



New Mexico State Personnel Office

FY14 3rd Quarter Workforce Report

Mission: To deliver human capital management programs that advance our state agencies missions while protecting the rights of our state employees

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Director's Report

The State Personnel Office's (SPO) mission is to provide to the State of New Mexico human resource leadership, direction, and service to maximize state government's ability in serving the citizens of New Mexico. A quarterly report is issued by SPO, as required by the Accountability in Government Act (AGA), to address the HR metrics established within the General Appropriations Act (GAA). This report will constantly be modified to provide other metrics to facilitate and enhance the State's ability to address HR issues impacting management throughout state government. Assessing these metrics on a consistent basis is critically important in order to understand the myriad of challenges currently impacting the State's workforce.

SPO is required, and expected, to conduct and lead workforce planning and policy development throughout state government on human resource issues. To accomplish this mission SPO, while working in partnership with the State Personnel Board and state agencies, endeavors to:

- Provide timely and quality service to the Board, the Governor, and state government agencies on the delivery of human resource programs;
- Recommend improvements in state government emphasizing economy, efficiency, compliance, effectiveness; and,
- Conduct value-added reviews and projects as requested by the Board and/or Director.

The state currently faces a myriad of classification and compensation issues in addition to impending retirements that requires accurate and timely data.

Sincerely,

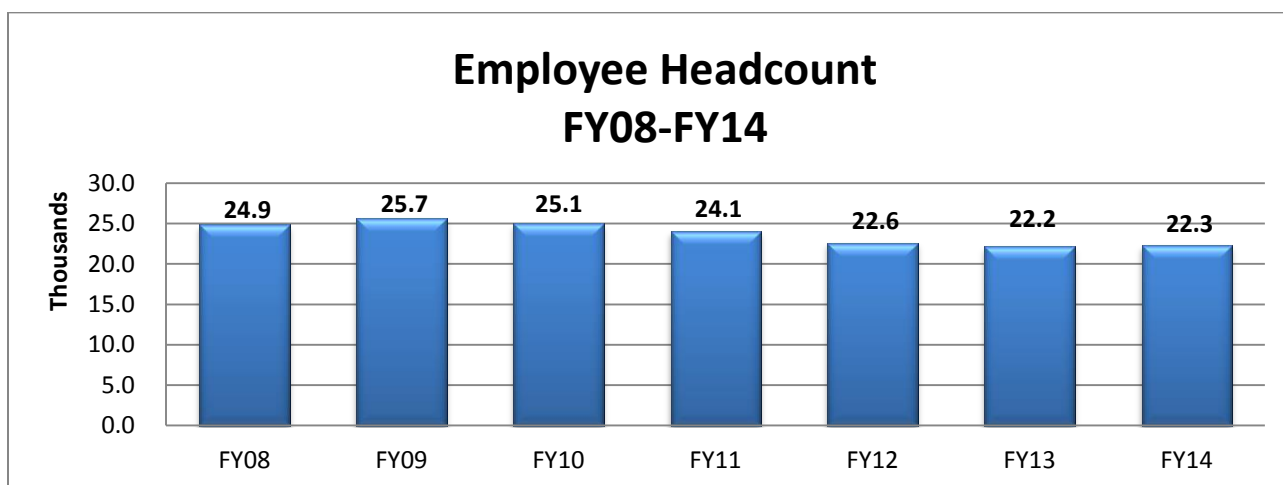
Eugene J. Moser

Director

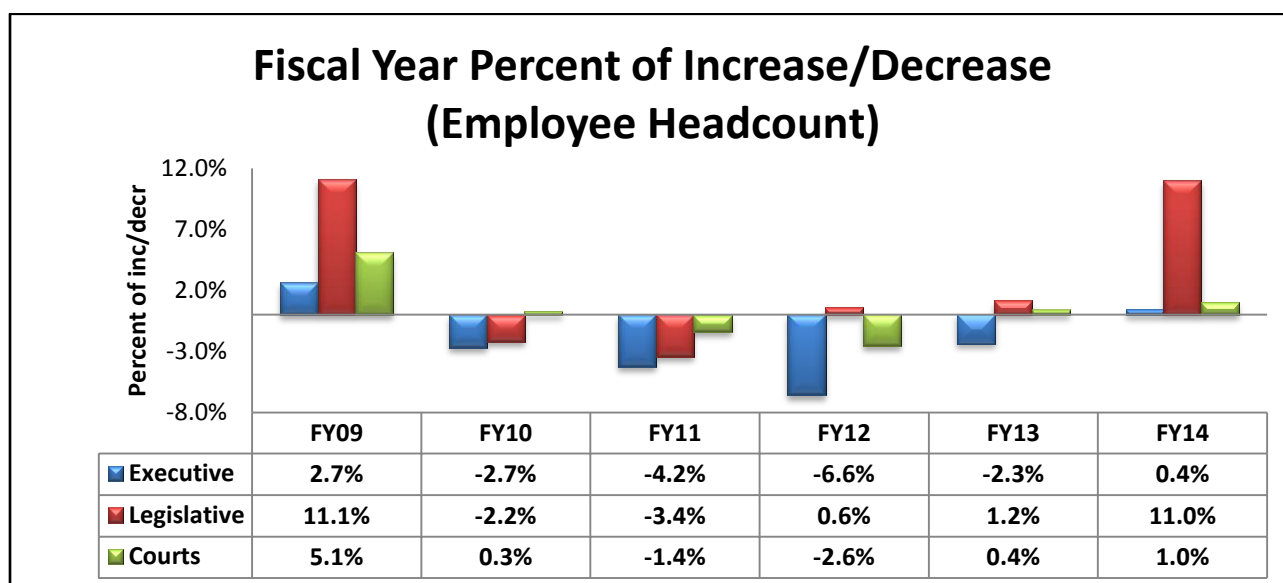
Workforce Overview

Since FY09, the state's workforce demographics show significant change due largely to retirements, normal attrition, and budgetary limitations. SPO has initiated the following critical actions to stabilize and increase a qualified work force:

- An on-line application process (NEOGOV),
- Revision of classifications to closely align job duties with the requisite minimum qualifications required, and
- Initiation of a compensation review to make State classifications competitive with both the public and private sector.

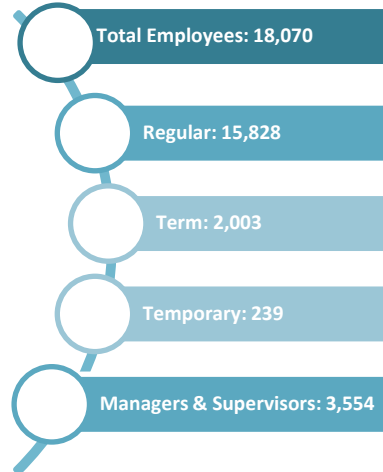


State classified employee levels for FY14 increased slightly by 0.1% over FY13. From FY10 through FY12 the reduction in employees (-10.2%) in the classified service occurred without major layoffs. This was largely due to a continued assessment of the need to fill vacant positions, improvements in business processes, revisions of restrictive non-competitive compensation plans, employee retirements and resignations. The following graph illustrates this impact.



Classified Service at a Glance (March 31, 2014)

Workforce Data	
Union Represented Employees	57.0%
Minority	62.2%
Female	54.5%
Male	45.5%

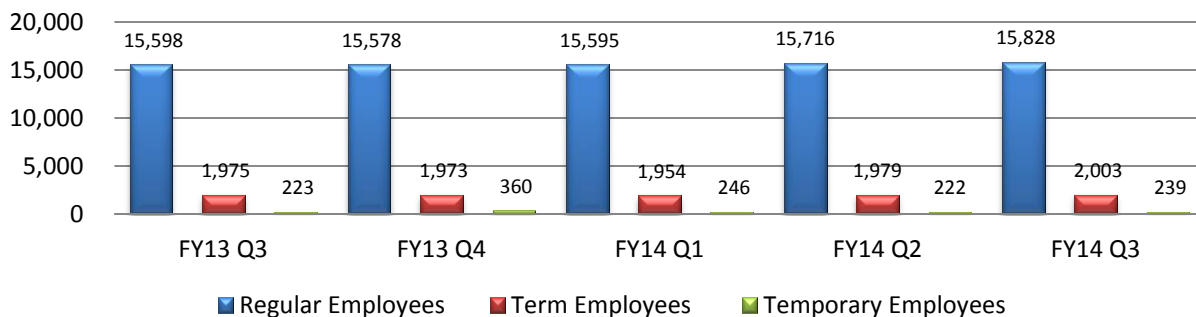


TOTAL COMPENSATION AS OF

March 31, 2014

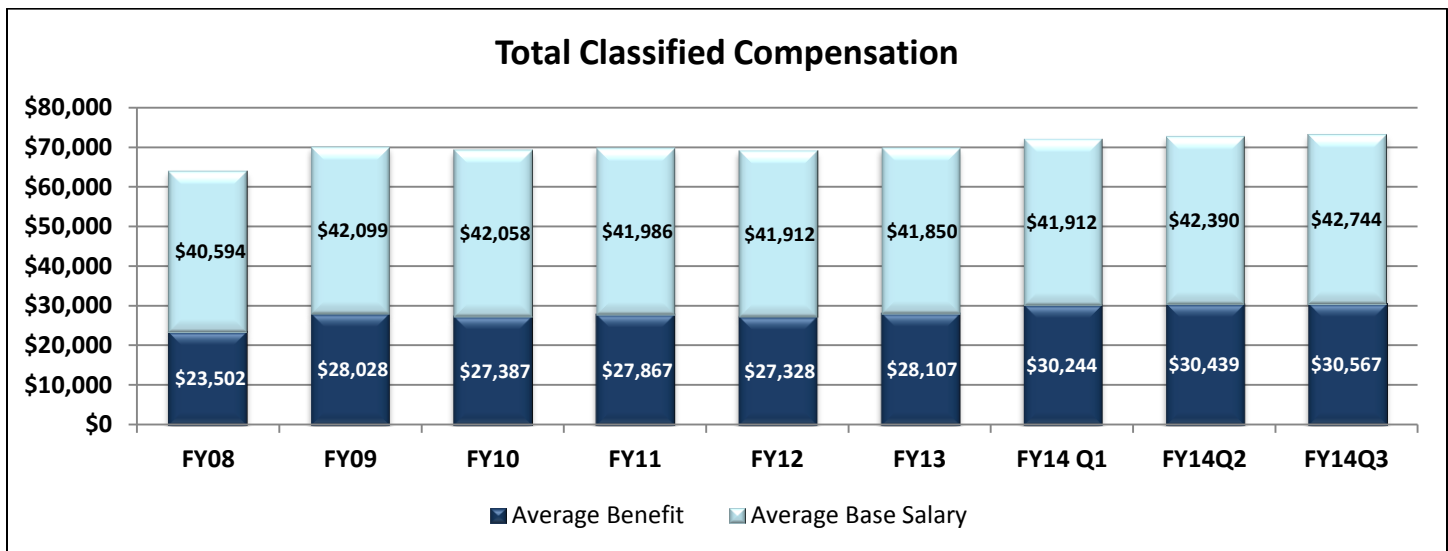
- AVERAGE BASE SALARY **\$42,744**
- AVERAGE BENEFIT **\$30,567**
- AVERAGE TOTAL COMPENSATION **\$73,311**
- AVERAGE CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEE COMPA-RATIO **99%**

FY14 Classified Employees Workforce



Total Compensation

Total compensation is a commonly utilized standard by both private and public sectors in assessing employee average base salary and benefits provided by the employer. Benefit expenditures provided by the State includes costs associated with retirement, health and other insurances, FICA, and leave (annual, sick, etc.). The following graph shows the significant growth in the average benefit expenditures by the State rising significantly. The FY09 increase was largely due to legislative changes in both employee retirement and retiree health care insurance contributions. However, in FY14, benefit costs as a percentage of total compensation will significantly rise as health care insurance rates will significantly increase. Between FY07 and FY09, average benefits accounted for 39.5% of an employee's total compensation package with the average salary expenditures rising 8.8% as compared to the growth rate of 19.2% for benefit costs. Anticipated FY14 increases in benefit costs will continue to exaggerate this difference.



