

ALABAMA

ALASKA
1. Performance Management
2. Budget
3. Finding qualified HR staff

ARIZONA

ARKANSAS

CALIFORNIA

COLORADO
1. Total compensation strategy
2. HRIS implementation
3. Health care reform

CONNECTICUT

DELAWARE
1. Employee engagement and recognition
2. Budget (employee compensation, recruitment and retention, training, etc.)
3. Managing Health Care Costs

FLORIDA



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GEORGIA

HAWAII

IDAHO
1. Total employee compensation
2. Rising health insurance costs
3. Retirement succession planning
4. Cybersecurity

ILLINOIS

INDIANA

IOWA

<b>KANSAS</b>

<b>KENTUCKY</b>
1. Retirement system is worst in the nation; only 15% funded

<b>LOUISIANA</b>
1. State Branding (Improving and protecting the perception of employment in state government)
2. HR Metrics /Analytics (The need to use data to drive policy decisions)
3. Classification and Compensation Redesign (Ensuring classifications reflect the current need of work/Aligning base pay closer to benchmarks in the market)

<b>MAINE</b>
1. A classification and compensation system that is internally inequitable and losing credibility as a “system” due to selected legislative upgrades (e.g., corrections officers and mental health workers pay increased without regard to Hay methodology or collective bargaining)
2. Change management in the face of a new HRMS (i.e., does current HR staff have the inclination/competencies to shift from transactional to strategic and, if not, how do we get there between now and implementation; are supervisors and managers ready to step up and rely less on HR for transactional services)
3. Personnel investigations (i.e., the length of time they take, the quality of them, other challenges)

<b>MARYLAND</b>

<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>



MICHIGAN
1. Increase compensation flexibility – allow bonuses of key personnel
2. Consistent level of service; culture of customer service

MINNESOTA

MISSISSIPPI
1. Retention Challenges
2. Retirement-Related Issues
3. Budget Restraints

MISSOURI
1. Salary/Budget/Pay Compression
2. Recruitment/Silver Tsunami/Millennial movement
3. Employee Engagement and Morale

MONTANA
1. Improve quality of life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.) Suicide awareness training for managers and employees (significant spike in state employee suicide/murder-suicide events)</li> <li>b.) Incident response procedures for emergency responders involved in tragedies</li> </ul>
2. Continue to leverage HR technology to improve efficiencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.) Implementation of online performance management</li> <li>b.) Implementation of a call center system</li> </ul>
3. Federal fallout from Affordable Care Act repeal/overhaul

NEBRASKA

NEVADA

NEW HAMPSHIRE



NEW JERSEY
1. Very rules based by statute; need new rules for job banding; competency based system
2. Update to technology in process; neogov live summer 2017
3. Continuum for even HR staff

NEW MEXICO
1. Right to work/Fair Share/Employee Preference
2. HR Consolidation
3. Budget
4. Workflow/Digitization

NEW YORK

NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH DAKOTA

OHIO
1. Performance Management
2. Information Systems
3. Workforce/Succession Planning

OKLAHOMA
1. Difficult to get usable data out of systems to analyze due to disparate systems
2. Centralizing/unifying HR policies
3. No money; OK is oil & gas state suffering from lack to revenue

OREGON



<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>

<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>

<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>
1. Recruitment to state government
2. Technology
3. Performance management

<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>
1. Low unemployment only 1.9% unemployment in Pierre
2. Aging workforce
3. Leadership development/succession planning

<b>TENNESSEE</b>
1. Workforce planning
2. Succession planning with leadership development
3. On boarding

<b>TEXAS</b>

<b>UTAH</b>
1. Recruitment, compensation and benefits for law enforcement
2. Gender Pay Equity
3. Paid Parental Leave

<b>VERMONT</b>

<b>VIRGINIA</b>
1. Compensation and Benefits
2. Succession Planning
3. Training and Development

<b>WASHINGTON</b>
1. Classification & compensation – possible banding; heavy union
2. Pay equity gender, color – produce dashboard
3. Branding as employer of choice; employee value system
4. Cultural competency – learning models

<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>
1. Workforce/Succession Planning
2. Budget
3. Employee Morale and Engagement (tied largely to Budget)

<b>WISCONSIN</b>

<b>WYOMING</b>

**RECRUIT/RETAIN/MOTIVATE AND REWARD TALENT**

Statewide employer branding to present an attractive employment opportunity to targeted prospective candidates; Obtain optimum value and impact of current total compensation mix and develop the appropriate mix to attract the desired talent; Improve employee retention by aggressively rewarding and recognizing at different levels to reinforce the value of what we are asking employees to achieve; Take advantage of the multiple sources of labor to improve the choices available to fulfill your talent needs; Target viable and appropriate talent pools to improve the effectiveness of talent acquisition; Create new external talent pools to combat dwindling available skilled talent (domestic and foreign); Strengthen the health of internal talent pools to improve retention; Improve ability to recruit candidates by streamlining the recruitment process; Improve retention and attraction by focusing on employee engagement

