



Stocker Lease Agreements

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Managing risk is required for many farm enterprises to be profitable. Contractual arrangements — such as livestock leases — can be crafted to lend or transfer capital, while also sharing risk. The terms of the agreement depend on the contributions of the owner and caretaker, as well as the motivation for the lease. A lease agreement may be the means for an older owner to compensate a livestock caretaker. A pasture producer or owner may also use a livestock lease agreement to generate income without committing labor or additional capital.

Through lease arrangements, the livestock owner shares with a caretaker the production risks, expense and returns. While the owners may give up a portion of the risk, they may also give up some of the decision-making power and potential returns. For a successful relationship between the owner and caretaker, the following elements should be present:

- 1) The owner must be willing to risk some capital.
- 2) The owner and caretaker should have mutual trust and confidence in each other.
 - a) The caretaker must convince the owner that he or she has the managerial ability, honesty and integrity to capably manage the livestock enterprise.
 - b) The caretaker must be confident that the owner will deal fairly and honor the contract arrangements for shared returns.
- 3) The owner must be convinced that the return on investment in livestock, fences and buildings will compare favorably with investments made elsewhere.

The stocker owner may want to check references for the caretaker, and the caretaker may want to investigate the owner's reputation for fairness and honesty.

The Lease

The owner and caretaker should clearly communicate their expectations for the arrangement. The lease should be a written contract, which is agreed upon by

both parties. The arrangement can be simple, but it should cover all the important points. The agreement should include the names and addresses of participants, and it should answer the following questions:¹

- When does the agreement start? How long will it run?
- Is it automatically renewable?
- How many acres of land and what type of pastures and crops are included? (Include legal descriptions, if possible.)
- What is the expected stocking rate?
- When and how must termination be given? What are grounds for termination?
- When and where will the agreement be annually reviewed?
- Is a partnership intended?
- Which party pays for feed, water, care, veterinary services and medicine, fencing, etc.? Which party provides the feed, water, care, veterinary services and medicine, fencing, etc?
- What is the share of the output for each party? How will stockers be priced if one party buys stockers from the other?
- When and where will the share of output be divided?
- What will determine the amount of death loss for each party? How is death loss proven?
- Should stockers be insured? Who will carry the insurance?
- What facilities will be used?
- Are there special agreements on feeding/handling of stockers?
- Will incentives be provided for doing a "good" job? Will disincentives be provided for doing a "poor" job?
- What records will be kept? How will animals be identified?
- How will extenuating circumstances (such as drought, hail or major health problems) that are not the fault of the caretaker be handled?

¹ Adapted from "Leasing cows for a share of the calves," Richard T. Clark, Agricultural Economist, University of Nebraska, Feb. 14, 1995

- What limits, if any, will be placed on the activities of the caretaker? (For example, can the caretaker add other cattle to the owner's herd?)
- How will disagreements be settled? Is there a way for both parties to get out of the agreement?
- If the owner terminates the agreement prior to the agreed-upon end point, how will the caretaker be compensated for expenses up to the date that the cattle are removed from the producer's premises?
- Are production improvements needed? If so, who will pay for them?

Alternative Share Arrangements

Generally, the share of income that parties receive is based on their contributions to the enterprise. Alternately, the income may be divided in a way that does not match each party's contribution to the enterprise; but it is essential that the owner and caretaker agree upon the terms. Because of the differences in individual farms and items furnished, the contributions in these arrangements may appear similar when, in reality, they may vary a great deal. Some of the differences may include one or more of the following:

- 1) **Labor.** A party who furnishes the labor for growing all the feed and providing the temporary pasture furnishes much more than one who just feeds and checks the livestock. The labor requirements on timber pasture are higher than open pasture.
- 2) **Pasture.** The value per acre of pasture varies widely.
- 3) **Machinery and equipment.** The value of the machinery and equipment depends on the acres of temporary pasture produced and the amount of roughage harvested.