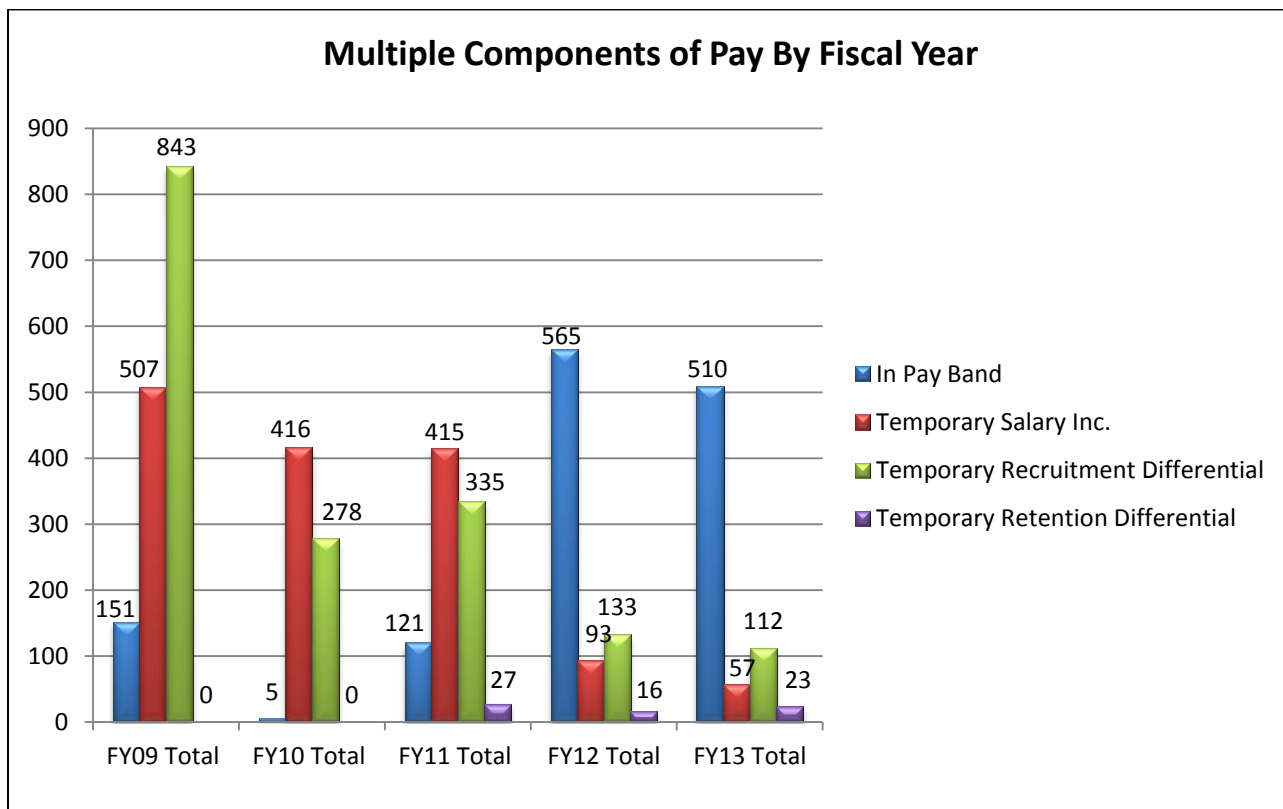
Continued increase in benefit expenditures will continue to impact the State's ability to address the competitiveness of employee base compensation.

Multiple Components of Pay (MCOP)

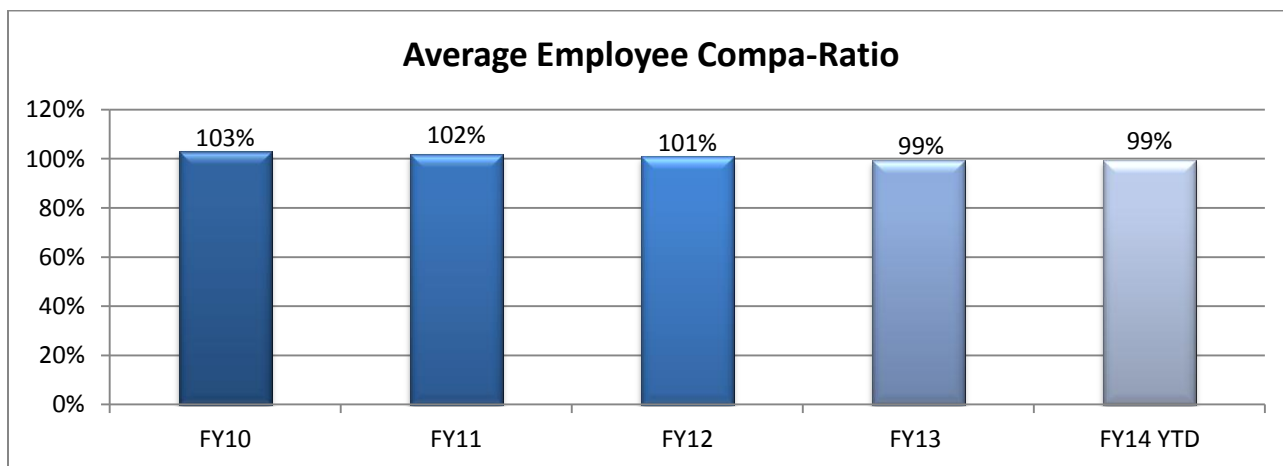
Various pay mechanisms permitted through the State Personnel Board (SPB) Rules were developed to enhance recruitment and retention efforts to attract and retain a qualified workforce. However, most were never intended to be permanent resolutions. The following provisions within the SPB Rules are currently authorized:

- **Temporary Recruitment Differentials** (TREC) are allowed for positions determined to be critical to meet the business needs of an agency experiencing difficulties in recruitment.
- **Temporary Retention Differentials** (TRET) provide a methodology to retain an employee critical to meet the business needs of an agency that would otherwise be disrupted if an employee left the position.
- **Temporary Salary Increases** (TSI) are provided when an employee temporarily accepts and consistently performs additional duties characteristic 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** (IPBs) are allowed to increase an employee's base compensation up to 10% within a Fiscal Year provided the employee's performance has demonstrated placement at a higher compa-ratio. This pay mechanism allows for salary growth within the Pay Band. The Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) also must review IPBs to ensure agency budget availability.

These temporary provisions developed to address the impact of recruitment and retention issues as a result of the budgetary restrictions imposed by the Legislature ; however, in most cases, these temporary increases were not terminated as required by SPB rules. Beginning in FY11, SPO initiated actions to ensure compliance with SPB rules. This resulted in SPO reviewing and classifying positions that had a minimal impact on budgetary allocations and complied with SPB rules In order to stem the departure of employees. It is significant to note that the State's pay structure had not been addressed since 2001 resulting in the loss of employees in many critical positions throughout state government. This additionally had a negative impact on the State's ability to attract and retain qualified applicants. The following graph shows the impact of these efforts as a significant decrease in all temporary MCOPs. This effort, in conjunction with pay plan initiatives, will continue to result in both the retention and recruitment of state employees.



The decline in average compa-ratio is attributed to classification revisions, range adjustments, and an increase in the number of state employees retiring.



Annual Key Performance Measures

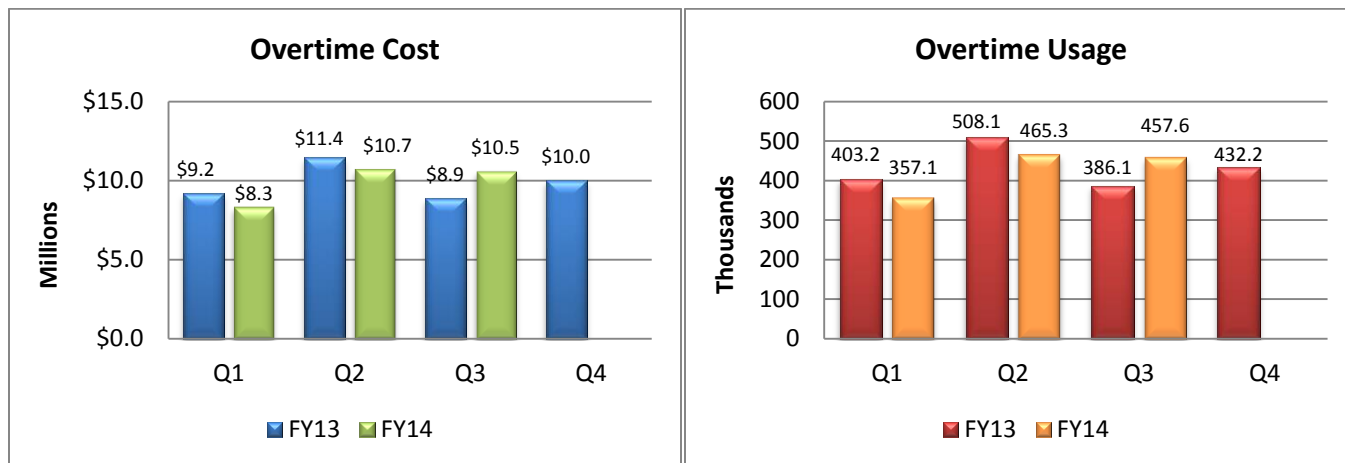
Performance evaluation remains critical in assessing the quality of the workforce, recognizing employee efforts, and activities, and providing guidance in employee development. Performance evaluations are a requirement outlined within the SPB Rules and Regulations. But without a linkage to compensation, many employees and supervisors feel this activity is not worth the effort. However, research demonstrates an evaluation, even absent linkage to pay, creates the opportunity not only to recognize and document performance, but also to create a non-threatening approach to

improving the quality of the workforce. In FY13, approximately ninety-five percent (95%) of eligible employees were evaluated.

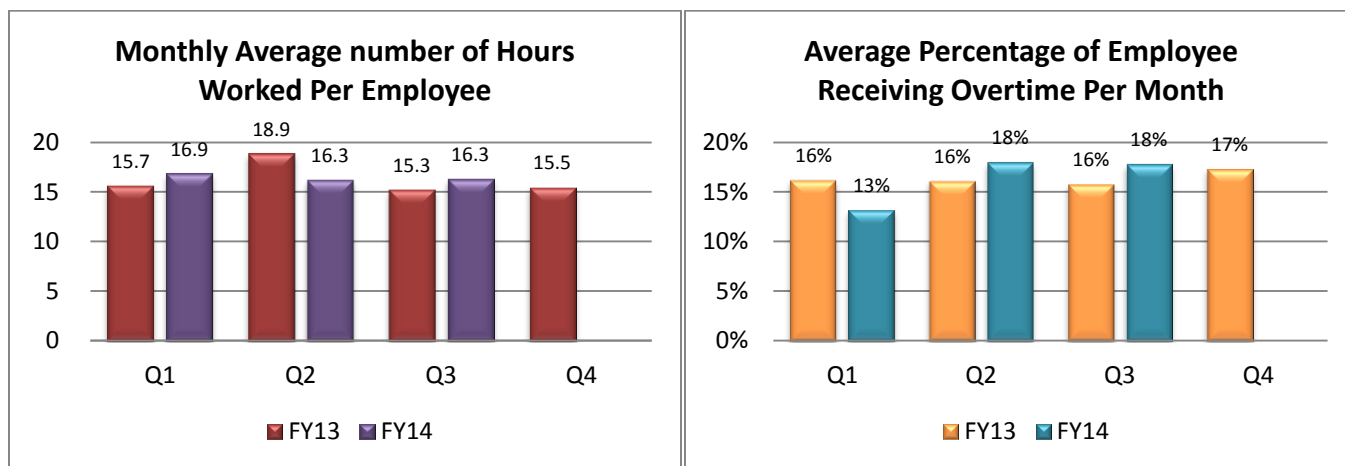
The number of employees completing their probationary period has remained flat. This is partly a result of reestablishment of minimum qualifications for classifications and due in part to classification and compensation reviews.

