

RatingsDirect®

Summary:

New Mexico; Miscellaneous Tax

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Credit Profile

US\$35.91 mil severance tax bnds ser 2016E due 07/01/2026

Long Term Rating AA-/Stable New

US\$34.39 mil severance tax bnds ser 2016D due 07/01/2026

Long Term Rating AA-/Stable New

New Mexico severance tax

Long Term Rating AA-/Stable Affirmed

New Mexico severance tax

Long Term Rating AA-/Stable Affirmed

New Mexico supplemental severance tax

Long Term Rating A+/Stable Affirmed

Rationale

S&P Global Ratings assigned its 'AA-' rating to the State of New Mexico's \$34.39 million severance tax bonds, series 2016D, and \$35.91 million taxable severance tax bonds, series 2016E, and affirmed its 'AA-' rating on the state's \$721.1 million outstanding parity senior-lien severance tax bonds. At the same time, S&P Global Ratings also affirmed its 'A+' rating on New Mexico's \$109.2 million outstanding subordinate supplemental severance tax bonds. The outlook is stable.

A lien on money deposited into the severance tax bonding fund, including net tax receipts generated from natural gas, oil, and other severed natural resources in New Mexico, secures the senior severance tax bonds. The supplemental severance tax bonds are secured by a second lien on pledged revenues, after payment of senior debt service.

The ratings reflect what we view as New Mexico's:

- Significant recent declines in pledged revenue in fiscal years 2015 and 2016, including a large 38% decline in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. The declines are attributable to falling oil and gas prices and production. We believe that prices and pledged revenue have stabilized, but could remain near current levels for some time. The state is projecting severance tax revenue increases of between 3%-8% per year over the next five years;
- Strong 2.12x coverage of new senior-lien maximum annual debt service (MADS) after this sale, using fiscal 2016 severance tax revenue. The state calculates debt service coverage (DSC) using additional pledged interest earnings and financing sources, which we calculate would produce slightly higher senior-lien MADS coverage of 2.20x;
- Good 1.87x coverage of combined senior- and subordinate-lien MADS by severance tax revenue alone;
- Declining debt service schedule after 2017 and rapid debt amortization, with all principal to be retired by 2026; and
- Strong additional bonds tests (ABT) for both senior- and subordinate-lien bonds. State statute requires effectively a senior-lien ABT coverage test rising from 2.07x MADS in fiscal 2017 to 2.10x MADS in fiscal 2019 and thereafter, and from 1.63x MADS to 1.66x MADS for combined senior and subordinate bonds, using the lesser of the current or previous year's pledged receipts.

Additional rating factors include what we consider:

- The inherent instability associated with natural gas and oil prices and production levels, which account for the bulk of pledged revenues. Previously, severance tax receipts declined 32% in fiscal 2010 and increased 21% and 28% in 2012 and 2014, respectively; and
- State geographic limitations in serving natural gas markets that might be distant from New Mexico, particularly as competing eastern shale gas production picks up near eastern coast markets.

We understand that the proceeds of the series 2016D and 2016E bonds will be used to fund various state capital improvements.

New Mexico levies severance taxes on a variety of minerals. Oil (65% of state-projected fiscal 2017 severance taxes), natural gas (32%), and coal (3%) are the major severance tax revenue generators. Carbon dioxide, copper, potash, and other minerals account for the balance. We calculate fiscal 2016 severance taxes produced strong 2.12x coverage of new senior-lien pro forma MADS in fiscal 2017 after this sale, not including interest earnings or other financing revenues. We calculate fiscal 2016 severance tax revenues cover new combined senior- and subordinate-lien MADS by 1.87x. In addition, the state realized \$9.3 million of investment earnings in its bond fund in fiscal 2016 and \$1.5 million from other financing sources, consisting of reversions of unspent capital proceeds. Including interest earnings and other financing sources, we calculate senior-lien MADS coverage by 2016 total pledged revenue rises slightly to 2.20x, and combined senior and subordinate MADS coverage rises to 1.94x.

