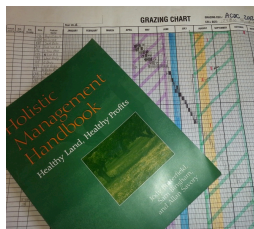


### Rex Mission Statement

“Maximize long term profit by enhancing land, livestock and human resources.”

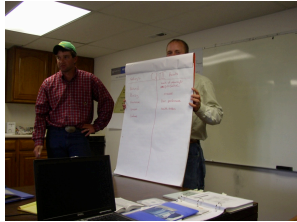
**Enhance Land Resource** through disciplined/written grazing planning with a focus on proper recovery time



**Enhance Livestock Resource** through crossbreeding with data based genetic selection and use of Bud Williams animal handling techniques

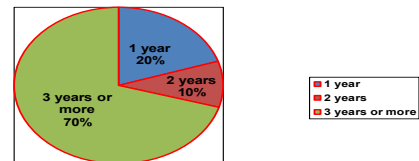


### Enhance Human Resource through autonomy and accountability of each employee



### Labor Force Experience

(2007 to 2012)



### Range Management Practices

- 80% cows and 20% yearlings
- 13.5 acres per 1000 lb. AU



- Large herds (600 to 950 head)
- Rotate every 3 to 7 days to achieve 100 day recovery time

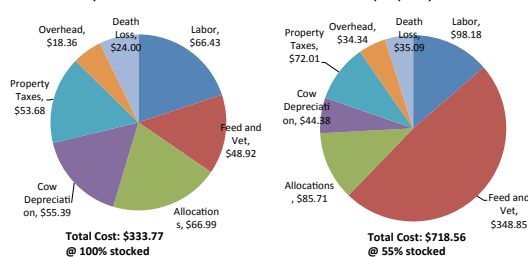
### Cow Production Practices

- Calve in May and June
- Wean anytime from August to January depending on condition of range and cows
- All calves and or yearlings are retained through the company owned feedyard (Deseret Cattle Feeders near Satanta, KS)
- Closed herd: raise own bulls and heifers
- Composite of ½ Angus; ¼ Simmental; ¼ South Devon

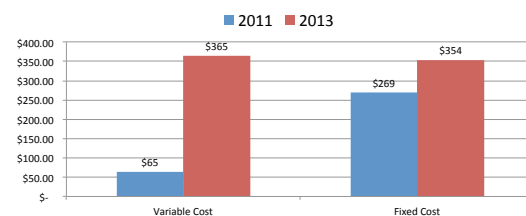


### 2011 Calf Costs

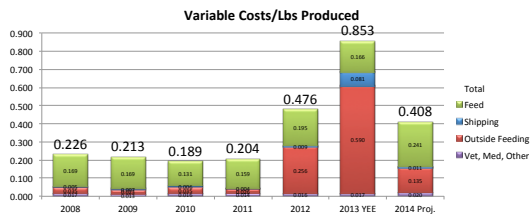
Hay is at cost and no land lease other than property taxes



### Change in Fixed and Variable Costs due to Drought



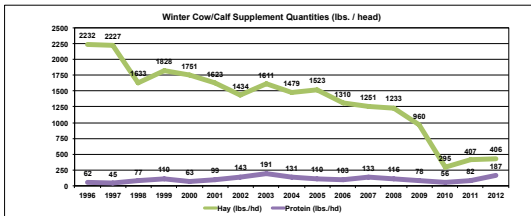
## Effect of Drought on Variable Costs



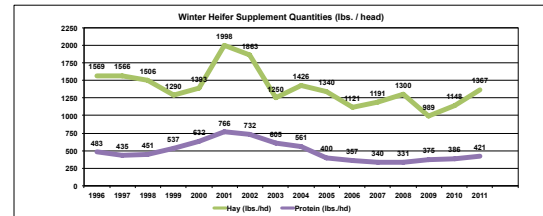
## Effective Cost Saving Mgt. Strategies

- Hire good people, give them meaningful responsibility and reward them for excellent results.
- Match cow cycle to the range nutrient cycle.
- Develop low maintenance crossbred females and ask them to harvest their ration rather than us feed them.
- Know the cost of managing for the extremes. (ex.100 year drought)

Matching cow cycle to nutrient availability of the range.  
(Generated 70% reduction in supplement feeding)



Develop low maintenance females and ask them to harvest their ration rather than us feed them (25% decrease in supplement feeding)



## Cost of Managing for Extreme Drought

Variable Cost (\$/head)	Normal	Drought	Difference
	\$ 65	\$ 365	\$ 300
Calves (head)	11,575	9,722	
Days on hay	20	180	
Feed rate (lbs. fed/day)	25	25	
Inventory need	150%	100%	
Total inventory (tons)	4,341	21,875	
Hay cost (\$/ton)	\$ 100	\$ 100	
Inventory loss (%/year)	15%	15%	
Cost of inventory loss (\$/year)	\$ 32,555	\$ 284,715	\$ 252,161
Cost of inventory carry (%/year)	4%	4%	
Inventory carry cost (\$/year)	\$ 8,681	\$ 70,137	\$ 61,455
Total cost difference (\$/year)			\$ 313,616
Drought frequency to afford extra inventory (Years)			9.3

## Ineffective Cost Saving Mgt. Strategies

- Poor hiring decisions coupled with sink or swim training philosophy.
- Supplementing to little at crucial times.

Two Year Olds breeding back for 2<sup>nd</sup> calf

Year	Preg. Rate	Actual Protein fed
2011	80%	No supplement
2012	95%	.25 lbs./day for 40 days

- Not spending the time to plan and or budget.