Overtime

When compared to the same time frame in FY13, the 3rd quarter of FY14 shows overtime increased in both cost and hours. This is attributed to increased retirement activity within agencies.

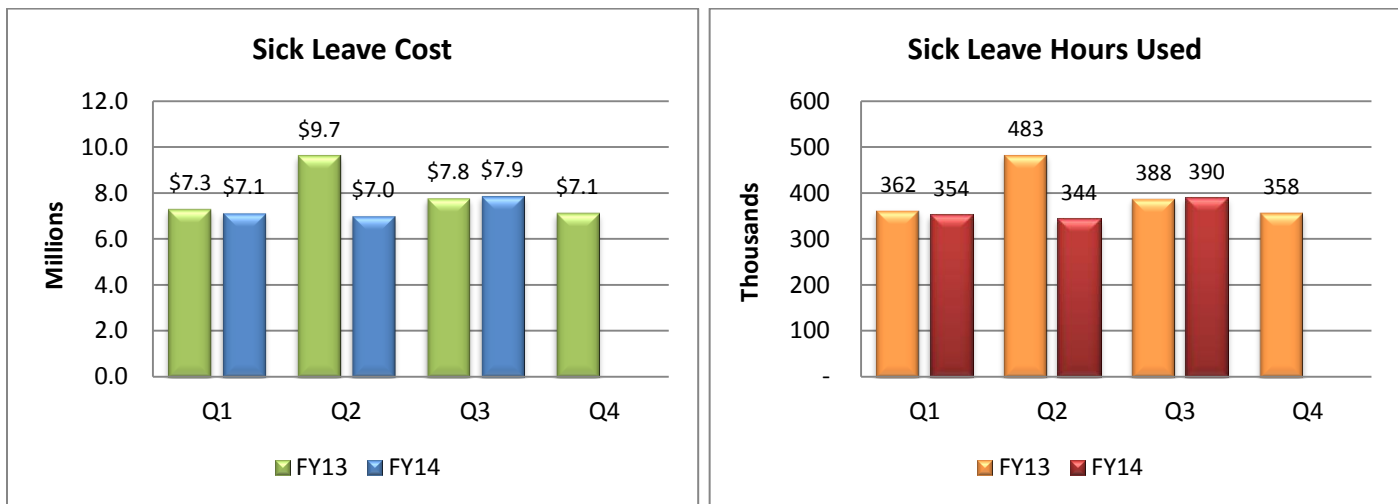


**Note: The above graphs account for both overtime accrual and payout at straight time and time and a half.*



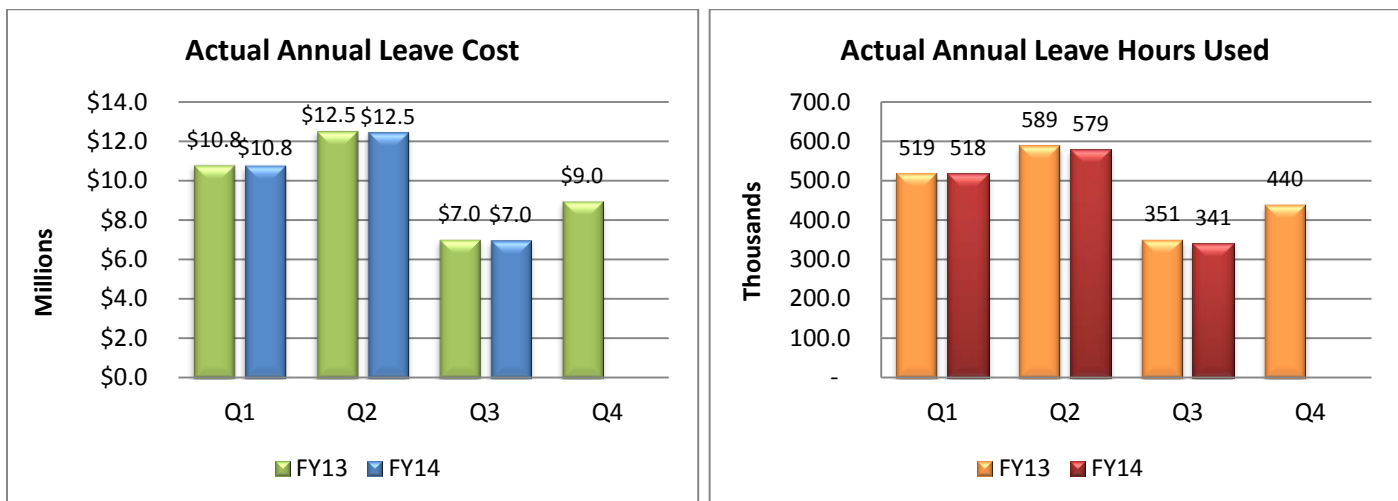
Sick Leave

Sick leave and costs only increased over the 3rd Quarter of FY13 by 0.5%.



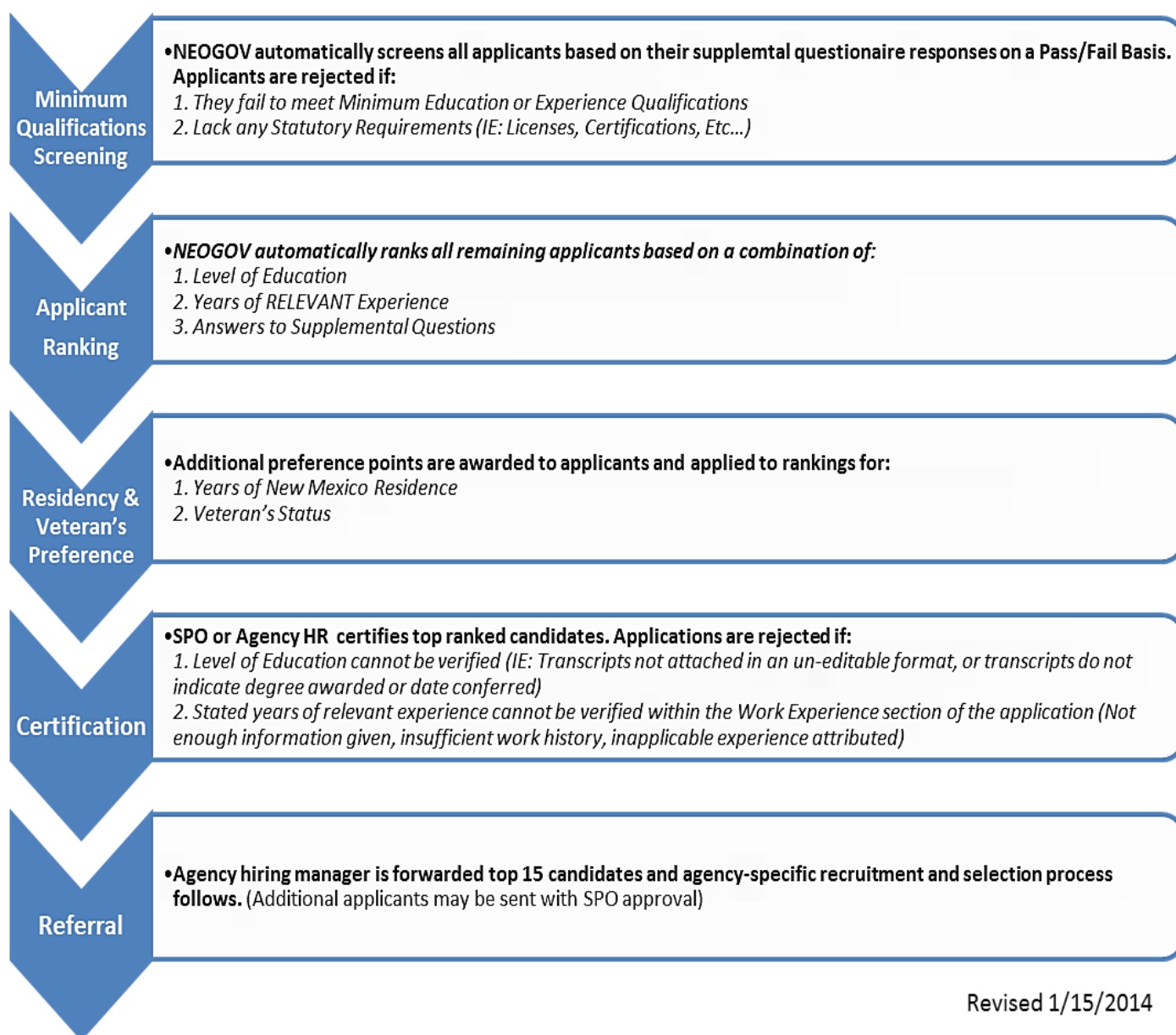
Annual Leave

The following graphs show annual leave usage through the 3rd quarter of FY14 and its associated budgetary impact. During the 3rd quarter of FY14, annual leave use was approximately six (6) days taken per employee.

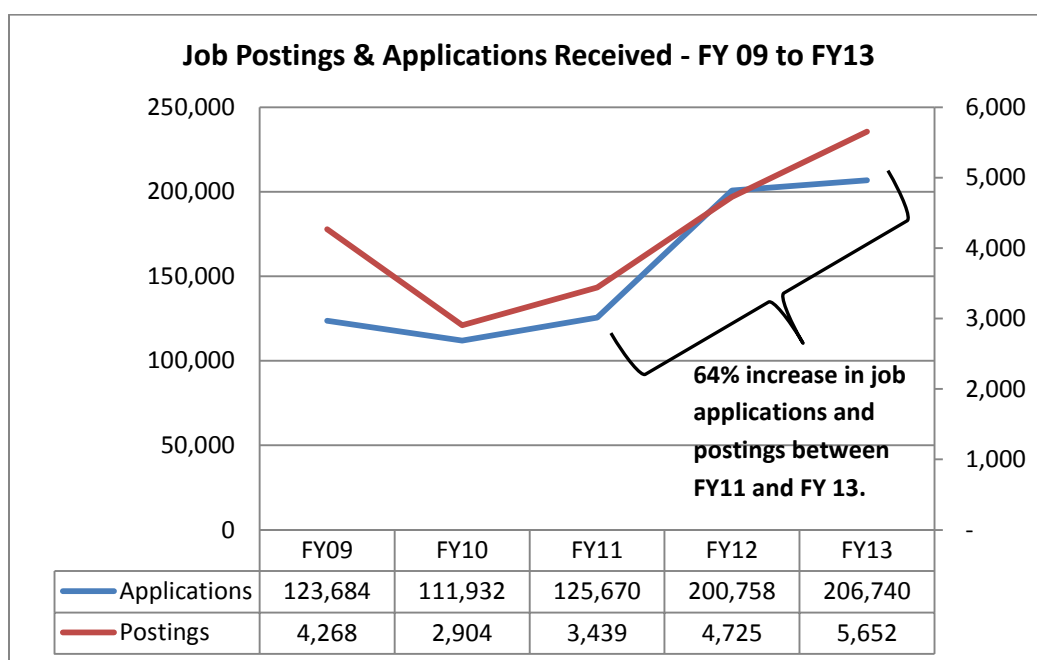


Classified Service Recruitment Trends

The Career Services Bureau's primary responsibility is to ensure compliance with the State Personnel Act and the State Personnel Board (SPB) Rules which require the "certification of the highest standing candidates to prospective employers (§10-9-13-F NMSA 1978)." Since November 2011, when SPO initiated the NEOGOV application system for managing recruitment for all classified positions, a sixty-four percent (64%) increase in both job advertisements and applications received has been evidenced.



