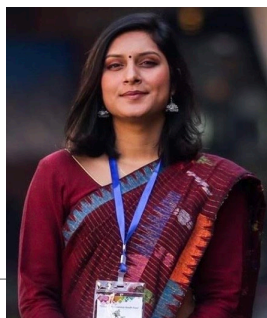




The Impact of Energy Price Changes on New Mexico State Revenue

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Research assistants: Rashmi Dhakal, Daniel Dolman, Jason Sanchez Hernandez



Research for a Better New Mexico, Academic Year 2024-2025

Acknowledgments

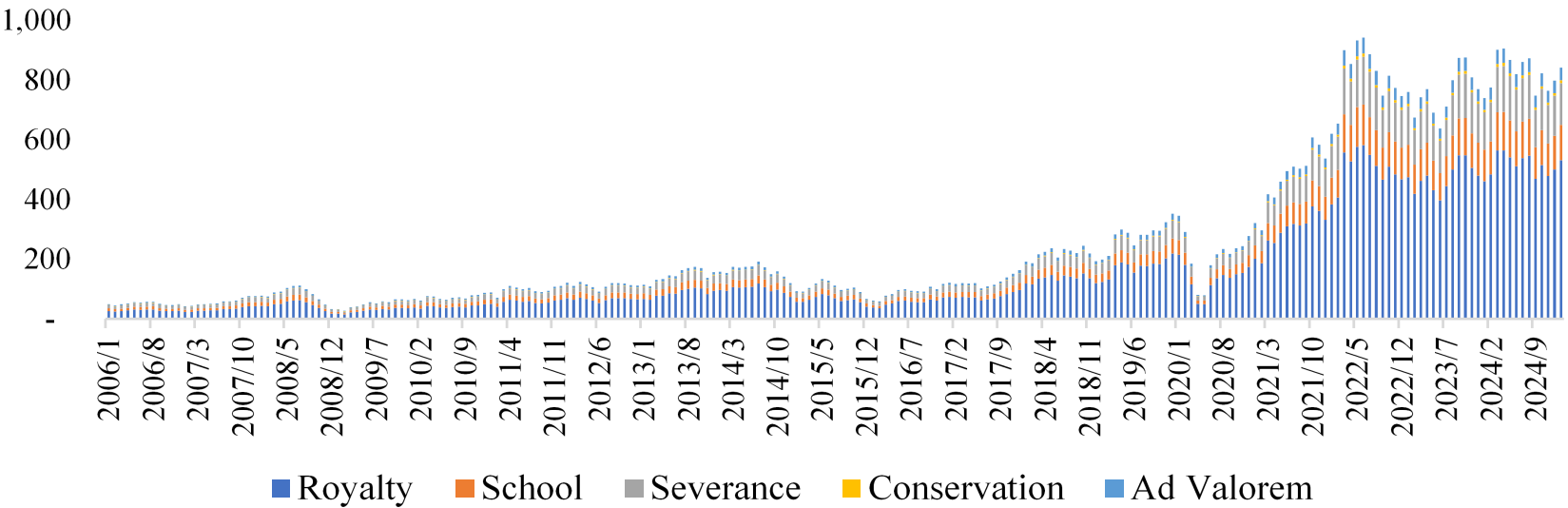
- Legislative support
- Reviewer: Robert Berrens
- UNM Economics staff and Research for a Better New Mexico Committee
- New Mexico state economists Leonardo Delgado, Michael Morrison, Lucinda Sydow, Ismael Torres and their teams for providing data and helpful discussion in conducting this project

In 2024, NM produced

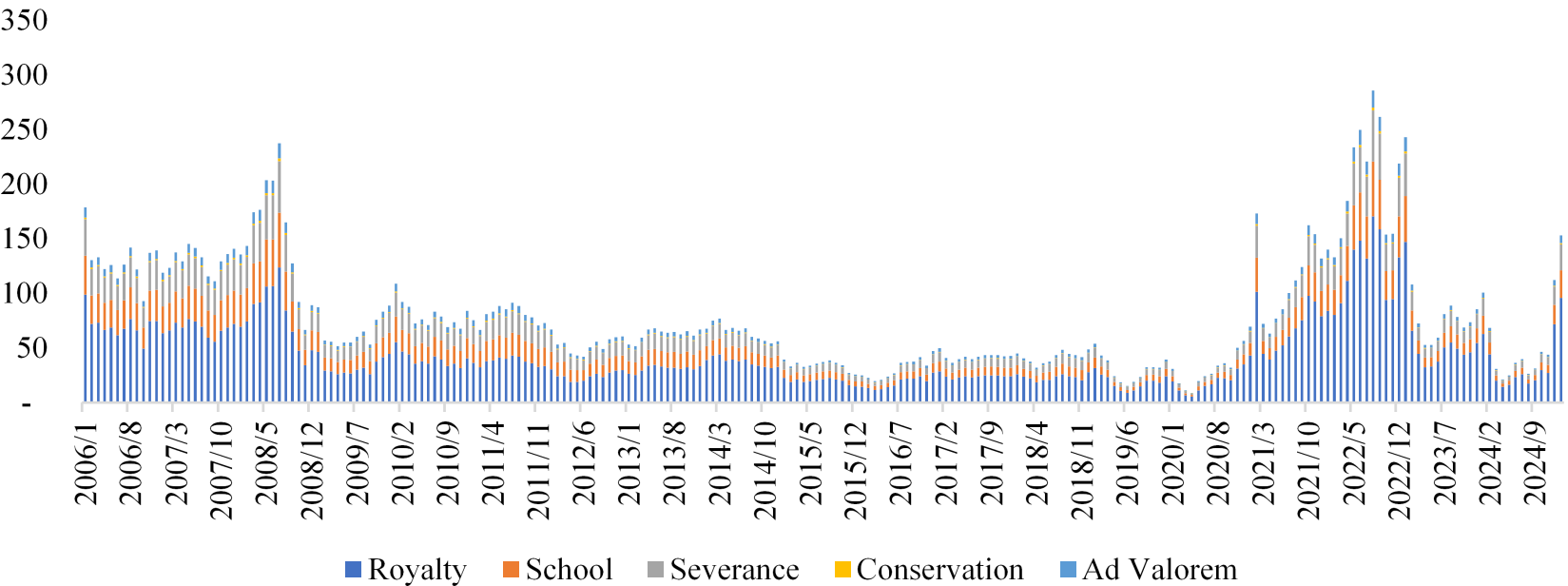
- 678 million barrels crude oil
- 2.5 billion MMbtu natural gas
- ~\$10.5 billion revenue to the state in fiscal 2024
- Oil price ~ \$70-\$90/barrel, gas price ~ \$1.5-\$3.1/MMbtu

