Wisconsin

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019

STATE OF
WISCONSIN

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019

Tony Evers, Governor

Department of Administration
Joel Brennan, Secretary
Carol Herwig, Deputy State Controller

Prepared by the State Controller's Office
This document is available electronically on the internet at: http://www.doa.wi.gov

Table of Contents

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Tony Evers, Governor
Joel Brennan, Secretary
Brian Pahnke, Administrator

December 20, 2019

The Honorable Tony Evers
The Honorable Members of the Legislature
Citizens of the State of Wisconsin

We are pleased to submit the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of Wisconsin for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

The State's CAFR is prepared by the Department of Administration, Division of Executive Budget and Finance, State Controller's Office, which is responsible for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal controls that it has established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal controls should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

This report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for governments as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). To report the State's financial activity, the State's budgetary funds are grouped into the fund types required by GAAP. As a result, the State's 68 budgetary funds have been analyzed, restructured and are currently reported in 59 GAAP funds. The most significant change has been to reclassify certain activities from the budgetary General Fund and present them in proprietary and fiduciary fund types more appropriate for the financial reporting of transactions related to commercial and trust activities. Notes 1-C and 1-D to the financial statements include a more detailed discussion of the GAAP fund types.

Independent Audit

In compliance with Wis. Stat. Sec. 13.94 (1)(c), the State Legislative Audit Bureau has performed an audit of and has issued an unmodified opinion on the State's primary government basic financial statements included in this report. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

Management Discussion and Analysis

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The State's MD&A can be found immediately following the auditor's report.

Executive Budget and Finance, State Controller's Office, PO Box 7932, Madison, WI 53707-7932
Phone: (608) 266-1694 | DOA.WI.GOV

PROFILE OF THE STATE

The State of Wisconsin was admitted to the Union as the 30th state in 1848. Wisconsin, situated between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, covers 54,310 square miles and serves a population of 5.8 million.

Wisconsin government is divided into three branches. The executive branch, headed by the governor, includes five other elected constitutional officers, as shown on the organization chart on Page 12. The legislative branch includes the Wisconsin Legislature, which is composed of a 33-member senate and a 99-member assembly. The judicial branch includes the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, and circuit courts.

The State provides a full range of services that include commerce, education, transportation, environmental resources, human relations and resources, judicial, legislative and general administrative services. The financial statements present information on the financial position and operations of State government as a single comprehensive reporting entity. The various agencies, departments, boards, commissions and accounts of the State that constitute the State reporting entity are included in this report.

Component Units

In accordance with criteria established by the GASB, this report also includes component units which are legally separate organizations for which the State is financially accountable or receives a substantial benefit.

Discretely presented component units function independently and are presented separately from the data of the State. Discretely presented component units include the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan, University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority, Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation, and the University of Wisconsin Foundation.

Although legally separate, a blended component unit is, in substance, part of the State's operations. The Wisconsin Public Broadcasting Foundation, Inc., is the State's only blended component unit.

Budgetary Process

The State's biennial budget is prepared on a mixture of cash and modified accrual bases of accounting and represents departmental appropriations based on agency requests reviewed by the Department of Administration and recommended by the Governor. The Governor's budget is submitted to the State Legislature for approval. Following debate, amendment and approval by the Senate and Assembly, the budget bill is returned to the Governor for his signature or veto in entirety or in part.

The State Constitution provides that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury except as appropriated by law. The Statutes require that the Secretary of Administration must approve all payments. The Department of Administration exercises detail allotment control over all agency appropriations and approval authority over all encumbrances.

The budgetary basis of accounting required by State law differs materially from the basis used to report revenues and expenditures in accordance with GAAP. The State's biennial budget is developed according to the statutorily required fund structure that, as previously noted, differs extensively from the fund structure used in the financial statements.

Wisconsin Retirement System and Accumulated Sick Leave Conversion Credits Program

The Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS) is a pension plan administered by the Department of Employee Trust Funds (DETF). The WRS provides coverage to all eligible employees of the State of Wisconsin and other participating local units of government. The most current actuarial valuations of this pension plan indicated that the WRS was funded at approximately 100.0 percent of liabilities for the 642,000 participants of the WRS. The State's contribution to WRS represents approximately 31.6 percent of total contributions required of all participating entities.

The Accumulated Sick Leave Conversion Credits (ASLCC) benefit program, reported in a fiduciary fund and also administered by DETF, allows employees at the time of their retirement to convert the value of their accumulated unused sick leave into an account to be used to pay for post-retirement health insurance. The actuarial value-based funded ratio of this program was 100.0 percent as of December 31, 2018 (the date of the most recent valuation).

ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

In 2019, Wisconsin continued its steady expansion, setting record high employment levels and maintaining a historically low unemployment rate. Key highlights of Wisconsin's relative economic performance include:

- Wisconsin's unemployment rate remains below the national rate and is among the lowest in the region, tied with Indiana and Minnesota and well below Illinois and Michigan as of September 2019.
- Wisconsin's labor force participation rate of 67.9 percent was the ninth highest nationally in 2018 and well above the national average of 62.9 percent.
- Wisconsin's growth in gross domestic product since 2007 exceeds the region's growth over the same period.
- Wisconsin's per capita income growth since 2007 has matched the nation's growth rate as well as that of the region.

Strong economic growth and certain one-time factors bolstered tax collections, led by unusual strength in corporate income taxes and strong gains in individual income and sales taxes. Total general fund tax collections increased 7.4 percent in Fiscal Year 2019 from Fiscal Year 2018. Individual income tax collections rose 6.1 percent, sales and use taxes rose 4.5 percent, while corporate income taxes surged 49.7 percent. Overall collections were well ahead of budgeted estimates for Fiscal Year 2019 and modestly exceeded the revised forecasts later in the year. Corporate tax collections were the primary contributor to the excess collections and appear to have been influenced by tax planning decisions stemming from the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, which encouraged corporations to shift income between tax years.

Looking ahead, Wisconsin's economic growth is expected to largely follow national trends. According to the September 2019 Wisconsin Economic Outlook published by the Department of Revenue, Wisconsin real gross state product is projected to grow 1.8 percent in each of 2019 and 2020 following growth of 2.5 percent in 2018. This is similar to the national trend of 2.9 percent growth in 2018 and projected growth of 2.3 percent in 2019 and 2.1 percent in 2020, according to IHS Markit's September 2019 forecast. Wisconsin personal income growth is expected to follow this trend with 4.4 percent growth in 2019 and 4.1 percent growth in 2020, following 4.0 percent growth in 2018. Nationally, growth is expected to slow to 4.9 percent and 4.5 percent in 2019 and 2020, respectively, following growth of 5.6 percent in 2018. Employment growth in Wisconsin is expected to remain moderate due to the tightness of the state labor market with growth of 0.6 percent and 0.9 percent in 2019 and 2020, respectively, following growth of 0.8 percent in 2018. National growth has slowed recently, with projected growth of 1.5 percent in 2019 and 1.2 percent in 2020 after growth of 1.7 percent in 2018.

The State of Wisconsin continues to maintain its commitment to solid financial responsibility. The State's Budget Stabilization Fund ended Fiscal Year 2019 with a balance of $649.1 million, the highest balance ever in this "rainy day" fund and more than double the Fiscal Year 2018 ending balance of $320.1 million. The General Fund ended Fiscal Year 2019 with an overall cash balance of $2.51 billion on a budgetary basis. Finally, in May 2019, the state made a payment of $58.7 million to refund previously issued debt. This will result in an estimated future debt savings for Wisconsin taxpayers of $68.9 million.

Investors and independent research recognize the strengths of the Wisconsin retirement system; Wisconsin's fully-funded pension system and minimal other postemployment benefit (OPEB) liabilities continue to be recognized by the credit rating agencies. In August 2017 and October 2017, Moody's Investors Service, Fitch Ratings, and Kroll Bond Rating Agency all raised Wisconsin's credit rating, and in July 2019, Kroll Bond Rating Agency changed the rating outlook to positive from stable, citing Wisconsin's strong pension funding, conservatively managed budgets and improving economy. Higher credit ratings will lower borrowing costs and continue to improve Wisconsin's fiscal position.

Wisconsin continued to build its economic recovery through economic development and infrastructure investment. Revenue growth from the state's continued economic expansion, combined with sound fiscal management, have allowed critical spending pressures to be addressed without raising taxes. The prime example of this ability is the State's growing general fund expenditures for Medicaid, which increased over the last four years by $486.2 million (from Fiscal Year 2015 to Fiscal Year 2019). State general fund expenditures for the Medicaid program grew from $1.5 billion in Fiscal Year 2011 to $3.0 billion in Fiscal Year 2019. No other state program has received an increase approaching this level of magnitude during this period.

In total, the State of Wisconsin's continued commitment to tax relief, financial responsibility and an enhanced business climate are yielding positive results. Wisconsin's combined state and local tax ranking has fallen from the 10th highest in Fiscal Year 2011 to the 19th highest in Fiscal Year 2017 as the State reduced the tax burden on both households and businesses.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Economic Development. Wisconsin's 2019-21 Biennial Budget was developed during the second half of Fiscal Year 2019. The 2019-21 Biennial Budget, together with subsequent legislation signed into law, enacted significant measures that will further Wisconsin's economic development by providing additional resources to improve the state's roads, bridges and harbors; improve broadband service across the state; and deliver income tax reductions to boost household buying power.

The 2019-21 Biennial Budget provides more than $465 million in new funding for transportation projects across the State of Wisconsin. It invests more ongoing revenue than ever before in Wisconsin's transportation infrastructure, while at the same time holding transportation bonding to its lowest level in 20 years. Specific transportation investments that will enhance the state's economic development going forward include the following:

- $320 million in additional funding for State Highway Rehabilitation.
- $75 million in flexible funding for transportation and transit projects that best meet local needs.
- A 10 percent increase in funding for general transportation aids paid to counties, towns, villages and cities.

The 2019-21 Biennial Budget also provides $48 million across the biennium to expand the Broadband Expansion Grant program to reach more underserved areas of the state.

Household buying power will be enhanced by the combination of two individual income tax rate reductions targeting lower and middle income earners. When fully implemented in tax year 2020, these rate reductions will provide a typical middle class single filer with an income tax reduction of approximately $136 annually and a middle class married-joint filer with a reduction of $182 annually. By reducing the lowest two individual income tax bracket rates, these changes provide a progressive shift in the state's individual income tax structure. Overall, approximately 92 percent of these income tax cuts for non-married filers will go to filers with adjusted gross income below $100,000 annually and 76 percent of tax cuts for married-joint filers will go to filers with adjusted gross income below $150,000. This benefit to lower and middle income earners will be provided while keeping property taxes affordable for Wisconsin homeowners by roughly aligning expected property tax changes with estimated inflation.

Complementing more general tax relief initiatives, the State has also expanded targeted business incentives in recent years to enhance the State's ability to attract and retain key employers. The State's two primary economic development tax incentives are the Enterprise Zone Jobs Credit and the Business Development Credit. Both are refundable credits that provide incentives for businesses retaining or creating jobs or are making substantial capital investments in the state. The Enterprise Zone Jobs Credit program was formerly limited to 30 zones in the state, but those limits were repealed by 2017 Wisconsin Act 369, which allows the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation to request the creation of any number of zones subject to approval by the Joint Committee on Finance. The Business Development Tax Credit program is subject to a $22 million annual award limit and provides incentives related to job creation and retention, workforce training, capital investment, and headquarters retention and relocation.

In addition, the State offers a variety of programs that target minority and rural business development, dairy manufacturing and agricultural production. Through the end of Fiscal Year 2019, over 600 businesses had been certified as minority-owned to increase the opportunity for these firms to sell their products and services to the State of Wisconsin. Further, a variety of sales tax exemptions for fuel, electricity, farm machinery, veterinary services, and other personal property and supplies have reduced farming costs in the state by over $200 million annually.

Wisconsin's Farmland Preservation Credit programs provide credits to about 11,000 farmers, who qualify through farmland preservation zoning or individual farmland preservation agreements. The credit is calculated based on qualifying acres and certain other criteria. Expenditures under the program were $17.3 million in Fiscal Year 2019.

At the end of 2018, Wisconsin was home to about 7,400 dairy farms with almost 1.3 million cows. Wisconsin's milk production continues to grow as the dairy farms in the state yielded more than 30.5 billion pounds of milk in 2018. Wisconsin accounts for more than 14 percent of the nation's milk production. Milk production per cow in Wisconsin continues to grow and was at 24,002 pounds per year in 2018. Dairy production and processing accounts for almost half of all economic activity associated with agriculture, $43.4 billion in economic activity, accounting for nearly 79,000 jobs.

In 2018, Wisconsin was the nation's top cheese producing state with over 3.4 billion pounds of cheese or more than 26 percent of the nation's cheese production. Wisconsin's nearly 1,200 licensed cheesemakers produce over 600 types, styles and varieties of cheese. Wisconsin's specialty cheese production also continues to increase, producing over 803 million pounds in 2018.

Wisconsin exported $3.5 billion in agricultural products to 143 countries in 2018. Wisconsin currently ranks 12th among U.S. states in agricultural exports. Wisconsin's top five markets for agricultural exports were Canada, China, Mexico, Korea and Japan. Wisconsin ranked first in the export of bovine genetics, ginseng, raw furskins, prepared/preserved sweet corn and prepared/preserved cranberries. Wisconsin ranked second in the export of cheese and whey.

The State continued to encourage private investment in entrepreneurial activities with the Angel Investment and Early Stage Seed Investment tax credit programs, which initially became effective for tax years beginning after January 1, 2005. Through the programs, individuals and businesses are eligible for tax credits equal to a portion of the investment made in qualified new business ventures. In Fiscal Year 2019, 41 new companies were certified as qualified new business ventures. There were 206 active qualified new business ventures in total as of June 30, 2019.

During the recession, similar to much of the nation, Wisconsin experienced record claims for unemployment benefits. In June 2010, Wisconsin administered roughly 108,000 weekly continued claims. The number of continued claims had fallen to approximately 75,000 by the last week of June 2012 and continued to decrease as the economy improved and certain benefit extensions expired. As of June 29, 2019, weekly continued claims were approximately 25,100, holding steady at June 2018 levels.

As the economy improved, creation of the Wisconsin Fast Forward program helped address the state's need for an increasingly skilled workforce. The program is administered by the Office of Skills Development in the Department of Workforce Development and provides funding for employer-led customized training for new or current employees, as well as teacher and nurse training, high school technical education (including certifications, dual enrollment programs and advanced manufacturing equipment) and employee resource networks. In 2018, Wisconsin Fast Forward awarded $11.9 million in grants.

Transportation. The State continued to make significant investments in transportation infrastructure through reconstruction of existing highways and bridges and through aid to local governments. In Fiscal Year 2019, 474 miles of State Trunk Highway and local highways were improved, and work was initiated or completed to rehabilitate or replace 395 deficient state and local bridges. In Fiscal Year 2019, 97.4 percent of state bridges had a rating of fair or better condition, and the number of weight-restricted bridges was reduced from 35 to 17 since 2017. In Fiscal Year 2019, more than $1.2 billion in construction projects on state and local road systems were contracted through the Department of Transportation.

Significant project milestones in Fiscal Year 2019 include:

- The core of Milwaukee's Zoo Interchange was completed in summer 2018. The 2019-21 Biennial Budget provides funding to complete adjacent work between Watertown Plank Road and Burleigh Road. The interchange is the busiest in the state, handling more than 350,000 daily vehicles.
- Crews continued to make progress on the US 18/151 Verona Road Project with bridge construction at Williamsburg Way and County PD/McKee Road. The project is on course to finish in fall 2020.
- Construction of the WIS 441 Tri-County Project expanded six miles of US 10/WIS 441 from four lanes to six lanes between Winnebago, Outagamie and Calumet counties. The project is projected to finish under budget in Calendar Year 2019.
- As of November 2019, more than 20 miles of I-39/90, from Edgerton to Madison, are now open to three lanes in each direction. In September 2018, WisDOT announced that the entire Interstate mainline work would be open to traffic in fall 2021.
- The US 2 (Belknap Street) project was completed in spring 2019 after roughly two years of coordination with the city of Superior and utilities to rebuild the roadway including new pavement, storm sewer and safety enhancements.

The department continued its focus on effective use of resources and performance improvement. Fiscal Year 2019 examples include:

- The Culvert Asset Management Program (CAMP) is now being used in each Department of Transportation region. Department engineers developed CAMP using mobile and GIS technologies to streamline workload and create uniform condition reporting. Culvert inspection productivity has doubled.
- Continued efforts to work with county highway staffs on training and liquid winter maintenance treatments saved 108 million tons of salt, valued at approximately $4 million, in the 2018-19 winter.
- The department's nationally recognized Innovation Program has continued to develop tools for transportation asset management and eProject delivery, with pilot testing and implementation of file-sharing and design-review technologies (Box and Bluebeam).
- The Division of Motor Vehicles "eNotify" program continued to see increased customer enrollment which saved the division approximately $46,500 in postage costs in Fiscal Year 2019.

The department also continued its emphasis on transportation safety:

- In Fiscal Year 2019, the Bureau of Transportation Safety, within the Division of State Patrol, organized and funded multijurisdictional, high-visibility enforcement task forces to improve services statewide. In Fiscal Year 2019, the bureau increased task force participation. During the fiscal year, there were 28 seat belt task forces, 25 impaired driving task forces, 36 speed enforcement task forces and two task forces focusing on pedestrian right-of-way laws. Officers from 273 law enforcement agencies participated in these efforts.
- The Division of State Patrol continues to maintain a focus on data-driven decision making. The division has linked two existing platforms – Community Maps, which plots traffic incidents on Wisconsin roads, and Mobile Architecture for Communication Handling (MACH), the computer systems in State Patrol cars – and implemented a predictive analytics program to target resources to roadways with the most severe fatality, injury and crash challenges. During the fiscal year, a pilot was conducted with two grant agencies adopting this program.
- In Fiscal Year 2019, Wisconsin's observed safety belt use rate was 90.2 percent.