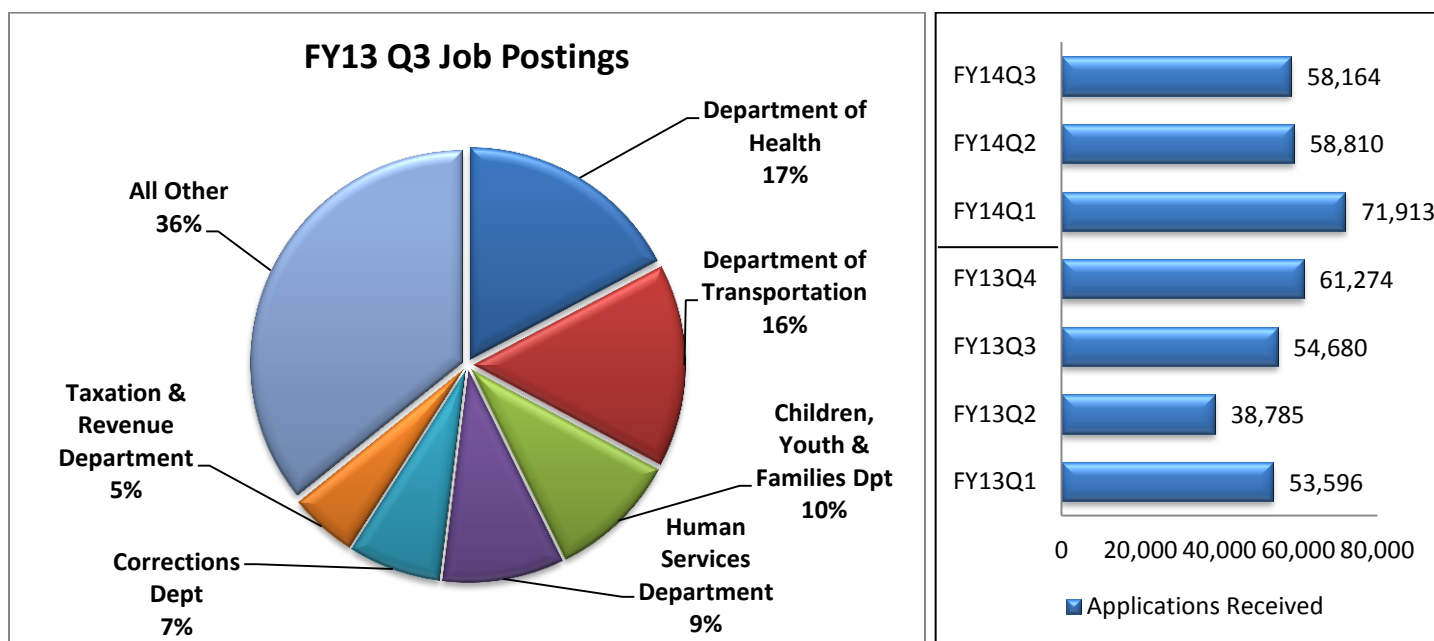
All applications for state classified positions are processed, screened and competitively ranked. Specifically, with the approval of the SPB, SPO reestablished minimum qualifications for all state classifications. This threshold established the minimum education and minimum experience recognized for an applicant to be eligible for the position being advertised. Applicants with more education and experience than the minimum qualification required will rank higher on the employment eligibility list under those parameters. Before an employment list is sent to a hiring manager, applications are reviewed to confirm that the information certified by the applicant is correct. This specifically includes verification of transcripts (if an applicant has certified they have an education higher than a High School Diploma or GED) and stated work experience. After this has taken place, the top fifteen (15) applicants are referred to the hiring agency for interview, selection, and processing. SPO is partnering with Departments to review how the “highest standing candidate” is currently defined (level of education and related experience) to determine, on a case by case basis, if more precise criteria can be utilized for particular positions (especially those with the greatest recruitment challenges).



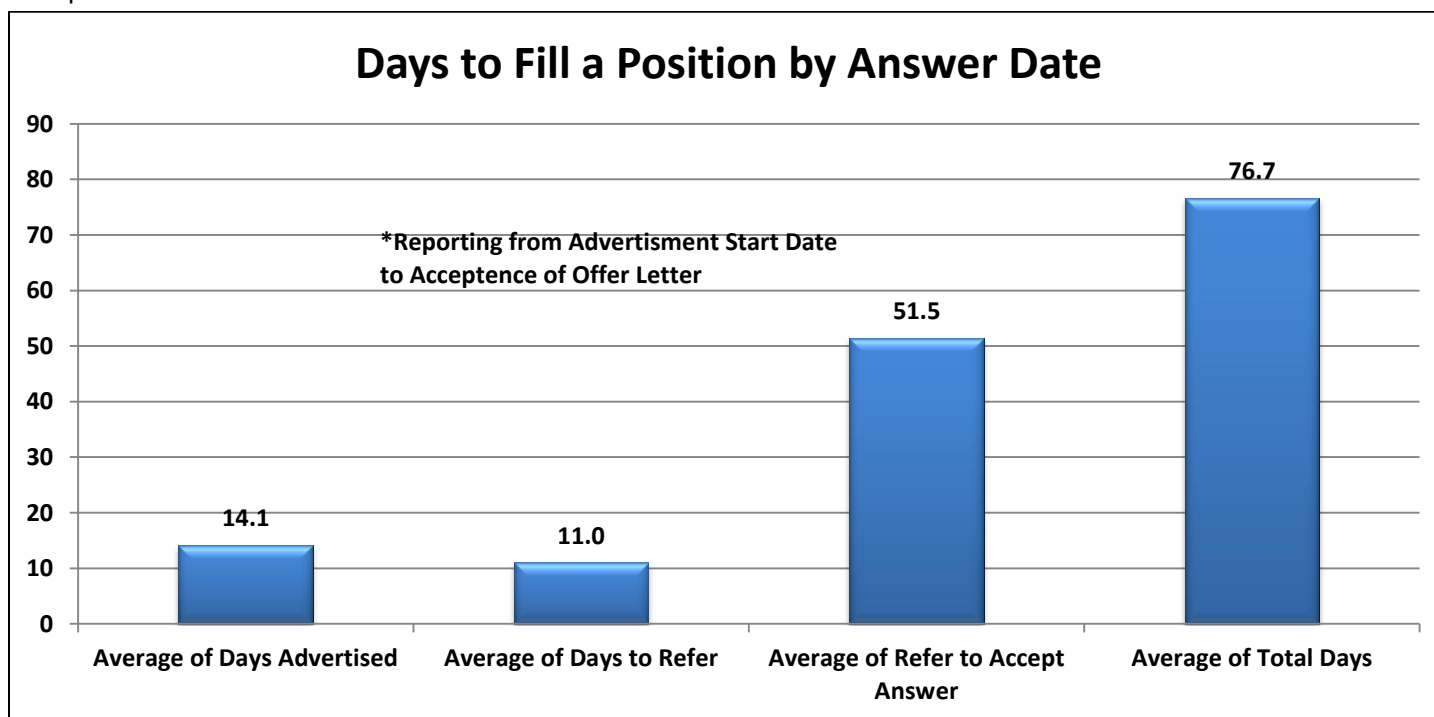
The above graphs illustrate a substantial increase in both the number of positions being advertised and the number of applicants available for consideration. This could not have been achieved without having a dynamic on-line recruitment tool.

3rd Quarter Postings by Department

Department	Advertisements	Views	Applications Received
Aging & Long-Term Services Department	20	16,658	952
Children, Youth & Families Department	170	153,921	8,461
Department of Cultural Affairs	35	31,589	1,853
Department of Environment	59	37,287	1,925
Department of Health	298	165,241	8,082
Department of Public Safety	47	28,857	1,803
Department of Transportation	268	101,698	5,196
Department of Workforce Solutions	24	22,861	1,894
Department of Information Technology	23	13,885	478
Educational Retirement Board	14	10,172	618
Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department	83	32,121	1,323
General Services Department	19	12,103	757
Human Services Department	160	107,747	6,475
Miners Colfax Medical Center	22	5,690	173
New Mexico Corrections Department	122	55,326	3,004
Office of the State Engineer	28	16,872	968
Public Defender	23	11,244	711
Public Education Department	31	18,221	734
Regulation & Licensing Department	37	24,514	1,754
Taxation & Revenue Department	89	53,044	4,486



The number of views each department's job postings receives demonstrates an increased exposure of vacancies and applicant interest in state positions. As can be seen, six (6) agencies represent the majority (66%) of all jobs posted in this quarter.



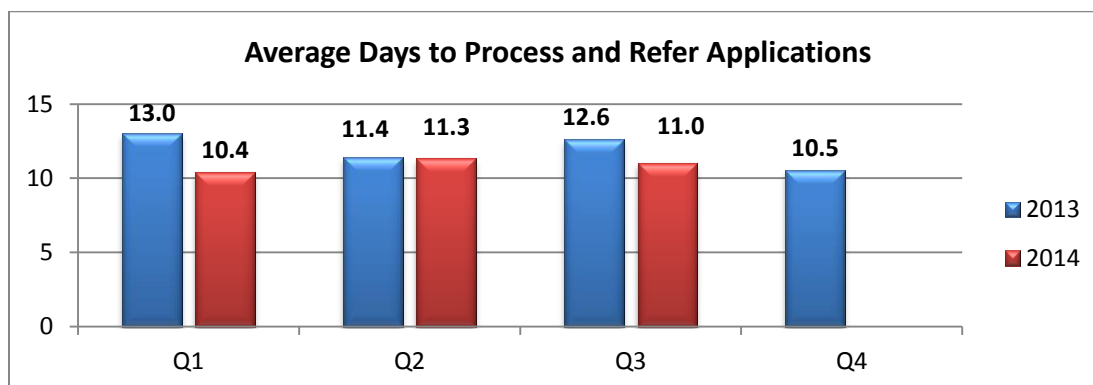
*Last Updated on April 15, 2014.

**Excludes Continuous Postings (Advertised 28 days or more)

***Data for Days Advertised, Referred and Referral to Hire is tied to the quarter in which the hire occurred. Therefore these numbers do not reflect the actual time an agency took to refer all lists in that particular quarter.

****Does not include hires that have not been entered in NEOGOV.

A number of factors impact the average days to fill a position. SPO continues to actively work with departments to decrease the amount of time to review and refer applications; the time has decreased significantly since NEOGOV implementation. During the recruitment process, the time to interview and process a hire (53 days) is the most significant portion of the hiring process. SPO is partnering with departments to develop interview time frames for hiring managers, develop feedback mechanisms to provide ongoing information on positions that are pending, and to identify positions/classifications/departments that are posing particular challenges to timely recruitment.



