghesio's export sales were 20% of case volume and 15% of its wine sales and Crimson is currently expanding the export of products from its other wineries through Seghesio's international distribution channels.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, export sales were 8% of case volume and 7% of wine sales as compared to the year ended December 31, 2011, when exports sales were 2% of case volume and 2% of wine sales, an increase that reflects the acquisition of Seghesio Family Vineyards in May 2011.

Crimson believes that the quality and locations of its wineries and tasting facilities help to create demand for its brands at the consumer level which positively impacts sales to distributors as well. Crimson participates in many wine tasting and other promotional events throughout the country in order to increase awareness and demand for its products. Many of Crimson's brands are issued ratings or scores by local and national wine rating organizations, and higher scores will usually translate into greater demand and higher pricing. Although some of Crimson's brands are or have been highly rated in the past, and Crimson believes its farming and winemaking activities are of a quality to generate good ratings in the future, Crimson has no control over ratings issued by third parties which may not be favorable in the future.



## Grape Supply

Crimson controls approximately 1,166 acres of vineyards in the Napa Valley, Sonoma County and Edna Valley in California, the Willamette Valley in Oregon and Horse Heaven Hills in Washington; approximately 709 acres of these vineyards are planted, with the majority of the unplanted acres in Washington. While Crimson does not have any immediate plans to plant the additional Washington acres, it does expect to continue vineyard development plans for the non-producing California and Oregon properties. Additionally, on an annual basis, excluding the Washington property, Crimson has typically had 4% to 6% development of vineyard acreage. Newly planted vines take approximately four to five years to reach maturity and vineyards can be expected to have a useful life of 25 years before replanting is necessary. Depending on the site, soil and water conditions and spacing, Crimson's experience has been that it costs approximately \$30,000 to \$65,000 per acre over a three to four year period to develop open land into a producing premium wine grape vineyard, before taking into account the cost of the land. With over 700 acres of planted estate holdings, Crimson could have annual capital investment requirements of \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 to replace existing vineyard sites as their economic useful life expires.

In 2012, approximately 39% of Crimson's total grape supply came from Crimson controlled vineyards; however, substantially all of the grape supply for Pine Ridge Vineyards Napa and Archery Summit is from Crimson controlled vineyards. Crimson purchases the balance of its California supply from approximately 65 independent growers. The grower contracts range from one-year spot market purchases to intermediate and long term-agreements. No one grower represents more than 10% of Crimson's grape supply. The top ten growers represent 37% of Crimson's total grape supply.

Winemaking and grape growing are subject to a variety of agricultural risks. Various diseases, pests and certain weather conditions can materially and adversely affect the quality and quantity of grapes available to Crimson thereby materially and adversely affecting the supply of Crimson's products and its profitability.

The table below summarizes Crimson's wine grape supply and production from the last three harvests:

	Harvest Year		
	2012	2011	2010
Estate Grapes (1):			
Producing acres	622	616	339
Tons harvested	2,554	1,655	1,039
Tons per acre	4.1	2.7	3.1
All grapes and purchased juice (in equivalent tons):			
Estate grapes	2,554	1,655	1,039
Purchased grapes and juice	3,921	3,051	1,250
Total	6,475	4,706	2,289
Total cases produced	277,000	257,000	124,000

(1) Excludes acres and tons produced from Double Canyon Vineyards.

Cases sold were 260,000, 212,000 and 111,000 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Cases sold are disclosed for informational purposes, but do not necessarily correspond to the vintage year the grapes are grown and crushed. Depending on the wine, the production cycle to bottled sales is anywhere from one to three years. The large increase in production in 2012 was due to a much larger crop in 2012 as well as

planned production increases for certain brands. The large increase in 2011 as compared to 2010 was due to the acquisition of Seghesio Family Vineyards.

#### Winemaking

Crimson's winemaking philosophy includes both the use of the latest in current industry winemaking advances to complement making wine in the traditional manner by starting with high quality fruit and handling it as gently and naturally as possible all the way to the bottle. Each of Crimson's wineries is equipped with modern crush, fermentation and storage equipment as well as technology that is focused on producing the highest quality wines for each of the varietals it produces.

## Government Regulation

Wine production and sales are subject to extensive regulation by the Federal Trade and Tax Bureau, the California Department of Alcohol Beverage Control and other state and federal governmental authorities that regulate interstate sales, licensing, trade and pricing practices, labeling, advertising and other activities. In recent years, federal and state authorities have required warning labels on beverages containing alcohol. Restrictions or taxes imposed by government authorities on the sale of wine could increase the retail price of wine, which could have an adverse effect on demand for wine in general. New or revised regulations or increased licensing fees or excise taxes on wine, if enacted, could reduce demand for wine and have an adverse effect on Crimson's business, negatively impacting Crimson's results of operations and cash flows.

Crimson is subject to a broad range of federal and state regulatory requirements regarding its operations and practices. Crimson's operations are subject to regulations governing the storage and use of fertilizers, fungicides, herbicides, pesticides, fuels, solvents and other chemicals. These regulations are subject to change and conceivably could have a significant impact on operating practices, chemical usage, and other aspects of Crimson's business.

## Seasonality

There is a degree of seasonality in the growing cycles, procurement and transportation of grapes. The wine industry in general historically experiences seasonal fluctuations in revenues and net income. Typically, Crimson has lower sales and net income during the first quarter and higher sales and net income during the third and fourth quarters. Crimson expects this trend to continue. Sales can also fluctuate significantly between quarters depending on the timing of certain holidays and promotional periods, timing of wine club shipments and on the rate at which distributor inventories are depleted through sales to wine retailers.

## Employees

At December 31, 2012, Crimson employed approximately 143 regular, full-time employees. Crimson also employs part-time and seasonal workers for its vineyard, production and hospitality operations. None of Crimson's employees are represented by a collective bargaining unit and Crimson believes that its relationship with its employees is good.

## Trademarks

Crimson maintains federal trademark registrations for its brands, proprietary products and certain logos, motifs and vineyard names. International trademark registrations are also maintained where it is appropriate to do so. Each of the United States trademark registrations is renewable indefinitely so long as the Company is making a bona fide usage of the trademark.

## Investor Information

The Company is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). Accordingly, the Company files periodic reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Such reports, proxy statements and other information may be obtained by visiting the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549 or by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding the Company and other issuers that file electronically.

The Company's website is <http://www.crimsonwinegroup.com>. The Company also makes available through its website without charge its annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are filed with or furnished to the SEC.

#### Cautionary Statement for Forward-Looking Information

Statements in this Report may contain forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements give our current expectations relating to our financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business. You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to current or historical facts. These statements may include words such as "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "project," "forecast," "plan," "intend," "believe," "may," "should," "would," "could," "like" or similar expression.

Forward-looking statements give our expectations about the future and are not guarantees. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance and achievements to materially differ from any future results, performance and achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. We caution you, therefore, not to rely on these forward-looking statements.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from any results projected, forecasted, estimated or budgeted or may materially and adversely affect the Company's actual results include, but are not limited to, those set forth in Item 1A. Risk Factors and elsewhere in this Report and in the Company's other public filings with the SEC.

These forward-looking statements are applicable only as of the date hereof. Except as may be required by law, we undertake no obligation to modify or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this Report.

#### Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Our business is subject to a number of risks. You should carefully consider the following risk factors, together with all of the other information included or incorporated by reference in this Report, before you decide whether to purchase our common stock. The risks set out below are not the only risks we face. If any of the following risks occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Current economic conditions have adversely affected our sales and profitability. A worsening of current economic conditions could cause a decline in estimated future cash flows, potentially resulting in impairment charges for long-lived assets. Since 2008, economic conditions have resulted in reduced demand and lower revenues for certain of our products, resulting in lower operating cash flows. As required, we have reviewed our long-lived assets for potential impairment and have recorded adjustments to the book value of long-lived assets as appropriate. If operating revenues deteriorate in the future, and/or we lower our estimates of future cash flows, significant impairment charges might have to be recorded.

We are dependent on certain key personnel. Our success depends to some degree upon the continued service of Erle Martin, our President and Chief Executive Officer, and Patrick DeLong, our Chief Financial & Operating Officer, and our winemakers at our various facilities. The loss of the services of one or more of our key employees could harm our business and our reputation and negatively impact our profitability, particularly if one or more of our key employees resigns to join a competitor or to form a competing company.

We could experience significant increases in operating costs and reduced profitability due to competition for skilled management and staff employees. We compete with other entities for skilled management and staff employees, including entities that operate in different market sectors than us. Costs to recruit and retain adequate personnel could adversely affect results of operations.

We will initially rely on Leucadia to meet certain financial reporting requirements of a public company, and should Leucadia cease to provide these functions, we would have to build our own capability to meet these requirements. In connection with our separation from Leucadia and the distribution of our common stock, we became subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and are required to prepare and file our financial statements according to the rules and regulations required by the SEC. Historically, we have prepared our own financial and tax information and provided it to Leucadia so that Leucadia could meet its SEC and tax filing requirements, but do not currently have the ability to meet these reporting requirements on our own. Compliance with these rules may be costly, and failure to prepare and disclose required information or otherwise comply with applicable law could subject us to penalties under federal securities laws, expose us to lawsuits and restrict our ability to access financing.

We rely on Leucadia for these and other services pursuant to the administrative services agreement that we entered into with Leucadia. The administrative services agreement has an initial term of one year, an evergreen renewal for

subsequent annual periods and will be terminable to either party on six months prior notice. For more information, see Item 13, Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence. If Leucadia becomes unwilling or unable to provide the services in the future we will have to establish these functions in-house to ensure we meet the reporting requirements of a stand-alone public company.

Due to our separation from Leucadia, we will experience increased costs as a stand-alone company. The Company will incur certain new and incremental costs as a stand-alone public company including director fees and expenses for its new board of directors, stand-alone Delaware franchise tax, increased legal and accounting fees for reviews of the Company's publicly filed financial statements, proxy and other filings and other services. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires that we, among other things, establish and maintain effective internal controls and procedures for financial reporting and disclosure purposes. Establishing and monitoring these controls will result in additional costs to us and require us to divert important resources, including management time, from other activities. Increased costs that we incur as a stand-alone public company will reduce our profitability.

Various diseases, pests and certain weather conditions could affect quality and quantity of grapes. Various diseases, pests, fungi, viruses, drought, frosts and certain other weather conditions could affect the quality and quantity of grapes, decreasing the supply of our products and negatively impacting our operating results. Future government restrictions regarding the use of certain materials used in grape growing may increase vineyard costs and/or reduce production. We cannot guarantee that our grape suppliers will succeed in preventing disease in their existing vineyards or that we will succeed in preventing disease in our existing vineyards or future vineyards we may acquire. For instance, Pierce's disease is a vine bacterial disease which kills grapevines and there is no known cure. Small insects called sharpshooters spread this disease. A new strain of the sharpshooter was discovered in Southern California and is believed to be migrating north. If our vineyards become contaminated with this or other diseases, operating results would decline, perhaps significantly.

We may not be able to grow or acquire enough quality fruit for our wines. While we believe that we can secure sufficient supplies of grapes from a combination of our own production and from grape supply contracts with independent growers, we cannot be certain that grape supply shortages will not occur. Grape supply shortages resulting from a poor harvest can be caused by a variety of factors outside our control, resulting in reduced product that is available for sale. If revenues decline as a result of inadequate grape supplies, cash flows and profitability would also decline.

We face significant competition which could adversely affect our profitability. The wine industry is intensely competitive and highly fragmented. Our wines compete in several wine market segments with many other domestic and foreign wines. Our wines also compete with popular priced generic wines and with other alcoholic and, to a lesser degree, non-alcoholic beverages. A result of this intense competition has been and may continue to be upward pressure on our selling and promotional expenses. Many of our competitors have greater financial, technical, marketing and public relations resources than we do. There can be no assurance that in the future we will be able to successfully compete with our competitors or that we will not face greater competition from other wineries and beverage manufacturers.

We compete for shelf space in retail stores and for marketing focus by our independent distributors, most of whom carry extensive product portfolios. Nationwide we sell our products primarily through independent distributors and brokers for resale to retail outlets, restaurants, hotels and private clubs across the U.S. and in some overseas markets. Sales to distributors are expected to continue to represent a substantial portion of our net revenues in the future. A change in our relationship with any of our significant distributors could harm our business and reduce our sales. The laws and regulations of several states prohibit changes of distributors, except under certain limited circumstances, making it difficult to terminate a distributor for poor performance without reasonable cause, as defined by applicable statutes. Any difficulty or inability to replace distributors, poor performance of our major distributors or our inability to collect accounts receivable from our major distributors could harm our business. There can be no assurance that the distributors and retailers we use will continue to purchase our products or provide our products with adequate levels of promotional support. Consolidation at the retail tier, among club and chain grocery stores in particular, can be expected to heighten competitive pressure to increase marketing and sales spending or constrain or reduce prices.

Contamination of our wines would harm our business. We are subject to certain hazards and product liability risks, such as potential contamination, through tampering or otherwise, of ingredients or products. Contamination of any of our wines could cause us to destroy our wine held in inventory and could cause the need for a product recall, which could significantly damage our reputation for product quality. We maintain insurance against certain of these kinds of risks, and others, under various insurance policies. However, our insurance may not be adequate or may not continue to be available at a price or on terms that are satisfactory to us and this insurance may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability.

A reduction in consumer demand for wines could harm our business. There have been periods in the past in which there were substantial declines in the overall per capita consumption of wine products in our markets. A limited or general decline in consumption in one or more of our product categories could occur in the future due to a variety of factors, including: a general decline in economic conditions; changes in consumer spending habits; increased concern about the health consequences of consuming alcoholic beverage products and about drinking and driving; a trend toward a healthier diet including lighter, lower calorie beverages such as diet soft drinks, juices and water products; the increased activity of anti-alcohol consumer groups; and increased federal, state or foreign excise and other taxes on alcoholic beverage products. Reductions in demand and revenues would reduce profitability and cash flows.

