

REX AMERICAN RESOURCES Corp
Form 10-Q
September 05, 2013

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended July 31, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-09097

REX AMERICAN RESOURCES CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware **31-1095548**
(State or other jurisdiction of **(I.R.S. Employer**
incorporation or organization) **Identification Number)**

2875 Needmore Road, Dayton, Ohio **45414**
(Address of principal executive offices) **(Zip Code)**

(937) 276-3931

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark 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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).
Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

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

At the close of business on September 4, 2013 the registrant had 8,168,338 shares of Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share, outstanding.

REX AMERICAN RESOURCES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements**

REX AMERICAN RESOURCES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets
Unaudited**

	July 31, 2013	January 31, 2013
	(In Thousands)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$68,755	\$69,073
Restricted cash	500	—
Accounts receivable	17,409	11,567
Inventories	29,372	24,919
Refundable income taxes	1,356	1,347
Prepaid expenses and other	5,932	4,091
Deferred taxes, net	—	3,930
Total current assets	123,324	114,927
Property and equipment, net	214,452	223,180
Other assets	5,011	7,264
Equity method investments	65,915	59,959
Total assets	\$408,702	\$405,330
Liabilities and equity:		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$16,849	\$15,623
Accounts payable, trade	5,965	4,655
Deferred income	143	627
Accrued real estate taxes	1,983	2,651
Accrued payroll and related items	1,348	302
Derivative financial instruments	1,893	1,859
Deferred taxes	1,552	—
Other current liabilities	5,212	5,742
Total current liabilities	34,945	31,459
Long-term liabilities:		
Long-term debt	81,451	91,306
Deferred taxes	7,172	7,141
Derivative financial instruments	40	930
Other long-term liabilities	—	211
Total long-term liabilities	88,663	99,588

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Equity:

REX shareholders' equity:

Common stock	299	299
Paid-in capital	143,788	143,575
Retained earnings	331,360	322,028
Treasury stock	(219,770)	(219,550)
Total REX shareholders' equity	255,677	246,352
Noncontrolling interests	29,417	27,931
Total equity	285,094	274,283
Total liabilities and equity	\$408,702	\$405,330

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

REX AMERICAN RESOURCES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated Condensed Statements Of Operations**
Unaudited

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	July 31,		July 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)			
Net sales and revenue	\$175,717	\$153,164	\$354,464	\$304,171
Cost of sales	164,712	146,206	334,353	291,715
Gross profit	11,005	6,958	20,111	12,456
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(4,194)	(3,573)	(7,935)	(6,175)
Equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated affiliates	4,628	(481)	6,227	(39)
Interest and other income	45	41	86	69
Interest expense	(1,029)	(1,173)	(2,084)	(2,505)
Losses on derivative financial instruments, net	(10)	(79)	(6)	(226)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	10,445	1,693	16,399	3,580
Provision for income taxes	(3,744)	(538)	(5,855)	(1,085)
Income from continuing operations	6,701	1,155	10,544	2,495
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	43	77	142	234
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	1	57	132	52
Net income	6,745	1,289	10,818	2,781
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(920)	(483)	(1,486)	(1,042)
Net income attributable to REX common shareholders	\$5,825	\$806	\$9,332	\$1,739
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic	8,164	8,347	8,161	8,354
Basic income per share from continuing operations attributable to REX common shareholders	\$0.71	\$0.08	\$1.11	\$0.17
Basic income per share from discontinued operations attributable to REX common shareholders	—	0.01	0.02	0.03
Basic income per share on disposal of discontinued operations attributable to REX common shareholders	—	0.01	0.01	0.01
Basic net income per share attributable to REX common shareholders	\$0.71	\$0.10	\$1.14	\$0.21
Weighted average shares outstanding – diluted	8,204	8,385	8,204	8,414
Diluted income per share from continuing operations attributable to REX common shareholders	\$0.71	\$0.08	\$1.11	\$0.17
Diluted income per share from discontinued operations attributable to REX common shareholders	—	0.01	0.02	0.03
Diluted income per share on disposal of discontinued operations attributable to REX common shareholders	—	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diluted net income per share attributable to REX common shareholders	\$0.71	\$0.10	\$1.14	\$0.21

Amounts attributable to REX common shareholders:

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Income from continuing operations, net of tax	\$5,781	\$672	\$9,058	\$1,453
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	44	134	274	286
Net income	\$5,825	\$806	\$9,332	\$1,739

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

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REX AMERICAN RESOURCES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated Condensed Statements Of Equity****Unaudited**

(In Thousands)

	REX Shareholders							
	Common Shares		Treasury		Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
Issued Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares				
Balance at January 31, 2013	29,853	\$ 299	21,701	\$(219,550)	\$ 143,575	\$ 322,028	\$ 27,931	\$ 274,283
Net income						9,332	1,486	10,818
Treasury stock acquired			46	(856)				(856)
Stock options and related tax effects	—	—	(62)	636	213	—	—	849
Balance at July 31, 2013	29,853	\$ 299	21,685	\$(219,770)	\$ 143,788	\$ 331,360	\$ 29,417	\$ 285,094

	Common Shares							
	Common Shares		Treasury		Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
Issued Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares				
Balance at January 31, 2012	29,853	\$ 299	21,523	\$(215,105)	\$ 142,994	\$ 324,323	\$ 29,332	\$ 281,843
Net income						1,739	1,042	2,781
Treasury stock acquired			170	(3,541)				(3,541)
Noncontrolling interests distribution and other							(1,983)	(1,983)
Stock options and related tax effects	—	—	(99)	999	673	—	—	1,672
Balance at July 31, 2012	29,853	\$ 299	21,594	\$(217,647)	\$ 143,667	\$ 326,062	\$ 28,391	\$ 280,772

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

REX AMERICAN RESOURCES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated Condensed Statements Of Cash Flows
Unaudited**

	Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In Thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income including noncontrolling interests	\$10,818	\$2,781
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	8,811	8,241
Impairment charges and other	—	143
(Income) loss from equity method investments	(6,227)	39
Gain on disposal of real estate and property and equipment	(6)	(83)
Dividends received from equity method investees	200	2,005
Deferred income	(484)	(958)
Derivative financial instruments	(856)	(703)
Deferred income tax	5,410	553
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(5,842)	(2,095)
Inventories	(4,453)	995
Other assets	164	367
Accounts payable, trade	1,310	(3,781)
Other liabilities	(363)	(4,030)
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,482	3,474
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(252)	(2,320)
Restricted cash	(500)	—
Restricted investments	180	680
Proceeds from sale of real estate and property and equipment	463	2,195
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(109)	555
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments of long-term debt	(8,629)	(10,985)
Stock options exercised	794	358
Noncontrolling interests distribution and other	—	(1,983)
Treasury stock acquired	(856)	(2,470)
Net cash used in financing activities	(8,691)	(15,080)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(318)	(11,051)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	69,073	75,013
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$68,755	\$63,962
Non cash financing activities - Cashless exercise of stock options	\$—	\$1,071

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

REX AMERICAN RESOURCES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

July 31, 2013

Note 1. Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements

The consolidated condensed financial statements included in this report have been prepared by the Company, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and include, in the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to state fairly the information set forth therein. Any such adjustments were of a normal recurring nature. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations, although the Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. Financial information as of January 31, 2013 included in these financial statements has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 31, 2013 (fiscal year 2012). It is suggested that these unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 31, 2013. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year.

Basis of Consolidation – The consolidated condensed financial statements in this report include the operating results and financial position of REX American Resources Corporation and its wholly and majority owned subsidiaries. The Company includes the results of operations of One Earth Energy, LLC (“One Earth”) in its Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations on a delayed basis of one month.

Nature of Operations – The Company operates in two reportable segments, alternative energy and real estate. The Company substantially completed the exit of its retail business during the second quarter of fiscal year 2009, although it continues to recognize revenue and expense associated with administering extended service policies as discontinued operations.

Note 2. Accounting Policies

The interim consolidated condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's fiscal year 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K. While management believes that the procedures followed in the preparation of interim

financial information are reasonable, the accuracy of some estimated amounts is dependent upon facts that will exist or calculations that will be accomplished at fiscal year-end. Examples of such estimates include accrued liabilities, such as management bonuses, and the provision for income taxes. Any adjustments pursuant to such estimates during the quarter were of a normal recurring nature. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes sales from the production of ethanol, distillers grains and non-food grade corn oil when title transfers to customers, upon shipment from its plant. Shipping and handling charges billed to customers are included in net sales and revenue.

The Company includes income from real estate leasing activities in net sales and revenue. The Company accounts for these leases as operating leases. Accordingly, minimum rental revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Prior to its exit of the retail business, the Company sold extended service policies covering periods beyond the normal manufacturers' warranty periods, usually with terms of coverage (including manufacturers' warranty periods) of between 12 to 60 months. Contract revenues and sales commissions are deferred and amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the contracts after the expiration of applicable manufacturers' warranty periods. The Company retains the obligation to perform warranty service and such costs are charged to operations as incurred. All related revenue and expense is classified as discontinued operations.

Cost of Sales

Alternative energy cost of sales includes depreciation, costs of raw materials, inbound freight charges, purchasing and receiving costs, inspection costs, shipping costs, other distribution expenses, warehousing costs, plant management, certain compensation costs, and general facility overhead charges.

Real estate cost of sales includes depreciation, real estate taxes, insurance, repairs and maintenance and other costs directly associated with operating the Company's portfolio of real property.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The Company includes non-production related costs from its alternative energy segment such as professional fees, selling charges and certain payroll in selling, general and administrative expenses.

The Company includes costs not directly related to operating its portfolio of real property from its real estate segment such as certain payroll and related costs, professional fees and other general expenses in selling, general and

administrative expenses.

The Company includes costs associated with its corporate headquarters such as certain payroll and related costs, professional fees and other general expenses in selling, general and administrative expenses.

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Interest Cost

Cash paid for interest for the three months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012 was approximately \$941,000 and \$1,152,000, respectively. Cash paid for interest for the six months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012 was approximately \$1,922,000 and \$2,735,000, respectively.

Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage its balance of fixed and variable rate debt. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. Interest rate swap agreements involve the exchange of fixed and variable rate interest payments and do not represent an actual exchange of the notional amounts between the parties. The swap agreement was not designated for hedge accounting pursuant to Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* (“ASC 815”). The interest rate swap is recorded at its fair value and the changes in fair value are recorded as gain or loss on derivative financial instruments in the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations. The Company paid settlements of interest rate swaps of approximately \$422,000 and \$446,000 for the three months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company paid settlements of the interest rate swap of approximately \$862,000 and \$929,000 for the six months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Forward grain purchase and ethanol, distillers grains and non-food grade corn oil sale contracts are accounted for under the “normal purchases and normal sales” scope exemption of ASC 815 because these arrangements are for purchases of grain that will be delivered in quantities expected to be used by the Company and sales of ethanol, distillers grains and non-food grade corn oil quantities expected to be produced by the Company over a reasonable period of time in the normal course of business.