Alaska	Performance Management
Alaska	Finding qualified HR staff
Colorado	Total compensation strategy
Delaware	Employee engagement and recognition
Idaho	Total employee compensation
Idaho	Retirement succession planning
Kentucky	Retirement system is broke
Louisiana	State Branding (Improving and protecting the perception of employment in state government)
Louisiana	Classification and Compensation Redesign (Ensuring classifications reflect the current need of work/Aligning base pay closer to benchmarks in the market)
Maine	A classification and compensation system that is internally inequitable and losing credibility as a "system" due to selected legislative upgrades (e.g., corrections officers and mental health workers pay increased without regard to Hay methodology or collective bargaining)
Michigan	Increase compensation flexibility; allow agencies to reward key employees with bonuses
Mississippi	Retention Challenges
Missouri	Salary/Budget/Pay Compression
Missouri	Recruitment/Silver Tsunami/Millennial movement
Missouri	Employee Engagement and Morale
Montana	Improve quality of life a. Suicide awareness training for managers and employees (significant spike in state employee suicide/murder-suicide events) b. Incident response procedures for emergency responders involved in tragedies
New Jersey	Would like a competency-based system
New Mexico	Right to work/Fair Share/Employee Preference
Ohio	Performance Management
Ohio	Workforce/Succession Planning
South Carolina	Recruitment to state government;
South Carolina	Performance management.
South Dakota	Low unemployment
South Dakota	Aging workforce
South Dakota	Leadership development/succession planning



<b>Tennessee</b>	Workforce planning
<b>Tennessee</b>	Succession planning with leadership development
<b>Tennessee</b>	On boarding
<b>Utah</b>	Recruitment, compensation and benefits for law enforcement
<b>Utah</b>	Gender Pay Equity
<b>Utah</b>	Paid Parental Leave
<b>Virginia</b>	Compensation and Benefits
<b>Virginia</b>	Succession Planning
<b>Virginia</b>	Training and Development
<b>West Virginia</b>	Workforce/Succession Planning
<b>West Virginia</b>	Employee Morale and Engagement (tied largely to Budget)
<b>Washington</b>	Class & compensation
<b>Washington</b>	Pay equity
<b>Washington</b>	Cultural competency
<b>Washington</b>	Branding

**SERVICE EVALUATION/SERVICE DELIVERY**

Evaluate opportunities for multi-sector partnerships/collaboration to reduce State dependence on employees; Embracing technology to more effectively deliver services (eGovernment); Adopt sensible business operations to support the service delivery model; Optimize HR business processes to effectively deliver services; Optimize the HR organizational structure to support business needs; Assume the role of Human Resources Innovator and Integrator; Deliver Services with Transparency; Ensure Human Resources delivers a consumer-grade user experience; Counteract the current all-time low trust of government; Ensure confidential data is secure

<b>Colorado</b>	HRIS implementation
<b>Maine</b>	Change management in the face of a new HRMS (i.e., does current HR staff have the inclination/competencies to shift from transactional to strategic and, if not, how do we get there between now and implementation; are supervisors and managers ready to step up and rely less on HR for transactional services)
<b>Michigan</b>	Consistent level of service; want a customer service culture
<b>Montana</b>	Continue to leverage HR technology to improve efficiencies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Implementation of online performance management</li> <li>b. Implementation of a call center system</li> </ol>
<b>New Mexico</b>	HR Consolidation
<b>New Mexico</b>	Workflow/Digitization
<b>Ohio</b>	Information Systems
<b>Oklahoma</b>	Centralizing & unifying HR policies
<b>South Carolina</b>	Technology

**DATA- AND RESEARCH-DRIVEN DECISION MAKING**

Succession planning, Increase digitization & technology, reduce costs/align budgets, Mine existing workforce data for valuable insights

<b>Alaska</b>	Budget
<b>Delaware</b>	Budget (employee compensation, recruitment and retention, training, etc.)
<b>Louisiana</b>	HR Metrics /Analytics (The need to use data to drive policy decisions)
<b>Mississippi</b>	Retirement-Related Issues
<b>Mississippi</b>	Budget Restraints
<b>New Jersey</b>	Updating technologies via Neogov; live summer 2017
<b>New Mexico</b>	Budget
<b>Oklahoma</b>	Being able to pull usable data out of disparate technology systems
<b>West Virginia</b>	Budget

**OTHER**

<b>Colorado</b>	Health care reform
<b>Delaware</b>	Managing Health Care Costs
<b>Idaho</b>	Rising health insurance costs
<b>Idaho</b>	Cybersecurity
<b>Maine</b>	Personnel investigations (i.e., the length of time they take, the quality of them, other challenges)
<b>Montana</b>	Federal fallout from Affordable Care Act repeal/overhaul
<b>Oklahoma</b>	Low budget due to state's reliance on oil/gas revenue