# Planning the 2020 Workforce: Growing Our Forest Contract Capacity

Sustain forest contract investment & workforce

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Statewide trade group providing business services and government affairs to forest contract operators who manage Oregon's 30 million forestland acres



### **Council on Forest Engineering**

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# **Growing Forest Contract Capacity**



Purchaser-contractor relations: focus on Oregon and West

### **TOPICS COVERED**

- I. Current Situation: Contractors & Purchasers
- II. Weakened Contractor Sector
- III. Study Findings: Contracting Problems
- IV. Causes of Contractor Weakness: 30 Years
- v. 2020 Workforce: Growing Contract Capacity
- VI. Summary: Sustainable Contractors

# **Contractors & Purchasers**



### **Current Situation**

- CONTRACTORS (Suppliers) Producers are independent contract businesses who conduct forest operation services on a per-pay basis. Forest contractors grow, harvest, reforest, protect, construct, maintain, plan, implement, and transport products from forest to market
- PURCHASERS (Consumers) Purchasers of contract services; buyers are forest landowners and timber mills
- Sustainable purchaser-contractor relationships rely on successful and profitable arrangements between both



# Contractors & Purchasers



### **Current Situation**

#### WHY INDEPENDENT CONTRACTING ? "Value Elements"

**GEMS**... Values contractor delivers <u>better</u> than purchaser:

- Risk & liability managed
- 2. Labor allocation & output
- Capital invested most effectively
- 4. Production results
- Surge & recede capacity (just-in-time)
- 6. Entrepreneurship; innovation in methods & outcomes
- 7. Technology efficiently deployed
- 8. Relationships with subcontractors managed
- 9. Profit & equity incentives for independent contractor



# Contractors & Purchasers Current Situation



- Demand. North American & global demand for structural wood continues to increase. Rising wood product demand continuing since 2010
- Growth. Annual forest growth in Oregon exceeds annual harvest. Oregon grows an available 6 to 7 billion bf/year
- Harvest. Oregon harvests just 4 billion bf/year. From 2013-'17, harvest declined from 4.2 to 3.8 billion/yr
- Unprecedented market cycle. Demand for Oregon wood exceeds capacity



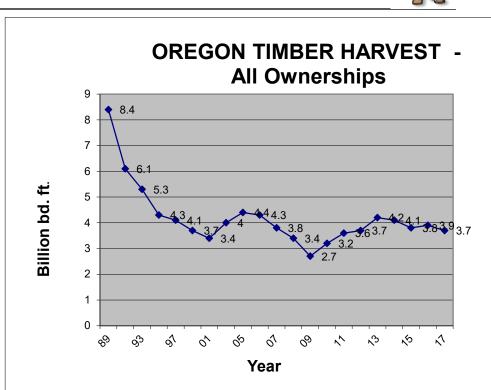
### **Contractors & Purchasers**





Since 2013, OR statewide annual harvest decreased by 350 million bf/year (- 8.3%)

- Decreasing OR harvest contradicts the strong rising demand for structural wood
- Unprecedented market cycle
- WHAT'S CAUSING DECREASED HARVEST ...
   WHILE DEMAND GROWS?



# Contractors & Purchasers



### **Current Situation**

### **FACTORS** contributing to unprecedented market cycle:

- 1. <u>Public harvest</u> declining; while public timber available
- 2. Family forest harvest under-performs growth
- 3. Forestry regulation and statutory limits
- 4. <u>Employer & business regulation</u> hurdles rise
- 5. <u>Competitive labor</u> arena
- 6. <u>Purchaser-contractor relations/routines</u> are stale
- 7. Weakened contract sector; waning capacity & workforce

**Unprecedented:** Demand exceeds contract capacity



# Contractors & Purchasers Current Situation



DISSAPOINTMENT = EXPECTATION REALITY

- Equation relevant to Oregon's contract capacity situation
- Expectation: Past up & down-cycles always self-resolved;
   idled contractors returned to work when demand rose
- Reality: Forest contract capacity shortfall worsens
- We aim to change Expectations and Realities
- Working together Contractors and Purchasers can reduce Disappointment about contractor capacity