A decrease in wine score ratings by important rating organizations could have a negative impact on our ability to create greater demand and pricing. Many of Crimson's brands are issued ratings or scores by local and national wine rating organizations, and higher scores usually translate into greater demand and higher pricing. Although some of Crimson's brands have been highly rated in the past, and Crimson believes its farming and winemaking activities are of a quality to generate good ratings in the future, Crimson has no control over ratings issued by third parties which may not be favorable in the future.



Climate change, or legal, regulatory or market measures to address climate change, may negatively affect our business, operations or financial performance, and water scarcity or poor quality could negatively impact our production costs and capacity. Our business depends upon agricultural activity and natural resources, including the availability of water. There has been much public discussion related to concerns that carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere may have an adverse impact on global temperatures, weather patterns and the frequency and severity of extreme weather and natural disasters. Severe weather events and climate change may negatively affect agricultural productivity in our vineyards. The quality and quantity of water available for use is important to the supply of grapes and our ability to operate our business. Adverse weather, measures enacted to address climate change, and other environmental factors beyond our control could reduce our grape production and adversely impact our cash flows and profitability.

Environmental issues or hazardous substances on our properties could result in us incurring significant liabilities. We are subject to environmental regulations with respect to our operations, including those related to wastewater, air emissions, and hazardous materials use, storage and disposal. In addition, we own substantial amounts of real property that are critical to our business. If hazardous substances are discovered on any of our properties and the concentrations are such that the presence of such hazardous substances presents an unreasonable risk of harm to public health or the environment, we may be held strictly liable for the cost of investigation and remediation of hazardous substances. The cost of environmental remediation could be significant and adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our indebtedness could have a material adverse effect on our financial health. In March 2013, we entered into a revolving credit facility with American AgCredit, FLCA and CoBank, FCB as joint lenders that is secured by substantially all of our assets. We plan to rely upon the revolving credit facility for working capital funding and in the future may use it for acquisitions. The revolving credit facility includes covenants that require the maintenance of specified debt and equity ratios, limit the incurrence of additional indebtedness, limit dividends and other distributions to shareholders and limit certain mergers, consolidations and sales of assets. If we are unable to comply with these covenants, outstanding amounts could become immediately due and/or there could be a substantial increase in the rate of borrowing.

Changes in domestic laws and government regulations or in the implementation and/or enforcement of government rules and regulations may increase our costs or restrict our ability to sell our products into certain markets. Government laws and regulations result in increased farming costs, and the sale of wine is subject to taxation in various state, federal and foreign jurisdictions. The amount of wine that we can sell directly to consumers outside of California is regulated, and in certain states we are not allowed to sell wines directly to consumers and/or the amount that can be sold is limited. Changes in these laws and regulations could have an adverse impact on sales and/or increase costs to produce and/or sell wine. The wine industry is subject to extensive regulation by the Federal Alcohol Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (“TTB”) and various foreign agencies, state liquor authorities, such as the California Alcoholic Beverage Control (“CABC”), and local authorities. These regulations and laws dictate such matters as licensing requirements, trade and pricing practices, permitted distribution channels, permitted and required labeling, and advertising and relations with wholesalers and retailers. Any expansion of our existing facilities or development of new vineyards or wineries may be limited by present and future zoning ordinances, environmental restrictions and other legal requirements. In addition, new regulations or requirements or increases in excise taxes, income taxes, property and sales taxes or international tariffs, could affect our financial condition or results of operations. Recently, many states have considered proposals to increase, and some of these states have increased, state alcohol excise taxes. New or revised regulations or increased licensing fees, requirements or taxes could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We may not be able to insure certain risks economically. We may experience economic harm if any damage to our properties is not covered by insurance. We cannot be certain that we will be able to insure against all risks that we desire to insure economically or that all of our insurers will be financially viable if we make a claim.

We may be subject to litigation, for which we may be unable to accurately assess our level of exposure and which if adversely determined, may have a significant adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations. Although our current assessment is that there is no pending litigation that could reasonably be expected to have a significant adverse impact, if our assessment proves to be in error, then the outcome of litigation could have a significant impact on our financial condition or results of operations or cash flows.

The payment of dividends in the future is subject to the discretion of our board of directors. We do not have a regular dividend policy and whether or not to pay any dividends will be determined each year by our board of directors.

If our intangible assets or goodwill become impaired, we may be required to record significant charges to earnings. We have substantial intangible assets and goodwill on our balance sheet as a result of acquisitions we have completed, in particular the acquisition of Seghesio Family Vineyards. We review intangible assets and goodwill for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that these assets might be impaired. Application of impairment tests requires judgment. A significant deterioration in a key estimate or assumption or a less significant deterioration to a combination of assumptions or the sale of a part of a reporting unit could result in an impairment charge in the future, which could have a significant adverse impact on our reported earnings.

Our common stock will not be listed on any securities exchange; as a result there may be a limited public market for our common stock. Prices for our common stock are quoted on the Over-The-Counter (OTC) Link. Securities whose prices are quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board do not have the same liquidity as securities that trade on a recognized market or securities exchange. An active trading market for our common stock may not be sustained in the future. As a result, stockholders may find it more difficult to dispose of or obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of our common stock.

Our common stock price may experience volatility. The stock market has from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that often have been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. Changes in earnings estimates by analysts, if any, and economic and other external factors may have a significant effect on the market price of our common stock. Fluctuations or decreases in the trading price of our common stock may also adversely affect the liquidity of the trading market for our common stock.

Future sales of our shares could depress the market price of our common stock. The market price of our common stock could decline as a result of sales of a large number of shares of our common stock in the market or the perception that these sales could occur. These sales, or the possibility that these sales may occur, also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that we deem appropriate. Any disposition by any of our large shareholders of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that such dispositions could occur, could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our common stock.

Compliance with changing regulation of corporate governance and public disclosure may result in additional expenses. Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, are creating uncertainty for companies such as ours. We are committed to maintaining appropriate corporate governance and public disclosure. As a result, we may see an increase in general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities, which could harm our business prospects.

We are an “emerging growth company” and we cannot be certain if we will be able to maintain such status or if the reduced disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies will make our common stock less attractive to investors. We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (the “JOBS Act”) and have taken advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirement of holding a nonbinding stockholder advisory vote on executive compensation, frequency of approval of executive compensation and any golden parachute payments not previously approved. We will retain emerging growth company status until the earliest of: (1) the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date we first sold securities pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act; (2) the last day of the fiscal year in which we first had total annual gross revenues of \$1 billion or more (indexed pursuant to the JOBS Act); (3) the date on which we are deemed to be a “large accelerated filer” as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2 (i.e., an SEC registered company with a public float of at least \$700 million that satisfies other tests); or (4) the date on which we have, within the previous three years, issued more than \$1 billion of nonconvertible debt. Under the JOBS Act, emerging growth companies can delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until such time as those standards apply to private companies. However, we have irrevocably elected not to avail ourselves of this extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards and, therefore, we will be subject to the same new or revised accounting standards as other public companies that are not emerging growth companies.

Additionally, we cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive because we rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result of our reduced disclosures, there may be less active trading in our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

We may not be able to engage in certain corporate transactions after the Distribution. Under the tax matters agreement that we have entered into with Leucadia, we covenant not to take actions that would jeopardize the tax-free nature of the Distribution. Additionally, we are required to indemnify Leucadia and its affiliates against all tax-related liabilities caused by the failure of the Distribution to qualify for tax-free treatment for U.S. federal income tax purposes (including as a result of events subsequent to the Distribution that caused Leucadia to recognize gain under Section 355(e) of the Code) to the extent these liabilities arise as a result of actions taken by us or our affiliates (other than Leucadia) or as a result of changes in ownership of our Common Stock. If the Distribution is taxable to Leucadia, Leucadia would recognize gain, if any, equal to the difference between Leucadia's tax basis in our Common Stock distributed in the distribution and the fair market value of our Common Stock. Leucadia does not expect that there would be significant gain, if any, recognized on the Distribution even if it were found to be taxable. This covenant (and, to some extent, this indemnification obligation) may limit our ability to pursue certain strategic transactions, including being acquired in a transaction for cash consideration or from engaging in certain tax-free combinations in which our shareholders do not ultimately possess a majority ownership interest in the combined entity.

Significant influence over our affairs may be exercised by our principal stockholders. As of March 19, 2013, the significant stockholders of our company are our Chairman, Ian M. Cumming (approximately 8.7% beneficial ownership, including ownership by certain family members, but excluding Mr. Cumming's charitable foundation) and one of our directors, Joseph S. Steinberg (approximately 9.6% beneficial ownership, including ownership by trusts for the benefit of his respective family members, but excluding Mr. Steinberg's private charitable foundation). Accordingly, Messrs. Cumming and Steinberg could exert significant influence over all matters requiring approval by our stockholders, including the election or removal of directors and the approval of mergers or other business combination transactions.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties.

Crimson's vineyards and winemaking facilities are described in Item 1. Included at the owned Pine Ridge Vineyards winemaking facility are approximately 9,000 square feet of executive and administrative offices.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

From time to time, Crimson may be involved in legal proceedings in the ordinary course of its business. Crimson is not currently involved in any legal or administrative proceedings individually or together that it believes are likely to have a significant adverse effect on its business, results of operations or financial condition.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

## PART II

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

The Company's common stock is traded in the over-the-counter market, OTC Link, under the symbol "CWGL." The Company's common stock is not listed on any stock exchange, and price information for the common stock is not regularly quoted on any automated quotation system.

The following table sets forth the high and low bid price of the Company's common stock, as published by the National Association of Securities Dealers OTC Bulletin Board Service, since the Distribution.

	High	Low
2013		
First quarter (from February 25, 2013 through March 19, 2013)	\$10.55	\$7.29

The over-the-counter quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions. On March 19, 2013, the closing bid price for the Company's common stock was \$9.35 per share. As of that date, there were 1,918 stockholders of record. No dividends have been paid since the Distribution. The Company does not have a regular dividend policy and whether or not to pay dividends will be determined each year by our board of directors. The payment of dividends will also be subject to the terms and covenants contained in the Company's revolving credit facility.

The Company does not currently meet certain requirements for listing on a national securities exchange or inclusion on the Nasdaq Stock Market.

As of the last fiscal year end, the Company had not authorized any securities for issuance under any equity plans.

There have been no sales of unregistered securities by the Company within the past year.

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries have NOLs and other tax attributes, the amount and availability of which are subject to certain qualifications, limitations and uncertainties. In order to reduce the possibility that certain changes in ownership could result in limitations on the use of its tax attributes, the Company's certificate of incorporation contains provisions which generally restrict the ability of a person or entity from acquiring ownership (including through attribution under the tax law) of five percent or more of the common stock and the ability of persons or entities now owning five percent or more of the common stock from acquiring additional common stock. The restrictions will remain in effect until the earliest of (a) December 31, 2022, (b) the repeal of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code (or any comparable successor provision) and (c) the beginning of a taxable year of the Company to which certain tax benefits may no longer be carried forward.

The transfer agent for the Company's common stock is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, 59 Maiden Lane, New York, New York 10038.

## Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following selected financial data have been summarized from the Company's consolidated financial statements and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, such consolidated financial

statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contained in Item 7 of this Report. Subsidiaries and operations are reflected in the consolidated results from the date of acquisition, which was May 31, 2011 for Seghesio Family Vineyards and August 29, 2008 for Chamisal Vineyards.

Year Ended December 31,  
(Unaudited)  
2012      2011      2010      2009      2008  
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

## SELECTED INCOME STATEMENT

## DATA:

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Revenues	\$48,774	\$39,306	\$23,762	\$21,700	\$22,803
Gross profit	24,090	15,861	9,144	5,115	11,265
Income (loss) from operations	5,365	(123 )	(812 )	(4,177 )	911
Net income (loss)	211	(4,310 )	(4,318 )	(7,260 )	(4,383 )
Net income (loss) per share (a)	0.01	(0.18 )	(0.18 )	(0.30 )	(0.18 )

At December 31,

(Unaudited)  
2012      2011      2010      2009      2008  
(In thousands)

## SELECTED BALANCE SHEET DATA:

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Current assets	\$54,138	\$49,922	\$30,724	\$30,502	\$32,984
Property and equipment	108,986	110,783	64,263	66,924	69,341
Goodwill and intangible assets	21,079	22,593	177	187	197
Total assets	184,203	183,298	95,164	97,613	102,682
Due to Leucadia and its affiliates	152,183	151,441	103,421	101,660	98,482
Long-term debt, including current maturities	–	–	66	224	371
Equity	25,833	25,622	(11,224 )	(6,906 )	354
Book value per share (a)	1.06	1.05	(0.46 )	(0.28 )	(0.01 )

(a) After the Distribution, there were 24,458,368 common shares outstanding. As appropriate, amounts presented in this Report give retroactive effect to the Distribution for all periods presented, including net income (loss) per share, book value per share and shares outstanding. Both before and after the Distribution, there were no dilutive or complex equity instruments or securities outstanding at any time.

## Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Data

The following unaudited pro forma financial data for the year ended December 31, 2012 have been prepared to reflect changes to shares outstanding and contributions to capital of the due to Leucadia and its affiliates balance that occurred prior to the Distribution, and \$14,175,000 in cash that occurred after the Distribution (in thousands, except per share amounts):

## UNAUDITED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL DATA:

Equity (a)	192,191
Book value per share (b)	\$7.86

(a) Pro forma equity reflects the contribution to capital of \$14,175,000 in cash and of the due to Leucadia and its affiliates balance as of December 31, 2012.