An infinite number of possible arrangements for sharing the income from livestock and land and the other

resources used to maintain them could be developed. Therefore, it is important that both parties itemize their expected contribution and value. Table 1 provides four examples. The contribution from each party may vary considerably as outlined in the examples. Individual circumstances may cause the percentages contributed to appear more varied than they actually are. Typically, cattle are weighed on the truck with a 2 percent to 3 percent pencil shrink, or the pay weight at the sale barn is taken. A satisfactory method of weighing cattle in and out should be agreed upon in advance.

Arrangement 1. For Party B, the returns on this arrangement depend on the gain plus selling price of the cattle. For Party A, the returns depend on the amount of gain relative to costs incurred.

Arrangement 2. Because Party A and Party B split the variable costs, Party A shares the risk of price change and is no longer guaranteed a set price per pound of gain. The income of each party depends on gain and stocker selling price.

Arrangement 3. The price per pound that Party A receives may vary with the price of cattle. Party B, the owner of the cattle grazed in the summer, faces a seasonal decline in the price of cattle as contrasted to a seasonal increase for cattle grazed on wheat pasture.

Arrangement 4. Usually, this arrangement is between one party who is skilled in buying and selling cattle and a party who has wheat pasture. Party A pays Party B a commission on buying his or her share of the cattle, and Party B pays Party A for his or her half of the wheat pasture. A per head charge for labor and management for Party A may be specified.

Table 1. Sample Stocker Share Arrangements.¹

Input	Arrangement 1		Arrangement 2		Arrangement 3		Arrangement 4	
	Party A	Party B	Party A	Party B	Party A	Party B	Party A	Party B
Steers	100%		100%		100%		50%	50%
Wheat pasture	100%		100%				50%	50%
Summer pasture					100%			
Variable costs ¹	100%		50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Mach. & Equipment	100%		100%		100%		50%	50%
Labor	100%		100%		100%		100%	
Management	100%		100%		100%		100%	
Gain Receipts	\$0.40/lb ² of gain		20%	80%	\$0.40/lb. ² of gain		50%	50%

¹ Generally includes feed, veterinarian expenses, and minerals.

² Fixed price per pound of gain.

Table 2. Investment Information.

100	Acres in unit		
\$2,400	Land value per acre		
0.25%	Property taxes as a percent of land market value		
2.5%	Rate of return expected on market value of land		
50.0%	Percent of taxes and desired rate of return to come from stockers		
50	Number of stockers		
\$212.00	Average stocker purchase price (cwt.)	2.0	Estimated pounds of gain/day
450	Average stocker purchase weight (lbs.)	110	Approx. days on feed
2.00%	Interest or opportunity interest on stockers	220	Estimated total gain (lbs.)
\$190.00	Average stocker selling price (cwt.)	670	Calculated selling weight (lbs.)
670	Average stocker selling weight (lbs.)		
1.6%	Tax and insurance rate on average value of stocker		
2.0%	Death loss		
\$69,000	Average value of machinery & equipment		
\$18,300	Salvage value of machinery & equipment		
25.0%	Proportion charged to this enterprise		
2.0%	Interest or opportunity interest on machinery		
10	Average life of machinery complement		
1.6%	Tax and insurance rate on average value		

Expenses and Income

Calculating the expected costs and returns allows the leasing parties to explore different share arrangements. Tables 2 through 5 summarize the details of a stocker leasing arrangement, outlining the investment data, fixed costs, operating expenses and expected income to be shared by the two parties, referred to as Party A and Party B.² (A spreadsheet incorporating these worksheets is available at beefextension.com) The individual fixed costs, operating expenses, and income are estimated and stated on an annual, per head basis. The share percentages in the example correspond to arrangement 2 in Table 1.

The first step is to enter the data explaining the investment in land, livestock, buildings and equipment (Table 2). Fixed costs are incurred with the ownership of stocker cattle. These costs will not change with regard to herd size. The fixed cost section includes land, equipment and machinery, conservation, management and labor. The numbers in the boxes must be provided by the user of the spreadsheet. Other figures are calculated automatically by the spreadsheet program. The data used to calculate the fixed costs associated with the stocker operation are shown in Table 3.