Income Taxes

The Company applies an effective tax rate to interim periods that is consistent with the Company’s estimated annual tax rate. The Company provides for deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. The Company provides for a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company paid no, nor received refunds of, income taxes during the six months ended July 31, 2013. The Company paid income taxes of approximately \$51,000 during the six months ended July 31, 2012. The Company received no refunds during the six months ended July 31, 2012.

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As of July 31, 2013, total unrecognized tax benefits were approximately \$1,768,000 and accrued penalties and interest were approximately \$421,000. If the Company were to prevail on all unrecognized tax benefits recorded, approximately \$82,000 of the reserve would benefit the effective tax rate. In addition, the impact of penalties and interest would also benefit the effective tax rate. Interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits are recorded within

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income tax expense. On a quarterly and annual basis, the Company accrues for the effects of open uncertain tax positions and the related potential penalties and interest.

Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis. Alternative energy segment inventory includes direct production costs and certain overhead costs such as depreciation, property taxes and utilities related to producing ethanol and related by-products. Inventory is permanently written down for instances when cost exceeds estimated net realizable value; such write-downs are based primarily upon commodity prices as the market value of inventory is often dependent upon changes in commodity prices. The write-down of inventory was approximately \$233,000 and \$466,000 at July 31, 2013 and January 31, 2013, respectively. Fluctuations in the write-down of inventory generally relate to the levels and composition of such inventory at a given point in time. The components of inventory at July 31, 2013 and January 31, 2013 are as follows (amounts in thousands):

	July 31, 2013	January 31, 2013
Ethanol and other finished goods	\$6,982	\$ 7,306
Work in process	4,483	4,414
Grain and other raw materials	17,907	13,199
Total	\$29,372	\$ 24,919

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives are 15 to 40 years for buildings and improvements, and 3 to 20 years for fixtures and equipment.

In accordance with ASC 360-10 "*Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*", the carrying value of long-lived assets is assessed for recoverability by management when changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, based on an analysis of undiscounted future expected cash flows from the use and ultimate disposition of the asset. There were no impairment charges in the first six months of fiscal year 2013. There were approximately \$0.1 million of impairment charges in the first six months of fiscal year 2012. Impairment charges result from the Company's management performing cash flow analysis and represent management's estimate of the excess of net book value over fair value. Fair value is estimated using expected future cash flows on a discounted basis or appraisals of specific properties as appropriate. Long-lived assets are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. Given the nature of the Company's business, events and changes in circumstances include, but are not limited to, a significant decline in estimated future cash flows, a sustained decline in market prices for similar assets, or a significant adverse change in legal or regulatory factors or the business climate. A significant decline in estimated future cash flows is represented by a greater than 25% annual decline in expected future cash flows (for asset groups in the real estate reportable

segment) or a

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change in the spread between ethanol and grain prices that would result in greater than six consecutive months of estimated or actual significant negative cash flows (for asset groups in the alternative energy reportable segment).

The Company tests for recoverability of an asset group by comparing its carrying amount to its estimated undiscounted future cash flows. If the carrying amount of an asset group exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, the Company recognizes an impairment charge for the amount by which the asset group's carrying amount exceeds its fair value, if any. The Company generally determines the fair value of the asset group using a discounted cash flow model based on market participant assumptions (for income producing asset groups) or by obtaining appraisals based on the market approach and comparable market transactions (for non-income producing asset groups).

In the real estate reportable segment, each individual real estate property represents the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. As such, the Company separately tests individual real estate properties for recoverability. The real estate reportable segment includes both income producing and non-income producing asset groups.

In the alternative energy reportable segment, each individual ethanol plant represents the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. As such, the Company separately tests individual ethanol plants for recoverability. In addition to the general events and changes in circumstances noted above that indicate that an asset group may not be recoverable, the Company also considers the following events as indicators: (i) the decision to suspend operations at a plant for at least a six month period and/or (ii) an expected or actual failure to maintain compliance with debt covenants. The alternative energy reportable segment includes only income producing asset groups.

Investments

The method of accounting applied to long-term investments, whether consolidated, equity or cost, involves an evaluation of the significant terms of each investment that explicitly grant or suggest evidence of control or influence over the operations of the investee and also includes the identification of any variable interests in which the Company is the primary beneficiary. The Company consolidates the results of two majority owned subsidiaries, One Earth and NuGen. The results of One Earth are included on a delayed basis of one month. The Company accounts for investments in limited liability companies in which it may have a less than 20% ownership interest, using the equity method of accounting when the factors discussed in ASC 323, "*Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures*" are met. The excess of the carrying value over the underlying equity in the net assets of equity method investees is allocated to specific assets and liabilities. Any unallocated excess is treated as goodwill and is recorded as a component of the carrying value of the equity method investee. Investments in businesses that the Company does not control but for which it has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial matters are accounted for using the equity method. Investments in which the Company does not have the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial matters are accounted for using the cost method. The Company accounts for its investments in Big River Resources, LLC ("Big

River”) and Patriot Holdings, LLC (“Patriot”) using the equity method of accounting and includes the results of these entities on a delayed basis of one month.

The Company periodically evaluates its investments for impairment due to declines in market value considered to be other than temporary. Such impairment evaluations include, in addition to persistent, declining market prices, general economic and company-specific evaluations. If the Company determines that a decline in market value is other than temporary, then a charge to earnings is recorded in the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations and a new cost basis in the investment is established.

Accounting Changes and Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Effective February 1, 2013, the Company was required to adopt the amended guidance in ASC 220 “*Comprehensive Income*”. This amendment requires disclosure of additional information regarding reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income including presentation of the amounts and individual income statement line items affected. This amendment is in addition to ASC 220 guidance adopted on February 1, 2012, which increased the prominence of other comprehensive income in the financial statements by eliminating the option to present other comprehensive income in the statement of stockholders’ equity, and rather requiring comprehensive income to be reported in either a single continuous statement or in two separate but consecutive statements reporting net income and other comprehensive income. The adoption of this amended guidance did not impact the Company’s consolidated condensed financial statements.

Effective February 1, 2013, the Company was required to adopt the third phase of amended guidance in ASC 820 “*Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*”. The amendment established common fair value measurement and disclosure requirements by improving comparability of fair value measurements presented and disclosed in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and those prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The amended guidance clarified the application of existing requirements and requires additional disclosure for Level 3 measurements regarding the sensitivity of fair value to changes in unobservable inputs and any interrelationships between those inputs. The adoption of this amended guidance did expand disclosure related to fair value but, otherwise, did not impact the Company’s consolidated condensed financial statements.

Note 3. Leases

At July 31, 2013, the Company has lease agreements, as landlord, for six owned former retail stores and one owned former distribution center. We also have seasonal (temporary) lease agreements, as landlord, for two owned properties. All of the leases are accounted for as operating

leases. The following table is a summary of future minimum rentals on such leases (amounts in thousands):

Years Ended January 31, Minimum Rentals

Remainder of 2014	\$ 886
2015	1,580
2016	1,022
2017	954
2018	700
Thereafter	1,475
Total	\$ 6,617

A tenant leasing a portion of the distribution facility has an option to purchase the entire distribution facility, subject to closing conditions. Pursuant to this agreement, the tenant confirmed its current five year lease for a portion of the distribution facility, which five year lease would remain in effect in the event the sale does not close. Upon closing of the sale, minimum rentals would decline (from the amounts in the table above) by approximately \$0.6 million in fiscal year 2013, approximately \$1.1 million in fiscal year 2014, approximately \$0.5 million in fiscal years 2015, 2016 and 2017 and approximately \$0.3 million thereafter.

Note 4. Fair Value

The Company applies ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, (“ASC 820”) which provides a framework for measuring fair value under GAAP. This accounting standard defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date.

The Company determines the fair market values of its financial instruments based on the fair value hierarchy established by ASC 820. ASC 820 requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values which are provided below. The Company carries cash equivalents, investment in cooperative, certain restricted investments and derivative liabilities at fair value.

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 1 assets and liabilities include debt and equity securities and derivative contracts that are traded in an active exchange market, as well as certain U.S. Treasury securities that are highly liquid and are actively traded in over-the-counter markets.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market

data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Level 2 assets and liabilities include derivative contracts whose value is determined

using a pricing model with inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methods, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation. Unobservable inputs shall be developed based on the best information available, which may include the Company’s own data.

The fair values of interest rate swaps are determined by using quantitative models that discount future cash flows using the LIBOR forward interest rate curve. Estimation risk is greater for derivative asset and liability positions that are either option-based or have longer maturity dates where observable market inputs are less readily available or are unobservable, in which case interest rate, price or index scenarios are extrapolated in order to determine the fair value. The fair values of derivative assets and liabilities include adjustments for market liquidity, counterparty credit quality, the Company’s own credit standing and other specific factors, where appropriate.

The fair values of property and equipment, as applicable, are determined by using various models that discount future expected cash flows. Estimation risk is greater for vacant properties as the probability of expected cash flows from the use of vacant properties is difficult to predict.

To ensure the prudent application of estimates and management judgment in determining the fair values of derivative assets and liabilities and property and equipment, various processes and controls have been adopted, which include: model validation that requires a review and approval for pricing, financial statement fair value determination and risk quantification; periodic review and substantiation of profit and loss reporting for all derivative instruments and property and equipment items.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at July 31, 2013 are summarized below (amounts in thousands):

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
Cash equivalents	\$ 2	\$—	\$—	\$ 2
Money market mutual fund (1)	120	—	—	120
Investment in cooperative (1)	—	—	262	262
Total assets	\$ 122	\$—	\$ 262	\$ 384
Interest rate swap derivative liability	\$—	\$ 1,933	\$—	\$ 1,933

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Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at January 31, 2013 are summarized below (amounts in thousands):

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
Cash equivalents	\$2	\$—	\$—	\$ 2
Money market mutual fund (1)	300	—	—	300
Investment in cooperative (1)	—	—	252	252
Total assets	\$302	\$—	\$252	\$ 554
Interest rate swap derivative liability	\$—	\$2,789	\$—	\$ 2,789

(1) The money market mutual fund and the investment in cooperative are included in “Other assets” on the accompanying Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the activity related to assets (investment in cooperative) measured at fair value on a recurring basis using Level 3 inputs (amounts in thousands):

Balance, January 31, 2013	\$252
Current period activity	—
Balance, April 30, 2013	252
Current period activity	10
Balance, July 31, 2013	\$262

There was no change in the fair value of the investment in cooperative during the six months ended July 31, 2012. The Company determined the fair value of the investment in cooperative by using a discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows. Inputs used in the analysis include the face value of the allocated equity amount, the projected term for repayment based upon a historical trend, and a risk adjusted discount rate based on the expected compensation participants would demand because of the uncertainty of the future cash flows. The inherent risk and uncertainty associated with unobservable inputs could have a significant effect on the actual fair value of the investment.

