# Labor and Weed Management in Vegetables\*

Laura Tourte **Farm Management Advisor UC Cooperative Extension** Santa Cruz County

\* In collaboration with **Richard Smith UC Cooperative Extension**, **UC AIC Researchers**, **Area Growers / Industry** 



### October 31, 2017 Salinas Valley Weed School

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# Lineup for Today...



How are labor costs impacting production costs?

What are current weed management practices and costs?

What is the outlook for labor and mechanization?

## **Recent Central Coast Cost and Return Studies**

- Production and harvest practices and costs -

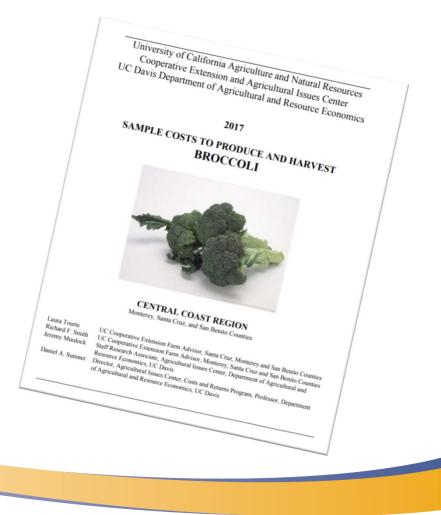
## <u>2017</u>

- Iceberg Lettuce
- Broccoli

## <u>2015</u>

- Romaine Hearts Lettuce
- Organic Spinach

https://coststudies.ucdavis.edu



## Labor Rates – 2010 to 2017\*

Year	2010	2015	2017	Percent Increase
	<	\$/hour	>	2010-15/ 2015-17
Field labor (base wage)	8.50	11.50	12.00+	35/4
Field labor with benefits <sup>‡</sup> (wage + percent benefits)	11.40	16.10	16.90	41/5
Machine labor (base wage)	10.00	15.50	15.50	55/-
Machine labor with benefits (wage + percent benefits)	13.40	21.70	21.85	62/-

\* Used in area UC Cooperative Extension Cost and Return Studies. <u>https://coststudies.ucdavis.edu</u>.

<sup>+</sup> Irrigator labor rate included in 2017 studies: \$12.60/hr (base); \$17.80 (with benefits)

**‡** Benefits rates included in studies: 34% (2010), 40% (2015) and 41% (2017).

## **Production and Harvest Costs – 2017 Studies\***

#### Iceberg Lettuce

#### Broccoli

Cost (\$/Acre)	Category	Cost (\$/Acre)	
2,906	Cultural	2,531	
2,004	Business Overhead	1,922	
515	Investment	257	
5,425	Subtotal	4,710	
6,975	Harvest	5,425	
12,400	Total	10,135	
	<b>2,906</b> 2,004 515 <b>5,425</b> 6,975	2,906Cultural2,004Business Overhead515Investment5,425Subtotal6,975Harvest	

Weed management included in cultural costs

\* Source: UC Cooperative Extension Cost and Return Studies. <u>https://coststudies.ucdavis.edu</u>. Salinas Valley Agriculture Blog – July 2017 - Summary of costs and net returns.

## Weed Management Practices & Costs 2017\*

Practice	Iceberg Lettuce (\$/acre)	Broccoli (\$/acre)
Herbicide application	100	44
Mechanical cultivation	66	66
Hand weeding	161	150
Total weed management costs	327	260
Percent (of cultural costs)	11	10
Field+machine labor costs	196	186
Percent (of weed mgt costs)	60	72

\* Source: UC Cooperative Extension Cost and Return Studies. <u>https://coststudies.ucdavis.edu</u>. Costs per acre include materials, equipment, and labor (\$16.90/hr. field; \$21.85/hr. machine).

### *Refresher: California Minimum Wage & Overtime* **Phase-In Schedules\***

Year	Minimum Wage	Minimum Wage Increase (%)	Year	Overtime Phase-In Hours Per Week	Overtime Hours/Week <sup>‡</sup>
2017	10.50	5.0 <sup>‡</sup>	2017	60	na
2018	11.00	4.8	2018	60	na
2019	12.00	9.0	2019	55	5
2020	13.00	8.3	2020	50	10
2021	14.00	7.7	2021	45	15
2022	15.00	7.1	2022	40	20

\* For employers with 26 or more employees.
 \* Percent increase from 2016 to 2017.

