

2015 Classified Service Compensation Report



State of New Mexico

State Personnel Board

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Purpose of Report	6
-------------------	---

Personnel Act & Compensation Philosophy	6
---	---

Personnel Act	6
---------------	---

Compensation Philosophy	6
-------------------------	---

Executive Summary	7
-------------------	---

Classified Employee Pay and Salary Structure Versus Market	7
--	---

Overuse of Alternative Pay Bands	8
----------------------------------	---

Total Compensation Components Unbalanced	8
--	---

Compa-Ratios Vary Significantly	9
---------------------------------	---

Implement Variable Pay-for-Performance Reward System	9
--	---

Classification System Changes	10
-------------------------------	----

System Maintenance Costs	10
--------------------------	----

Salary Surveys & Data Sources	11
-------------------------------	----

Annual Salary Survey Purpose	11
------------------------------	----

National Compensation Association of State Governments Salary Survey	11
--	----

Total Compensation	11
--------------------	----

Eight State Comparator Market	12
-------------------------------	----

Total Classified Compensation Calculation Sample	12
--	----

Employer Costs for Employee Compensation vs. New Mexico	14
---	----

National Trends	15
-----------------	----

Economic Data	16
---------------	----

Regional Trends	18
-----------------	----

New Mexico Trends	18
-------------------	----

New Mexico Legislatively Authorized Salary Increases	19
--	----

Base Pay Analysis	20
-------------------	----

Maintaining External Competitiveness	20
New Mexico Classified Employee Average & Median Salary Comparison	20
Proposed Occupationally Based Salary Structures	22
Average Salary Data by Pay Band	24
Average Salary Data by Agency	25
Key Classification Studies that Solved Staffing and Pay Issues	25

Classified Salary Structure 26

74% Band Width	26
Regression Analysis	27
Classified Employee Compa-Ratio	28
Alternative Pay Bands (APB)	30

Pay Administration 31

Pay Mechanisms	31
----------------	----

Classified Service Demographics 32

County-by-County Population vs. Classified Demographics	34
Classified Positions & Average Salary By County	35
Non-Manager Occupations	36
FY16 Work Plan	37
Supervisors	37
Managers	38
Misclassification & Classification Creep	39
Performance-Based Variable Pay Strategy	40

Leave Accruals and Payouts 40

Annual Leave	40
Sick Leave	41
Overtime	42

Turnover & Vacancy 44

Hiring	44
--------	----

Separation	45
------------	----

Turnover Rates	46
----------------	----

SPO's Online Presence	48
------------------------------	-----------

Appendix A – Industry & Economic Data Sources	50
---	----

Appendix B – Legislative Fiscal Year Increase in Detail	52
---	----

Appendix C – 2015 Year Comparator Market Average Classified Salary	53
--	----

Appendix D – Classified Service Salary Structure	54
--	----

Appendix E – Average Salary Data By Agency	55
--	----

Appendix F – Alternative Pay Band Assignments	57
---	----

Appendix G – New Structure General Classification Framework	67
---	----

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Purpose of Report

The State Personnel Board (SPB) Rules¹ require the SPB to annually adopt and submit a compensation report to the Governor and the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) that details the results of the State of New Mexico's (State) annual compensation survey, and provides a review of the State's total compensation structure. This document shall serve as the official report.

This report conveys economic pay trends, findings, and data derived from the compensation and benefits surveys analyzed by the State Personnel Office (SPO). This data is analyzed in order to illustrate the salary ranges, rates, average salaries, and benefits for state classifications in the eight state comparator labor market. The report also summarizes key findings and comparative data showing the relationship of the State's wages and compensation programs to those of the eight state comparator labor market. Additionally, it presents data on State employee demographics, the use of available pay mechanisms, and industry accepted workforce metrics for the enhancement of the classified service pay system.

Personnel Act & Compensation Philosophy

Personnel Act

The State Personnel Act requires New Mexico to establish and maintain a system of personnel administration for classified employees based solely on employee qualifications and abilities that provides greater economy and efficiency in the management of State affairs.²

Compensation Philosophy

In 2001, the SPB established a policy regarding the state's approach to compensation:

"The Compensation System (salary and benefits) for classified state government employees will be structured to support the mission of State Government and be consistent with state statutes to provide a high level of responsive service in meeting the needs of its citizens. The foundation of this structure is to reward employees for their specific contributions to the achievement of organizational goals and objectives. Fiscal responsibility requires that this approach be administered in a consistent manner throughout the state's classified service based on its financial capabilities."

¹ NMAC 1.7.4.8(E).

² NMSA 1978 § 10-9-2.

Executive Summary

The classified service workforce consists of over 18,000 employees within 65 executive agencies. The State recognizes that its employees are its most valuable asset, and that these employees are critical to providing services to all New Mexicans. Employment with New Mexico state government represents a career in public service, and an opportunity to deliver excellence, accountability, and efficiency.

Both private and public employers seek to attract and retain qualified and dedicated employees to translate business strategy into success. Accordingly, it is critical to have a sound compensation program that is externally competitive. As the economy continues to recover, pressure is being experienced as other private and public sector organizations are competing for the same workers that the State is trying to attract and retain. Thus, SPO has worked hard over the past year to develop 11 new pay lines to address market pricing issues, and SPO has created a cleaner classification system to help recruit new employees.

Classified Employee Pay and Salary Structure Versus Market

The State strives to pay a competitive public sector salary, while remaining fiscally responsible. This approach has allowed the State to compete with both private and public employers in the region. Currently, the State's annual classified employee average base salary is \$44,554. When compared to the primary eight state comparator market for public sector employees, New Mexico ranks fifth and when comparing total compensation (salary plus benefits) among the comparator market, New Mexico ranks fifth (5th). Both of these rankings indicate that New Mexico is maintaining its goal of being the average payer within the region. Regardless, a detailed analysis and comparison of specific classification levels shows New Mexico to be at market for most general classifications, but further behind actual market averages in many hard to recruit and retain classifications for critical occupations such as Corrections, Information Technology, and Healthcare. In some cases, the average salary levels for selected benchmark classifications in these occupations, impact the State's ability to attract, retain, engage, motivate, and reward qualified employees.

In 2001, the State's pay band width was expanded to 78% wide, to allow employees the ability to laterally move (be promoted) in pay, as skills increased, rather than having to be promoted on a vertically designed pay structure. In FY14, SPO narrowed the pay band width to 74%, in an effort to bring the State classified service band width closer to the industry standard of 50%. The Governor, working with the Legislature, addressed this matter by having vacancies budgeted at midpoint rather than entry. The pay band width has already resulted in a positive impact on filling vacant positions.

The State must be prepared to address pay concerns; however, revenue shortfalls in the past few years have restricted the State from:

- Establishing and maintaining competitive position in the marketplace;
- Attracting and retaining high quality employees; and,
- Addressing the need for a salary structure adjustment, that may occur when funding becomes available.

SPO has worked with the HayGroup and Kenning Consulting to review and develop a methodology to address these issues.

Overuse of Alternative Pay Bands

Currently, over 32% of the State's job classifications are assigned to Alternative Pay Bands (APB). APBs are being utilized in response to the State's inability to adjust and maintain a current salary structure. The increased number of APBs is an indicator that the state's classified service salary structure has not been maintained and requires further attention.

APBs were originally designed to only be used on an exception basis, to address compensation issues related to recruitment and retention that could not normally be handled within the general base salary structure. A job that is evaluated and assigned to range levels appropriately captures and maintains internal equity to other similar sized jobs within the classified service. When external forces of demand exceed the supply of the labor market, pressure is placed on the State's compensation structure. This market pressure has impacted the State's ability to attract and retain well-qualified applicants, resulting in the SPB "temporarily" assigning job classifications to higher pay bands.

Absent ongoing maintenance and adjustments to the State's compensation structure, New Mexico will continue to experience challenges each year in its ability to competitively recruit and retain employees, especially in critical occupations. Proposed changes to the State's compensation structure in FY17 will provide needed relief to these market pressures.

Total Compensation Components Unbalanced

Total compensation for employees consists not only of the cost of the direct pay received, but also includes the value and cost to the State for benefits provided to employees. For the State's classified service, the percentage of total compensation provided in direct salary versus indirect benefits is skewed towards providing higher indirect benefits by as much as 10%. When compared to both public and private sectors, the State contributes significantly more to employees in both medical and retirement benefits.

Total compensation, or indirect benefits, is inclusive of health, dental, life and disability insurance, pharmacy and vision insurance, retirement, deferred compensation, paid leave (annual, sick and holiday), compensatory time off, and all other types of leave.

Health insurance costs make up a significant portion of indirect benefit costs, and are a recruiting factor for the State. Nationally, employers, including New Mexico, are beginning to more effectively manage benefits to maximize the return on investment to both the organization and to its workforce. As an example, an increasing number of organizations are paying 100% of coverage for the employee, while requiring employees to pick up a greater portion, if not all, of dependent coverage. Accordingly, the State should continue its efforts to review and manage its healthcare plan design, utilization rates, and to implement cost-management strategies that both mitigate contribution increases, and improve the overall health and well-being of employees.

The Public Employee Retirement Association (PERA) offers a defined benefit retirement program for State employees (educational employees participate in a separate plan). There have recently been significant changes to PERA plans including modifications to the employer/employee contribution rates, and a movement to a 30 year plan for new employees. Currently, the PERA retirement calculation considers both years of service, and average highest earnings.

It is important that employees be provided with a complete picture of the total value of their compensation package with the State of New Mexico, including both direct and indirect compensation. SPO is working with the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) and the General Services Department (GSD) to develop, within PeopleSoft, a total compensation statement to be provided to each employee, annually.

As costs continue to increase for all of the major components of total compensation, discussions must continue to ensure that the State is providing the most effective combination of salary and benefits, in order to enhance recruitment, while remaining fiscally responsible.

Compa-Ratios Vary Significantly

Compa-ratio³ is a position within a pay range relative to the midpoint of a pay range, and is an industry standard measurement of a compensation plan. (See page 25).

The midpoint or close to it has become the entry level for new hires.

When evaluated by individual agencies:

- The average compa-ratio throughout the state ranges from 92% to 117%;
- 12 executive agencies have an average compa-ratio of less than 100%; and,
- Nine executive agencies have an average compa-ratio of over 111%.

This is indicative that in most agencies, the midpoint or close to it, has become the entry level for new hires. The lack of pay adjustments has resulted in significant compaction for tenured employees who typically have more experience or qualifications than new hires.

Implement Variable Pay-for-Performance Reward System

SPO is assessing the feasibility of introducing variable pay-for-performance models into the classified service compensation system. These types of programs are currently being utilized successfully in other government entities, and may include merit increases to base salaries, variable rewards, bonuses, and incentive pay.

In general, the State's compensation system should align variable pay with results to recognize and reward employees for their contribution to the success of the agency. To be effective, variable pay must accommodate market fluctuations and cost of living. Variable pay mechanisms are important components of a reward system that provides effective methods for rewarding performance, for short-term assignments, for retaining employees and compensation for special situations.

³ "Compa-ratio" means pay expressed as a percentage of the midpoint of a pay band. NMAC 1.7.1.7(I).

Classification System Changes

In 2001, the State revised the classification and compensation system resulting in a 27% reduction in the number of job classifications from 1,200 to 867. This project, known as NM.HR.2001, included:

- Increasing the compensation plan from a 50% spread to a 78% spread due to a change in the State's compensation system and strategy that was abandoned shortly after its establishment; and,
- Abolishment of minimum qualifications for each classification.

The implementation and subsequent abandonment of the premises of NM.HR.2001, coupled with the impact of the economic downturn, significantly contributed to the State's inability to attract and retain employees. In 2011, SPO initiated a review of all classifications. This review has resulted in all classifications and job descriptions being, or in process of being, modified to address:

- Requisite minimum qualifications for each classification; and,
- A specific description of the job duties and responsibilities related to the duties of the position.

These changes resulted in applicants having a better understanding of the duties of the job, and the qualifications required, resulting in better qualified applicants being hired.

SPO has developed a new market-focused Classification & Compensation System that has created job specific classifications, which give the State the ability to deliver targeted, market-driven pay increases. The new system delivers 11 new pay lines that capture different families of work, and that allow for targeted, well-planned increases to be delivered, easing market tensions and bringing New Mexico closer to the comparative market. (See page 23).

System Maintenance Costs

In a joint effort with both the LFC and DFA, a methodology was developed to ensure the cost of a 1% salary increase for classified and exempt employees for a full year. Cost of In-Range Salary Adjustments for a Full Fiscal Year is based on actual classified and exempt employee salaries, and equates to approximately 9.9 million, including benefits. The formula below indicates the cost of General Fund Split for a full fiscal year:

Cost of In-Range Salary Adjustments for a Full Fiscal Year	
Percent of Actual Salary Adjustment	Cost of the General Fund Split (millions)
1%	\$5,517.0

NOTE: There was a slight decrease from the 2014 cost in light of the fact that as of July 7, 2015, "The Law Office of the Public Defender" is no longer part of the Classified Salary Plan.

Salary Surveys & Data Sources

Annual Salary Survey Purpose

Annually, The State Personnel Office's Compensation & Classification Division conducts a salary survey to identify and compare the labor market competitiveness of the State's salary structure (pay bands), and current pay practices (actual pay), with State's comparator market. This survey also allows an assessment of the competitiveness of pay and benefits (insurance, leave, etc.) to the labor market. SPO's Compensation & Classification Division reviews and analyzes numerous, credible, salary and budget surveys to collect salary data. (See Appendix A).

Job classifications are reviewed and compared to benchmark job classifications to determine how close to similar jobs are represented through comparative analyses, and are selected based on market criteria which are consistent with past comparisons. These represent a:

- Large sample of state employees;
- Variety of job occupations (clerical, administrative, trade, counseling, law enforcement, etc.); and,
- Range of levels in job complexity (measured in job content points).

National Compensation Association of State Governments Salary Survey

SPO participates annually in a comprehensive salary survey of benchmark job classifications sponsored by the National Compensation Association of State Governments (NCASG). The NCASG's primary objectives are to improve the validity of job matches, to improve the accuracy of data in salary surveys among the states, and to reduce the number of individual surveys exchanged among the states on an annual basis.

In 2015, 37 state governments participated in NCASG's annual survey, representing 637,494 public sector employees. In 2015, SPO identified job matches for 231 of the 237 benchmark classifications in the survey.

Total Compensation

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics defines total compensation as "the complete reward/recognition package for employees, including all forms of money, benefits, perquisites, services and in-kind payments."

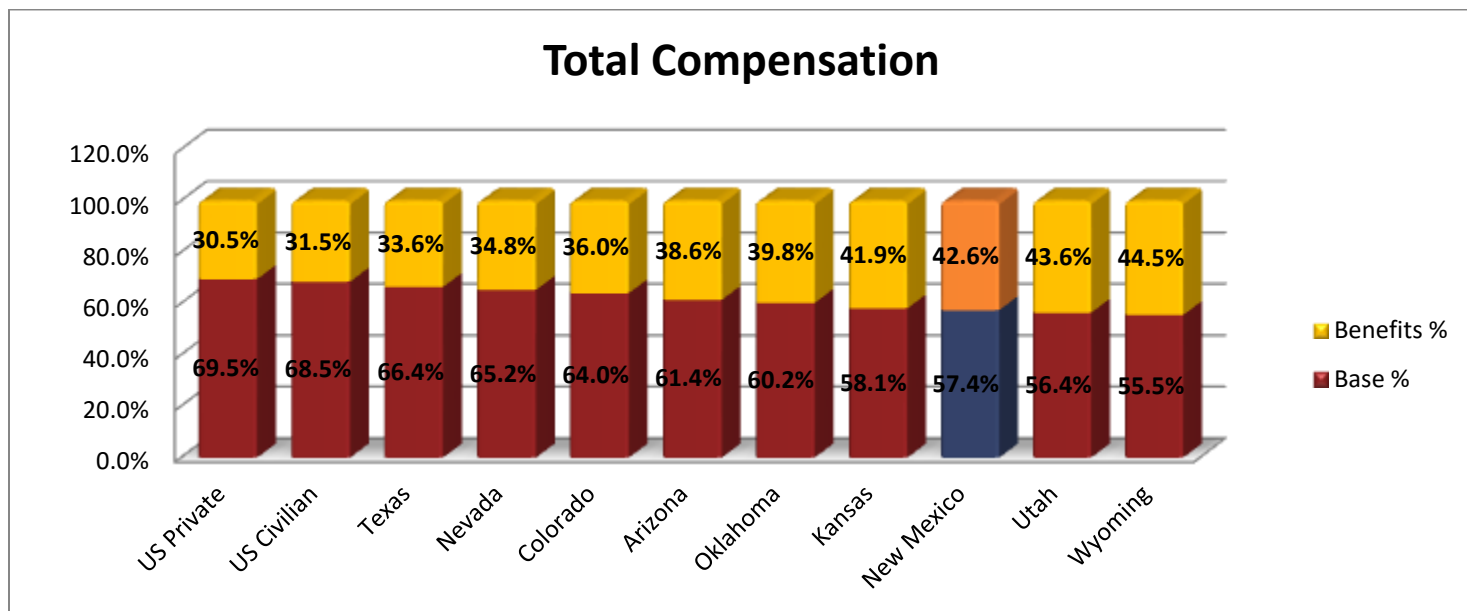
The State of New Mexico provides a competitive employee benefit package that includes: Employer-paid medical insurance contributions, pension (retirement) contributions, paid leave allowances for vacation days, sick days, and paid holidays. Additionally, State employees may take advantage of a Section 457, Deferred Compensation Plan that allows for contributions to a tax-deferred savings program that can be used to supplement their retirement plan.

Table 1

Eight – State Comparator Market Total Compensation Ranking	
Nevada	\$99,326
Wyoming	\$93,830
Colorado	\$84,828
Utah	\$84,513
New Mexico	\$77,659
Arizona	\$71,882
Oklahoma	\$62,643
Kansas	\$62,066
Texas	\$60,871

Employer-provided employee benefits remain an important part of the total rewards package in attracting and retaining workers. The below graph illustrates the comparison of total compensation.

Graph 1



Eight State Comparator Market

When compared to the eight state comparator salary market, Table 1 shows that New Mexico ranks fifth (5th). In 2000, the HayGroup reviewed the benefits offered by the State and ranked the benefit package at the median level, or slightly above the average benefit package of the comparator market. New Mexico participates in an annual total compensation survey, with the results continuing to support this ranking. (See table 6, page 18). Increases to both salary and benefits have resulted in significant growth in total compensation for these states.

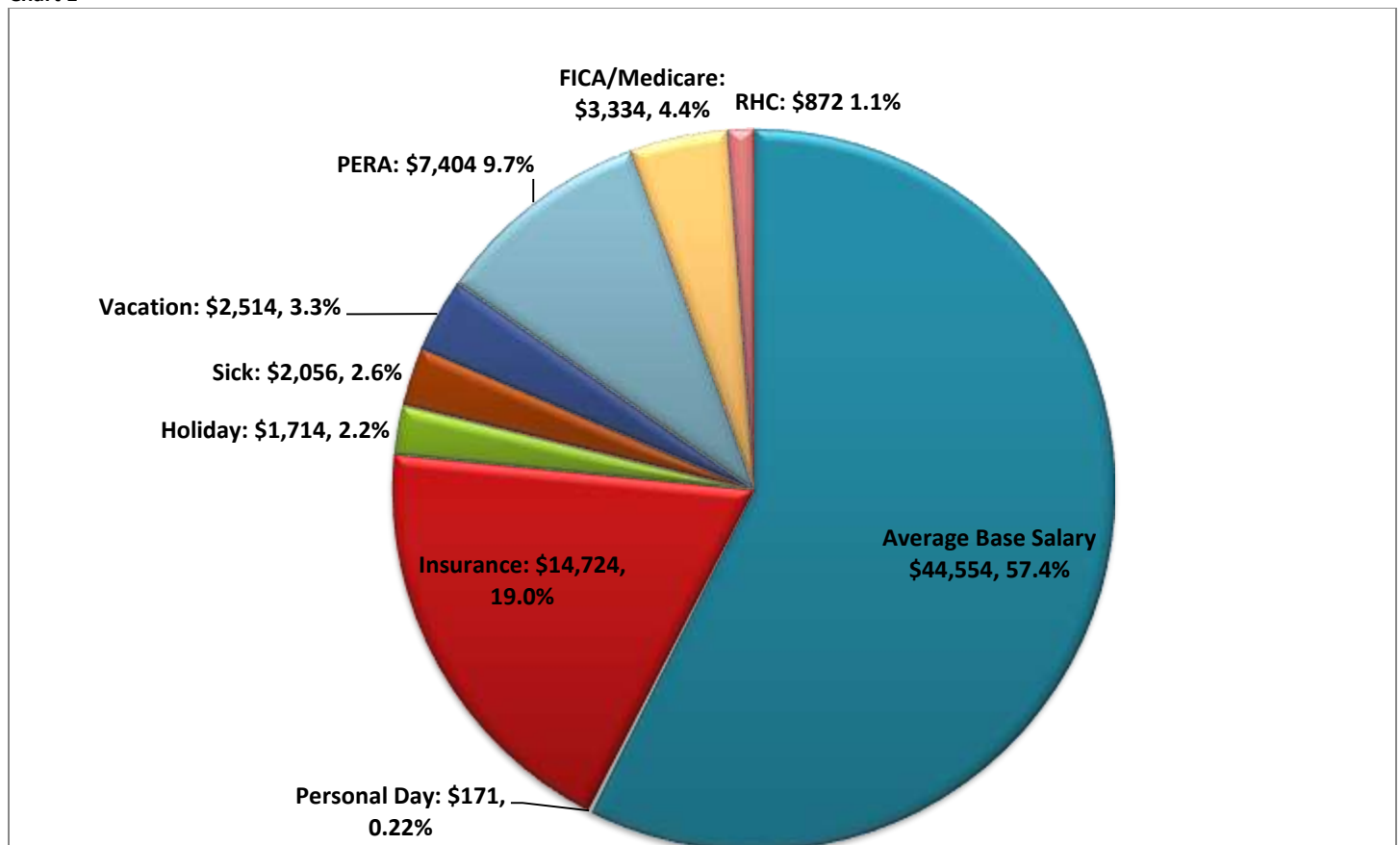
Total Classified Compensation Calculation Sample

Table 2 and Chart 1 provide a typical breakdown of New Mexico's total compensation components for classified employees. The 2015 average base salary is \$44,554. This amount is 57.4% of total compensation. The remaining employer sponsored indirect components of total compensation (mandated benefits, insurance, and paid time off) is valued on average at \$33,105, or 42.6% of total compensation, resulting in a total compensation annual amount of \$77,659.

