I, LEONARD ROSENTHAL, declare as follows:

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I am the Plaintiff in the above-captioned action. I submit this Declaration in support of Plaintiff's Reply Memorandum of Points and Authorities.

DECLARATION OF LEONARD ROSENTHAL ETO

- 1. I am Professor of Finance at Bentley College, 175 Forest Street, Waltham Massachusetts, 02452. I have held this position for approximately twenty years.
- 2. As an educator, I have been interested in, and led programs related to, issues of corporate governance. Specifically, during the period 1994-1998, I headed a Bentley College Certificate Program in Investor Relations in which I organized and co-taught a two-day module on corporate governance. I am currently involved in research on board membership and corporate governance.

Purchase of Farmer Bros. Stock

- 3. I purchased shares of Farmer Bros. stock on July 11, 2003, and have continuously held a position in Farmer Bros. stock since that date.
- 4. At the time that I made the purchase, I viewed Farmer Bros. as an attractive investment because I considered it to be undervalued. I was aware that Farmer Bros. management had publicly stated, in an April 30, 2003 press release, submitted to the SEC the following day in a Form 8-K filing, that the Company was evaluating its "strategic options . . . in the best interests of all shareholders." A copy of this April 30, 2003 Press Release is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- 5. At the time that I purchased Farmer stock, I believed management's statements that they intended to act "in the best interests of all shareholders." However, shortly after I purchased the stock, two actions were taken by Farmer Bros. management that demonstrated to me management had no such intention.
 - A. First, on July 23, 2003, the company announced that management had authorized a huge new loan to the ESOP, which would allow it to purchase an additional 129,575 shares. I calculated that at

Farmer Bros. current share price, this would amount to a conveyance of more than \$40 million of corporate funds.

- B. Second, on October 24, 2003, management presented a reincorporation proposal in a preliminary proxy statement filed with the SEC, which, if implemented, would dramatically reduce the rights of shareholders.
- 6. Taken together, these two events changed my view of Farmer Bros., since they convinced me that management was not intending to pursue options that would benefit the Company's non-management shareholders. From these two events I concluded that management was instead intending to pursue an entrenchment strategy, based on maintaining majority voting power by its control of an ever-increasing number of ESOP shares, for which it was plainning to use more corporate funds. The proposed reincorporation in Delaware would cement and finalize this entrenchment, and, if put into effect, would make it much more difficult to challenge. In summary, I concluded that unless the entrenchment were ended, it would be impossible for shareholders to ever receive a fair value for their shares.

Commencing This Action

- 7. In view of the two actions taken by management, in early November, 2003, I began to consider the possibility of some sort of shareholder lawsuit to end the entrenchment. After thoroughly exploring all alternatives, I retained counsel and commenced this action.
- 8. Based on what I know of the interests of other Farmer Bros. shareholders, I believe that I can fairly and adequately represent those shareholders who, like me, are disadvantaged by management's entrenchment. It is my

intention to actively solicit the advice of a variety of other shareholders, to assure my understanding of all relevant issues.

9. I also note that that my concerns about entrenchment appear to be widely shared by other non-management shareholders. For example, Franklin Mutual Advisors LLC, the largest institutional shareholder of Farmer Bros., and the holder of 9.6% of Farmer Bros. stock, has stated in a press release dated December 8, 2003, which was submitted in a 13D filing with the SEC the following day, that adoption of the management's reincorporation proposal

"would result in a very substantial curtailment of the rights of the company's public shareholders which, in our opinion, would serve to entrench the interests of the company's current management and those members of the Farmer family who have long been the company's dominant shareholders."

A true copy of this release is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

New Developments Disclosed in Defendants' Opposition Papers

10.I was surprised to see in defendants' papers in opposition to my motion for a preliminary injunction reference made to new developments that have not been disclosed to shareholders, that contradict Farmer Bros.' most recent SEC filing (of this Monday, December 15, 2003), and that apparently contradict other statements in defendants' opposition papers.