There were no assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis subsequent to January 31, 2013. Assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of January 31, 2013 are summarized below (amounts in thousands):

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Losses (1)
Property and equipment, net	\$ —	\$ —	\$2,096	\$ 419

(1) Total losses include impairment charges and loss on disposal.

The fair value of the Company's debt is approximately \$98.3 million and \$107.0 million at July 31, 2013 and January 31, 2013, respectively. The fair value was estimated with Level 2 inputs

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using a discounted cash flow analysis and the Company's estimate of market rates of interest for similar loan agreements with companies that have a similar credit risk.

Note 5. Property and Equipment

The components of property and equipment at July 31, 2013 and January 31, 2013 are as follows (amounts in thousands):

	July 31, 2013	January 31, 2013
Land and improvements	\$23,754	\$ 23,980
Buildings and improvements	37,626	38,056
Machinery, equipment and fixtures	221,618	221,638
Construction in progress	255	39
	283,253	283,713
Less: accumulated depreciation	(68,801)	(60,533)
	\$214,452	\$ 223,180

Note 6. Other Assets

The components of other assets at July 31, 2013 and January 31, 2013 are as follows (amounts in thousands):

	July 31, 2013	January 31, 2013
Deferred financing costs, net	\$ 558	\$ 781
Prepaid commissions	43	164
Deposits	1,014	2,064
Real estate taxes refundable	2,614	2,614
Other	782	1,641
Total	\$ 5,011	\$ 7,264

Note 7. Long Term Debt and Interest Rate Swaps

One Earth Energy Subsidiary Level Debt

In September 2007, One Earth entered into a \$111,000,000 financing agreement consisting of a construction loan agreement for \$100,000,000 together with a \$10,000,000 annually renewable revolving loan and a \$1,000,000 letter of credit with First National Bank of Omaha (“the Bank”). The construction loan was converted into a term loan on July 31, 2009. The term loan bears interest at variable interest rates ranging from LIBOR plus 280 basis points to LIBOR plus 300 basis points (3.1% -3.3% at July 31, 2013). Beginning with the first quarterly payment on October 8, 2009, payments are due in 19 quarterly payments of principal plus accrued interest with the principal portion calculated based on a 120 month amortization schedule. On September 3, 2013, One Earth entered into an amendment of its loan agreement with the Bank. This amendment included a refinance amount of approximately \$44,101,000 (the remaining balance of the original loan) which bears interest at LIBOR plus 300 basis points. Between the end of its second quarter and

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September 3, 2013, One Earth paid approximately \$2.1 million of unscheduled principal payments associated with the refinancing amendment in addition to regularly scheduled and prepaid principal payments (pursuant to the original loan agreement being amended) of approximately \$6.4 million. The next scheduled principal payments of approximately \$2.0 million and approximately \$2.1 million are due January 8, 2014 and April 8, 2014, respectively. Thereafter, quarterly principal payments of \$2.0 million are due beginning July 8, 2014 and ending April 8, 2019. Principal payments equal to 20% of annual excess cash flows are also due. Such payments cannot exceed \$6 million in a year or \$18 million in the aggregate. This amendment did not change requirements regarding financial covenants.

Borrowings are secured by all of the assets of One Earth. This debt is recourse only to One Earth and not to REX American Resources Corporation or any of its other subsidiaries. As of July 31, 2013, approximately \$52.6 million was outstanding on the term loan. One Earth is also subject to certain financial covenants under the loan agreement, including debt service coverage ratio requirements and working capital requirements. One Earth was in compliance with these covenants, as applicable, at July 31, 2013. On March 13, 2013, One Earth entered into an amendment of its loan agreement with the Bank. This amendment included:

1) a permanent waiver, by the lender, of the requirement to maintain the fixed charge coverage ratio at December 31, 2012 and

2) a modification of the covenant regarding maintenance of the fixed charge coverage ratio to a requirement that One Earth maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.10 to 1.00 to be met annually beginning December 31, 2013.

Based on the Company's forecasts, which are primarily based on estimates of plant production, prices of ethanol, corn, distillers grains, non-food grade corn oil and natural gas as well as other assumptions management believes to be reasonable, management believes that One Earth will be able to maintain compliance with the covenants pursuant to its loan agreement with the Bank for the next 12 months. Management also believes that cash flow from operating activities together with working capital will be sufficient to meet One Earth's liquidity needs.

One Earth has paid approximately \$1.4 million in financing costs. These costs are recorded as deferred financing costs and are amortized ratably over the term of the loan.

The Company's proportionate share of restricted net assets related to One Earth was approximately \$80.6 million and \$77.9 million at July 31, 2013 and January 31, 2013, respectively. Restricted net assets may not be paid in the form of dividends or advances to the parent company or other members of One Earth per the terms of the loan agreement with the Bank.

As of the end of its second quarter, One Earth has no outstanding borrowings on the \$10,000,000 revolving loan, which expires on July 31, 2014, nor any outstanding letters of credit.

One Earth entered into a forward interest rate swap in the notional amount of \$50.0 million with the Bank. The swap settlements commenced as of July 31, 2009 and terminate on July 8, 2014. The swap fixed a portion of the variable interest rate of the term loan subsequent to the plant

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completion date at 7.9%. At July 31, 2013 and January 31, 2013, the Company recorded a liability of approximately \$1.9 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, related to the fair value of the swap. The change in fair value is recorded in the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations.

NuGen Energy Subsidiary Level Debt

In November 2011, NuGen entered into a \$65,000,000 financing agreement consisting of a term loan for \$55,000,000 and a \$10,000,000 annually renewable revolving loan with First National Bank of Omaha (“the Bank”). The term loan bears interest at a variable interest rate of LIBOR plus 325 basis points, subject to a 4% floor (4% at July 31, 2013). Beginning with the first quarterly payment on February 1, 2012, payments are due in 19 quarterly payments of principal plus accrued interest with the principal portion calculated based on a 120 month amortization schedule. One final installment will be required on the maturity date (October 31, 2016) for the remaining unpaid principal balance with accrued interest. Principal payments equal to 40% of annual excess cash flows are also due. Such payments cannot exceed \$5 million in a year.

Borrowings are secured by all of the assets of NuGen. This debt is recourse only to NuGen and not to REX American Resources Corporation or any of its other subsidiaries. As of July 31, 2013, approximately \$45.4 million was outstanding on the term loan. NuGen is also subject to certain financial covenants under the loan agreement, including debt service coverage ratio requirements and working capital requirements. NuGen was in compliance with these covenants, as applicable, at July 31, 2013. On March 13, 2013, NuGen entered into an amendment of its loan agreement with the Bank. This amendment included:

1) a permanent waiver, by the lender, of the requirement to maintain the fixed charge coverage ratio at January 31, 2013 and

a modification of the covenant regarding maintenance of the fixed charge coverage ratio to a requirement that
2) NuGen maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.10 to 1.00 to be met annually beginning January 31, 2014 and

a modification of the covenant regarding maintenance of working capital levels to a requirement that NuGen
3) maintain minimum working capital of not less than \$7.5 million measured at its quarters ending April 30, 2013, July 31, 2013, and October 31, 2013. As of January 31, 2014 and thereafter, NuGen shall maintain minimum working capital of not less than \$10.0 million.

Based on the Company’s forecasts, which are primarily based on estimates of plant production, prices of ethanol, corn, distillers grains, non-food grade corn oil and natural gas as well as other assumptions management believes to be reasonable, management believes that NuGen will be able to maintain compliance with the covenants pursuant to its loan agreement with the Bank for the next 12 months. Management also believes that cash flow from operating activities together with working capital will be sufficient to meet NuGen’s liquidity needs.

NuGen has paid approximately \$0.6 million in financing costs. These costs are recorded as deferred financing costs and are amortized ratably over the term of the loan.

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The Company's proportionate share of restricted net assets related to NuGen was approximately \$53.1 million and approximately \$49.5 million at July 31, 2013 and January 31, 2013, respectively. Restricted net assets may not be paid in the form of dividends or advances to the parent company or other members of NuGen per the terms of the loan agreement with the Bank.

NuGen has no outstanding borrowings on the \$10,000,000 revolving loan as of July 31, 2013 which expires on May 31, 2014.

NuGen has issued letters of credit totaling \$500,000 as of July 31, 2013.

Note 8. *Financial Instruments*

The Company uses an interest rate swap to manage its interest rate exposure at One Earth by fixing the interest rate on a portion of the entity's variable rate debt. The Company does not engage in trading activities involving derivative contracts for which a lack of marketplace quotations would necessitate the use of fair value estimation techniques. The notional amount and fair value of the derivative, which is not designated as a cash flow hedge at July 31, 2013, are summarized in the table below (amounts in thousands):

	Notional Amount	Fair Value Liability
Interest rate swap	\$ 35,668	\$ 1,933

As the interest rate swap is not designated as a cash flow hedge, the unrealized gain and loss on the derivative is reported in current earnings. The Company reported losses of \$10,000 and \$79,000 in the second quarter of fiscal years 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company reported losses of \$6,000 and \$226,000 in the first six months of fiscal years 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Note 9. *Stock Option Plans*

The Company has stock-based compensation plans under which stock options have been granted to directors, officers and key employees at the market price on the date of the grant. No options have been granted since fiscal year 2004.

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the six months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012 was approximately \$0.5 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, resulting in tax deductions of approximately \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. The following table summarizes options

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granted, exercised and canceled or expired during the six months ended July 31, 2013:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at January 31, 2013	168,755	\$ 12.46		
Exercised	(62,915)	\$ 12.63		
Outstanding and exercisable at July 31, 2013	105,840	\$ 12.37	0.8	\$ 2,543

During the first six months of fiscal year 2012, certain officers and directors of the Company tendered 32,935 shares of the Company's common stock as payment of the exercise price of stock options exercised pursuant to the Company's Stock-for-Stock and Cashless Option Exercise Rules and Procedures, adopted on June 4, 2001. The purchase price was \$32.53 per share. At July 31, 2013, there was no unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock options.