(b)



Pro forma book value per share reflects pro forma equity divided by common shares outstanding after the Distribution.

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

The purpose of this section is to discuss and analyze the Company's consolidated financial condition, liquidity and capital resources and results of operations. This analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, related footnote disclosures and "Cautionary Statements for Forward-Looking Information," which appear elsewhere in this Report.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

### General

Crimson's principal sources of liquidity are its available cash, funds generated from operations and its revolving bank credit facility. In March 2013, Crimson entered into a \$60,000,000 revolving credit facility with American AgCredit, FLCA and CoBank, FCB as joint lenders, comprised of an A facility and a B facility, which together is secured by substantially all of Crimson's assets. Revolving credit facility A is for up to \$10,000,000 of availability for a 5 year term, collateralized by accounts receivable, inventory and intangibles. Term revolving credit facility B is for up to \$50,000,000, collateralized by real property, including vineyards and certain winery facilities of Crimson. Covenants include the maintenance of specified debt and equity ratios, limitations on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, limitations on dividends and other distributions to shareholders and restrictions on certain mergers, consolidations and sales of assets. In addition to commitment fees ranging from 0.25% to 0.375%, rates for the borrowings are priced based on a performance grid tied to certain financial ratios. The facility can be used to fund acquisitions and working capital requirements; no amounts are currently outstanding.

Prior to the Distribution, Crimson relied upon Leucadia for debt financing and equity contributions for all of its liquidity needs, including \$86,018,000 for the acquisition of Seghesio Family Vineyards in May 2011. As of December 31, 2012, the aggregate amount payable by Crimson to Leucadia and its affiliates was \$152,183,000, all of which was contributed to capital before the Distribution. As a result, in future periods Crimson will not record interest expense relating to this borrowing. Crimson's positive cash flows from operating activities have improved during the last three years as a result of growth through winery acquisitions, increased sales from new product launches, improved brand recognition of its existing portfolio and increased higher margin direct to consumer sales. Crimson's ability to continue to grow and generate increasing cash flows from operating activities is not certain.

In March 2013, pursuant to the separation agreement entered into with Leucadia, Leucadia paid \$14,175,000 to Crimson as a capital contribution. No additional capital contributions from Leucadia will be made.

As of December 31, 2012, Crimson's commitments for capital expenditures were not material. Crimson expects to spend approximating \$6,000,000 for capital expenditures during 2013, of which \$2,000,000 is for the expansion of the Seghesio Family Vineyards fermentation and processing capacity and \$300,000 for the increase in Chamisal Vineyard's permitted capacity. These expenditures are focused on expanding and improving our facilities for additional growth, and do not relate to required maintenance or similar costs to sustain our existing operations. The remaining \$3,700,000 is for vineyard development, barrel purchases and other winery and facility improvements. Crimson expects to use its available cash and cash flows generated from operating activities to fund its capital expenditures.

### Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$6,982,000, \$4,998,000 and \$2,017,000 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Although operating results improved significantly in 2012 as compared to 2011, cash flows from operating activities did not increase to the same extent, due to the timing of the payment of grape purchase payables, most significantly at Seghesio Family Vineyards, a larger than expected 2012 harvest and expenditures to support growth for various Crimson brands. Seghesio Family Vineyards, which was acquired in May 2011, entered into grape purchase agreements for delivery during the 2011 harvest, some of which did not require payment until 2012. While this had a positive impact on 2011 annual cash flows from operating activities, the payments required in 2012 under these agreements, along with those for other Crimson brands, had a corresponding negative impact on cash flows from operating activities aggregating \$1,800,000 during 2012. Operating cash flows

also reflect funds used for increased investment in inventory of \$4,105,000, \$1,389,000 and \$205,000 during 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, necessary for the growth of Crimson's business.

Cash flows from operating activities also reflect interest paid to Leucadia. Interest paid to Leucadia was \$1,500,000, \$972,000 and \$1,383,000 during 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Net cash used for investing activities was \$3,909,000, \$89,156,000 and \$877,000 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Acquisition of property, equipment and leasehold improvements increased in 2012 and 2011, principally due to capital expenditures at Seghesio Family Vineyards. Proceeds from disposals of property and equipment include \$1,386,000 in 2010 from the sale of a non-strategic vineyard and sales of used barrels during all years.

Net cash used for investing activities during 2011 also reflects \$86,018,000 for the acquisition of Seghesio Family Vineyards in 2011. The following table summarizes the fair values of the assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition:

Inventory	\$11,826,000
All other current assets	3,181,000
Property, plant and equipment	48,503,000
Goodwill and intangible assets	23,303,000
Other assets	82,000
Total assets acquired	86,895,000
Current liabilities acquired	877,000
Net assets acquired	\$86,018,000

During 2012, net cash used for financing activities reflects \$3,000,000 of principal payments on debt to Leucadia. During 2011, net cash provided by financing activities of \$86,090,000 principally includes the funds provided by Leucadia as a capital contribution and loan for the acquisition of Seghesio Family Vineyards.

As shown below, at December 31, 2012, Crimson's contractual cash obligations totaled \$171,687,000.

Contractual Cash Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period (in thousands)			
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Due to Leucadia and its affiliates	\$152,183	\$152,183	-	-	-
Grape purchase contracts	19,377	6,439	\$8,024	2,600	\$2,314
Operating Leases, net of sublease income	127	21	56	29	21
<b>Total Contractual Cash Obligations</b>	<b>\$171,687</b>	<b>\$158,643</b>	<b>\$8,080</b>	<b>\$2,629</b>	<b>\$2,335</b>

The estimated interest expense on debt includes interest related to variable rate debt which Crimson determined using rates in effect at December 31, 2012. As discussed above, all of the amounts due to Leucadia and its affiliates in the table above were contributed to capital prior to the Distribution.

#### Off-Balance Sheet Financing Arrangements

None.

#### Critical Accounting Estimates

Crimson's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon its consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("GAAP"). The preparation of these financial statements requires Crimson to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, Crimson evaluates all of these estimates and assumptions. The following areas have been identified as critical accounting estimates because they have the potential to have a significant impact on Crimson's financial

statements, and because they are based on assumptions that are used in the accounting records to reflect, at a specific point in time, events whose ultimate outcome won't be known until a later date. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

**Inventory**—Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost being determined on the first-in, first-out method. Costs associated with winemaking, and other costs associated with the manufacturing of products for resale, are recorded as inventory. In accordance with general practice within the wine industry, wine inventories are included in current assets, although a portion of such inventories may be aged for periods longer than one year. As required, Crimson reduces the carrying value of inventories that are obsolete or in excess of estimated usage to estimated net realizable value. Crimson's estimates of net realizable value are based on analyses and assumptions including, but not limited to, historical usage, future demand and market requirements. Reductions to the carrying value of inventories are recorded in cost of sales. If future demand and/or pricing for Crimson's products are less than previously estimated, then the carrying value of the inventories may be required to be reduced, resulting in additional expense and reduced profitability. Inventory write-downs of \$50,000, \$51,000 and \$1,513,000 were recorded during 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

**Vineyard Development Costs**—Crimson capitalizes internal vineyard development costs when developing new vineyards or replacing or improving existing vineyards. These costs consist primarily of the costs of the vines and expenditures related to labor and materials to prepare the land and construct vine trellises. Amortization of such costs as annual crop costs is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic useful life of the vineyard, which can be as long as 25 years. As circumstances warrant, Crimson re-evaluates the recoverability of capitalized costs, and will record impairment charges if required. Crimson has not recorded any significant impairment charges for its vineyards during the last three years.

**Review of Long-lived Assets for Impairment**—For intangible assets with definite lives, impairment testing is required if conditions exist that indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. For intangible assets with indefinite lives and for goodwill, impairment testing is required at least annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that these assets might be impaired. Crimson currently has no intangible assets with indefinite lives. Substantially all of Crimson’s goodwill and other intangible assets result from the acquisition of Seghesio Family Vineyards in May 2011. Amortization of intangible assets is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 7 to 17 years. Crimson evaluates goodwill for impairment at the end of each year, and has concluded that goodwill is not impaired.

The Company evaluates long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. Long-lived assets consist primarily of property and equipment. Circumstances that might cause the Company to evaluate its long-lived assets for impairment could include a significant decline in the prices the Company or the industry can charge for its products, which could be caused by general economic or other factors, changes in laws or regulations that make it difficult or more costly for the Company to distribute its products to its markets at prices which generate adequate returns, natural disasters, significant decrease in the demand for the Company’s products or significant increases in the costs to manufacture the Company’s products.

Recoverability of assets is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset group to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset group. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. The Company groups its long-lived assets with other assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities (or asset group). This would typically be at the winery level which is described above.

The Company did not recognize any impairment charges associated with long-lived assets during the three year period ended December 31, 2012.

**Depletion Allowances**—Crimson pays depletion allowances to its distributors based on their sales to their customers. These allowances are set on a monthly basis by Crimson, and estimated allowances are accrued as a reduction of revenues. Subsequently, distributors will bill Crimson for actual depletions, which may be different from Crimson’s estimate. Any such differences are recognized in revenues when the bill is received. Crimson has historically been able to accurately estimate depletion allowances.

## Results of Operations

### Overview

The Company generates revenues from sales of wine to wholesalers and direct to consumers, sales of bulk wine and grapes, special event fees, tasting fees and retail sales. Revenues and gross profit for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 are as follows (in thousands):

	2012	2011	2010
Revenues:			

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Wholesalers	\$27,015	\$20,431	\$9,335
Direct to consumers	18,113	15,363	12,383
Bulk wine and grape sales, event fees and retail sales	3,646	3,512	2,044
	\$48,774	\$39,306	\$23,762
Gross profit:			
Wholesalers	\$13,163	\$6,555	\$3,150
Direct to consumers	10,598	9,075	7,545
Bulk wine and grape sales, event fees and retail sales	379	282	(38 )
Inventory write-down	(50 )	(51 )	(1,513 )
	24,090	15,861	9,144
Expenses:			
Sales and marketing expenses	11,452	9,280	6,474
General and administrative expenses	7,273	6,704	3,482
Income (loss) from operations	\$5,365	\$(123 )	\$(812 )

Crimson's wines are primarily sold to distributors, who then sell to retailers and restaurants. As permitted under federal and local regulations, Crimson has also been placing increased emphasis on generating revenue from direct sales to consumers which occur through wine clubs, at the wineries' tasting rooms and through the internet. Direct sales to consumers are more profitable for Crimson as it is able to sell its products at a price closer to retail prices rather than the wholesale price received from distributors. From time to time Crimson may sell grapes or bulk wine, because the wine does not meet the quality standards for Crimson's products, market conditions have changed resulting in reduced demand for certain products, or because Crimson may have produced too much of a particular varietal than it can use. When these sales occur they may result in a loss.

Cost of sales includes grape and bulk wine costs, whether purchased or produced from Crimson's controlled vineyards, crush costs, winemaking and processing costs, bottling, packaging, warehousing and shipping and handling costs. For vineyard produced grapes, grape costs include annual farming costs and amortization of vineyard development expenditures. For wines that age longer than one year, winemaking and processing costs continue to be incurred and capitalized to the cost of wine, which can range from 3 to 24 months. Reductions to the carrying value of inventories to estimated net realizable value are also included in costs of sales.

At December 31, 2012, wine inventory includes approximately 689,000 cases of bottled and bulk wine in various stages of the aging process. Case wine is expected to be sold over the next 12 to 24 months and generally before the release date of the next vintage.

#### Statement of Operations

Revenues and gross profit increased in 2012 as compared to 2011, principally due to the acquisition of Seghesio Family Vineyards in May 2011. Revenues from Seghesio Family Vineyards were \$20,074,000 in 2012 and \$9,899,000 in 2011. Revenues from Pine Ridge brands declined \$604,000 primarily due to a private label wine sold during the first six months of 2011 which was not repeated in 2012. Archery Summit sales were \$123,000 lower in 2012 attributable to a decrease in both wholesale sales and direct to consumer sales. These decreases were partially offset by a \$463,000 increase in sales for Chamisal Vineyards, which had growth in both wholesale and direct to consumer sales. The remaining change in revenues resulted from reduced sales of bulk wine of \$605,000 and increased non-wine revenue of \$162,000.

Revenues were \$39,306,000 in 2011 and \$23,762,000 in 2010. Revenues and gross profit increased in 2011 as compared to 2010, principally due to the acquisition of Seghesio Family Vineyards, and revenues from other Crimson products increased by \$5,645,000 in 2011. Excluding Seghesio Family Vineyards, revenues reflect an increase in sales of Pine Ridge Chenin Blanc+Viognier of \$1,812,000, an increase in sales at Chamisal Vineyards of \$1,162,000, revenue from the sale of a private label wine in 2011 of \$942,000, and volume growth in all other brands except for Archery Summit, which had slower wine club sales in 2011.

Gross profit related to Seghesio Family Vineyards was \$10,694,000 in 2012 and \$3,601,000 in 2011. Excluding Seghesio Family Vineyards, gross profit increased \$1,136,000 in 2012 reflecting an increase in case wine sales as well as lower cost of goods sold per case for comparable brands. In addition to changes in revenues, gross profit also reflects net losses on sales of bulk wine and grapes of \$467,000, \$395,000 and \$332,000 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and losses from inventory write-downs as reflected in the table above. The large inventory write-down in 2010 principally resulted from the declassification of wine intended for higher priced luxury wine programs. This wine was eventually sold as bulk wine, under the new ForeFront by Pine Ridge program and under private label programs.