Table 2

Average Base Salary:		\$44,554	57.4%
Employer Sponsored Benefits:			
FICA/Medicare	(6.2% / 1.45% of gross salary)	\$3,408	4.4%
PERA	(16.99% of gross salary)	\$7,570	9.7%
RHC	(1.1 % of gross salary)	\$891	1.1%
Vacation	(120 hours per year)	\$2,570	3.3%
Sick	(96 hours per year)	\$2,056	2.6%
Holiday	(80 hours per year)	\$1,714	2.2%
Insurance	(less than \$50,000)	\$14,724	19.0%
Personal Day	(8 hours per year)	\$171	0.2%
Total Benefits		\$33,105	42.6%
Total Compensation (Salary + Benefits):		\$77,659	100%

Chart 1



Employer Costs for Employee Compensation vs. New Mexico

A breakdown of total compensation components in New Mexico compared to national trends for civilian workers, private industry, and state and local government is shown in Table 3. These costs are derived from the National Compensation Survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and published in the monthly Employer Cost for Employee Compensation (ECEC) report. Once average total compensation is derived, the various components can be calculated as a percentage of total compensation. This calculation allows for comparisons to be made between the State of New Mexico and national trends.

Today's workers tend to move between different organizations more often, and be attracted to portable retirement plans when they leave an organization.

In general, the balance between direct compensation (wages and salaries) and indirect compensation (benefits, paid time-off, and retirement) for the State is noticeably different than any of the other three groups. Wages and salaries only account for 57.4% of total compensation, as compared to approximately 63.8% for state and local governments nationally.

Table 3 demonstrates how New Mexico's salaries and benefits compare nationally to other state and local governments and the private sector. The ratio of the State's indirect compensation (benefits), when compared to base salary, is significantly higher than other state and local governments by 6.4%. Again, indirect compensation is significant because it is a contributing factor in the State's ability to attract and retain qualified employees.

While the survey indicates that the amount of leave (paid time-off) provided by the State is 1.5% greater than the national civilian worker average, the percentage of insurance (medical, dental, vision, etc.) coverage paid by the State is 11.2% greater than what civilian workers are provided. Nationally, in both public and private sectors, a trend is occurring to address escalating health insurance premiums by requiring employees cover a greater percentage of their benefits through increased premium rates, higher co-pays, higher yearly deductibles, and by only providing coverage for spouses or dependents who are employed elsewhere, but their employers do not provide health insurance. These measures pass a greater cost onto the employee, and reduce the cost to the employer. These measures also provide an incentive to employees to better manage their health and wellness issues, than if the employer is bearing most of the cost.

Table 3

Compensation Component	Civilian Workers (includes private industry & state/local government establishments)	Private Industry (excludes agricultural establishments, private households and the self-employed)	State & Local Government (excludes federal employees)	State of New Mexico
Wages and salaries	68.5%	69.5%	63.8%	57.4%
Benefits	31.5%	30.5%	36.2%	42.6%
Paid leave	6.9%	6.9%	7.3%	8.4%
Supplemental pay	3.0%	3.5%	0.8%	0.0%
Insurance	8.9%	8.2%	11.9%	20.1%
Health	8.4%	7.7%	11.6%	19.0%
Retirement and savings	5.1%	4.0%	4.0%	-
Defined benefit	3.2%	1.8%	9.4%	9.7%
Defined contribution	1.9%	2.2%	0.8%	0.0%
Legally required	7.6%	8.0%	5.9%	4.4%

Retirement and savings in state and local government is almost three times the national average for civilian workers. Defined benefit programs were increased as a recruitment mechanism in the late 1960's. While defined benefit programs have been phased out in most private sector organizations, they are also beginning to be used less in the public sector. Although deferred earnings are critical to maintaining a comfortable living in later years, a key issue with employer paid retirement is that this liability continues long after an employee has left the organization.

A solid retirement plan is a key factor in attracting employees to work for an organization, and it is an even larger factor in retaining employees; however, due to the changes in workforce demographics, today's workers tend to move between different organizations more often, and tend to be attracted to portable retirement plans when they leave an organization. Although there is no dispute on the importance of retirement and the time value of money, it may be beneficial to review the balance between the various components of total compensation, given the changes in workforce demographics.

National Trends

Trends in compensation administration are often influenced by economic indicators at the national, regional, and local levels. Gathering and analyzing these multivariate sources provides a framework against which the State's compensation program can be analyzed. This analysis then informs SPO's specific compensation recommendations.

For 2016, organizations across all industries are planning general salary increases that range from 2.7% to 3.1%, as projected by national compensation survey sources. (See Table 4).

An exception to this trend is the Social Security Administration's (SSA) announcement on October 15, 2015, that there will be no (0.0%)

automatic cost of living adjustment (COLA) in 2016 to Social Security and Supplemental Security Income benefits.

According to the Social Security's October press release, "[as] determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there was no increase in the CPI-W from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. Therefore, under existing law, there can be no COLA in 2016."

National compensation survey sources indicate that most organizations plan to provide general salary increases of 2.7% - 3.1% in 2016.

Table 4
Industry Related Trends & Data Sources
See Appendix A for Data Sources

WorldatWork	3.1%
WorldatWork Public Administration	3.1%
HayGroup	3.0%
Mercer	3.0%
Towers Watson Data Services	3.0%
Aon Hewitt	3.0%
The Conference Board	3.0%
Culpepper	3.0%
Clear Management-United States	3.0%
Clear Management-Public Sector	3.0%
HR.BLR	3.0%
Buck Consultants	2.8%
ERI	2.7%
Bloomberg BNA	3.0%
Social Security Administration COLA	0.0%

Economic Data

The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) tracks a number of primary economic indicators relevant to compensation and the price of goods and services.

Employment Cost Index (ECI)

The ECI is an indicator measured quarterly that tracks changes in compensation costs including wages, salaries and the employer's cost for employee benefits.

Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers (CPI—U)

The CPI is tracked monthly and is a measure of the changing purchasing power of the dollar. The number reflects the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The index is principally used as an indicator of inflation.

For the period ending September 2015, the CPI-U, which covers 89% of the population of the United States, was reported as 0.0%, no change from the same reporting period in 2014. In September 2014, the index was reported at 238.031, and in September 2015, the index was reported at 237.945 (resulting in 0.0% change, not seasonally adjusted). (See Graph 2). Supporting data may be found at www.bls.gov.

It is useful to compare the national wage data trends against New Mexico's salary increase history to identify patterns and develop recommendations where necessary. Graph 3 compares the history of CPI-U rates (shaded area) and the national wage increases as reported by WorlDatWork against the Legislatively Authorized salary increases in New Mexico.

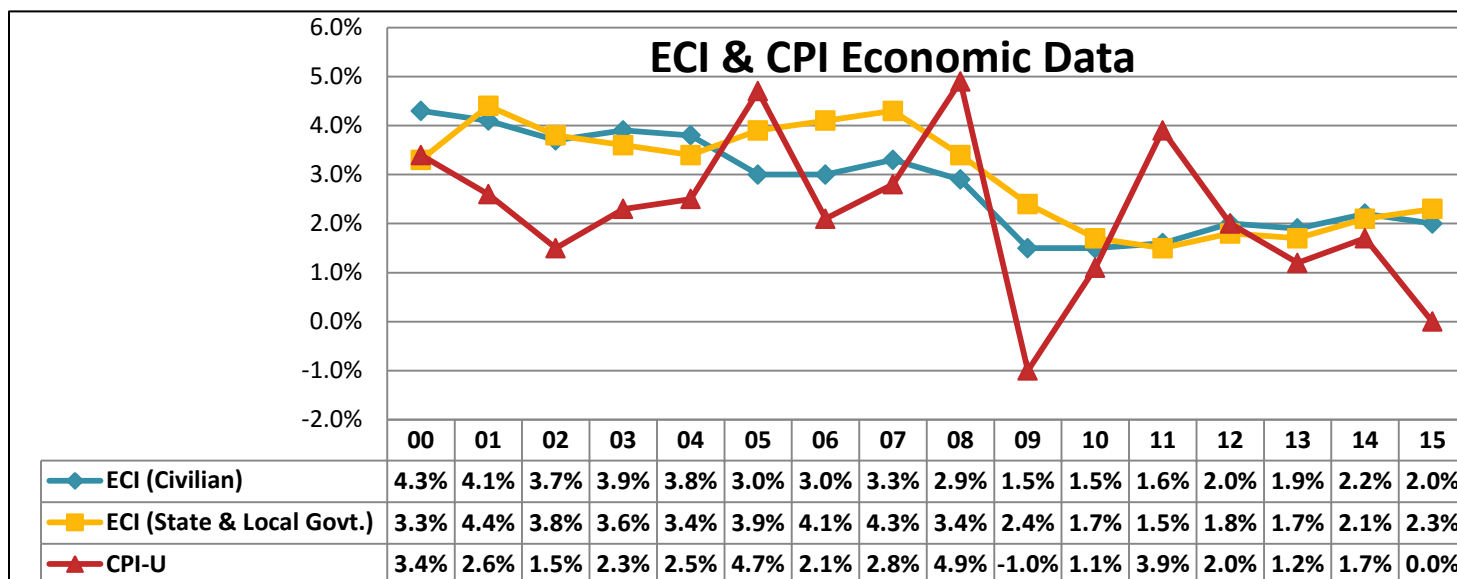
Graph 3 demonstrates that New Mexico has not kept pace when compared to these two wage and economic data points. This is due, in part, to economic and funding challenges that have impacted the State's ability to provide salary increases and address salary structures in line with national market indicators. Data show that as funding becomes available, the State will need to be prepared with strategies to address complex and varied salary structure and wage issues.

Table 5 and Graph 2 show ECI wage-related data compared to CPI-U's inflation-related data.

Table 5

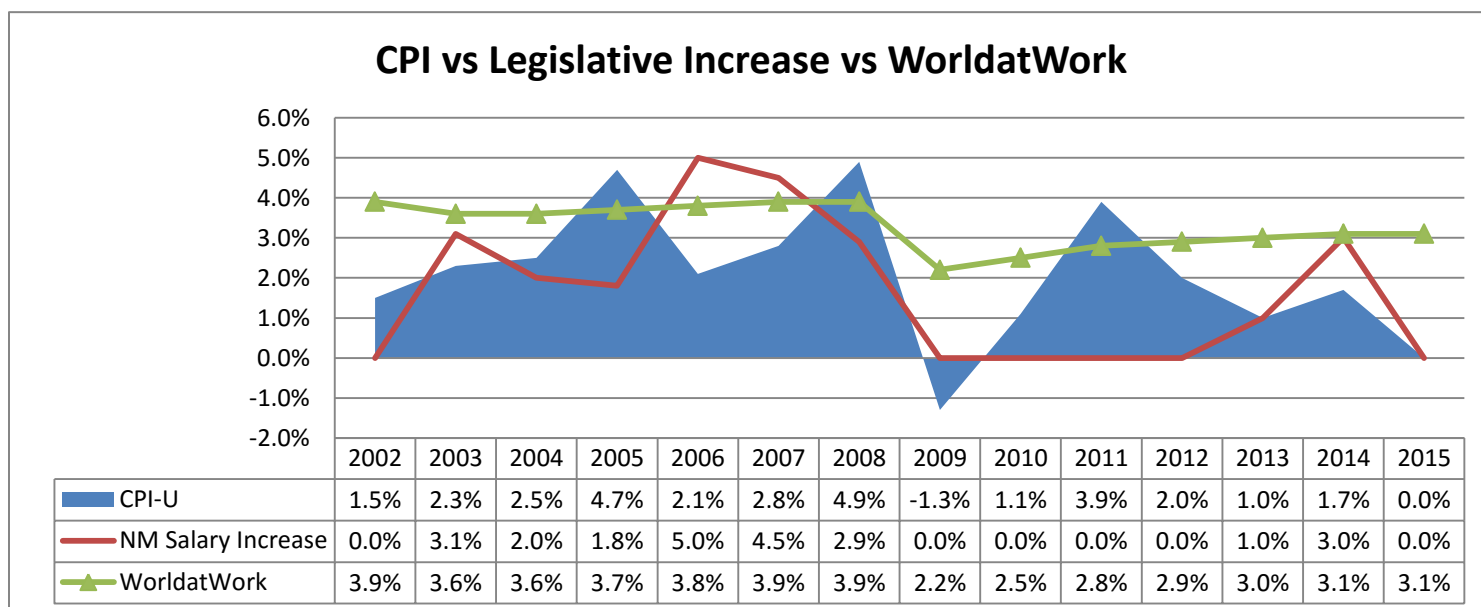
ECI & CPI Economic Data			
Year	ECI (Civilian)	ECI (State & Local Govt.)	CPI-U
2005	3.0%	3.9%	4.7%
2006	3.3%	4.1%	2.1%
2007	3.3%	4.3%	2.9%
2008	2.9%	3.4%	4.9%
2009	1.5%	2.4%	-1.0%
2010	1.5%	1.7%	1.1%
2011	1.6%	1.5%	3.9%
2012	2.0%	1.8%	2.0%
2013	1.9%	1.7%	1.2%
2014	2.2%	2.1%	1.7%
2015	2.0%	2.3%	0.0%

Graph 2



It is useful to compare the national wage data trends against New Mexico's salary increase history to identify patterns and develop recommendations where necessary. Graph 3 compares the history of CPI-U rates (shaded area) and the national wage increases as reported by WorldatWork against the Legislatively Authorized salary increases in New Mexico.

Graph 3



Regional Trends

Table 6 below illustrates the average classified salary for New Mexico and the eight state comparator market for the past 10 years. The change from year-to-year should be viewed as a snapshot in time as a macro-indicator and should not be construed to depict how each comparator state administered actual pay for individual employees. Each year the composition of filled jobs changes slightly depending on agency business needs, available budget, new hires, career progression and separations.

Table 6

10 Year Historical Data State(s) Average Base Salary Comparison										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arizona*	\$34,879	\$36,607	\$37,077	\$37,448	\$37,630	\$36,695	\$34,973	\$35,422	\$43,832	\$44,116
Colorado	\$52,104	\$50,328	\$52,017	\$53,952	\$55,044	\$51,072	\$50,955	\$52,270	\$53,772	\$54,300
Kansas	\$35,074	\$34,511	\$36,664	\$38,248	\$38,100	\$35,235	\$37,855	\$36,356	\$37,336	\$36,056
Nevada**	\$48,099	\$48,325	\$49,694	\$55,704	\$55,704	\$55,704	\$55,704	\$46,446	\$47,216	\$64,792
New Mexico	\$37,918	\$38,820	\$42,099	\$42,058	\$41,986	\$41,995	\$41,912	\$41,912	\$43,576	\$44,554
Oklahoma	\$32,534	\$34,356	\$34,686	\$34,984	\$35,200	\$32,495	\$35,540	\$36,314	\$37,700	\$37,700
Texas	\$34,121	\$36,124	\$37,365	\$38,461	\$39,232	\$39,265	\$40,223	\$40,310	\$40,398	\$40,398
Utah	\$37,996	\$38,030	\$42,504	\$42,562	\$42,635	\$39,312	\$45,114	\$45,749	\$46,592	\$47,656
Wyoming	\$39,385	\$40,012	\$43,686	\$45,822	\$45,822	\$44,764	\$48,352	\$47,922	\$49,213	\$52,050

*Arizona's data from 2009-2013 is from NCASG. Arizona did not participate in the NCASG survey for 2014; however, their average base salary data were reported from "The State of Arizona Workforce Report". The State of Arizona "Advisory Recommendation" shows the state's compensation adjustments from 2009-2015, and these adjustments create a large jump in the base salary reported.

** Nevada data was estimated from 2009-2012.

New Mexico Trends

The DOL's Bureau of Labor Statistics annually tracks the Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC), which includes measures of wages, salaries and benefits across all non-farm, private and state and local government workers. This data provides another benchmark against which to compare New Mexico classified employee salaries. Nationally, as of June 2015, the ECEC reported average salary for private industry was \$45,385. The ECEC reported average salary for state and local government was \$58,697. New Mexico's average classified employee salary as of October 2015 is \$44,554.

Table 7

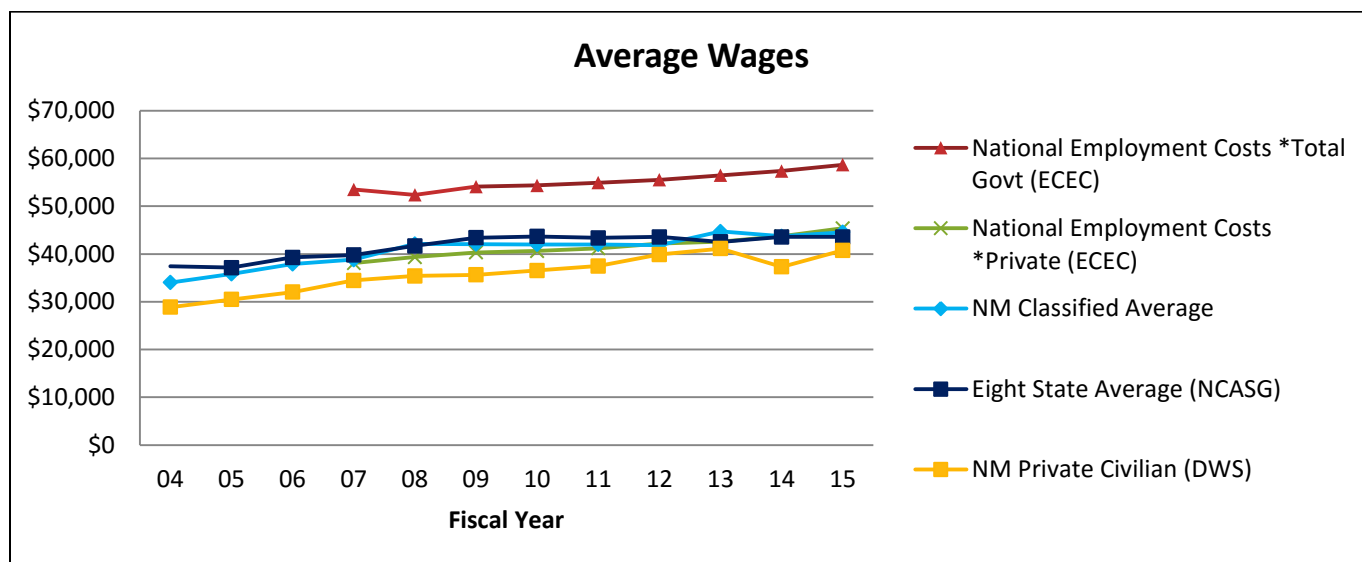
Average Annual Wages (not including benefits)

USDOL ECEC Total Government	\$58,697
USDOL ECEC Private Industry	\$45,385
NM DWS Total Government (Fed, State, Local)	\$45,552
NM Classified Employees	\$44,554
NM DWS Private Industry	\$40,768

The New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions (NM DWS) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages for the first quarter of 2015 reports private employment wages in NM are averaging \$40,768. Total Government wages across industries (Federal, State, and Local) is reported as \$45,552. ⁴(Table 7).

DOL ECEC, NMDWS and New Mexico Classified Employee salary trends are presented against the comparator market of NCASG in Graph 4.

Graph 4

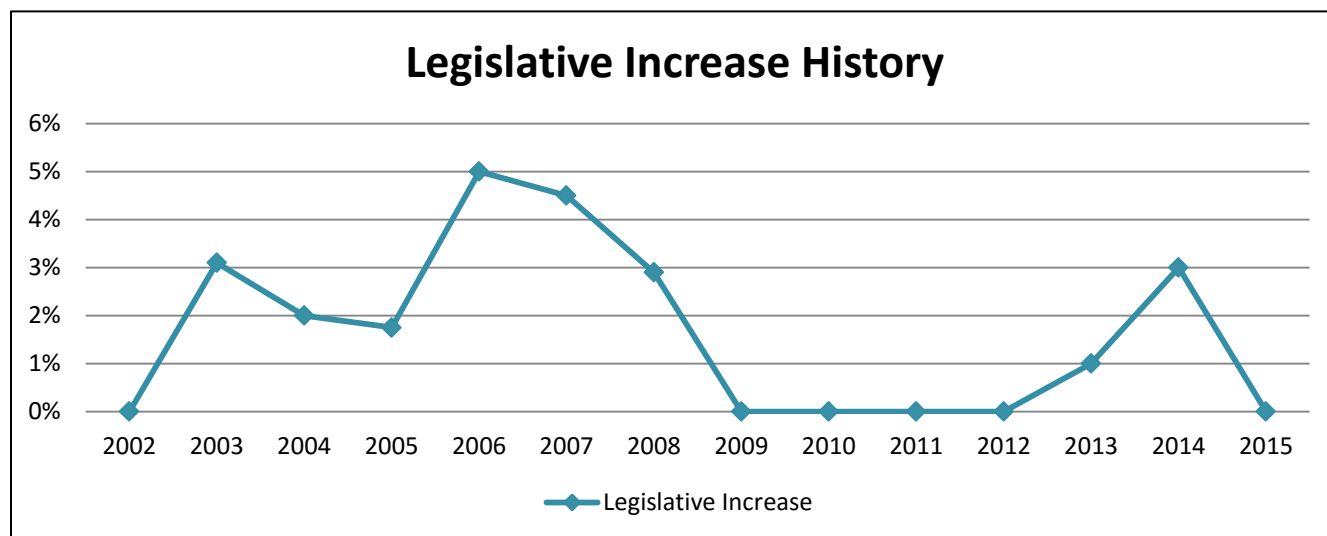


New Mexico Legislatively Authorized Salary Increases

Graph 5 shows the legislatively appropriated salary increases for each of the past 14 fiscal years. The salary increase amounts include general salary increases, as well as any supplemental increases to employees in specific occupationally based classifications for the years that they were provided. Over this time frame, New Mexico has spent over \$111,112,734 in general fund appropriations for annual salary increases. However, a majority of this funding was appropriated prior to FY09. Specific information for each year can be found in Appendix B.

⁴ New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (1st Quarter – 2015).

Graph 5



Base Pay Analysis

Maintaining External Competitiveness

New Mexico's compensation strategy for at least the last decade has been to "match" the market and be the average payer in the compared region. In 2014, New Mexico ranked fifth (Table 8) in the eight state comparator market; however, this simple indicator is misleading, and requires a further in-depth analysis to show how New Mexico's ranking compares to similar benchmark jobs in the comparator market, based on similar job content, size, complexity, qualifications and working conditions.

Appendix C shows the average classified salary over the past 14 years for New Mexico, as compared to the average within the eight state comparator market, and the relationship between the two components for each year. Appendix C must be viewed as a snapshot in time, macro-indicator, and cannot and should not be construed to depict how each comparator state administers actual pay for individual employees, because each year the composition of filled jobs changes slightly depending on agency business needs, available budget, new hires, career progression, and separations.