Monthly state revenue from oil and gas production

a. Crude Oil Revenue Composition, \$mm



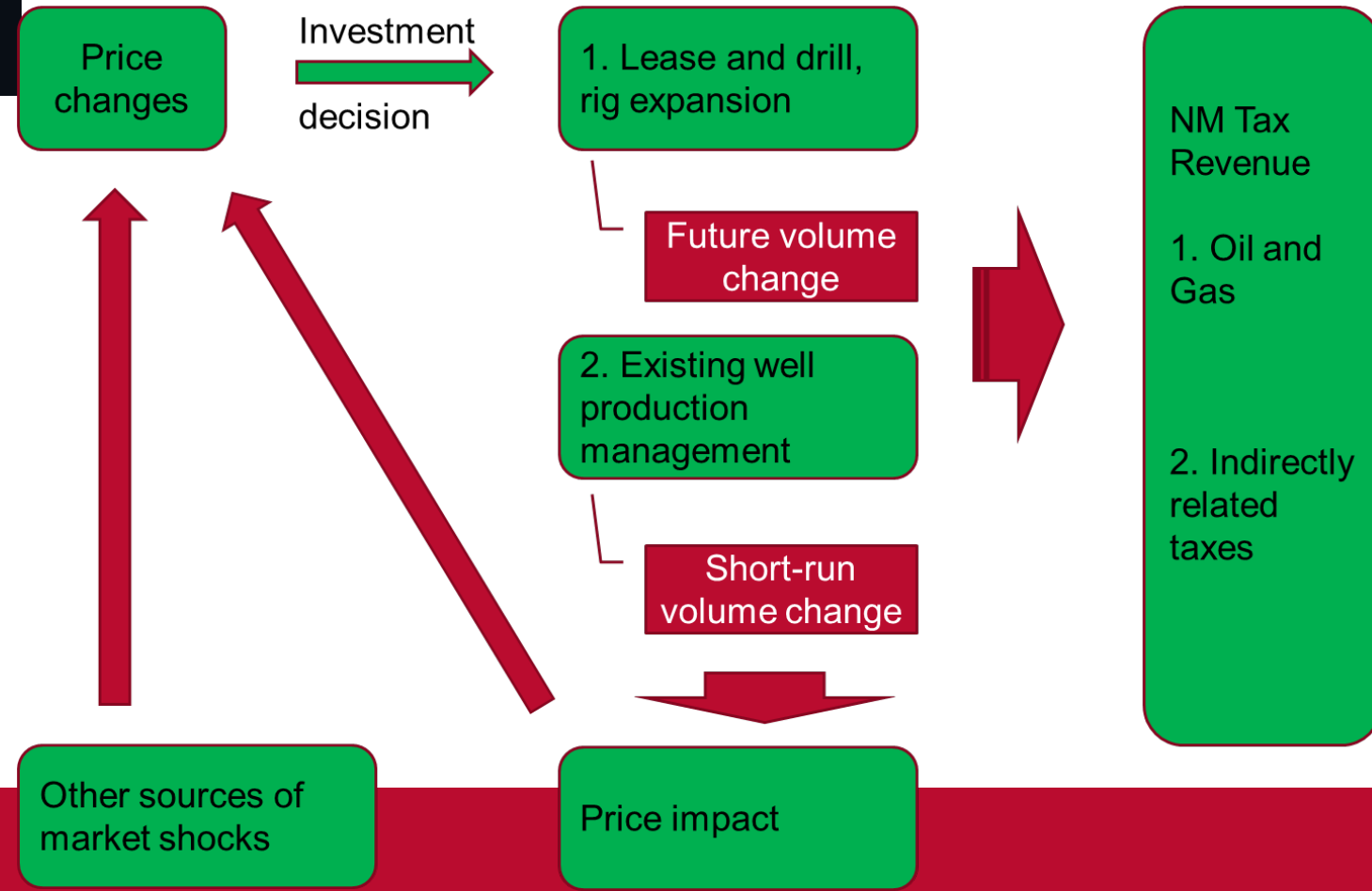
b. Natural Gas Revenue Composition, \$mm



When does New Mexico need to start worrying about crude oil prices?