Note 10. Income Per Share from Continuing Operations Attributable to REX Common Shareholders

The following table reconciles the computation of basic and diluted net income per share from continuing operations for the periods presented (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended July 31, 2013			Three Months Ended July 31, 2012		
	Income	Shares	Per Share	Income	Shares	Per Share
Basic income per share from continuing operations attributable to REX common shareholders	\$5,781	8,164	\$0.71	\$672	8,347	\$0.08
Effect of stock options	—	40		—	38	
Diluted income per share from continuing operations attributable to REX common shareholders	\$5,781	8,204	\$0.71	\$672	8,385	\$0.08

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	Six Months Ended July 31, 2013			Six Months Ended July 31, 2012		
	Income	Shares	Per Share	Income	Shares	Per Share
Basic income per share from continuing operations attributable to REX common shareholders	\$9,058	8,161	\$ 1.11	\$1,453	8,354	\$0.17
Effect of stock options	—	43		—	60	
Diluted income per share from continuing operations attributable to REX common shareholders	\$9,058	8,204	\$ 1.11	\$1,453	8,414	\$0.17

For the three months and six months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, all shares subject to outstanding options were dilutive.

Note 11. Investments

The following table summarizes equity method investments at July 31, 2013 and January 31, 2013 (amounts in thousands):

Entity	Ownership Percentage	Carrying Amount July 31, 2013	Carrying Amount January 31, 2013
Big River	10	% \$34,973	\$32,438
Patriot	27	% 30,942	27,521
Total Equity Method Investments		\$65,915	\$59,959

The following table summarizes income or (loss) recognized from equity method investments for the periods presented (amounts in thousands):

	Three Months Ended July 31, 2013		Six Months Ended July 31, 2012	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Big River	\$2,092	\$104	\$2,736	\$661
Patriot	2,536	(585)	3,491	(700)
Total	\$4,628	\$(481)	\$6,227	\$(39)

Undistributed earnings of Big River and Patriot totaled approximately \$27.2 million and \$21.2 million at July 31, 2013 and January 31, 2013, respectively. During the first six months of fiscal years 2013 and 2012, the Company received dividends from equity method investees of approximately \$0.2 million and \$2.0 million, respectively.

Summarized financial information for each of the Company's equity method investees is

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presented in the following table for the three and six months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012 (amounts in thousands):

	Three Months Ended July 31, 2013		Three Months Ended July 31, 2012	
	Patriot	Big River	Patriot	Big River
Net sales and revenue	\$102,416	\$335,961	\$81,578	\$258,848
Gross profit (loss)	\$11,046	\$30,063	\$(569)	\$8,507
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$9,552	\$21,549	\$(2,209)	\$1,068
Net income (loss)	\$9,552	\$21,549	\$(2,209)	\$1,068
	Six Months Ended July 31, 2013		Six Months Ended July 31, 2012	
	Patriot	Big River	Patriot	Big River
Net sales and revenue	\$196,474	\$630,589	\$171,389	\$549,851
Gross profit	\$16,189	\$45,683	\$1,208	\$22,515
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$13,150	\$28,180	\$(2,645)	\$6,786
Net income (loss)	\$13,150	\$28,180	\$(2,645)	\$6,786

Patriot and Big River have debt agreements that limit and restrict amounts the companies can pay in the form of dividends or advances to owners. The restricted net assets of Patriot and Big River combined at July 31, 2013 and January 31, 2013 are approximately \$381.9 million and \$367.6 million, respectively.

Note 12. Income Taxes

The effective tax rate on consolidated pre-tax income from continuing operations was 35.8% for the three months ended July 31, 2013, and 31.8% for the three months ended July 31, 2012. The effective tax rate on consolidated pre-tax income from continuing operations was 35.7% for the six months ended July 31, 2013, and 30.3% for the six months ended July 31, 2012. The fluctuations in the effective tax rate primarily relate to the presentation of noncontrolling interests in the income of consolidated subsidiaries as noncontrolling interests are presented in the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations after the income tax provision or benefit. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests was a higher percentage of income from continuing operations before income taxes in the second quarter and first six months of fiscal year 2012 compared to the second quarter and first six months of fiscal year 2013.

The Company files a U.S. federal income tax return and income tax returns in various states. In general, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state or local income tax examinations by tax authorities for years ended January 31, 2009 and prior. A reconciliation of the beginning and

ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits, including interest and penalties, is as follows (amounts in thousands):

Unrecognized tax benefits, January 31, 2013	\$2,157
Changes for prior years' tax positions	31
Changes for current year tax positions	—
Unrecognized tax benefits, July 31, 2013	\$2,188

Note 13. *Discontinued Operations*

During fiscal year 2009, the Company completed the exit of its retail business. Accordingly, all operations of the Company's former retail segment and certain sold properties have been classified as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Once real estate property has been sold, and no continuing involvement is expected, the Company classifies the results of the operations as discontinued operations. The results of operations were previously reported in the Company's retail or real estate segment, depending on when the store ceased operations. Below is a table reflecting certain items of the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations that were reclassified as discontinued operations for the periods indicated (amounts in thousands):

	Three Months Ended July 31, 2013		Six Months Ended July 31, 2012	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(In Thousands)			
Net sales and revenue	\$173	\$518	\$432	\$1,115
Cost of sales	14	210	37	350
Income before income taxes	70	136	233	400
Provision for income taxes	(27)	(59)	(91)	(166)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$43	\$77	\$142	\$234
Gain on disposal	\$2	\$99	\$217	\$88
Provision for income taxes	(1)	(42)	(85)	(36)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	\$1	\$57	\$132	\$52

Note 14. *Commitments and Contingencies*

The Company is involved in various legal actions arising in the normal course of business. After taking into consideration legal counsels' evaluations of such actions, management is of the opinion that their outcome will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated condensed financial statements.

One Earth and NuGen have combined forward purchase contracts for approximately 11.6 million bushels of corn, the principal raw material for their ethanol plants. They expect to take delivery of the grain through December 2013.

One Earth and NuGen have combined sales commitments for approximately 42.9 million gallons of ethanol, approximately 113,000 tons of distillers grains and approximately 9.3 million pounds of non-food grade corn oil. They expect to deliver the ethanol, distillers grains and non-food grade corn oil through December 2013.

Note 15. Segment Reporting

The Company has two segments: alternative energy and real estate. The Company evaluates the performance of each reportable segment based on segment profit. Segment profit excludes income taxes, indirect interest expense, discontinued operations, indirect interest income and certain other items that are included in net income determined in accordance with GAAP. Segment profit includes realized and unrealized gains and losses on derivative financial instruments. The following table summarizes segment and other results and assets (amounts in thousands):

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net sales and revenue:				
Alternative energy	\$175,290	\$152,778	\$353,614	\$303,442
Real estate	427	386	850	729
Total net sales and revenues	\$175,717	\$153,164	\$354,464	\$304,171
Segment gross profit (loss):				
Alternative energy	\$10,890	\$7,027	\$19,916	\$12,537
Real estate	115	(69)	195	(81)
Total gross profit	\$11,005	\$6,958	\$20,111	\$12,456
			Three Months Ended July 31,	Six Months Ended July 31,
			2013	2012
Segment profit (loss):				
Alternative energy			\$11,114	\$2,432
Real estate			53	(114)
Corporate expense			(732)	(623)
Interest expense			(8)	(21)
Interest income			18	19
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and noncontrolling interests			\$10,445	\$1,693
				\$17,740
				\$4,901
				72
				(216)
				(1,432)
				(1,131)
				(17)
				(23)
				36
				49
				\$16,399
				\$3,580
			July	January
			31, 2013	31,
				2013
Assets:				
Alternative energy			\$346,313	\$337,857
Real estate			12,422	13,326
Corporate			49,967	54,147

Total assets
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\$408,702 \$405,330

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended July		Ended July	
	31,	31,	31,	2012
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Sales of products alternative energy segment:				
Ethanol	76 %	76 %	75 %	77 %
Distillers grains	21 %	21 %	22 %	20 %
Other	3 %	3 %	3 %	3 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Sales of services real estate segment:				
Lease revenue	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Certain corporate costs and expenses, including information technology, employee benefits and other shared services are allocated to the business segments. The allocations are generally amounts agreed upon by management and are based on a reasonable and systematic approach, which may differ from amounts that would be incurred if such services were purchased separately by the business segment. Corporate assets are primarily cash and deferred income tax benefits.

Cash, except for cash held by One Earth and NuGen, is considered to be fungible and available for both corporate and segment use depending on liquidity requirements. Cash of approximately \$21.2 million held by One Earth and NuGen will be used by the subsidiaries primarily to fund liquidity requirements and maintain adequate working capital levels.

Note 16. Related-Party Transactions

During the second quarters of fiscal year 2013 and 2012, One Earth purchased approximately \$78.7 million and approximately \$64.4 million, respectively, of corn from the Alliance Grain Elevator, an equity investor in One Earth. Such purchases totaled approximately \$150.4 million and approximately \$120.9 million for the six months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Note 17. Subsequent Events

See Note 7 for a discussion of One Earth's loan agreement.

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

Historically, we were a specialty retailer in the consumer electronics/appliance industry serving small to medium-sized towns and communities. In addition, we have been an investor in various alternative energy entities beginning with synthetic fuel partnerships in 1998 and later ethanol production facilities beginning in 2006.

We completed our exit of the retail business as of July 31, 2009. Going forward, we expect that our only retail related activities will consist of the administration of previously sold extended service plans and the payment of related claims. All activities related to extended service plans are

classified as discontinued operations. In addition, we have owned real estate remaining from our former retail store operations. The real estate segment consists of 15 former retail stores and one distribution center.

At July 31, 2013, we had equity investments in four ethanol limited liability companies, two of which we have a majority ownership interest in. We may consider making additional investments in the alternative energy segment in future periods. The following table is a summary of ethanol gallons shipped at our plants:

Entity	Trailing 12 Months Ethanol Gallons Shipped	REX's Current Ownership Interest	Current Effective Ownership of Trailing 12 Months Ethanol Gallons Shipped
One Earth Energy, LLC	112.3 M	74	% 83.2 M
NuGen Energy, LLC	112.2 M	99	% 111.6 M
Patriot Holdings, LLC	118.3 M	27	% 31.4 M
Big River Resources W Burlington, LLC	97.5 M	10	% 9.5 M
Big River Resources Galva, LLC	103.6 M	10	% 10.1 M
Big River United Energy, LLC	106.6 M	5	% 5.2 M
Big River Resources Boyceville, LLC	55.8 M	10	% 5.4 M
Total	706.3 M		256.4 M

Our ethanol operations are highly dependent on commodity prices, especially prices for corn, ethanol, distillers grains and natural gas. As a result of price volatility for these commodities, our operating results can fluctuate substantially. The price and availability of corn is subject to significant fluctuations depending upon a number of factors that affect commodity prices in general, including crop conditions, weather, federal policy and foreign trade. Because the market price of ethanol is not always directly related to corn prices, at times ethanol prices may lag movements in corn prices and, in an environment of higher prices, reduce the overall margin structure at the plants. As a result, at times, we may operate our plants at negative or marginally positive operating margins.