Table 8

Eight - State Comparator Market Base Compensation Ranking	
Nevada	\$ 64,792
Colorado	\$ 54,300
Wyoming	\$ 52,050
Utah	\$ 47,656
New Mexico	\$ 44,554
Arizona	\$ 44,116
Texas	\$ 40,398
Oklahoma	\$ 37,700
Kansas	\$ 36,056

New Mexico Classified Employee Average & Median Salary Comparison

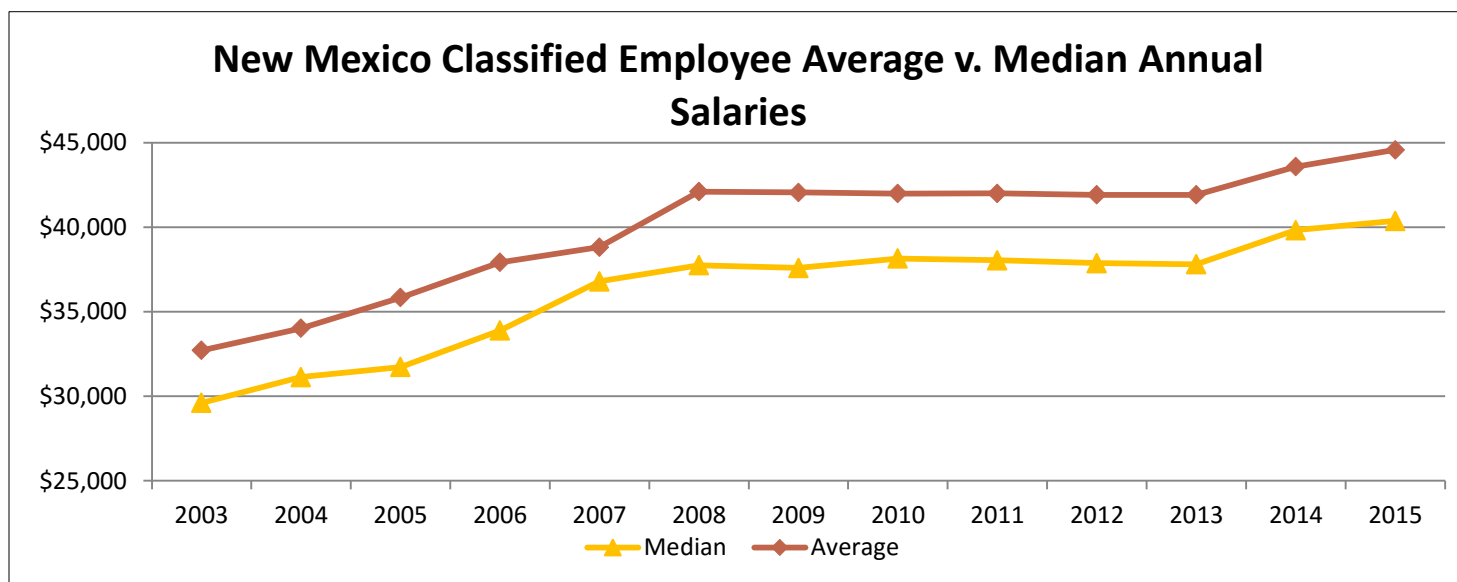
47% of New Mexico's classified employees earn between \$20,000 and \$40,000 annually.

Average and median classified salaries advanced from 2003 to 2008 and then remained flat from 2008 to 2013. In 2014, the New Mexico Classified Employee Average Salary rose almost 4% and another 2.2% in 2015. (See Graph 6). The dollar difference between average and

median salaries occurs because the median rate is more heavily affected by the number of employees earning less than the average annual salary of \$44,554.

The difference between the average and median salaries is further illustrated upon review of the distribution of classified employees by earnings between FY03 and FY15. (See Graph 7). FY15 data shows that 47% of New Mexico's classified employees earned between \$20,000 and \$40,000 annually. Supplemental information may be found in table 9.

Graph 6



Graph 7

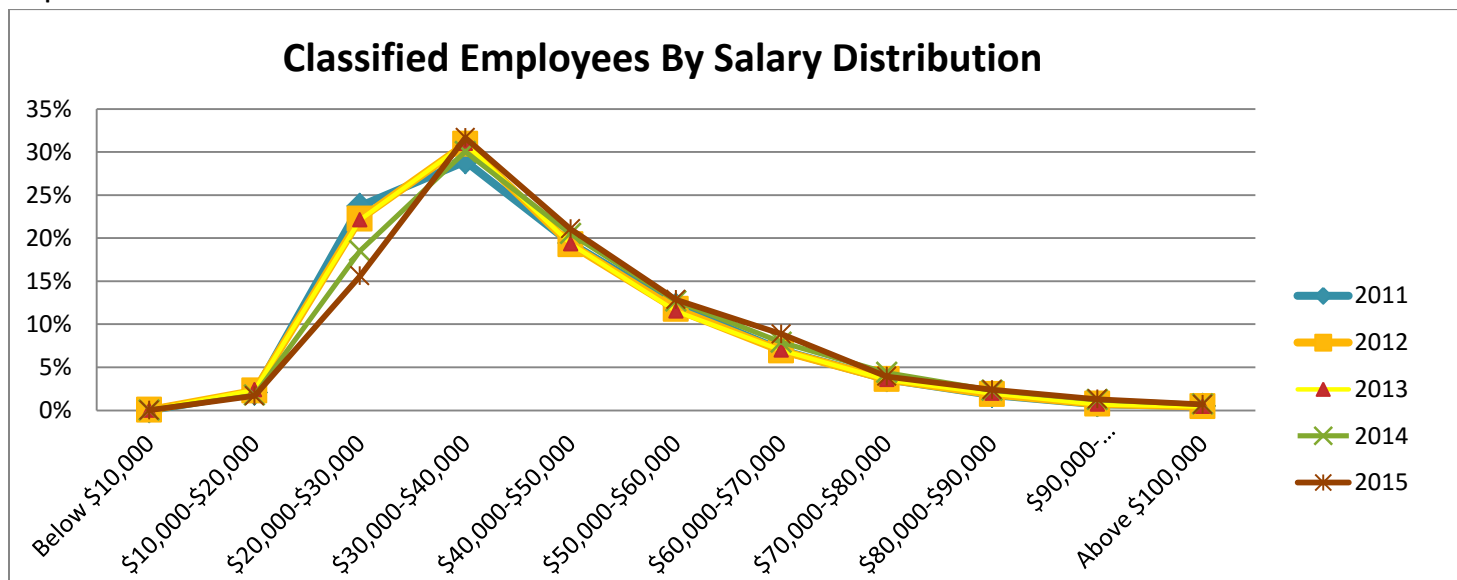


Table 9

	2003	2008	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Below \$10,000	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
\$10,000-\$20,000	13.73%	2.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	1.8%	1.7%
\$20,000-\$30,000	36.43%	23.1%	23.7%	22.2%	22.1%	18.5%	15.6%
\$30,000-\$40,000	24.89%	29.6%	28.9%	30.9%	31.0%	30.0%	31.7%
\$40,000-\$50,000	14.81%	19.3%	19.4%	19.3%	19.3%	20.5%	21.1%
\$50,000-\$60,000	6.05%	12.6%	12.1%	11.7%	11.5%	12.7%	12.8%
\$60,000-\$70,000	2.80%	6.5%	7.0%	6.9%	7.0%	7.9%	8.9%
\$70,000-\$80,000	0.88%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	4.4%	3.9%
\$80,000-\$90,000	0.07%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%
\$90,000-\$100,000	0.08%	0.59%	0.71%	0.7%	0.70%	1.2%	1.3%
Above \$100,000	0.25%	0.41%	0.47%	0.45%	0.44%	0.7%	0.7%

Proposed Occupationally Based Salary Structures

SPO has assessed the classified service classification and pay system to identify components in need of updates, modifications, or deletion. Currently, the classified service system consists of one pay line, 19 pay bands that are 74% wide, and over 1,000 different job classifications. Within these classifications, the size of job – the needed knowledge, skills, problem solving, and accountability – can vary greatly. Through careful analysis, SPO has discerned that this variance will compound over time, as our current and future classifications demand more and more specialization and skill.

In response, SPO is in the process of creating a new classification structure with 11 new pay lines, each targeted towards a particular sector, which take into account the sizes of different jobs and the movement of the market in these sectors. These occupationally based pay lines are:

- Corrections
- Healthcare and Healthcare Support
- Information Technology
- Public Safety and Security
- Social Services
- Engineering and Engineering Support
- General Administration
- Legal
- Management
- Scientific
- Trades and Labor

These new pay lines will provide policy makers with the flexibility to assess both economic indicators and agency requests, in a more pointed manner. The new pay lines will also enable policy makers to take appropriate, targeted action, and continue the utilization of the Hay methodology to accurately evaluate jobs, without utilizing artificial levels to accommodate market pay differences. SPO has also identified job classifications that are unused or underutilized; and, these classifications have either been right-sized (consolidated to one level instead of multiple levels), or deleted if they have proven to be outdated or no longer in use. This process has been ongoing, and SPO anticipates that it will be completed within the next fiscal year. SPO will rely heavily on agency input and collaboration during the remainder of the project. The last few elements of the project will involve cross walking old job titles to the new job titles, updating the SHARE and NEOGOV systems, and training our client agencies on the use of the new system.

The new structure has organized all jobs in state government by occupation, thereby providing a mechanism to correct the link between classification and compensation, as they relate to the market. The new classification structure provides a framework whereby future classification decisions can be made more methodically.

Every classification within the classified service will be evaluated by SPO and properly defined. Each classification falls into a dedicated job family with defined levels of work. Every job family contains a classification series that fits together within a job family, such as Civil Engineers and Electrical Engineers within the Engineering family. Once all the classification series have been placed into their job families, the families are assigned to an occupationally based pay line, which allows SPO to responsively adjust to market pressures that could affect certain types of job families, as seen in the example below:

Occupational Group GROUP A: Architecture, Engineering and Surveying	
Job Families:	Architecture
	Engineering
	Engineering, Geological and Surveying Technical
	Surveying
	Urban and Regional Planning

Job Family: Engineering	
Class Series: Civil Engineer	
Civil engineers design and supervise the construction of roads, buildings, airports, tunnels, dams, bridges, and water supply and sewage systems. They must consider many factors in the design process from the construction costs and expected lifetime of a project to government regulations and potential environmental hazards such as earthquakes and hurricanes. Major areas of professional focus are structural, water resources, construction, transportation, and geotechnical engineering.	
Levels of Work	
Civil Engineer I	Mid-level professional in a technical area able to assist with the installation of solar collection systems, perform basic computer programming and input requirements, and an understanding of architectural and other engineering designs. Assists in interpreting plans and specifications for engineering systems, collecting and analyzing data, and preparing building mechanical system plans and specifications. Assists in producing statistical projections, applying engineering practices to construction projects, and reviewing and evaluating documents and data.
Civil Engineer II	Seasoned professional worker who develops cost estimates for engineering systems and assists local, state, and national buildings with safety codes. Applies the principles, practices, and research methods of mechanical engineering, performs engineering duties relating to roads, railroads, airports, bridges, harbors, channels, dams, irrigation projects, pipelines, power plants, water and sewage systems, and water disposal units. Responsible for planning, designing, and building structures and facilities, and for using airport

Job Family:	Engineering
	geometric construction materials for runways, drainage systems, and surveying. They are responsible for electrical systems and regulations.
Civil Engineer III	A seasoned professional with expertise who is responsible for the application of principles and practices of engineering laws, rules, regulations, and policies governing regulation. Establishes measurable quality and quantity standards for subordinates and recommends changes. Performs advanced engineering assignments in traffic safety, bridge design, highway design, lands engineering, aerial and lands surveying, materials design, traffic design, services, planning, and construction. Responsible for administering the construction of roads, building, airports, tunnels, dams, bridges, water supply, and sewage systems.
Civil Engineer Supervisor (PE)	A functional supervisor responsible for conducting the interviewing, selection and training of personnel. The supervisor makes well-informed, effective, and timely decisions and perceives the impact and implications of those decisions. Responsible for the application of principles and practices of engineering laws, rules, regulations, and policies governing regulation. Establishes measurable quality and quantity standards for subordinates and recommends changes. Performs advanced engineering assignments in traffic safety, bridge design, highway design, lands engineering, aerial and lands surveying, materials design, traffic design, services, planning, and construction. Responsible for administering the construction of roads, building, airports, tunnels, dams, bridges, water supply, and sewage systems.

Defining and accurately placing jobs within this framework will minimize salary inequities between jobs across agencies by creating the right number of jobs, and by compensating them appropriately based on the level of work that the position is responsible for. The new framework also gives decision makers more flexibility in appropriating salary increases when faced with economic instability or resource scarcity, by giving them the ability to target occupational pay lines that are in the most need of an adjustment due to the market or increased difficulties in recruiting and retaining incumbents.

In conjunction with all our client agencies, we continue to move this project forward. The resulting system will enhance recruitment, selection, retention, as well as performance appraisals and succession planning throughout State government.

Average Salary Data by Pay Band

Table 10 on the next page shows the number of employees in each pay band and employee average salary and compa-ratio by pay band. The data shows that the average compa-ratio by pay band is generally below midpoint at lower pay bands, and higher at larger pay bands.

Table 10

Pay Band	Average Salary	Average Compa-Ratio	# of Employees
25	\$20,019	97%	327
30	\$20,295	98%	476
35	\$23,527	98%	429
40	\$26,740	102%	1,016
45	\$30,159	104%	988
50	\$32,735	101%	1,457
55	\$34,768	96%	2,551
60	\$38,439	97%	2,451
65	\$45,205	104%	2,408
70	\$50,192	103%	1,963
75	\$58,283	107%	1,538
80	\$66,133	107%	887
85	\$74,248	105%	990
90	\$85,359	106%	363
95	\$92,599	100%	155
96	\$104,737	98%	51
97	\$144,593	115%	11
98	\$159,445	112%	23
99	\$272,650	104%	23

Average Salary Data by Agency

Appendix F illustrates data similar to the section above, grouped by State agency. The average compa-ratio by agency for classified employees ranges from the Adult Parole Board at 92% compa-ratio, to the Gaming Control Board at 117 %. The average compa-ratio for all employees is approximately 102.9%.

Key Classification Studies that Solved Staffing and Pay Issues

The three job families (Table 11) that saw major reworking in FY15 were:

- Health Program Manager I, II, III (Department of Health);
- State Scientific Laboratory Director (State Laboratory); and,
- Assistive Technology Specialist (Commission for the Blind).

The Health Program Manager Series allowed the Department of Health (DOH) to classify the majority of its health related managers out of generic manager titles, and into job specific classifications. This made it possible for SPO to properly evaluate the size of the jobs and capture the work being performed. It also made it possible for DOH to recruit and compensate qualified employees, who can effectively articulate the scope of their duties and responsibilities.

Table 11

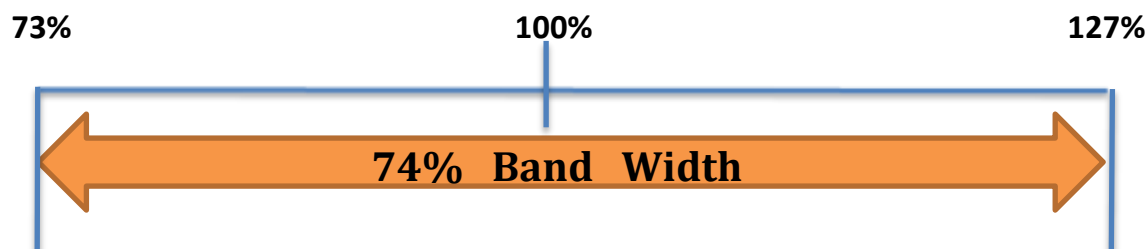
Title	Pay Band	Alt. Pay Band	Min. Hourly	Mid. Hourly	Max. Hourly	Min. Annual	Mid. Annual	Max. Annual
Health Program Manager I	75	-	\$19.08	\$26.13	\$33.19	\$39,686	\$54,355	\$69,035
Health Program Manager II	80	-	\$21.53	\$29.50	\$37.46	\$44,782	\$61,359	\$77,917
Health Program Manager III	85	-	\$24.47	\$33.51	\$42.56	\$50,898	\$69,709	\$88,525
Assistive Technology Specialist	65	-	\$15.28	\$20.94	\$26.59	\$31,782	\$43,549	\$55,307
Assistive Technology Specialist Supervisor	70	-	\$17.01	\$23.31	\$29.60	\$35,381	\$48,479	\$61,568
State Scientific Laboratory Director	90	96	\$37.09	\$50.80	\$64.52	\$77,147	\$105,674	\$134,202

Classified Salary Structure

In order for an organization, especially a large one, to manage pay efficiently and effectively, it must simplify the administration of pay into a practical system. To accomplish this, organizations use job size to group individual classifications that have approximately the same job size or “worth” into pay bands. SPO uses the HayGroup Guide Chart-Profile Method of Job Evaluation to determine the size of each classification.

A pay range sets the upper and lower bounds of possible compensation for individuals whose jobs fall within a specific pay band. Each pay band for classified employees is currently 74% wide – meaning the maximum rate of pay is 74% greater than the minimum rate of pay. While this band width is greater than typically found, it may minimize the impact of market increases upon hiring rates, if properly managed. Pay bands act as a control device by identifying the lower and upper ranges of pay that the State is willing to pay for a particular job. From an internal consistency perspective, the range of pay reflects the approximate differences in performance or experience that the State wishes to pay for a given level of work.

74% Band Width



The classified salary structure consists of 19 pay bands. Each pay band ranges from 73% Compa-ratio to 127% Compa-ratio, with the midpoint value of each pay representing 100% Compa-ratio. Compa-ratio is defined as a percentage of the pay band midpoint. The range progression between midpoint values is an average of 12.05%. This means that a pay

band's midpoint value is an average of 12.05% higher than the midpoint of the lower pay band. This can be seen in Appendix D.

Regression Analysis

Regression analysis is used in compensation administration as one of the tools to predict salaries and generate pay lines. For New Mexico, the linear regression line that connects the 19 midpoint values of each pay band is described as the "policy" line. The policy line defines what the State is able to pay in order to remain competitive.

Two other linear regression lines commonly used in compensation analysis are the "market" line and the "practice" line. The market line is developed using the average pay rates for each relevant comparator market job. The practice line represents the average pay of classified employees, using actual pay rates. In sum:

- Policy Line = New Mexico Classified Service Midpoints of Current Salary Structure;
- Market Line = Average of Comparator Market Pay Rates; and,
- Practice Line = New Mexico Average of Classified Employee Actual Pay Rates.

In 2001 using regression analysis, SPO implemented a salary structure that was set at 95% of the eight state comparator market. As of 2015, New Mexico is operating under the same salary structure, with minor structure adjustments and pay band additions. Over the past decade, the comparator market increased, but the New Mexico classified salary structure has not kept pace.

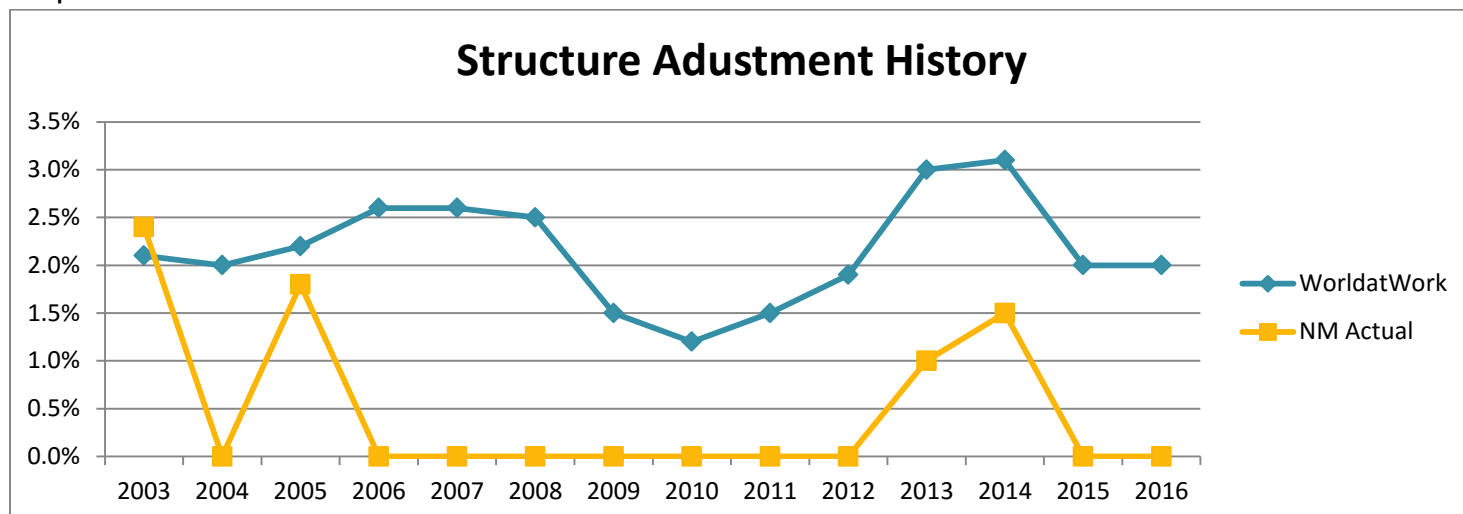
Salary structures must accurately reflect the salary market for many reasons, including recruitment, retention, appropriately valuing jobs and employees, performance management, employee engagement, and budget management. An improperly maintained salary structure contributes to staffing problems for the State. For example, in the recruitment area, qualified applicants may not apply for State positions citing low starting pay or low salary ceiling thresholds. Existing highly qualified state employees may see the lack of salary structure movement and lack of wage growth opportunity as a reason to seek employment outside of the State, causing a talent drain.

Graph 8 illustrates the annual salary structure adjustment relative to the national WorldatWork industry indicator. Over the past 13 years, SPO data show the New Mexico structure has increased 11.2%, while WorldatWork reports participating organizations adjusted their structures by over 30.7%. (Data reported through 2015). Data for 2016 is based on projections from WorldatWork's 2015-2016 compensation budget survey.

In order to address the salary structure falling behind market, and to provide policy makers with the ability to target critical occupations, SPO is in the process of implementing the 11 occupationally-based salary structures, discussed above. This project will reengineer the compensation and classification system for the State's Classified Service employees, by providing unique salary structures tied to occupational groups. The occupationally based salary structures will also allow the State and policy makers to better respond to changing market conditions in individual occupational groups, without having to redesign a single salary structure that affects every State job. Progress thus far includes the SPO Compensation & Classification Division's completion of a review of all classification titles for relevance and use, identification of occupational groups and pay structures, the design of new pay band and classification codes, and the development of a crosswalk to map existing titles into the new structure.

The resulting system will allow New Mexico to become more responsive, strategic, and competitive in its compensation practices.