By Megan Gleason / Journal Business Editor Apr 13, 2025 Updated Apr 13, 2025
2 min to read

Lagged price impact to NM



Research Question

- For a 1% change in crude oil and natural gas price, what's the impact on NM state revenue
 - Dynamic impact in the 12 – 24 months horizon
- Direct revenues from oil/gas production, monthly royalties and value-based taxes
 - emergency school tax (3.15% for crude oil and 4.00% for natural gas)
 - severance tax (3.75%)
 - conservation tax (0.19% for natural gas and 0.19% - 0.24% for crude oil)
 - ad valorem production tax (150% of assessed value times local tax rate averaging 1.3%)
- Indirect revenues
 - Gross receipts and personal income taxes

How to model the dynamics

- Production volume and price are commonly modeled as a lag dependent VAR system

$$\log(volume_t) = a_0 + \sum_{j=1}^k a_{1j} \log(volume_{t-j}) + \sum_{j=1}^k a_{2j} \log(price_{t-j}) + e_{1t}$$

$$\log(price_t) = b_0 + \sum_{j=1}^k b_{1j} \log(volume_{t-j}) + \sum_{j=1}^k b_{2j} \log(price_{t-j}) + e_{2t}$$

- Summing both equations:

$$\log(volume_t \times price_t) = c_0 + \sum_{j=1}^k c_{1j} \log(volume_{t-j}) + \sum_{j=1}^k c_{2j} \log(price_{t-j}) + e_t$$

- Because $revenue_t = rate \times volume_t \times price_t$

$$\log(revenue_t) = c_0 + \log(rate) + \sum_{j=1}^k c_{1j} \log(volume_{t-j}) + \sum_{j=1}^k c_{2j} \log(price_{t-j}) + e_t$$