We expect our ethanol plants to produce approximately 2.8 gallons of denatured ethanol for each bushel of grain processed in the production cycle. We refer to the difference between the price per gallon of ethanol and the price per bushel of grain (divided by 2.8) as the "crush spread". Should the crush spread decline, it is possible that our ethanol plants will generate operating results that do not provide adequate cash flows for sustained periods of time. In such cases, production at the ethanol plants may be reduced or stopped altogether in order to minimize variable costs at individual plants. We expect these decisions to be made on an individual plant basis, as there are different market conditions at each of our ethanol plants.

We attempt to manage the risk related to the volatility of commodity prices by utilizing forward grain purchase and forward ethanol, distillers grains and corn oil sale contracts. We attempt to match quantities of these sale contracts with an appropriate quantity of grain purchase

contracts over a given period of time when we can obtain an adequate gross margin resulting from the contracts we have executed. However, the market for future ethanol sales contracts is not a mature market. Consequently, we generally execute fixed price contracts for no more than three months into the future at any given time. As a result of the relatively short period of time our contracts cover, we generally cannot predict the future movements in the crush spread for more than three months; thus, we are unable to predict the likelihood or amounts of future income or loss from the operations of our ethanol facilities.

Future Energy

Through a wholly owned subsidiary REX I.P., LLC, we have entered into a joint venture with Hytken HPGP LLC to file and defend patents for technology relating to heavy oil and oil sands production methods, and to commercially exploit the technology to generate license fees, royalty income and development opportunities. The patented technology is an enhanced method of heavy oil recovery involving zero emissions downhole steam generation. We own 60%, and Hytken HPGP 40% of the entity named Future Energy, LLC, an Ohio limited liability company. Future Energy is managed by a board of three managers, two appointed by us and one by Hytken HPGP. The owner of Hytken HPGP has been retained as a consultant.

We have agreed to fund direct patent expenses relating to patent applications and defense, annual annuity fees and maintenance on a country by country basis, with the right to terminate funding and transfer related patent rights to Hytken HPGP. We may also fund, through loans, all costs relating to new intellectual property, consultants, and future research and development, pilot field tests and equipment purchases for commercialization stage of the patents. To date, we have paid approximately \$376,000 for our ownership interest, patent and other expenses. Results of the formation and year to date operations of Future Energy, LLC were immaterial to the consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

During the three months ended July 31, 2013, we did not change any of our critical accounting policies as disclosed in our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 9, 2013. All other accounting policies used in preparing our interim fiscal year 2013 Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements are the same as those described in our Form 10-K.

Fiscal Year

All references in this report to a particular fiscal year are to REX's fiscal year ended January 31. For example, "fiscal year 2013" means the period February 1, 2013 to January 31, 2014.

Results of Operations

For a detailed analysis of period to period changes, see the segment discussion that follows this section as this is how management views and monitors our business.

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Comparison of Three Months and Six Months Ended July 31, 2013 and 2012

Net sales and revenue in the quarter ended July 31, 2013 were approximately \$175.7 million compared to approximately \$153.2 million in the prior year's second quarter, representing an increase of approximately \$22.5 million. Net sales and revenue do not include sales from real estate operations classified as discontinued operations. The increase was primarily caused by higher sales in our alternative energy segment of approximately \$22.5 million. Net sales and revenue from our real estate segment were approximately \$0.4 million in the second quarters of fiscal year 2013 and fiscal year 2012.

Net sales and revenue for the first six months of fiscal year 2013 were approximately \$354.5 million compared to approximately \$304.2 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2012. This represents an increase of approximately \$50.3 million. The increase was primarily caused by higher sales in our alternative energy segment of approximately \$50.2 million. Net sales and revenue from our real estate segment were approximately \$0.9 million in the first six months of fiscal year 2013 and approximately \$0.7 million in the first six months of fiscal year 2012. The following table reflects the approximate percent of net sales for each major product and service group for the following periods:

Product Category	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Ethanol	76 %	76 %	75 %	77 %
Distillers grains	21 %	21 %	22 %	20 %
Other	3 %	3 %	3 %	3 %
Total	100%	100 %	100%	100 %

Gross profit for the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 was approximately \$11.0 million (6.3% of net sales and revenue) which was approximately \$4.0 million higher compared to approximately \$7.0 million of gross profit (4.5% of net sales and revenue) for the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. Gross profit for the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 increased by approximately \$3.9 million compared to the second quarter of fiscal year 2012 from our alternative energy segment. Gross profit for the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 was approximately \$0.1 million compared to gross loss of approximately \$0.1 million for the second quarter of fiscal year 2012 from our real estate segment.

Gross profit for the first six months of fiscal year 2013 was approximately \$20.1 million (5.7% of net sales and revenue) which was approximately \$7.6 million higher compared to approximately \$12.5 million of gross profit (4.1% of net sales and revenue) for the first six months of fiscal year 2012. Gross profit for the first six months of fiscal year 2013 increased by approximately \$7.4 million compared to the first six months of fiscal year 2012 from our alternative energy segment. Gross profit for the first six months of fiscal year 2013 was approximately \$0.2 million compared to gross loss of approximately \$0.1 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2012 from our real estate segment.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 were approximately \$4.2 million (2.4% of net sales and revenue), an increase of approximately \$0.6 million from approximately \$3.6 million (2.3% of net sales and revenue) for the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. The increase was primarily caused by higher expenses in our alternative energy segment of approximately \$0.6 million.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the first six months of fiscal year 2013 were approximately \$7.9 million (2.2% of net sales and revenue), an increase of approximately \$1.7 million from approximately \$6.2 million (2.0% of net sales and revenue) for the first six months of fiscal year 2012. The increase was primarily caused by higher expenses in our alternative energy segment of approximately \$1.5 million.

During the second quarters of fiscal years 2013 and 2012, we recognized income (loss) of approximately \$4.6 million and \$(0.5) million, respectively, from our equity investments in Big River and Patriot. During the first six months of fiscal years 2013 and 2012, we recognized income (loss) of approximately \$6.2 million and \$(39,000), respectively, from these investments. Big River has interests in four ethanol production plants and has an effective ownership of ethanol gallons shipped in the trailing twelve months ended July 31, 2013 of approximately 364 million gallons. Patriot has one ethanol production plant which shipped approximately 118 million gallons of ethanol in the trailing 12 months ended July 31, 2013. Due to the inherent volatility of the crush spread, we cannot predict the likelihood of future operating results from Big River and Patriot being similar to historical results.

Interest and other income was approximately \$45,000 and approximately \$41,000 for the second quarter of fiscal years 2013 and 2012, respectively. Interest and other income was approximately \$86,000 and approximately \$69,000 for the first six months of fiscal years 2013 and 2012, respectively. We expect interest and other income to remain consistent with fiscal year 2012 levels for the remainder of fiscal year 2013.

Interest expense was approximately \$1.0 million for the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 compared to approximately \$1.2 million for the second quarter of fiscal year 2012, a decrease of approximately \$0.2 million. Interest expense was approximately \$2.1 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2013 compared to approximately \$2.5 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2012, a decrease of approximately \$0.4 million. These decreases were primarily attributable to the alternative energy segment as scheduled principal repayments have reduced our debt levels.

We recognized losses of approximately \$10,000 during the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 compared to approximately \$79,000 during the second quarter of fiscal year 2012 related to a forward interest rate swap that One Earth entered into during fiscal year 2007. We recognized a loss related to the swap of approximately \$6,000 during the first six months of fiscal year 2013 compared to approximately \$226,000 during the first six months of fiscal year 2012. In general, declining interest rates have a negative effect on our interest rate swap and vice versa, as our swap fixed the interest rate of variable rate debt. Should interest rates decline, we would expect to experience losses on the interest rate swap. We would expect to incur gains on the interest rate swap should interest rates increase. We cannot predict the future movements in interest rates; thus,

we are unable to predict the likelihood or amounts of future gains or losses related to the interest rate swap.

As a result of the foregoing, income from continuing operations before income taxes was approximately \$10.4 million for the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 versus approximately \$1.7 million for the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. Income from continuing operations before income taxes was approximately \$16.4 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2013 versus approximately \$3.6 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2012.

Our effective tax rate was 35.8% and 31.8% for the second quarter of fiscal years 2013 and 2012, respectively. Our effective tax rate for the first six months of fiscal year 2013 was 35.7% compared to 30.3% for the first six months of fiscal year 2012. The fluctuations in the effective tax rate primarily relate to the presentation of noncontrolling interests in the income of consolidated subsidiaries. We do not provide an income tax provision or benefit for noncontrolling interests. The noncontrolling interests in the income of One Earth and NuGen was a higher proportion of consolidated pre-tax income in fiscal year 2012 compared to fiscal year 2013.

As a result of the foregoing, income from continuing operations was approximately \$6.7 million for the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 versus approximately \$1.2 million for the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. Income from continuing operations was approximately \$10.5 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2013 versus approximately \$2.5 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2012.

During fiscal year 2009, we closed our remaining retail store and warehouse operations and reclassified all retail related results as discontinued operations. As a result, we had income from discontinued operations, net of tax, of approximately \$43,000 in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 compared to approximately \$77,000 in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. We had income from discontinued operations, net of tax, of approximately \$0.1 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2013 compared to approximately \$0.2 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2012. Gain on sale, net of taxes, of approximately \$1,000 was recognized for one property classified as discontinued operations during the second quarter of fiscal year 2013, compared to approximately \$57,000 during the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. Gain on sale, net of taxes, of approximately \$132,000 was recognized for three properties classified as discontinued operations during the first six months of fiscal year 2013, compared to approximately \$52,000 during the first six months of fiscal year 2012.

Income related to noncontrolling interests was approximately \$0.9 million and approximately \$0.5 million during the second quarter of fiscal years 2013 and 2012, respectively, and approximately \$1.5 million and approximately \$1.0 million for the six months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and represents the owners' (other than us) share of the income of NuGen and One Earth.