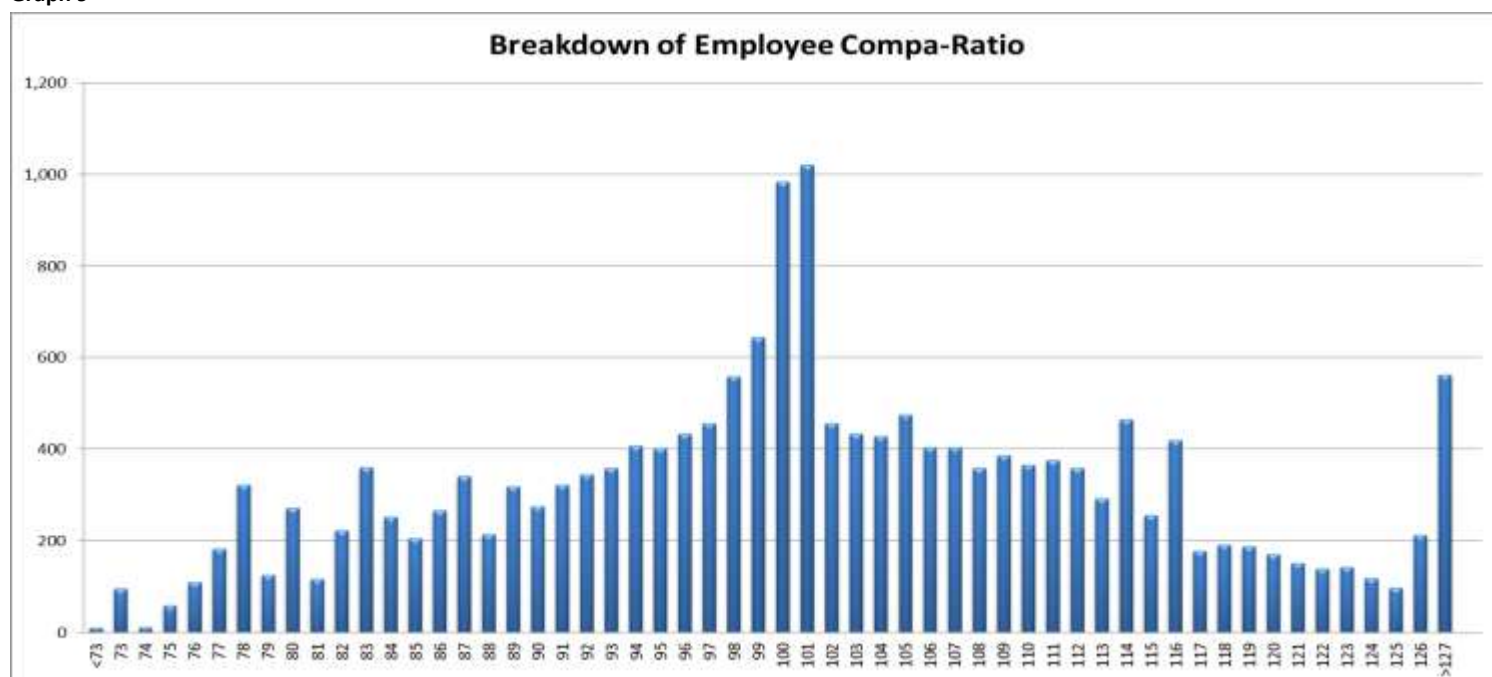
Graph 8



Classified Employee Compa-Ratio

Below, in Graph 9, the distribution of classified employee compa-ratios is illustrated. The distribution normally resembles a bell-shaped curve, with several multi-modal spikes, with the number of employees spread fairly evenly throughout the distribution.

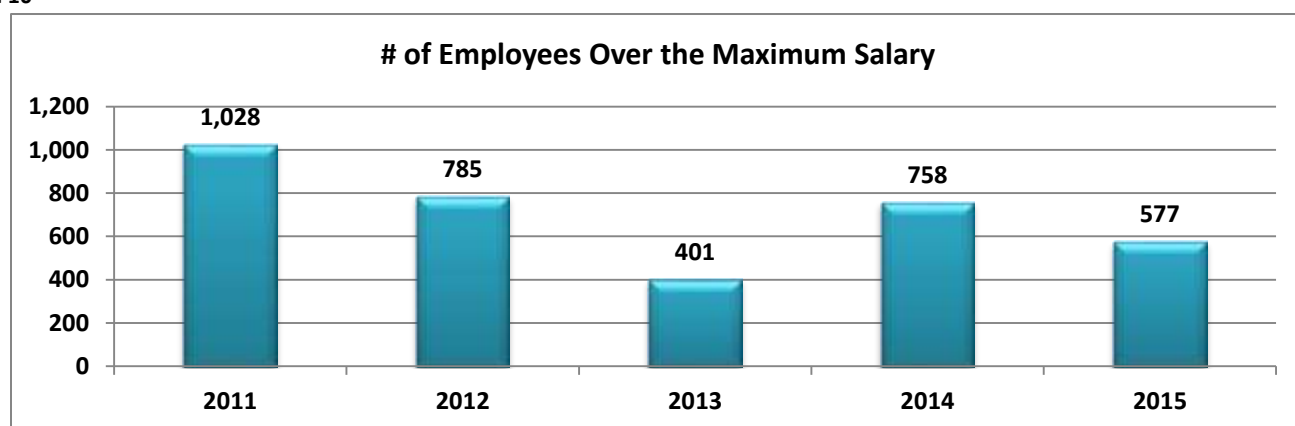
Graph 9



Approximately 3.3% of classified employee's pay rates are over the maximum of the pay band due to base-building salary increases prior to 2010. Although there was no restriction on employee salaries exceeding the maximum of the pay band, action has been taken to ensure that new employees are being hired or compensated within the pay band boundaries. The number of employees whose salary is over the maximum of the pay band has declined from 1,281 employees in FY09, to 577 in FY15. The increase in the number of employees whose salary is over the maximum of the pay band is partially due to the 3% legislatively authorized salary increase provided in July 2014.

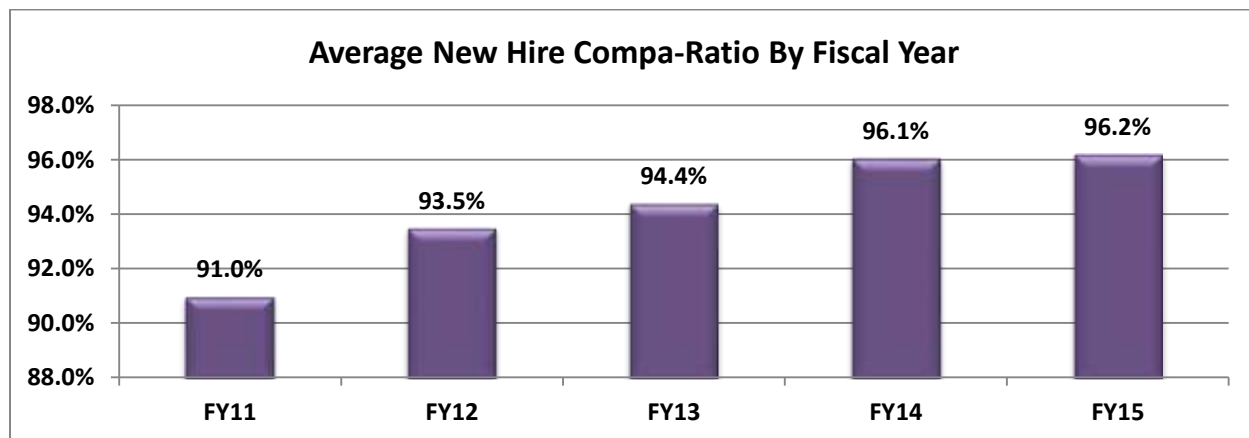
Graph 10, below, illustrates the number of classified employees whose salary was and is above the maximum pay rates of their respective compa-ratios.

Graph 10

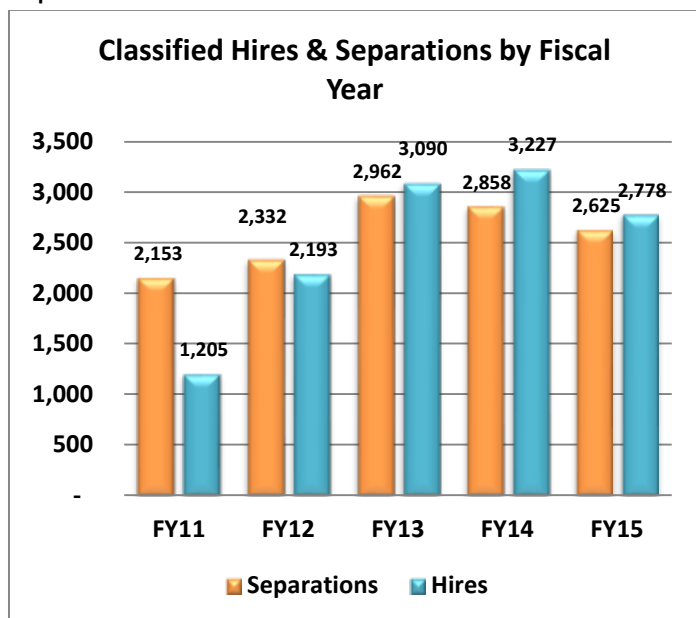


New hire pay rates, on average, were at a 91.0% compa-ratio in FY11. In FY15, new hire pay rates increased to a 96.2% compa-ratio. (See Graph 11). Occupationally based salary structures need to be addressed immediately to ensure that pay band midpoints are not being used as the entry level for classified positions. New hires with minimal experience typically should be hired closer to entry level, rather than near the midpoint of the range.

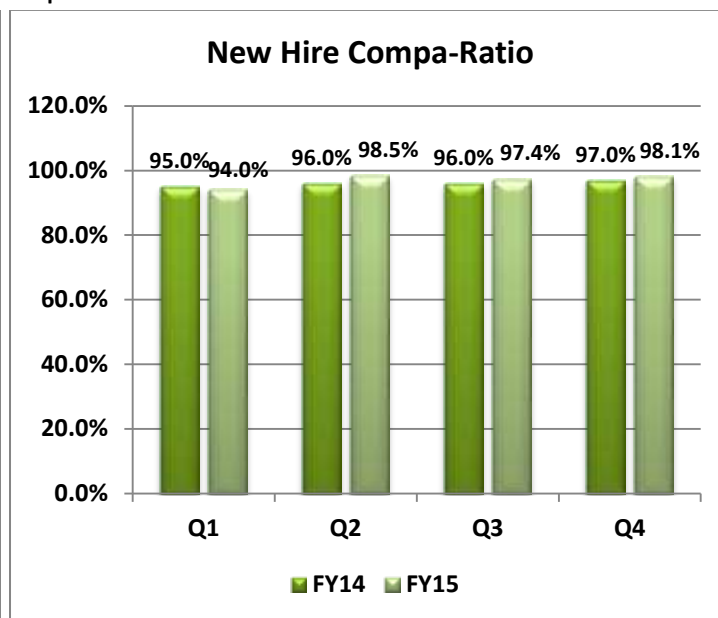
Graph 11



Graph 12



Graph 13



Alternative Pay Bands (APB)

An APB assignment is used when the current market rate for a classification significantly exceeds the pay band assigned through the job evaluation process. APB assignments are typically utilized due to external market pressures, such as the low supply and high demand of labor (labor shortage). When a qualified labor shortage exists, organizations compete with one other to attract and retain qualified employees. Since the internal value (size of job identified through job evaluation) has not changed, there are no new higher qualifications or more complex duties and responsibilities, so it does not make sense to permanently assign the classification to a different pay band. The solution is to “temporarily” assign the classification to a higher pay band for a limited time until either the market pressures recede, or the actual employee pay catches up to the market rate, and the APB assignment is no longer needed. The implementation of occupationally based salary structures will allow the State to reduce, if not eliminate, the need for APBs in critical occupations.

While APB assignments were intended to be used on a limited basis, it has become the norm, with 354 out of 1,106, or 32% of job classifications using them. The new pay lines under development are intended to eliminate APBs entirely, once implemented. A complete list of all job classifications assigned to APBs can be found in Appendix F.

Pay Administration

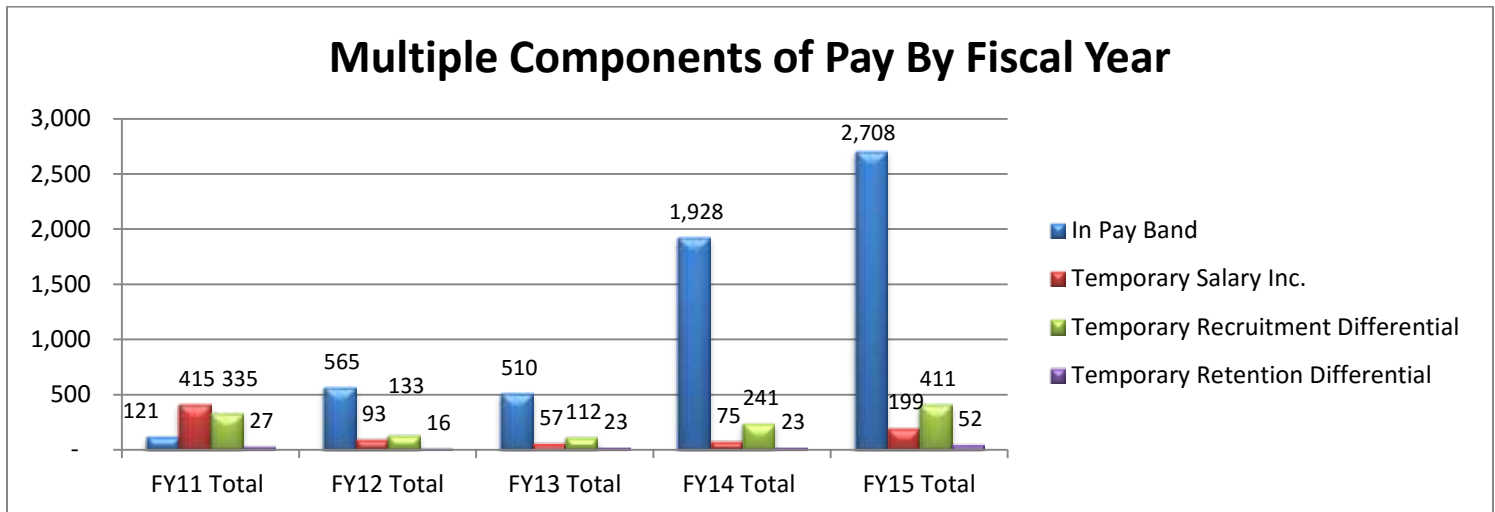
Pay Mechanisms

The SPB Rules provide pay mechanisms to enhance recruitment and retention efforts, by providing agencies with the tools to attract and retain a qualified workforce. The various pay mechanisms are explained and listed below:

- **Temporary Recruitment Differentials (TREC's)** are authorized for positions documented as being critical to the business needs of an agency, and addressing problems for those agencies who have demonstrated recruitment difficulty.
- **Temporary Retention Differentials (TRET's)** are authorized for positions that have a critical need to retain an employee, and to maintain the business needs of an agency that would otherwise be disrupted if the employee left the position.
- **Temporary Salary Increases (TSI's)** are used when an employee temporarily accepts and consistently performs additional duties that are the characteristics of a job requiring greater responsibility and accountability, making it a higher valued job. A TSI is a short-term salary measure that may be used until the conditions of the additional duties and responsibilities cease to exist, and may not be extended beyond a one-year period.
- **In-Pay Band Salary Adjustments (IPB's)** provide agencies the latitude to make recommendations to the State Personnel Director for a base compensation increase up to ten percent (10%) within a fiscal year to employees whose performance has demonstrated placement at a higher compa-ratio. This pay mechanism allows flexibility for agencies to provide salary growth within the pay band. DFA reviews the requests to ensure current and future agency budget availability.

The graph 14 on the next page shows the activity for each multiple component of pay (MCOP) utilized by the State from FY11 through FY14. The continued decrease in the use of temporary MCOPs (TSI, TREC and TRET) reflects SPO's exercise of oversight, including its evaluation of the improper use of temporary MCOPs, and its continued efforts to ensure that agencies are in compliance with SPB Rules. Temporary pay mechanisms are reviewed and authorized for various periods of time depending on each individual circumstance, and in accordance with SPB rules.

Graph 14



In Pay Bands (IPBs) spiked in FY15 because they were specifically authorized for critical positions at CYFD, DOT, DPS, DGF, DCA, based on compa-ratio and agency budgets. These IPBs brought employees closer to new-hire compa-ratios and corrected internal alignment and appropriate placement issue.

Classified Service Demographics

Graph 15

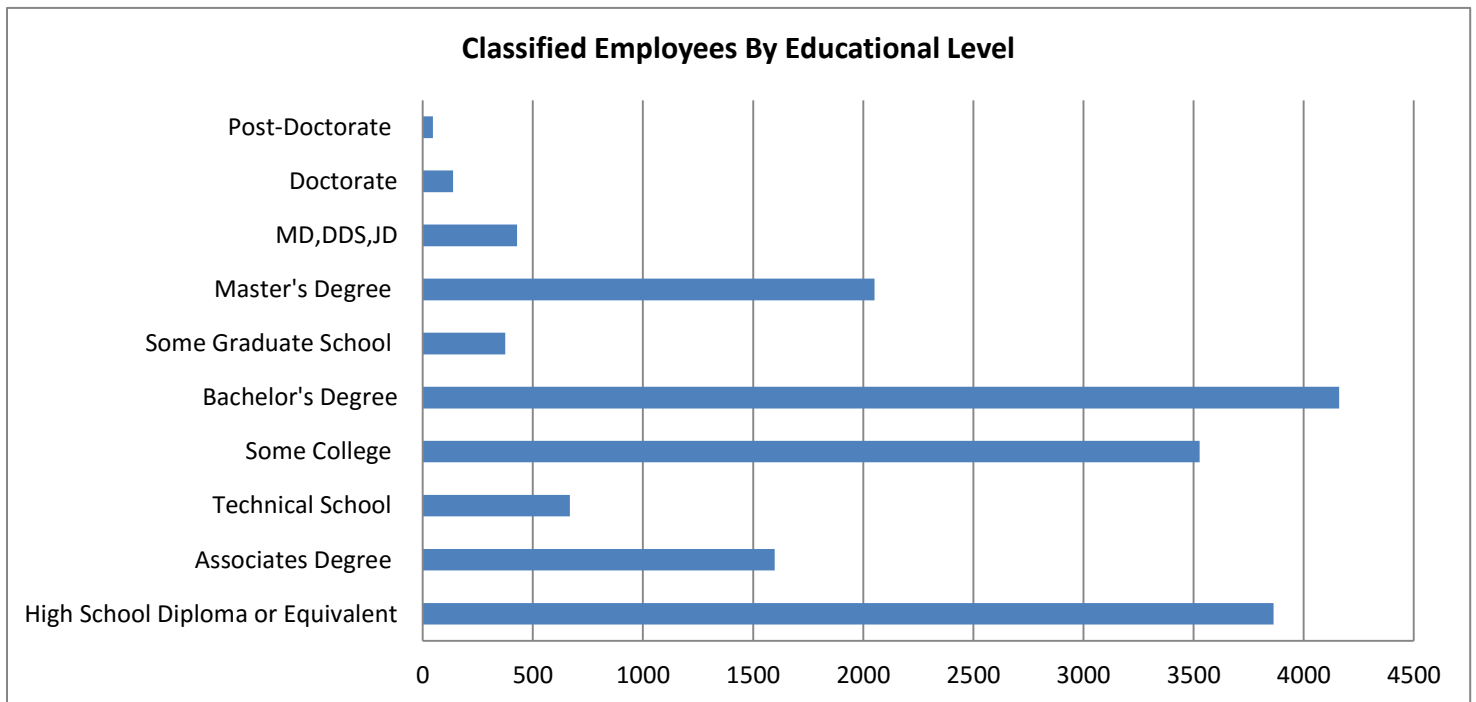
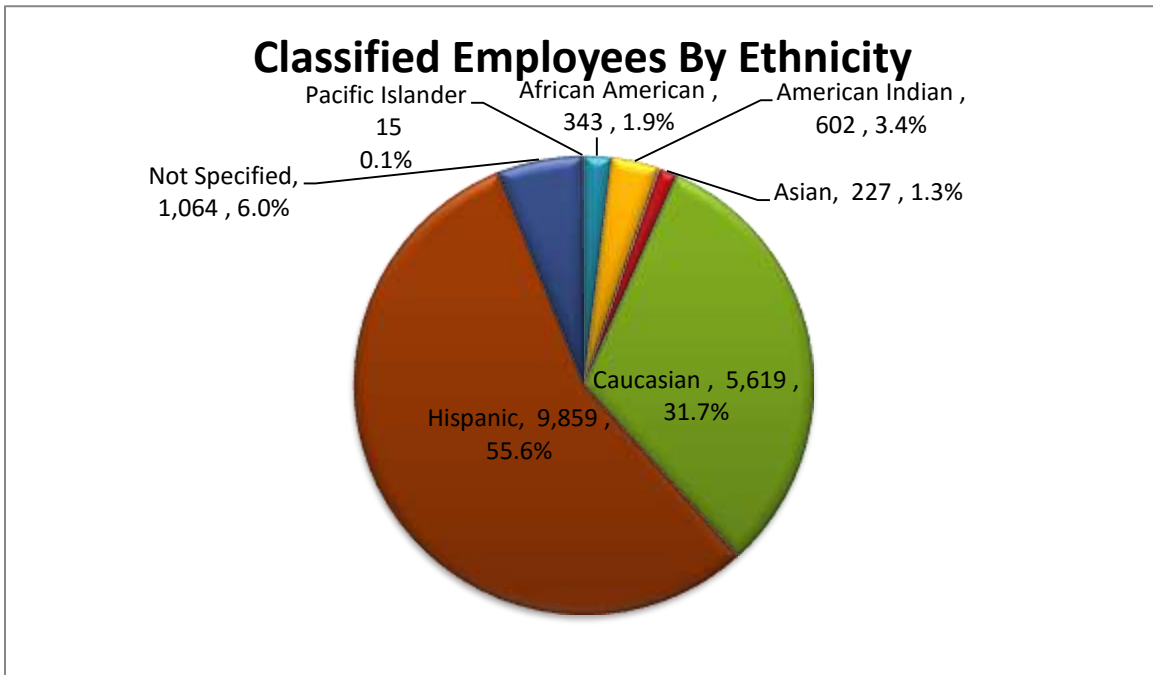
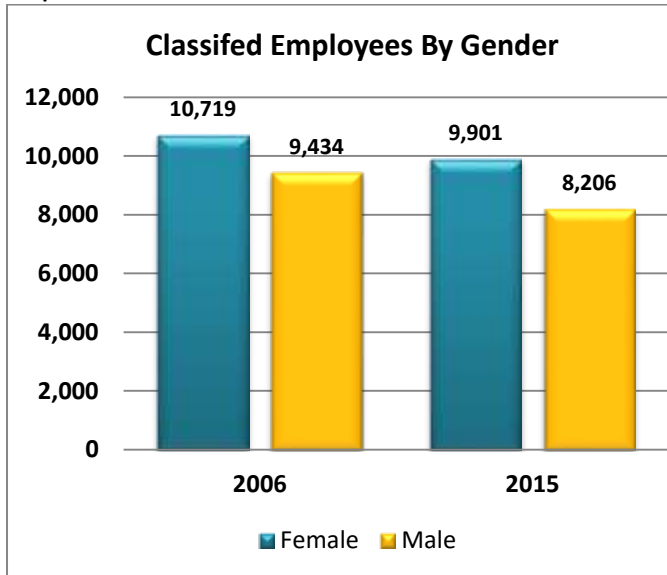


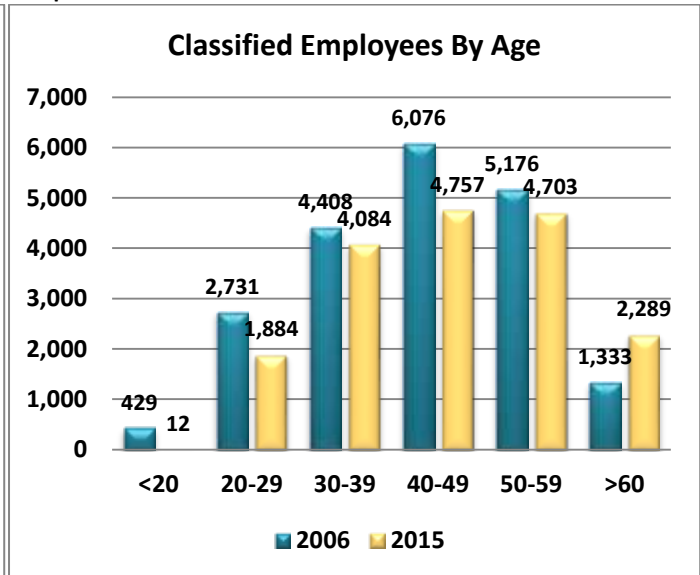
Chart 2



Graph 16



Graph 17



The above graphs detail the level of education received, ethnicity, gender and age demographics of classified employees.