Data sources

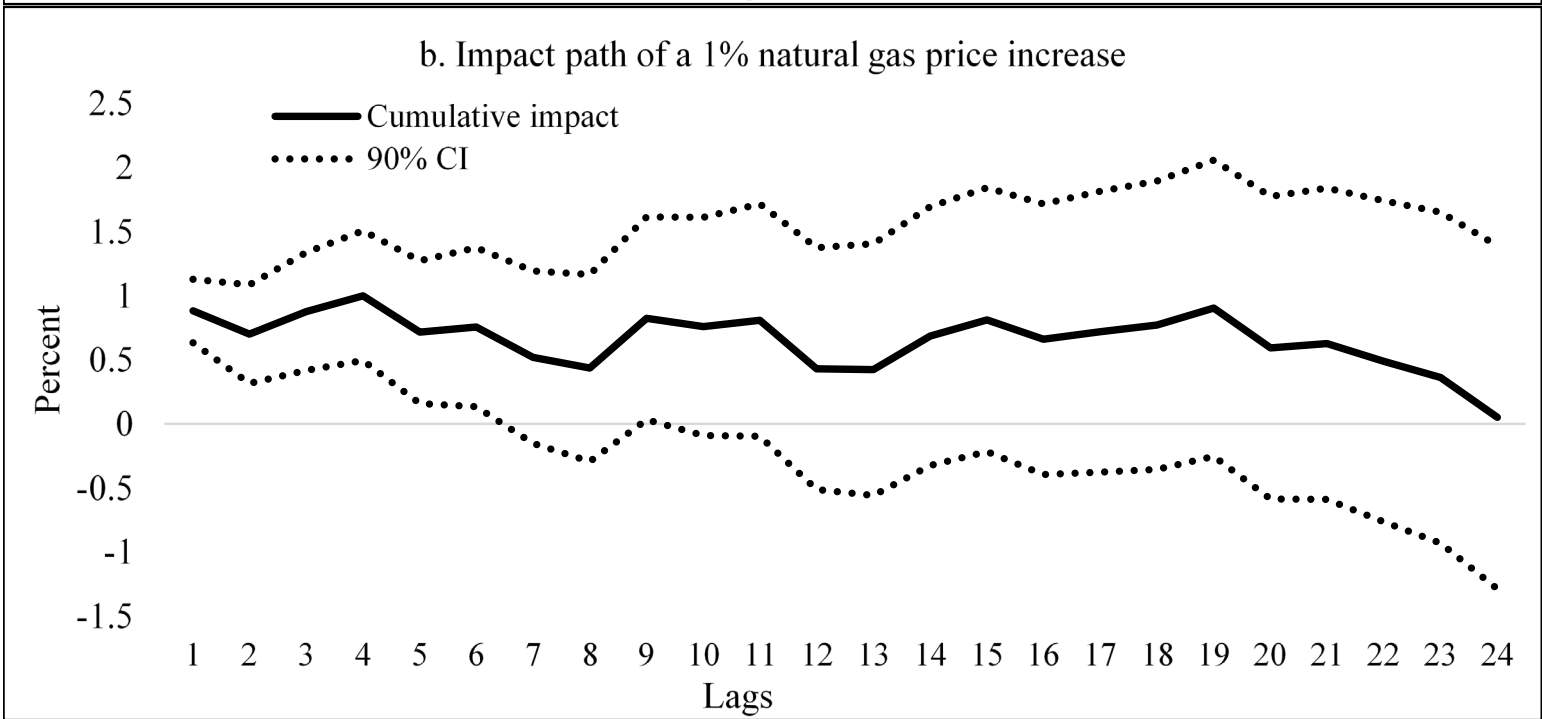
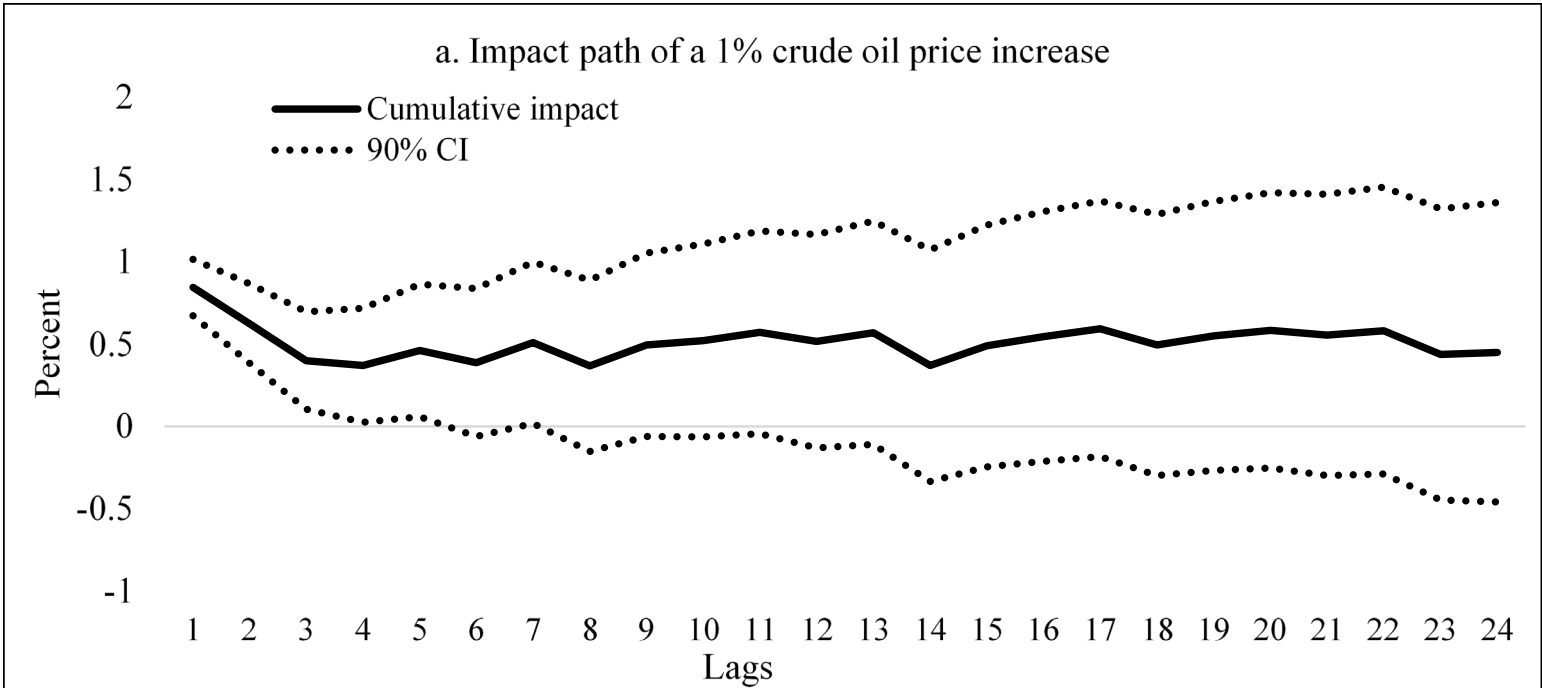
Monthly data