Wisconsin also distributes state transportation user fee revenues to local governments for transportation infrastructure improvements and transit operating assistance, targeting economic and infrastructure development. In Fiscal Year 2019, $683 million was provided to local governments for these purposes. For example, the Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) program provides grants of up to $1 million to communities for infrastructure improvements that are essential for economic development projects that attract employers to Wisconsin or encourage businesses to remain and expand in the state. In Calendar Year 2019, the TEA program awarded grants to two communities totaling approximately $1.1 million.

Environment. Wisconsin's Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship Program and its successor, the Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship 2000 Program, are available for land acquisition, easements and nature-based outdoor recreational property development activities. The original Stewardship Program committed $250 million through the sale of general obligation bonds and the use of federal grant monies for various resource development and land protection activities, including acquisition of State park lands, protection of urban rivers and assistance to local parks. The program was reauthorized in 2007 Wisconsin Act 20 through Fiscal Year 2020 with an annual bonding authority of $86 million beginning in Fiscal Year 2011. The 2011-13 Biennial Budget subsequently reduced the annual bonding authority to $60 million beginning in Fiscal Year 2012. Under 2013 Wisconsin Act 20, the annual bonding authorization was reduced further to $47.5 million in Fiscal Year 2014 and $54.5 million in Fiscal Year 2015. Finally, under 2015 Wisconsin Act 55 and 2019 Wisconsin Act 9, the annual authorization was reduced to $33.3 million in Fiscal Year 2016 through Fiscal Year 2022, the revised program end date. During Fiscal Year 2019, the State encumbered $6,148,854 in Stewardship Program financing to acquire over 15,394 acres of public recreational land through acquisition and recreational easement. Some encumbered Fiscal Year 2019 properties may include acquisitions which will close in Fiscal Year 2020. An additional $6,345,040 in Stewardship grants was awarded to local governments and nonprofit conservation organizations for the acquisition of easements and title in fee.

In addition to land acquisition through the Stewardship Program, Wisconsin's efforts to protect and enhance its natural resources include partnerships with individual landowners. In November 2001, the State entered into an agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the authority to enroll up to 100,000 acres of Wisconsin farmland in the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program. The federal government will provide up to $200 million for the program, which will be matched by the State with up to $28 million from the sale of general obligation bonds. As of October 1, 2019, total State payments to landowners for both newly-enrolled and reenrolled contracts amounted to just over $19.0 million on approximately 65,600 acres. The State's payments to date will leverage federal payments to program participants 7 to 1 over the course of the program contracts.

Wisconsin's Environmental Improvement Fund (clean water fund program and safe drinking water loan program) provides financial assistance to municipalities for the planning, design and construction of wastewater collection and treatment, and drinking water treatment and distribution facilities. Most communities applying for assistance receive subsidized loans. Funding is provided from a State-matched federal capitalization grant and through State revenue bonds and repayments from loans previously made. In addition, the federal capitalization grant has been leveraged through the issuance of revenue bonds on the clean water side of the fund, and beginning in November 2019, on the safe drinking water loan program side. In Fiscal Year 2019, the Environmental Improvement Fund awarded $182.3 million to municipalities for 55 projects and amendments. This brings the total amount of loans and grants awarded to $5.5 billion since its inception in 1991. The funding has financed high-priority infrastructure projects to ensure clean water and safe drinking water across the state.

Human Resources. In Fiscal Year 2019, Medical Assistance program expenditures were lower than budgeted, and program enrollment slowed in several key enrollment groups. Fiscal Year 2019 expenditures for the Medical Assistance program increased by approximately 7.8 percent over the prior year, compared with a 3.4 percent increase in Fiscal Year 2018 and 4.3 percent growth in Fiscal Year 2017. Medical Assistance expenditures from all funds totaled $10.3 billion in Fiscal Year 2019. Average monthly enrollment in Medical Assistance programs decreased by 0.54 percent between Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019, compared to a decrease of 0.18 percent between Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018 and a decrease of 0.42 percent between Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017.

In Fiscal Year 2019, average monthly enrollment of low-income adults and children in the BadgerCare Plus program decreased by 1.38 percent, approximately 11,100 individuals, while the average monthly enrollment of elderly individuals and people with disabilities increased by 0.64 percent, approximately 1,400 individuals.

In Wisconsin, all residents have access to health care coverage through their employer, through Medical Assistance or through the federal Health Care Exchange. Despite this, according to the Kaiser Family Foundation, in 2017, as many as 289,700 individuals were without healthcare coverage in Wisconsin, representing approximately 5 percent of the state's population. All low-income individuals up to 100 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for BadgerCare Plus, and other eligibility groups such as children and pregnant women have higher income thresholds. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, lack of knowledge and confidence with the Health Care Exchange, which provides tax credits for individuals between 100 percent and 400 percent of the federal poverty level, along with a perceived lack of affordable coverage options, may lead some individuals to be uninsured.

Expenditures for the SeniorCare pharmacy assistance program totaled $105.4 million all funds, representing a 0.12 percent increase over the prior year. Of the all funds amounts, actual Fiscal Year 2019 GPR expenditures totaled $9.8 million, a $7.4 million decrease from Fiscal Year 2018. Average monthly enrollment in SeniorCare increased by 1.2 percent in Fiscal Year 2019, and the program experienced higher drug utilization and benefits paid to individuals.

The Department of Children and Families continued the State's commitment to seek permanent placements for children referred to the State's child welfare system in Fiscal Year 2019. This included finalizing 724 public adoptions in Fiscal Year 2019. In other program areas, the department implemented the new federal rules and an expansion of eligibility for those reaching the "fiscal cliff" in the Wisconsin Shares program, which provides subsidized child care to low-income working families. Even with these new requirements, the Wisconsin Shares program held expenditures in Fiscal Year 2019 to $275.8 million, which was approximately $4.3 million above Fiscal Year 2018 expenditures, but $27.6 million below the amount originally budgeted for Fiscal Year 2019. Under Wisconsin Shares, a monthly average of 36,286 children received subsidies in Fiscal Year 2019. Benefit payments under the Wisconsin Works (W-2) program for Fiscal Year 2019 totaled $25.8 million, a decrease of $3.7 million from the Fiscal Year 2018 amount. An average of 5,598 families received cash benefits each month in Fiscal Year 2019 under the W-2 program. During Federal Fiscal Year 2019, state and county child support partnership efforts provided full case management services to 357,182 cases and provided financial management services to an additional 159,977 cases.

Education. Overall state school aids and property tax credits totaled approximately $7 billion in 2018-19. This was a $170 million increase from the 2017-18 figure of $6.8 billion. Actual state school aids, not including property tax credits, that are paid directly to school districts totaled roughly $5.9 billion in 2018-19.

The largest increases in individual state school aid appropriations were in per pupil categorical aid, which all school districts receive, and state general equalization aid, which continued to be the state's largest GPR-funded appropriation. There were other nominal funding increases in high cost transportation aid, special education transitions incentive grants, high cost special education aid and pupil transportation aid as well. While there was no increase to per pupil revenue limits in 2018-19, the low revenue threshold that permits school districts to increase their state and local revenues per pupil without having to go to referendum was increased by $300 per pupil to $9,400 for the 2018-19 school year.

In Fiscal Year 2019, Wisconsin continued to enhance transparency and accountability in education. At the elementary and secondary education level, all school districts and most individual public schools, independent charter schools and private schools participating in the state's voucher programs continued to receive report cards that provide them with an annual rating.

In addition, the portion of Wisconsin Technical College System general aid allocated on the basis of performance on ten criteria remained at 30 percent. These criteria measure individual campuses on metrics related to state workforce and educational needs, such as job placement, technical skill attainment and dual enrollment. Further, the University of Wisconsin System is newly required to distribute $26.3 million of state funding using an outcomes-based formula, and to report on how the funding has been distributed to institutions.

State support for the University of Wisconsin System totaled $1.1 billion in Fiscal Year 2019; a $74.5 million, or 7.1 percent, increase from Fiscal Year 2018. To maintain a reasonable cost of higher education for State residents, the Governor continued a freeze on in-state undergraduate tuition rates and increased support for state financial aid programs by $8.9 million in Fiscal Year 2019. As a measure of affordability, the University of Wisconsin-Madison ranked 11th among all public colleges and universities in Kiplinger's "Best Value Colleges" in 2019.

Capital Budget. The State Building Program is responsible for the construction of new buildings and the remodeling, renovation, and maintenance of existing facilities for all state agencies and the University of Wisconsin System. The program supports over 6,700 facilities across the state, many of which are 45 to 70 years old and are in a condition where the facilities no longer meet agency program needs. In 2019, the State continued to make investments in its facilities at various state agency locations. During 2019, the Department of Administration (DOA) issued 334 design consultant contracts totaling $32.5 million and 245 construction contracts totaling $373.3 million. The State Building Program has approximately 2,000 active construction projects overseen by the State Building Commission and staff at DOA.

Significant construction projects completed in Fiscal Year 2019 include:

- UW-La Crosse New Student Center ($53 million),
- UW-Milwaukee Great Lakes Research Facility ($52.8 million),
- UW-Stout Jarvis Hall ($41.3 million), and
- DOC Waupun Central Generating Plant Boiler Replacement ($15.6 million).

Looking forward to the 2019-21 Capital Budget, this budget is the largest capital budget in the State's history at $1.8 billion (all funds). The budget focuses on deferred maintenance, life safety and code compliance projects, and important facility investments to Wisconsin's State Building Program. Over half of the budget, $1.0 billion (all funds), supports projects at the University of Wisconsin System campuses and includes:

- UW-Milwaukee New Chemistry building ($129.5 million),
- UW-Madison School of Veterinary Medicine addition and renovation ($128.1 million),
- UW-Madison Gym/Natatorium building replacement ($126.4 million),
- UW-Eau Claire New Science/Health Science building - Phase 1 ($109 million), and
- Funding for facility renewal projects at various campuses ($90 million).

The upcoming Capital Budget also fully funds state agency requests for capital maintenance and repair funds at $432 million. These investments will help address the State's growing deferred maintenance backlog and provide suitable and safe facilities to support important agency programs.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Award

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a "Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting" to the State of Wisconsin for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report whose contents conform to program standards. Such reports must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. This is the 23rd year the State has received this award. We believe our current report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement Program requirements and we plan to submit it to the GFOA.

Acknowledgements

We wish to express our appreciation to the many individuals whose dedicated efforts have made this report possible. The preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the professionalism and dedication demonstrated by the financial managers and accountants of the State agencies and component units, along with staff within the State Controller's Office.

Sincerely,

Joel Brennan
Secretary

Carol Herwig, CPA
Deputy State Controller

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

State of Wisconsin

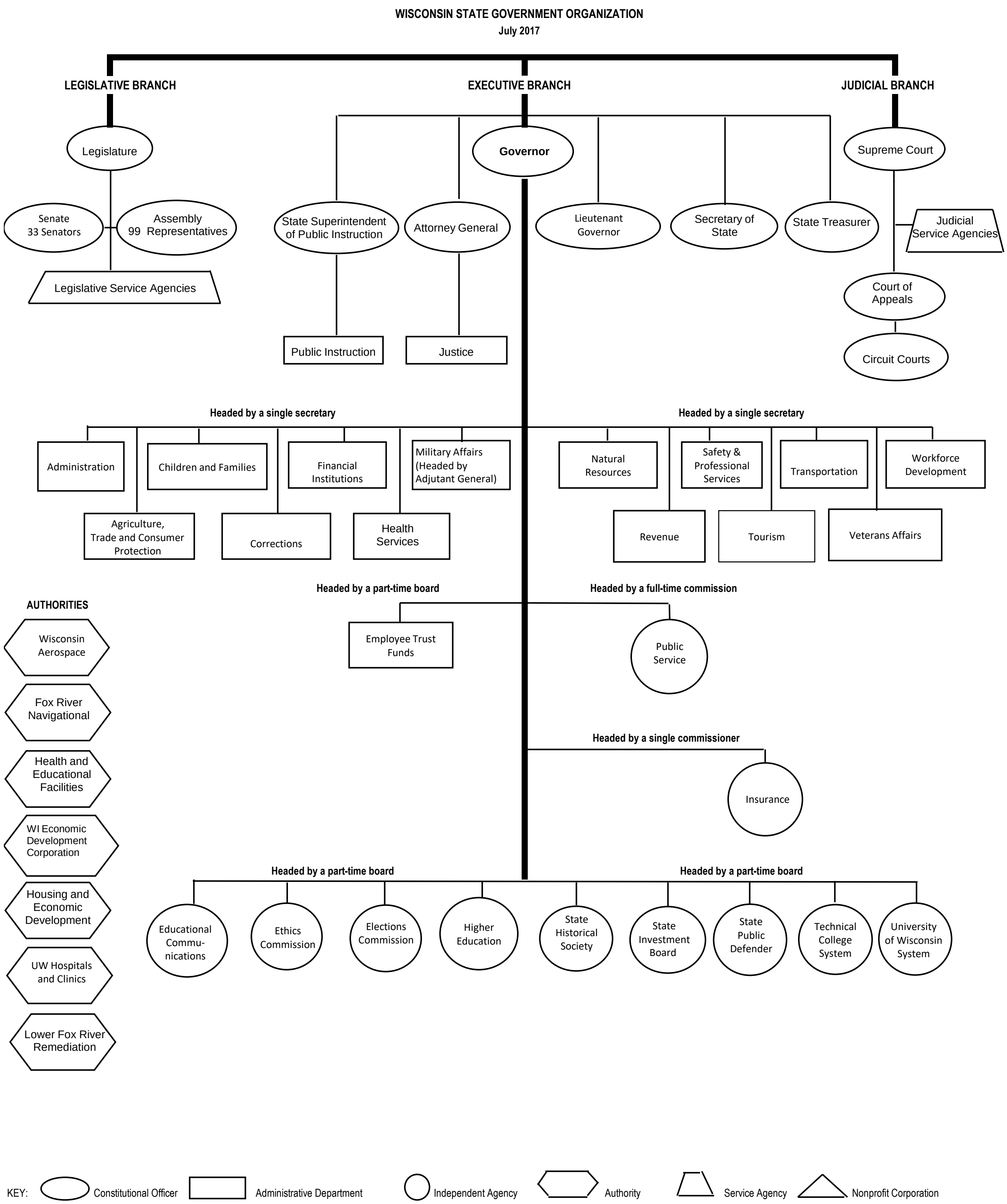
For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2018

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

Organizational Chart



Excludes various units of State government (certain boards, commissions, councils, divisions, and offices), which are attached to agencies for administrative purposes.

Source: Wisconsin Blue Book 2017 - 2018

Principal State Officials

As of June 30, 2019:

EXECUTIVE

Tony Evers
Governor

Mandela Barnes
Lieutenant Governor

Douglas J. La Follette
Secretary of State

Sarah Godlewski
State Treasurer

Josh Kaul
Attorney General

Carolyn Stanford
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

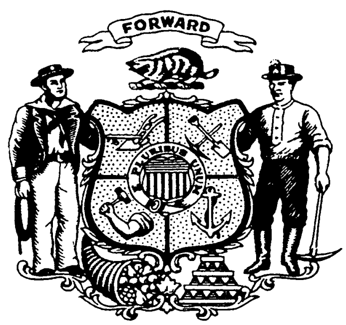
LEGISLATIVE

Roger Roth
President of the State Senate

Robin Vos
Speaker of the Assembly

JUDICIAL

Patience Drake Roggensack
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court


FORWARD

FINANCIAL SECTION

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Joe Chrisman
State Auditor

Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements and Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Honorable Members of the Legislature

The Honorable Tony Evers, Governor

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements and the related notes of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Wisconsin, which collectively make up the State's basic financial statements, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management of the State of Wisconsin is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements for the University of Wisconsin (UW) System Fund or the Environmental Improvement Fund, both of which are major funds and represent 68 percent of the assets and 75 percent of the liabilities of the business-type activities. We also did not audit the College Savings Program Trust Fund, which represents 4 percent of the assets of the aggregate remaining fund information. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for these funds, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors. In addition, we did not audit the financial statements of the discretely presented component units. Our opinion on the aggregate discretely presented component units is based solely upon audit reports, prepared by other auditors and furnished to us, for the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, the UW Hospitals and Clinics Authority, and the UW Foundation.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, which is issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. The financial statements for the following were audited by other auditors in accordance with these standards: the UW System Fund, the Environmental Improvement Fund, the College Savings Program Trust Fund, and the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority. The financial statements of the UW Hospitals and Clinics Authority and the UW Foundation were audited by other auditors in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, but not in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions on these financial statements.

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Wisconsin as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in its financial position and, where applicable, cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphases of Matter

As discussed in Note 5B, the financial statements include investments that do not have readily ascertainable market prices and are valued based on a variety of third-party pricing methods. However, because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may differ from the values that would have been used had a ready market for the investments existed.

As discussed in Note 5B to the financial statements, as of June 30, 2019, the State Investment Fund held $1.6 billion in a repurchase agreement with the Wisconsin Retirement System. The State Investment Fund and the Wisconsin Retirement System are both administered by the State of Wisconsin Investment Board.