# Weakened contract sector capacity IS MORE THAN a "LABOR SHORTAGE"...

- Short labor is a symptom of more comprehensive ailments
- Factors evolved over past 30 years to weaken contract capacity
- Strained purchaser-contractor relations are an obstacle
- Contract rates have become insufficient to sustain those important GEM qualities delivered by contractors
- For 30 years: Contractor capacity has been gradually disinvested. Forest contractors are under-invested







#### Many symptoms of a "weakened" contract sector:

- Purchasers unable to hire enough contractors
- Lack of up-cycle surge capacity; lack down-cycle equity to survive
- Can't reduce backlog after regulated weather shutdown (no rebound)
- Bottlenecks/short: trucks; cable; fallers; woodlot logging
- Retention low; turnover hi: Workers depart; better wages other trades; retiree
- O Recruiting low: Young workers avoid forest for more lucrative jobs/careers
- Idled equipment; worn-out equipment; less iron investment
- Bemoan unprofitable rates; face rapidly-rising costs
- Business exits exceed start-ups; low margin not warrant expansion

Harvest production drops; while demand rises



### **Weakened Contractor Sector**



### **Contractor production challenges:**

- Costs: Rapid escalation
- Labor: Hi turnover; exodus of workers; unattractive work
- Capital: More expensive, difficult access for small business
- Risk: Increasing exposure; related change; uncompensated
- o **Interruptions:** Frequent curtailment: regs, quota, changes
- Contract favor purchaser: Short-term, uncertain, unilateral
- Rates: Non-responsive to escalation; uncompensated costs
- Profit: Below need for investment in labor/capital/equity
- Contractor capacity stifled: Insufficient profit to re-invest





### Seven studies of forest purchaser-contractor relations:

- 1. Contract Sector Metrics Survey, Associated OR Loggers, n=90, Oregon, 2018
- 2. Future of Our Industry Survey, Associated OR Loggers, n=125, Oregon, 2017
- 3. (Log)Trucking Survey, Timber Harvesting Magazine(TH), n=420, national, 2017
- 4. Logging Business Survey, TH, n=490, nationwide, 2016
- 5. <u>Wood Supply Chain Analysis Study</u>, Wood Supply Research Institute (WSRI), nationwide, 2013
- 6. Supplier-Consumer Relations Study, WSRI, n=225, nationwide, 2012
- 7. Logging Capacity Study, WSRI, 2009



Studies identified common findings: 1) weakened contract sector; 2) shrinking workforce; 3) costs rise faster than rates; 4) ailing purchaser-contractor relations



### 7 Studies: Common Findings: AILMENTS

- Unprecedented industry market cycle abated contract capacity
- <u>Stifling contract practices</u>—and short contract duration— Purchaser market power can dictate inadequate compensation; improvement of negotiated contracts needed
- Workforce turnover impedes production and safety
- Weakened contractor business; unprofitable to expand
- Contractor capacity declining; damaged ability to expand
- <u>Barriers are rising</u>; less contract business expansion & start-up
- GEM disinvestment; contractor business hover rather than soar
- Strained relations between purchasers-contractors





### **7 Studies; Findings: AILMENTS (continued)**

- <u>Lacking surge capacity</u>; lacking assets to endure idle periods
- Low profits: Just 4 to 5% profit common in sector, versus comparable trade industries having 10-40% mean profit rate
- 100% of contractors <u>difficulty filling</u> vacancies; many un-filled
- o 65% of contractors expect to <u>downsize</u> or remain same size
- 77% of truckers have or expect driver <u>shortages</u>
- o 78% of truckers said <u>underpaid</u> or <u>subsidized</u> trucks with logging
- 73% of truckers said <u>unprofitable</u>, <u>break-even</u>, <u>or exiting</u>
- Aging workers & owners; extraordinary numbers of workers and businesses, with exits exceed entries