As a result of the foregoing, net income attributable to REX common shareholders for the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 was approximately \$5.8 million, an increase of approximately \$5.0 million from approximately \$0.8 million for the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. Net income attributable to REX common shareholders for the first six months of fiscal year 2013 was

approximately \$9.3 million, an increase of approximately \$7.6 million from approximately \$1.7 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2012.

Business Segment Results

We have two segments: alternative energy and real estate. The following sections discuss the results of operations for each of our business segments and corporate and other. As discussed in Note 15, our chief operating decision maker (as defined by ASC 280, “*Segment Reporting*”) evaluates the operating performance of our business segments using a measure we call segment profit. Segment profit includes gains and losses on derivative financial instruments. Segment profit excludes income taxes, indirect interest expense, discontinued operations, indirect interest income and certain other items that are included in net income determined in accordance with GAAP. Management believes these are useful financial measures; however, they should not be construed as being more important than other comparable GAAP measures.

Items excluded from segment profit generally result from decisions made by corporate executives. Financing, divestiture and tax structure decisions are generally made by corporate executives. Excluding these items from our business segment performance measure enables us to evaluate business segment operating performance based upon current economic conditions.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, sales and gross profit by segment (amounts in thousands):

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net sales and revenue:				
Alternative energy	\$ 175,290	\$ 152,778	\$353,614	\$303,442
Real estate	427	386	850	729
Total net sales and revenues	\$ 175,717	\$ 153,164	\$354,464	\$304,171
Segment gross profit (loss):				
Alternative energy	\$ 10,890	\$ 7,027	\$19,916	\$12,537
Real estate	115	(69)	195	(81)
Total gross profit	\$ 11,005	\$ 6,958	\$20,111	\$12,456

Alternative Energy

The alternative energy segment includes the consolidated financial results of NuGen and One Earth, our equity method investments in ethanol facilities, the income related to those investments and certain administrative expenses.

One Earth became fully operational during the third quarter of fiscal year 2009. Effective November 1, 2011, we obtained a controlling financial interest in NuGen. Thus, we began consolidating the results of NuGen prospectively as of the acquisition date. Prior to November 1, 2011, we used the equity method of accounting to account

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for the results of NuGen. The following table summarizes sales by product group (amounts in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 31, 2013	2012	July 31, 2013	2012
Ethanol	\$132,700	\$116,476	\$264,729	\$233,791
Dried distillers grains	32,835	26,027	63,919	51,807
Modified distillers grains	4,418	5,323	14,186	9,470
Other	5,337	4,952	10,780	8,374
Total	\$175,290	\$152,778	\$353,614	\$303,442

The following table summarizes certain operating data:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 31, 2013	2012	July 31, 2013	2012
Average selling price per gallon of ethanol	\$2.38	\$2.12	\$2.36	\$2.13
Average selling price per ton of dried distillers grains	\$243.49	\$216.95	\$253.32	\$206.99
Average selling price per ton of modified distillers grains	\$108.66	\$103.15	\$123.51	\$99.77
Average cost per bushel of grain	\$7.15	\$6.49	\$7.29	\$6.46
Average cost of natural gas (per mmbtu)	\$4.42	\$3.32	\$4.35	\$3.72

Segment Results – Second Quarter Fiscal Year 2013 Compared to Second Quarter Fiscal Year 2012

Net sales and revenue increased approximately \$22.5 million over the second quarter of fiscal year 2012 to approximately \$175.3 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013, primarily a result of higher selling prices for our products in fiscal year 2013. Ethanol sales increased from approximately \$116.5 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012 to approximately \$132.7 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013. The average selling price per gallon of ethanol increased from \$2.12 in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012 to \$2.38 in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013. Our ethanol sales were based upon approximately 55.7 million gallons in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 compared to 55.0 million gallons in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. Dried distillers grains sales increased from approximately \$26.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012 to approximately \$32.8 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013. The average selling price per ton of dried distillers grains increased from \$216.95 in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012 to \$243.49 in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013. Our dried distillers grains sales were based upon approximately 135,000 tons in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 compared to approximately 120,000 tons in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. Modified distillers grains sales decreased from approximately \$5.3 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012 to approximately \$4.4 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013. The average selling price per ton of modified distillers grains increased from approximately \$103.15 in

the second quarter of fiscal year 2012 to approximately \$108.66 in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013. Our modified distillers grains sales were based upon approximately 41,000 tons in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 compared to approximately 52,000 tons in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. Non-food grade corn oil sales increased from approximately \$4.4 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012 to approximately \$4.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013. We expect that sales in future periods will be based upon the following (One Earth and NuGen only):

Product	Annual Sales Quantity
Ethanol	200 million to 230 million gallons
Dried distillers grains	575,000 to 625,000 tons
Modified distillers grains	50,000 to 70,000 tons
Non-food grade corn oil	40 million to 60 million pounds

This expectation assumes that One Earth and NuGen will continue to operate at or near capacity, which is dependent upon the crush spread realized. We may vary the amounts of dried and modified distillers grains production, and resulting sales, based upon market conditions.

Gross profit from these sales was approximately \$10.9 million during the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 compared to approximately \$7.0 million during the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. The crush spread for the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 was approximately \$(0.17) per gallon of ethanol sold compared to the second quarter of fiscal year 2012 which was approximately \$(0.20) per gallon of ethanol sold. An increase of approximately 12% in the price of dried distillers grains and an increase of approximately 5% in the price of modified distillers also contributed to the increase in gross profit. Grain accounted for approximately 84.9% (\$139.5 million) of our cost of sales during the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 compared to approximately 85.3% (\$124.3 million) during the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. Natural gas accounted for approximately 4.0% (\$6.6 million) of our cost of sales during the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 compared to approximately 3.4% (\$5.0 million) during the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. Given the inherent volatility in ethanol, distillers grains, non-food grade corn oil, grain and natural gas prices, we cannot predict the likelihood that the spread between ethanol, distillers grains, non-food grade corn oil and grain prices in future periods will be favorable or consistent compared to historical periods.

We attempt to match quantities of ethanol, distillers grains and non-food grade corn oil sale contracts with an appropriate quantity of grain purchase contracts over a given period of time when we can obtain an adequate margin resulting from the crush spread inherent in the contracts we have executed. However, the market for future ethanol sales contracts is not a mature market. Consequently, we generally execute fixed price contracts for no more than three months into the future at any given time. As a result of the relatively short period of time our contracts cover, we generally cannot predict the future movements in the crush spread for more than three months. Approximately 13% of our forecasted ethanol, approximately 16% of our forecasted distillers grains and approximately 23% of our forecasted non-food grade corn oil production during the next 12 months have been sold under fixed-price contracts. The effect of a 10% adverse change in the price of ethanol, distillers grains and non-food grade corn oil from the current pricing would

result in a decrease in annual revenues of approximately \$52.0 million for the remaining forecasted sales. Similarly, approximately 5% of our estimated corn usage for the next 12 months was subject to fixed-price contracts. The effect of a 10% adverse change in the price of corn from the current pricing would result in an increase in annual cost of goods sold of approximately \$43.0 million for the remaining forecasted grain purchases.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were approximately \$3.5 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013, a \$0.6 million increase from approximately \$2.9 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. The increase is primarily a result of increases in incentive compensation related to the higher segment profitability in fiscal year 2013 and an increase in rail car leases over the prior year. We expect selling, general and administrative expenses to remain consistent with the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 results in future periods.

Interest expense decreased approximately \$0.2 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 from the second quarter of fiscal year 2012 to approximately \$1.0 million. This decrease was primarily a result of reduced debt levels from scheduled principal repayments.

We recognized income from equity method investments of approximately \$4.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 compared to a loss of approximately \$0.5 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. We recognized approximately \$2.1 million of income from Big River in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 compared to approximately \$0.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. We recognized approximately \$2.5 million of income from Patriot in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 compared to a loss of approximately \$0.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. In general, Big River and Patriot benefitted from improved crush spreads and risk management activities in fiscal year 2013 compared to fiscal year 2012. Given the inherent volatility in the factors that affect the crush spread, we cannot predict the likelihood that the trend with respect to income from equity method investments will be comparable in future periods.

Losses on derivative financial instruments held by One Earth were approximately \$10,000 in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 compared to losses of approximately \$79,000 in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. Since the gains or losses on these derivative financial instruments are primarily a function of the movement in interest rates, we cannot predict the likelihood that such gains or losses in future periods will be consistent with current year results.

As a result of the factors discussed above, segment profit increased to approximately \$11.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 compared to approximately \$2.4 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012.

Segment Results – Six Months Ended July 31, 2013 Compared to Six Months Ended July 31, 2012

Net sales and revenue increased approximately \$50.2 million over the first six months of fiscal year 2012 to approximately \$353.6 million in the first six months of fiscal year 2013, primarily a result of higher selling prices for

our products in fiscal year 2013. Ethanol sales increased from approximately \$233.8 million in the first six months of fiscal year 2012 to

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approximately \$264.7 million in the first six months of fiscal year 2013. The average selling price per gallon of ethanol increased from \$2.13 in the first six months of fiscal year 2012 to \$2.36 in the first six months of fiscal year 2013. Our ethanol sales were based upon approximately 112.4 million gallons in the first six months of fiscal year 2013 compared to 109.8 million gallons in the first six months of fiscal year 2012. Dried distillers grains sales increased from approximately \$51.8 million in the first six months of fiscal year 2012 to approximately \$63.9 million in the first six months of fiscal year 2013. The average selling price per ton of dried distillers grains increased from \$206.99 in the first six months of fiscal year 2012 to \$253.32 in the first six months of fiscal year 2013. Our dried distillers grains sales were based upon approximately 252,000 tons in the first six months of fiscal year 2013 compared to approximately 250,000 tons in the first six months of fiscal year 2012. Modified distillers grains sales increased from approximately \$9.5 million in the first six months of fiscal year 2012 to approximately \$14.2 million in the first six months of fiscal year 2013. The average selling price per ton of modified distillers grains increased from approximately \$99.77 in the first six months of fiscal year 2012 to approximately \$123.51 in the first six months of fiscal year 2013. Our modified distillers grains sales were based upon approximately 115,000 tons in the first six months of fiscal year 2013 compared to approximately 95,000 tons in the first six months of fiscal year 2012. Non-food grade corn oil sales increased from approximately \$7.2 million in the first six months of fiscal year 2012 to approximately \$9.1 million in the first six months of fiscal year 2013. The increase was primarily a result of volume increases during fiscal year 2013.