11. Thus, in the first (spillover) paragraph on page 23 of defendants Memorandum of Law in opposition to my motion, defendants state that "[t]he ESOP shares are irrelevant to the vote because, until Roy F. Farmer is removed as Trustee of the ESOP, the majority will control the vote." It is unclear what this is supposed to mean, but the apparent meaning is that as long as Roy F. Farmer

remains the ESOP Trustee, he will retain the power to vote a significant portion of the ESOP shares in accordance with the wishes of the majority shareholders.

12.In the second full paragraph on page 23 of defendants' Memorandum of Law, however, defendants assert that "[t]he company has instituted pass through voting and there are independent directors on the Management Committee. The ESOP shares thus will be voted in line with the employees' wishes not the desires of management." This is a new development of which the shareholders had not been apprised. It appears to contradict the statement about the majority's "control[ling] the vote" made two paragraphs earlier in defendants' Memorandum.

13. The evidentiary basis of defendants' statement regarding "pass through voting" appears in the Declaration of John Samore, Jr. submitted by defendants in opposition to my motion. Mr. Samore, a member of Farmer Bros.' board of directors, states in paragraph 9 of his Declaration that "in order to put an end to the self serving speculation that the Company created the ESOP for the purpose of 'entrenching' management, the Board has voted to . . . modify the [ESOP] plan to adopt 'pass through voting.' Under pass through voting, employees vote their own shares with unallocated shares voted in the same proportion as allocated shares. Consequently, management plays no role in determining how the ESOP's shares are voted." (emphasis in original)

14.Mr. Samore does not say when this new plan provision – by Mr. Samore's own admission, adopted in response to the allegations made in my lawsuit – was adopted, or when it will become effective. I can only surmise that it was adopted between last Monday, December 15, 2003, and yesterday (December 17, 2003), the date of Mr. Samore's Declaration. The Proxy Statement annexed to a Schedule 14A filed by Farmer Bros. with the SEC on December 15, 2003, which I have reviewed, stated that a substantial number of the ESOP shares were still to

be voted by the ESOP plan committee. A true copy of the Schedule 14A and its attachments is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

15. Whenever the purported new ESOP plan provision may become effective, based on my knowledge of corporate governance, the stated changes in the control of voting for shares held by the ESOP are not meaningful. Replacing some ESOP committee members with directors who have acted against the interests of minority shareholders, and stated their intent to support their blatantly self-serving reincorporation proposal, does not correct the essential problem. Similarly, allowing the votes of employees who benefit from both the transfer of corporate funds to the ESOP and from the entrenchment of management, and whose very employment is controlled by the company's senior management, does nothing to change the effective control of votes

16.In any event, it is unclear what the exact terms of this new provision governing the voting of the ESOP shares are, and when it becomes effective. Most crucially, it is not clear whether it is to be in effect at the time of the scheduled January 5, 2004 annual meeting, or whether it is just window dressing, not effective until after the crucial vote, enacted as a cosmetic concession only to take some of the apparent sting out of the iniquitous and oppressive measures that are to be passed at that meeting. Defendants' counsel will, one hopes, clear this up at the hearing on my motion.

17. Although I do not understand the relevance of the Company's business performance to the issue of the directors' breaches of duty and violations of law raised in this case, I note with some concern management's assertions on this motion and in past public statements concerning the Company's business performance. In fact, the Company has not performed as well as comparable public companies either in the coffee processing industry (such as Green Mountain

1	Coffee Roasters and Peet's Coffee & Tea) or in the food distribution business
2	(such as Performance Food Group and Sysco). I also note that none of these
3	successful companies requires the substantial cash reserves that Farmer Bros.
4	management claims to need.
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I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of Massachusetts and the United States that the forgoing facts that I have recited are true and correct.

Executed this 18th day of December, 2003, at Waltham Massachusetts.

By: Learne Koventhand

Leonard Rosenthal