- TRD
 - Oil and gas production volume
 - Total revenues: royalties + taxes

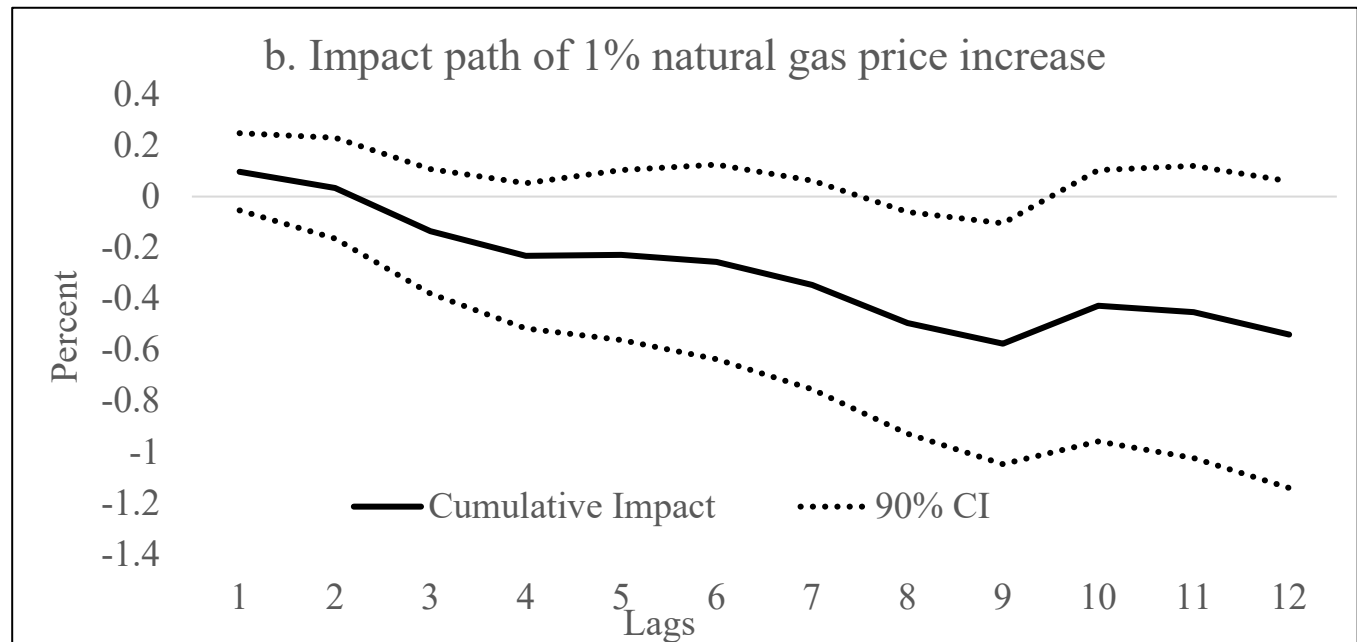
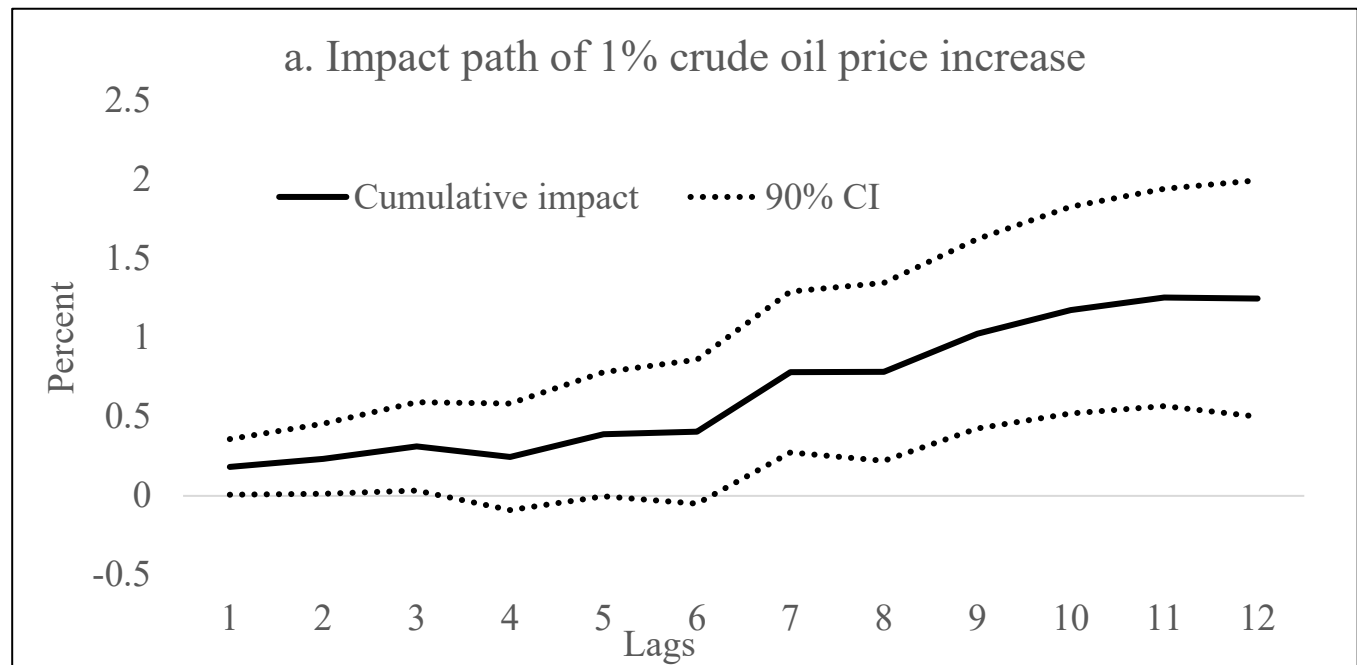
- LFC
 - Major categories like gross receipts, and income taxes

- Other sources:
 - Futures prices of oil and natural gas,
 - CPI, inflation adjusted

Cumulative impact
of a 1% price
change on crude
oil and natural gas
revenue



Cumulative impact of a 1% price change on gross receipts and personal income taxes