Sales and marketing expenses related to Seghesio Family Vineyards were \$2,291,000 in 2012 and \$1,580,000 in 2011. Crimson's sales and marketing expenses have a fixed component and a variable component that tends to correspond to changes in sales volume. Excluding Seghesio Family Vineyards, sales and marketing expenses increased \$1,461,000 in 2012, of which \$286,000 resulted from variable cost increases and \$1,175,000 from fixed cost increases. Variable cost increases resulted from increased costs for promotions, distributor samples and events and direct to consumer events, partially offset by decreases in distributor commissions and credit card fees in proportion to volume. Fixed sales and marketing expenses increased primarily due to increased overhead costs of \$918,000 necessary for business expansion, increased insurance costs of \$47,000 and increased marketing costs related to packaging and collateral of \$162,000.



Excluding Seghesio Family Vineyards, sales and marketing expenses increased \$1,226,000 in 2011 as compared to 2010, of which \$388,000 resulted from variable cost increases and \$838,000 from fixed cost increases. Variable cost increases resulted from increased costs of \$308,000 for distributor commissions, incentives, and national sales promotions and \$73,000 for marketing design, photography and special events. Fixed costs increases resulted from increased compensation for the expansion of the sales force given the larger product portfolio and anticipated growth.

General and administrative expenses related to Seghesio Family Vineyards were \$2,585,000 in 2012 and \$2,276,000 in 2011. Excluding Seghesio Family Vineyards, general and administrative expenses increased \$260,000 in 2012, principally due to a \$243,000 increase in payroll related expense, \$65,000 of higher recruiting fees and \$46,000 in legal fees primarily related to label litigation that resulted in a favorable outcome, partially offset by a \$53,000 reduction in bad debt expense and a \$51,000 reduction in repair and maintenance expense. Excluding Seghesio Family Vineyards, general and administrative expenses increased \$946,000 in 2011 as compared to 2010, primarily due to a \$662,000 increase in compensation, \$74,000 of additional bad debt expense, \$58,000 increased accounting fees and \$56,000 in increased recruiting costs coinciding with growth expectations.

Interest expense reflects the costs of funds borrowed from Leucadia, which funds were contributed to capital prior to the Distribution.

Historically, Crimson has been included in the consolidated federal income tax return of Leucadia and filed a California state income tax separate from Leucadia. Crimson has not recorded a federal or state income tax benefit for its pre-tax losses, as sufficient evidence does not exist to enable Crimson to conclude that it is more likely than not that it can generate sufficient taxable income in the future to realize such benefits. As a result, Crimson recorded a full valuation allowance against its net deferred tax asset, which is the primary reason for the difference between the effective income tax rate and the federal statutory rate for all periods presented. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the income tax provision reflected \$11,000 for California and Oregon state income tax. Prior to 2012, Crimson paid California and Oregon state minimum income taxes aggregating \$2,800 per year.

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

Crimson does not currently have any exposure to financial market risk. Sales to international customers are denominated in U.S. dollars; therefore, Crimson is not exposed to market risk related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Prior to the Distribution, Crimson did not have any significant outstanding debt instruments other than amounts due to Leucadia; therefore, Crimson was not exposed to market risk relating to interest rates. As discussed above under Liquidity and Capital Resources, Crimson has recently entered into a revolving credit facility. Any amount borrowed is expected to bear interest at floating rates.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Financial Statements and supplementary data required by this Item 8 are set forth at the pages indicated in Item 15(a) below.

Item 9. Changes and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

The Company's management evaluated, with the participation of the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers, the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), as of December 31, 2012. Based on their evaluation, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2012.

This Report does not include a report of management's assessment regarding internal control over financial reporting or an attestation report of the company's registered public accounting firm due to a transition period established by rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission for newly public companies. In addition, for so long as we qualify as an "emerging growth company" under the JOBS Act, our independent registered public accounting firm will not be required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the Company's fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2012, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

Not applicable.

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

As of March 19, 2013, the directors and executive officers of the Company, their ages, the positions with the Company held by each of them, the periods during which they have served in such positions and a summary of their recent business experience is set forth below. Each of the biographies of the current directors listed below also contains information regarding such person's service as a director, business experience, director positions with other public companies held currently or at anytime during the past five years, and the experience, qualifications, attributes and skills that the Board of Directors considered in selecting each of them to serve as a director of the Company.

Ian M. Cumming, age 72. Mr. Cumming has served as a director since March 1994 and Chairman of Crimson since April 2008. He has been a director of Leucadia since June 1978 (Chairman of the Board until March 2013), a director of Skywest, Inc., a Utah-based regional air carrier, since June 1986, and a director of HomeFed Corporation ("HomeFed"), a California residential real estate development company, since May 1999. Mr. Cumming currently serves as a director of Cumming Investment Company, a family-owned investment company with diversified holdings. Mr. Cumming previously served as a director of Jefferies Group, Inc. ("Jefferies"), a full service global investment bank and institutional securities firm that was acquired by Leucadia in March 2013. Mr. Cumming also previously served as a director of Fortescue Metals Group Ltd. ("Fortescue"), AmeriCredit Corp. and Mueller Industries, Inc. ("Mueller"), the Chairman of the Board of The FINOVA Group Inc. ("Finova"), and a member of the Board of Managers of Premier Entertainment Biloxi, LLC. ("Premier"). Mr. Cumming has managerial and investing experience in a broad range of businesses through his more than 30 years as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Leucadia. He also has experience serving on the boards of directors and committees of both public and private entities.

Joseph S. Steinberg, age 69. Mr. Steinberg was elected as a director in February 2013. Mr. Steinberg has been President of Leucadia since January 1979, a director of Leucadia since December 1978 and Leucadia's Chairman of the Board since March 2013. Mr. Steinberg has been a director of HomeFed since August 1998 and Chairman of the Board of HomeFed since December 1999. Mr. Steinberg is also a director of Jefferies. Mr. Steinberg had previously served as a director of Jordan Industries, Inc., White Mountains Insurance Group, Ltd, Finova, Fortescue and Mueller, and was a member of the Board of Managers of Premier. Mr. Steinberg has managerial and investing experience in a broad range of businesses through his more than 30 years as President and a director of Leucadia. He also has experience serving on the boards and committees of both public and private companies.

John D. Cumming, age 45. Mr. Cumming was elected as a director in February 2013. Mr. Cumming has been the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President of Powdr Corporation, a private company engaged in the development of ski resorts, since 1994. Mr. Cumming has also been the President of the United States Ski and Snowboard Team Foundation since 2010. Mr. Cumming previously served in several senior roles at the Park City Foundation, including as a member of the Board of Trustees and Chairman. Mr. Cumming is also a director of Cumming Investment Company. Mr. Cumming has managerial and investing experience in a broad range of businesses through his service as a senior executive and director of Powdr, his involvement as a founding shareholder of Mountain Hardwear and his tenure on various boards of directors. Ian M. Cumming is the father of John D. Cumming.

Avraham M. Neikrug, age 43. Mr. Neikrug was elected as a director in February 2013. Mr. Neikrug has been the Managing Partner of Goldenhill Ventures, a private investment firm that specializes in buying and building businesses in partnership with management, since June 2011. Mr. Neikrug has served as Vice President in Goldenhill Ventures LLC since June 2011 and Spin Holdings LLC since December 1999. Mr. Neikrug has managerial and investing

experience in a broad range of businesses through his founding and operating of JIR Inc., a company involved in the development of regional cable television throughout Russia, JIRP, a business-to-business internet service provider (ISP) based in Austria, and M&A Argentina, a private equity effort in Argentina. Avraham M. Neikrug's father is a first cousin to Joseph S. Steinberg.

Douglas M. Carlson, age 56. Mr. Carlson was elected as a director in March 2013. Mr. Carlson has been Managing Partner of Rancho Valencia Resort & Spa, a tennis resort that includes fractional real estate, since 2010. Mr. Carlson previously was Executive Chairman and Managing Director of Zinio, LLC and VIV Publishing, a digital publishing, retail and distribution platform for magazines, since 2005. Mr. Carlson co-founded FIJI Water Company LLC, Inc. in 1996 and served as its Chief Executive Officer from 1996 to 2005. Prior to joining FIJI, Mr. Carlson served as the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for The Aspen Skiing Company, from 1989 to 1996. Mr. Carlson has managerial and investing experience both within and outside the hospitality industry, as well as having been a certified public accountant.

Craig D. Williams, age 62. Mr. Williams was elected as a director in March 2013. Mr. Williams has been owner of Craig Williams Wine Company, a consulting business focused on winemaking and viticulture, since 2008. From 1976 to 2008, Mr. Williams held a variety of winemaking roles at Joseph Phelps Vineyards, rising to Senior Vice President of Winegrowing, responsible for all viticulture and winemaking activities, from 1999 to 2008. Mr. Williams has managerial experience and experience in multiple aspects of the wine business.

Erle Martin, age 49. Mr. Martin was elected as a director in March 2013. Mr. Martin has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Crimson since August 2007. Mr. Martin has over 25 years experience in the wine business. Mr. Martin was at the Francis Ford Coppola companies from 1996 to 2007, working mainly as the President of the Wine Division. Mr. Martin was at Young's Market, the fourth largest wine and spirits distributor in the U.S., from 1988 to 1996, working mainly as the Vice President of the State Fine Wine division. Mr. Martin has managerial experience in the wine business.

Patrick M. DeLong, age 48. Mr. DeLong has served as Chief Financial & Operating Officer of Crimson since July 2007. Mr. DeLong served as the Senior Vice President & CFO of Icon Estates, which was a fine wine division of Constellation Brands, Inc., from 2004 to 2006. Mr. DeLong was at the Robert Mondavi Corporation in a variety of roles from 1998 to 2004, including Senior Vice President of Finance & Planning.

Mike S. Cekay, age 41. Mr. Cekay has served as Senior Vice President of Global Sales of Crimson since May 2012. Mr. Cekay served as the Executive Vice President, Global Sales Manager of Don Sebastiani & Sons from 2009 to 2012. Mr. Cekay was Vice President of Sales at Future Brands LLC from 2007 to 2009. Mr. Cekay was Divisional Sales Vice President for Beam Wine Estates from 2005 to 2007.

Natasha K. Hayes, age 41. Mrs. Hayes has served as Vice President of Marketing of Crimson since May 2012. Mrs. Hayes was Marketing Director at Jackson Family Wines from 2010 to 2011. Mrs. Hayes was a consultant at Hayes Consulting from 2011 to May 2012, specializing in marketing. Mrs. Hayes was Group Marketing Director at Constellation Wine US from 2007 to 2010. Mrs. Hayes served as the Group Brand Manager of Fosters Wine Group, from 2001 to 2007.

Vida A. Dion, age 40. Ms. Dion has served as Vice President of Consumer Sales of Crimson since March 2010. Ms. Dion served as Director of Consumer Sales and E-Commerce at Foley Family Wines from 2009 to March 2012. Ms. Dion served as the Director of Communications of Patz & Hall, a California winery, from 2005 to 2009. Ms. Dion was Director of Communications and Direct Sales at Stag's Leap Wine Cellars from 2001 to 2005.

#### Committees of the Board

The Board of Directors of the Company has a standing Audit Committee. It does not have a compensation or nominating committee. As our common stock is traded on OTC Link, we are not subject to listing standards that would require us to have a compensation committee or that would require director nominees to be selected or recommended by a majority of independent directors or a nominating committee comprised solely of independent directors. The Board believes it is appropriate to have all directors involved in setting executive and director compensation and in the process of nominating directors, rather than delegate these responsibilities to a smaller group of directors. As indicated below, under the listing standards of the NASDAQ Stock Market, Messrs. Carlson, Neikrug and Williams are independent directors serving on the Board. The Company will continue to evaluate the need for a compensation committee and a nominating committee in the future.

#### Procedures for Recommending Nominees

A stockholder entitled to vote in the election of directors may nominate one or more persons for election as director at a meeting if written notice of that stockholder's intent to make the nomination has been given to us, with respect to an election to be held at an annual meeting of stockholders, no earlier than 150 days and no later than 120 days before the first anniversary of our proxy statement in connection with the last annual meeting, and, with respect to an election to be held at a special meeting of stockholders, no earlier than 150 days before such special meeting and no later than 120 days before such special meeting, or if the first public notice of such special meeting is less than 130 days prior to

the date of such special meeting, the tenth day following the date on which public notice of the meeting is first given to stockholders. The notice shall provide such information as required under the Company's By-laws, including, without limitation, the name and address of the stockholder and his or her nominees, a representation that the stockholder is entitled to vote at the meeting and intends to nominate the person, a description of all arrangements or understandings between the stockholder and each nominee, other information as would be required to be included in a proxy statement soliciting proxies for the election of the stockholder's nominees, the consent of each nominee to serve as a director of the Company if so elected, information concerning the stockholder's direct and indirect ownership of securities of the Company, including with respect to any beneficial owner of securities of the Company held by the stockholder, and compensation received by or relationships between such stockholder with respect to the securities of the Company from any beneficial owner of such securities. We may require any proposed nominee to furnish other information as we may reasonably require to determine the eligibility of the proposed nominee to serve as a director of the Company.

#### Audit Committee

The Board of Directors has adopted a charter for the Audit Committee, which is available on our website, [www.crimsonwinegroup.com](http://www.crimsonwinegroup.com). The Audit Committee consists of Mr. Carlson, who will serve as the Chairman, and Mr. Neikrug. The Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Carlson is qualified as an audit committee financial expert within the meaning of regulations of the SEC and that each of Mr. Carlson and Mr. Neikrug is independent applying the NASDAQ Stock Market's listing standards for independence and the SEC's independence requirements for audit committee members.

#### Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our executive officers and directors, and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of a registered class of our equity securities, to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC. Based solely upon a review of the copies of such forms furnished to us and written representations from our executive officers, directors and greater than 10% beneficial stockholders, we believe that all persons subject to the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) filed the required reports on a timely basis.