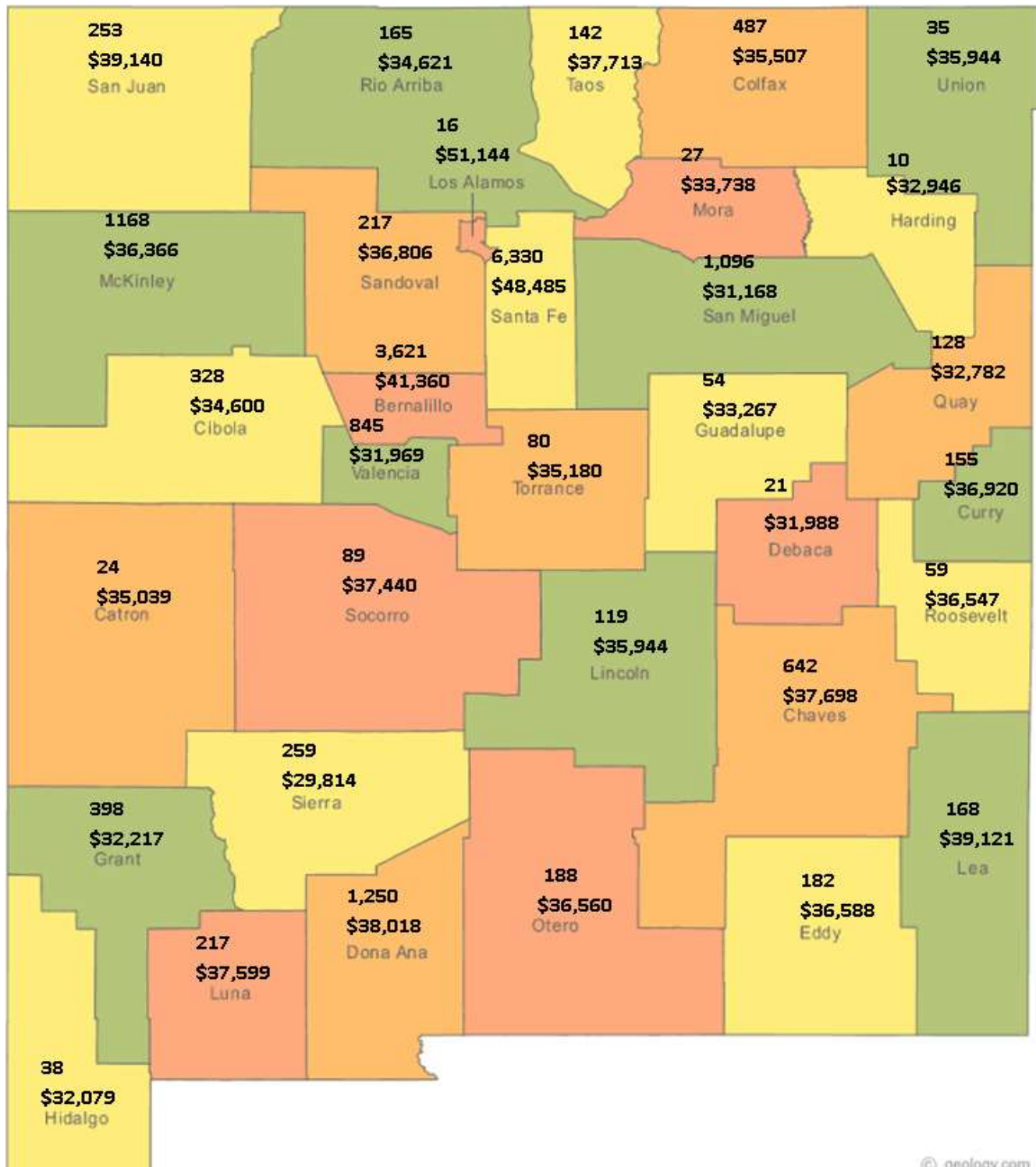
County-by-County Population vs. Classified Demographics

In comparing the county averages of age and salary of classified employees, acknowledging that the two metrics are distinct, a few comparisons stand out. Specifically, in Lea and Eddy counties, traditional oil and gas producing areas, comparative average classified employee salaries are significantly less than average county salaries; however, salaries within the “oil patch” are traditionally higher than surrounding counties. San Juan County also stands out as a significant petroleum producer, with higher than average salaries for field crews. Higher than average salaries are also attributable to PNM’s San Juan Generating Station in the county. Starting salaries for power station employees are typically in the \$60,000 range. Similarly, classified service salaries have higher difficulty competing against the technology centers located in Sandoval and Los Alamos counties, as those counties are home to Intel and the National Laboratories, respectively.

County Demographics				State Classified Demographics			State Classified Comparison		
County	Population	Median Age	Median Salary	FTE	Median Age	Median Salary	% Population Employed By The State	Age Difference	Salary Difference
Bernalillo	675,551	36.8	\$47,134	3,621	45.0	\$41,360	0.54%	8.2	-\$5,774
Catron	3,556	57.2	\$39,826	24	45.5	\$35,039	0.67%	-11.7	-\$4,787
Chaves	65,878	35.0	\$39,696	642	46.0	\$37,698	0.97%	11.0	-\$1,998
Cibola	27,349	36.7	\$35,058	328	42.5	\$34,600	1.20%	5.8	-\$458
Colfax	12,680	47.1	\$37,734	437	47.0	\$35,507	3.45%	-0.1	-\$2,227
Curry	50,969	30.5	\$40,125	155	46.0	\$36,920	0.30%	15.5	-\$3,205
De Baca	1,825	46.7	\$37,660	21	49.0	\$31,988	1.15%	2.3	-\$5,672
Doña Ana	213,676	32.7	\$39,502	1,250	43.0	\$38,018	0.58%	10.3	-\$1,484
Eddy	56,395	36.8	\$50,226	182	45.5	\$36,588	0.32%	8.7	-\$13,638
Grant	29,096	46.6	\$36,832	398	48.0	\$32,217	1.37%	1.4	-\$4,615
Guadalupe	4,468	41.6	\$29,071	54	41.5	\$33,267	1.21%	-0.1	\$4,196
Harding	683	55.5	\$34,063	10	51.0	\$32,946	1.46%	-4.5	-\$1,117
Hidalgo	4,560	39.6	\$34,080	38	54.0	\$32,079	0.83%	14.4	-\$2,001
Lea	69,999	31.8	\$61,351	168	46.0	\$39,121	0.24%	14.2	-\$22,230
Lincoln	19,706	50.0	\$41,313	119	46.0	\$35,944	0.60%	-4.0	-\$5,369
Los Alamos	17,682	43.7	\$106,686	16	36.0	\$51,144	0.09%	-7.7	-\$55,542
Luna	24,673	39.3	\$28,897	217	47.0	\$37,599	0.88%	7.7	\$8,702
McKinley	74,098	31.4	\$27,041	168	44.0	\$36,366	0.23%	12.6	\$9,325
Mora	4,592	46.8	\$28,481	27	46.0	\$33,738	0.59%	-0.8	\$5,257
Otero	65,082	36.1	\$42,603	188	45.0	\$36,560	0.29%	8.9	-\$6,043
Quay	8,501	45.9	\$30,802	128	44.0	\$32,782	1.51%	-1.9	\$1,980
Rio Arriba	39,777	39.8	\$38,017	165	40.0	\$34,621	0.41%	0.2	-\$3,396
Roosevelt	19,536	29.3	\$34,529	59	44.0	\$36,547	0.30%	14.7	\$2,018
San Juan	123,785	34.7	\$48,773	253	44.0	\$39,140	0.20%	9.3	-\$9,633
San Miguel	28,239	42.1	\$27,932	1,096	44.0	\$31,168	3.88%	1.9	\$3,236
Sandoval	136,575	39.4	\$55,398	217	43.0	\$36,806	0.16%	3.6	-\$18,592
Santa Fe	137,608	44.6	\$52,809	6,330	46.0	\$48,485	4.60%	1.4	-\$4,324
Sierra	11,325	55.4	\$27,430	259	49.0	\$29,814	2.29%	-6.4	\$2,384
Socorro	17,310	35.6	\$34,036	89	43.0	\$37,440	0.51%	7.4	\$3,404
Taos	33,084	46.1	\$31,653	142	45.0	\$37,713	0.43%	-1.1	\$6,060
Torrance	15,611	42.3	\$31,161	80	45.0	\$35,180	0.51%	2.7	\$4,019
Union	4,297	39.9	\$38,902	35	47.0	\$35,944	0.81%	7.1	-\$2,958
Valencia	75,817	39.4	\$37,628	845	39.0	\$31,969	1.11%	-0.4	-\$5,659

Classified Positions & Average Salary By County

The map illustrates the number of classified positions and average classified employee salary in each county.



Classification

The New Mexico State Classification system classifies jobs and the work being performed into occupational categories, in order to enable management to identify and group work functions in alignment with the mission of the agency. The current classification system was transformed in 2001 by the SPB adopting the Standard Occupational Classifications (SOC) system that was introduced by the Federal Office of Personnel Management (OPM) that same year. Currently, SPO is working to restructure the classification system to better identify and align job families into common occupational categories. The results will place jobs into similar pay categories with unused or under-utilized classifications deleted. Consequently, any misclassified jobs will be addressed. Ultimately, the SPO Compensation & Classification Division's reform project will allow for thorough analysis of the current pay structure, leading to its eventual streamlining, and competitive market restructuring. All state workers are classified into one of 932 detailed non-manager occupational roles, or 174 manager classifications, according to the agency's documented utilization of that job.

Manager's Classification Studies Completed FY 15	
CYFD Program Manager I	Health Program Manager I
CYFD Program Manager II	Health Program Manager II
CYFD Deputy Division Director	Health Program Manager III
Museum Publications Director	State Scientific Laboratory Director
Museum Press Art Manager	Museum Press Marketing Manager
Museum Press Editorial Manager	

Non-Manager Occupations

The Classified Service is an occupationally based classification system with the majority of non-manager titles delineated into three levels or roles: Basic, Operational, and Advanced. When there is pay compaction, most, if not all, of the employees wind up at the higher end of the classification series, and roles or levels go unused. The appropriate number of levels should be determined by detailed analysis that captures actual utilization and job size. Recent classification studies have yielded a variable number of roles or levels for a number of classifications. When SPO determines unused or unnecessary classifications within the Classified System, those classifications are recommended for deletion.

Non-Manager Classification Studies Completed FY15	
Juvenile Probation Parole Officer I	Cadet
Juvenile Probation Parole Officer II	Correctional Officer
Juvenile Probation Parole Officer Supervisor	Sergeant
Wildfire Prevention and Conservation Coordinator	Lieutenant
Respiratory Therapist Supervisor	Captain
Juvenile Correction Officer I	Major
Juvenile Correction Officer II	Assistive Technology Specialist
Juvenile Correction Officer Supervisor	Assistive Technology Specialist Supervisor
DWS UI Quality Assurance Rep	DVR Disability Adjudicator I
DWS UI Quality Assurance Rep Supv	DVR Disability Adjudicator II
Medical Claims Coder	DVR Disability Adjudicator III
Signed Language Interpreter	DVR Disability Adjudicator Supervisor
Spaceport Sales Agent	Spaceport Visual Brand Communicator
UI Auditor and UI Auditor Supervisor	Zookeeper

FY16 Work Plan

SPO has been working to restructure the classification and compensation system to better reflect the common occupational groupings and job families utilized in the classified service, in an effort to create separate occupationally based pay lines. These 11 separate pay lines or salary structures will enable the state to better compete with the external comparator labor market by targeting the salary structure adjustments of individual occupational groups, instead of trying to raise the pay band midpoints of all 1,106 classifications in the state. Each occupationally based pay line will move independently when adjusted, making each line more responsive to the market should monies become available to fund one or more adjustments. Completion of the main crosswalk of current classification codes and pay band designations into the new classification and pay codes is targeted for July 2016.

Table 12

Proposed Classifications for Review	# Positions	Proposed Classifications for Review	# Positions
IT Series	897	Automotive Mechanics	48
Professional Engineers	574	DPS Grants Coordinators	13
Museum Study	521	Remaining Generic Manager Classification	1,800
Social Workers (Social/Comm. Service	320	Monument Ranger/Manager	15
Attorney Series	222	Natural Science Program Manager	61
Paralegals, Law Clerks, Legal Support	81	Park Rangers and Foresters	49
Rehabilitation Counselors	81	Correctional Officer Specialist	155
	Total:		4,837

Supervisors

Prior to April 2012, SPO did not classify the function or title of Supervisor. Instead, employees that were assigned supervisory duties were compensated through an additional Supervisory Pay Allowance that was added onto the employee's salary. At the time, the SPB rules allowed for an allowance of up to 20%; however, the methods used to determine how large the allowance would be varied from agency-to-agency. In some agencies, there was a flat percentage, and others made the determination by the number of employees supervised. The intent was that if management determined that an employee receiving the differential was not performing the leadership role adequately, the pay was to be taken away, and another suitable employee was assigned the duties and provided the additional pay differential; thus, eliminating the need to go through a costly and time consuming reclassification of the position and employee.

Beginning in April 2012, SPO implemented 163 new supervisory classifications. All agencies where supervisory positions were identified have transitioned those positions into the new titles. The compensation mechanism known as Supervisory Pay Allowance, that is not a permanent part of the employee's base salary, has become part of the employee's base pay. This consolidation of pay allows for a more solid organizational structure that clearly identifies supervisors from non-supervisory employees. Additionally, when an employee accepts a transfer or promotion into or out of a supervisor classification, there is no confusion regarding what the employee's base salary will be, or what the responsibilities will be.

Managers

There are eight core manager job categories, each distinguished in size by four compensable measures:

- Scope and Complexity of Responsibility;
- Types of Employees Managed;
- Financial Accountability; and,
- Strategic Planning/Decision Challenge.

Formerly, manager classifications were developed in the same format as the non-manager classifications, except that they were developed from a lengthy three year study that analyzed all manager positions across levels and agencies. It was eventually determined that there were eight distinct sized manager jobs:

- Line I
- Line II
- Staff
- Administrative Operations I
- Administrative Operations II
- General I
- General II
- Executive

Initially, 14 occupation specific areas of specialization (Table 13) were identified for market pricing purposes:

Table 13

Dental	Economics
Engineering	Environmental Science
Forensic Science	Hospital Administration
Information Technology	Nutrition/Dietitian
Occupational/Physical/Speech-Language	Pharmacy
Psychiatry	Nursing
Physician	Motor Transportation /Special Investigations

Currently, there is a solid distinction between the “size” and a correct number of manager levels that cover the full range of management in the classified service; but many times it is difficult to know what work is actually being performed by specific managers based on the generic titles. For example, the generic title of Administrative Operations Manager II may contain an agency’s general counsel, chief economist, chief financial officer, county office manager, human resource manager, special projects coordinator, program manager or bureau chiefs over many different functions – all with very different job specific duties, responsibilities, and minimum qualifications.

Beginning in April 2012, SPO introduced and implemented classification specific manager job descriptions that detail the purpose and areas of responsibility with occupational specific titles, and job specific education and experience requirements. The project, with participation by state agency management, is on-going with the final target of classifying approximately 2,000 manager positions. As of FY15, ending June 30, 2015, there are currently 181 manager titles in use, with more coming online every quarter.

Although many classification studies have been completed, many more still require attention through FY16. SPO's current classification structure project will determine how the following classifications will be addressed.

Misclassification & Classification Creep

Job misclassification and classification creep often occur when wages don't keep pace with the comparative market, resulting in employees being "artificially" promoted or reclassified into a pay band with higher pay opportunities. Such artificial promotion creates several administrative difficulties, including putting the employee at risk of having to deliver on expectations that they are unqualified to perform. While many employees perform well when taking direction, they may be ineffective at assigning work, evaluating, or disciplining coworkers. Also, managers can experience pay compaction issues when subordinates are all at the top end of the pay range, with no room for rewarding exceptional job performance. Misclassification creates financial costs, as well. According to estimates by the HayGroup, if 15% of the classified jobs are misclassified by one pay grade, over time, it could take hundreds of thousands of dollars to correct. In practice, the costs of misclassification are much higher:

Average Pay		Number of Employees		Estimated Misclassification		Average Midpoint Progression	Cost of Misclassification	
\$44,554	X	17,779	X	15%	X	12.05%	=	\$14,317,670

Classification creep often occurs as a result of not properly maintaining classifications. The longer the problem goes unresolved, the more it costs to bring those salaries up to par. Misclassification can have unintended consequences, as well. Specifically, artificially promoting an employee above their level of proficiency can bump them into a higher tax bracket, or a higher health coverage category, requiring them to pay a higher benefit contribution. Hidden costs to the employer can come in the form of vital services going undelivered by those lower level jobs that are largely unused.

Finally, the upward misclassification of positions throughout many years can demotivate employees and managers when a classification study takes place, resulting in a subsequent downgrade to the proper classification level. For example, the employee typically views such a downward classification as a negative action that they had no control over; ultimately, affecting productivity, job satisfaction, and potentially contributing to higher turnover and vacancy rates.

The solution to address misclassifications and classification creep is for SPO and agencies to work together to ensure that positions are properly classified, and that work units are organized efficiently to support the most streamlined work flows. SPO can work with agencies to perform desk audits and organizational reviews when work units are not organized efficiently. Finally, when classification studies are completed the resulting recommendations should be implemented, as soon as realistically possible.

Pay for Performance

Performance-Based Variable Pay Strategy

Variable pay for performance programs are designed to reward individual work contributions and encourage the best performance from employees. Any type of performance-based reward program must first be clearly understandable by both employees and managers. Under such a program, employees have the opportunity to influence how quickly they move within their pay band by demonstrating high levels of job performance. Three basic assumptions form the basis for such a program:

- Some employees perform better, are more productive, and add more value than others;
- Employees who do perform better should receive larger rewards; and
- Larger rewards may be used to incentivize and motivate employees to perform at their best.

A performance-based system is driven by the specific goals jointly established by the employee and the manager at the beginning of the performance period, and documented in the individual performance evaluation form. These performance goals must be realistic, measureable, and achievable by the employee, and communication between the manager and employee about meeting these goals must occur often during the performance year. At the beginning of the evaluation period, the employee and manager should meet to discuss expectations for the coming year, and establish these goals for the employee to achieve, in order to meet or exceed expectations. While individual goals may change during the year due to changing circumstances for the entire organization, such changes should be the basis for new discussions between the manager and employee.

Accomplishing the goals by exceeding expectations results in a larger salary increase than would be available if the goals had not been met. Depending on adequate funding, a variable pay-based performance program can be an integral part of the total compensation reward system. Such a system supports motivation theories, which suggest that incentives do motivate employees to perform at higher levels.

SPO is currently researching the use of variable pay for performance, but recognizes it must first establish an occupationally based salary structure that is more reflective of the comparator market.

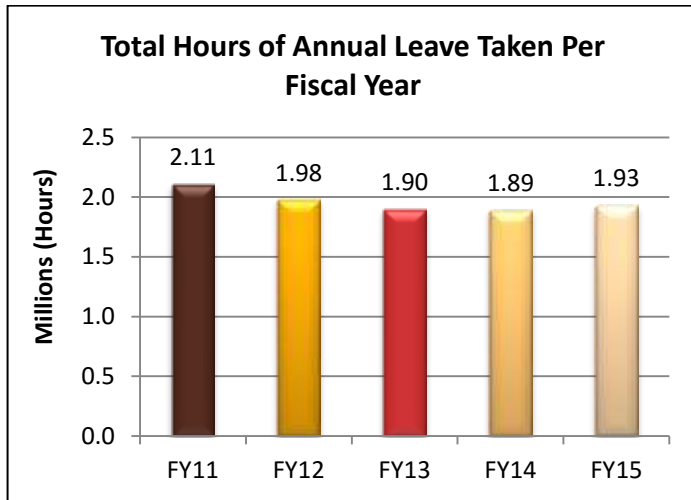
Leave Accruals and Payouts

Annual Leave

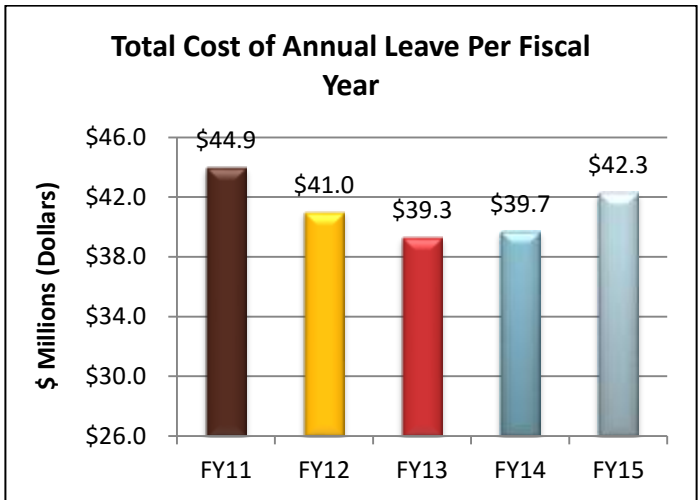
One of the state's many employee benefits is paid time off. Employees may use accrued leave and be paid for the hours they are absent from work due to vacation or being sick. Sick leave may also be used to care for sick family members.