Certain account balances cannot be measured precisely but must be estimated, particularly actuarially accrued liabilities and infrastructure assets reported in the financial statements and notes. Notes 14, 17, 18, and 20 include a discussion of estimates used by funds that accrue liabilities based upon actuarial information, including assumptions used in their calculation, and other sources. Note 1E includes information related to the estimated historical cost of infrastructure assets constructed prior to July 1, 2000. Because estimates are based upon information available when the financial statements are prepared, actual values may differ from the estimated amounts. These differences cannot be quantified.

Our opinions are not modified with respect to these matters.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information—Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, and the following items in the required supplementary information section, as listed in the table of contents—Postemployment Benefits–State Health Insurance Program, Postemployment Benefits–State Life Insurance Program, State's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability or Net Pension (Asset), State's Pension Contributions, Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach, Budgetary Comparison Schedule–General Fund, Budgetary Comparison Schedule–Transportation Fund, and Notes to Required Supplementary Information–Budgetary Information—be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, which considers it to be essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. In accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information that included inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information. We further compared the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Accompanying Information—Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements. The combining statements and budgetary comparison schedule in the supplementary information section, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The combining statements and budgetary comparison schedule have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, and the report of the other auditors, in our opinion the combining statements and budgetary comparison schedule are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report, which was dated December 20, 2019, and published as report 19-30, on our consideration of the State of Wisconsin's internal control over financial reporting; our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements; and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the State's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be used when considering the State's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT BUREAU

Joe Chrisman
State Auditor

December 20, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The *Management's Discussion and Analysis* of the State of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) presents a discussion and analysis of the State's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2019. It should be read in conjunction with the transmittal letter located at the front of this CAFR, and the State's financial statements, including the note disclosures which are an integral part of the statements, that follow this part of the CAFR.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS -- PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

Government-wide (Tables 2 and 3 on Pages 24 and 25)

- *Net Position.* The assets plus deferred outflows of resources of the State of Wisconsin exceeded its liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources at the close of Fiscal Year 2019 by $26.7 billion (reported as "net position"). Of this amount, $(6.9) billion was reported as "unrestricted net position". A positive balance in unrestricted net position would represent the amount available to be used to meet a government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- *Changes in Net Position.* The State's total net position increased by $1.9 billion in Fiscal Year 2019. Net position of governmental activities increased by $1.6 billion or 11.3 percent, while net position of the business-type activities showed an increase of $369.6 million or 3.4 percent.
- *Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenses -- Governmental Activities.* During Fiscal Year 2019, the State's total revenues for governmental activities of $31.8 billion were $2.6 billion more than total expenses (excluding transfers) for governmental activities of $29.2 billion. Of these expenses, $12.8 billion were covered by program revenues. General revenues, generated primarily from various taxes, totaled $19.0 billion.

Fund

- *Governmental Funds -- Fund Balances.* As of the close of Fiscal Year 2019, the State's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $2.0 billion, an increase of $696.4 million in comparison with the prior year. Of this total amount, $(1.9) billion represents the unassigned fund balances.
- *General Fund -- Fund Balance*. At the end of the current fiscal year, total fund balance was $(773.5) million, a change of $481.1 million from a deficit of $(1.3) billion reported in the prior year. The unassigned fund deficit for the General Fund was $(1.7) billion, or 6.7 percent of total General Fund expenditures.

Additional information regarding individual funds begins on Page 29.

Long-term Debt

- The State's total long-term debt obligations (bonds and notes payable) decreased by $450.1 million during the current fiscal year which represents the net difference between new issuances, payments and refundings of outstanding debt. Decreases in debt resulted primarily from repayments of existing bonds debt in excess of new issuances. During the year repayments of long-term general obligation debt exceeded new issuances by $450.2 million. Revenue bonds outstanding increased by $41.6 million. Annual appropriation bonds outstanding decreased by $41.6 million. Additional detail regarding these activities begins on Page 34.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Section of this CAFR consists of four parts: (1) **management's discussion and analysis** (this section), (2) **basic financial statements**, (3) additional **required supplementary information,** and (4) optional **other supplementary information.** Parts (2), (3), and (4) are briefly described on the following pages:

Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include two sets of statements that present different views of the State -- the ***government-wide financial statements*** and the ***fund financial statements***. These financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detail.

- The *government-wide financial statements* provide a broad view of the State's operations. The statements provide both short-term and long-term information about the State's financial status, which assists in assessing the State's financial condition at the end of the fiscal year.

- The *fund financial statements* focus on individual parts of the State government, reporting the State's operations in greater detail than the government-wide statements. The basic fund financial statements provide more detailed information on the State's most significant funds.

Table 1, below, summarizes the major features of the financial statements.

Table 1
Major Features of State of Wisconsin's Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

	GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS	FUND STATEMENTS		
		Governmental Funds	**Proprietary Funds**	**Fiduciary Funds**
Scope	Entire State government (except fiduciary funds) and the State's component units, reported as follows: • *Governmental Activities* – Most services generally associated with State government fall into this category, including commerce, education, transportation, environmental resources, human relations and resources, general executive, judicial and legislative. • *Business-Type Activities* – Those operations for which a fee is charged to external users for goods and services are reported in this category. • *Discretely Presented Component Units* – These are operations for which the State has financial accountability but that have certain independent qualities. The State's discretely presented component units are discussed in Note 1-B to the financial statements.	These funds report activities of the State that are not proprietary or fiduciary in nature. Most of the basic services provided by the State, which are primarily financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues, are reported as governmental funds. Examples of the State's governmental funds (including the State's three major governmental funds), as reported within their respective fund types, follow: • *General Fund* (major fund) • *Special Revenue:* -- Transportation (major fund) • *Debt Service:* -- Bond Security and Redemption • *Capital Projects:* -- Capital Improvement (major fund) • *Permanent:* -- Common School	The activities the State operates similar to private business. These funds are used to show activities that operate more like those of commercial enterprises. Fees are charged for services provided, both to outside customers and to other units of the State. Examples of the State's proprietary funds, including the State's four major enterprise funds, follow: • *Enterprise:* -- Injured Patients and Families Compensation (major fund) -- Environmental Improvement (major fund) -- University of Wisconsin System (major fund) -- Unemployment Reserve (major fund) -- Lottery • *Internal services:* -- Technology Services -- Facilities Operations and Maintenance	These funds are used to show assets held by the State as trustee or agent for others and cannot be used to support the State's own programs. Examples of the State's fiduciary funds, as reported within their respective fund types, follow: • *Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds:* -- Wisconsin Retirement System • *Investment Trust:* -- Local Government Pooled Investment • *Private Purpose Trust:* -- College Savings Program Trust • *Agency:* -- Support Collection Trust
Required financial statements	• Statement of net position – Presents all of the government's assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the two reported as "net position". Over time, increases or decreases in the state's net position is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or weakening, respectively. • Statement of activities – Presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the State's governmental activities and for different identifiable business-type activities of the State.	• Balance sheet • Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances	• Statement of net position • Statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position • Statement of cash flows	• Statement of fiduciary net position • Statement of changes in fiduciary net position Because the State cannot use these assets to finance its operations, fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements discussed in the left column.

(Table 1, continued)

Table 1 (Continued)
Major Features of State of Wisconsin's Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

	GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS	FUND STATEMENTS		
		Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resource focus The accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the methods used by most businesses, takes into account all revenues and expenses associated with the fiscal year even if cash involved has not been received or paid.	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resource focus These statements provide a detailed short-term view of the State's finances that assists in determining whether there will be adequate financial resources available to meet the current needs of the State. Because this information does not encompass the long-term focus of the government-wide statements, reconciliations are provided on the subsequent page of the governmental fund statements.	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset, deferred outflows of resources, liability, deferred inflows of resources information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term. Deferred inflows/outflows of resources reported only in limited instances as required by GASB standards.	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term
Type of inflow-outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	• Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year • Expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

Additional Required Supplementary Information

In addition to this Management's Discussion and Analysis, which is required supplementary information, the basic financial statements are followed by a section of required supplemental information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. The required supplementary information includes:

- Postemployment Benefits - State Health Insurance Program and State Life Insurance Program,
- State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability or Net Pension Asset,
- State's Pension Contributions,
- Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach, and
- Budgetary Comparison Schedule of the General and the Transportation funds (includes reconciliations between the statutory and GAAP fund balances at fiscal year-end).

Other Supplementary Information

The Other Supplementary Information includes combining financial statements for nonmajor governmental funds, nonmajor enterprise funds, internal service funds and fiduciary funds, each of which are added together and presented in single columns in the basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE AS A WHOLE

Tables 2 and 3 present summary information of the State's net position and changes in net position.

Net Position

As presented in Table 2, total assets of the State on June 30, 2019 were $49.3 billion and deferred outflows of resources were $3.2 billion, while total liabilities were $24.0 billion and deferred inflows of resources were $1.7 billion, resulting in combined net position (governmental and business-type activities) of $26.7 billion. The largest component of the State's total net position consists of $24.1 billion invested in capital assets (i.e., land, buildings, equipment, infrastructure, and others), less any related debt outstanding that was needed to acquire or construct the assets. Approximately $9.5 billion of net position was restricted by external sources or the State Constitution or Statutes and was not available to finance the day-to-day operations of the State.

The unrestricted net position, which, if positive, could be used at the State's discretion, showed a negative balance of $(6.9) billion. Therefore, based on this measurement, no funds were available for discretionary purposes. A contributing factor to the negative balance is that governments recognize a liability on the government-wide statement of net position as soon as an obligation is incurred. While financing focuses on when a liability will be paid, accounting is primarily concerned with when a liability is incurred. Accordingly, the State recognizes long-term liabilities (such as general obligation debt, compensated absences, other postemployment benefits and future benefits and loss liabilities – listed in Note 10 to the financial statements) on the statement of net position. In addition to the effect of reporting long-term liabilities when incurred, the General Fund's total deficit fund balance of $(773.5) million at year-end, as discussed on Page 29, also contributed to the deficit unrestricted net position reported in the statement of net position.

During Fiscal Year 2019, the State issued $342.3 million of general obligation bonds, primarily for the acquisition or improvement of land, water, property, highways, buildings, and equipment. At June 30, 2019 general obligation bonds and long term general obligation notes outstanding totaled $7.7 billion, outstanding annual appropriation bonds were $3.0 billion, and outstanding revenue bonds, which are not considered general obligation debt of the State, totaled $2.7 billion.

Table 2
Net Position
(in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total Percentage Change
	2019	2018*	2019	2018*	2019	2018*	2019-2018
Current and Other Assets	$ 8,816.9	$ 8,153.6	$ 10,102.2	$ 10,134.4	$ 18,919.1	$ 18,287.9	3.5 %
Capital Assets	24,915.2	24,404.1	5,505.2	5,371.0	30,420.4	29,775.1	2.2
Total Assets	33,732.1	32,557.7	15,607.5	15,505.4	49,339.5	48,063.1	2.7
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,610.8	1,050.1	1,546.7	877.7	3,157.5	1,927.9	63.8
Long-term Liabilities	12,657.8	12,768.3	4,059.2	3,726.1	16,717.0	16,494.4	1.3
Other Liabilities	6,489.6	6,192.4	842.6	762.2	7,332.2	6,954.5	5.4
Total Liabilities	19,147.4	18,960.7	4,901.8	4,488.2	24,049.2	23,448.9	2.6
Deferred Inflows of Resources	804.1	814.1	933.3	945.4	1,737.4	1,759.5	(1.3)
Net Position:							
Net investment In Capital Assets	20,305.7	19,685.4	3,820.7	3,709.6	24,126.4	23,395.0	3.1
Restricted	2,597.8	2,787.8	6,940.4	6,887.5	9,538.2	9,675.3	(1.4)
Unrestricted (deficit)	(7,512.2)	(8,640.2)	558.0	352.4	(6,954.2)	(8,287.8)	16.1
Total Net Position	$ 15,391.3	$ 13,833.1	$ 11,319.1	$ 10,949.5	$ 26,710.4	$ 24,782.5	7.8

* Amounts for the prior fiscal year include restatements of prior year's balances.

Changes in Net Position

The revenues and expenses information, as shown in Table 3, was derived from the government-wide statement of activities and reflects how the State's net position changed during the fiscal year. The State earned program revenues of $20.5 billion and general revenues of $19.0 billion for total revenues of $39.5 billion during Fiscal Year 2019. Expenses for the State during Fiscal Year 2019 were $37.6 billion. As a result of the excess of revenues over expenses, the total net position of the State increased $1.9 billion, net of contributions and transfers.

Table 3
Changes in Net Position
(in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government		Total Percentage Change
	2019	2018*	2019	2018*	2019	2018*	2019-2018
Program Revenues:							
Charges for Services	$ 2,401.6	$ 2,400.5	$ 6,748.8	$ 6,690.0	$ 9,150.4	$ 9,090.5	0.7 %
Operating Grants and Contributions	9,395.6	9,087.5	829.4	812.5	10,225.1	9,900.0	3.3
Capital Grants and Contributions	988.0	760.6	110.9	45.2	1,098.9	805.8	36.4
General Revenues:							
Income Taxes	10,161.1	9,450.7	-	-	10,161.1	9,450.7	7.5
Sales and Excise Taxes	6,365.4	6,046.5	-	-	6,365.4	6,046.5	5.3
Public Utility Taxes	371.8	361.7	-	-	371.8	361.7	2.8
Motor Fuel Taxes	1,129.8	1,121.8	-	-	1,129.8	1,121.8	0.7
Other Taxes	425.1	404.7	-	-	425.1	404.7	5.1
Other General Revenues	567.1	444.6	20.4	22.1	587.5	466.8	25.9
Total Revenues	31,805.6	30,078.5	7,709.6	7,569.8	39,515.1	37,648.3	5.0
Program Expenses:							
Commerce	322.8	266.2	-	-	322.8	266.2	21.2
Education	7,750.0	7,439.9	-	-	7,750.0	7,439.9	4.2
Transportation	2,365.7	2,379.9	-	-	2,365.7	2,379.9	(0.6)
Environmental Resources	501.8	574.8	-	-	501.8	574.8	(12.7)
Human Relations and Resources	14,413.2	13,597.9	-	-	14,413.2	13,597.9	6.0
General Executive	634.4	626.6	-	-	634.4	626.6	1.2
Judicial	148.7	143.1	-	-	148.7	143.1	3.9
Legislative	76.1	69.3	-	-	76.1	69.3	9.8
Tax Relief and Other General Expenditures	1,571.5	1,612.8	-	-	1,571.5	1,612.8	(2.6)
Intergovernmental - Shared Revenue	1,033.8	972.1	-	-	1,033.8	972.1	6.3
Interest on Long-term Debt	432.7	440.1	-	-	432.7	440.1	(1.7)
Injured Patients and Families Compensation	-	-	(67.3)	23.7	(67.3)	23.7	383.7
Environmental Improvement	-	-	42.9	43.1	42.9	43.1	(0.6)
University of Wisconsin System	-	-	5,408.5	4,973.2	5,408.5	4,973.2	8.8
Unemployment Reserve	-	-	390.2	411.7	390.2	411.7	(5.2)
Lottery	-	-	739.4	661.3	739.4	661.3	11.8
Health Insurance	-	-	1,300.8	1,287.4	1,300.8	1,287.4	1.0
Care and Treatment Facilities	-	-	423.1	391.7	423.1	391.7	8.0
Other Business-type	-	-	116.8	135.2	116.8	135.2	(13.6)
Total Expenses	29,250.6	28,122.8	8,354.4	7,927.3	37,605.0	36,050.1	4.3
Excess (deficiency) before Contributions, Special Items and Transfers	2,554.9	1,955.7	(644.8)	(357.5)	1,910.1	1,598.2	
Contributions to Term and Permanent Endowments	-	-	5.9	1.1	5.9	1.1	
Contributions to Permanent Fund Principal	11.9	12.3	-	-	11.9	12.3	
Transfers	(1,008.6)	(1,010.6)	1,008.6	1,010.6	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in Net Position	1,558.2	957.4	369.6	654.3	1,927.9	1,611.7	
Net Position - Beginning (Restated)	13,833.1	12,875.7	10,949.5	10,295.2	24,782.5	23,170.9	
Net Position - Ending	$ 15,391.3	$ 13,833.1	$ 11,319.1	$ 10,949.5	$ 26,710.4	$ 24,782.5	7.8

* Amounts for the prior fiscal year include restatements of prior year's balances.

Governmental Activities

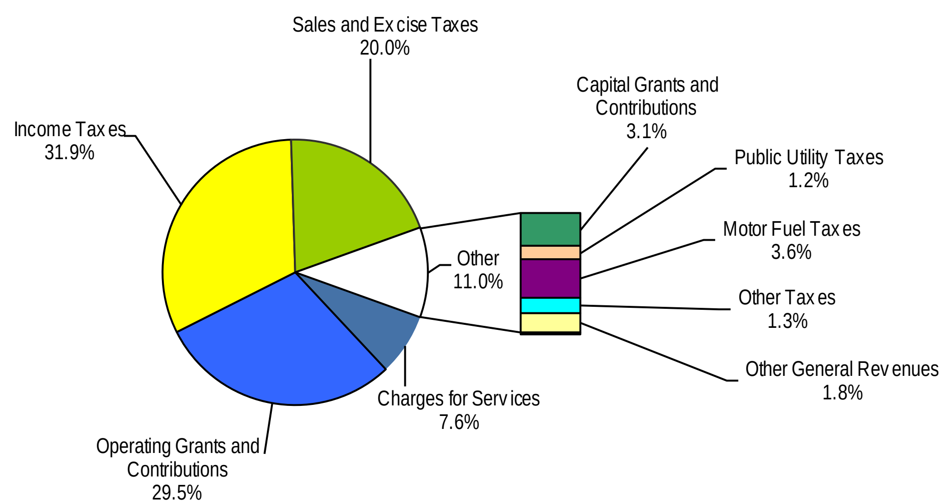
The net position of governmental activities increased $1.6 billion in Fiscal Year 2019. Revenues for the governmental activities (including contributions to permanent fund principal) totaled $31.8 billion, while expenses and net transfers totaled $30.3 billion in Fiscal Year 2019.

