

Negotiating a Farm Lease



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Material Provided by Negotiation in Agriculture Curriculum from the Western Extension Committee

https://negotiation.farmmanagement.org/

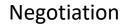




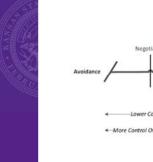
Objectives

- Why Negotiate?
- Communicate your interests
- Identify power dynamics
- Recognize the constraints

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 Back-and-forth communication designed to reach an agreement between two or more parties with some interests that are shared and others that may conflict or simply be different



Conflict Continuum

on — Higher Cost to Resolution — b by Parties — Less Control Over Outcome By Parties — b

Litigation

← More Control Over Outcome by Parties — Less Control Over Outcome By Parties

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Pepperdine University's Straus Institute for Dispute Resolution

Why Negotiate?

- 1. Lowest cost process in terms of financial requirements
- 2. Parties retain the greatest control over the process
- 3. The time required to find a solution may be shortened

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Why Negotiate?

- 4. The information, data, and details of the discussions are kept private and will not become part of any record
- 5. A third party is not required, nor do the parties need to reach an agreement on which third party is acceptable

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Why Negotiate?

6. Agreements reached may be only temporary in nature, but do not prevent the parties from seeking more satisfying win-win resolutions

Negotiation Misconceptions

- Negotiation is a zero-sum game
- Get as much as you can and leave the other part with as little as possible

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Assumptions of Negotiation

- Parties
 - Understand the basics of negotiation
 - Understand the details of the issue at hand
 - Prepared to negotiate

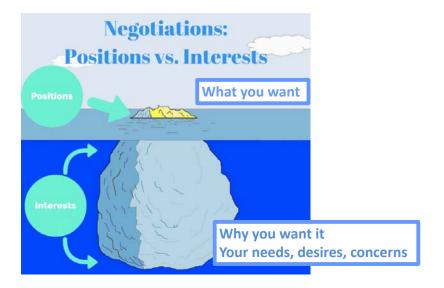
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Guide to Negotiation

- Issues to Address
- Interests to Consider
- Potential Solutions

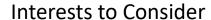
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Issues to Address

- What are some issues that might be raised in a land lease negotiation?
 - Examples in leasing scenario might be:
 - Market Volatility
 - Soil Degradation
 - Urban Pressure
 - Water Availability
 - Long-term Improvements



- What are the interests of all the parties involved around an issue?
- Concerns, worries, desires, hopes, even fears that each party brings to negotiation
- Keep in mind, these are assumptions, not certainties at their interests

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Interests to Consider • Reasons behind why one party of

- Reasons behind why one party or another holds a particular position around the issues of concern
- When the parties can talk through and better understand the interests, they become more willing to support potential solutions that address those interests

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Potential Solutions

- Brainstorm possible methods or approaches for addressing the issue listed on the left while taking into consideration the interests in the center of the template
- Get as many possible ways of addressing the challenges and points of view as possible

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Farm Lease Example

- Issue: Inputs have hit all time high in the market
 - Interest #1 (Landowner): I want to be protected from the volatile market prices
 - Interest #2 (Landowner): I want consistent payments so I can guarantee my property tax payment
 - Interest #3 (Tenant): I want to earn a profitable return on rented land

Farm Lease Example Continued

Possible Solutions:

Agree on a cash rent that both successfully makes property tax payments, protects against market volatility, and provides a profitable return on the land for operator

Potential for a win-win situation



Exercise for Breakout Participants

- Issue: Fencing has run down on some parts of the farm and cows are getting out
 - Interests for Landowner
 - Interests for Tenant
 - Potential Solutions

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Four Sources of Power in Negotiation

- 1. Strong Alternatives –better outcome without the negotiation
- 2. Information having information relevant to the negotiation
- 3. Status how much negotiator is respected by the other side
- 4. Social Capital negotiator is seen as being more influential

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Negotiation Checklist

- How good are my alternatives? Can I generate better alternatives before I enter the negotiation?
- What kind of information do I have? How much do I know about my opponent's interests? What are appropriate negotiation practices?

Schaerer, Michael & Teo, Laurel & Madan, Nikhil & Swaab, Roderick. (2019). Power and negotiation: review of current evidence and future directions. Current Opinion in Psychology. 33. 10.1016/j.copsyc.2019.06.013.

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Negotiation Checklist

- Do I have positive standing in the eyes of my counterpart? Have I done anything to damage my reputation among them?
- Can I use my social network to obtain information, to influence the situation in my favor, or remove constraints that the tenant may face?

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Defusing Negotiation Anxiety

- Reframe Anxiety as Excitement
- Focus on Opportunities
- Prepare
- Build Confidence through Practice

By Alison Wood Brooks, Assistant Professor, Harvard Business School. First published in the March 2014 issue of Negotiation Briefings.

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Take Aways

- Negotiation is not a zero-sum game "It's not about splitting the pie; it's about expanding the pie" – Mark Faust
- One of the ways to negotiate effectively is to show vulnerability and humanity
- Prepare for the negotiation!!



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