Classified employees accrue annual leave as outlined in the SPB Rules, based on their tenure. For example, employees with less than three years of service accrue 80 hours of leave per year, while those with over 15 years of service accrue 160 per year. During FY15, State employees used slightly more than 1.9 million hours. Actual annual leave usage, and costs, from FY11 through FY15 is shown in the following charts.

Graph 18

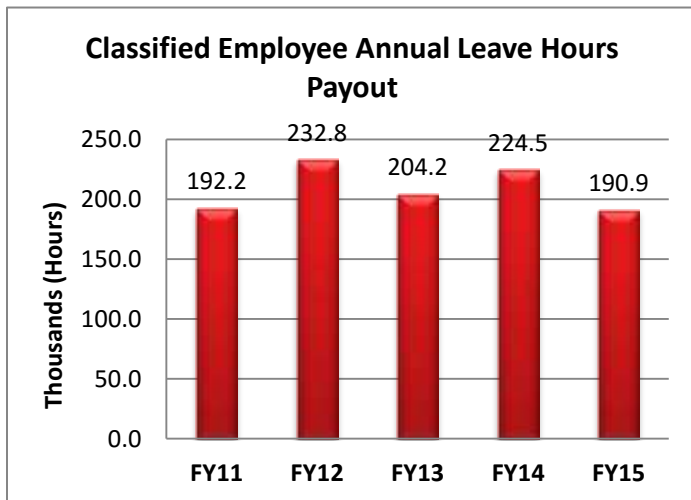


Graph 19

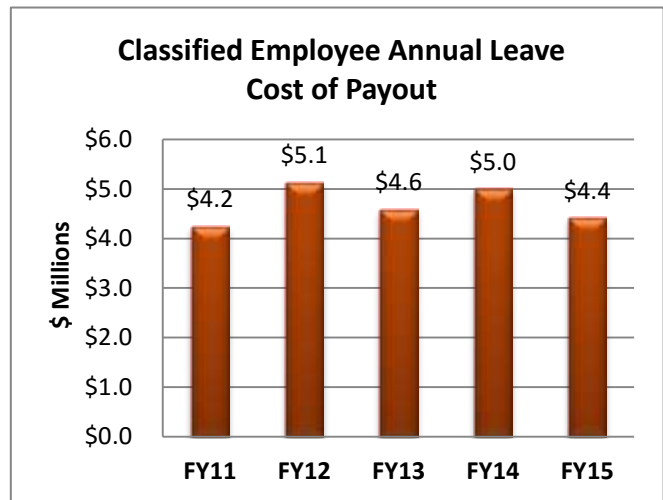


When an employee separates from State service, they are eligible to cash out up to 240 hours of annual leave at their current hourly pay rate. Any additional hours over 240 are forfeited at the time of separation, or at the end of each calendar year. In FY15, employees who separated from the classified service cashed out at total of \$190,900 of annual leave, \$33,600 less than FY14. The average employee who separated, cashed out approximately 6.2 days of annual leave.

Graph 20



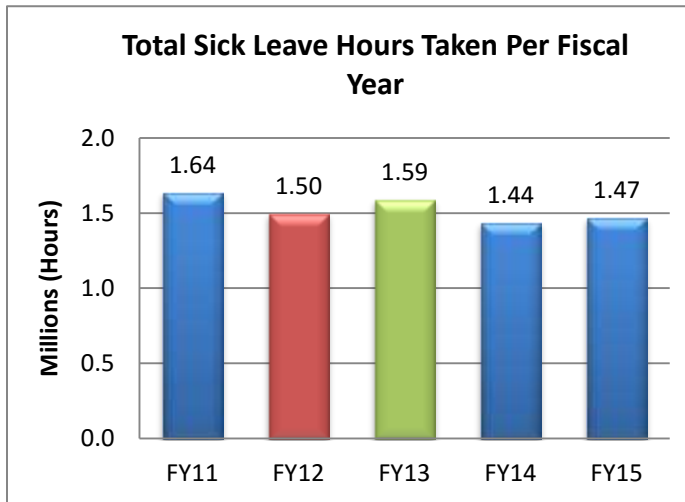
Graph 21



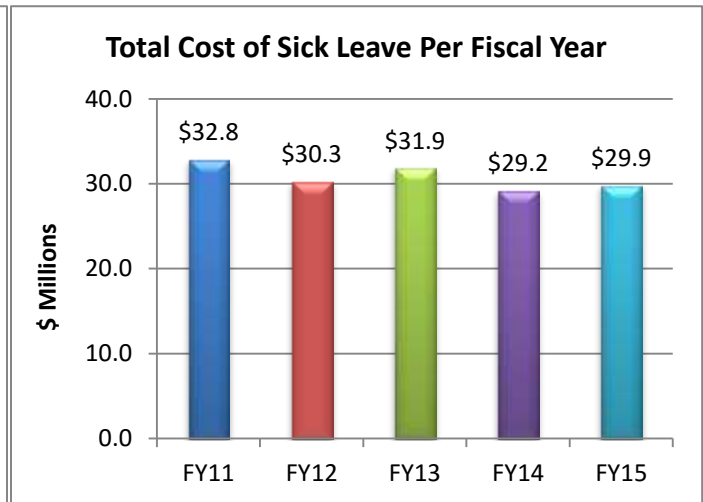
Sick Leave

All employees accrue 96 hours of sick leave per year, as per SPB rules. Employees in FY15 used approximately 1.47 million hours of sick leave, as compared to the FY14 level of 1.44 million hours, resulting in an increase of 2.1%, which equates to approximately \$700,000. The sick leave actual usage and cost for FY11 through FY15 are shown on Graphs 22 and 23:

Graph 22

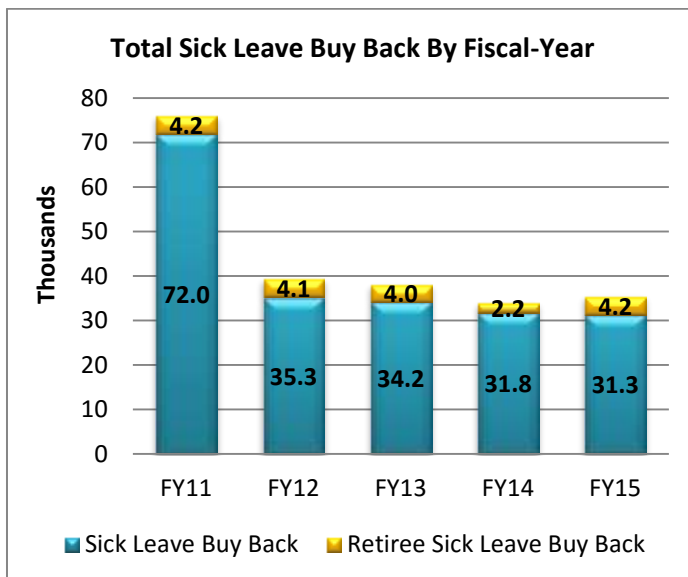


Graph 23

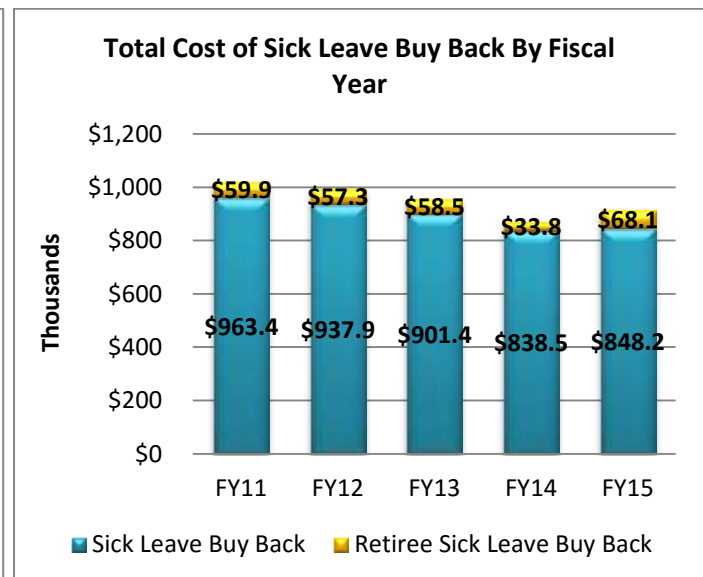


Employees are eligible to cash out accrued sick leave over 600 hours per fiscal year, either in July or January, at one-half their hourly rate. At the time of retirement, employees can cash out accrued sick leave over 600 hours. In FY15, agencies cashed out a total of 31,290 hours of sick leave for active employees. Employees who were retiring cashed out approximately 4,200 hours. The charts below show the total hours paid at one half the cost of employee's hourly wage from FY11 through FY15:

Graph 24



Graph 25



Overtime

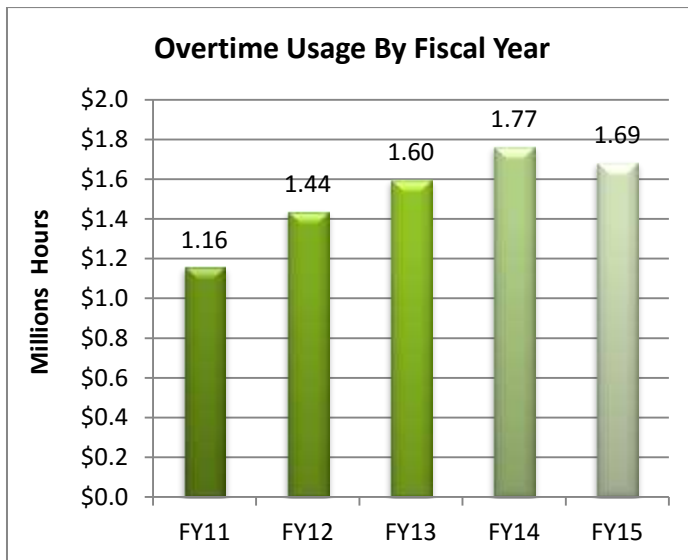
Agencies are expected to assign work in a responsible manner, so as to avoid the need for overtime. Managers and supervisors typically use existing staff resources to meet work demands; however, there are many times that special

projects or emergency situations require employees to work additional hours. Overtime payment is left largely to the discretion of the agencies. Agencies may allow employees to accrue compensatory time in lieu of cash payment. The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) requires that non-exempt employees be compensated for any additional hours worked over 40 in a workweek, at 1.5 times their salary. FLSA Exempt Employees (those not covered by the overtime provisions of FLSA) may be compensated according to agency policy; however, there is no state or federal law that requires these employees to be compensated for any additional hours worked.

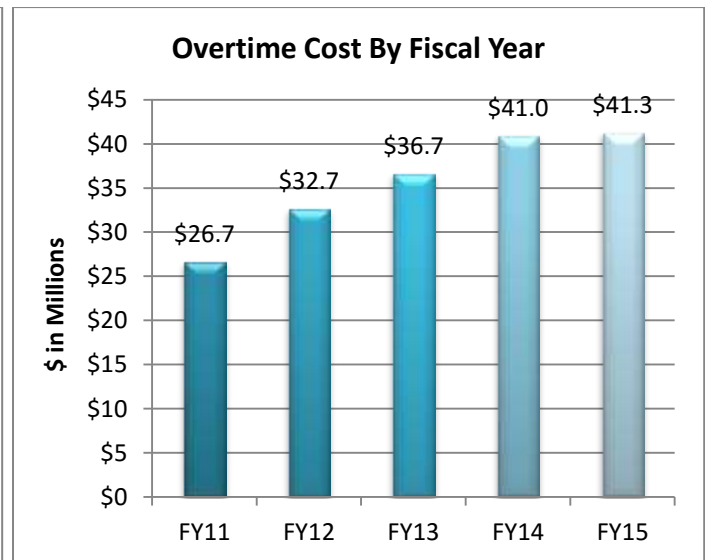
There is a correlation between vacancy rates and overtime hours worked. If an agency has a vacant position, someone may be required to do the work that would normally be done for that position by working additional hours, in response to special circumstances. While this may be acceptable in the short term, if it occurs regularly or for extended periods of time, it could be an indicator of other issues in the organization. Additionally, overtime is an unbudgeted liability that is usually paid with vacancy savings, so agencies should strive to minimize the use of overtime.

During FY15, both FLSA non-exempt and FLSA exempt employees were paid over \$41 million dollars in the form of either a cash payment or compensatory time off. Graphs 26 and 27 below depict a comparison of overtime usage and total dollars paid from FY11 through FY15. The cost of overtime has increased due to both inflation and the increase of base salaries as a result of classification reviews. SPO and the SPB are concerned with the amount of regular overtime being worked, and continue to be committed to working with agencies to better manage this issue.

Graph 26



Graph 27



Turnover & Vacancy

Hiring

SPO is responsible for assisting applicants with applying for jobs within the State's classified service, and ensuring that the most qualified applicants are referred to fill vacant positions. Beginning in the second quarter of FY12, SPO implemented a more flexible and responsive applicant tracking system through NEOGOV. This system brought the State back into compliance with the portion of the State Personnel Act that mandates a competitive ranking of applicants, in addition to employment testing for all applicants. NEOGOV is the applicant tracking system currently being utilized by over 20 states, in addition to many universities, colleges, and thousands of municipal and county governments.

Since implementation, all applicants for classified positions are competitively ranked on certified lists submitted to the recruiting managers. The NEOGOV ranking facilitates an applicant's ability to track their progress through the recruitment process online. NEOGOV also maintains an applicant's application in its database; thus, facilitating the applicant's ability to apply for multiple positions, without having to re-enter separate applications for each position. Additionally, applicants are now able to focus job searches by geographic and departmental preference, which allows the applicants to quickly isolate their job criteria.

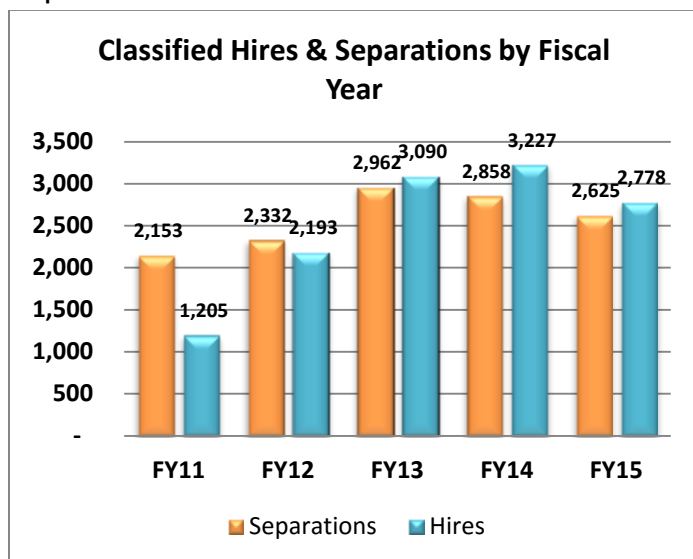
The following graphs illustrate both the number of positions being advertised and the expansion of the pool of applicants for consideration. While the number of days to fill a position has increased, the increase is attributed to the dramatic increase in applications being processed and screened, the number of positions being advertised, and the time and effort dedicated to bringing SPO back into compliance with the State Personnel Act. Despite the increase in applications and the number of positions being advertised, the SPO recruitment staff responsible for processing applications did not increase. This unexpected staffing shortfall required the need for SPO to utilize agency HR staff in the assessment, scoring, and ranking of applicants, in addition to the training and expansion of auditing requirements.

In FY15, as a result of the more straightforward application process (NEOGOV), 206,702 applications were received and processed for 6,208 advertised jobs. These metrics illustrate the dramatic increase in both positions advertised and applications received.

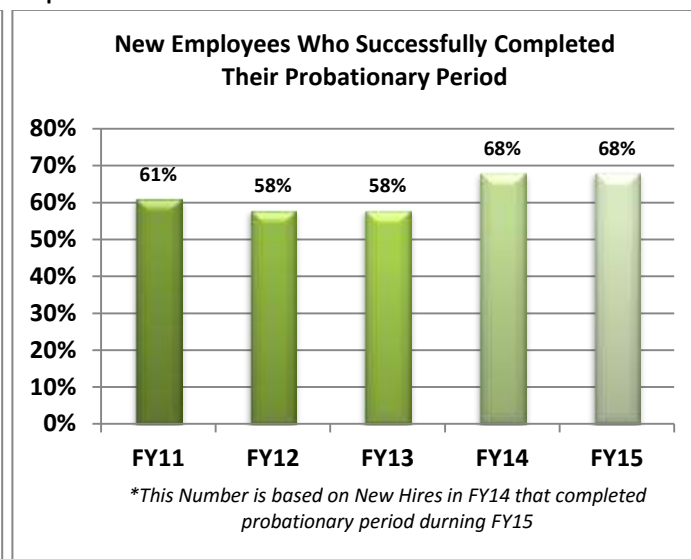
In FY15, 2,778 classified hires were made. In FY15, over 286,000 applications were submitted by over 27,049 unique applicants. Since the implementation of NEOGOV in November 2011, there have been over 13.3 million hits reviewing various job postings. Thus, it is clear that the flexibility and responsiveness of NEOGOV has made it easier for applicants to apply for state jobs.

Graph 29 shows that in FY15, 68% of new hires completed their probationary period. The implementation of NEOGOV provides agencies with ranked lists of qualified applicants, allowing managers to make hiring decisions from pools of applicants who possess the job related qualifications required to successfully perform the advertised jobs. Additionally, SPO is currently working on developing an onboarding process to assist agencies in better integrating new hires into State government. These two initiatives are expected to positively impact agency efforts in attracting and retaining qualified employees.

Graph 28



Graph 29

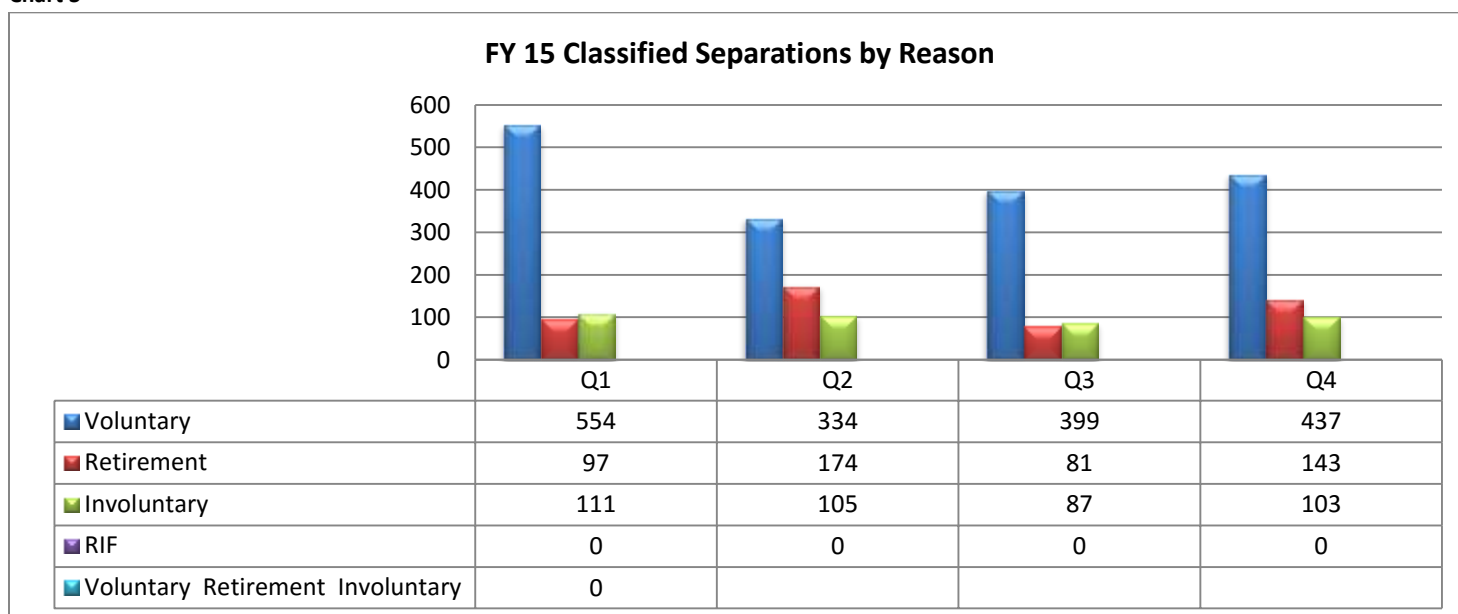


**Hires represent all non-promotional hires into state government (excluding internal promotional transfers and temporary hires).*

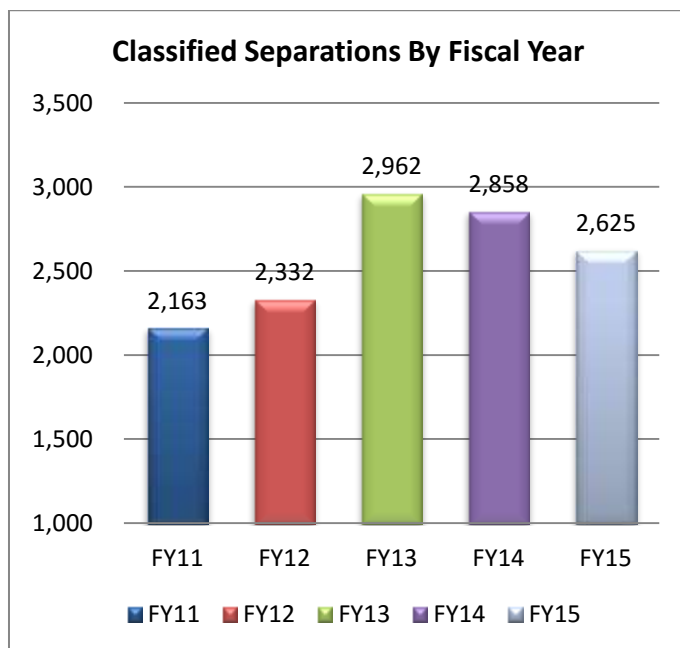
Separation

In FY15, there were 2,625 total separations, compared to 2,858 in FY14. Of the 2,625 separations, 88%, or 2,309 positions were voluntary and only 13%, or 316 positions were involuntary separations. Of the voluntary separations, 495 were related to retirement. There were no separations that were related to a reduction in force (RIF) in FY15.