**A note on methodology: SPO has re-defined the reporting parameters for the calculation of average days to fill to more accurately capture those positions that are filled after the 90 day expiration of referred lists. Because of this change, the data is not readily comparable to previous quarters. In addition, continuous postings, those hardest to fill positions which are advertised for more than 30 days, are not included as the advertisement timeframe may be misleading.*

Classified Service Hires and Terminations

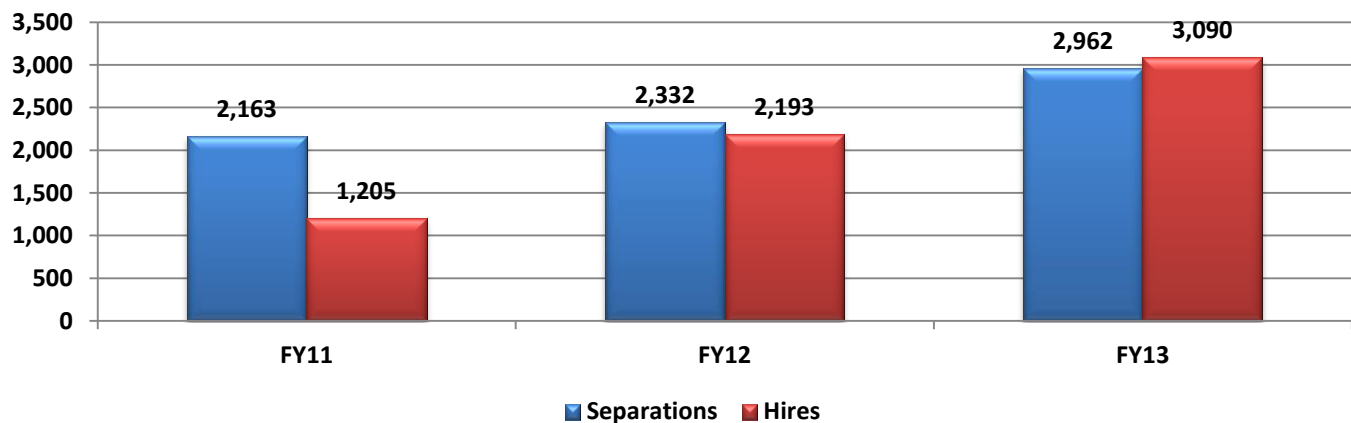
In FY13, over three thousand ninety (3,090) positions in the state's classified service were filled. This is directly attributed to continued efforts to fill and properly classify vacant budgeted positions.. This has created a positive impact upon the delivery of services and has improved employee morale throughout state government as workloads have diminished.

However, non-competitive pay and classification systems continue to impact the State's ability to attract and retain qualified applicants. The data demonstrate that a clear interest by applicants in the State vacancies exist: however, when seeing the low entry pay level, on average 18% behind the comparator market, the number of actual applicants for positions significantly decrease. While the actual hire rate for minimally qualified applicant is closer to the mid-point of the salary range for the position, that information is not available to the potential applicant. SPO is currently working to remedy this through a comprehensive compensation and classification review to make the pay structure more competitive and attractive.

It must be noted that the impact of changes to the State's retirement system has concerned employees and increased their egress. So, while the State's hiring activity has dramatically increased since FY11 by one hundred fifty-six percent (156%), this effort just offsets the increased retirements of state employees.

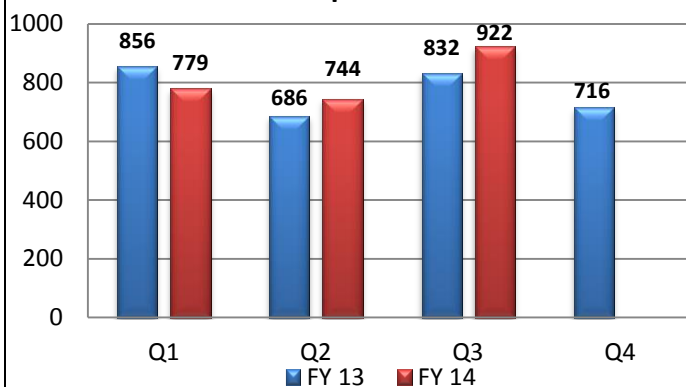
New Hires by Fiscal Year (FY09-FY13)

Classified Hires and Separations by Fiscal Year



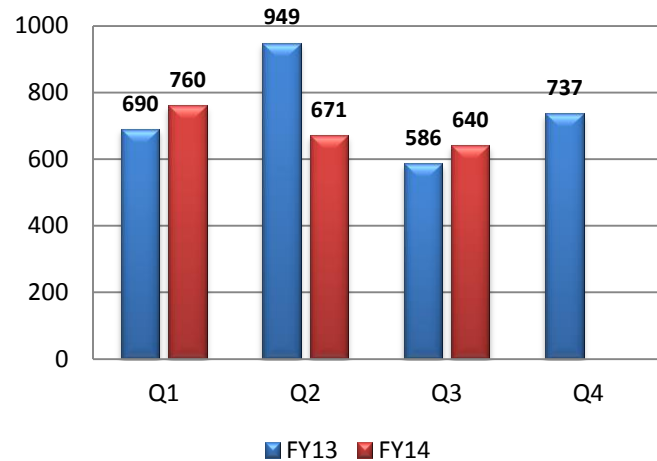
FY14 New Hires & Separations by Quarter

New Hires By Quarter Fiscal Year Comparison

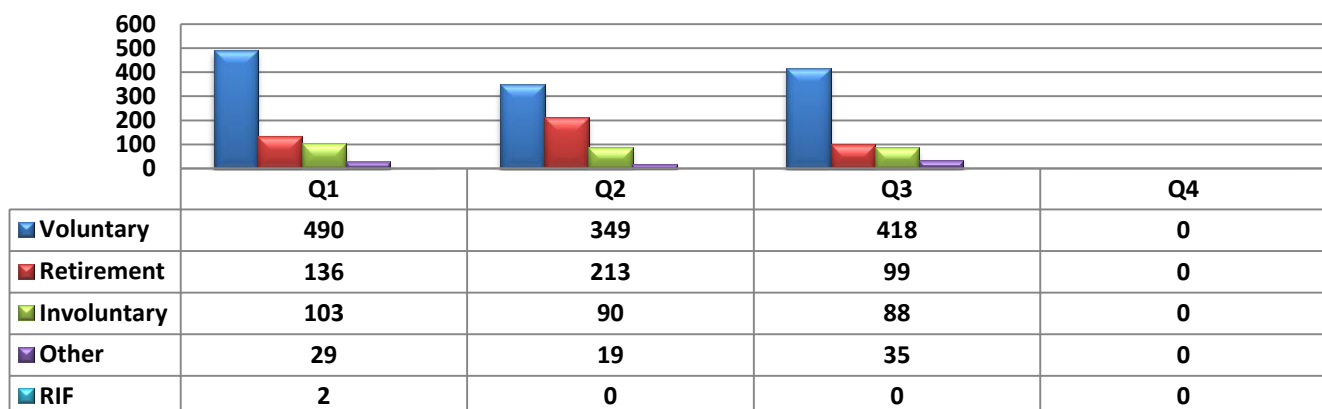


NOTE: Hires represent only new hires and do not include transfers or promotions of state employees

Separations By Quarter



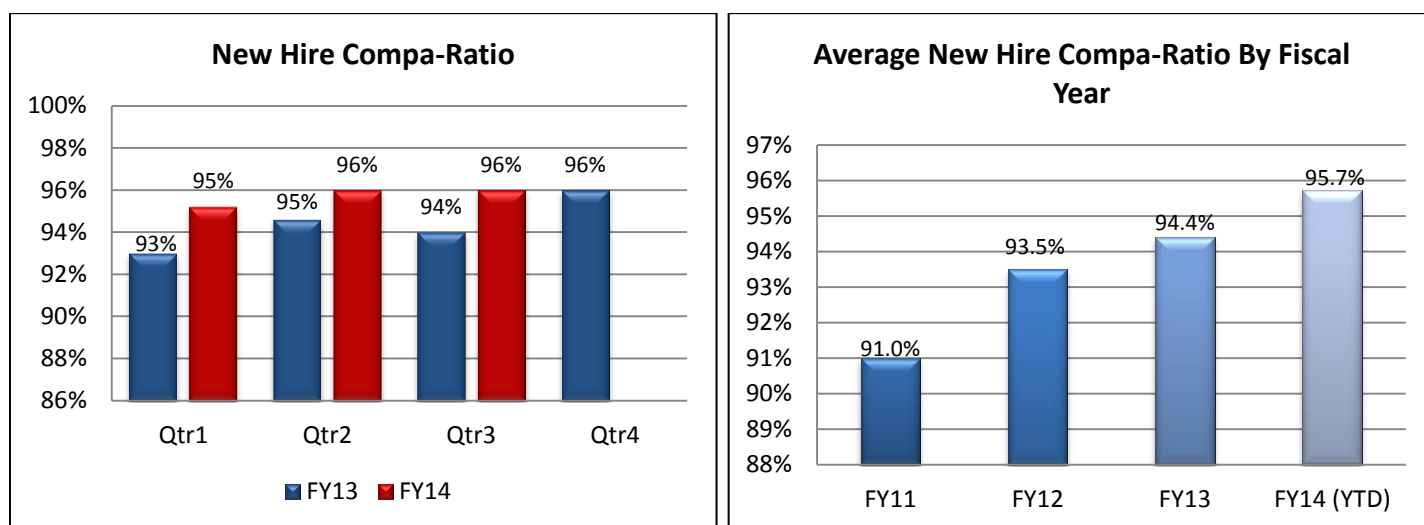
Classified Separation Reason



New Hire Compa-Ratio

The Compa-Ratio of newly hired employees in many situations is well the above entry-level salaries for vacancies appropriated by the Legislature in past Fiscal Years. This is a direct impact of failures to adjust entry rates within the salary plan resulting in entry levels of the salary plan to lag far behind market rates forcing departments to hire at rates closer to or in excess of range mid-points.

This failure to effectively manage the salary plan is a major contributing factor in employee turnover and the difficulties in attracting well-qualified applicants. In concert with the Legislature, current appropriated compensation for vacant positions are now budgeted at mid-point levels rather than obsolete entry levels as had been the practice. As previously expressed, this is having a significant impact in the state's ability to attract qualified applicants and retain tenured employees due to the resulting compaction; tenured employees are not progressing through the pay range.