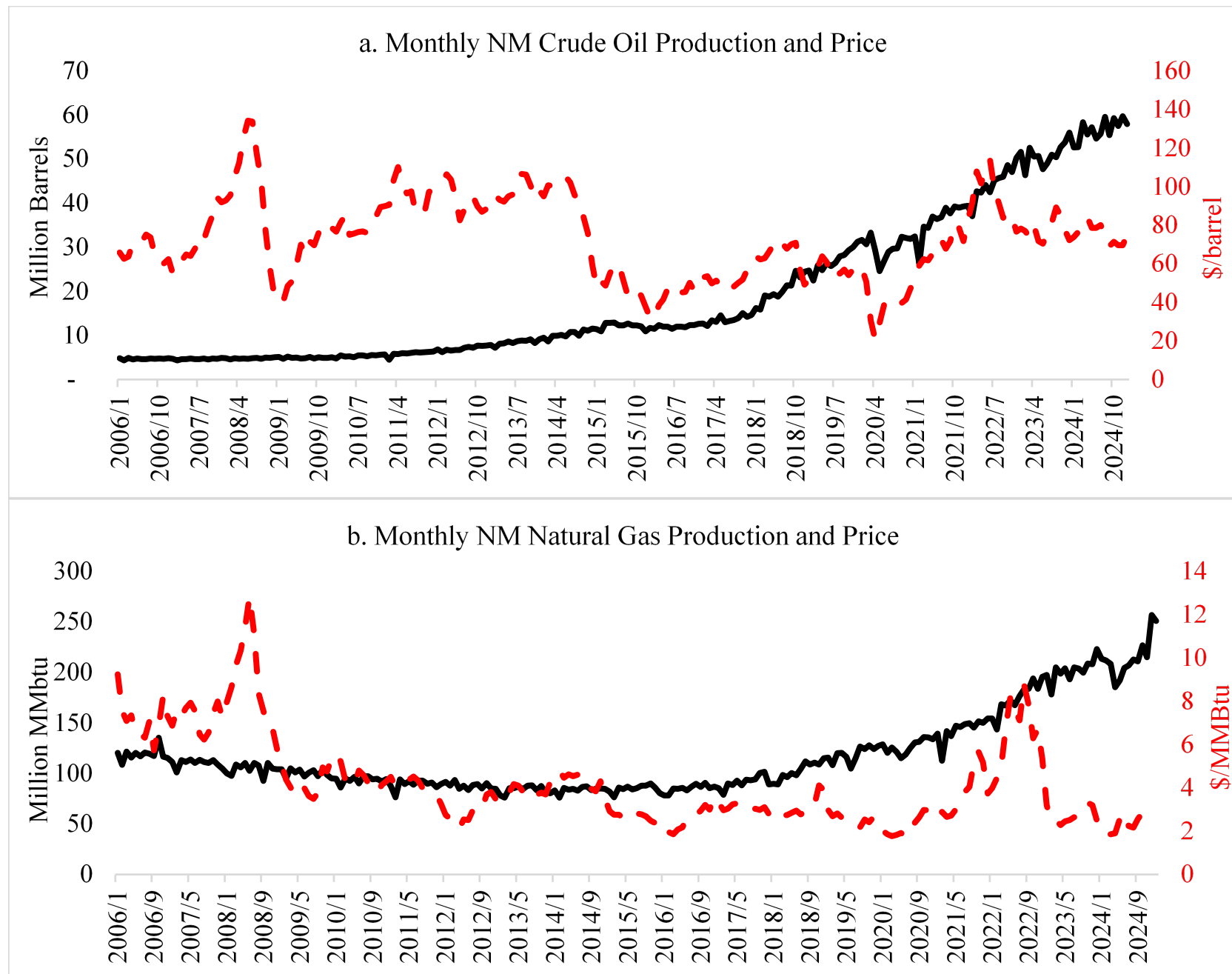
An application on state revenue forecast

	<i>Crude oil</i>	<i>Natural Gas</i>
<i>Baseline volume</i>	750 million barrels	2.75 billion MMBtu
<i>Baseline price</i>	\$63/barrel	\$4/MMBtu
<i>Revenue rate</i>	19%	16%
<i>Baseline revenue</i>	\$8.98 billion	\$1.76 billion
<i>Price change</i>	+3%	+3%
<i>Impact horizon</i>		
<i>1 month</i>	$+3 \times 0.63\% = 1.89\%$ $\$8.98/12 \times 1.89\% = \0.014 billion	$+3 \times 0.70\% = 2.1\%$ $\$1.76/12 \times 2.1\% = \0.003 billion
<i>6 months</i>	$+3 \times 0.39\% = 1.17\%$ $\$8.98/2 \times 1.17\% = \0.053 billion	$+3 \times 0.76\% = 2.28\%$ $\$1.76/2 \times 2.28\% = \0.020 billion
<i>12 months</i>	$+3 \times 0.52\% = 1.56\%$ $\$8.98 \times 1.56\% = \0.140 billion	$+3 \times 0.43\% = 1.29\%$ $\$1.76 \times 1.29\% = \0.023 billion

Thank you!
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Supplemental charts

Monthly NM Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production and Price