Following a 28% increase in severance tax revenue in fiscal 2014, severance taxes declined 8% in fiscal 2015, and 38% in fiscal 2016. We believe that new fracking and horizontal drilling technology, particularly in competing eastern shale fields located closer to population centers, have reduced demand for New Mexico natural gas. Historical fluctuations in severance tax highlight the inherent volatility of commodity prices and mining production, but in our opinion these are largely offset by strong coverage of debt service and a declining debt service schedule.

The state projects essentially flat severance tax revenue in fiscal 2017, and an 8% increase in fiscal 2018. We believe that its oil price forecast of \$42.00 per barrel in fiscal 2017 and \$3.00 per thousand cubic feet (/mcf) is in line with S&P Global Ratings' forecast (see "S&P Global Ratings Raises Its Oil Price Assumptions For The Rest Of 2016, And Assigns Oil And Natural Gas Prices For 2019," published Sept. 20, 2016, on RatingsDirect). Typically, New Mexico oil sells about 10% below benchmark Texas crude oil due to higher transportation costs, while New Mexico natural gas sells somewhat above benchmarks due to useable liquids typically contained within the state's natural gas.

The ABTs for the severance tax bonds restricts the state's ability to issue parity long-term debt. These tests and a "best efforts" pledge to maintain annual deposits in the bonding fund equal to 2.0x senior DSC and 1.6x supplemental DSC are positive credit factors, in S&P Global Ratings' opinion. State statute limits debt issuance to an effective coverage test of 2.05x MADS in fiscal 2017 rising to 2.10x MADS in fiscal 2019 and afterward for senior debt, and from 1.63x MADS rising to 1.66x MADS for combined senior and subordinate bonds, using the lesser of the current or previous year's pledged receipts. Bond counsel believes that these statutory ABTs cannot be reduced without an impairment of bond covenant. The state currently plans to sell additional severance tax debt of about \$85 million in the spring of 2017, and about \$155 million annually in future years, to the extent permitted by statutory restrictions.

New Mexico can also issue temporary short-term severance tax notes with a lower coverage test. The state typically issues short-term severance tax secured notes with a one-day maturity to the state treasurer to make funds available for capital projects, although, based on statute, notes can be issued for longer periods as long as they mature within the fiscal year. New Mexico can spend severance tax revenue for capital projects through the issuance of these notes if pledged deposits cover total combined annual debt service of senior, subordinate supplemental, and short-term bonds by at least 1.07x. Based on statute, the state could spend severance taxes for capital projects midyear if the lesser of previous-year or current-year receipts covers all annual debt service by 1.07x in fiscal 2017 phased to 1.16x by fiscal 2022. In fiscal 2016, New Mexico sold \$135.9 million of senior and subordinate severance tax notes due within the year.

Pledged severance tax revenues are collected monthly. There is no debt service reserve; however, to release excess funds on the day before semiannual debt service is due, there must be a balance in the bond fund equal to the next two semiannual debt service payments.

Outlook

The stable outlook reflects our expectation that DSC will remain strong on senior-lien debt and good on subordinate-lien debt during our two-year outlook horizon as oil and gas prices stabilize, or recover, and a declining debt service schedule props up MADS coverage. We expect that, as debt rolls off, New Mexico will continue to issue additional debt, which will keep DSC near the ABT. However, we see DSC as protected from significant additional bonding due to what we view as the good ABTs. We also expect natural gas and oil reserves will continue to be replenished to maintain sufficient production over the bonds' relatively short 10-year life, despite depressed oil and gas prices and the potential for future cyclicalities in severance tax revenues. Should MADS coverage fall materially below the ABTs, a negative rating action or outlook revision is possible. If we believe the long-term outlook for prices, production, and additional bonding would support future DSC levels that would remain substantially above the ABTs, which we don't believe will occur in the near term, we could potentially raise the ratings.

Certain terms used in this report, particularly certain adjectives used to express our view on rating relevant factors, have specific meanings ascribed to them in our criteria, and should therefore be read in conjunction with such criteria. Please see Ratings Criteria at www.standardandpoors.com for further information. Complete ratings information is available to subscribers of RatingsDirect at www.globalcreditportal.com. All ratings affected by this rating action can be found on the S&P Global Ratings' public website at www.standardandpoors.com. Use the Ratings search box located in the left column.

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