FY14 – 3rd Quarter New Hire Compa-Ratio by Pay Band

Pay Band	Average Compa-Ratio	# of Employees
25	0.93	20
30	1.01	61
35	0.89	41
40	1.02	57
45	0.99	80
50	0.89	137
55	0.92	83
60	0.90	117
65	0.98	118
70	0.99	83
75	1.05	47
80	1.04	38
85	1.06	30
90	1.07	7
95	1.03	2
96	1.17	1
Grand Total	0.96	922

New Hire Demographics

Ethnicity	Female	Male	Grand Total	% Per Ethnic Group
African American	17	11	28	3%
American Indian	6	1	7	1%
Asian	11	10	21	2%
Hawaiian	0	1	1	0%
Hispanic	233	171	404	44%
Not Specified	69	95	164	18%
White	168	129	297	32%
Grand Total	504	418	922	100%
% Per Gender Group	55%	45%		

FY14 Classified Separations by Reason

Reason	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Accepted New Job (Competitor)	18	16	11	
Accepted New Job (Non-Comp)	32	20	18	
Attendance	11	9	13	
Death	9	5	11	
Disability Retirement	14	11	9	
Discharge	6	1	7	
Dissatisfied w/Work Conditions	3	1	0	
Dissatisfied with Hours	1	0	0	
Dissatisfied with Pay	1	4	1	
Failed Condition of Employment	10	16	9	
Family Reasons	5	4	3	
Health Reasons	10	10	16	
Insubordination	5	3	0	
Leave of Absence Expiration	1	0	0	
Misconduct	40	40	38	
Mutual Consent	0	0	1	
Non Job Connected Medical	0	0	4	
Normal Retirement	116	190	82	
Other Medical	3	4	3	
Personal Reasons	86	58	59	
Quit without Notice	22	18	17	
Relocation	12	9	2	
Reorganization	1	1	0	
Resignation	291	208	294	
Resignation-Other Position	8	9	6	
Return to School	6	1	5	
RIF - SPO Board Approved	2	0	0	
Unforeseen Circumstances	2	1	2	
Unsatisfactory Performance	18	13	13	
Vested Retirement	6	10	8	
Violation of Rules	8	7	8	

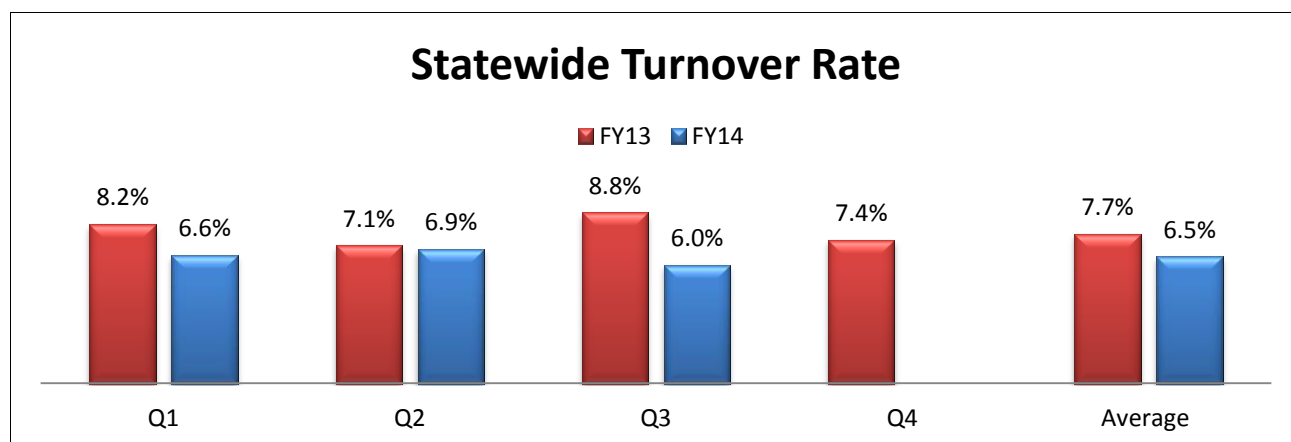
Reason	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Grand Total	760	669	640	

FY14 3rd Quarter Classified Separations by Agency

Agency Name	Total
Department of Health	142
Children, Youth & Families Department	92
Human Services Department	70
New Mexico Corrections Department	65
Department of Transportation	52
Taxation & Revenue Department	37
Department of Public Safety	21
Department of Workforce Solutions	16
Department of Environment	15
Miners Colfax Medical Center	12
Department of Cultural Affairs	10
Public Defender	10
General Services Department	10
Department of Game & Fish	9
Military Affairs	9
Aging & Long-Term Services Department	7
Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department	7
Livestock Board	5
Public Education Department	5
Office of the State Engineer	5
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation	4
Department of Information Technology	4
State Personnel Board	3
State Investment Council	3
Regulation & Licensing Department	3
Public Regulation Commission	3
Homeland Security & Emergency Management	3
State Land Office	2
Economic Development Department	2
Gaming Control Board	2
State Auditor	2
Workers Compensation Admin	2
Public Employee Retirement Association	2
Department of Finance & Administration	2
Secretary of State	1
Tourism Department	1
Governor's Comm. on Disability	1
Educational Retirement Board	1
Grand Total	640

Statewide Classified Turnover Rate

Turnover is attributable to many factors beyond management control such as retirement, transfer and promotional opportunity. The turnover rate through FY14 is 6.5%. This is a decrease from the 7.7% turnover rate in FY13. The graph and table on the next page reflects classified employee quarterly turnover rates by department. Statewide agency trends in turnover are being closely monitored. It should be noted that this data has been presented for better analysis to determine causal effects. However, determining the actual turnover rate in each agency is difficult since the General Appropriation Act contains authorized FTE, rather than funded FTE, resulting in an overstated turnover rate.



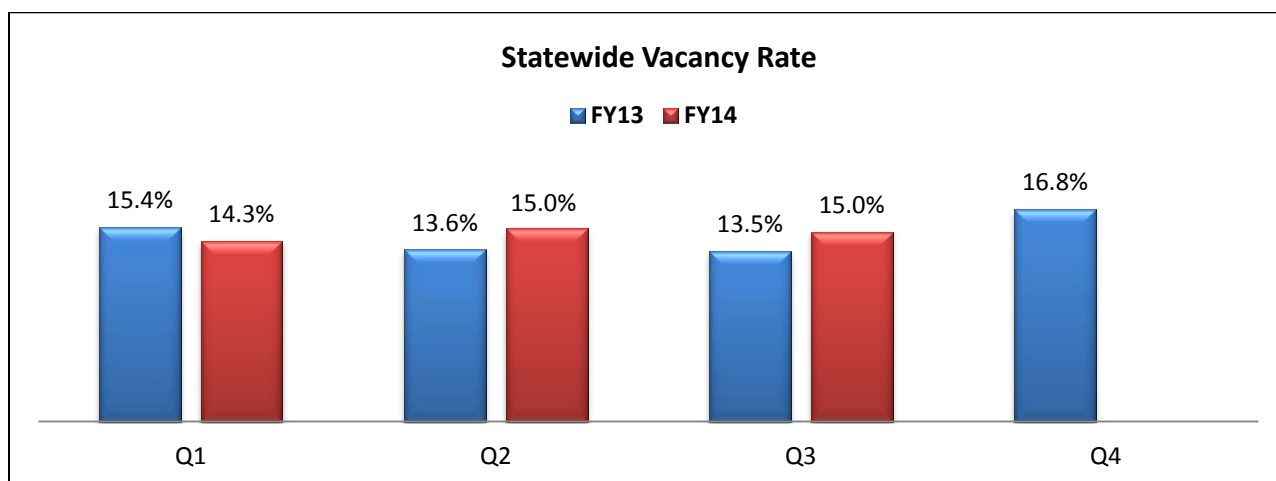
Statewide Classified Turnover Rate by Agency						
Business Unit	Agency Name	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY14 Average
30800	State Auditor	0.0%	12.5%	13.6%		26.1%
33300	Taxation & Revenue Department	7.3%	6.8%	5.8%		19.9%
33700	State Investment Council	0.0%	10.5%	18.8%		29.3%
34100	Department of Finance & Administration	16.1%	8.9%	2.4%		27.5%
34200	Public School Insurance Authority	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
34300	Retiree Health Care Authority	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
35000	General Services Department	9.3%	6.7%	9.9%		25.9%
35200	Educational Retirement Board	2.1%	4.0%	1.9%		8.0%
35500	Public Defender	6.7%	7.6%	5.7%		20.0%
36100	Department of Information Technology	4.3%	5.0%	5.4%		14.7%
36600	Public Employee Retirement Association	3.3%	5.1%	3.3%		11.7%
36900	Commission of Public Records	2.9%	2.9%	6.3%		12.2%
37000	Secretary of State	8.2%	8.2%	12.8%		29.1%
37800	State Personnel Board	7.5%	2.1%	8.9%		18.5%
39400	State Treasurer	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%		4.0%
40400	Architect Examiners Board	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%		50.0%
41700	Border Development Authority	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
41800	Tourism Department	9.3%	1.8%	5.5%		16.6%
41900	Economic Development Department	8.8%	12.1%	15.2%		36.1%
42000	Regulation & Licensing Department	5.3%	8.8%	3.5%		17.6%
43000	Public Regulation Commission	5.1%	2.6%	5.0%		12.7%
44000	Superintendent of Insurance	0.0%	1.5%	2.8%		4.3%
44600	Medical Examiners Board	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%		18.2%
44900	Board of Nursing	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%		5.9%
46000	EXPO New Mexico	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%		4.2%

Statewide Classified Turnover Rate by Agency						
Business Unit	Agency Name	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY14 Average
46400	Prof Engineers & Land Surveyors Board	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%		20.0%
46500	Gaming Control Board	22.0%	0.0%	6.3%		28.3%
46900	State Racing Commission	18.2%	10.0%	0.0%		28.2%
47900	Veterinary Examiners Board	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
49500	Spaceport Authority	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
50500	Department of Cultural Affairs	4.7%	5.6%	4.7%		15.1%
50800	Livestock Board	11.9%	6.8%	10.7%		29.3%
51600	Department of Game & Fish	7.5%	5.5%	4.9%		17.9%
52100	Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department	32.0%	10.1%	5.6%		47.7%
52200	Youth Conservation Corps	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
53900	State Land Office	12.1%	4.2%	2.8%		19.1%
55000	Office of the State Engineer	6.0%	3.9%	2.1%		12.0%
60300	Office of African American Affairs	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%		25.0%
60400	Com for Deaf/Hard of Hearing	8.3%	9.1%	0.0%		17.4%
60600	Commission for the Blind	6.7%	5.0%	3.3%		15.0%
60900	Department of Indian Affairs	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%		28.6%
62400	Aging & Long-Term Services Department	2.4%	8.3%	6.8%		17.5%
63000	Human Services Department	9.0%	6.5%	6.6%		22.1%
63100	Department of Workforce Solutions	7.6%	9.9%	6.8%		24.2%
63200	Workers Compensation Admin	6.8%	4.8%	2.8%		14.4%
64400	Department of Vocational Rehabilitation	5.6%	6.9%	3.7%		16.2%
64500	Governor's Comm. on Disability	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%		10.0%
64700	Developmental Disabilities Planning Commission	44.4%	8.3%	0.0%		52.8%
66200	Miners Colfax Medical Center	16.4%	13.2%	15.7%		45.3%
66500	Department of Health	8.3%	8.0%	6.3%		22.6%
66700	Department of Environment	5.7%	4.5%	5.3%		15.4%
66800	Office of Natural Resource Trustee	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
67000	Department of Veteran Services	6.1%	3.0%	0.0%		9.1%
69000	Children, Youth & Families Department	7.2%	5.3%	6.5%		19.0%
70500	Military Affairs	1.0%	9.3%	11.1%		21.5%
76000	Adult Parole Board	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
77000	New Mexico Corrections Department	7.4%	8.3%	7.3%		23.0%
78000	Crime Victims Reparation Commission	6.7%	15.4%	0.0%		22.1%
79000	Department of Public Safety	6.5%	10.0%	8.6%		25.1%
79500	Homeland Security & Emergency Management	0.0%	11.6%	9.8%		21.4%
80500	Department of Transportation	7.4%	5.8%	4.5%		17.8%
92400	Public Education Department	10.5%	7.4%	3.4%		21.3%
94900	NM Education Trust Board	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
95000	Higher Education Department	2.9%	6.1%	5.4%		14.3%
	AVERAGE:	6.6%	6.9%	6.1%		6.5%

Vacancy Rates

While it is certain that vacancies need to be filled and tracked, it is difficult to ascertain what positions are budgeted vs. authorized. Due to funding restrictions, not all of the authorized FTEs in the GAA are budgeted to be filled. This creates

confusion and makes it complicated to discern what the actual vacancy rates are for each agency. Departments are diligently working to reduce actual vacancy rates as can be evidenced in the following statewide statistics.