### **7 Studies; Findings: IMPACT ISSUES ON PRODUCTION**

- 1. Workforce problems worsen; high labor turnover and rapidly rising costs
- 2. Insurance costs climbing, unavailability
- 3. Weather/regulation-related downtime
- 4. Transport regulation worsens
- 5. Unstable markets
- 6. Punitive purchaser-dictated quotas
- 7. Short contract duration
- 8. Cutthroat bid practices
- 9. Sub-par rates for logging/trucking
- 10. Unpredictable work or availability/volume under-run/poor layout
- 11. Uncompensated changes/malfunctions
- 12. Debt expense rising
- 13. Added costs of new regulation
- 14. Rising equipment/parts/service costs
- 15. Truck wait times at mills inefficient





### 7 Studies: Common Findings: REMEDIES

- <u>Customary tactics will not succeed to re-route this unprecedented industry market cycle</u>
- Individual purchasers and contractors must rebuild relations
- Making work more attractive for skilled employees, and affording family wage careers
- Massive capital investment to be required
- Innovative approaches must be developed to address challenges
- New industry-wide efforts may be possible for course-correction
- Not any one purchaser or contractor can resolve capacity alone









### 7 Studies: Common Findings: REMEDIES (continued)

- Re-invest in key labor and equipment, which has long been too under-invested for contractor business to thrive
- <u>Negotiated longer-term contracts</u>— would better address adequate compensation for necessary contractor costs, in a rapidly-changing business climate
- <u>Lasting contract structural and cultural change</u> would improve contractor re-investment in future capacity

Industry is at critical turning point!





#### 1. Industry compression and recession

#### Compression

- 1989-2002: Decline of federal timber program HALVED Oregon's statewide harvest production (common across western US)
- Volume drop created contractor surplus, and a decade of rate compression, as the prior capacity winnowed toward a market equilibrium; weakened contractors

#### Recessions x 2

2001-02 & 2007-12: Added impact to already weakened
 contractor conditions; contractor disinvestment is chronic



# 2. Market power imbalance expands to favor purchasers; disadvantages contractors

- Moral hazard of recurring & expanded purchaser power
- Consolidation & closure of both mill and industrial landowner ownership translates into fewer, larger purchasers
- The many contractors increasingly become disadvantaged under bid practices within a near-monopoly marketplace
- Purchasers gain greater success at pressing for lowest cost of goods delivered—at times below-cost to contractor
- Purchasers become "victims of their own success"... as low rates contribute
  to contractor weakness and subsequent less contractor capacity



### 3. Contractor profits shrink over time... problems arise

- Relatively low contract rates contribute to contractor weakness...
   and less contractor capacity emerges
- Contractor's real costs escalate greater than rate adjustments tendered by purchasers
- Purchaser's specified terms elevate contractor costs, often uncompensated, which escalate greater than rates
- Under "survival condition," contractors restrain investment in their fundamentals: a) labor, b) equipment, and c) equity
- Disinvestment occurs in the contractor's equipment & equity
- Forest labor rates fail to pace compensation in competing trade industries/cities—creates unintended workforce loss



# 4. Purchaser norms are static; now counter-productive in unprecedented new industry market cycle

- Short-term contracts fail to provide fiscal certainty to contractor to invest amply in labor, equipment, equity
- Purchaser-dictated rates (unilateral) fail to compensate for escalating costs, for added requirements, or for necessary business investment that would sustain future contractor capacity
- Low-bid contract terms devolve into a low capacity future
  - \_\_ Contractors not inclined to re-invest when their profits low



### 5. Contractor business norms are static; now counterproductive in unprecedented new industry market cycle

- Traditional workplace and job structure have not evolved to attract young workers, nor retain mid-career workers
- Compensation and worker development incompatible with contemporary workforce expectations; periodic layoffs bad
- Contractor compensation uncompetitive with other trades
- Career pathways & workplace traditions exclude major segments of potential workforce
- Recruiting & retention means antiquated
   Employees not inclined to work for sub-par compensation



### 6. Demographics of today's workforce has changed!!

- To motivate/recruit/retain Gen X-Y-Z workers -- demands alternative programs (majority of today's available pool)
- Generational career expectations of today's workforce different than outdated norms still in-use by forest sector
- Cannot afford to overlook women and non-traditional workers from pool of today's available workforce
- Traditional work must be altered to fit today's workers
- Contractors lack access to workers; mismatch/no-match; need new matching services between available workers & employers
   Young workers "will work in the woods, but, not for \$20/hour"