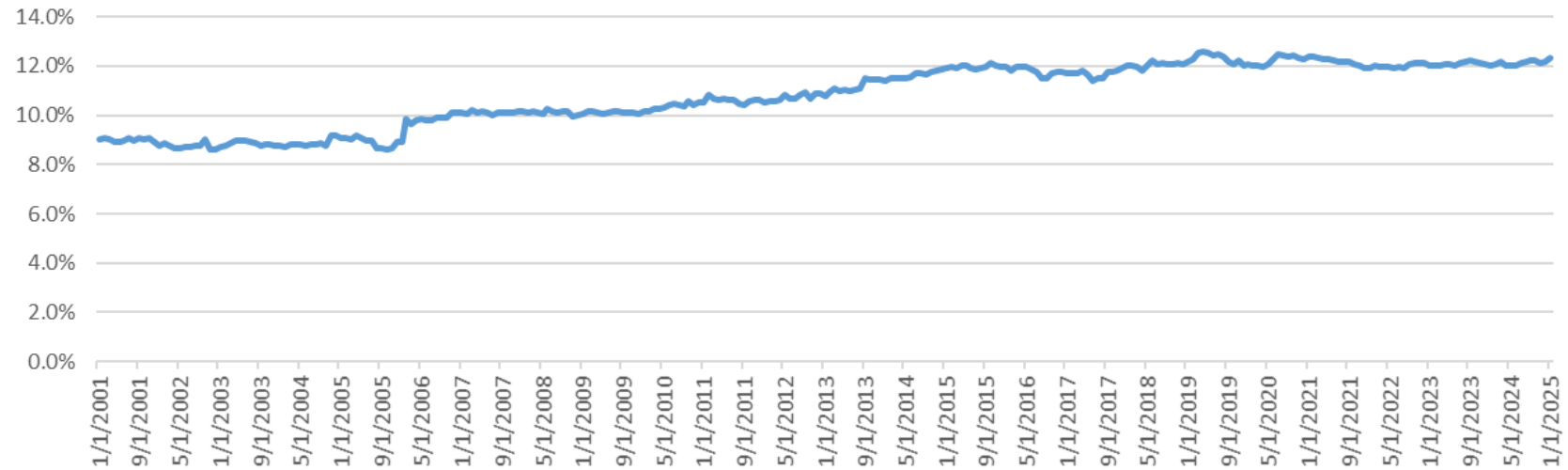


TRD volume and value data Oil

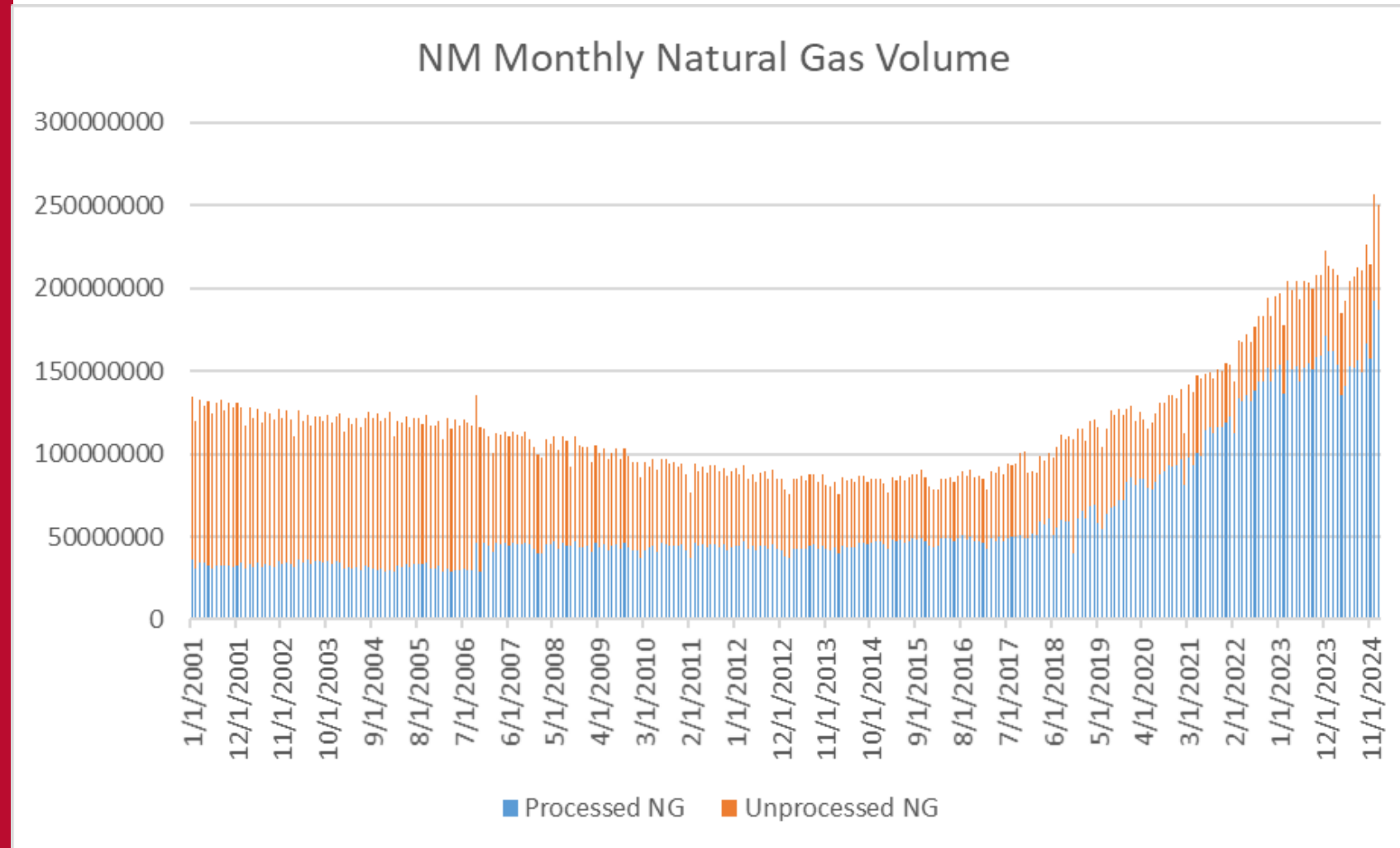
NM Monthly Oil Royalty, \$