Quarterly Vacancy Rates for the 20 Key Agencies

Business Unit	Agency	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
21800	Administrative Office of the Courts	7.8	7.4	7.7	
23200	2nd Judicial District Court	9.8	9.2	8.1	
24400	Bernalillo Metropolitan Court	10.6	12.8	10.4	
33300	Taxation & Revenue Dept.	19.3	17.6	14.7	
35000	General Services Dept.	28.6	28.9	27.1	
35500	Public Defender	9.6	8.4	7.4	
42000	Regulation & Licensing Dept.	22.1	22.4	23.4	
50500	Department of Cultural Affairs	13.1	15.5	12.6	
52100	Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department	15.9	23.8	24.0	
55000	Office of the State Engineer	10.6	11.9	12.2	
63000	Human Services Department.	13.9	14.5	12.4	
63100	Department of Workforce Solutions	23.3	22.8	22.8	
64400	Department. of Vocational Rehabilitation	25.6	28.3	26.9	
66500	Department of Health	14.0	16.5	15.7	
66700	Department of Environment	17.0	16.9	17.1	
69000	Children, Youth & Families Department	14.7	14.2	13.5	
77000	New Mexico Corrections Department	22.6	24.3	24.1	
79000	Department of Public Safety	16.3	17.4	17.3	
80500	Department of Transportation	13.6	14.8	13.4	
92400	Public Education Department	16.7	19.3	16.9	
State Wide Vacancy Rate		14.3%	15.3%	15.0%	

Training

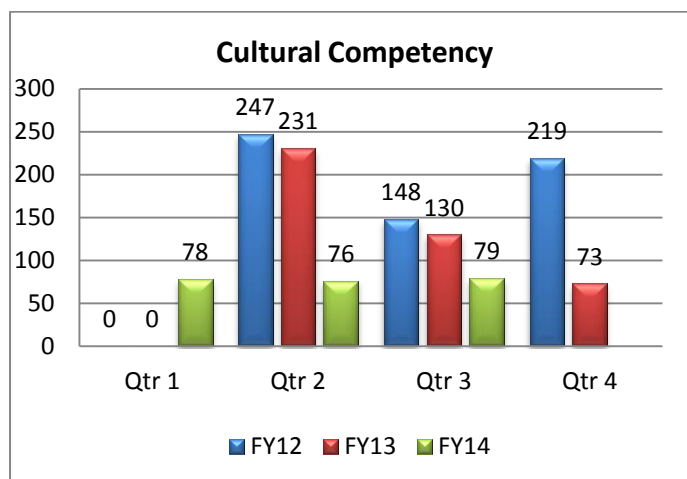
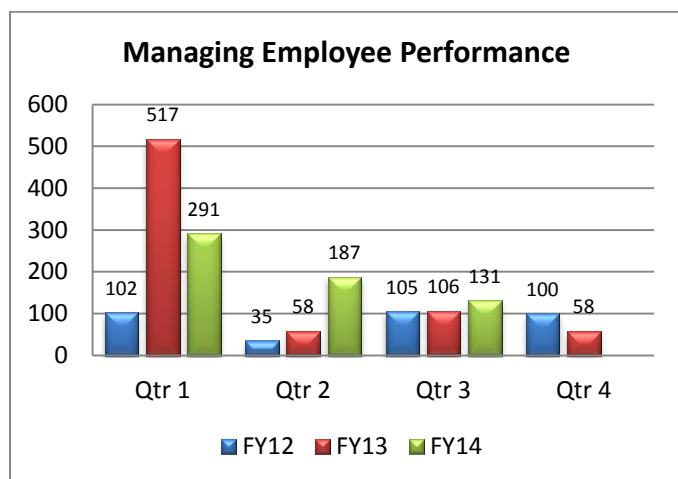
The Training and Development Bureau (TDB) mission, 'to develop great leaders for great government in support of the agencies we serve' continues to direct the provision of statewide guidance and oversight for centralized leadership development and organizational learning. The mission is in alignment with the State Personnel Office strategic plan and

Governor Susana Martinez's initiative to provide a statewide government learning system. The SPO TDB commitment is to develop leaders dedicated to public service through learning that measurably transforms individual and organizations.

Instructor – Led Core Curriculum Classes

The TDB will expand the design and delivery of practitioner – oriented professional development statewide instructor – led and ELearning mandatory and statutory course blocks:

1. **Managing Employee Performance (MEP):** The MEP is mandated by the State Personnel Board Rules – Subsection A of 1.7.9.9 NMAC. The curriculum uses the foundation of theory and applies it to practical problems facing the manager, their agency/department, and the State in supporting teams, projects, accountability and collaboration. 131 state employees participated in the training in the 3rd Quarter.
2. **Cultural Competency:** Pursuant to the State-Tribal Collaboration Act (STCA), the State Personnel Office in collaboration with the Indian Affairs Department (IAD) developed a cultural competency mandatory training program to be offered to all state employees who have ongoing communication with Native American nations, tribes, or pueblos. In collaboration with IAD, the Training Bureau has revised the course material and provided key guidance in new efforts to fulfill the aims of the STCA: this year we plan to work closer with Tribal Liaisons to ensure that the employees within their agencies who need this training are identified and registered, and we are in the process of creating a training in concert with the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Health to create an unprecedented custom training for their officers for deployment next quarter. 79 state employees participated in the training in the 3rd Quarter.



3. **Fundamentals of Supervision:** This course includes sections on Supervision and Leadership core values and practices, strategies for coordinating powerful work with teams and stakeholders; core considerations regarding motivation and dealing with resistance effectively, and some best practices and suggestions on hiring the right candidate. Career Services has helped us with this last topic; their staff as co-presenters with the Training Bureau provide information on presenting material for posting to NEOGOV and clarifying and fielding questions on the posting and ranking process. 62 state employees participated in the training in the 3rd Quarter.
4. **Developing an ADA Successful Reasonable Accommodation Process** – This course includes relevant information that employers need in order to provide accommodations for applicants and employees with disabilities. For many employers, understanding when and how they must comply can be, at times, complex. Developing effective policies/procedures and practices can assure full compliance as well as helping management

successfully respond to reasonable accommodation requests and needs. This **3-hour training**, given by the **Southwest ADA Center**, provides an overview of the ADA Amendments Act, extensive reasonable accommodation and best practice approaches, useful ADA technical assistance resources, answers to key questions. 93 state employees participated in the training in the 3rd Quarter.

ELearning Mandatory Classes

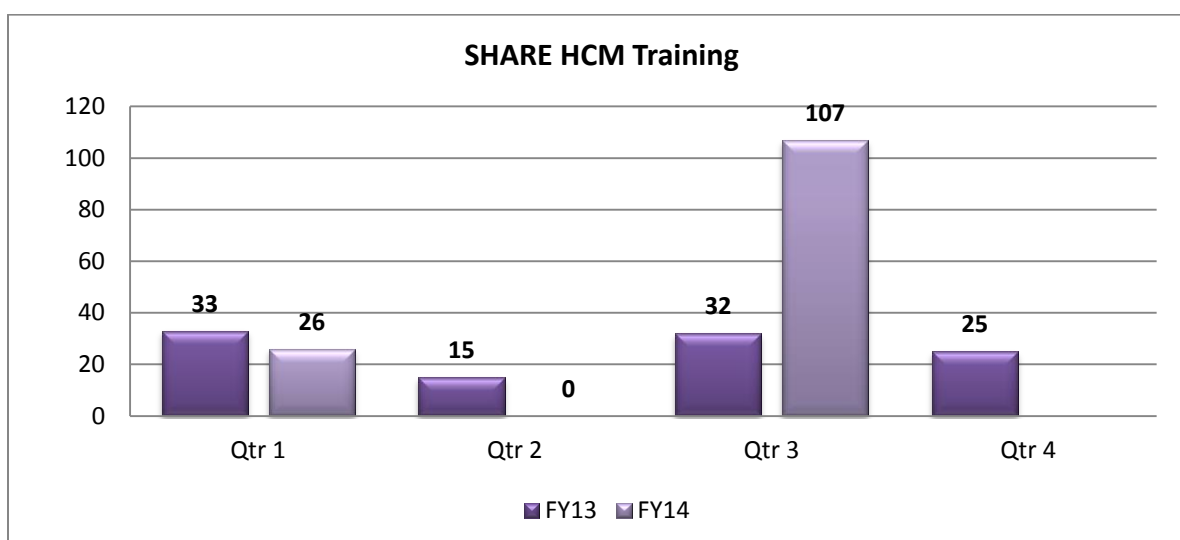
1. **Ethics for New Mexico State Government Employees:** Ethics Training helps state employees understand and be held accountable for the Code of Ethical Conduct issued by Governor Martinez's office, thereby increasing efficiency and efficacy of New Mexico State government. The online Ethics Training for State employees is a collaborative project with SPO Training and Development Bureau, the Training and Governance Council, and the New Mexico State University College of Business.
2. **Civil Rights:** The Civil Rights course strives to make public servants aware of the ethical standards and social responsibility necessary to act humanely and responsively in an intergovernmental system. The Civil Rights Training has been made available to all new employees in concert with agency hires; agencies are responsible for delivering this training to new employees within 90 days of hire. 580 state employees participated in the training in the 3rd Quarter.

All eLearning courses are available through an institutional learning management system (LMS) from Blackboard. SPO Blackboard allows state employees to access course materials and conduct course activities anywhere and anytime they can access World-Wide Web.

Additional Training

1. **SHARE HCM training:** The TDB manages the training offered to state employees who are either new or current users of the SHARE system. A Subject Matter Experts (SME) conducts the SHARE HCM training. 56 state employees participated in the training in the 3rd Quarter.
2. **DISCIPLINE & ADJUDICATION training:** The TDB is working closely with Subject Matter Experts (SME's) to redesign the Discipline and Adjudication Training. Faculty are instructors with expertise in discipline and adjudication as detailed by administrative code, NMSA 1978, NM Governmental Dispute Prevention Resolution Statute and Alternative Dispute Resolution. The instructors will also be familiar with all forms and pleadings included in the processes.

Scheduling of all available training is located on the SPO Training and Development Bureau web page - http://www.spo.state.nm.us/Education_Training.aspx
Registration of all training is managed by the SPO Training and Development Bureau.



Adjudication

In compliance with the Personnel Act, SPO's Adjudication Division is responsible for conducting administrative hearings on appeals filed by classified state employees who have completed their probationary period and against whom formal disciplinary action (suspension, demotion, or dismissal) has been taken. Following pre-hearing discovery and exchange of information, one of the Division's two Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) conducts an evidentiary hearing, at which the state agency imposing the discipline and the appealing employee present evidence and arguments related to whether there was just cause for the disciplinary action. Following the hearing, the ALJ prepares a written Recommended Decision for submission to the State Personnel Board (SPB). A Final Decision is then made by the SPB.

