

New Mexico Jobs Council - Background Briefing and Meeting Schedule

In the fourth year of the New Mexico Interim Jobs Council (“IJC”), the primary objectives are to:

1. Refine assessment estimates and complete regional planning sessions in each of the 7 Council of Government districts resulting in specific action items regarding the creation of economic base jobs and solutions to factor of production gaps determined by the region’s Jobs Council assessment.
2. Conduct a statewide workforce needs assessment to determine how many and what types of workers are needed in the state to match the number of economic base jobs that must be created.
3. Propose, develop, and pass impactful legislation in the 2017 session directly related to the creation of economic base jobs.

Key Definitions:

Economic Base Job: A job whose salary is derived from a source of income outside of the economic jurisdiction in which the job exists, serving to grow the size of the economy. For the purposes of the Jobs Council, an economic base job would be funded by out of state income. The creation of economic base jobs serves to increase the amount of wealth within the state being shared between the same residents. This wealth increase then serves to induce additional job creation in the service sector.

Program Theater: A special program area of economic base job creation activity with its own constituent base of organizations and stakeholders, business model, program approaches and qualification standards for professional staff. Each of these theaters uses a unique set of metrics and methodologies to measure how new economic base jobs are created and often face a different mix of challenges. These theaters include traditional employer recruitment, retention and expansion, Solo work, Innovation to Enterprise, Retirement, Visitor driven, Film, Federal Government, Agriculture, Energy and Extractives and Import substitution efforts.

Factor of Production Gap: Any obstacle that would limit the creation of economic base jobs in any way. Categories of factor of production gaps include 1.) Marketing and Sales, 2.) Real estate, infrastructure and capital, 3.) Workforce, housing and community quality, 4.) Leadership, planning, organization, tax and regulatory climate.

Jobs Council 2016 Schedule

Meeting	Date	Location	Meeting focus
IJC	Jul 1 st	Santa Fe	Regional Assessment Updates: North Central, Eastern Plains.
IJC	Aug 19 th	Las Cruces	Regional Assessment Updates: Southeast, Southwest, South Central reports, Development of new initiatives for curing critical factor of production gaps. Deliberation on Border Trade job creation potential.
IJC	Sep 12 th -13 th	Albuquerque	Regional Assessment Updates: Northwest, Mid-Region, Workforce needs assessment Prioritizing of major job creation theaters. Development of new initiatives for curing critical factor of production gaps. Progress Reports on: Accountability Act , Broadband planning, LEDA and JTIP funding, Solowork, Middle school physics. Workforce development assessment framework and assessment test. Sept 13.
IJC	Oct 24 th	Santa Fe	Legislative initiatives; Final deliberation and approval of priority legislative proposals.

The Jobs Council Deliberative Process

The process for the next four Council sessions envisions council members coming off of the dais to join an additional 30-50 key stakeholders and subject matter experts (8-10 per table) to deliberate in town hall style on the specifics of the job creation agenda for each program theater. In addition to producing legislation, the process is intended to produce a coherent state-wide matrix of all job creation needs ultimately leading to better planning, execution and accountability (at the state, regional and local level).

Regional and County updates: Counties and Regions are being asked to update the consensus assessments they posted in 2014. Changing conditions such as the drop in oil and gas production and more nuanced perspective of the consensus estimate methodologies is causing many regions to revise their estimates. As each County and Region completes its update, a new report is posted on line with a short updated narrative of the character of the economic development predicament. The updated assessments answer the questions: How many new economic base jobs does the region or county need to create? How many jobs could be created in each job creation program theater? Is the estimated potential going to be enough? Which factor of production gaps will have to be cured to make the region's goals?

Impact and Influence Assessment: Where should the state be focusing its time and resources? Of the 8 or 9 major program theaters in which new economic base jobs can be procured, which have the greatest potential proportional impact on the state's ability create the number needed? Of the major theaters, which do we have the most management control or influence? Which theaters have the most potential and program capacity for rural communities? These questions will be deliberated on during the August 19th and September 13th meetings.

Program Theater Evaluations and initiatives Development: Participants will deliberate in groups each focused on the Council's priority theaters to determine which *factor of production gaps* must be cured for that theater's potential. Each factor of production gap solution or initiative deemed to be essential by consensus of each group will be processed by the full council and promoted for legislation development.

Legislation Development: Jobs Council initiatives receiving unanimous consensus are assigned to an advance team that produces a legislative narrative from which a formal bill can be written. Each bill championed by the Jobs Council is expected to have a sponsor from each party in both the House and Senate, have concurrence from the appropriate cabinet agency and the formal support of one or more stakeholder constituency groups.

Non-Legislative Work Product: Formal legislation is not the only work product of the Jobs Council. Much of the work required to bring the state and its communities to full employment involves applying better thinking, planning, organization building and execution outside the legislative process. Some of the Council's most important work may be the development of a state-wide corps of thinkers, planners and practitioners with the strategic insight to better plan and manage job creation efforts at every level.

Non-Legislative Work Product:

- Planning process development: Workforce Assessment Process,
- On-line Assessment Calculators Development:
- Existing Program Mapping and Evaluation:
- Education and training:
- New Program Pilots: Solowork Center Program, Middle School Physics
- Leadership Counsel:

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