- 7. K-12 primary education (& community college) system does not equip students to work, nor be successful in trades careers
- Many young workers lack necessary skills or self-discipline to enter trade careers
- K-12 fails to instill trade career readiness, capability or motivation
- Unrealistic expectations of young job candidates
- Generational avoidance of young people from considering trades as a viable career path

Absence of school counseling for great trades/rural careers



### 8. Ease/prevalence of avoiding work in rural trades

- Fewer young Gen folks want to live and work in rural towns; or few outsiders have any exposure to benefits of rural life
- Government entitlements availability make work less necessary
- More Americans under-employed by choice, than ever before
- Public sector jobs compensate better; short 30-year career; 50-year olds exit workforce
- Anti-forestry/anti-rural moral persuasion prevails in media, entertainment, sports, public education
  - Forest sector commonly wrongly indicted in public arena as a declining industry with diminishing career opportunity

## 'Planning the 2020 Workforce for OR/WA Forest Contractors'

### 4-Part Web TV Series – Jan. to April 2019

- Four x 2-hour events: 1/24, 2/13, 3/13, 4/10
- Single \$200 registration buys 3 seats/logons
- Identify actionable improvements to address forest contracting workforce & capacity challenges
- View on computer; any time; all 4 events; even
   after live showing Can register NOW or later
- Register online: https://bit.ly/2URT1Ld





- Consider an industrywide initiative/campaign that advocates Oregon forest sector growth, careers, and economic development
- Together: associations, businesses, agencies
- Lobby for increased public timber sale
- Work to foster/assist more woodlot harvest
- Promote forest sector as a "growth industry"
- Make the forest and our entire forest sector a "great place to work!"



# <u>Purchasers</u> explore contemporary, improved relations with contractors

- Each purchaser can improve its own future
- Long-term agreements sustain contractor capacity
- Better understand contractor costs & tradeoffs
- Listen/negotiate contractor value/costs
- Convey contract capacity needs to top managers
- Assess factors that hinder contractors
- Improve rates/terms to strengthen contract pool
- Empower independent contractors to do what they do best — efficient production (GEMS)



# **Contractors** develop new business models for modern business cycle

- Redesign compensation AND work methods to be competitive AND contemporary for workforce
- AOL and Web TV Series to help identify workplace methods/designs that attract & retain workers
- Negotiate rates for sustainable profit, risk, equity
- Better calculate & understand costs
- Identify career pathways to attract & retain workers
- Make new connections: match workers to employers
- Make the forest a great place to work!



# **Education** engagement by forest sector organizations— create strategy

- Forest sector together elevate its engagement with education providers--expanding student preparation for rural forest & farm trade careers/opportunities
- Industry implore K-12 to reboot skills-based, trades, and rural life programs
- Industry ask community colleges and tech schools to expand trades & rural work programs
- Develop curriculum that advances rural forest career opportunity and growth



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- Join with other rural industries to develop a campaign to encourage rural living, careers, jobs, and enhanced economic development
- Enhance forest sector career promotion information/campaign



## **Summary: Sustainable Contractors**



- A. Meaningful corrections that begin today— would help vanquish contract capacity weakness & shortages!
- **B.** Each purchaser & each contractor—can act to improve their own business; improved contract-purchaser relations
- c. Market economy will prevail— capacity shortage will foster responsive contract rate increases and essential reinvestment... A great way to sustain forests!





# **Summary: Sustainable Contractors**



- Workforce capacity reinvestment is an urgently important starting-point, where in the forest sector together can rally around improvement strategies that would "make the forest a great place to work!"
- E. Forest sector together campaign for industry growth, begin to coordinate new programs at growing careers, state education, rural forest-farm jobs, and forest production!





# 2020 Workforce: Growing Forest

# **Growing Forest Contract Capacity**

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## **Growing Our Forest Contract Capacity**

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