#### Code of Business Practice

We have a Code of Business Practice, which is applicable to all of our directors, officers and employees, and includes a Code of Practice applicable to our principal executive officers and senior financial officers. Both the Code of Business Practice and the Code of Practice are available on our website. We intend to post amendments to or waivers from our Code of Practice on our website as required by applicable law.

#### Item 11. Executive Compensation.

##### Introduction

During 2012, the Company was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leucadia and did not have a Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. As previously stated, the Board does not have a standing compensation committee and, as a result, the Board of Directors in its entirety will perform such functions as would otherwise be performed by a compensation committee. The Company believes that given the Company's recent status as an independent public company, it is appropriate for all directors to be involved in the compensation process; however, the Board will continue to evaluate the desirability of forming a compensation committee in the future.

##### Stock Ownership Requirements

We do not have a formal stock ownership requirement, although two of our directors, Mr. Steinberg and Mr. Cumming, respectively, beneficially own approximately 9.6% and 8.7% of our outstanding common stock.

##### Accounting and Tax Matters

The Company does not currently provide share-based compensation to employees or directors. In the future, if share-based compensation is provided to employees or directors, the cost of such share-based compensation would be recognized in the Company's financial statements based on their fair values at the time of grant and would be recognized as an expense over the vesting period of any such award in accordance with GAAP.





## Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	All Other Compensation	Total
Erle Martin, President and Chief Executive Officer	2012	\$405,781	\$300,000	\$ 4,718	\$710,499
	2011	\$374,400	\$200,000	\$ 1,012	\$575,412
Patrick M. DeLong, Chief Financial & Operating Officer	2012	\$266,731	\$162,500	\$ 4,718	\$433,949
	2011	\$225,000	\$100,000	\$ 1,552	\$326,552
Mike S. Cekay, Senior Vice President of Sales	2012	\$195,673	\$-	\$ 12,277	\$207,950

All other compensation represents 401(k) contributions for Mr. Martin and DeLong and for Mr. Cekay a car allowance of \$1,400 per month.

## Employment Agreements

Patrick DeLong. On June 27, 2007, we entered into an agreement with Mr. DeLong. The agreement continues until terminated by us or Mr. DeLong, or due to his death or disability which renders him unable to perform his duties under the agreement for 90 consecutive days in any 12-month period. Mr. DeLong's annual base salary under the agreement was \$225,000 per year. On March 1, 2012, Mr. DeLong's annual base salary was increased to \$275,000 per year. Mr. DeLong is entitled to an annual bonus opportunity based on performance goals established by us and Mr. DeLong at the beginning of each calendar year. Mr. DeLong's target bonus was 40% of his annual base salary for the first full calendar year, 45% for the second full calendar year and 50% for the third full calendar year and subsequent calendar years. We will notify Mr. DeLong if the bonus target becomes different than 50% of his base salary. Notwithstanding the provisions of the agreement, the board of directors may make a determination as to bonus payable to Mr. DeLong in its discretion. Pursuant to the agreement, Mr. DeLong is also eligible to participate in and receive any stock option grants and to participate in any standard company benefits. Mr. DeLong is also eligible to share a percentage of our pre-tax income, subject to terms determined by us pursuant to any long-term incentive or deferred compensation program. Mr. DeLong is entitled to certain benefits if his employment is terminated or upon other events. See "Potential Payments on Termination or Change of Control" below.

Mike Cekay. On March 26, 2012, we entered into an agreement with Mr. Cekay. The agreement continues until terminated by us or Mr. Cekay at any time and for any reason or for no reason with or without notice. Mr. Cekay's annual base salary under the agreement is \$275,000 per year. Mr. Cekay is eligible for an annual bonus in an amount to be determined by us in our discretion up to 30% bonus target of base salary plus an accelerator, based on sales contribution as compared to target, to be determined annually. The amount of any annual bonus will be based upon our performance and Mr. Cekay's performance, as determined by us, against goals mutually agreed upon between Mr. Cekay and us. Pursuant to the agreement, Mr. Cekay is also eligible to participate in a long term incentive plan, receive a car allowance benefit of \$1,400 per month and participate in standard company benefits. Mr. Cekay is not entitled to any benefits if his employment is terminated or upon other events.

## Potential Payments on Termination or Change of Control

The information below describes and quantifies certain compensation that would become payable under each named executive officer's employment agreement if, as of December 31, 2012, his employment had been terminated (including termination in connection with a change in control). Due to the number of factors that affect the nature and amount of any benefits provided upon the events discussed below, any actual amounts paid or distributed may be different. Factors that could affect these amounts include the timing during the year of any such event.

Patrick DeLong. In the event Mr. DeLong's employment is terminated by us without cause, by him with good reason or by a successor (whether direct, indirect, by purchase, merger, consolidation or otherwise) before a change in control, he shall be entitled to continue to receive as severance, payment, in accordance with our current payroll practices, of his base salary in effect at the time of termination for 12 months.

## Director Compensation

Mr. Cumming, our only director during 2012, did not receive any compensation for his service to us in the year ended December 31, 2012. As approved in March 2013, our non-employee directors will receive an annual retainer of \$25,000 for serving on the Board of Directors and a per meeting fee of \$2,500 for each Board or committee meeting attended in person. Mr. Carlson will receive an additional \$26,000 annually for serving as Chairman of the Audit Committee, and Mr. Neikrug will receive an additional \$17,000 annually for serving on the Audit Committee. The Company reimburses directors for reasonable travel expenses incurred in attending board and committee meetings.

## Compensation Policies and Risk Management

The Company does not have a formal compensation plan for any of its employees. Annually, the Board of Directors will consider making incentive compensation awards that are purely discretionary, taking into account the employee's individual performance as well as the Company's performance for the particular year. Accordingly, the Company believes that its compensation policies do not reward employees for imprudent risk taking.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

## Equity Compensation Plan Information

In connection with the Distribution, our Board of Directors adopted an equity compensation plan, which allows the Company to grant incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, and other stock-based awards, and performance-based compensation awards to its officers, employees, and non-employee directors. The equity compensation plan will be administered by our compensation committee, which is authorized to select the officers, employees and non-employee directors to whom awards will be granted, and to determine the type and amount of such awards. The maximum number of shares available for issuance under the plan is 1 million. To the extent permitted by Section 162(m) of the Code, our compensation committee is authorized to design any award so that the amounts or shares payable or distributed pursuant to such award will be treated as "qualified performance-based compensation" within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Code and related regulations. The equity compensation plan was filed as an Exhibit to the Company's Form 8K, filed on February 1, 2013. This summary of the plan is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the plan.

## Present Beneficial Ownership

Set forth below is certain information as of March 19, 2013, with respect to the beneficial ownership of common shares, determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, by (1) each person who, to our knowledge, is the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our outstanding common shares, which is our only class of voting securities, (2) each director, (3) each of the executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table under "Executive Compensation," (4) charitable foundations established by Mr. Cumming and (5) all of our executive officers and directors as a group. Unless otherwise stated, the business address of each person listed is c/o Crimson Wine Group, 5901 Silverado Trail, Napa, CA 94558.

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Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class
Douglas M. Carlson	–	–
Mike S. Cekay	–	–
Ian M. Cumming	2,135,930 (a)	8.7 %
John D. Cumming	25,833	0.1 %
Patrick M. DeLong	–	–
Erle Martin	–	–
Avraham M. Neikrug	30	*
Joseph S. Steinberg	2,351,345 (b)	9.6 %
Craig D. Williams	–	–
Cumming Foundation	18,321 (c)	*
Cumming Philanthropic Organization	10,166 (d)	*
John D. Cumming Family Foundation	9,166 (e)	*
Joseph S. and Diane H. Steinberg 1992 Charitable Trust	33,000 (f)	0.1 %
All directors and executive officers as a group (11 persons)	4,513,138 (g)	18.5 %

\* Less than .1%.

(a) Includes 21,600 (less than .1%) common shares beneficially owned by Mr. Cumming's wife, as to which Mr. Cumming may be deemed to be the beneficial owner.

(b) Includes 13,920 (less than .1%) shares of common stock beneficially owned by Mr. Steinberg's wife and daughter, 1,876,239 (7.7%) shares of common stock held by corporations that are wholly owned by Mr. Steinberg, or held by corporations that are wholly owned by family trusts as to which Mr. Steinberg has sole voting and dispositive control, or held by such trusts, 233,970 (1.0%) shares of common stock held in a trust for the benefit of Mr. Steinberg's children as to which Mr. Steinberg may be deemed to be the beneficial owner.

(c) Mr. Ian Cumming is a trustee and President of the Cumming Foundation, a private charitable foundation, and disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares of common stock held by the foundation.

(d) Mr. Ian Cumming is a director and President of Cumming Philanthropic Organization, a Wyoming nonprofit corporation established by Mr. Cumming, and disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares of common stock held by the organization.

(e) Mr. John D. Cumming is President and a director of the John D. Cumming Family Foundation, a private charitable foundation, and disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares of common stock held by the foundation.

(f) Mr. Steinberg and his wife are the trustees of the charitable trust. Mr. Steinberg and his wife disclaim beneficial ownership of the common shares held by the charitable trust.

- (g) Includes 30 shares of common stock owned of record by Mr. Neikrug's minor son.

As of March 19, 2013, Cede & Co. held of record 19,781,887 shares of our common stock (approximately 80.9% of our total common stock outstanding). Cede & Co. held such shares as a nominee for broker-dealer members of The Depository Trust Company, which conducts clearing and settlement operations for securities transactions involving its members.

As described herein, our common stock is subject to transfer restrictions that are designed to reduce the possibility that certain changes in ownership could result in limitations on the use of our tax attributes. Our certificate of incorporation contains provisions that generally restrict the ability of a person or entity from acquiring ownership (including through attribution under the tax law) of 5% or more of our common shares and the ability of persons or entities now owning 5% or more of our common shares from acquiring additional common shares. Stockholders (and prospective stockholders) are advised that, under the tax law rules incorporated in these provisions, the acquisition of even a single share of common stock may be proscribed under our certificate of incorporation, given (among other things) the tax law ownership attribution rules as well as the tax law rules applicable to acquisitions made in coordination with or in concert with others. The restriction will remain until the earliest of (a) December 31, 2022, (b) the repeal of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code (or any comparable successor provision) and (c) the beginning of our taxable year to which these tax attributes may no longer be carried forward. The restriction may be waived by our Board of Directors.

Stockholders are advised to carefully monitor their ownership of our common stock and consult their own legal advisors and/or us to determine whether their ownership of our common shares approaches the proscribed level. Based upon discussions with Fairholme, we believe that the beneficial ownership (determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) by Fairholme of our common stock as reflected in the table above is not in violation of the transfer restrictions contained in our certificate of incorporation.

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

Policies and Procedures with Respect to Transactions with Related Persons

The Board has adopted a policy for the review, approval and ratification of transactions that involve “related persons” and potential conflicts of interest (the “Related Person Transaction Policy”).

The Related Person Transaction Policy applies to each director and executive officer of the Company, any nominee for election as a director of the Company, any security holder who is known to own of record or beneficially more than five percent of any class of the Company’s voting securities, any immediate family member of any of the foregoing persons, and any corporation, firm, association or other entity in which one or more directors of the Company are directors or officers, or have a substantial financial interest (each a “Related Person”).

Under the Related Person Transaction Policy, a Related Person Transaction is defined as a transaction or arrangement involving a Related Person in which the Company is a participant or that would require disclosure in the Company’s filings in accordance with SEC rules.

Under the Related Person Transaction Policy, Related Persons must disclose to the Audit Committee any potential Related Person Transactions and must disclose all material facts with respect to such transaction. All Related Person Transactions will be reviewed by the Audit Committee and, in its discretion, approved or ratified. In determining whether to approve or ratify a Related Person Transaction the Audit Committee will consider the relevant facts and circumstances of the Related Person Transaction, which may include factors such as the relationship of the Related Person with the Company, the materiality or significance of the transaction to the Company and the Related Person, the business purpose and reasonableness of the transaction, whether the transaction is comparable to a transaction that could be available to the Company on an arms-length basis, and the impact of the transaction on the Company’s business and operations.

From time to time, our directors and officers may engage in purchases of our products at substantial discounts (but not below cost) as determined to be reasonable under the circumstances. Generally, we do not believe any such transactions to be material to the Company or the related person and do not believe that any such transactions would impair the independence of any director. The Board has considered these possible purchases under the Related Person Transaction Policy and has determined that no such purchase will require prior approval by the Audit Committee.

Our Relationship with Leucadia following the Distribution

Following the Distribution, Crimson and Leucadia have operated their businesses separately, each as an independent company. We have entered into certain agreements with Leucadia that are described below.

Separation Agreement

The separation agreement provides for the allocation among the parties of rights and obligations under existing insurance policies with respect to occurrences prior to the separation and sets forth procedures for the administration of insured claims. In addition, the separation agreement allocates between the parties the right to proceeds and the obligation to incur certain deductibles under certain insurance policies. Leucadia is required, subject to the terms of the agreement, to obtain certain directors’ and officers’ insurance policies to apply against pre-separation claims.

Other matters governed by the separation agreement include, among others, access to financial and other records and information, intellectual property, legal privilege, confidentiality, access to and provision of records and treatment of

outstanding guarantees.

#### Administrative Services Agreement

We and Leucadia have entered into an administrative services agreement whereby Leucadia or its subsidiaries provide to us certain administrative services. The services that Leucadia provides to us include SEC and tax filing services, and the fees are intended to allow Leucadia to fully recover the costs directly associated with providing the services, plus out-of-pocket costs and expenses. We may terminate certain specified services by giving prior written notice to Leucadia of any such termination. The administrative services agreement has an initial term of one year, an evergreen renewal for subsequent annual periods and is terminable by either party on six months prior notice. The annual fee for these services is \$180,000, payable in monthly installments of \$15,000.