\* For employers with 26 or more employees.
 \* Assuming a 60-hour work week and no other adjustments.

Note: wages used in cost and return studies are higher than current minimum wage.

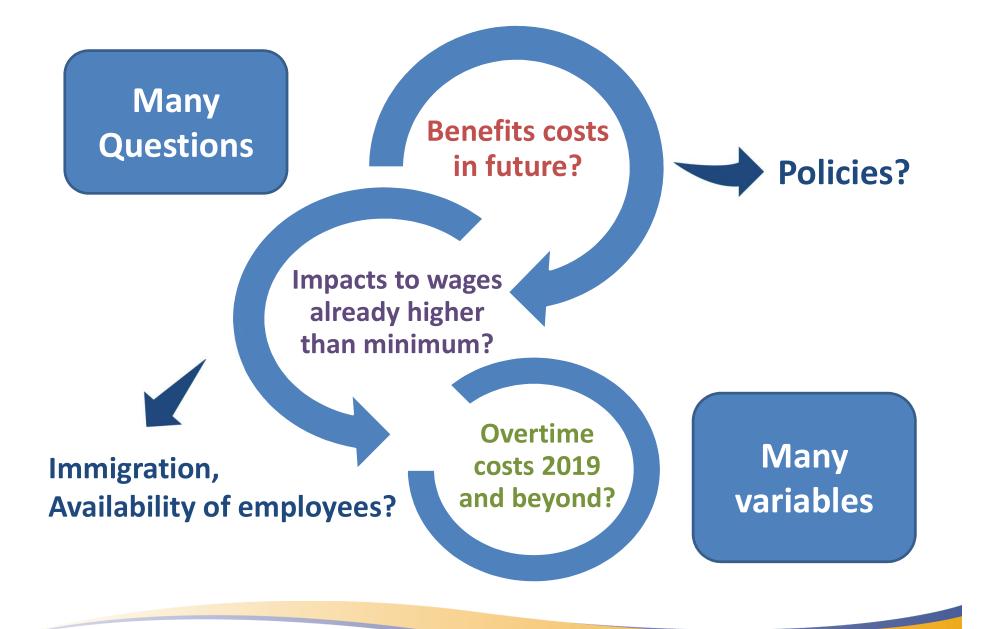


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## **Projection of weed management costs with increase in minimum wage - example\***

		2017	2022	Difference
\$/acre \$/hour	Field labor <sup>+</sup>	12.00	15.00	\$ 3.00
	Machine labor	15.50	19.40	\$ 3.90
	Labor cost – iceberg lettuce	196	245	\$ 49
	Labor cost – broccoli	186	233	\$ 47
\$/ranch	Labor cost – iceberg lettuce 250 acres			\$12,250
	Labor cost – broccoli 500 acres			\$23,500

 \* Exercise projecting 25% increase for field labor and similar increase for machine labor, using 2017 UCCE/AIC Cost and Return Studies <u>https://coststudies.ucdavis.edu</u> and no other adjustments.
 † Per hour costs are base wages; per acre and per ranch costs include 41% benefits.



## **Research\* Shows That...**

- Slowdown in Mexico U.S. migration since recession;
  few newcomers. U.S. agricultural workforce aging and settled.
- U.S. and Mexican agricultural workforces integrated; Mexico largest source of labor.
- Trend is to fewer workers in U.S. and Mexican agriculture; between 1987 and 2010 estimated 150,000 fewer each year.
- Factors in downward trend include: education, smaller family sizes, growth in non-farm employment, border enforcement.
- Higher wages may stabilize workforce in short-run; not a long-term solution, nor is immigration policy.

 \* Sources: Martin, P.L. 2017. Immigration and Farm Labor: Challenges and Opportunities. UC-ANR / Giannini Foundation.
 Charlton, D. and J.E. Taylor. 2016. A declining workforce: analysis of panel data from rural Mexico. Amer. J Agr. Econ. (98(4): 1158-1180.

# So what to do? Sample strategies and solutions...

- Improve on-farm efficiency (+)
- Less labor intensive practices and crops (-)
- Streamline H-2A labor program (?)
- Shift into technology where possible (+)

 \* Sources: Martin, P.L. 2017. Immigration and Farm Labor: Challenges and Opportunities. UC ANR / Giannini Foundation.
 Charlton, D. and J.E. Taylor. 2016. A declining workforce: analysis of panel data from rural Mexico. Amer. J Agr. Econ. (98(4): 1158-1180.