General and program revenues of governmental activities increased $1.7 billion during this fiscal year. Tax revenues increased $1.1 billion primarily due to enhanced income and sales and excise taxes of $710.5 million and $318.9 million, respectively, while other taxes increased $20.4 million from the prior year. Operating grants increased by $308.1 million, while capital grants also increased by $227.4 million. In addition, other general revenues and charges for goods and services increased $122.4 million and $1.1 million, respectively.

The State's governmental activities program expenses increased $1.1 billion to $29.3 billion during Fiscal Year 2019. Human relations and resources expenses increased by $815.4 million (6.0 percent) to a total of $14.4 billion. Education expenses increased by $310.1 million (4.2 percent) to $7.7 billion due in part to an increase in per pupil aid. A new state aid for personal property tax exemption caused Intergovernmental expenses to increase $61.7 million (6.3 percent) to $1.0 billion. Commerce and general executive expenses increased $56.5 million and $7.8 million, respectively. Conversely, environmental resource, transportation, tax relief and other general expenses decreased $73.0 million, $14.2 million, $41.4 million, respectively. Interest on long-term debt also decreased $7.4 million.

As shown in Table 4, below, approximately 58.0 percent of revenues from all sources earned came from taxes (sales and excise, income, public utility, motor fuel, and other taxes). Operating grants and contributions represent amounts received from other governments/entities – primarily the federal government. Operating grants and contributions for non-capital purposes provided 29.5 percent of total revenues. Capital grants and contributions provided 3.1 percent, charges for services contributed 7.6 percent, while various other revenues provided 1.8 percent of the remaining governmental activity revenue sources.

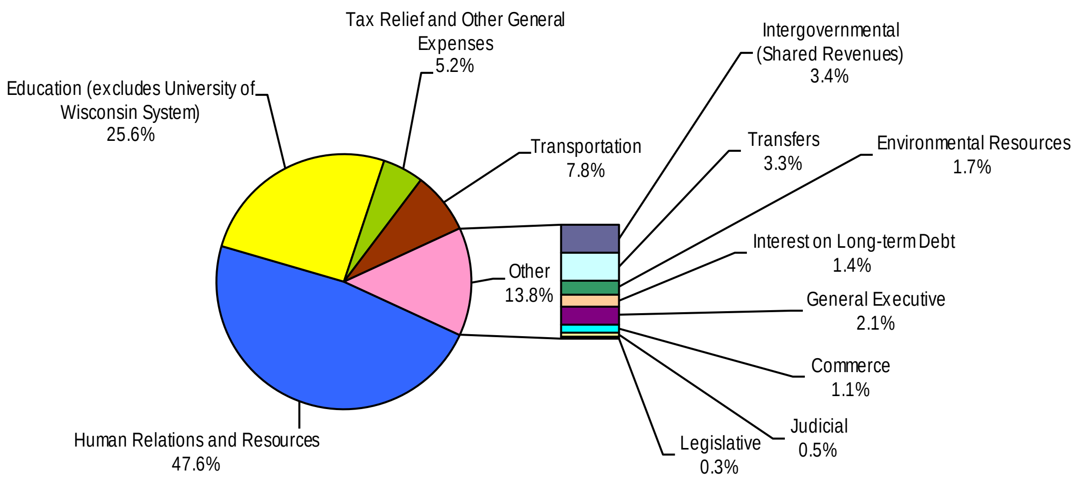
Table 4
Governmental Activities - 2019 Revenues



As shown in Table 5, below, expenses for human relations and resources programs make up the largest portion – 47.6 percent – of total governmental expenses and transfers. Included in this cost function are programs such as Medical Assistance and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families as well as costs for state correctional facilities and services.

Educational expenses, which include various school aids but exclude expenses of the University of Wisconsin System, make up 25.6 percent of total expenses. Tax relief and other general expenses and the intergovernmental-shared revenue program represent 8.6 percent of the total, while transportation expenses represent 7.8 percent. Net transfers to business-type activities, which include a general purpose revenue subsidy to the University of Wisconsin System, make up 3.3 percent of the total expenses and transfers. Remaining functional expenses totaled 5.6 percent while interest on long-term debt totaled 1.4 percent.

Table 5
Governmental Activities - 2019 Expenses



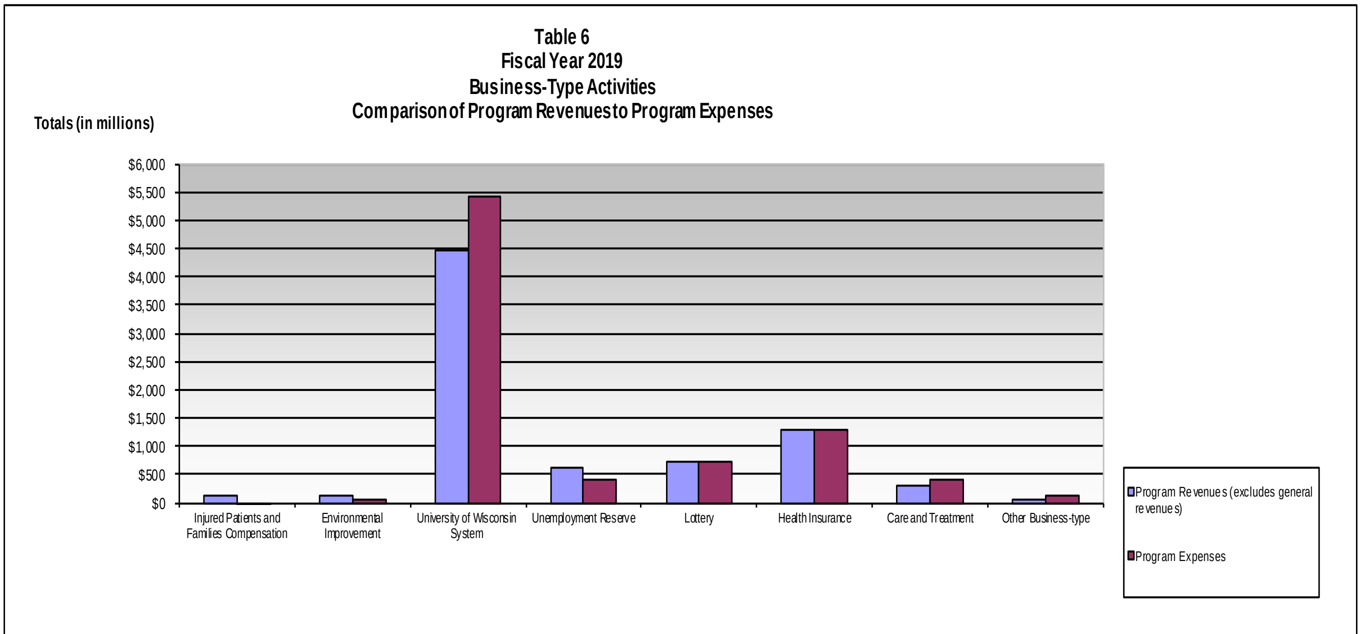
Business-Type Activities

Net position of the State's business-type activities increased $369.6 million in Fiscal Year 2019.

Revenues of business-type activities totaled $7.7 billion for Fiscal Year 2019, an increase of $139.8 million from the prior year. Program revenues consisted of $6.7 billion of charges for services, $829.4 million of operating grants and contributions, and $110.9 million of capital grants and contributions. General revenues, contributions to endowments and permanent fund principal and net transfers totaled $20.4 million, $5.9 million, and $1.0 billion, respectively.

The total expenses for business-type activities were $8.4 billion, an increase of $427.1 million from the prior fiscal year. The largest increase in program expenses, $435.3 million, related to increased expenses for the University of Wisconsin. Expenses for Lottery, Health Insurance and Care and Treatment Facilities also increased $78.1 million, $13.4 million and $31.4 million, respectively. Offsetting those increases were decreases in Injured Patients and Family Compensation, Unemployment Reserve and other business type program expenses of $91.0 million, $21.5 million and $18.4 million, respectively.

Table 6, below, compares the program revenues and program expenses of the various State business-type activities. This table does not include the transfer in (subsidy) from the General Fund to the University of Wisconsin System or other business-type activities.



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S INDIVIDUAL FUNDS

Governmental Funds

At the end of Fiscal Year 2019, the State's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of $2.0 billion. Funds with significant changes in fund balance are discussed below:

General Fund

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the State. At June 30, 2019, the State's General Fund reported a total fund deficit of $(773.5) million. The net change in fund balance during Fiscal Year 2019 was $480.1 million, in contrast to $372.4 million in Fiscal Year 2018. Major revenue, expenditure and other sources/uses contributing to the change in fund balance are as follows:

Revenues

Revenues of the General Fund totaled $27.9 billion in Fiscal Year 2019, an increase of $1.5 billion (5.5 percent) from the prior year. Factors contributing to this change included the following:

- Revenues from taxes increased $1.1 billion. The increases relate to income and sales taxes, which increased $703.5 million and $319.6 million, respectively, from Fiscal Year 2018. Sales tax revenue increases were driven by increased consumer expenditures for taxable goods, while the increase in income taxes was the result of growth in personal income.

- Intergovernmental revenues (i.e., federal assistance) increased $363.0 million to $9.0 billion in Fiscal Year 2019. Human relations and resources programs (e.g., Medicaid) reported increased revenues of $350.6 million. Because costs are split between federal and State sources, revenues associated with Medicaid related programs increase as costs increase.

Expenditures

2017 Wisconsin Act 59 established spending authority for the State of Wisconsin for Fiscal Year 2019. Expenditures of the General Fund totaled $25.5 billion in Fiscal Year 2019, an increase of $1.2 billion from Fiscal Year 2018. Factors contributing to the change include the following:

- Human relations and resources expenditures increased by $734.5 million to $14.1 billion, primarily the result of increased medical assistance costs. These costs comprise 55.5 percent of General Fund expenditures.

- Education expenditures increased $306.3 million to $7.7 billion, due in part to an increase in per pupil aid in Fiscal Year 2019. These costs comprise 30.1 percent of General Fund expenditures.

- Tax relief and other general expenditures decreased $35.4 million to a total of $1.6 billion. This decrease was the result of the one-time Child Sales Tax Rebate only offered in Fiscal Year 2018, offset by slight increases in the school levy and first dollar credits.

- Intergovernmental expenditures increased by $59.8 million to $979.8 million, due in part to a new personal property tax exemption in 2019.

- Commerce expenditures increased by $71.3 million to a total of $232.7 million primarily the result of expenditures starting in Fiscal Year 2019 for the Wisconsin Healthcare Stability Plan created in 2017 Wisconsin Act 138.

Other Financing Sources and Uses

Other financing sources/uses totaled a net $(1.9) billion in Fiscal Year 2019, a $177.1 million increase from Fiscal Year 2018. The components of this included the following:

- Transfers out of the General Fund totaled $2.0 billion, an increase of $180.9 million from the prior year.

  - The GPR supplement comprises a large portion of the transfers out and is provided to various enterprise funds. The supplement totaled $977.3 million, an increase of $67.9 million from the prior year. The University of Wisconsin System, which receives the majority of the GPR supplement, had $884.2 million in GPR expenses in Fiscal Year 2019, an increase of $45.4 million.

  - Transfers out for debt service payments to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund totaled $534.6 million in Fiscal Year 2019 compared to $466.9 million in Fiscal Year 2018.

  - Transfers out to nonmajor enterprise funds, the Capital Improvement Fund and Transportation Fund were $137.3 million, $67.9 million and $45.2 million, respectively.

- Transfers in to the General Fund increased $3.5 million (from $57.6 million in Fiscal Year 2018 to $61.1 million in Fiscal Year 2019). The University of Wisconsin System transferred $24.4 million, while non-major governmental funds and non-major enterprise funds transferred $18.3 million and $14.1 million, respectively.

Note 9D provides additional information on transfers in and out of the General Fund.

As of June 30, 2019, the General Fund reported an unassigned fund balance deficit of $(1.7) billion, a reduction of the deficit of $130.3 million from the prior year. A deficit unassigned fund balance represents the excess of the liabilities of the General Fund over its assets and nonspendable, restricted, and committed fund balance accounts.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget were significant and included a $4.7 billion increase in appropriations. Contributing to the variance is the fact that several of the State's programs and various transfers (see the items denoted with *, below) are not included in the original budget. In addition, numerous adjustments to spending estimates were needed as the year progressed because of changing circumstances (spending needs can change dramatically over a one-year period). The largest variances occurred in the following appropriations (in millions):

Program	Variance
Food Stamps, Electronic Benefit Transfer*	$ 1,200.0
Federal Aid Medical Assistance	686.4
UW System, General Program Operations (part of Statutory General Fund)	379.3
Budget Stabilization Transfer (statutorily separate fund)*	321.7
UW System, Gifts and Nonfederal Grants and Contracts	114.1

Actual charges to appropriations (expenditures) were $3.8 billion below the final budgeted estimates. Large positive expenditure variances were reported in the Medical Assistance Federal Aid ($796.1 million) and the Food Stamps Benefits ($420.3 million) appropriations.

During the past fiscal year, the budgetary-based fund balance increased $551.6 million for the statutory General Fund, in part, because of increased general purpose revenues for taxes. Net transfers from other funds totaled $(309.4) million in Fiscal Year 2019 compared to $47.4 million in the prior fiscal year.

Transportation Fund

In Fiscal Year 2019, the Transportation Fund's fund balance increased $38.6 million (5.9 percent) from $655.9 million to $694.5 million. The state constitutionally restricts use of state resources deposited into the Fund for transportation purposes. As such, $671.9 million or 96.8 percent of fund balance is reported as restricted for Fiscal Year 2019. Remaining fund balance is reported as nonspendable and correlates to prepaid and inventory assets.

Primary revenue sources of the fund include motor fuel taxes, intergovernmental, and license and permit revenue sources, as well as interfund transfers in. Additional federal funding in Fiscal Year 2019 caused revenues of the fund to increase $160.2 million (6.0 percent) to a total of $2.8 billion. Use of external sources of funding for projects, rather than state resources such as taxes and licenses, contributes to revenue fluctuations between years.

A decrease in transportation functional expenditures of $8.3 million, offset by an increase in capital outlay expenditures of $202.4 million, resulted in total expenditures increasing by $194.0 million to $2.7 billion. The change in the types of expenditures reported in the fund was the result of a higher proportion of capitalizable projects versus maintenance and preservation projects. In addition to the expenditures reported in the Transportation Fund, long term debt-funded transportation expenditures of $108.2 million and $107.0 million were reported in the Capital Improvement Fund and Transportation Revenue Bonds Fund, respectively. In the current year, transportation-related expenditures decreased $55.5 million in the Capital Improvement Fund, while increasing $34.8 million in the Transportation Revenue Bonds Fund.

Transfers in increased slightly from $73.7 million to $75.5 million in Fiscal Year 2019. An on-going transfer equal to 0.25 percent of general fund taxes as published in the general fund condition statement is made annually with that amount being $41.6 million in Fiscal Year 2019. In addition, $30.3 million was transferred from the Petroleum Inspection special revenue fund. Transfers out increased $12.1 million to $185.7 million. Transfers out to the Bond Security and Redemption Fund for debt service were $150.0 million, while transfers out to the Conservation Fund were $21.2 million in Fiscal Year 2019.

Capital Improvement Fund

Fund balance of the Capital Improvement Fund increased by $42.0 million from $(232.1) million to $(190.1) million. Assets of the Fund, which are comprised of cash and receivables, decreased $23.6 million to $97.0 million. Short-term notes payable and amounts owed to the Transportation Fund for reimbursement of transportation-related projects comprise most Fund liabilities. Liabilities totaled $287.1 million, a decrease of $77.9 million from the prior year.

Two issues of long-term debt totaling $185.6 million were made during the year, a decrease of $138.8 million from the prior fiscal year. During the year, debt and premium proceeds funded $97.9 million of capital outlay expenditures, a decrease of $49.5 million and the result of less transportation-related projects funded by the Capital Improvement Fund. Capital outlay expenditures reflect capital assets, such as buildings and highways, which were either in progress or completed during the fiscal year and will be used on a long-term basis. Debt proceeds also funded $95.6 million of maintenance and repair expenditures on state owned assets that are reported as functional expenditures. Transportation related functional costs were $50.8 million, a decrease of $6.2 million, and comprised 53.1 percent of functional expenditures. Environmental resource related expenditures were $19.3 million and 20.1 percent of functional expenditures.

Transfers In to the Capital Improvement Fund for debt service payments on outstanding notes payable decreased $17.8 million to $77.7 million. Transfers Out of the Capital Improvement Fund, which are also funded from debt proceeds, decreased $127.0 million to $43.2 million, because more debt was issued and subsequently distributed to proprietary funds.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements but in more detail. Significant changes to balances of major proprietary funds from Fiscal Year 2018 to Fiscal Year 2019 include the following:

Environmental Improvement

Fund net position of the Environmental Improvement Fund increased $72.5 million to $2.1 billion. Total assets of the Fund increased by $85.9 million, while total liabilities increased by $12.7 million. Assets increased to $2.3 billion as the result of a cash increase of $120.8 million, while loans to local governments were reduced $27.9 million. Conversely, liabilities increased to $283.8 million due to a $12.8 million increase in revenue bonds payable.