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## Tax Matters Agreement

We and Leucadia have entered into a tax matters agreement which governs the parties' respective rights, responsibilities and obligations with respect to taxes, the preparation and filing of tax returns, the control of audits and other tax proceedings and assistance and cooperation in respect of tax matters (the "Tax Matters Agreement"). As a former member of Leucadia's consolidated U.S. federal income tax group, we have joint and several liability with Leucadia for the consolidated U.S. federal income taxes of the Leucadia group relating to the taxable periods in which we were part of the group. Under the Tax Matters Agreement, however, Leucadia has agreed to indemnify us against this liability and any similar liability for U.S., state or local income taxes that are determined on a consolidated, combined, unitary or similar basis for each taxable period in which we are included in such consolidated, combined, unitary or similar group with Leucadia. We remain responsible for any income taxes that are not determined on a consolidated, combined, unitary or similar basis with Leucadia.

Under the Tax Matters Agreement, we have agreed not to take actions that would jeopardize the tax-free nature of the Distribution. The Tax Matters Agreement also provides rules for allocating tax liabilities in the event that the Distribution is not tax-free. We agreed to indemnify Leucadia for such tax liabilities that are attributable to the failure of certain representations made by us or our affiliates to be true when made, certain actions by us or our affiliates or changes in ownership of our common stock.

Our obligations under the Tax Matters Agreement are not contractually limited in amount or subject to any cap. Further, even if we are not responsible for tax liabilities of Leucadia and its subsidiaries under the Tax Matters Agreement, we nonetheless could be liable under applicable tax law for such liabilities if Leucadia were to fail to pay them or to indemnify us under the Tax Matters Agreement.

## Amounts Due to Leucadia and its Affiliates

Amounts due to Leucadia and its affiliates were \$152,183,000, \$151,441,000 and \$103,421,000 as of December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Amounts due to Leucadia and its affiliates bear interest at a specified bank prime rate plus 0.125%. All amounts were payable on demand, except for the \$45,000,000 note issued to Leucadia in connection with the acquisition of Seghesio Family Vineyards that was due May 13, 2013. Unpaid interest, if any, was added to the principal balance on a quarterly basis. Prior to the Distribution, the remaining balance due to Leucadia and its affiliates was contributed to capital. Interest expense to affiliates was \$5,192,000, \$4,494,000 and \$3,470,000 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

## Director Independence

The Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Neikrug, Mr. Carlson and Mr. Williams are independent applying the NASDAQ Stock Market's listing standards for independence.

## Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

Prior to formation of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors adopted a policy for pre-approval by the Audit Committee of all audit and non-audit work performed by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Moss Adams LLP, and has pre-approved (i) certain general categories of work where no specific case-by-case approval is necessary ("general pre-approvals") and (ii) categories of work which require the specific pre-approval of the Audit Committee ("specific pre-approvals"). For additional services or services in an amount above the annual amount that has been pre-approved, additional authorization from the Audit Committee is required. The Audit Committee has delegated to Chairman of the Audit Committee the ability to pre-approve all of these services in the absence of the full

committee. Any pre-approval decisions made by the Chairman of the Audit Committee under this delegated authority will be reported to the full Audit Committee. All requests for services to be provided by Moss Adams LLP that do not require specific approval by the Audit Committee must be submitted to the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, who determines whether such services are in fact within the scope of those services that have received the general pre-approval of the Audit Committee. The Chief Financial Officer reports to the Audit Committee periodically.

#### Audit Fees

In accordance with the SEC's definitions and rules, Audit Fees are fees paid to Moss Adams LLP for professional services for the audit of the Company's consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Form 10-K, the review of financial statements included in the Company's Form 10-Qs, services that are normally provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements, assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and 401k plan including compliance with regulatory matters, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and consulting with respect to technical accounting and disclosure rules.

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees incurred by us for the following periods relating to our independent accounting firm, Moss Adams LLP:

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Audit Fees	\$334,500	\$61,000
Audit Related Fees	5,600	5,400
Tax Fees	30,600	19,300
	\$370,700	\$85,700

During 2012, audit fees include \$271,000 of fees incurred as a result of Leucadia's decision to make the Distribution; Leucadia reimbursed Crimson for such fees.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

(a)(1) Financial Statements.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm F-1

Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2012 and 2011 F-2

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 F-3

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 F-4

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 F-5

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements F-6

(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules.

Schedules are omitted because they are not required or are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

(a)(3) See item 15(b) below for a complete list of Exhibits to this Report including Executive Compensation Plans and Arrangements.

(b) Exhibits

We will furnish any exhibit upon request made to our Corporate Secretary, 5901 Silverado Trail, Napa, CA 94558. We charge \$.50 per page to cover expenses of copying and mailing.

All documents referenced below were filed pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by the Company, file number 1-10153, unless otherwise indicated.

2.1 Separation Agreement, dated February 1, 2013, between Crimson Wine Group, Ltd. and Leucadia National Corporation (filed as Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Form 8K, filed on February 23, 2013 (the "February 23, 2013 Form 8-K") (No. 000-54866)).\*

3.1 Certificate of Incorporation (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10-12G ("Amendment No. 1") (No. 000-54866)).\*

3.2 Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation, effective November 16, 2007 (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Amendment No. 1).\*

3.3 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the February 23, 2013 Form 8-K).\*

3.4 Bylaws (filed as Exhibit 3.4 to Amendment No. 1).\*

3.5 Amended and Restated Bylaws (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the February 23, 2013 Form 8-K).\*

4.1 Form of Specimen Stock Certificate (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Amendment No. 2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10-12G).\*

10.1 Employment Agreement between Leucadia Cellars & Estates, LLC and Patrick M. DeLong, dated June 19, 2007 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Amendment No. 1).\*+

10.2 Employment Agreement between Crimson Wine Group, Ltd. and Mike S. Cekay, dated March 26, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Amendment No. 1).\*+

10.3 Tax Matters Agreement dated February 1, 2013, between Crimson Wine Group, Ltd. and Leucadia National Corporation (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the February 23, 2013 Form 8-K).\*

10.4 Administrative Services Agreement dated February 23, 2013, between Crimson Wine Group, Ltd. and Leucadia National Corporation (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the February 1, 2013 Form 8-K).\*

10.5 Crimson Wine Group, Ltd. 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the February 23, 2013 Form 8-K).\* +

10.6 Credit Agreement dated as of March 22, 2013 among Crimson Wine Group, Ltd., Pine Ridge Winery, LLC, Chamisal Vineyards, LLC and Double Canyon Vineyards, LLC, and American AgCredit, FLCA, as Agent for the Lenders and for itself as a Lender.

21.1 List of Subsidiaries of Crimson Wine Group, Ltd. (filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10-12G).\*

31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.\*\*

32.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.\*\*

101 Financial statements from the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Crimson Wine Group, Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 2012; (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

\* Incorporated by reference.

\*\* Furnished herewith pursuant to Item 601(b) (32) of Regulation S-K.

+ Management Employment Contract or Compensatory Plan/Arrangement.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

CRIMSON WINE GROUP, LTD.

Date: March 28, 2013

By: /s/ Patrick M. DeLong  
 Name: Patrick M. DeLong  
 Title: Chief Financial &  
 Operating Officer  
 (Principal Financial and  
 Accounting Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date	Signature	Title
March 28, 2013	By /s/ Ian M. Cumming Ian M. Cumming	Chairman of the Board and Director
March 28, 2013	By /s/ Joseph S. Steinberg Joseph S. Steinberg	Director
March 28, 2013	By /s/ Erle Martin Erle Martin	Director, President & Chief Executive Officer
March 28, 2013	By /s/ Patrick M. DeLong Patrick M. DeLong	Vice President, Chief Financial & Operating Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
March 28, 2013	By /s/ John D. Cumming John D. Cumming	Director
March 28, 2013	By /s/ Avraham M. Neikrug Avraham M. Neikrug	Director
March 28, 2013	By /s/ Douglas M. Carlson Douglas M. Carlson	Director
March 28, 2013	By /s/ Craig D. Williams Craig D. Williams	Director





REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Crimson Wine Group, Ltd. We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Crimson Wine Group, Ltd. and subsidiaries (the "Company"), as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related consolidated statements of operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed further in Notes 1, 8, 9 and 15 to the financial statements, on February 25, 2013, the Company was spun-off from Leucadia National Corporation ("Leucadia"), through a distribution of the Company's shares to Leucadia shareholders. Concurrent with the distribution, the Company's outstanding balance due to Leucadia was contributed to the Company's capital.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Crimson Wine Group, Ltd. and subsidiaries, as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the consolidated results of their operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Moss Adams LLP  
Santa Rosa, California  
March 28, 2013



CRIMSON WINE GROUP, LTD.  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
December 31, 2012 and 2011  
(Dollars in thousands, except par value)

	2012	2011
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,704	\$5,631
Accounts receivable, net	4,501	4,606
Inventory	43,061	39,006
Other current assets	872	679
Total current assets	54,138	49,922
Property and equipment, net	108,986	110,783
Goodwill	1,053	1,053
Other intangible assets, net	20,026	21,540
Total	\$184,203	\$183,298
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$1,279	\$2,518
Accrued expenses	4,679	3,389
Customer deposits	229	328
Due to Leucadia National Corporation and its affiliates	152,183	106,441
Total current liabilities	158,370	112,676
Due to Leucadia National Corporation	-	45,000
Total liabilities	158,370	157,676
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 12 and 13)		
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Common shares, par value \$0.01 per share, authorized 150,000,000 shares; 24,458,368 shares issued and outstanding	245	245
Additional paid-in capital	112,302	112,302
Retained deficit	(86,714 )	(86,925 )
Total equity	25,833	25,622
Total	\$184,203	\$183,298

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

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CRIMSON WINE GROUP, LTD.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010  
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	2012	2011	2010
Net sales	\$48,774	\$39,306	\$23,762
Cost of sales	24,684	23,445	14,618
Gross profit	24,090	15,861	9,144
Operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing	11,452	9,280	6,474
General and administrative	7,273	6,704	3,482
Total operating expenses	18,725	15,984	9,956
Income (loss) from operations	5,365	(123 )	(812 )
Other income (expense):			
Interest expense	(5,192 )	(4,495 )	(3,479 )
Other income (expense), net	49	311	(24 )
Total other income (expense)	(5,143 )	(4,184 )	(3,503 )
Income (loss) before income taxes	222	(4,307 )	(4,315 )
Income tax provision	11	3	3
Net income (loss)	\$211	\$(4,310 )	\$(4,318 )
Basic and fully diluted weighted-average shares outstanding	24,458	24,458	24,458
Basic and fully diluted net income (loss) per share	\$0.01	\$(0.18 )	\$(0.18 )

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

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CRIMSON WINE GROUP, LTD.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010  
(In thousands)

	2012	2011	2010
Net cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$211	\$(4,310 )	\$(4,318 )
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operations:			
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	5,444	4,977	3,572
Leucadia National Corporation and its affiliates interest expense added to principal	3,823	3,522	2,087
Loss on write-down of inventory	50	51	1,513
Amortization of intangible assets	1,514	887	10
Provision for doubtful accounts	21	74	–
Net loss (gain) related to disposals of property and equipment	262	51	(19 )
Net change in:			
Receivables	84	(775 )	(486 )
Inventory	(4,105 )	(1,389 )	(205 )
Other current assets	(193 )	(45 )	(77 )
Accounts payable, expense accruals and due to Leucadia National Corporation and its affiliates	(39 )	1,946	(152 )
Customer deposits	(99 )	9	(56 )
Income taxes payable	9	–	148
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,982	4,998	2,017
Net cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of property and equipment	(3,946 )	(3,407 )	(2,498 )
Proceeds from disposals of property and equipment	37	269	1,611
Acquisition of Seghesio, net of cash acquired	–	(86,018 )	–
Net cash used for investing activities	(3,909 )	(89,156 )	(887 )
Net cash flows from financing activities:			
Capital contribution	–	41,156	–
Issuance of debt to Leucadia National Corporation	–	45,000	–
Reduction of debt	(3,000 )	(66 )	(158 )
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(3,000 )	86,090	(158 )
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	73	1,932	972
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1,	5,631	3,699	2,727
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31,	\$5,704	\$5,631	\$3,699

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

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Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$1,500	\$973	\$1,392
Income tax payments (refunds), net	\$1	\$1	\$(147 )
Non-cash financing activity:			
Conversion of accrued interest to long-term debt	\$3,823	\$3,522	\$2,087

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

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CRIMSON WINE GROUP, LTD.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010  
(In thousands, except par value)

	Common Shares \$0.01 Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Deficit	Total
Balance, January 1, 2010	\$245	\$71,146	\$(78,297 )	\$(6,906 )
Net loss			(4,318 )	(4,318 )
Balance, December 31, 2010	245	71,146	(82,615 )	(11,224 )
Net loss			(4,310 )	(4,310 )
Capital contribution		41,156		41,156
Balance, December 31, 2011	245	112,302	(86,925 )	25,622
Net income			211	211
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$245	\$112,302	\$(86,714 )	\$25,833

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

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CRIMSON WINE GROUP, LTD.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Explanatory Note:

The Crimson Wine Group, Ltd. (“Crimson”) is a Delaware company that has been operating since 1991. As used herein, the term, “Company” refers to Crimson and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, except as the context may otherwise require. Prior to February 25, 2013, Crimson was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leucadia National Corporation (“Leucadia”). On February 1, 2013, Leucadia declared a pro rata dividend of all of the outstanding shares of Crimson’s common stock in a manner that was structured to qualify as a tax-free spin-off for U.S. federal income tax purposes (the “Distribution”). Leucadia’s common shareholders received one share of Crimson common stock for every ten common shares of Leucadia (24,458,368 Crimson common shares in the aggregate), with cash in lieu of fractional shares, on February 25, 2013. The consolidated financial statements and notes thereto give retroactive effect to the Distribution for all periods presented.