Variable costs, referred to as operating expenses (Table 3), are incurred with the day-to-day operations. These costs are directly related to operation size. Operating expenses include feed and pasture, labor, fencing, veterinary and supplies, insect control, marketing expense, hauling, machinery and equipment, water and

operating interest. Pasture costs will include establishment costs if, for example, a small grain crop is planted and grazed out. Otherwise, pasture costs should reflect the additional fertilizer applied to compensate for nutrients removed through grazing. For native pasture, most maintenance costs could be included in other categories, such as fencing and labor.

Once the annual costs are estimated, the parties must agree upon the contribution each will make toward meeting those expenses. The percentage to determine Party A's portion is entered and multiplied by the annual costs. Subtracting Party A's costs from the total annual costs derives Party B's costs. The total fixed costs and operating expenses are summed and each party's cost is divided by the total costs to determine the percentage of fixed costs and operating expenses contributed by each party.

Conclusion

A stocker lease is a common way for a cattle owner and caretaker to pool their land and livestock resources. If the arrangement is properly laid out ahead of time, the lease can help each party share production risk. The lease should be a written document and cover all parameters of production and possible situations that could arise during the duration of the contract. The parties entering into the arrangement should clearly define their expectations with respect to sharing of costs and receipts. Party A and Party B should choose an arrangement that best matches their resources and desired returns.

² See OSU Extension Fact Sheet AGEC-243, Using Enterprise Budgets in Farm Financial Planning, for additional information on fixed costs and other budget components.

Table 3. Fixed Costs for the Stocker Operation.

Fixed Costs	Annual Costs	Party A's Share	Party A's Costs	Party B's Costs
Owned Land				
Return on investment	\$60.00	100.0%	\$60.00	\$0.00
Real estate taxes	\$6.00	100.0%	\$6.00	\$0.00
Maintenance	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$0.00
Livestock: steers				
Interest/return on investment	\$5.83	0.0%	\$0.00	\$5.83
Taxes & insurance	\$7.63	0.0%	\$0.00	\$7.63
Death losses	\$9.54	0.0%	\$0.00	\$9.54
Equipment and machinery				
Interest/return on investment	\$4.37	100.0%	\$4.37	\$0.00
Depreciation	\$25.35	100.0%	\$25.35	\$0.00
Taxes & insurance	\$3.49	100.0%	\$3.49	\$0.00
Conservation measures	\$0.00			
Management	\$2.00	100.00%	\$2.00	\$0.00
Labor				
Party A (\$ of labor per head)	\$5.00		\$5.00	
Party B (\$ of labor per head)	\$0.00			\$0.00
Total Fixed Costs	\$129.21		\$106.21	\$23.00
% of Total Fixed Costs	100%		82%	18%

Table 4. Operating Expenses for the Stocker Operation.

Operating Expenses	Annual Costs	Party A's Share	Party A's Costs	Party B's Costs
Feed and pasture				
Pasture	\$65.00	100.0%	\$65.00	\$0.00
Hay	\$12.00	50.0%	\$6.00	\$6.00
Salt and mineral	\$0.55	50.0%	\$0.28	\$0.28
Other	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$0.00
Labor, hired				
General	\$22.00	100.0%	\$22.00	\$0.00
Equipment	\$7.00	100.0%	\$7.00	\$0.00
Fencing	\$3.00	100.0%	\$3.00	\$0.00
Veterinary and supplies	\$3.00	50.0%	\$1.50	\$1.50
Medicine	\$11.00	50.0%	\$5.50	\$5.50
Insect control	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$0.00
Marketing expense	\$10.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$10.00
Hauling	\$10.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$10.00
Mach., equip.: fuel ,lube, repairs	\$22.00	100.0%	\$22.00	\$0.00
Water	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$0.00
Operating interest	\$2.50	100.0%	\$2.50	\$0.00
Other	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Operating Costs	\$168.05		\$134.78	\$33.28
Percent of Operating Costs	100%		80%	20%
Total Operating and Fixed Costs	\$297.26		\$240.98	\$56.28
Percent of Operating and Fixed Costs	100%		81%	19%
Livestock Purchase Price	\$954.00			\$954.00
Total Outlays	\$1,251.26		\$240.98	\$1,010.28
Percent of Total Outlays	100.0%		19%	81%