Operating income of the Fund decreased by $0.8 million to $29.3 million in Fiscal Year 2019. Operating revenue of $46.8 million, which consists primarily of investment and interest income, remained steady in Fiscal Year 2019. Operating expenses decreased $1.0 million in Fiscal Year 2019, the result of a $0.5 million reduction in interest expense and a $0.5 million reduction in salaries and benefits.

Injured Patients and Families Compensation

Net position of the Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund increased by $193.5 million, from $997.6 million to $1.2 billion at June 30, 2019. Total assets of the Fund, which increased $130.8 million to $1.5 billion, are primarily comprised of investments.

Operating revenue of the Fund consisted of assessment income which decreased $0.3 million (3.0 percent) to $11.1 million. Reduced revenue was the result from changes in the number of participating providers. Non-operating revenue consists solely of investment and interest income of $115.1 million in Fiscal Year 2019.

The Fund reported a net negative benefit expense of $69.3 million for Fiscal Year 2019. In comparison, benefits expense from the prior year were $34.3 million. A negative benefit expense is the result of an actuarial reduction to prior years' estimated claim liabilities. As a result of this actuarial estimate, the total liability for future benefit and loss liabilities decreased $98.7 million to $279.8 million. Fiscal Year 2019 benefit payments totaled $29.2 million, compared to $12.9 million the prior year.

Unemployment Reserve

Net position of the Unemployment Reserve Fund increased by $239.4 million during Fiscal Year 2019 from $1.8 billion at June 30, 2018 to $2.0 billion at June 30, 2019. Benefit expenses decreased from $407.3 million in Fiscal Year 2018 to $387.0 in Fiscal Year 2019, a decrease of $20.3 million (5.0 percent). The decrease in benefits is the result of the average unemployment rate falling from 3.1 percent during Fiscal Year 2018 to 2.9 percent during Fiscal Year 2019.

Total operating revenues decreased by $40.2 million from $628.9 million in Fiscal Year 2018 to $588.7 million in Fiscal Year 2019. Employer contributions decreased from $597.1 million in Fiscal Year 2018 to $561.5 million in Fiscal Year 2019, a decrease of $35.6 million (6.0 percent). The average tax rate on taxable wages decreased from 1.75% during Calendar Year 2018 to an estimated 1.58% in Calendar Year 2019.

University of Wisconsin System

Fund net position decreased $65.3 million to $5.4 billion. Assets, which consist primarily of capital assets and cash, decreased $164.9 million to $8.2 billion. Liabilities, which consists primarily of bonds payable, increased by $503.4 million to $3.4 billion. The Fund reported a net pension liability of $474.4 million in Fiscal Year 2019 compared to a restricted net pension asset of $399.1 million in the prior year. Deferred outflows of resources increased $589.9 million to $1.3 billion, while deferred inflows of resources decreased $13.1 million to $836.6 million. The changes in deferred outflows and inflows were primarily related to changes in pension related amounts.

Operating revenues increased $89.2 million or 2.5 percent to $3.7 billion. Student tuition, and federal grants and contracts of $1.4 billion and $772.0 million, respectively, comprise 59.3 percent of operating revenues. Increases of $123.0 million, $52.3 million and $23.8 million were reported for tuition and fees, sales and services of educational activities and federal grants and contracts, respectively. Conversely, revenues decreased by $55.9 million (11.9 percent) and $29.4 million (11.8 percent), for other income and local and private grants and contracts, respectively. Sales and services to UW Hospital Authority along with sales and services of auxiliary enterprises revenues also declined by $12.7 million (18.3 percent) and $11.8 million (2.7 percent), respectively. Operating expenses increased $413.5 million or 8.4 percent. Personal services, supplies and services and other expenses increased by $356.5 million, $60.1 million and $8.8 million, respectively. These were offset by a $15.4 million decrease for scholarship and fellowships. Loss on disposal of capital assets increased $17.3 million while other revenue declined $15.1 million. Offsetting those changes were increases in nonoperating investment and interest income and gifts and donations of $41.3 million and $25.6 million, respectively.

Transfers in to the University of Wisconsin System totaled $960.6 million in Fiscal Year 2019. The general purpose revenue supplement received from the State's General Fund was $884.2 million an increase of $45.4 million. The Capital Improvement

Fund also transferred $30.0 million of bond and note proceeds to the University of Wisconsin System a decrease of $112.3 million from the prior year. Bond proceeds transferred in are a function of on-going capital projects funded with those bonds. Capital contributions also increased $63.2 million from the prior year.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the close of Fiscal Year 2019, the State reported $30.4 billion invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation of $8.1 billion. This represents an increase of $652.4 million, or 2.2 percent, from Fiscal Year 2018. Depreciation charges totaled $167.4 million and $344.2 million for governmental and business-type activities, respectively, in Fiscal Year 2019. The details of these assets are presented in Table 7, below. Additional information about the State's capital assets is presented in Note 7 to the financial statements.

Table 7
Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation, as of June 30
(in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2019	**2018***	**2019**	**2018***	**2019**	**2018***
Land and Land Improvements	$ 2,960	$ 2,926	$ 173	$ 172	$ 3,133	$ 3,097
Buildings and Improvements	1,577	1,596	4,075	4,216	5,651	5,812
Library Holdings	59	59	152	155	211	214
Machinery and Equipment	347	371	321	311	667	682
Infrastructure	17,578	16,955	-	-	17,578	16,955
Construction and Software in Progress	2,395	2,491	784	515	3,179	3,007
Totals	$ 24,915	$ 24,398	$ 5,505	$ 5,370	$ 30,420	$ 29,768

*Amounts for the prior fiscal year have been restated

The major capital asset additions completed or acquired during Fiscal Year 2019 included the:

- US 10 / State Highway 441 $382.0 million
- UW Madison Parking Lot 75 $26.6 million
- UW Eau Claire Garfield Corridor Improvement $11.1 million
- CCI Segregation Unit Expansion $10.4 million

In addition to these completed projects, construction and software in progress as of June 30, 2019 for governmental and business-type activities totaled $2.4 billion and $784.5 million, respectively. A list of those projects is provided in Note 7. The State's continuing or proposed major capital projects for Fiscal Year 2019 and future years include:

- I-94 North South Freeway Project (Completion in 2020) $1.6 billion
- Zoo Interchange (Completion in 2023) $1.5 billion
- I39/90: USH 12 to Illinois (Completion 2021) $1.2 billion
- I43 Silver Spring to STH60 (Completion 2025) $580.2 million
- St. Croix Bridge Crossing (Completion in 2020) $305.0 million
- USH18/151 Verona Road (Completion in 2020) $268.2 million
- USH 53 La Crosse Corridor (Completion TBD) $160.2 million
- STH 23 / State Highway 67 / US 41 (Completion in 2022) $157.6 million
- STH 15 / STH 76 New London (Completion in 2024) $141.5 million
- STH 50 / I94 43rd Avenue (Completion 2023) $120.9 million

Debt Administration

The State of Wisconsin Building Commission, an agency of the State, is empowered by law to consider, act upon, authorize, issue and sell all debt obligations of the State. The total general obligation debt outstanding for the State as of June 30, 2019 was $7.7 billion, as shown in Table 8. During Fiscal Year 2019, $288.5 million of general obligation bonds and $53.8 million of General Obligation Demand Notes were issued to provide for the acquisition or improvement of land, water, property, highways, buildings, equipment, or facilities for public purposes or to refund outstanding bonds. Of the bonds issued in the current year, $145.6 million were to be used for University of Wisconsin System academic and self-amortizing facilities, $98.9 million for transportation projects, $17.6 million for environmental programs, and $25.7 million for correctional and mental health facilities. The remaining proceeds from new bonds issued were used for various other projects.

In Fiscal Year 2004, the State issued $1.8 billion of annual appropriation bonds to pay the State's unfunded accrued prior service (pension) liability and its unfunded accrued liability for sick leave conversion credits. In Fiscal Year 2009, the State issued $1.5 billion of annual appropriation bonds to purchase the future right, title, and interest in the Tobacco Settlement Revenues (TSRs) from Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (BTASC). As of June 30, 2019, $3.0 billion of these bonds were outstanding.

Chapter 18 of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizes the State to issue revenue obligations. These obligations, which are not general obligation debt of the State, are secured by a pledge of revenues or property derived from the operations of a program funded by the issuance of the obligations. Revenue bonds of the primary government totaled $2.7 billion outstanding at June 30, 2019, as shown in Table 8. These bonds included $2.4 billion of Transportation Revenue Bonds, $27.2 million of Petroleum Inspection Revenue Bonds, and $277.8 million of Environmental Improvement Revenue Bonds.

Table 8
Outstanding Debt as of June 30
(in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
General obligations:						
Bonds and long-term notes	$6,025.8	$6,478.1	$1,687.5	$1,685.4	$7,713.3	$8,163.5
Annual appropriation bonds	3,002.4	3,044.0	--	--	3,002.4	3,044.0
Revenue bonds	2,415.7	2,386.8	277.8	265.0	2,693.4	2,651.8
Totals	$11,443.9	$11,908.9	$1,965.2	$1,950.4	$13,409.1	$13,859.2

Article VIII of the Wisconsin Constitution and Wis. Stat. Sec. 18.05 limit the amount of general obligation bond debt the State can contract in total and in any calendar year. In total, debt cannot exceed five percent of the value of all taxable property in the State. The amount of debt contracted in any calendar year is limited to the lesser of three-quarters of one percent of the aggregate value of taxable property or five percent of the aggregate value of taxable property less net indebtedness at January 1.

At June 30, 2019, State of Wisconsin general obligation fixed rate bonds had a rating of AA+ from Fitch Ratings, AA+ from Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Aa1 from Moody's Investors Services, and AA from Standard and Poor's Rating Services. General obligation variable rate notes had a rating of F1+ from Fitch Investors Services, L.P, P-1 from Moody's, and A-1+ from Standard and Poor's Corporation.

Detailed information about the State's long-term debt activity is presented in Note 11 to the financial statements.

INFRASTRUCTURE -- MODIFIED APPROACH

The State reports infrastructure (i.e., roads, bridges, and buildings considered an ancillary part of roads) as capital assets. Infrastructure assets exclude right-of-way costs. The State has elected to report its infrastructure assets (11,200 centerline miles of roads and 5,200 bridges with a combined value of $17.6 billion) using the modified approach. Under this method, infrastructure assets are not required to be depreciated if the State manages its eligible infrastructure assets using an asset management system designed to maintain and preserve these assets at a condition level established and disclosed by the State.

All infrastructure assets constructed prior to July 1, 2000 have been recorded at estimated historical cost. Historical cost was determined by calculating current costs of a similar asset and deflating that cost, using the Federal Highway Administration's composite index for federal-aid highway construction, to the estimated average construction date. All infrastructure assets constructed on or after July 1, 2000 have been recorded at historical cost.

In order to adequately serve the traveling public and support the State economy, it is the State's policy to ensure at least 85 percent of the state-owned roads and bridges are in good or fair condition. As of June 30, 2019, 92.4 percent of the roads and 97.4 percent of bridges were in good or fair condition, consistent with State policies. This compares to 92.6 percent of the roads and 97.0 percent of bridges as of June 30, 2018.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, actual maintenance and preservation costs for the State's road network were $612.0 million, or $235.9 million less than the estimated amount. On the same date, actual maintenance and preservation costs for the State's bridge network were $65.8 million, or $2.7 million more than the estimated amount. In developing estimated costs at the beginning of the fiscal year, it is difficult to predict the types of projects that will actually incur costs during the year. In addition, the State of Wisconsin, Department of Transportation's multi-year contracting process, allowing encumbrances to carry forward, makes a comparison of actual to estimate amounts difficult since expenditures for the current year may have been budgeted and committed to a project in prior years.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

During calendar year 2018, the Wisconsin economy continued its expansion.

Wisconsin employment continued to grow throughout 2018 at a moderate pace. According to the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, total nonfarm employment in Wisconsin increased 1.2 percent in 2016, 0.7 percent in 2017 and 0.8 percent during 2018. This performance lagged national employment trends. Nationally, employment grew 1.8 percent in 2016, 1.6 percent in 2017 and 1.7 percent in 2018. Wisconsin employment growth is somewhat constrained due to a lower unemployment rate and a slower overall population growth than the nation as a whole.

More recently, Wisconsin's growth in employment has slowed along with national employment growth. Between September 2018 and September 2019, Wisconsin employment has increased 0.2 percent. Nationally, employment is up 1.5 percent over the same period, slower than at the beginning of the year when growth was 2.0 percent. Wisconsin's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in September 2019 was 3.2 percent, below the 3.5 percent national unemployment rate for the same month.

Reflecting the continuing expansion, Wisconsin's state nominal gross domestic product increased 4.8 percent in 2018, tracking national growth of 5.4 percent. Wisconsin's 2018 growth followed growth rates of 2.4 percent and 3.0 percent in 2016 and 2017, respectively. These figures compare with the 50-state total gross domestic product increases of 2.7 percent in 2016 and 4.3 percent in 2017.

Steady growth in output has spurred gains in personal income. Wisconsin personal income grew 2.1 percent, 4.0 percent and 5.1 percent in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. Nationally, personal income grew 2.6 percent, 4.7 percent and 5.6 percent in the same years. On a per capita basis, Wisconsin's income performance is similar to the nation's. Per capita income in Wisconsin increased by 1.9 percent, 3.7 percent and 4.7 percent in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. This compares to growth of 1.8 percent, 4.0 percent and 4.9 percent in the same years nationally. Relative to the national average, Wisconsin per capita income has remained in approximately the same range for the past three years at 95.3 percent, 95.0 percent and 94.8 percent of the national average in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Wisconsin's statewide total property value increased again in 2019 for the sixth straight year following five years of declines from 2009 through 2013. The increase in values has been broad-based, reflecting improvements in all major sectors. In 2019, total property values increased 5.7 percent, with residential property value growing at 6.1 percent. In addition, commercial real estate values grew 5.2 percent and manufacturing values grew 5.4 percent. Manufacturing values have now increased for eight consecutive years.

CONTACTING THE STATE'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide Wisconsin's citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the State's finances and to demonstrate the State's accountability for the money it receives. Questions about this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to: State of Wisconsin, State Controller's Office, 101 E. Wilson Street, 5th Floor, Madison, WI 53707 or by email to: DOAWebMaster@wi.gov.

Some state agencies, such as the State of Wisconsin Investment Board, Department of Employee Trust Funds and the University of Wisconsin, issue stand-alone audited financial statements. The information contained in those statements may vary from this document due to scope and application of generally accepted accounting principles. Questions about how to obtain the separately issued financial statements should be directed to individual agencies or to the State Controller’s Office.

The State’s component units issue their own separate audited financial statements. These statements may be obtained by directly contacting the component unit through their administrative offices identified in Note 1-B.

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Basic Financial Statements

State of Wisconsin

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Totals	Component Units
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 2,956,988	$ 5,228,368	$ 8,185,356	$ 977,708
Investments	532,903	1,985,782	2,518,685	2,593,838
Securities Lending Collateral	-	109,338	109,338	-
Cash and Investments with Other Component Units	-	-	-	210,472
Receivables (net of allowance)	4,349,821	2,704,000	7,053,821	1,882,326
Internal Balances	111,401	(111,401)	-	-
Inventories	43,162	35,997	79,160	43,280
Prepaid Items	18,010	20,650	38,660	39,943
Capital Leases Receivable - Component Units	-	119	119	-
Restricted and Limited Use Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	110,974	14,049	125,023	14,353
Investments	677,083	108,375	785,458	4,157,754
Other Restricted Assets	3,331	-	3,331	-
Other Assets	13,197	6,931	20,128	169,107
Capital Assets:				
Depreciable	1,813,578	4,557,167	6,370,745	1,095,032
Nondepreciable:				
Infrastructure	17,578,099	-	17,578,099	-
Other	5,523,506	948,074	6,471,579	164,357
Total Assets	33,732,052	15,607,450	49,339,502	11,348,169
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Accumulated Decrease in the Fair Value of Hedging Derivatives	142,981	-	142,981	30,184
Debt Refunding	231,793	47,014	278,807	7,943
Advances by the State	20,138	60,341	80,479	-
Deferred Pension Outflows	1,177,940	1,384,507	2,562,448	351,561
Deferred Other Post Employment Benefits Outflows	37,940	43,791	81,731	18,555
Asset Retirement Obligation	-	11,085	11,085	-
Other Deferred Outflows	-	-	-	2,712
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,610,793	1,546,738	3,157,531	410,955

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

(Continued)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Totals	Component Units
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	$ 1,537,089	$ 296,658	$ 1,833,747	$ 559,112
Securities Lending Collateral Liabilities	-	109,338	109,338	-
Due to Other Governments	2,505,513	160,780	2,666,292	129,500
Tax Refunds Payable	1,500,134	-	1,500,134	-
Tax and Other Deposits	73,504	32,366	105,870	102,180
Amounts Held in Trust by Component Unit for Other Component Units	-	-	-	200,854
Amounts Held in Trust by Component Unit for Others	-	-	-	87,033
Unearned Revenue	340,977	196,922	537,899	922
Interest Payable	102,651	12,731	115,382	14,229
Short-term Notes Payable	286,772	33,798	320,570	-
Other Liabilities	142,981	-	142,981	34,593
Long-term Liabilities:				
Current Portion	969,815	316,230	1,286,045	108,834
Noncurrent Portion	11,687,999	3,742,979	15,430,978	2,886,321
Total Liabilities	19,147,434	4,901,801	24,049,236	4,123,578
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Debt Refunding	9,734	368	10,102	-
Deferred Pension Inflows	633,014	730,056	1,363,070	195,534
Deferred Other Post Employment Benefits Inflows	161,399	202,561	363,960	44,038
Other Deferred Inflows	-	275	275	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	804,146	933,260	1,737,406	239,572
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	20,305,658	3,820,717	24,126,375	638,750
Restricted for:				
Human Relations and Resources	114,794	-	114,794	-
Conservation Related	163,060	-	163,060	-
General Executive	120,581	-	120,581	-
Transportation	671,945	-	671,945	-
Debt Service	51,689	-	51,689	-
Capital Projects	135,481	-	135,481	-
Unemployment Compensation	-	2,023,266	2,023,266	-
Environmental Improvement	-	2,033,733	2,033,733	-
Permanent Trusts:				
Expendable	30,666	350,634	381,300	18,458
Nonexpendable	1,180,629	197,906	1,378,535	10,864
Future Benefits	-	1,611,440	1,611,440	44,246
Other Purposes	128,981	723,390	852,371	4,653,507
Unrestricted	(7,512,220)	558,041	(6,954,179)	2,030,148
Total Net Position	$ 15,391,264	$ 11,319,127	$ 26,710,391	$ 7,395,973