Crimson qualifies as an “emerging growth company” as defined in the JOBS Act. An emerging growth company is defined as a company with total annual gross revenues of less than \$1 billion in its most recently completed fiscal year. An emerging growth company will retain such status until the earliest of: (1) the last day of the fiscal year of the emerging growth company following the fifth anniversary of the date it first sold securities pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933; (2) the last day of the fiscal year in which the emerging growth company first had total annual gross revenues of \$1 billion or more (indexed pursuant to the JOBS Act); (3) the date on which the emerging growth company is deemed to be a “large accelerated filer” as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2 (i.e., an SEC registered company with a public float of at least \$700 million that satisfies other tests); or (4) the date on which the emerging growth company has, within the previous three years, issued more than \$1 billion of nonconvertible debt. Crimson has elected to opt out of the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards pursuant to Section 107(b) of the JOBS Act. This election is irrevocable.

2. Nature of Operations:

The Company operates in one segment, the production and sale of premium, ultra premium and luxury wines (i.e., wines that retail for \$10 to \$14, \$14 to \$25 and over \$25 per 750ml bottle, respectively). Crimson is headquartered in Napa, California and through its wholly-owned subsidiaries owns four wineries: Pine Ridge Vineyards, Archery Summit, Chamisal Vineyards and Seghesio Family Vineyards. Pine Ridge was acquired in 1991 and has been conducting operations since 1978, Archery Summit was started in 1993, Chamisal Vineyards was acquired during 2008 and has been conducting operations since 1973, and Seghesio Family Vineyards was acquired in 2011 and has been conducting operations since 1895. Additionally, in 2005 and 2006 Double Canyon Vineyards, a wholly owned subsidiary, was acquired, consisting of an aggregate of 611 acres of land in the Horse Heaven Hills of Washington’s Columbia Valley, of which 462 are plantable to vineyards.

Pine Ridge Vineyards owns 156 acres, which reflects the sale of 12 plantable acres of a non-strategic vineyard in January 2013, and controls through leasing arrangements an additional 20 acres of estate vineyards in five Napa Valley appellations – Stags Leap District, Rutherford, Oakville, Carneros and Howell Mountain. Approximately 161 acres are currently planted and producing grapes. Archery Summit owns 100 acres and controls through leasing arrangements an additional 20 acres of estate vineyards in the Willamette Valley, Oregon. Approximately 110 acres are currently planted and producing grapes. Chamisal Vineyards owns 97 acres of vineyards in the Edna Valley, California, of which 74 acres are currently planted and producing grapes. Seghesio Family Vineyards owns 299 acres of vineyards in two Sonoma County appellations, the Alexander Valley and Russian River Valley, of which approximately 267 are currently planted and producing grapes. Double Canyon Vineyards owns 462 plantable acres

of vineyards in the Horse Heaven Hills, Washington, of which 87 acres are currently planted and producing grapes.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies:

(a) Critical Accounting Estimates: The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"). The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates all of these estimates and assumptions. The following areas have been identified as critical accounting estimates because they have the potential to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements, and because they are based on assumptions which are used in the accounting records to reflect, at a specific point in time, events whose ultimate outcome won't be known until a later date. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Inventory - Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost being determined on the first-in, first-out method. Costs associated with winemaking, and other costs associated with the manufacturing of products for resale, are recorded as inventory. In accordance with general practice within the wine industry, wine inventories are included in current assets, although a portion of such inventories may be aged for periods longer than one year. As required, the Company reduces the carrying value of inventories that are obsolete or in excess of estimated usage to estimated net realizable value. The Company's estimates of net realizable value are based on analyses and assumptions including, but not limited to, historical usage, future demand and market requirements. Reductions to the carrying value of inventories are recorded in cost of sales. If future demand and/or pricing for the Company's products are less than previously estimated, then the carrying value of the inventories may be required to be reduced, resulting in additional expense and reduced profitability. Inventory write-downs of \$50,000, \$51,000 and \$1,513,000 were recorded during 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Vineyard Development Costs – The Company capitalizes internal vineyard development costs when developing new vineyards or replacing or improving existing vineyards. These costs consist primarily of the costs of the vines and expenditures related to labor and materials to prepare the land and construct vine trellises. Amortization of such costs as annual crop costs is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic useful life of the vineyard, which can be as long as 25 years. As circumstances warrant, the Company re-evaluates the recoverability of capitalized costs, and will record impairment charges if required. The Company has not recorded any significant impairment charges for its vineyards during the last three years.

Review of Long-lived Assets for Impairment - For intangible assets with definite lives, impairment testing is required if conditions exist that indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. For intangible assets with indefinite lives (the Company has no intangible assets with indefinite lives) and for goodwill, impairment testing is required at least annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that these assets might be impaired. Substantially all of the Company's goodwill and other intangible assets result from the acquisition of Seghesio Family Vineyards in May 2011. Amortization of intangible assets is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 7 to 17 years. The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment at the end of each year, and has concluded that goodwill is not impaired.

The Company evaluates long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. Long-lived assets consist primarily of property and equipment. Circumstances that might cause the Company to evaluate its long-lived assets for impairment could include a significant decline in the prices of the Company or the industry can charge for its product, which could be caused by general economic or other factors, changes in laws or regulations that make it difficult or more costly for the Company to distribute its products to its markets at prices which generate adequate returns, natural disasters, significant decrease in demand for the Company's products or significant increase in the costs to manufacture the Company's products.

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Recoverability of assets is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset group to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset group. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. The Company groups its long-lived assets with other assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities (or asset group). This would typically be at the winery level which is described in note 2 above. The Company did not recognize any impairment charges associated with long-lived assets during the three year period ended December 31, 2012.

Depletion allowances - The Company pays depletion allowances to its distributors based on their sales to their customers. These allowances are set on a monthly basis by the Company, and estimated allowances are accrued as a reduction of sales. Subsequently, distributors will bill the Company for actual depletions, which may be different from the Company's estimate. Any such differences are recognized in sales when the bill is received. The Company has historically been able to accurately estimate depletion allowances.

(b) Consolidation policy: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries, all of which are wholly-owned. All intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents: The Company considers short-term investments, which have maturities of less than three months at the time of acquisition, to be cash equivalents. The Company had no short-term investments at December 31, 2012 and 2011.

(d) Accounts receivable: Accounts receivable are reported at net realizable value. Interest is not accrued on past-due amounts. Accounts are charged against the allowance to bad debt as they are deemed uncollectible based upon a periodic review of the accounts.

(e) Property and equipment: Property and equipment are stated at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over the related assets estimated useful lives. Costs of maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred; significant renewals and betterments are capitalized. Costs incurred developing vineyards are capitalized until the vineyard becomes commercially productive.

(f) Concentrations of risk: The Company sells the majority of its wine through distributors and retailers. Receivables arising from these sales are not collateralized. For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, sales to one customer accounted for approximately 14%, 15% and 15% of total sales, respectively. Amounts due from this customer represented approximately 20% and 16% of accounts receivable as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The Company maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts that, at times, may exceed FDIC insurance thresholds.

(g) Revenue recognition: The Company recognizes revenue from product sales upon shipment or delivery provided that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, which for sales to wholesalers is a purchase order, the price is fixed, title has transferred, collection of resulting receivables is reasonably assured, there are no customer acceptance requirements, and there are no remaining significant obligations. The cost of depletion allowances and price promotions are treated as reductions of revenues and can be reasonably estimated based upon experience. Revenue from products sold through retail locations, wine clubs and the Internet is recognized when the product is received by the customer and payment is received, based on published retail prices and applicable published discounts. Revenue includes any shipping and handling costs billed to the customer, and such amounts are not expected to be sufficient to cover actual costs.

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(h) Cost of sales: Includes grape, juice and bulk wine costs, whether purchased or grown, crush costs, winemaking and processing costs, bottling, packaging, warehousing and shipping and handling costs. For vineyard produced grapes, grape costs include annual farming costs and amortization of vineyard development expenditures. For wines that age longer than one year, winemaking and processing costs continue to be incurred and capitalized to the cost of wine, which can range from 3 to 24 months.

(i) Taxes not on income: Excise taxes are levied by government agencies on the sale of alcoholic beverages, including wine. These taxes are not collected from customers but are instead the responsibility of the Company. Excise taxes of \$836,000, \$760,000 and \$393,000 in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, were recognized as a reduction to wine sales. Sales taxes that are collected from customers and remitted to governmental agencies are not reflected as revenues.

(j) Advertising costs: Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and were \$81,000, \$82,000 and \$65,000 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

(k) Income taxes: Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the consolidated financial statements. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial statements and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period that includes the enacted date.

Net tax assets are recorded to the extent the Company believes these assets will more likely than not be realized. In making such determination, the Company considers all available positive and negative evidence, including scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies and recent financial results of operations. The Company has recorded a full valuation allowance related to its net deferred tax asset. To the extent the Company concludes that its net deferred tax asset is more likely than not to be realized in the future, an adjustment to the net deferred tax valuation allowance will be recorded as a credit to income tax expense.

Prior to the Distribution, the Company and its subsidiaries were included in the consolidated federal and certain consolidated or combined state income tax returns of Leucadia. However, the provisions for income taxes in the consolidated statements of operations have been determined on a theoretical separate-return basis. The Company does not have any unrecognized tax benefits; however, if it did the Company would record accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. See Note 11 for more information.

(l) Allocation of expenses: For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, the consolidated financial statements include amounts billed by Leucadia for general corporate insurance (\$305,000, \$335,000 and \$194,000, respectively), and for internal audit procedures related to Leucadia's consolidated audit of internal controls over financial reporting (\$13,000, \$38,000 and \$10,000, respectively). Amounts billed for insurance were determined either by the Company's directly determined share of third-party insurance premiums or, if an allocation of third-party insurance premiums, based on the Company's relative revenues and assets as compared to Leucadia's consolidated revenues and consolidated assets. Costs related to internal audit services were based on actual hours spent and the internal auditors' employment and travel costs. Subsequent to the Distribution, the Company became responsible for obtaining its own general corporate insurance policies and internal audit services and expects that these costs in the future will not be significantly different from its historical costs.



The Company may incur certain new and incremental costs as a stand-alone public company including director fees and expenses for its new board of directors, stand-alone Delaware franchise tax, increased legal and accounting fees for reviews for the Company's publicly filed financial statements, proxy and other filings and other services. The Company estimates that these costs could be approximately \$900,000 or more per year. In addition, the Company entered into an Administrative Services Agreement with Leucadia whereby Leucadia or its subsidiaries provide services principally related to the Company's public filings and financial analysis. The charges for the administrative services are \$180,000 per year, and allow Leucadia to fully recover the costs directly associated with providing the services, plus out-of-pocket costs and expenses. The Company expects it will eventually perform these services on its own in the future.

(m) Recent accounting pronouncements: Effective January 1, 2012, the Company adopted new Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") guidance with respect to the improvement of the comparability of fair value measurements presented and disclosed in financial statements issued in accordance with GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. The amendment includes requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements, but does not require additional fair value measurements and is not intended to establish valuation standards or affect valuation practices outside of financial reporting. The guidance did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2012, the Company adopted new FASB guidance on the presentation of comprehensive income. This amendment eliminated the previous option to report other comprehensive income and its components in the statement of changes in equity; instead, it requires the presentation of comprehensive income, the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. Since the Company has no components of comprehensive income other than net income, adoption of this amendment did not have any impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2012, the Company adopted new FASB guidance with respect to the simplification of how entities test for goodwill impairment. This amendment permits an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. The guidance did not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In July 2012, the FASB issued amended guidance for indefinite lived intangible asset impairment testing. The amended guidance allows an entity to assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events and circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that an indefinite lived intangible asset is impaired. If an entity concludes it is not more likely than not that an indefinite lived intangible asset is impaired, the entity is not required to take further action. If an entity concludes otherwise, then the entity would be required to determine the fair value of the indefinite lived intangible asset and compare the fair value with the carrying amount of the indefinite lived intangible asset. The Company is required to adopt this amended guidance for its annual and interim periods beginning January 1, 2013. The Company does not expect the adoption of this amended guidance to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

## 4. Acquisitions:

On May 31, 2011, a subsidiary of the Company acquired all of the assets and operations of Seghesio Winery, Inc., Seghesio Farms, Inc. and the Chianti Station Parcel (collectively, “Seghesio Family Vineyards”). This acquisition provided an opportunity to expand operations in the Sonoma County region.

The cash purchase price was \$86,018,000. The acquisition was financed by a \$41,156,000 capital contribution (including funds for expenses) and a \$45,000,000 note payable from Leucadia.

In accordance with acquisition accounting, the acquired net assets were recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. The following table summarizes the fair values of the assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition (in thousands):

Inventory	\$ 11,826
All other current assets	3,181
Property and equipment	48,503
Goodwill and intangible assets	23,303
Other assets	82
	86,895
Current liabilities acquired	877
	\$86,018

The methods used by the Company’s management to determine the fair values included estimating Seghesio Family Vineyards’ business enterprise value through the use of a discounted cash flow analysis. Property and equipment asset valuations included an analysis of depreciated replacement cost and current market prices. The Company considered several factors to determine the fair value of property and equipment, including local market conditions, recent market transactions, the size, age, condition, utility and character of the property, the estimated cost to acquire replacement property, an estimate of depreciation from use and functional obsolescence and the remaining expected useful life of the assets. Amounts allocated to product inventories were principally based on an analysis of market values on the acquisition date. For other components of working capital, the historical carrying values approximated fair values.