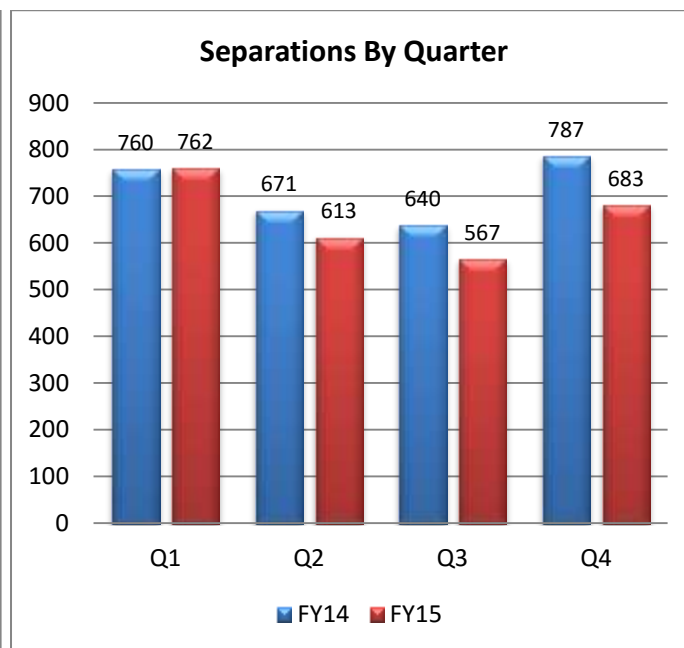
Chart 3



Graph 30



Graph 31



Turnover Rates

High turnover rates affect the State in many ways, including the cost to hire, which involves the labor costs associated with reviewing applications, interviewing candidates, and training new employees. Turnover also costs the State because it causes agencies to have to train current employees to under-fill positions. Under-filling positions not only takes a toll on production, but also negatively affects employee morale due to increased workloads and responsibilities, long hours, potential lack of adequate training, potential poor communication, and organizational practices. These potential morale issues can ultimately cause a domino effect of burnt out employees who are eager to find a job with less stress, and an increased work and family life balance.

If the turnover rate were reduced by approximately 50%, this could potentially free up almost \$56 million dollars to use toward salary increases and structure adjustments.

Table 14

The Cost of Employee Turnover		
Separation Cost		
Cost of Exit Interviewer's Time	\$33 x 1 hr.	\$33
Cost of terminating employee's time	\$33 x .5 hr.	\$17
Cost of administrative functions related to termination	\$33 x 2 hrs.	\$66
Separation Pay	\$33 x 80 hrs.	\$2,640
Vacancy Costs		
Cost of additional Overtime	8hrs x 3 EE @ \$33 @ time and a half x 21 wks.	\$24,948
Replacement Costs		
Pre-employment administrative expenses	\$33 x 3 hrs.	\$99
Cost of attracting applicants (ads, agencies, & staff time)	3 hr. SPO & 2 hr. Agency @ \$33	\$660
Cost to review, select and set up interview w/candidate	2 EE x 4hrs x \$33	\$264
Cost of entrance interviews	\$33 x 4EE x 2 hr. for 10 interviews	\$2,640
Administrative costs	1hr x 5EE x \$33	\$165
Post- employment information gathering & dissemination costs	8 hrs. x \$33 x 2	\$528
Training Costs		
On boarding	40 hrs. x 2EE @ \$33	\$2,640
+ Training costs (OJT, mentoring, etc.)	120 hrs. x 2EE @ 33	\$7,920
Total		\$42,620

Turnover costs can be significant when calculating the average cost of turnover per position, factoring in the number of separations in State agencies.

In FY15, there were 2,625 separations in the classified service. At an average cost of \$42,620 per employee, the total cost of turnover in FY14 was estimated to be over \$111,877,500.

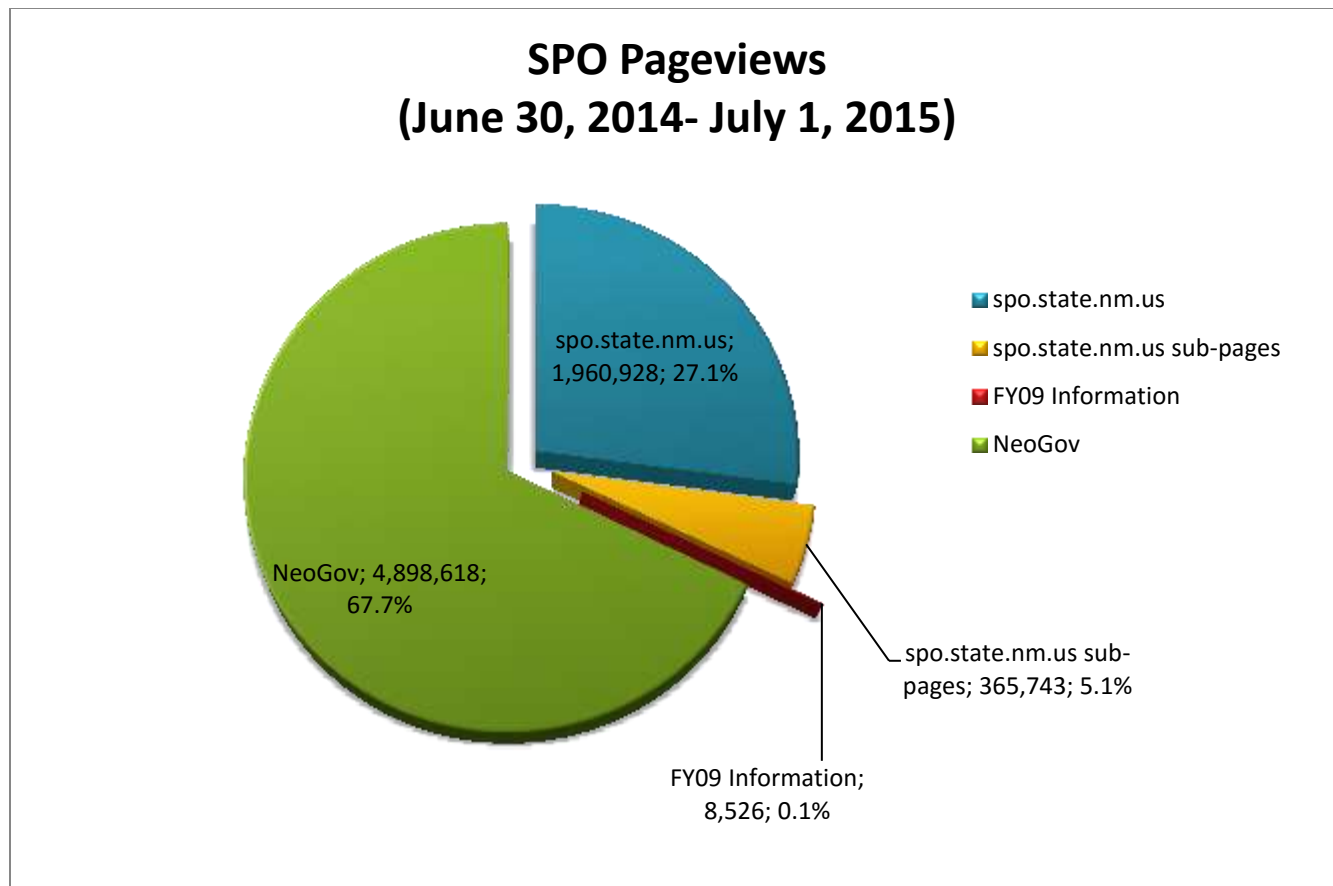
Improvements in the recruitment and selection system will improve an agency's ability to hire and retain high performing and engaged employees. There will always be turnover; however, if the turnover rate was reduced by 50%, the state could save \$56 million in costs.

SPO's Online Presence

In July 2014, SPO redesigned and modernized its agency website. The website design incorporates new design trends inspired by larger corporations that service customers of all generations and skill sets. A detailed instructions page was added to the Career Services division page, which allows applicants to follow a step-by-step process explaining the documentation needed to apply for a State job, what happens after an application is submitted, how applicants are ranked, how to check applications status, and other helpful resources.

The new website also includes access to register for trainings, information on every division within SPO, and dedicated space to update users of any office closures. In FY15, the total number of page views the SPO website received was 1,960,928 and 7,233,851 to all SPO related pages.

Chart 4



Appendix

Appendix A – Industry & Economic Data Sources

Appendix B – Legislative Fiscal Year Increase in Detail

Appendix C – Classified Service Salary Structure

Appendix E – Average Salary Data by Agency

Appendix F – Alternative Pay Band Assignments

Appendix G – New Structure General Classification Framework

Appendix A –Industry & Economic Data Sources

WorldatWork Total Salary Increase Budget Survey: (United States participating members)	<p>WorldatWork is a global, not-for-profit professional association with more than 23,000 compensation, benefits and human resource professionals. For over three decades, the Salary Increase Budget Survey has been relied upon as the foundation that corporations and government agencies use to project their annual salary budget increases. “WorldatWork 2015-2016 Salary Budget Survey” is the largest survey of its kind with 5,383 responses. Projections from participating organizations indicate 2016 average base salary increases to be 3.0%.</p> <p>Supporting data may be found at www.worldatwork.org.</p>
The Hay Group: (United States participating member)	<p>“Hay Group 2015-2016 Salary Budget Survey,” published in August 2015, reports participating members plan a 3.0% general salary increase for 2016. “For the fifth year in row, U.S. employees can expect to see a three percent (3.0%) median base salary increase in 2016.” These figures encompass over four hundred 400 U.S. organizations.</p> <p>Supporting data may be found at www.haygroup.com.</p>
Mercer: (United States participating member)	<p>Mercer expects that among all industries across the U.S., the average increase in base pay is expected to be 3.0% in 2016. This mirrors the 3.0% rate reported for 2015.</p> <p>Supporting data may be found at www.mercerhr.com.</p>
Towers Watson: (United States participating member)	<p>The Towers Watson Survey of more than 1,100 U.S. companies, conducted in June and July of 2015, indicates that companies are planning a 3.0% average salary increase in 2016.</p> <p>Supporting data may be found at www.towerswatson.com.</p>
Aon Hewitt: (United States participating member)	<p>The Aon Hewitt U.S. Salary Increase Survey indicates that organizations plan on providing a 3.0% average salary increase in 2016, up from 2.9% in 2015. The 39th annual Aon Hewitt U.S. survey is based on data collected during June and July of 2015 from over 1,000 organizations.</p> <p>Supporting data may be found at www.hewittassociates.com.</p>
The Conference Board: (United States participating members)	<p>The Conference Board is considered an unbiased “trusted source for statistics and trends, second only to perhaps the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.” The Conference Board publishes a number of regular indicators for United States and International economies that are widely tracked by investors and policy makers such as Employment Trends Index. Projections for 2016 indicate participating members forecast general salary increases of 3.0%.</p> <p>Supporting data may be found at www.conference-board.org.</p>

Culpepper:	Base salary increases in the U.S. are projected to remain at 3.0% in 2016. Supporting data may be found at www.culpepper.com .
Clear Management Consultants:	Clear Management, a human resources consulting firm specializing in compensation and performance management, reports average national salary increases at 3.0% for 2016. www.clearmgmt.com .
HR.BLR.com:	HR.BLR.com Compensation reports 2016 base salary increases at 3.0% for 2016, the same rate as for 2015. Supporting data may be found at www.hr.blr.com .
Bloomberg BNA:	Bloomberg BNA Consultants reports base salary raises for 2016 of 3.0% nationally. Report on Salary Surveys may be found at www.bna.com .
Buck Consultants:	Buck Consultants reports a 3.0% increase nationally, a result they claim is the “new normal.”
Economic Research Institute- ERI:	The Economic Research U.S. companies’ salary – increase budgets for 2016 are forecasted to increase by 2.7% down from the 2.9% percent increase for 2015, according to preliminary forecast of global salary budgets. http://downloads.erieri.com.s3amazonaws.com/pdf/Planning_Global_Compensation_Budgets_For_2016_whitepaper.pdf
United States Bureau of Labor Statistics:	The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor is the principal Federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions and price changes in the economy. Its mission is to collect, analyze and disseminate essential economic information to support public and private decision-making. As an independent statistical agency, BLS serves its diverse user communities by providing products and services that are objective, timely, accurate and relevant. Supporting data may be found at www.bls.gov .
New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions:	This state agency in New Mexico is responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions and price changes in the statewide economy. One of its roles is to collect, analyze and disseminate essential economic information to support public and private decision-making. Supporting data may be found at www.dws.state.nm.us .

Appendix B – Legislative Fiscal Year Increase in Detail

Date	Legislative Increase	Other	General Fund Appropriation
7/1/2015	0.0%		-
7/5/2014	3.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$13,973,968 GF to provide a 3% salary increase effective the first full pay period after 7/1/2013 to for both union & non-union classified employees who have completed their probationary period and subject to a satisfactory job evaluation. Employees who reach the end of probationary status between 7/5/14 and 6/30/15 will receive this increase effective the first pay period following anniversary date. • An additional \$2,000,000 GF was given for salary adjustments in specific classified job classification to be identified by SPO & DFA as trouble with recruitment & retention 	\$15,973,968
7/6/2013	1.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional 3% was given to commissioned officers in the Motor Transportation Division for a total of 4%. 	\$8,197,068
7/1/2011	0.0%		-
7/1/2010	0.0%		-
7/1/2009	0.0%		-
7/1/2008	2.9%		-
7/1/2007	4.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring 86 employees to \$7.50/hr. • 5% to MTD/SID Officers at DPS “in lieu” of FY08 pay package. • Additional 5% to Adult Correctional Officers and Public Defender Attorneys. • Additional 4% to Probation/Parole Officers, Librarian, Librarian Asst., Librarian Tech., Livestock/Meat Inspector, Dispatcher, Security Guard, Forensic Scientist O & A roles, Highway Maintainers, Civil Engineering Tech. Also HSD FAA’s, & CSLA. DOH Chemist; Microbiologist; Life, Physical & Social Science Tech. and Medical Scientist-Except Epidemiologist. 	\$29,661,100
7/1/2006	5.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTD/SID Officers at the Department of Public Safety. \$129,600 for MTD Officers and \$182,600 for SID Officers. This resulted in an average 18.0% increase for MTD and an average 20.2% increase for SID. 	\$23,097,100
7/1/2005	1.8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Defender Attorneys – 1.75% + an additional 3.25% = 5.0% • Commissioned Officers at DPS = 5.0%. This includes MTD & SID Commissioned Officers. • Adult Probation & Parole Officers at the Department of Corrections 3.25% then the 1.75% General Salary Increase on top of the 3.25% • MVD Clerks at the Taxation & Revenue Department. \$585,000 given directly to agency in expansion request to bring clerks to 85% compa-ratio • Game and Fish Department: \$1,250,000 given to provide internal salary increases to Conservation Officers and other agency staff. Worked with department to develop internal pay plan. 	\$11,408,100
7/1/2004	2.0%		\$9,100,600
7/1/2003	3.1%		\$5,810,000
7/1/2002	0.0%		\$0
7/1/2001	5.0%		\$8,514,600

*Full cost includes state paid benefits.

Appendix C – 2015 Year Comparator Market Average Classified Salary

Year	8 State Average	New Mexico	Percent NM to Market
2001	\$35,116	\$31,858	-10.2%
2002	\$34,809	\$32,558	-6.9%
2003	\$36,249	\$33,426	-8.4%
2004	\$37,418	\$34,018	-10.0%
2005	\$37,157	\$35,834	-3.7%
2006	\$39,274	\$37,918	-3.6%
2007	\$39,787	\$38,820	-2.5%
2008	\$41,712	\$42,099	0.9%
2009	\$43,398	\$42,058	-3.2%
2010	\$43,671	\$41,986	-4.0%
2011	\$41,818	\$41,995	0.4%
2012	\$43,590	\$41,912	-4.0%
2013	\$42,599	\$41,912	-1.6%
2014	\$44,507	\$43,576	-2.1%
2015	\$47,134	\$44,554	-5.8%

Appendix D – Classified Service Salary Structure

Classified Service Salary Structure					
Pay Band	Minimum	Midpoint	Maximum	Midpoint Progression	Band Width
25	\$15,600	\$20,714	\$26,312	-	69%
30	\$16,245	\$22,265	\$28,267	7%	74%
35	\$17,618	\$24,140	\$30,659	8%	74%
40	\$19,261	\$26,375	\$33,488	9%	74%
45	\$21,195	\$29,039	\$36,878	10%	74%
50	\$23,525	\$32,215	\$40,914	11%	74%
55	\$26,229	\$35,944	\$45,656	12%	74%
60	\$28,766	\$39,413	\$50,045	10%	74%
65	\$31,782	\$43,549	\$55,307	10%	74%
70	\$35,381	\$48,479	\$61,568	11%	74%
75	\$39,686	\$54,355	\$69,035	12%	74%
80	\$44,782	\$61,359	\$77,917	13%	74%
85	\$50,898	\$69,709	\$88,525	14%	74%
90	\$58,136	\$79,649	\$101,150	14%	74%
95	\$66,810	\$91,525	\$116,230	15%	74%
96	\$77,147	\$105,674	\$134,202	15%	74%
97	\$89,461	\$122,539	\$155,626	16%	74%
98	\$104,125	\$142,626	\$181,126	16%	74%
99	\$195,874	\$268,320	\$340,766	88%	74%

Appendix E – Average Salary Data By Agency

Agency Name	Average Salary	Average Compa-Ratio	Employee Count
Administrative Hearings Office	\$56,364	110%	13
Adult Parole Board	\$34,227	92%	4
Aging & Long-Term Services Dept.	\$50,505	107%	208
Architect Examiners Board	\$39,901	115%	3
Board of Nursing	\$50,362	113%	14
Border Development Authority	\$45,269	99%	2
Children, Youth & Families Dept.	\$44,747	101%	1,878
Com for Deaf/Hard of Hearing	\$44,807	108%	12
Commission for the Blind	\$41,194	102%	54
Commission of Public Records	\$48,910	101%	27
Crime Victims Reparation Commission	\$43,852	96%	16
Department of Cultural Affairs	\$41,616	104%	450
Department of Environment	\$55,406	107%	563
Department of Finance & Administration	\$56,587	107%	130
Department of Game & Fish	\$48,716	107%	265
Department of Health	\$41,511	103%	3,239
Department of Indian Affairs	\$48,908	112%	11
Department of Public Safety	\$41,729	103%	389
Department of Transportation	\$42,908	104%	2,209
Department of Veteran Services	\$39,674	100%	39
Department of Workforce Solutions	\$39,320	96%	475
Department of Information Technology	\$63,126	107%	166
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation	\$46,496	103%	245
Dev Disabilities Planning Comm	\$43,019	100%	12
Economic Development Department	\$54,597	103%	33
Educational Retirement Board	\$53,705	108%	55
Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department	\$41,622	99%	486
EXPO New Mexico	\$44,162	111%	19
Gaming Control Board	\$51,998	117%	42
General Services Department	\$44,440	108%	234
Governor's Comm. on Disability	\$46,857	104%	14
Higher Education Department	\$56,681	110%	37
Homeland Security & Emergency Management	\$57,535	113%	38
Human Services Department	\$42,593	95%	1,694
Livestock Board	\$43,356	95%	58
Medical Examiners Board	\$58,267	109%	10
Military Affairs	\$41,434	104%	121
Miners Colfax Medical Center	\$62,720	100%	226
New Mexico Corrections Department	\$38,893	93%	1,846
NM Education Trust Board	\$74,554	112%	2
Ofc of the State Engineer	\$56,398	104%	291
Office of African American Affairs	\$42,976	98%	6
Office of Natural Resource Trustee	\$66,535	112%	3
Prof Engineers & Land Surveyors Board	\$35,620	99%	5
Public Defender	\$52,227	99%	346
Public Education Department	\$60,206	110%	218
Public Employee Retirement Association	\$53,940	112%	65

Agency Name	Average Salary	Average Compa-Ratio	Employee Count
Public Regulation Commission	\$52,038	104%	126
Public School Insurance Authority	\$51,666	109%	8
Regulation & Licensing Department	\$47,233	107%	246
Retiree Health Care Authority	\$48,750	105%	24
Secretary of State	\$44,315	106%	48
SpacePort Authority	\$66,884	101%	9
State Auditor	\$63,530	108%	25
State Investment Council	\$77,573	112%	17
State Land Office	\$50,259	107%	131
State Personnel Board	\$56,897	110%	42
State Racing Commission	\$41,695	103%	14
State Treasurer	\$61,014	108%	20
Superintendent of Insurance	\$51,845	109%	72
Taxation & Revenue Department	\$41,720	102%	896
Tourism Department	\$37,114	99%	45
Veterinary Examiners Board	\$27,352	107%	2
Workers Compensation Admin	\$44,283	104%	107
Youth Conservation Corps	\$59,218	106%	2
			18,107

Appendix F – Alternative Pay Band Assignments

Job Code	Classification Title	Pay Band	Reverts To Band
COORDINATOR			
B2033	WILDFIRE PREVENTION & CONSERVATION COORD	70	65
B9039A	EDUCATION ADMINISTRATOR-A	80	75
B9039S	EDUCATION ADMINISTRATOR SUPV	85	80
BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL			
C10791	LABOR RELATIONS ADMINISTRATOR	75	70
C11111	PROCESS IMPROVEMENT ANALYST	85	70
C20100	CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT	85	80
C20121	STATE AUDITOR I	65	60
C20122	STATE AUDITOR II	70	65
C20123	STATE AUDIT AUDITOR COORDINATOR	85	75
C20131	TAX AUDITOR I	60	55
C20132	TAX AUDITOR II	65	60
C20133	TAX AUDITOR III	70	65
C20134	TAX AUDITOR IV	75	70
C2013S	TAX AUDITOR SUPV	80	75
C20211	GEN CERT REAL ESTATE APPRAISER & ADVISOR	80	70
C20501	RETIREMENT SPECIALIST, LEVEL 1	55	50
C20502	RETIREMENT SPECIALIST, LEVEL 2	60	55
C2050S	RETIREMENT SPECIALIST, SUPERVISOR	65	60
C2061A	FINANCIAL EXAMINER-A	70	65
C2061B	FINANCIAL EXAMINER-B	60	55
C2061O	FINANCIAL EXAMINER-O	65	60
C2061S	FINANCIAL EXAMINER SUPERVISOR	75	70
COMPUTER AND MATHEMATIC			
D10221	IT ARCHITECT	90	80
D10231	IT BUSINESS ANALYST	85	75
D10241	IT PROJECT MANAGER	85	70
D10251	IT APPLICATIONS DEVELOPER 1	70	55
D10252	IT APPLICATIONS DEVELOPER 2	75	60
D10253	IT APPLICATIONS DEVELOPER 3	85	65
D10261	IT GENERALIST 1	75	60
D10262	IT GENERALIST 2	85	70
D10271	IT DATABASE ADMINISTRATOR 1	70	60
D10272	IT DATABASE ADMINISTRATOR 2	80	65
D10281	IT SYSTEMS MANAGER 1	65	50