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants, Contributions and Restricted Interest	Program Revenues: Capital Grants, Contributions and Restricted Interest
Primary Government:				
Governmental Activities:				
Commerce	$ 322,793	$ 274,282	$ 51,200	$ -
Education	7,749,998	14,486	989,623	-
Transportation	2,365,713	785,966	67,326	975,868
Environmental Resources	501,822	235,461	97,064	331
Human Relations and Resources	14,413,228	696,709	7,960,456	11,812
General Executive	634,362	288,341	158,451	-
Judicial	148,683	50,545	665	-
Legislative	76,102	2,283	3	-
Tax Relief and Other General Expenses	1,571,454	8	70,852	-
Intergovernmental - Shared Revenue	1,033,820	53,540	-	-
Interest on Debt	432,662	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	29,250,637	2,401,620	9,395,640	988,011
Business-type Activities:				
Injured Patients and Families Compensation	(67,296)	11,117	115,141	-
Environmental Improvement	42,879	46,770	61,539	-
University of Wisconsin System	5,408,491	3,699,981	642,053	108,296
Unemployment Reserve	390,204	587,078	42,597	-
Lottery	739,395	714,402	2,400	-
Health Insurance	1,300,787	1,306,456	(8,958)	-
Care and Treatment Facilities	423,141	304,141	436	1,648
Other Business-type	116,766	78,884	(25,780)	936
Total Business-type Activities	8,354,368	6,748,829	829,427	110,880
Total Primary Government	$ 37,605,005	$ 9,150,449	$ 10,225,067	$ 1,098,891
Component Units:				
Housing and Economic Development Authority	$ 280,650	$ 92,663	$ 189,638	$ -
Health Care Liability Insurance Plan	2,121	2,122	1,056	-
University Hospitals and Clinics Authority	3,292,516	3,396,128	-	-
University of Wisconsin Foundation	319,657	153,978	341,625	-
Wisconsin Economic Development Corp	55,215	178	43,592	-
Total Component Units	$ 3,950,159	$ 3,645,069	$ 575,911	$ -

General Revenues:
- Dedicated for General Purposes:
  - Income Taxes
  - Sales and Excise Taxes
  - Public Utility Taxes
  - Other Taxes
- Motor Fuel/Other Taxes Dedicated for Transportation
- Other Dedicated Taxes
- Interest and Investment Earnings
- Miscellaneous

Contributions to Term and Permanent Endowments
Contributions to Permanent Fund Principal
Special Item - Transfer back to State
Transfers

Total General Revenues, Contributions, and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Net Position - Beginning

Net Position - Ending

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
$ 2,688		$ 2,688	
(6,745,889)		(6,745,889)	
(536,553)		(536,553)	
(168,966)		(168,966)	
(5,744,251)		(5,744,251)	
(187,570)		(187,570)	
(97,473)		(97,473)	
(73,816)		(73,816)	
(1,500,594)		(1,500,594)	
(980,280)		(980,280)	
(432,662)		(432,662)	
(16,465,367)		(16,465,367)	
	$ 193,553	193,553	
	65,430	65,430	
	(958,161)	(958,161)	
	239,471	239,471	
	(22,593)	(22,593)	
	(3,289)	(3,289)	
	(116,917)	(116,917)	
	(62,725)	(62,725)	
-	(665,231)	(665,231)	
(16,465,367)	(665,231)	(17,130,598)	
			$ 1,651
			1,057
			103,612
			175,947
			(11,445)
			270,821
10,161,148	-	10,161,148	-
6,365,405	-	6,365,405	-
371,802	-	371,802	-
318,791	-	318,791	-
1,129,780	-	1,129,780	-
106,328	-	106,328	-
73,731	20,424	94,155	165,175
493,324	-	493,324	48,696
-	5,857	5,857	4,293
11,861	-	11,861	-
-	-	-	(25,000)
(1,008,590)	1,008,590	-	-
18,023,581	1,034,872	19,058,453	193,164
1,558,214	369,640	1,927,855	463,985
13,833,050	10,949,486	24,782,536	6,931,988
$ 15,391,264	$ 11,319,127	$ 26,710,391	$ 7,395,973

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	General	Transportation	Capital Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 1,597,602	$ 531,598	$ 58,549	$ 704,329	$ 2,892,079
Investments	619	-	-	532,284	532,903
Receivables (net of allowance):					
Taxes	1,570,828	101,474	-	-	1,672,302
Loans to Local Governments	-	-	-	451,404	451,404
Other Loans Receivable	3,659	17,671	-	-	21,331
Other Receivables	709,906	44,398	-	74,641	828,946
Due from Other Funds	161,709	81,640	38,422	28,866	310,637
Due from Component Units	9,328	-	-	-	9,328
Interfund Receivables	74,258	-	-	-	74,258
Due from Other Governments	1,044,249	216,877	-	25,266	1,286,392
Inventories	13,985	21,500	-	2,756	38,241
Prepaid Items	3,378	1,036	-	9,522	13,936
Restricted and Limited Use Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	110,974	110,974
Investments	-	-	-	673,296	673,296
Other Restricted Assets	-	-	-	3,331	3,331
Other Assets	12,756	-	-	440	13,197
Total Assets	5,202,278	1,016,195	96,971	2,617,110	8,932,553
Deferred Outflows of Resources:					
Advances by the State	19,996	142	-	-	20,138
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 5,222,274	$ 1,016,337	$ 96,971	$ 2,617,110	$ 8,952,692
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	$ 1,306,684	$ 170,380	$ 4,301	$ 28,296	$ 1,509,662
Due to Other Funds	86,582	35,650	4,682	41,960	168,874
Due to Component Units	228	-	-	-	228
Interfund Payables	-	-	-	2,688	2,688
Due to Other Governments	2,395,660	105,654	770	3,429	2,505,513
Tax Refunds Payable	1,498,635	1,398	-	100	1,500,134
Tax and Other Deposits	56,100	344	-	17,059	73,504
Unearned Revenue	324,462	8,163	-	8,351	340,977
Interest Payable	-	-	-	45,885	45,885
Advances from Other Funds	-	-	-	6,494	6,494
Short-term Notes Payable	-	-	277,296	-	277,296
Revenue Bonds and Notes Payable	-	-	-	141,750	141,750
Total Liabilities	5,668,352	321,590	287,050	296,011	6,573,003
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Unavailable Revenue	327,377	266	-	7,704	335,347
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable	17,350	22,536	-	1,191,720	1,231,606
Restricted	279,489	671,945	-	883,776	1,835,210
Committed	649,104	-	-	244,129	893,233
Unassigned	(1,719,399)	-	(190,078)	(6,230)	(1,915,707)
Total Fund Balances	(773,455)	694,481	(190,078)	2,313,395	2,044,342
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$ 5,222,274	$ 1,016,337	$ 96,971	$ 2,617,110	$ 8,952,692

(Continued)

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
June 30, 2019

(Continued)

			Total Governmental
Reconciliation to the Statement of Net Position:			
Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds (from previous page)		$	2,044,342
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:			
Infrastructure	17,578,099		
Other Capital Assets	8,607,461		
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,782,689)		
			24,402,872
Other long-term assets and deferred outflows and inflows of resources that are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are not recognized in the funds.			638,142
Deferred outflows of resources used to accumulate decreases in fair values of hedging derivatives that are not reported in the governmental funds.	142,981		
Derivative instruments (interest rate swaps) that also are not reported in the governmental funds.	(142,981)		
			0
Some of the State's revenues will be collected after year-end but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and, therefore, are not recognized in the funds.			335,347
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as telecommunications and insurance, to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.			16,566
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the fund statements. These liabilities, however, are included in the Statement of Net Position.			
Revenue Bonds Payable	(2,273,906)		
Appropriation Bonds Payable	(3,002,384)		
General Obligation Bonds and Notes Payable	(5,666,268)		
Accrued Interest on Bonds	(56,766)		
Capital Leases	(62,068)		
Compensated Absences	(151,380)		
Pollution Remediation	(4,677)		
Claims and Judgments	(592)		
Net Pension Liability	(448,588)		
Other Postemployment Benefits Liability	(379,376)		
			(12,046,005)
Net Position of Governmental Activities as reported on the Statement of Net Position (See page 39)		$	15,391,264

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	General	Transportation	Capital Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental
Revenues:					
Taxes					
Income	$ 10,148,458	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,148,458
Sales and Excise	6,359,408	-	-	-	6,359,408
Public Utility	371,802	-	-	-	371,802
Other General Purpose	318,829	-	-	-	318,829
Motor Fuel	-	1,129,893	-	-	1,129,893
Other Dedicated	-	-	-	106,328	106,328
Intergovernmental	9,046,728	1,040,318	-	88,353	10,175,398
Licenses and Permits	794,824	546,473	-	645,540	1,986,836
Charges for Goods and Services	330,649	18,757	-	20,906	370,312
Investment and Interest Income	29,649	8,960	2,844	94,255	135,709
Fines and Forfeitures	46,481	758	-	17,735	64,975
Gifts and Donations	4,222	4	-	18,700	22,926
Miscellaneous:					
Tobacco Settlement	116,854	-	-	-	116,854
Other	298,897	65,956	54	11,084	375,990
Total Revenues	27,866,801	2,811,119	2,898	1,002,902	31,683,721
Expenditures:					
Current Operating:					
Commerce	232,658	-	4,558	78,341	315,557
Education	7,657,376	-	1,194	46,807	7,705,377
Transportation	13,266	2,202,282	50,788	1,369	2,267,705
Environmental Resources	108,527	-	19,251	334,597	462,376
Human Relations and Resources	14,141,171	-	10,038	35,203	14,186,412
General Executive	524,207	-	365	105,888	630,460
Judicial	138,604	-	-	167	138,771
Legislative	72,075	-	-	-	72,075
Tax Relief and Other General	1,560,212	-	9,399	2,033	1,571,644
Intergovernmental - Shared Revenue	979,840	-	-	53,980	1,033,820
Capital Outlay	48,077	465,257	97,856	136,704	747,894
Debt Service:					
Principal	-	-	-	675,459	675,459
Interest	-	-	6,175	510,519	516,694
Other Expenditures	-	-	-	2,457	2,457
Total Expenditures	25,476,013	2,667,539	199,625	1,983,525	30,326,701
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	2,390,788	143,581	(196,726)	(980,623)	1,357,020
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Long-term Debt Issued	-	-	185,556	123,900	309,456
Long-term Debt Issued - Refunding Bonds	-	-	-	392,000	392,000
Payments for Refunded Bonds	-	-	-	(446,225)	(446,225)
Discount on Bonds	-	-	(72)	-	(72)
Premium on Bonds	-	-	18,738	70,711	89,449
Transfers In	61,081	75,501	77,664	1,146,568	1,360,815
Transfers Out	(1,972,783)	(185,693)	(43,174)	(170,621)	(2,372,270)
Capital Lease Acquisitions	2,115	957	-	-	3,072
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,909,587)	(109,234)	238,712	1,116,333	(663,776)
Net Change in Fund Balances	481,201	34,346	41,986	135,710	693,244
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	(1,253,527)	655,881	(232,064)	2,177,653	1,347,944
Increase (Decrease) in Inventories	(1,130)	4,254	-	31	3,155
Fund Balances, End of Year	$ (773,455)	$ 694,481	$ (190,078)	$ 2,313,395	$ 2,044,342

(Continued)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(Continued)

			Total Governmental
Reconciliation to the Statement of Activities:			
Net Change in Fund Balances (from previous page)		$	693,244
Inventories, which are recorded under the purchases method for governmental fund reporting, are reported under the consumption approach on the Statement of Activities. As a result of this change, the Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Inventories on the fund statement has been reclassified as functional expenses on the government-wide statement.			3,155
Governmental funds report the acquisition or construction of capital assets as expenditures, while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate the cost of these assets over their estimated useful life. Donated assets are set up at acquisition value with a corresponding amount of revenue recognized. In the current period, these amounts are:			
Capital Outlay/Functional Expenditures	738,854		
Depreciation Expense	(123,022)		
Grants and Contributions (Donated Assets)	34,811		
			650,643
In the Statement of Activities, only the gain/(loss) on the sale/disposal of capital assets is reported, while in the governmental funds, any proceeds from the sale increases financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the cost of the capital assets sold/disposed.			(69,687)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			22,627
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of bond principal is reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.			
Bonds Issued	(701,456)		
Payments for Refunded Bonds	446,225		
Repayment of Bond Principal	675,459		
Bond Premium	(89,449)		
Bonds Discount	72		
Prepaid Bond Insurance Costs (Amortization)	(16)		
			330,835
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			
Net Decrease (increase) in Accrued Interest	108,756		
Decrease (increase) in Capital Leases	5,557		
Decrease (increase) in Compensated Absences	631		
Decrease (increase) in Pollution Remediation Liabilities	1,048		
Decrease (increase) in Claims and Judgments	(113)		
Change in net pension assets, net pension liabilities, and pension-related deferred outflows and inflows of resources	(173,656)		
Decrease (increase) in Postemployment Benefit Liabilities	(14,825)		
			(72,602)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance and telecommunications to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.			1
Changes in Net Position of Governmental Activities as reported on the Statement of Activities (See page 41)		$	1,558,214

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

State of Wisconsin

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Injured Patients and Families Compensation	**Environmental Improvement**	**University of Wisconsin System**
Assets			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 22,741	$ 391,820	$ 1,863,665
Investments	2,901	-	-
Securities Lending Collateral	-	-	109,338
Loans to Local Governments (net of allowance)	-	189,824	-
Other Loans Receivable (net of allowance)	-	-	27,301
Other Receivables (net of allowance)	57,200	270	157,410
Due from Other Funds	-	61	17,657
Due from Component Units	-	-	7,507
Due from Other Governments	-	9,246	66,980
Inventories	-	-	28,504
Prepaid Items	-	17	19,586
Capital Leases Receivable - Component Units	-	-	55
Restricted and Limited Use Assets:			
Investments	-	-	65,410
Other Assets	-	-	-
Total Current Assets	82,842	591,237	2,363,411
Noncurrent Assets:			
Investments	1,384,462	-	466,761
Loans to Local Governments (net of allowance)	-	1,739,141	-
Other Loans Receivable (net of allowance)	-	-	145,969
Other Receivables	-	-	-
Prepaid Items	-	66	-
Advances to Other Funds	-	6,494	-
Capital Leases Receivable - Component Units	-	-	64
Restricted and Limited Use Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12,157	-	-
Investments	42,936	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-
Depreciable Capital Assets (net of accum. depreciation)	-	-	4,365,796
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	-	-	892,605
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,439,556	1,745,701	5,871,195
Total Assets	1,522,397	2,336,938	8,234,606
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Debt Refunding	-	1,382	44,960
Advances by the State	-	-	-
Deferred Pension Outflows	284	229	1,245,735
Deferred Other Post Employment Benefits Outflows	11	6	38,593
Asset Retirement Obligation	-	-	11,085
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	297	1,617	1,340,374
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 1,522,694	$ 2,338,555	$ 9,574,980

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
Unemployment Reserve	Nonmajor Enterprise	Totals	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
$ 1,874,782	$ 1,075,361	$ 5,228,368	$ 64,909
-	3,879	6,779	-
-	-	109,338	-
-	255	190,079	-
-	69	27,370	-
148,365	82,687	445,931	3,656
236	26,731	44,685	13,235
-	-	7,507	673
1,709	7,672	85,608	877
-	7,494	35,997	4,922
-	981	20,584	6
-	-	55	-
-	29	65,439	3,788
-	287	287	-
2,025,092	1,205,445	6,268,027	92,066
-	127,780	1,979,003	-
-	1,921	1,741,062	-
-	3,103	149,071	-
31,899	-	31,899	-
-	-	66	494
-	-	6,494	-
-	-	64	-
1,892	-	14,049	-
-	-	42,936	-
-	6,644	6,644	-
-	191,371	4,557,167	489,092
-	55,469	948,074	23,220
33,791	386,287	9,476,530	512,806
2,058,884	1,591,732	15,744,557	604,871
-	672	47,014	3,141
-	60,341	60,341	-
-	138,258	1,384,507	22,794
-	5,180	43,790	820
-	-	11,085	-
-	204,451	1,546,738	26,755
$ 2,058,884	$ 1,796,183	$ 17,291,295	$ 631,626