Amounts allocated to intangible assets, the amortization period and goodwill were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Amount	Amortization Years
Brand	\$ 17,500	17
Distributor relationships	2,600	14
Customer relationships	1,900	7
Legacy permits	250	14
Subtotal, intangible assets	22,250	
Goodwill	1,053	
Total	\$23,303	

All of the goodwill is deductible for income tax purposes.

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For the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company expensed \$603,000 of costs related to the acquisition of Seghesio Family Vineyards.

Unaudited pro forma operating results for the Company, assuming the acquisition had occurred as of January 1, 2010 are as follows (in thousands):

	2011	2010
Revenues and other income	\$47,028	\$39,936
Net loss	\$(1,890 )	\$(4,232 )

Pro forma adjustments principally reflect an increase to depreciation and amortization expenses related to the fair value of property and equipment and amortizable intangible assets and retroactively reflecting acquisition related costs of \$603,000 from 2011 to 2010. The unaudited pro forma data is not indicative of future results of operations or what would have resulted if the acquisition had actually occurred as of January 1, 2010.

Operations of Seghesio Family Vineyards subsequent to May 31, 2011 are included in the accompanying financial statements, which include revenue of \$9,899,000; earnings for the year ended December 31, 2011 are impractical to determine as a result of shared selling and general and administrative expenses.

5. Inventory:

A summary of inventory at December 31, 2012 and 2011 is as follows (in thousands):

	2012	2011
Case wine	\$21,583	\$20,744
Bulk wine	21,090	18,169
Packaging and bottling supplies	388	93
	\$43,061	\$39,006

6. Property and Equipment:

A summary of property and equipment at December 31, 2012 and 2011 is as follows (in thousands):

	Depreciable Lives (in years)	2012	2011
Land and improvements	N/A	\$42,192	\$42,230
Buildings and improvements	20-40	40,624	40,247
Vineyards and improvements	7-25	35,838	34,342
Winery and vineyard equipment	3-25	21,959	20,865
Caves	20-40	5,638	5,638
Vineyards under development	N/A	812	2,056
Construction in progress	N/A	1,301	320
		148,364	145,698
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(39,378 )	(34,915 )

\$108,986      \$110,783

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For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, depreciation expense was \$5,444,000, \$4,977,000 and \$3,572,000, respectively, with \$4,639,000, \$4,317,000 and \$3,088,000, respectively, capitalized into inventory and \$805,000, \$660,000 and \$484,000, respectively, charged to the statements of operations.

In January 2013, the Company sold a non-strategic vineyard for net cash consideration. The Company expects to record a pre-tax gain of \$717,000, net of closing costs, during the first quarter of 2013.

The Company is committed to spend approximately \$2,358,000 in the aggregate for vineyards under development and construction in progress.

7. Intangible Assets:

A summary of intangible assets at December 31, 2012 and 2011 is as follows (in thousands):

	2012	2011
Brand, net of accumulated amortization of \$1,630 and \$601	\$15,870	\$16,899
Distributor relationships, net of accumulated amortization of \$294 and \$108	2,306	2,492
Customer relationships, net of accumulated amortization of \$429 and \$158	1,471	1,742
Legacy permits, net of accumulated amortization of \$28 and \$10	222	240
Other, net of accumulated amortization of \$43 and \$33	157	167
	\$20,026	\$21,540

Amortization expense on intangible assets was \$1,514,000, \$887,000 and \$10,000 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The estimated aggregate future amortization expense for the intangible assets is \$1,514,000 for each of the next five years.

8. Due to Leucadia and its Affiliates:

Amounts due to Leucadia and its affiliates bear interest at a specified bank prime rate plus 0.125%. All amounts were payable on demand, except for the \$45,000,000 note issued to Leucadia in connection with the acquisition of Seghesio Family Vineyards that was originally due May 13, 2013. Unpaid interest, if any, is added to the principal balance on a quarterly basis. Interest expense to Leucadia and its affiliates was \$5,192,000, \$4,494,000 and \$3,470,000 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

On February 25, 2013, the remaining balance of due to affiliates was contributed by Leucadia to capital.



## 9. Stockholder's Equity and Equity Incentive Plan:

On February 25, 2013, Crimson was recapitalized, authorized shares were increased to 150,000,000 common shares, \$.01 par value, and Leucadia distributed 24,458,368 Crimson common shares to Leucadia shareholders. The financial statements and notes thereto give retroactive effect to the Distribution for all periods presented. In addition, the Company is authorized to issue 15,000,000 shares of one or more series of preferred stock; no preferred stock has been issued. There were no dilutive or complex equity instruments or securities outstanding at any time during the periods presented.

In February 2013, the Company adopted the 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan, which provides for the granting of up to 1,000,000 stock options or other common stock based awards. The terms of awards that may be granted, including vesting and performance criteria, if any, will be determined by the Company's board of directors. No awards have been granted to date.

## 10. Revenues and Gross Profit:

The Company generates revenues from sales of wine to wholesalers and direct to consumers, sales of bulk wine and grapes, special event fees, tasting fees and retail sales. Revenues and gross profit for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 are as follows (in thousands):

	2012	2011	2010
Revenues:			
Sales to wholesalers	\$27,015	\$20,431	\$9,335
Direct to consumers	18,113	15,363	12,383
Bulk wine and grape sales, event fees and retail sales	3,646	3,512	2,044
	\$48,774	\$39,306	\$23,762
Gross profit:			
Sales to wholesalers	\$13,163	\$6,555	\$3,150
Direct to consumers	10,598	9,075	7,545
Bulk wine and grape sales, event fees and retail sales	379	282	(38)
Inventory write-down	(50)	(51)	(1,513)
	\$24,090	\$15,861	\$9,144

Reductions to the carrying value of inventories to estimated net realizable value are reflected in the inventory write-down category of gross profit in the table above.

## 11. Income Taxes:

Prior to the Distribution, the Company and its subsidiaries were included in the consolidated federal and certain consolidated or combined state income tax returns of Leucadia. However, the provisions for income taxes in the consolidated statements of operations have been determined on a theoretical separate-return basis. Due to the Company's history of pre-tax losses, it has not reflected a benefit for its net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") since the Company is unable to conclude it is more likely than not that it will be able to generate future taxable income to use the NOLs. The Company files a California state income tax return separate from Leucadia. The statute of limitations with respect to the Company's California state tax return has expired for all years through 2007. The Company currently has no unrecognized tax benefits, and it is not reasonably possible to estimate the amount by

which that could increase in the next twelve months since the timing of examinations, if any, is unknown. However, given the Company's history of operating losses, it does not expect any significant change during the next twelve months.

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The provision (benefit) for income taxes for years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 are as follows (in thousands):

	2012	2011	2010
State income taxes	\$11	\$3	\$3
Federal income taxes:			
Current	-	-	-
Deferred, reduction in valuation allowance for use of NOL	-	-	-
	\$11	\$3	\$3

Prior to the Distribution, no formal tax sharing agreement was entered into between the Company and Leucadia. On the Distribution date, the Company and Leucadia entered into a tax matters agreement that governs the parties' respective rights, responsibilities and obligations with respect to tax liabilities and benefits, tax attributes, the preparation and filing of tax returns, the control of audits and other tax proceedings and other matters regarding taxes. In general, with respect to any periods ending at or prior to the Distribution, Leucadia will be responsible for any federal income tax liabilities and any state or local income taxes reportable on a consolidated, combined or unitary return, in each case, as would be applicable to the Company as if it filed tax returns on a stand-alone basis. With respect to any periods beginning after the Distribution, the Company will be responsible for any federal, state or local income taxes of it or any of its subsidiaries. The Company will not be required to reimburse Leucadia for any payments made by Leucadia for adjustments to taxable periods prior to the Distribution, nor will the Company be entitled to any refunds for adjustments to taxable periods prior to the Distribution. The Company is responsible for any adjustments or liabilities related to its California state income tax return for all periods.

The principal components of deferred taxes at December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows (in thousands):

	2012	2011
Deferred Tax Asset:		
Federal NOL carryover	\$27,704	\$29,013
California NOL carryover	2,207	2,383
Intangible assets, net and goodwill	118	146
Other	191	167
	30,220	31,709
Valuation allowance	(25,636 )	(26,888 )
	4,584	4,821
Deferred Tax Liability:		
Property and equipment	(756 )	(3,716 )
Inventory	(3,828 )	(1,105 )
	(4,584 )	(4,821 )
Net deferred tax asset	\$-	\$-

The change in the deferred tax asset valuation allowance was (\$1,252,000), \$684,000 and \$735,000 for 2012, 2011 and 2010 respectively. As of December 31, 2012, the Company has \$79,155,000 of federal NOLs on a separate-return basis and \$38,404,000 of California State NOLs. Subsequent to the Distribution, the Company retained all of its California State NOLs; however, the Company retained federal NOLs only to the extent that they had not been previously used in Leucadia's consolidated return. As a result, the amount of federal NOLs retained by the Company is approximately \$14,876,000 and the remaining NOL's will be effectively eliminated. The federal NOL's will not

begin to expire until 2023. The expiration dates of California State NOLs are as follows (in thousands):

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	State
2013	\$1,397
2014	5,970
2015	–
2016	8,181
2017	6,483
2018	3,954
Thereafter	12,419
	\$38,404

Under certain circumstances, the ability to use the NOLs and future deductions could be substantially reduced if certain changes in ownership were to occur. In order to reduce this possibility, the Company's certificate of incorporation includes a charter restriction that prohibits transfers of the Company's common stock under certain circumstances.

The table below reconciles the expected statutory income tax rate to the actual income tax provision (benefit):

	2012	2011	2010
Expected federal income tax expense (benefit)	\$78	\$(1,507 )	\$(1,510 )
State income tax expense	11	3	3
Use of fully reserved net operating loss	(78 )	-	-
Tax benefit of current year losses fully reserved in valuation allowance	-	1,507	1,510
Total	\$11	\$3	\$3

#### 12. Employee Benefit Plan:

A 401(k) profit sharing plan is provided to all employees who meet certain service requirements. The Company matched 25% of a participant's salary deferral through March 2009, at which time, the company match was suspended. The Company reinstated the match as of April 2011. Total company contributions to the plan were \$132,000, \$67,000 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

#### 13. Commitments:

The Company has certain property lease agreements that expire through 2022. These leases require annual base rent, supplemental rent based on the average market value of the grapes harvested, and certain operating expense payments. Future base rents required under these agreements are summarized as follows (in thousands):

2013	\$21
2014	28
2015	28
2016	20
2017	9
Thereafter	21

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Base rent expense was \$21,000, \$19,000 and \$110,000 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Estimated supplemental rent payments, which are based on the market value of harvested grapes, are presented in the grape and bulk wine purchase commitments below.

The Company has entered into long-term contracts through 2024 to purchase grapes and bulk wine from certain third party and Seghesio family members who are employees of the Company. Total estimated commitments under these agreements are as follows (in thousands):

	Third Party	Related Party
2013	\$5,880	\$559
2014	4,820	212
2015	2,780	212
2016	1,512	-
2017	1,088	-
Thereafter	2,314	-
	\$18,394	\$983

Amounts purchased under these agreements totaled \$4,856,000, \$3,797,000 and \$1,055,000 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

14. Litigation:

The Company and its subsidiaries may become parties to legal proceedings that are considered to be either ordinary, routine litigation incidental to their business or not significant to the Company's consolidated financial position or liquidity. The Company does not believe that there is any pending litigation that could have a significant adverse impact on its consolidated financial position, liquidity or results of operations.

15. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited):

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
2012				
Net sales	\$10,134	\$11,616	\$12,520	\$14,504
Gross profit	\$5,160	\$5,724	\$6,912	\$6,294
Income from operations	\$845	\$1,034	\$2,607	\$879
Net income (loss)	\$(376)	\$(145)	\$1,304	\$(572)
Basic and fully diluted earnings (loss) per common share (a)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.01)	\$0.05	\$(0.02)
Number of shares used in calculation	24,458	24,458	24,458	24,458
2011				
Net sales	\$7,182	\$7,666	\$10,578	\$13,880
Gross profit	\$3,070	\$3,572	\$5,076	\$4,143
Income (loss) from operations	\$312	\$(207)	\$901	\$(1,129)

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Net loss	\$ (427 )	\$ (1,259 )	\$ (324 )	\$ (2,300 )
Basic and fully diluted loss per common share (a)	\$ (0.02 )	\$ (0.05 )	\$ (0.01 )	\$ (0.09 )
Number of shares used in calculation	24,458	24,458	24,458	24,458

(a) For 2012 and 2011, the total of quarterly per share amounts does not equal the annual per share amount due to rounding.

16. Subsequent events:

In March 2013, pursuant to the separation agreement entered into with Leucadia, Leucadia paid \$14,175,000 to Crimson as a capital contribution.

In March 2013, Crimson entered into a \$60,000,000 revolving credit facility with American AgCredit, FLCA and CoBank, FCB as joint lenders, comprised of an A facility and a B facility, which together is secured by substantially all of Crimson's assets. Revolving credit facility A is for up to \$10,000,000 of availability for a 5 year term, collateralized by accounts receivable, inventory and intangibles. Term revolving credit facility B is for up to \$50,000,000, collateralized by real property, including vineyards and certain winery facilities of Crimson. Covenants include the maintenance of specified debt and equity ratios, limitations on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, limitations on dividends and other distributions to shareholders and restrictions on certain mergers, consolidations and sales of assets. In addition to commitment fees ranging from 0.25% to 0.375%, rates for the borrowings are priced based on a performance grid tied to certain financial ratios. The facility can be used to fund acquisitions and working capital requirements; no amounts are currently outstanding.

On February 25, 2013, the note payable to Leucadia was converted to equity, see note 8, and Crimson was recapitalized, increasing authorized and outstanding equity shares, see Note 9.

The Company has evaluated subsequent events for disclosure through the date the financial statements were available to be issued.