# H-2A Guestworker Visa Program\*

### **Recruitment:**

 Logistics, visa/consulate, transportation and meal costs to/from worksite and home

### **Employment:**

-

- 2017 AEWR Adverse Effect Wage Rate aka super minimum wage = \$12.57 in CA (lower in AZ)
- AEWR and affect on U.S. based workforce
- Contract program, less flexibility than direct hire

### **Contract:**

- Housing and transportation to/from worksite daily
- Meals 3 daily or fully working kitchen
- Payroll taxes (no); unemployment, disability, WC (yes)

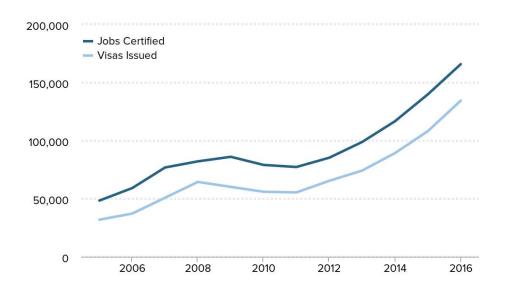
#### \* requires U.S. worker recruitment first

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## H-2A labor on the rise

H-2A jobs certified and visas issued, 2005–2016



CA Jobs Certified: 2006 = 2,600 2016 = 11,000

WA Jobs Certified: 2006 = 3,000 2016 = 14,000

Projection for 2017: over 20,000 in each state.

**Notes:** All references to a particular year should be understood to mean the U.S. government's fiscal year (October 1–September 30).

**Source:** U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Foreign Labor Certification, OFLC Performance Data, https://www.foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov/performancedata.cfm; U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs, "Nonimmigrant Visa Statistics," https://travel.state.gov/content/visas/en/law-andpolicy/statistics/non-immigrant-visas.html.

**Economic Policy Institute** 

http://www.epi.org/blog/h-2a-farm-guestworker-program-expanding-rapidly/ Martin. April 2017

# New (Proposed) H-2C Program?

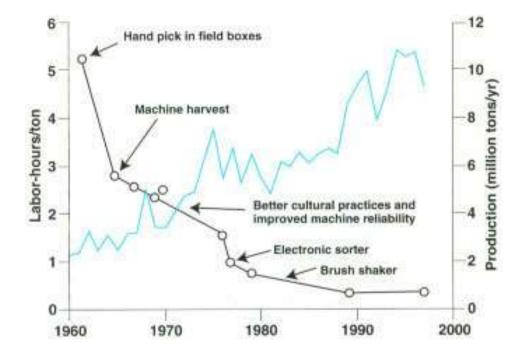
### The Agricultural Guestworker Act of 2017\*

- Introduced in early October by Goodlatte (R-VA)
- Proposed program would replace existing H2-A program
- Goal is efficient and flexible program, stable and reliable workforce
- Capped at 500,000 with escalator allocation (exemptions also apply)
- Housing and transportation optional
- Allows seasonal and year round employment
- Administered by USDA (not DOL)

Can it pass congressional muster? (first vote delayed) Would it help competitiveness of CA ag? Concerns with some aspects expressed.

\*https://judiciary.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Ag-Act.pdf

## Impact of mechanization on labor and costs - the *processing tomato* example\*



\* Source: Thompson, JF and Blank, SC. 2000. Harvest mechanization helps agriculture remain competitive. California Agriculture – May-June.

## Mechanization and Labor Costs – 2017\*



in processing tomatoes =

25% of operating costs 22% of total costs



## in iceberg lettuce =

64% of operating costs 51% of total costs How will labor and costs be affected with (more) mechanization?

\* Source: <u>https://coststudies.ucdavis.edu</u> Notes: operating costs include cultural, custom and harvest costs; total costs include business overhead and investment costs

In Progress: Automated/Crop Signaling Vegetable Weed Management Project

Economic goal is to evaluate Investment costs Operational costs Impact on yield and net returns Potential to lower costs and improve revenues?

Use and impact on labor and industry?

Project funded by: USDA Specialty Crop Research Initiative

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