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2019

(Continued)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Injured Patients and Families Compensation	**Environmental Improvement**	**University of Wisconsin System**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	$ 50,853	$ 160	$ 49,192
Securities Lending Collateral Liabilities	-	-	109,338
Due to Other Funds	3	3,837	122,141
Due to Component Units	-	-	-
Interfund Payables	-	-	-
Due to Other Governments	-	344	3,472
Tax and Other Deposits	-	-	5,229
Unearned Revenue	510	-	176,330
Interest Payable	-	1,025	11,227
Short-term Notes Payable	-	-	33,112
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities:			
Future Benefits and Loss Liabilities	54,384	-	-
Capital Leases	-	-	1,344
Compensated Absences	10	146	70,759
General Obligation Bonds and Notes Payable	-	-	98,305
Revenue Bonds and Notes Payable	-	18,125	-
Total Current Liabilities	105,761	23,637	680,448
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	-	-	-
Due to Other Governments	-	-	138,737
Noncurrent Portion of Long-term Liabilities:			
Future Benefits and Loss Liabilities	225,368	-	-
Capital Leases	-	-	28,023
Compensated Absences	30	371	73,416
Net Pension Liability	106	96	474,419
Other Postemployment Benefits	119	53	417,695
Asset Retirement Obligation	-	-	12,009
General Obligation Bonds and Notes Payable	-	-	1,554,003
Revenue Bonds and Notes Payable	-	259,663	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	225,623	260,184	2,698,301
Total Liabilities	331,384	283,821	3,378,749
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Debt Refunding	-	-	333
Deferred Pension Inflows	150	108	655,175
Deferred Other Post Employment Benefits Inflows	45	21	180,769
Other Deferred Inflows	-	-	275
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	196	130	836,552
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	-	-	3,614,416
Restricted for Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-
Restricted for Environmental Improvement	-	2,033,733	-
Restricted for Expendable Trusts	-	-	350,634
Restricted for Nonexpendable Trusts	-	-	197,906
Restricted for Future Benefits	1,191,114	-	-
Restricted for Other Purposes	-	-	615,750
Unrestricted	-	20,872	580,972
Total Net Position	1,191,114	2,054,605	5,359,678
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 1,522,694	$ 2,338,555	$ 9,574,980

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
Unemployment Reserve	Nonmajor Enterprise	Totals	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
$ 15,675	$ 109,630	$ 225,509	$ 12,262
-	-	109,338	-
1,988	41,137	169,107	6,387
-	232	232	-
-	30,446	30,446	41,123
8,730	272	12,818	-
-	27,137	32,366	-
-	20,082	196,922	-
-	480	12,731	2,476
-	686	33,798	9,476
-	62,902	117,286	52,130
-	450	1,794	7,239
-	5,627	76,543	2,062
-	4,177	102,482	22,309
-	-	18,125	-
26,393	303,259	1,139,497	155,463
-	10,043	10,043	-
9,225	-	147,962	-
-	548,789	774,157	69,025
-	4,868	32,891	15,459
-	7,993	81,810	5,067
-	53,911	528,532	8,382
-	51,074	468,941	7,905
-	-	12,009	-
-	30,972	1,584,975	337,248
-	-	259,663	-
9,225	707,650	3,900,984	443,086
35,618	1,010,909	5,040,481	598,550
-	35	368	194
-	74,623	730,056	11,800
-	21,723	202,560	2,944
-	-	275	-
-	96,383	933,260	14,938
-	206,301	3,820,717	123,524
2,023,266	-	2,023,266	-
-	-	2,033,733	-
-	-	350,634	-
-	-	197,906	-
-	420,326	1,611,440	-
-	107,640	723,390	-
-	(45,375)	556,468	(105,386)
2,023,266	688,891	11,317,554	18,138
$ 2,058,884	$ 1,796,183	$ 17,291,295	$ 631,626

Total Net Position Reported Above	$ 11,317,554
Adjustment to Reflect the Consolidation of Internal Service Activities Related to Enterprise Funds	1,573
Net Position of Business-type Activities	$ 11,319,127

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Injured Patients and Families Compensation	**Environmental Improvement**	**University of Wisconsin System**	**Unemployment Reserve**
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for Goods and Services	$ 11,117	$ -	$ -	$ -
Participant and Employer Contributions	-	-	-	561,494
Tuition and Fees	-	-	1,402,278	-
Federal Grants and Contracts	-	-	772,030	-
Local and Private Grants and Contracts	-	-	219,309	-
Sales and Services of Educational Activities	-	-	371,841	-
Sales and Services of Auxiliary Enterprises	-	-	433,576	-
Sales and Services to UW Hospital Authority	-	-	56,979	-
Investment and Interest Income	-	46,562	-	-
Miscellaneous:				
Federal Aid for Unemployment Insurance Program	-	-	-	1,592
Reimbursing Financing Revenue	-	-	-	24,458
Other	-	208	411,971	1,126
Total Operating Revenues	11,117	46,770	3,667,984	588,670
Operating Expenses:				
Personal Services	523	5,113	3,546,672	-
Supplies and Services	607	3,257	1,297,704	-
Lottery Prize Awards	-	-	-	-
Scholarships and Fellowships	-	-	142,249	-
Depreciation	898	-	327,325	-
Benefit Expense	(69,323)	-	-	386,995
Interest Expense	-	9,052	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-	21,184	3,209
Total Operating Expenses	(67,296)	17,422	5,335,134	390,204
Operating Income (Loss)	78,412	29,349	(1,667,149)	198,466
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):				
Operating Grants	-	61,539	160,032	-
Investment and Interest Income	115,141	7,991	86,360	41,004
Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Capital Assets	-	-	(19,343)	-
Interest Expense	-	-	(54,097)	-
Gifts and Donations	-	-	395,661	-
Miscellaneous Revenues	-	-	31,997	-
Other Expenses:				
Property Tax Credits	-	-	-	-
Grants Disbursed	-	(25,458)	-	-
Federal Settlement	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	115,141	44,072	600,610	41,004
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	193,553	73,421	(1,066,540)	239,471
Capital Contributions	-	-	108,296	-
Additions to Endowments	-	-	5,857	-
Transfers In	-	7,081	960,561	-
Transfers Out	(11)	(8,007)	(73,502)	(114)
Net Income before Special Item	193,542	72,495	(65,327)	239,357
Special Item:				
Transfer Beginning Compensated Absences Balance				
Change in Net Position	193,542	72,495	(65,327)	239,357
Total Net Position, Beginning of Year	997,572	1,982,110	5,425,006	1,783,909
Total Net Position, End of Year	$ 1,191,114	$ 2,054,605	$ 5,359,678	$ 2,023,266

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
Nonmajor Enterprise	Totals	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
$ 1,048,100	$ 1,059,216	$ 328,040
1,345,052	1,906,546	-
-	1,402,278	-
-	772,030	-
-	219,309	-
-	371,841	-
-	433,576	-
-	56,979	-
383	46,946	-
-	1,592	-
-	24,458	-
4,235	417,540	4,363
2,397,770	6,712,311	332,403
333,909	3,886,217	85,159
230,675	1,532,243	152,029
431,946	431,946	-
-	142,249	-
16,025	344,247	44,220
1,331,203	1,648,875	44,544
834	9,886	-
14,157	38,550	8
2,358,749	8,034,212	325,960
39,021	(1,321,901)	6,443
1,554	223,125	176
(21,567)	228,930	201
(141)	(19,484)	10,470
(1,472)	(55,570)	(15,727)
518	396,179	-
6,139	38,136	844
(218,005)	(218,005)	-
-	(25,458)	-
-	-	(1,202)
(1,760)	(1,760)	(1,738)
(234,735)	566,092	(6,977)
(195,714)	(755,809)	(534)
2,584	110,880	-
-	5,857	-
158,241	1,125,882	10,003
(35,658)	(117,292)	(6,657)
(70,547)	369,519	2,812
		(2,690)
(70,547)	369,519	122
759,439	10,948,035	18,017
$ 688,891	$ 11,317,554	$ 18,138

Change in Net Position Reported Above	$ 369,519
Activities Related to Enterprise Funds	121
Change in Net Position of Business-Type Activities	$ 369,640

Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Injured Patients and Families Compensation	**Environmental Improvement**	**University of Wisconsin System**	**Unemployment Reserve**
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Cash Receipts from Customers	$ 10,004	$ -	$ -	$ 571,684
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(685)	(3,231)	(1,321,326)	-
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(555)	(6,552)	(3,359,674)	-
Tuition and Fees	-	-	1,401,492	-
Grants and Contracts	-	-	999,649	-
Cash Payments for Lottery Prizes	-	-	-	-
Cash Payments for Loans Originated	-	(160,761)	(10,484)	-
Collection of Loans	-	188,695	35,018	-
Interest Income	-	46,848	-	-
Cash Payments for Benefits	(29,086)	-	-	(404,263)
Sales and Services of Educational Activities	-	-	364,458	-
Sales and Services of Auxiliary Enterprises	-	-	439,581	-
Sales and Services to UW Hospital Authority	-	-	57,379	-
Scholarships and Fellowships	-	-	(142,249)	-
Other Operating Revenues	-	208	394,138	45,721
Other Operating Expenses	-	-	-	(3,272)
Other Sources of Cash	-	-	-	-
Other Uses of Cash	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(20,323)	65,207	(1,142,020)	209,870
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:				
Operating Grants Receipts	-	62,519	160,032	-
Grants Disbursed	-	(25,458)	-	-
Proceeds from Issuance of Debt	-	104,086	-	-
Repayment of Bonds and Notes	-	(84,080)	-	-
Interest Payments	-	(15,194)	-	-
Property Tax Credit Payments	-	-	-	-
Noncapital Gifts and Grants	-	-	421,330	-
Interfund Loans Received	-	-	-	-
Interfund Loans Repaid	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	-	13,914	1,192,932	-
Transfers Out	(11)	(8,007)	(72,533)	(123)
Student Direct Lending Receipts	-	-	642,822	-
Student Direct Lending Disbursements	-	-	(639,275)	-
Other Cash Inflows from Noncapital Financing Activities	-	-	33,336	-
Other Cash Outflows from Noncapital Financing Activities	-	(141)	(33,336)	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(11)	47,638	1,705,308	(123)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Proceeds from Issuance of Debt	-	-	128,157	-
Capital Contributions	-	-	54,910	-
Repayment of Bonds and Notes	-	-	(247,850)	-
Interest Payments	-	-	(143,527)	-
Transfers In	-	-	-	-
Capital Lease Obligations	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-
Payments for Purchase of Capital Assets	-	-	(446,706)	-
Other Cash Inflows from Capital Financing Activities	-	-	57,697	-
Other Cash Outflows from Capital Financing Activities	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	-	-	(597,318)	-
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Proceeds from Sale and Maturities of Investment Securities	286,565	-	44,011	-
Purchase of Investment Securities	(320,376)	-	(125,222)	-
Investment and Interest Receipts	36,402	7,914	44,272	41,004
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	2,592	7,914	(36,939)	41,004
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(17,741)	120,760	(70,970)	250,752
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	52,639	271,060	1,934,634	1,625,922
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$ 34,898	$ 391,820	$ 1,863,665	$ 1,876,674

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				
Nonmajor Enterprise		Totals		Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
$ 2,376,790	$	2,958,477	$	330,945
(185,901)		(1,511,143)		(149,384)
(312,822)		(3,679,603)		(79,756)
-		1,401,492		-
-		999,649		-
(428,517)		(428,517)		-
(500)		(171,745)		-
4,094		227,808		-
627		47,475		-
(1,384,835)		(1,818,183)		(33,726)
-		364,458		-
-		439,581		-
-		57,379		-
-		(142,249)		-
2,357		442,424		4,356
(50,717)		(53,989)		-
69,413		69,413		401
(56)		(56)		(2,651)
89,934		(797,331)		70,184
486		223,036		-
(2,658)		(28,116)		-
-		104,086		-
(28,713)		(112,793)		-
(1,071)		(16,265)		(5)
(234,821)		(234,821)		-
-		421,330		-
5,002		5,002		-
80		80		(6,223)
152,817		1,359,664		9,411
(33,326)		(114,000)		(6,572)
-		642,822		-
-		(639,275)		-
583		33,919		7
(211)		(33,688)		(2,690)
(141,832)		1,610,980		(6,071)
1,458		129,616		8,790
2,584		57,494		-
(4,554)		(252,405)		(19,492)
(1,493)		(145,020)		(20,001)
4,510		4,510		-
(2,390)		(2,390)		(6,126)
-		-		674
(21,600)		(468,306)		(11,678)
3,631		61,328		376
(473)		(473)		(104)
(18,328)		(615,646)		(47,563)
9,319		339,895		-
(5,529)		(451,127)		(3,837)
(29,111)		100,481		74
(25,321)		(10,750)		(3,762)
(95,547)		187,253		12,788
1,170,908		5,055,164		52,121
$ 1,075,361	$	5,242,417	$	64,909

(Continued)

Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(Continued)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Injured Patients and Families Compensation	**Environmental Improvement**	**University of Wisconsin System**	**Unemployment Reserve**
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operations:				
Operating Income (Loss)	$ 78,412	$ 29,349	$ (1,667,149)	$ 198,466
Adjustment to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation	898	-	327,325	-
Provision for Uncollectible Accounts	-	-	-	(6,158)
Operating Expense (Interest Expense) Classified as Noncapital Financing Activity	-	8,844	-	-
Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income (Expense)	-	-	-	-
Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows:				
Decrease (Increase) in Receivables	-	28,219	(3,943)	18,273
Decrease (Increase) in Due from Other Funds	-	(1,699)	1,970	12
Decrease (Increase) in Due from Component Units	-	-	(7,507)	-
Decrease (Increase) in Due from Other Governments	-	-	42,569	24
Decrease (Increase) in Inventories	1	-	1,903	-
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Items	-	17	(5,367)	-
Decrease (Increase) in Net Pension Assets	100	76	399,080	-
Decrease (Increase) in Other Assets	50	-	-	-
Decrease (Increase) in Deferred Outflows of Resources	(121)	(107)	(584,770)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	(247)	67	(65,578)	1,379
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Funds	(68)	172	57,155	(69)
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Governments	-	317	(117)	(2,056)
Increase (Decrease) in Tax and Other Deposits	-	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Unearned Revenue	(737)	-	3,962	-
Increase (Decrease) in Interest Payable	-	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences	(6)	(119)	4,612	-
Increase (Decrease) in Net Pension Liability	106	75	474,419	-
Increase (Decrease) in Postemployment Benefits	(33)	-	(107,545)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Future Benefits and Loss Liability	(98,667)	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows of Resources	(10)	(4)	(13,040)	-
Total Adjustments	(98,735)	35,858	525,130	11,404
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	$ (20,323)	$ 65,207	$ (1,142,020)	$ 209,870
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:				
Assets Acquired through Capital Leases	$ -	$ -	$ 712	$ -
Contributions/Transfers In (Out) of Noncash Assets and Liabilities from/to Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Lottery Prize Annuity Investment Liability	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Unrealized Gains and Losses	27,290	-	25,526	-
Other	-	-	4,600	-

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Nonmajor Enterprise	Totals	
	$ 39,021	$ (1,321,901)	$ 6,443
	16,025	344,247	44,220
	191	(5,967)	-
	1,605	10,449	-
	8,436	8,436	(2,298)
	22,828	65,377	(155)
	(12,189)	(11,905)	3,532
	-	(7,507)	(88)
	515	43,108	(353)
	194	2,099	98
	(419)	(5,770)	(2)
	44,976	444,231	7,329
	(596)	(546)	-
	(63,049)	(648,046)	(10,582)
	(1,343)	(65,722)	2,054
	1,686	58,876	449
	255	(1,601)	-
	685	685	-
	744	3,969	-
	57	57	-
	576	5,064	2,840
	53,911	528,511	8,382
	(15,971)	(123,549)	(2,011)
	(9,199)	(107,866)	10,818
	994	(12,060)	(491)
	50,913	524,570	63,741
	$ 89,934	$ (797,331)	$ 70,184
	$ 2,414	$ 3,127	$ 2,944
	759	759	-
	953	953	-
	(184)	52,632	-
	66	4,666	-