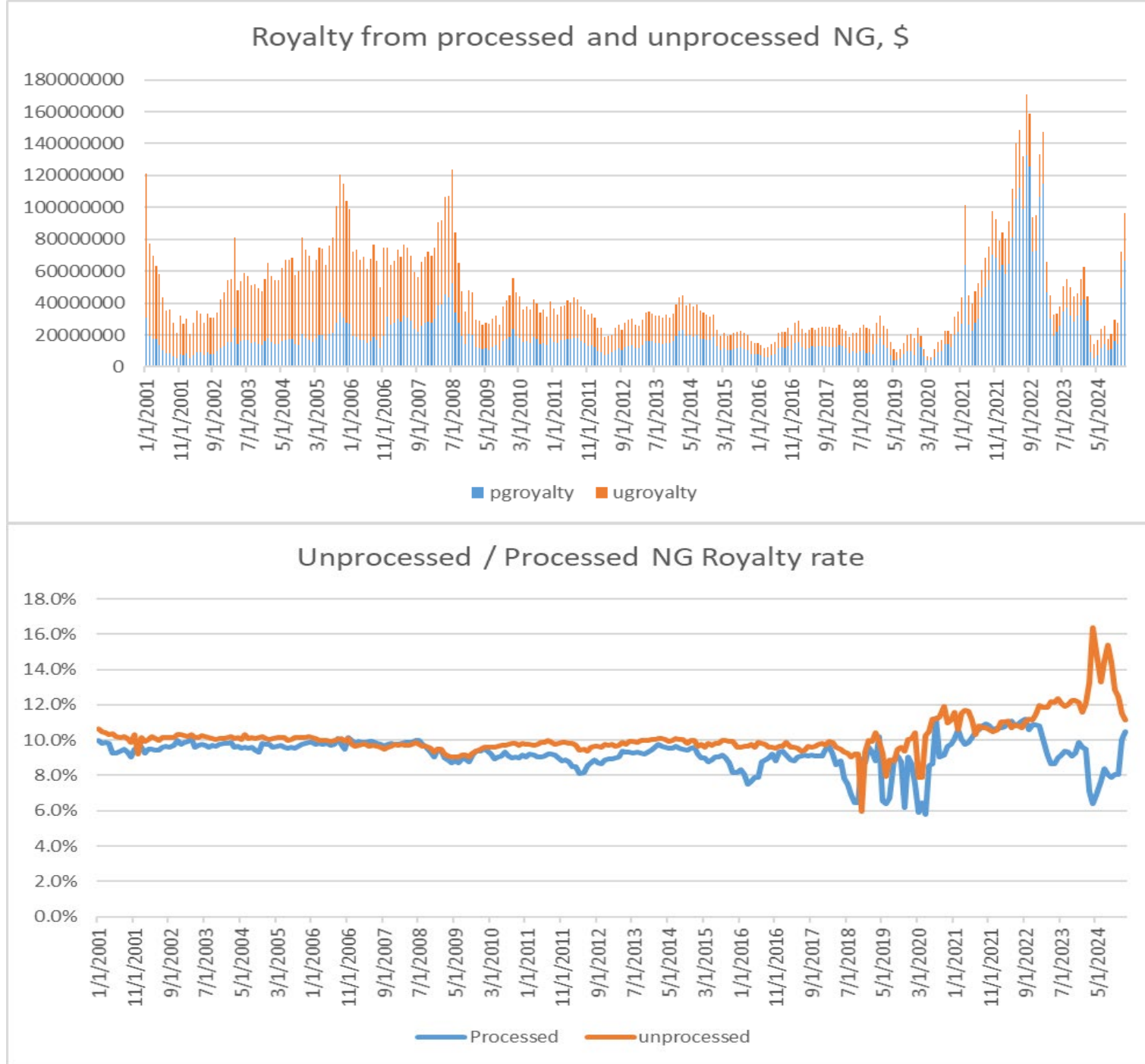
NM Monthly Oil Royalty Rate



TRD volume and value data Natural Gas



TRD volume/value data, NG royalty



TRD value/volume data