Real Estate

The real estate segment includes all owned real estate including those previously used as retail store and distribution center operations, our real estate leasing activities and certain administrative expenses. It excludes results from discontinued operations.

At July 31, 2013, we have lease agreements, as landlord, for six owned former retail stores (77,000 square feet leased). We also have seasonal (temporary) lease agreements, as landlord, for two owned properties. We have seven owned former retail stores (85,000 square feet) that are vacant at July 31, 2013. We are marketing these vacant properties for lease or sale. In addition, one owned former distribution center is partially occupied by our corporate office personnel (5,000 square feet) and the remainder is leased (462,000 square feet).

Segment Results – Second Quarter Fiscal Year 2013 Compared to Second Quarter Fiscal Year 2012

Net sales and revenue of \$427,000 increased \$41,000 over the prior year amount of \$386,000. The increase results primarily from additional space in our distribution center leased subsequent to the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. A tenant leasing a portion of the distribution facility has an option to purchase the entire distribution facility, subject to closing conditions. Pursuant to this agreement, the tenant confirmed its current five year lease for a portion of the distribution facility, which five year lease would remain in effect in the event the sale does not close. In addition, we have tentative agreements to sell two of our leased properties. Should the tenant purchase the entire distribution facility and should we sell the two leased properties, we would expect lease revenue to decline approximately \$1.3 million annually.

Gross profit in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 was \$115,000 compared to gross loss of \$69,000 in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. The increase results primarily from additional space in our distribution center leased subsequent to the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. We expect gross profit or loss for the remainder of fiscal year 2013 to be insignificant based upon leases currently executed.

As a result of the factors discussed above, the segment profit was \$53,000 in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 compared to a segment loss of \$114,000 in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012.

Segment Results – Six Months Ended July 31, 2013 Compared to Six Months Ended July 31, 2012

Net sales and revenue of \$850,000 increased \$121,000 over the prior year amount of \$729,000. The increase results primarily from additional space in our distribution center leased subsequent to the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. A tenant leasing a portion of the distribution facility has an option to purchase the entire distribution facility, subject to closing conditions. Pursuant to this agreement, the tenant confirmed its current five year lease for a portion of the distribution facility, which five year lease would remain in effect in the event the sale does not close. In addition, we have tentative agreements to sell two of our leased properties. Should the tenant exercise its option to purchase the entire warehouse and should we sell the two leased properties, we would expect lease revenue to decline approximately \$1.3 million annually.

Gross profit in the first six months of fiscal year 2013 was \$195,000 compared to gross loss of \$81,000 in the first six months of fiscal year 2012. The increase results primarily from additional space in our distribution center leased subsequent to the second quarter of fiscal year 2012 and fewer vacant properties in fiscal year 2013. We expect gross profit or loss for the remainder of fiscal year 2013 to be insignificant based upon leases currently executed.

As a result of the factors discussed above, the segment profit was \$72,000 in the first six months of fiscal year 2013 compared to a segment loss of \$216,000 in the first six months of fiscal year 2012.

Corporate and Other

Corporate and other includes certain administrative expenses of the corporate headquarters, interest expense and investment income not directly allocated to the alternative energy or real estate segments.

Corporate and Other Results –Second Quarter Fiscal Year 2013 Compared to Second Quarter Fiscal Year 2012

Selling, general and administrative expenses were approximately \$0.7 million in the second quarter of fiscal year 2013 consistent with the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. We expect selling, general and administrative expenses for the remainder of fiscal year 2013 to be consistent with the current year second quarter results.

Interest income and interest expense were consistent with the prior year amounts.

Corporate and Other Results –Six Months Ended July 31, 2013 Compared to Six Months Ended July 31, 2012

Selling, general and administrative expenses were approximately \$1.4 million in the first six months of fiscal year 2013 consistent with the first six months of fiscal year 2012. We expect selling, general and administrative expenses for the remainder of fiscal year 2013 to be consistent with the current year second quarter results.

Interest income and interest expense were consistent with the prior year amounts.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Net cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$8.5 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2013, compared to approximately \$3.5 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2012. For the first six months of fiscal year 2013, cash was provided by net income of approximately \$10.8 million, adjusted for non-cash items of approximately \$7.5 million, which consisted of depreciation and amortization, income from equity method investments, deferred income and the deferred income tax provision. Dividends received from our equity method investees were approximately \$0.2 million in the first six months of fiscal year 2013. An increase in accounts receivable used cash of approximately \$5.8 million, primarily a result of normal variations in timing of payments received, production and sales levels. An increase in inventories used cash of approximately \$4.5 million, primarily a result of normal variations in timing of grain received, production and sales levels. A decrease in the balance of derivative financial instruments used cash of approximately \$0.9 million, primarily a result of settlements on an interest rate swap. An increase in accounts payable provided cash of approximately \$1.3 million, which is primarily a result of the timing of vendor shipments of inventory and vendor payments.

Net cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$3.5 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2012. For the first six months of fiscal year 2012, cash was provided by net income of approximately \$2.8 million, adjusted for non-cash items of approximately \$7.8 million, which consisted of depreciation and amortization, deferred income and the deferred income tax provision. Dividends received from our equity method investees were approximately \$2.0 million in the first six months of fiscal year 2012. An increase in accounts receivable represented a use of cash of approximately \$2.1 million, primarily a result of normal variations in production and sales levels. Other liabilities used cash of approximately \$4.0 million, primarily a result of the payment of incentive compensation and real estate taxes that were accrued at year end. A decrease in accounts payable used cash of approximately \$3.8 million, which is primarily a result of the timing of vendor shipments of inventory and vendor payments. A decrease in inventory provided cash of approximately \$1.0 million, which is primarily a result of normal fluctuations in production and sales levels.

At July 31, 2013, working capital was approximately \$88.4 million compared to approximately \$83.5 million at January 31, 2013. The increase is primarily a result of cash provided by operating activities exceeding our cash used by financing activities (debt service and

treasury stock repurchases). The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 3.5 to 1 at July 31, 2013 and 3.7 to 1 at January 31, 2013.

Cash of approximately \$0.1 million was used in investing activities for the first six months of fiscal year 2013, compared to cash provided of approximately \$0.6 million during the first six months of fiscal year 2012. During the first six months of fiscal year 2013, we had capital expenditures of approximately \$0.3 million, primarily related to improvements at the NuGen ethanol plant. One Earth and NuGen expect to spend a combined range of approximately \$1.0 million to \$3.0 million during the remainder of fiscal year 2013 on various capital projects at their plants. During the first six months of fiscal year 2013, we used cash of approximately \$0.5 million to secure a letter of credit at NuGen. We received approximately \$0.5 million as proceeds from the sale of two real estate properties during the first six months of fiscal year 2013.

Cash of approximately \$0.6 million was provided by investing activities for the first six months of fiscal year 2012. During the first six months of fiscal year 2012, we had capital expenditures of approximately \$2.3 million, primarily related to improvements at the One Earth ethanol plant. We received approximately \$2.2 million as proceeds from the sale of three real estate properties during the first six months of fiscal year 2012. We also received approximately \$0.7 million as we were able to reduce the amount of our restricted investments on deposit with the state of Florida to secure our extended service plan obligations.

Cash used in financing activities totaled approximately \$8.7 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2013 compared to approximately \$15.1 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2012. Cash was used by debt payments of approximately \$8.6 million, primarily on One Earth's and NuGen's term loans. We used cash of approximately \$0.9 million to purchase approximately 46,000 shares of our common stock in open market transactions. Stock option activity generated cash of approximately \$0.8 million.

Cash used in financing activities totaled approximately \$15.1 million for the first six months of fiscal year 2012. Cash was used by debt payments of approximately \$11.0 million, primarily on One Earth's and NuGen's term loans. We used cash of approximately \$2.0 million to purchase shares from and pay dividends to noncontrolling members of NuGen and One Earth. Stock option activity generated cash of approximately \$0.4 million. In addition, cash of \$2.5 million was used to repurchase approximately 137,000 shares of our common stock in open market transactions.

In September 2007, One Earth entered into a \$111,000,000 financing agreement consisting of a construction loan agreement for \$100,000,000 together with a \$10,000,000 revolving loan and a \$1,000,000 letter of credit with First National Bank of Omaha. The construction loan was converted into a term loan on July 31, 2009. The term loan bears interest at variable interest rates ranging from LIBOR plus 280 basis points to LIBOR plus 300 basis points (3.1% to 3.3% at July 31, 2013). Beginning with the first quarterly payment on October 8, 2009, payments are due in 19 quarterly payments of principal plus accrued interest with the principal portion calculated based on a 120 month amortization schedule. On September 3, 2013, One Earth entered into an amendment of its loan agreement with the Bank. This amendment included a refinance amount of approximately \$44,101,000 (the remaining balance of the original loan) which will bear interest at LIBOR plus 300 basis points. Between the end of its second quarter and September 3, 2013, One

Earth paid approximately \$2.1 million of unscheduled principal payments associated with the refinancing amendment in addition to regularly scheduled and prepaid principal payments (pursuant to the original loan agreement being amended) of approximately \$6.4 million. The next scheduled principal payments of approximately \$2.0 million and approximately \$2.1 million are due January 8, 2014 and April 8, 2014, respectively. Thereafter, quarterly principal payments of \$2.0 million are due beginning July 8, 2014 and ending April 8, 2019. Principal payments equal to 20% of annual excess cash flows are also due. Such payments cannot exceed \$6 million in a year or \$18 million in the aggregate. This amendment did not change requirements regarding financial covenants.

This debt is recourse only to One Earth and not to REX American Resources Corporation or any of its other subsidiaries. Borrowings are secured by all assets of One Earth. As of July 31, 2013, approximately \$52.6 million was outstanding on the term loan. One Earth is also subject to certain financial covenants under the loan agreement. The specific covenant requirements, descriptions and calculated ratios and amounts at July 31, 2013 are as follows:

~~Maintain working capital of at least \$10 million.~~

Working capital is defined as total current assets (less investments in or other amounts due from any member, manager, employee or any other person or entity related to or affiliated with One Earth) less total current liabilities. At July 31, 2013, working capital was approximately \$23.4 million.

~~Capital expenditures are limited to \$3.0 million annually.~~

For the six months ended July 31, 2013, capital expenditures were approximately \$32,000.

One Earth was in compliance with all covenants, as applicable, at July 31, 2013. On March 13, 2013, One Earth entered into an amendment of its loan agreement with the First National Bank of Omaha. This amendment included:

1) a permanent waiver, by the lender, of the requirement to maintain the fixed charge coverage ratio at December 31, 2012 and

a modification of the covenant regarding maintenance of the fixed charge coverage ratio to a requirement that One
2) Earth maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.10 to 1.00 to be met annually beginning December 31, 2013.