Table 5. Expected Income from Stocker Operation.**Use this section when Party B pays Party A a rate per pound of gain**

Gross receipts	Per Animal Summary			Enterprise Summary		
	\$1,247.54			\$62,377.00		
	Total	Party A	Party B	Total	Party A	Party B
Cost of gain per pound		\$0.40			\$0.40	
Receipts per head	\$1,247.54	\$88.00	\$1,159.54	\$62,377.00	\$4,400.00	\$57,977.00
Total operating expense	\$168.05	\$134.78	\$33.28	\$8,402.50	\$6,738.75	\$1,663.75
Income available to cover fixed costs	\$1079.49	(\$46.78)	\$1,126.27	\$53,974.50	(\$2,338.75)	\$56,313.25
Total fixed costs	\$129.21	\$106.21	\$23.00	\$6,4060.45	\$5,310.35	\$1,150.10
Cost of stockers	\$954.00		\$954.00	\$47,700.00		\$47,700.00
Net after all costs	(\$3.72)	(\$152.96)	\$149.26	(\$185.95)	(\$7,649.10)	\$7,463.15

Use this section when Party A and Party B share stocker ownership and Party A receives share of sales

Gross receipts	Per Animal Summary			Enterprise Summary		
	\$1,247.54			\$62,377.00		
	Total	Party A	Party B	Total	Party A	Party B
Percent share of receipts		20.0%	80.0%		20.0%	80.0%
Receipts per head	\$1,247.54	\$249.71	\$998.03	\$62,377.00	\$12,475.40	\$49,901.60
Total operating expense	\$168.05	\$134.78	\$33.26	\$8,402.50	\$6,738.75	\$1,663.75
Income available to cover fixed costs	\$125.49	\$114.73	\$10.76	\$53,974.50	\$5,736.65	\$48,237.85
Total fixed costs	\$129.21	\$106.21	\$23.00	\$6,460.45	\$5,310.35	\$1,150.10
Share of stocker purchase price		0.0%	100.0%		0.0%	100.0%
Cost of stockers	\$954.00	\$0.00	\$954.00	\$47,700.00	\$0.00	\$47,700.00
Net after all costs	(\$3.54)	\$8.53	(\$12.25)	(\$185.95)	\$426.30	(\$612.25)

Use this section when Party A and Party B share Gross Margin

Gross receipts	Per Animal Summary			Enterprise Summary		
	\$1,247.54			\$62,377.00		
	Total	Party A	Party B	Total	Party A	Party B
Cost of stockers	\$954.00			\$47,700.00		
Gross margin (sale price – purchase price)	\$293.54			\$14,677.00		
Percent share of gross margin		50.0%	50.0%		50.0%	50.0%
Gross margin per head	\$293.54	\$146.77	\$146.77	\$14,677.00	\$7,338.50	\$7,338.50
Total operating expense	\$168.05	\$134.78	\$33.28	\$8,402.50	\$6,738.75	\$1,663.75
Income available to cover fixed costs	\$125.49	\$12.00	\$113.50	\$6,274.50	\$599.75	\$5,674.75
Total fixed costs	\$129.21	\$106.21	\$23.00	\$6,460.45	\$6,310.35	\$1,150.10
Net after all costs	(\$3.72)	(\$94.21)	\$90.49	(\$185.95)	(\$4,710.60)	\$4,524.65

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- It provides practical, problem-oriented education

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