Although the District Attorney's Association and the Department of Public Safety have their own Personnel Boards, employees of those agencies (excluding State Police Officers) sometimes select the SPB to decide appeals of their disciplinary action. Additionally, if a classified state employee is "separated" from their job as a result of injury or illness (on or off the job), the employee has the right to file an appeal with the SPB and have a hearing on the issue of whether the employee was properly separated from employment. The SPB is also charged with making findings on complaints filed against Workers' Compensation Judges and forwarding its finding to the Director of the Workers' Compensation Administration. The Adjudication Division conducts evidentiary hearings for the SPB for these purposes as well.

State classified employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement (CBA) have the option of choosing an outside arbitrator to decide their disciplinary action appeals. Employee requests for arbitration are provided to SPO's Labor Relations and Training Division, which provides notice to the employer and union of the request.

The majority of the Adjudication Division's hearings are conducted at SPO in Santa Fe, which is equipped with a relatively new hearing room. To conduct hearings outside Santa Fe, the ALJs continue to rely primarily on videoconferencing. The agency taking disciplinary action is typically directed to arrange the videoconferencing between its Santa Fe office and the field office responsible for the disciplinary action. The ALJ then conducts the hearing from Santa Fe, while the attorneys (and/or representatives) and witnesses typically appear at the remote location. The Adjudication Division will consider requests for alternative hearing arrangements on a case-by-case basis.

In the 3rd quarter, 11 new appeals were received. 12 appeals reached final disposition through settlement, three (3) were withdrawn and two (2) were dismissed for failure to prosecute. At the close of the quarter, a total of 42 appeals remain pending.

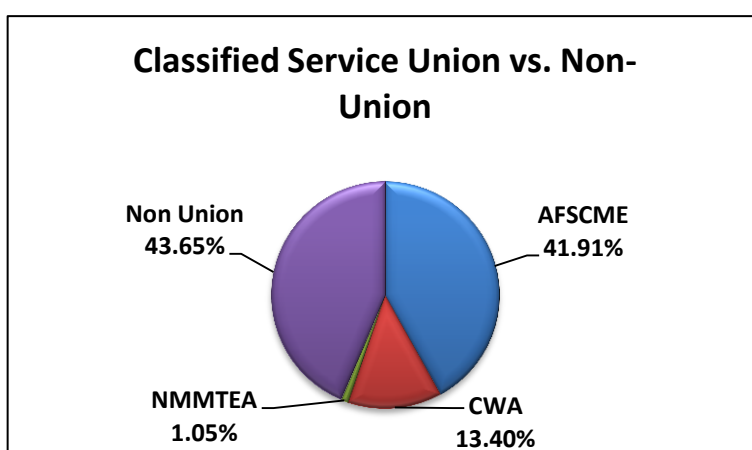
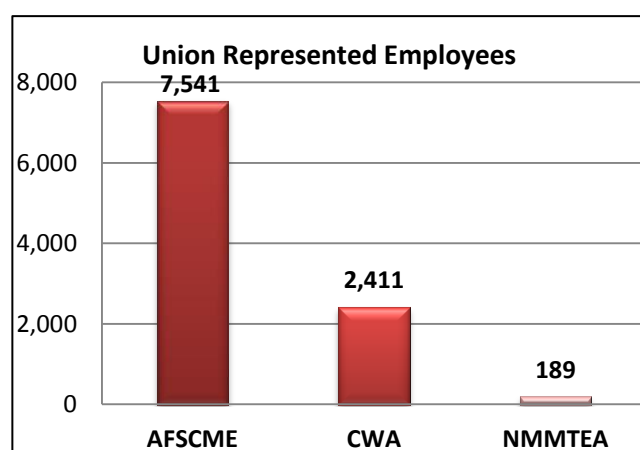
Status	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
Appeals Pending	49	48	42	
New Appeals Filed	13	23	11	
Appeal Disposition	14	10	17	

Labor Relations

The primary initiative of the Labor Relations Bureau (LRB) is to ensure proper guidance, training and oversight for all state agencies operating within a collective bargaining agreement. The LRB exists to govern the principles behind the New Mexico Public Employees Bargaining Act (PEBA), which guarantees state employees' rights to organize and bargain collectively, or to refrain from such activity, and upholds the State Personal Board Rules (SPB Rules) that provide protected rights to state employees. As the Governor's designee, the LRB has the authority to negotiate and enforce a collective bargaining agreement (CBA) with the union and ensure its proper administration.

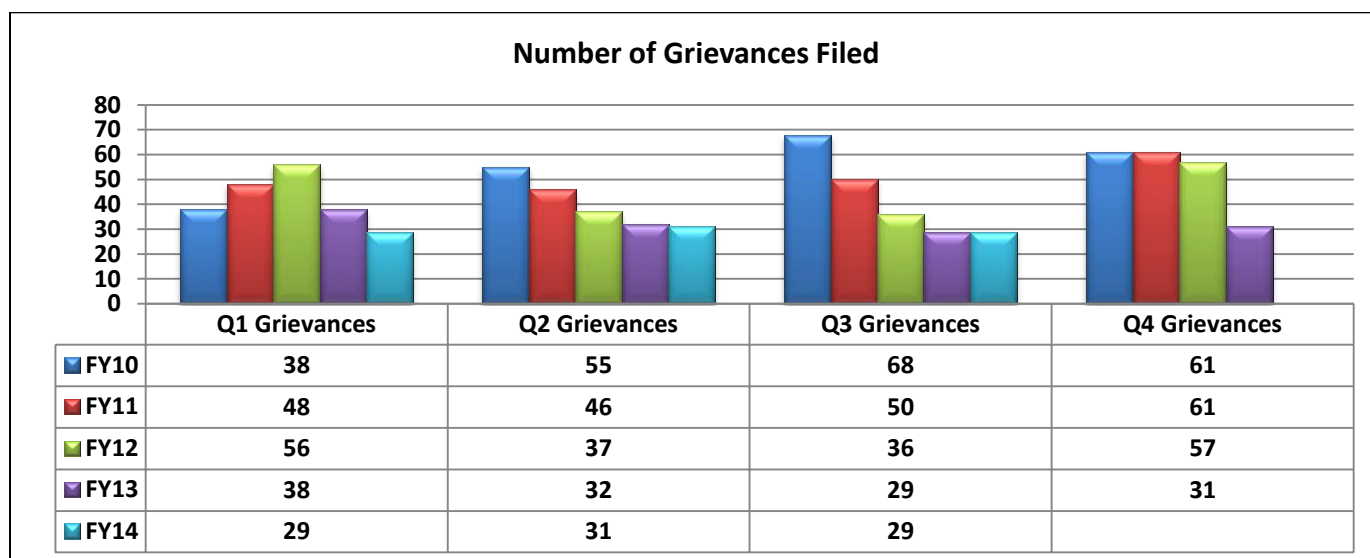
The LRB has many unique and distinctive features which provide invaluable services to state agencies, employees and unions through its functions of contract administration and training. The main objective of the LRB is to act as the labor contract administrator for the State of New Mexico, working actively with state agencies and signatory unions in administering the CBAs that benefit the State and its unionized workforce. In this capacity, the Bureau works closely with various state agencies to ensure consistent application of the CBAs and that they are properly administered in the spirit in which they were negotiated. The Bureau promotes a harmonious and cooperative relationship between state agencies and labor organizations, protecting the public interest by ensuring an orderly operation for the State. The LRB works directly with the three unions which currently represent 56% of classified service employees within the State; New Mexico Motor Transportation Employee Association (NMMTEA), Communication Workers of America (CWA), and American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME).

Union Represented vs. Non Union

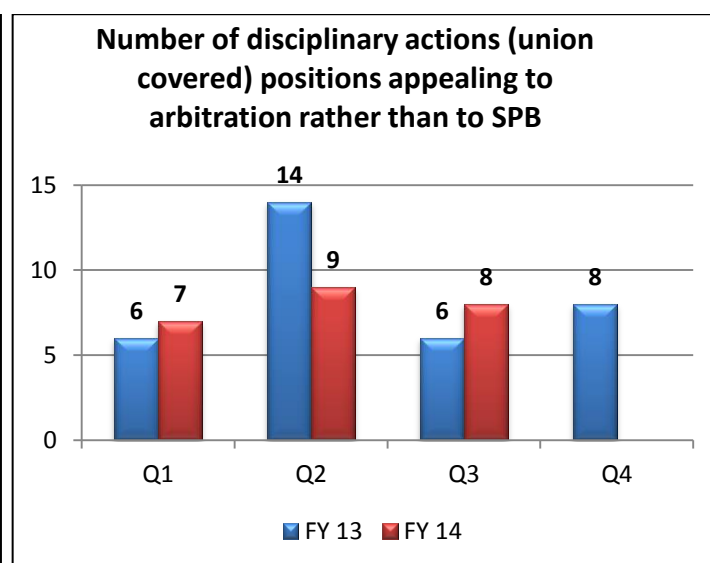
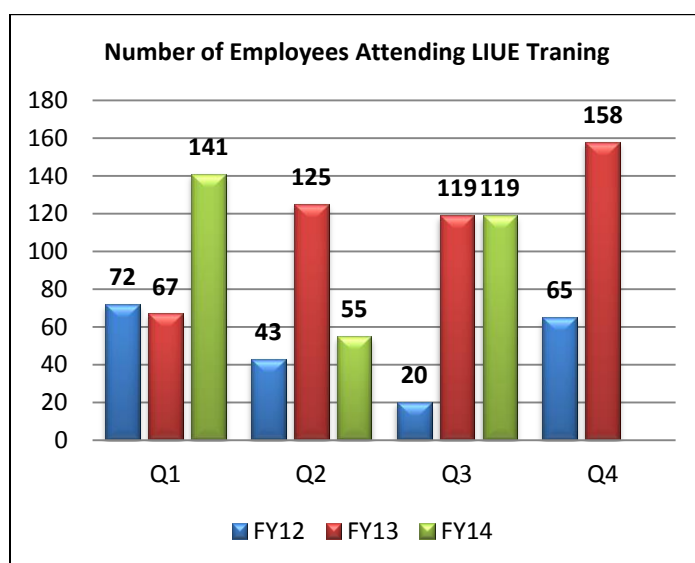


During the 3rd quarter of the FY2014, a total of 29 union grievances were filed, 23 by AFSCME and six (6) by CWA. Out of the 29 union grievances filed, 11 were settled, 16 timed out (a.k.a. Dead on Time), and the union(s) withdrew two (2) union grievances. State agencies did not violate the CBA during this quarter. There was one (1) Prohibited Practice Complaint (PPC) filed during this quarter by AFSCME. There were eight (8) disciplinary appeals before an arbitrator

invoked by a bargaining unit employee and/or their union representative during the 3rd quarter; four (4) by AFSCME and four (4) by CWA.



The LRB continues to support state supervisors and managers by facilitating labor related training. This quarter the LRB conducted five Living in a Union Environment (LIUE) trainings. A total of 119 managers and supervisors attended these classes in Santa Fe.



The LRB developed three (3) new trainings this quarter. The first training developed was “How Would You Handle This”. This training helps agencies prevent union grievances, prepare responses to union grievances, and find appropriate resolutions.

The 2nd training being developed is a workplace investigations training. The intent of this training is to provide supervisors and managers with guidance for conducting thorough, unbiased workplace investigations related to alleged employee misconduct.

The 3rd training invites State agencies to utilize the LRB as a resource when conducting complex workplace investigations. The LRB will meet with the agency assigned investigator(s) and guide them, step-by-step, to ensure a thorough, unbiased investigation is conducted.

This quarter the State of New Mexico continued contract negotiations with the three (3) unions that represent state employees. The LRB is intimately involved with the negotiation process which includes negotiating hours, wages and working conditions.

