2013 Cash Land Rent Averages for Clark County

Thorp	Withee	Hixon		Mayville
Avg. Cash Rent: \$100 Avg. Corn Yield: 170	Avg. Cash Rent: \$200 Avg. Corn Yield:	Avg. Cash Rent: \$89 Avg. Corn Yield: 123	Hoard	Avg. Cash Rent: \$119 Avg. Corn Yield: 136
Avg. Com neid. 170	Avg. Com field	Avg. Com field. 123	NO RESPONSE	Avg. Com field. 130
N = 1	N = 1	N = 6		N = 8
Worden	Reseburg	Longwood	Green Grove	Colby
Avg. Cash Rent: \$67 Avg. Corn Yield: 90	Avg. Cash Rent: \$55 Avg. Corn Yield: 140	Avg. Cash Rent: \$42 Avg. Corn Yield: 145	Avg. Cash Rent: \$90 Avg. Corn Yield: 130	Avg. Cash Rent: \$88 Avg. Corn Yield: 132
N = 3	N = 1	N = 3	N = 3	N = 7
Butler		Warner	Beaver	Unity
Avg. Cash Rent: \$34 Avg. Corn Yield:	Mead	Avg. Cash Rent: \$83 Avg. Corn Yield: 120	Avg. Cash Rent: \$92 Avg. Corn Yield: 120	Avg. Cash Rent: \$88 Avg. Corn Yield: 126
ring. com mora.	NO RESPONSE	Trug. Com Hold. 120	7 Mg. Com Hold. 120	7.11g. 30111 11010. 123
N = 3		N = 4	N = 6	N = 12
Foster North	Hendren	Eaton	Loyal	Sherman
Avg. Cash Rent: \$100 Avg. Corn Yield: 150	NO RESPONSE	Avg. Cash Rent: \$81 Avg. Corn Yield: 165	Avg. Cash Rent: \$84 Avg. Corn Yield: 135	Avg. Cash Rent: \$79 Avg. Corn Yield: 136
N = 1	110 11201 01102	N = 4	N = 6	N = 4
Foster South	Seif	Weston	York	Fremont
Avg. Cash Rent: \$69 Avg. Corn Yield: 170	Avg. Cash Rent: \$30 Avg. Corn Yield: 100	Avg. Cash Rent: \$57 Avg. Corn Yield: 121	Avg. Cash Rent: \$98 Avg. Corn Yield: 138	Avg. Cash Rent: \$100 Avg. Corn Yield: 150
N = 2	N = 1	N = 5	N = 4	N = 2
Mentor	Hewett	Pine Valley	Grant	Lynn
Avg. Cash Rent: \$67 Avg. Corn Yield: 180	Avg. Cash Rent: \$60 Avg. Corn Yield: 110	Avg. Cash Rent: \$71 Avg. Corn Yield: 140	Avg. Cash Rent: \$54 Avg. Corn Yield: 158	Avg. Cash Rent: \$71 Avg. Corn Yield: 128
N = 3	N = 1	N = 4	N = 4	N = 6
			Washburn	Sherwood
	Dewhurst	Levis	Avg. Cash Rent: \$30 Avg. Corn Yield: 145	Avg. Cash Rent: \$40 Avg. Corn Yield: 80
	NO RESPONSE	NO RESPONSE	Avg. Com Helu. 140	7tvg. Com Heid. 60
			N = 1	N = 1

Averages for Clark County Cash Rent \$81 Corn Yield 134

(Average yield by bushels/acre) N – Number of responses (total of 107)

Blue - Northwest Pink - Northeast Green - West Central Orange - East Central Yellow - Southeast Gray - Southern

Fair Rent for Farm Buildings

Arriving at a fair rent for agricultural buildings is no simple task. Several different methods may be employed in reaching rental values. No matter which method you may select to use, one thing to keep in mind is that the price you come up with is not a concrete value, but rather a bench mark from which to negotiate from.

Former UW-Extension Farm Management Specialist, Bob Luening, recommends a "floor to ceiling" approach. At the low end, the landlord must cover the cash expenses: taxes, insurance and out-of-pocket repairs. On the high end, lessees won't pay more than the full ownership cost – not in the long team, anyway. Of course, a renter who needs the building badly might pay more but not for long.

To calculate the full cost of ownership, figure individual costs as a percentage of the building's value. Figure repairs at about 1 to 1½ percent, insurance at ½ to 1 percent, and taxes at 1 to 1½ percent. Add in the capital recovery charge (CRC) – the cost of the money you have invested in the structure and the loss in value (or depreciation). Together, these percentages should total somewhere between 12 and 18 percent of the building's value, with 15 percent being about average. So if the building is worth \$10,000, the annual ownership cost is about \$1,500.

There are two kinds of repair costs to consider. Fixed costs are what you have to pay in any case – like repairing the roof every 20 years. Out-of-pocket costs occur because the building is being used – for example, if a cow breaks a stanchion.

What's the value of the building? Luening lists three ways to look at it. You could add the costs of recent or expected improvements to any other cost of remodeling. You could also take the contributory value – the difference between what the farm would sell for with and without the buildings in place. Or finally, you can use the cost of replacing in function, minus accumulated depreciation. Replacing the building in function means that if you've remodeled the bottom of the old barn to house calves, you figure the cost of putting up a new calf barn.

Local supply and demand affects the rental value of a building. Another factor is the level of technology the building represents, and what's typical for the area. Grain storage bins are worth more on the Rock County prairie than in areas where corn is a less important crop.

Convenience of loading an unloading is another consideration – so is the determination of who is going to furnish repairs and maintenance.

"There's another factor," Luening adds. "It's people relationships. Say every time you come to get hay from the barn you're renting, you push the snow out of my driveway. You can't put a dollar value on neighborly acts, but they're worth something."

With all of the above considerations in mind, Luening says the following storage prices are in the ballpark for Wisconsin:

- Silage (wet basis): \$1 to \$3 a ton per season
- Grains: \$.03 to \$.05 per bushel per month with a six month guarantee
- Hay: \$2 to \$5 per ton, or \$.05 to \$.15 per bale
- Heifers or steers: \$0.15 to \$0.45 per day
- Dairy Cows: \$10 to \$25 per month
- Pole Sheds: \$.15 to \$.25 per square foot per season

But for goodness sake, don't just grab these numbers. Take all of the factors into consideration and figure it out for yourself. Then do some bargaining between your floor and ceiling numbers.