Job Code	Classification Title	Pay Band	Reverts To Band
D10282	IT SYSTEMS MANAGER 2	70	55
D10283	IT SYSTEMS MANAGER 3	80	65
D10284	IT SYSTEMS MANAGER 4	85	70
D10291	IT NETWORK SPECIALIST 1	70	55
D10292	IT NETWORK SPECIALIST 2	75	60
D10293	IT NETWORK SPECIALIST 3	80	70
D10301	IT TECHNICAL SUPPORT SPECIALIST 1	60	45
D10302	IT TECHNICAL SUPPORT SPECIALIST 2	65	50
D10303	IT TECHNICAL SUPPORT SPECIALIST 3	70	55
D2011A	ACTUARY-A	75	70
D2011B	ACTUARY-B	65	60
D2011O	ACTUARY-O	70	65
D2031A	OPERATION RESEARCH ANALYST-A	70	65
D2031B	OPERATION RESEARCH ANALYST-B	60	55
D2031O	OPERATION RESEARCH ANALYST-O	65	60
ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING OCCUPATIONS			
E1022A	SURVEYOR-A	80	75
E1022B	SURVEYOR-B	70	65
E1022O	SURVEYOR-O	75	70
E1022S	SURVEYOR SUPV	85	80
E2051A	CIVIL ENGINEER -A	80	75
E2051B	CIVIL ENGINEER -B	70	65
E2051O	CIVIL ENGINEER -O	75	70
E2051S	CIVIL ENGINEER SUPV	85	80
E2071A	ELECTRICAL ENGINEER-A	80	75
E2071B	ELECTRICAL ENGINEER-B	70	65
E2071O	ELECTRICAL ENGINEER-O	75	70
E2081A	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER-PE-A	75	70
E2081B	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER-PE-B	65	60
E2081O	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER-PE-O	70	65
E2082A	ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST-NL-A	75	70
E2082B	ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST-NL-B	65	60
E2082O	ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST-NL-O	70	65
E2111A	HEALTHCARE SURVEYOR-A	70	65
E2111B	HEALTHCARE SURVEYOR-B	60	55
E2111O	HEALTHCARE SURVEYOR-O	65	60
E2111S	HEALTHCARE SURVEYOR SUPV	75	70
E2141A	MECHANICAL ENGINEER-A	80	75

Job Code	Classification Title	Pay Band	Reverts To Band
E2141B	MECHANICAL ENGINEER-B	70	65
E2141O	MECHANICAL ENGINEER-O	75	70
E2152A	MINING & GEOLOGICAL SPECIALIST-NL-A	75	70
E2152B	MINING & GEOLOGICAL SPECIALIST-NL-B	65	60
E2152O	MINING & GEOLOGICAL SPECIALIST-NL-O	70	65
E2152S	MINING & GEOLOGICAL SPECIALIST-NL SUPV	80	75
E2171A	PETROLEUM SPECIALIST-A	80	75
E2171B	PETROLEUM SPECIALIST-B	70	65
E2171O	PETROLEUM SPECIALIST-O	75	70
E2171S	PETROLEUM SPECIALIST SUPV	85	80
E2199A	ENGINEER, ALL OTHER-PE-A	80	75
E2199B	ENGINEER, ALL OTHER-PE-B	70	65
E2199O	ENGINEER, ALL OTHER-PE-O	75	70
E3000A	ENGINEER SPECIALIST, ALL OTHER-NL-A	80	75
E3000B	ENGINEER SPECIALIST, ALL OTHER-NL-B	70	65
E3000O	ENGINEER SPECIALIST, ALL OTHER-NL-O	75	70
E3000S	ENGINEER SPECIALIST, ALL OTHER-NL SUPV	85	80
E3022A	CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN-NL-A	60	55
E3022B	CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN-NL-B	50	45
E3022O	CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN-NL-O	55	50
E3022S	CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN-NL SUPV	65	60
E30611	PUBLIC UTILITIES ENGINEER	85	75
E40495	SPACEPORT AEROSPACE ENGINEER	90	75
LIFE, PHYSICAL, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE			
F2041A	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST & SPEC-A	75	65
F2041B	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST & SPEC-B	65	55
F2041O	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST & SPEC-O	70	60
F2041S	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST & SPEC SUPV	80	70
F2042A	GEOSCIENTST,XCPT HYDROLGST&GEOGRPHR-A	75	70
F2042B	GEOSCIENTST,XCPT HYDROLGST&GEOGRPHR-B	65	60
F2042O	GEOSCIENTST,XCPT HYDROLGST&GEOGRPHR-O	70	65
F2042S	GEOSCIENTST,XCPT HYDROLGST&GEOGRPHR SUPV	80	75
F2043A	HYDROLOGIST-A	75	70
F2043B	HYDROLOGIST-B	65	60
F2043O	HYDROLOGIST-O	70	65
F2043S	HYDROLOGIST SUPV	80	75
F30111	PUBLIC UTILITIES ECONOMIST	80	70
F3011A	ECONOMIST-A	80	70

Job Code	Classification Title	Pay Band	Reverts To Band
F3011B	ECONOMIST-B	70	60
F3011O	ECONOMIST-O	75	65
F3011S	ECONOMIST SUPV	85	75
F4092A	FORENSIC SCIENTIST 2	80	60
F4092O	FORENSIC SCIENTIST 1	75	55
F4092S	FORENSIC SCIENTIST SUPERVISOR	85	65
COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES			
G10501	CHILD SUPPORT LEGAL ASSISTANT 1	60	55
G10502	CHILD SUPPORT LEGAL ASSISTANT 2	65	60
G10601	FAMILY ASSISTANCE ANALYST 1	60	55
G10602	FAMILY ASSISTANCE ANALYST 2	65	60
G10701	HSD QUALITY ASSURANCE SPECIALIST	70	65
G1070S	HSD QUALITY ASSURANCE SPECIALIST SUPV	75	70
G10901	PROBATION PAROLE OFFICER 1	65	60
G10902	PROBATION PAROLE OFFICER 2	70	65
G1090S	PROBATION PAROLE OFFICER SUPV	75	70
G10941	JUVENILE PROBATION PAROLE OFFICER 1	65	60
G10942	JUVENILE PROBATION PAROLE OFFICER 2	70	65
G1094S	JUVENILE PROBATION PAROLE OFFICER SUPV	75	70
LEGAL			
H10112	PUBLIC DEFENDER 2	75	70
H10113	PUBLIC DEFENDER 3	80	75
H10114	PUBLIC DEFENDER 4	85	80
H30114	ATTORNEY IV	85	80
EDUCATION AND TRAINING			
I3025	SIGNED LANGUAGE INTERPRETER	75	70
I4021A	LIBRARIAN-A	70	65
I4021B	LIBRARIAN-B	60	55
I4021O	LIBRARIAN-O	65	60
I4021S	LIBRARIAN-SUPV	75	70
I4031A	LIBRARIAN TECHNICIAN-A	50	45
I4031B	LIBRARIAN TECHNICIAN-B	40	35
I4031O	LIBRARIAN TECHNICIAN-O	45	40
I90311	COORDINATOR - CLASSROOM TECH	70	65
ARTS, SPORTS, AND MEDIA			
J3052	MUS PRESS ART MGR	70	60
J3053	MUS PRESS EDITOR MGR	70	60
J3054	MUS PRESS MKTG MGR	70	60

Job Code	Classification Title	Pay Band	Reverts To Band
HEALTHCARE PRACTITIONERS AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS			
K1021A	DENTIST, GENERAL-A	90	80
K1021B	DENTIST, GENERAL-B	80	70
K1021O	DENTIST, GENERAL-O	85	75
K1021S	DENTIST, GENERAL SUPV	95	85
K1051A	PHARMACIST-A	90	70
K1051B	PHARMACIST-B	80	60
K1051O	PHARMACIST-O	85	65
K1051S	PHARMACIST SUPV	95	75
K10621	PHYSICIAN	99	80
K1062A	FAMILY & GENERAL PRACTITIONER-A	97	85
K1062B	FAMILY & GENERAL PRACTITIONER-B	95	75
K1062O	FAMILY & GENERAL PRACTITIONER-O	96	80
K1062S	FAMILY & GENERAL PRACTITIONER SUPV	98	90
K10661	CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST I	85	75
K10662	CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST II	90	80
K1066A	PSYCHIATRIST-A	97	85
K1066B	PSYCHIATRIST-B	95	75
K1066O	PSYCHIATRIST-O	96	80
K1066S	PSYCHIATRIST SUPV	98	90
K10701	PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT	85	70
K1070S	PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT SUPV	90	75
K10801	CERTIFIED NURSE PRACTITIONER	85	70
K10802	CERTIFIED NURSE MIDWIFE	85	70
K10803	CLINICAL NURSE SPECIALIST	85	70
K1111A	REGISTERED NURSE-A	75	65
K1111B	REGISTERED NURSE-B	65	55
K1111O	REGISTERED NURSE-O	70	60
K1111S	REGISTERED NURSE SUPV	80	70
K1122A	OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST-A	80	65
K1122B	OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST-B	70	55
K1122O	OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST-O	75	60
K1122S	OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST SUPV	85	70
K1123A	PHYSICAL THERAPIST-A	80	65
K1123B	PHYSICAL THERAPIST-B	70	55
K1123O	PHYSICAL THERAPIST-O	75	60
K1123S	PHYSICAL THERAPIST SUPV	85	70

Job Code	Classification Title	Pay Band	Reverts To Band
K1126A	RESPIRATORY THERAPIST-A	60	50
K1126B	RESPIRATORY THERAPIST-B	50	40
K1126O	RESPIRATORY THERAPIST-O	55	45
K1127A	SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST-A	75	65
K1127B	SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST-B	65	55
K1127O	SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST-O	70	60
K1131A	VETERINARIAN-A	85	80
K1131B	VETERINARIAN-B	75	70
K1131O	VETERINARIAN-O	80	75
K2021A	DENTAL HYGIENIST-A	70	55
K2021B	DENTAL HYGIENIST-B	60	45
K2021O	DENTAL HYGIENIST-O	65	50
K2034A	RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGIST &TECHNICIAN-A	60	55
K2034B	RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGIST &TECHNICIAN-B	50	45
K2034O	RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGIST &TECHNICIAN-O	55	50
K2034S	RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGIST &TECHNICIAN SUPV	65	60
K20811	MEDICAL CLAIMS CODER	60	45
HEALTHCARE SUPPORT			
L9091A	DENTAL ASSISTANT-A	50	35
L9091B	DENTAL ASSISTANT-B	40	25
L9091O	DENTAL ASSISTANT-O	45	30
PROTECTIVE SERVICE			
M30123	CORRECTIONAL OFFICER LIEUTENANT	65	55
M30124	CORRECTIONAL OFFICER CAPTAIN	70	60
M30125	CORRECTIONAL OFFICER MAJOR	80	70
M3012A	CORRECTIONAL OFFICER & JAILER-A	60	50
M3012B	CORRECTIONAL OFFICER & JAILER-B	50	40
M3012O	CORRECTIONAL OFFICER & JAILER-O	55	45
M3051A	POLICE & SHERIFF PATROL OFFICER-A	75	65
M3051B	POLICE & SHERIFF PATROL OFFICER-B	65	55
M3051O	POLICE & SHERIFF PATROL OFFICER-O	70	60
M3051S	POLICE & SHERIFF PATROL OFFICER SUPV	85	80
M33011	STIU INVESTIGATOR	70	65
M40101	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST	65	60
M40102	HOMELAND SECURITY SPECIALIST	70	65
M9032A	SECURITY GUARD-A	45	35
M9032B	SECURITY GUARD-B	35	25
M9032O	SECURITY GUARD-O	40	30

Job Code	Classification Title	Pay Band	Reverts To Band
M9032S	SECURITY GUARD SUPV	50	40
FOOD PREPARATION AND SERVING			
Q20101	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REPRESENTATIVE	75	65
Q20102	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM COORD	80	70
Q3031A	SECURITIES, COMMODITIES, & FIN SRVS-A	95	70
Q3031B	SECURITIES, COMMODITIES, & FIN SRVS-B	85	60
Q3031O	SECURITIES, COMMODITIES, & FIN SRVS-O	90	65
Q3031S	SECURITIES, COMMODITIES, & FIN SRVS SUPV	96	75
Q40401	SPACEPORT AMERICA SALES AGENT	80	65
OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT			
R4030S	MVD AGENT SUPERVISOR	65	60
R40311	MVD AGENT	50	45
R40312	MVD AGENT SENIOR	55	50
R4032S	MVD STAFF ADMINISTRATOR	70	65
R4121A	LIBRARY ASSISTANT, CLERICAL-A	35	30
R4121O	LIBRARY ASSISTANT, CLERICAL-O	30	25
S20101	LIVESTOCK INSPECTOR 1	60	55
S20102	LIVESTOCK INSPECTOR 2	65	60
S2010S	LIVESTOCK INSPECTOR SUPV	70	65
CONSTRUCTION AND EXTRACTION			
T2111A	ELECTRICIAN-A	55	50
T2111B	ELECTRICIAN-B	45	40
T2111O	ELECTRICIAN-O	50	45
T2111S	ELECTRICIAN SUPV	60	55
T2152A	PLUMBER, PIPEFITTER, & STEAM FITTER-A	55	50
T2152B	PLUMBER, PIPEFITTER, & STEAM FITTER-B	45	40
T2152O	PLUMBER, PIPEFITTER, & STEAM FITTER-O	50	45
T2152S	PLUMBER, PIPEFITTER, & STEAM FITTER SUPV	60	55
T40111	CONSTRUCTION & BLDG INSPECTOR SINGL CERT	60	55
T40112	CONSTRUCTION & BLDG INSPECTOR MULTI CERT	65	60
T4011A	CONSTRUCTION & BUILDING INSPECTOR-3	65	60
T4011B	CONSTRUCTION & BUILDING INSPECTOR-1	55	50
T4011O	CONSTRUCTION & BUILDING INSPECTOR-2	60	55
T4011S	CONSTRUCTION & BLDG INSPECTOR AREA CHIEF	70	65
T4051A	HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE WORKER-A	55	50
T4051B	HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE WORKER-B	45	40
T4051O	HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE WORKER-O	50	45
T4051S	HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE WORKER SUPV	60	55

Job Code	Classification Title	Pay Band	Reverts To Band
INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR			
U3011A	AIRCRAFT MECHANICS & SERVICE TECH-A	75	55
U3011B	AIRCRAFT MECHANICS & SERVICE TECH-B	65	45
U3011O	AIRCRAFT MECHANICS & SERVICE TECH-O	70	50
U9021A	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIG-A	55	50
U9021B	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIG-B	45	40
U9021O	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIG-O	50	45
U9021S	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIG SUPV	60	55
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS			
W2011A	AIRLINE PILOT-A	70	65
W2011B	AIRLINE PILOT-B	60	55
W2011O	AIRLINE PILOT-O	65	60
W2049S	SPACEPORT FLIGHT CONTROL SPECIALIST	80	65
MANAGER			
X10100	LINE I - DENTAL	95	65
X10125	LINE I - ECONOMICS	70	65
X10150	LINE I - ENGINEERING	70	65
X10200	LINE I - ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE	70	65
X10250	LINE I - FORENSIC SCIENCE	80	65
X10300	LINE I - HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	80	65
X10350	LINE I - IT	75	65
X10400	LINE I - NURSING	75	65
X10450	LINE I - NUTRITION/DIETITIAN	70	65
X10500	LINE I - OT/PT/SLP	80	65
X10550	LINE I - PHARMACY	85	65
X10600	LINE I - PSYCHIATRY	98	65
X10650	LINE I - PHYSICIAN	98	65
X10700	LINE I - MTD/SID	75	65
X20100	LINE II - DENTAL	95	70
X20125	LINE II - ECONOMICS	75	70
X20150	LINE II - ENGINEERING	75	70
X20200	LINE II - ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE	75	70
X20250	LINE II - FORENSIC SCIENCE	80	70
X20300	LINE II - HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	85	70
X20350	LINE II - IT	80	70
X20400	LINE II - NURSING	80	70
X20450	LINE II - NUTRITION/DIETITIAN	75	70
X20500	LINE II - OT/PT/SLP	85	70

Job Code	Classification Title	Pay Band	Reverts To Band
X20550	LINE II - PHARMACY	90	70
X20600	LINE II - PSYCHIATRY	98	70
X20650	LINE II - PHYSICIAN	98	70
X20700	LINE II - MTD/SID	80	70
X30100	STAFF - DENTAL	95	75
X30125	STAFF - ECONOMICS	80	75
X30150	STAFF - ENGINEERING	80	75
X30200	STAFF - ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE	80	75
X30250	STAFF - FORENSIC SCIENCE	85	75
X30300	STAFF - HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	90	75
X30350	STAFF - IT	85	75
X30400	STAFF - NURSING	80	75
X30450	STAFF - NUTRITION/DIETITIAN	80	75
X30500	STAFF - OT/PT/SLP	90	75
X30514	MUSEUM PUBLICATION DIR	80	75
X30550	STAFF - PHARMACY	95	75
X30600	STAFF - PSYCHIATRY	98	75
X30650	STAFF - PHYSICIAN	98	75
X30700	STAFF - MTD/SID	85	75
X30795	IT COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER - DHSEM	85	75
X34031	MVD BUREAU CHIEF	80	75
X40100	ADMIN/OPS I - DENTAL	95	80
X40150	ADMIN/OPS I - ENGINEERING	85	80
X40200	ADMIN/OPS I - ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE	85	80
X40250	ADMIN/OPS I - FORENSIC SCIENCE	90	80
X40300	ADMIN/OPS I - HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	95	80
X40350	ADMIN/OPS I - IT	90	80
X40400	ADMIN/OPS I - NURSING	85	80
X40450	ADMIN/OPS I - NUTRITION/DIETITIAN	85	80
X40495	SPACEPORT OPERATIONS MANAGER	85	80
X40500	ADMIN/OPS I - OT/PT/SLP	95	80
X40550	ADMIN/OPS I - PHARMACY	96	80
X40600	ADMIN/OPS I - PSYCHIATRY	98	80
X40650	ADMIN/OPS I - PHYSICIAN	98	80
X40700	ADMIN/OPS I - MTD/SID	90	80
X45033	DPS EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER	90	80
X50100	ADMIN/OPS II - DENTAL	95	85
X50150	ADMIN/OPS II - ENGINEERING	90	85

Job Code	Classification Title	Pay Band	Reverts To Band
X50200	ADMIN/OPS II - ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE	90	85
X50250	ADMIN/OPS II - FORENSIC SCIENCE	95	85
X50300	ADMIN/OPS II - HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	96	85
X50350	ADMIN/OPS II - IT	95	85
X50400	ADMIN/OPS II - NURSING	90	85
X50500	ADMIN/OPS II - OT/PT/SLP	95	85
X50550	ADMIN/OPS II - PHARMACY	97	85
X50600	ADMIN/OPS II - PSYCHIATRY	98	85
X50650	ADMIN/OPS II - PHYSICIAN	98	85
X50700	ADMIN/OPS II - MTD/SID	95	85
X52012	ADMIN/OPS II - STATE AUDIT	90	85
X60100	GENERAL I - DENTAL	95	90
X60150	GENERAL I - ENGINEERING	95	90
X60200	GENERAL I - ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE	95	90
X60250	GENERAL I - FORENSIC SCIENCE	96	90
X60300	GENERAL I - HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	97	90
X60350	GENERAL I - IT	95	90
X60500	GENERAL I - OT/PT/SLP	95	90
X60550	GENERAL I - PHARMACY	97	90
X60600	GENERAL I - PSYCHIATRY	98	90
X60650	GENERAL I - PHYSICIAN	98	90
X60700	GENERAL I - MTD/SID	95	90
X61062	PHYSICIAN MANAGER	99	90
X70250	STATE SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY DIRECTOR	96	90
X70300	GENERAL II - HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	98	95
X70350	GENERAL II - IT	96	95
X70550	GENERAL II - PHARMACY	97	95
X70600	GENERAL II - PSYCHIATRY	98	95
X70650	GENERAL II - PHYSICIAN	98	95
X80300	EXECUTIVE - HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	98	96
X80550	EXECUTIVE - PHARMACY	97	96
X80600	EXECUTIVE - PSYCHIATRY	98	96
X80650	EXECUTIVE - PHYSICIAN	98	96

Appendix G – New Structure General Classification Framework

Group A: Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying
• Architecture
• Engineering
• Engineering, Geological and Surveying Technical
• Surveying
• Urban and Regional Planning
Group B: Business and Financial Occupations
• Accounting
• Actuary
• Auditing
• Budget
• Business Operations
• Claims
• Compliance
• Economic Development
• Finance
• Process Analysis
• Public Relations
• Purchasing
• Real Estate Appraisal and Assessment
• Statistics
• Tax
Group C: Community and Social Services
• Child Protective Services
• Clergy
• Eligibility Determination
• Health Education
• Health Services Quality Assurance
• Social and Community Services
• Social Work
Group E: Education and Training
• Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Education
• Education Administration
• Instructional Coordination
• Non-Vocational Education and Training
Group F: Cultural Affairs
• Conservation
• Curator
• Exhibition

• History
• Libraries
• Media
Group G: Grounds Keeping and Cleaning
• Groundskeeping
• Janitorial
Group H: Healthcare
• Dentistry
• Dietetics and Nutrition
• Mid-level Practitioners
• Nursing
• Patient Care Services
• Pharmacy
• Physicians
• Veterinarians
• Dental Assistant
• Health and Safety
• Health Aide, Therapist
• Medical Records and Health Information
• Health Technologist/Technician
• Nursing Support
Group I: Information Technology
• IT Applications Development
• IT Project Management
• IT Administration
• IT Systems Management
• IT Technical Support
Group K: Skilled Trades and Labor
• Barbers
• Building Inspection
• Construction
• Electricians
• Farming
• Food Preparation
• Heavy Equipment, Aircraft and General Mechanics
• Heavy Equipment Operation
• Inspection, Testing, Sorting
• Laundry Services
• Plant and Systems Operations
• Plumbing
• Skilled Production and Manufacturing

• Woodworking
Group L: Legal
• Administrative Law and Hearings Services
• Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliatory Services
• Lawyer
• Legal Support
• Paralegal
• Public Defense
• Title Examination, Abstraction and Investigation
Group O: Office and Administrative Support
• Customer Service
• Office and Administrative Support
• State Government Interns and Aides
• Secretary
• Storekeeping
Group P: Public Safety and Security
• Corrections
• Detective and Criminal Investigations
• Dispatch
• Emergency Management
• Fire Inspection and Investigation
• Game and Fish Wardens
• Forensic Science
• Homeland Security
• Livestock Inspection
• Police and Sheriff
• Probation
• Recreational Protective Services
• Security
• Transportation Inspection
Group R: Human Resources
• Classification & Compensation
• HR Process Analyst
• Labor Relations
• Recruitment
• Training
Group T: Transportation and Materials Moving
• Flight Control
• Highway Maintenance
• School Bus Transportation
• Traffic Technician

• Transportation Inspection
• Airplane Pilot
Group Y: Life and Physical Sciences and Technical
• Anthropology and Archeology
• Chemistry
• Economics
• Environmental Science
• Epidemiology
• Geology
• Healthcare Surveyor
• Microbiology
• Natural Sciences
• Petroleum Specialist
• Physical Science
• Zoologist and Wildlife Biology