The fixed charge coverage ratio is computed by dividing adjusted EBITDA (EBITDA less taxes, capital expenditures and distributions paid to members) by scheduled principal and interest payments.

Based on our forecasts, which are primarily based on estimates of plant production, prices of ethanol, corn, distillers grains, non-food grade corn oil and natural gas as well as other assumptions management believes to be reasonable, management believes that One Earth will be able to maintain compliance with the covenants pursuant to its loan agreement with the First National Bank of Omaha for the next 12 months. Management also believes that cash flow from operating

activities together with working capital will be sufficient to meet One Earth's liquidity needs. However, if a material adverse change in the financial position of One Earth should occur, or if actual sales or expenses are substantially different than what has been forecasted, One Earth's liquidity, and ability to fund future operating and capital requirements and compliance with debt covenants, could be negatively impacted.

In November 2011, NuGen entered into a \$65,000,000 financing agreement consisting of a term loan agreement for \$55,000,000 and a \$10,000,000 revolving loan with First National Bank of Omaha. The term loan bears interest at a variable interest rate of LIBOR plus 325 basis points, subject to a 4% floor (4% at July 31, 2013). Beginning with the first quarterly payment on February 1, 2012, payments are due in 19 quarterly payments of principal plus accrued interest with the principal portion calculated based on a 120 month amortization schedule. One final installment will be required on the maturity date (October 31, 2016) for the remaining unpaid principal balance with accrued interest. Principal payments equal to 40% of annual excess cash flows are also due. Such payments cannot exceed \$5 million in a year.

This debt is recourse only to NuGen and not to REX American Resources Corporation or any of its other subsidiaries. Borrowings are secured by all assets of NuGen. As of July 31, 2013, approximately \$45.4 million was outstanding on the term loan. NuGen is also subject to certain financial covenants under the loan agreement. The specific covenant requirements, descriptions and calculated ratios and amounts at July 31, 2013 are as follows:

~~-Maintain working capital of at least \$7.5 million.~~

Working capital is defined as total current assets (less investments in or other amounts due from any member, manager, employee or any other person or entity related to or affiliated with NuGen) less total current liabilities. At July 31, 2013, working capital was approximately \$20.2 million.

~~-Capital expenditures are limited to \$2.5 million annually.~~

For the six months ended July 31, 2013, capital expenditures were approximately \$220,000.

NuGen was in compliance with all covenants, as applicable, at July 31, 2013. On March 13, 2013, NuGen entered into an amendment of its loan agreement with the First National Bank of Omaha. This amendment included:

1) a permanent waiver, by the lender, of the requirement to maintain the fixed charge coverage ratio at January 31, 2013 and

a modification of the covenant regarding maintenance of the fixed charge coverage ratio to a requirement that
2) NuGen maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.10 to 1.00 to be met annually beginning January 31, 2014 and

a modification of the covenant regarding maintenance of working capital levels to a requirement that NuGen
3) maintain minimum working capital of not less than \$7.5 million measured at its quarters ending April 30, 2013, July 31, 2013 and October

31, 2013. As of January 31, 2014 and thereafter, NuGen shall maintain minimum working capital of not less than \$10.0 million.

Based on our forecasts, which are primarily based on estimates of plant production, prices of ethanol, corn, distillers grains, non-food grade corn oil and natural gas as well as other assumptions management believes to be reasonable, management believes that NuGen will be able to maintain compliance with the covenants pursuant to its loan agreement with the First National Bank of Omaha for the next 12 months. Management also believes that cash flow from operating activities together with working capital will be sufficient to meet NuGen's liquidity needs. However, if a material adverse change in the financial position of NuGen should occur, or if actual sales or expenses are substantially different than what has been forecasted, NuGen's liquidity, and ability to fund future operating and capital requirements and compliance with debt covenants, could be negatively impacted.

We believe we have sufficient working capital and credit availability to fund our commitments and to maintain our operations at their current levels for the next twelve months and foreseeable future.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-Q contains or may contain forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements can be identified by use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "expect," "believe," "estimate," "anticipate" or "continue" or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology. Readers are cautioned that there are risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those referred to in such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include the risk factors set forth from time to time in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and include among other things: the impact of legislative changes, the price volatility and availability of corn, distillers grains, ethanol, non-food grade corn oil, gasoline, natural gas, ethanol plants operating efficiently and according to forecasts and projections, changes in the national or regional economies, weather, the effects of terrorism or acts of war and changes in real estate market conditions. The Company does not intend to update publicly any forward-looking statements except as required by law. Other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements are set forth in Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2013 (File No. 001-09097).

Item 3. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

We are exposed to the impact of market fluctuations associated with interest rates and commodity prices as discussed below.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates. Interest rate risk related to interest income is immaterial. Exposure to interest rate risk results primarily from holding term and revolving loans that bear variable interest rates. Specifically, we have approximately \$98.0 million outstanding in debt as of July 31, 2013, that is variable-rate. Of this amount, approximately \$35.7

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million is fixed by an interest rate swap. Interest rates on our variable-rate debt are determined based upon the market interest rate of LIBOR plus 280 to 300 basis points. A 10% adverse change (for example from 3.0% to 3.3%) in market interest rates would increase our interest cost on such debt by approximately \$164,000 over the term of the debt. However, this change would be greater should LIBOR rates exceed 0.75%, as the floor interest rate of NuGen's debt is the greater of 4% or LIBOR plus 325 basis points.

One Earth entered into a forward interest rate swap in the notional amount of \$50.0 million with the First National Bank of Omaha during fiscal year 2007. The swap fixed the variable interest rate of a portion of One Earth's term loan at 7.9%. The swap settlements commenced on July 31, 2009 and terminate on July 8, 2014. A hypothetical 10% change (for example, from 4.0% to 3.6%) in market interest rates at quarter end would change the fair value of the interest rate swap by approximately \$0.2 million.

Commodity Price Risk

We manage a portion of our risk with respect to the volatility of commodity prices inherent in the ethanol industry by using forward purchase and sale contracts. At July 31, 2013, One Earth and NuGen combined have purchase commitments for approximately 11.6 million bushels of corn, the principal raw material for their ethanol plants. One Earth and NuGen expect to take delivery of the corn through December 2013. At July 31, 2013, One Earth and NuGen have combined sales commitments for approximately 42.9 million gallons of ethanol, approximately 113,000 tons of distillers grains and approximately 9.3 million pounds of non-food grade corn oil. One Earth and NuGen expect to deliver the ethanol, distillers grains and non-food grade corn oil through December 2013. Approximately 13% of our forecasted ethanol sales during the next 12 months have been sold under fixed-price contracts. As a result, the effect of a 10% adverse move in the price of ethanol from the current pricing would result in a decrease in annual revenues of approximately \$39.5 million for the remaining forecasted ethanol sales. Approximately 16% of our forecasted distillers grains sales during the next 12 months have been sold under fixed-price contracts. As a result, the effect of a 10% adverse move in the price of distillers grains from the current pricing would result in a decrease in annual revenues of approximately \$11.3 million for the remaining forecasted distillers grains sales. Approximately 23% of our forecasted non-food grade corn oil sales during the next 12 months have been sold under fixed-price contracts. As a result, the effect of a 10% adverse move in the price of non-food grade corn oil from the current pricing would result in a decrease in annual revenues of approximately \$1.2 million for the remaining forecasted non-food grade corn oil sales. Similarly, approximately 5% of our estimated corn usage for the next 12 months was subject to fixed-price contracts. As a result, the effect of a 10% adverse move in the price of corn from the current pricing would result in an increase in annual cost of goods sold of approximately \$43.0 million for the remaining forecasted corn usage.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Our management evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that

information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. *Legal Proceedings*

We are not party to any legal proceedings that we believe would, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 1A. *Risk Factors*

During the quarter ended July 31, 2013, there have been no material changes to the risk factors discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 31, 2013 other than as follows.

Future Energy faces risks and uncertainties

The activities associated with our Future Energy joint venture are intended to acquire and develop commercially feasible technology solutions related to heavy oil and oil sands production methods. The technology is unproven. Commercialization will require significant expenditures for research and development and may not result in solutions which generate revenue. Demand for new technologies to recover heavy oil is impacted by crude oil prices. Should the price of crude oil decline, the economics for upgrading heavy oil to synthetic crude become less compelling which could adversely impact business prospects.

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

Dividend Policy

REX did not pay dividends in the current or prior years. We currently have no restrictions on the payment of dividends. Our consolidated and unconsolidated ethanol subsidiaries have

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certain restrictions on their ability to pay dividends to us. During the first six months of fiscal year 2013, neither One Earth nor NuGen paid dividends.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
May 1-31, 2013	15,564	\$ 18.79	15,564	370,598
June 1-30, 2013	—	—	—	370,598
July 1-31, 2013	—	—	—	370,598
Total	15,564	\$ 18.79	15,564	370,598

(1) On August 2, 2012, our Board of Directors increased our share repurchase authorization by an additional 500,000 shares. At July 31, 2013, a total of 370,598 shares remained available to purchase under this authorization.

Item 3. *Defaults upon Senior Securities*

None

Item 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures*

None

Item 5. *Other Information*

None

Item 6. Exhibits.

The following exhibits are filed with this report:

4(a) Eighth Amendment of Construction Loan Agreement dated May 29, 2013 among One Earth Energy, LLC, First National Bank of Omaha, as a Bank and as Administrative Agent, Accounts Bank and Collateral Agent, and the other Banks party thereto

4(b) Ninth Amendment of Construction Loan Agreement dated September 3, 2013 among One Earth Energy, LLC, First National Bank of Omaha, as a Bank and as Administrative Agent, Accounts Bank and Collateral Agent, and the other Banks party thereto

4(c) Third Amendment of Loan Agreement dated May 31, 2013 among NuGen Energy, LLC, First National Bank of Omaha, as Agent and a Bank, and the other Banks party thereto

31 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications

32 Section 1350 Certifications

101 The following information from REX American Resources Corporation Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 31, 2013, formatted in XBRL: (i) Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations, (iii) Consolidated Condensed Statements of Equity, (iv) Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows and (v) Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements.

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SIGNATURES

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

REX American Resources Corporation

Registrant

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Stuart A. Rose (Stuart A. Rose)	Chairman of the Board (Chief Executive Officer)	September 5, 2013
/s/ Douglas L. Bruggeman (Douglas L. Bruggeman)	Vice President, Finance and Treasurer (Chief Financial Officer)	September 5, 2013

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