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust	Investment Trust	Private-Purpose Trust	Agency
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 2,922,597	$ 4,155,247	$ 102,751	$ 45,643
Securities Lending Collateral	466,630	-	-	-
Prepaid Items	24,173	-	192	34
Receivables (net of allowance):				
Prior Service Contributions Receivable	13,832	-	-	-
Benefits Overpayment Receivable	2,408	-	-	-
Due from Other Funds	38,101	-	20,299	5,152
Due from Component Units	6,122	-	-	-
Due from Other Governments	115,106	-	8,498	807
Interest and Dividends Receivable	306,977	-	-	-
Investment Sales Receivable	3,567,892	-	-	-
Other Receivables	8,514	-	22,244	1,989
Total Receivables	4,058,953	-	51,041	7,948
Investments:				
Fixed Income	31,739,324	-	-	-
Stocks	54,849,647	-	-	-
Options	(8,148)	-	-	-
Financial Futures Contracts and Swaps	135,109	-	-	-
Limited Partnerships	13,590,506	-	-	-
Preferred Securities	210,046	-	-	-
Convertible Securities	326	-	-	-
Real Estate	1,372,027	-	-	-
Investments of Private Purpose Trust Funds	-	-	5,435,163	-
Investments of Agency Funds	-	-	-	49
Multi-asset Investments	5,759,422	-	-	-
Investment Contract	588,882	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Contracts	(21,294)	-	-	-
To Be Announced Securities	686,251	-	-	-
Total Investments	108,902,099	-	5,435,163	49
Capital Assets	6,411	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	342,656
Total Assets	116,380,862	4,155,247	5,589,147	$ 396,330
Deferred Outflows of Resources	-	-	76	
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	66,383	-	7,681	$ 24,044
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	8,834,034	-	-	-
Securities Lending Collateral Liability	466,630	-	-	-
Annuities Payable	392,890	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	78,742	130	21,023	3,313
Tax and Other Deposits	-	-	-	368,974
Future Benefits and Loss Liabilities	-	-	2,636	-
Short Sales of Securities	3,002,001	-	-	-
Investment Payable	3,800,310	-	-	-
Unearned Revenue	30	-	18,003	-
Compensated Absences Payable	2,551,567	-	-	-
Net Pension Liability	-	-	36	-
Other Postemployment Benefits	-	-	3,074	-
Total Liabilities	19,192,586	130	52,453	$ 396,330
Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	48	
Net Position				
Held in Trust for Pension Benefits, Pool Participants and Other Purposes	$ 97,188,277	$ 4,155,116	$ 5,536,723	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust	Investment Trust	Private-Purpose Trust
Additions			
Contributions:			
Employer Contributions	$ 1,088,493	$ -	$ -
Employee Contributions	1,012,750	-	-
Total Contributions	2,101,242	-	-
Deposits	-	9,992,892	545,195
Premiums	-	-	232,458
Federal Subsidy	-	-	22,545
Investment Income:			
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in Fair Value of Investments	(5,754,807)	-	-
Interest	630,210	-	-
Dividends	1,380,471	-	-
Securities Lending Income	41,909	-	-
Other	216,036	-	-
Investment Income of Investment, Private Purpose, and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	(75,277)	80,451	349,036
Less:			
Investment Expense	(691,202)	(740)	(7,774)
Securities Lending Rebates and Fees	(10,860)	-	-
Investment Income Distributed to Other Funds	137,733	-	-
Net Investment Income	(4,125,788)	79,711	341,261
Interest on Prior Service Receivable	774	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	520	-	5,547
Total Additions	(2,023,251)	10,072,602	1,147,007
Deductions			
Retirement Benefits and Refunds:			
Retirement, Disability, and Beneficiary	5,516,189	-	-
Separations	40,235	-	-
Total Retirement Benefits and Refunds	5,556,423	-	-
Distributions	38,025	9,636,749	481,406
Other Benefit Expense	186,835	-	251,218
Administrative Expense	35,515	115	13,932
Miscellaneous Expense	25,449	-	-
Transfers Out	-	-	4
Total Deductions	5,842,248	9,636,865	746,559
Net Increase (Decrease)	(7,865,500)	435,738	400,448
Net Position - Beginning of Year	105,053,776	3,719,379	5,136,275
Net Position - End of Year	$ 97,188,277	$ 4,155,116	$ 5,536,723

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Index

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying basic financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

B. Financial Reporting Entity

For GAAP purposes, the State of Wisconsin includes all funds, elected offices, departments and agencies of the State, as well as boards, commissions, authorities and universities. The State has also considered all potential "component units" for which it is financially accountable, and other affiliated organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship, including their ongoing financial support, with the State are such that exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The decision to include a potential component unit in the State's reporting entity is based on the criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity,* GASB Statement No. 39*, Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14,* and GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus, an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34.* GASB Statement No. 14 criteria include the ability to appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body and (1) the ability of the State to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the State. GASB Statement No. 39 provisions relate to separately legal, tax-exempt organizations and include: (1) the economic resources received or held are entirely or almost entirely for the direct benefit of the State, (2) the State is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, a majority of the economic resources received or held by the separate organization, and (3) the economic resources received or held by an individual organization that the State is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, are significant to the State. GASB Statement No. 61 modifies certain requirements for inclusion in the financial reporting entity, especially in regard to the fiscal dependency criterion where a financial benefit or burden relationship is now required. It also amends the "blending" criteria for component units and clarifies the reporting of equity interests in legally separate organizations.

Based upon the application of the criteria contained in GASB Statement No. 14, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, the Wisconsin Public Broadcasting Foundation, Inc. is reported as a blended component unit; and the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, the Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan, the University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics Authority, the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation and the University of Wisconsin Foundation, are presented as discrete component units, as discussed below.

Complete financial statements of the individual component units that issue separate statements can be obtained from their respective administrative offices:

Wisconsin Public Broadcasting Foundation Inc.
Wisconsin Educational Communications Board
3319 West Beltline Highway
Madison, WI 53713
http://www.ecb.org

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority
201 West Washington Avenue, Suite 700
Madison, WI 53703
http://www.wheda.com

Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan
Office of the Commissioner of Insurance
125 South Webster Street
Madison, WI 53703
http://oci.wi.gov

University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics Authority
301 South Westfield Road
Madison, WI 53717
http://www.uwhealth.org

Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation
201 West Washington Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
http://inwisconsin.com

University of Wisconsin Foundation
1848 University Avenue
Madison, WI 53726-4090
https://www.supportuw.org

Blended Component Unit

Blended component units are entities that are legally separate from the State but are so intertwined with the State that they are, in substance, the same as the State. The blended component unit serves or benefits the primary government. They are reported as part of the State and blended into the appropriate funds.

Wisconsin Public Broadcasting Foundation, Inc. – The Wisconsin Public Broadcasting Foundation, Inc. (Foundation), created in 1983 by the Wisconsin Legislature, is a private, non-stock, nonprofit Wisconsin Corporation, wholly owned by the Wisconsin Educational Communications Board (ECB), a unit of the State. The Foundation solicits funds in the name of, and with the approval of, the ECB. The Foundation's funds are managed by a five-member board of trustees consisting of the executive director of the ECB and four members of the ECB board. The Foundation is reported as a special revenue fund.

Discretely Presented Component Units

Discretely presented component units are entities which are legally separate from the State, but are financially accountable to the State, whose relationship with the State is such that exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, the Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan, the University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics Authority, the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation and the University of Wisconsin Foundation are reported in a separate column and in separate rows in the government-wide statements to emphasize that they are legally separate.

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority – The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (Authority) was established by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1972 to help meet the housing needs of Wisconsin's low and moderate income citizens. The State has significantly expanded the scope of services of the Authority by adding programs that include financing for farmers and for economic development projects. While the Authority receives no State tax dollars for its bond-supported programs and the State is not liable on bonds the Authority issues, the State has the ability to impose its will on the Authority through legislation. The State appoints the Authority's Board. The Authority reports on a June 30 fiscal year-end.

Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan – The Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan (Plan) was established by rule of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin to provide health care liability insurance and liability coverage normally incidental to health care liability insurance to eligible health care providers in the State. Eight out of 13 members of the Board of Directors are appointed by the Governor, and the State has the ability to impose its will upon the Plan. The Plan reports on a fiscal year ended December 31.

University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics Authority – The University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics Authority (Hospital) is a not-for-profit academic medical center. The Hospital operates an acute-care hospital with 566 beds, numerous specialty clinics, and six intensive care units with a total of 83 beds, and it provides comprehensive health care to patients, education programs, research and community service. Prior to June 1996, the Hospital was a unit of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. In June 1996, in accordance with legislation enacted by the State Legislature, the Hospital was restructured as a Public Authority, a public body corporate and politic created by State statutes. The State appoints a majority of the Hospital's Board of Directors and a financial benefit/burden relationship exists between the Hospital and the State. The Hospital reports on a June 30 fiscal year-end.

The legislation that created the Hospital Authority also provided, among other things, for the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System to execute various agreements with the Hospital. These agreements include an Affiliation Agreement, a Lease Agreement, a Conveyance Agreement and a Contractual Services Agreement and Operating and Service Agreement.

The Affiliation Agreement requires the Hospital to continue to support the educational, research and clinical activities of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, which are administered by the Hospital. Under the terms of a Lease Agreement, the Hospital leases facilities which were occupied by the Hospital as of June 29, 1996. Under a Conveyance Agreement, certain assets and liabilities related to the Hospital were identified and transferred to the Hospital effective July 1, 1996. Subject to the Contractual Services Agreement and Operating and Service Agreement between the Board of Regents and the Hospital, the two parties have entered into contracts for the continuation of services in support of programs and operations.

Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation-The Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC) is a legally separate body corporate and politic. The WEDC's primary purpose is economic development activities in the State. The State appoints a majority of the WEDC's Board, has the ability to impose its will on the WEDC, and a financial benefit/burden relationship exists. The WEDC reports on a fiscal year ended June 30.

University of Wisconsin Foundation – The University of Wisconsin Foundation (the Foundation) is a legally separate, tax-exempt component unit of the State. The Foundation acts primarily as a fund-raising organization to supplement the resources that are available mostly to the University of Wisconsin-Madison (UW-Madison) as well as several other units of the University of Wisconsin System in support of its programs. These include scientific, literary, athletic and educational program purposes. The University of Wisconsin System is reported as an enterprise fund of the State. Although the State does not control the timing or amount of receipts from the Foundation, the majority of resources, or income thereon, that the Foundation holds and invests, are restricted to the activities of the UW-Madison by the donors. Because these restricted resources held by the Foundation can only be used by, or for the benefit of, the UW-Madison and several other units of the University of Wisconsin System, the Foundation is considered a component unit of the State. The Foundation reports on a fiscal year ended June 30.

Related Organizations

These related organizations are excluded from the reporting entity because the State's accountability does not extend beyond appointing a voting majority of the organization's board members. Financial statements are available from the respective organizations.

Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority – a public body politic and corporate that provides financing for capital expenditures and refinancing of indebtedness for Wisconsin health care and educational institutions.

Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation – a public body politic and corporate that operated the Bradley Center until its demolition. The Corporation wrapped up its business affairs in April 2019 and transferred remaining assets of $4.29 million to the State of Wisconsin.

Fox River Navigational System Authority – created under Chapter 237 as a public body corporate and politic to oversee the Fox River navigational system after the federal government (the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) transferred the system to the State.

C. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The *government-wide* financial statements consist of the statement of net position and the statement of activities.

These statements report information on all activities, except for fiduciary activities, of the primary government and its component units. The statement of net position and the statement of activities distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the State. Governmental activities are generally financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues and other nonexchange revenues. Business-type activities are generally financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods and services. The focus of the government-wide statements is the primary government. A separate column on the statement of net position and the statement of activities reports activities for all discretely presented component units.

The *fund* financial statements provide detailed information on all governmental, proprietary and fiduciary funds. Separate columns are presented for all major governmental and enterprise funds. Nonmajor governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and presented as a single column on the respective governmental or proprietary statements. Internal service funds are exempt from the major fund reporting requirements and are aggregated and ultimately reported as a single column on the proprietary statements. Fiduciary funds are also exempt from major fund reporting and are aggregated by fund type and ultimately reported as single columns on the fiduciary statements.

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The *government-wid*e statement of net position and statement of activities, as well as the *proprietary and fiduciary fund* statements, are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the related liability is incurred.

In the University of Wisconsin System's enterprise fund, revenues and expenses of an academic term that spans two fiscal years are recognized in two years based on a proration of summer session days.

In reporting the financial activity of its enterprise funds and business-type activities, the State applies all applicable GASB pronouncements.

Most of the funds included in the State’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report are presented on a fiscal year ended June 30. However, because funds of the Department of Employee Trust Funds (DETF) are administered on a calendar year basis, they are presented on a fiscal year ended December 31. This may result in GASB standards being implemented in different fiscal years for the DETF GAAP funds. Funds reported as of December 31 include: Wisconsin Retirement System, Accumulated Sick Leave, Duty Disability, Reimbursed Employee Expense, Local Retiree Life Insurance, Retiree Life Insurance, Milwaukee Retirement System, Retiree Health Insurance, Local Retiree Health Insurance, Income Continuation Insurance, Health Insurance, and Life Insurance.

As a result of the differences in timing, transactions between funds with different fiscal year ends may result in inconsistencies in amounts reported as due to/due from other funds or as interfund transfers. Similar differences may occur in amounts reported as due to/from component units.

The University of Wisconsin Foundation and Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan are reported as component units. The Foundation financial statements are prepared using accounting standards promulgated by the Financial Accounting

Standards Board as they apply to not-for-profit corporations. The Plan financial statements are prepared using prescribed statutory accounting practices included in the National Association of Insurance Commissioner's Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual. Statutory accounting practices vary somewhat from United States GAAP but are expected to be immaterial.

Governmental fund financial statements are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net available financial resources.

Governmental funds are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. This basis of accounting recognizes revenues generally when they become measurable and available to pay current reporting period liabilities. For this purpose, the State considers tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal year end. Other revenues are considered to be available if received within one year after the fiscal year end except for tobacco settlement revenues for which just one-half of revenues expected to be received within one year are recognized. Material revenue sources susceptible to accrual include individual and corporate income taxes, sales taxes, public utility taxes, motor fuel taxes and federal revenues.

Expenditures and related liabilities are recognized when obligations are incurred as a result of the receipt of goods and services. However, expenditures related to debt service, compensated absences, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The State reports the following major funds:

Major Governmental Funds

- *General Fund* – the primary operating fund of the State, accounts for all financial transactions except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- *Transportation Fund* – a special revenue fund, accounts for the proceeds from motor fuel taxes, vehicle registrations, licensing fees, and federal and local governments which are used to supply and support safe, efficient and effective transportation in Wisconsin.
- *Capital Improvement Fund* - a capital projects fund, accounts for the proceeds received from general obligation bonds and notes, and associated interest earnings. Resources of the fund are used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and for repair and maintenance projects.

Major Enterprise Funds

- *Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund* – accounts for the program to provide excess medical malpractice insurance for Wisconsin health care providers. The revenues to finance this insurance are primarily derived from assessments charged to health care providers.
- *Environmental Improvement Fund* – accounts for financial resources generated and used for clean water projects. Federal capitalization grants, interest earnings, revenue bond proceeds, and general obligation bond proceeds are its primary funding sources.
- *University of Wisconsin System Fund* – accounts for the 13 universities, 13 two-year colleges, the University of Wisconsin Extension and System Administration.
- *Unemployment Reserve Fund* – accounts for unemployment contributions made by employers, federal program receipts, benefit payment recoveries and unemployment benefits paid to laid off workers in the State.

In addition, the State reports the following fund types:

Governmental Funds

- *Special Revenue Funds* – account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. Examples include the Conservation Fund and the Petroleum Inspection Fund.
- *Debt Service Funds* – account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest. Financial resources that are being accumulated for future principal and interest are also reported in debt service funds.
- *Capital Projects Funds* – account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets (other than those financed by proprietary funds or that will be held in trust for individuals, private organizations, or other governments).
- *Permanent Funds* – account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the State's programs – that is, for the benefit of the State or its citizenry.

Proprietary Funds

- Enterprise Funds – account for the activities for which fees are charged to external users for goods or services. Examples include the Lottery Fund and the Veterans Trust Fund.

- *Internal Service Funds* – account for the operations of State agencies which provide goods or services to other State units or other governments on a cost-reimbursement basis. These services include technology, fleet management, financial, facilities management, and risk management. Additional goods and services are provided by the inmate work experience program, Badger State Industries.

Fiduciary Funds

- *Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds* – used to account for resources that are required to be held in trust for members and beneficiaries for public employee retirement or other benefit plans e.g. Wisconsin Retirement System.

- *Investment Trust Funds* – account for assets invested on a commingled basis by the State on behalf of other governmental entities e.g. local government pooled investments.

- *Private-purpose Trust Funds* – account for all other trust arrangements which benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments e.g. the state-sponsored college savings program.

- *Agency Funds* – account for those assets for which the State acts solely in a custodial capacity e.g. the collection and disbursement of court-ordered child support payments.

Amounts reported as program revenues on the government-wide statement of activities include (a) charges for services – amounts received from customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from the goods, services or privileges provided by the State; including interest earnings from various loan funds/ component units, (b) program-specific operating grants, contributions, and restricted interest, and (c) program-specific capital grants, contributions, and restricted interest. General revenues consist of taxes and all other revenues that do not meet the definition of program revenues. Special items, if any, are significant transactions or events within the control of management that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. This includes all internal service fund activity, as well as other internal allocations. Exceptions to this general rule are certain charges between various functions of the government, whose elimination would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

The revenues and expenses shown on the proprietary fund statements are identified as either operating or nonoperating. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing goods and services in connection with a proprietary fund's primary mission. The State's enterprise funds are involved in many diverse fields including patient care, insurance programs, loan programs, the University of Wisconsin System, employee benefit plans, and the lottery. The internal service funds provide services and goods to other State agencies and departments.

A significant portion of operating revenues for the proprietary funds is recorded under charges for goods and services. In the case of the State's loan program enterprise funds, investment and interest income is an important component of operating revenue. Operating revenues of the University of Wisconsin include tuition and fees, certain grants and contracts resulting from exchange transactions, and sales and services of educational activities and auxiliary enterprises. In regards to the employee benefit plans, the primary operating revenue source is participant and employer contributions. Operating expenses for the proprietary funds include the costs of sales and services, benefit expenses, administration expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not related to a fund's primary purpose are reported as nonoperating.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the State's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

GASB Standards Implemented During the Fiscal Year

Effective for fiscal year 2019, the State implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*. This statement establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset.

The State also implemented GASB Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements.* This statement requires additional information related to debt be disclosed in notes to the financial statements.

E. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balances

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash balances of most funds are deposited with the Department of Administration (DOA) where the available balances beyond immediate needs are pooled in the State Investment Fund for short-term investment purposes. Balances pooled are restricted to legally stipulated investments valued consistent with GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. Cash balances not controlled by DOA may be invested where permitted by statute.

Cash and cash equivalents, reported on the balance sheet and statement of cash flows, include bank accounts, petty cash, cash in transit, short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less such as certificates of deposit, money market certificates, repurchase agreements and individual funds' shares in the State Investment Fund.

GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*, requires disclosure of risks associated with deposit and investment balances and the policies applied to mitigate such risks. Specific disclosures are included in Note 5, Deposits and Investments.

2. Investments

The State may invest in direct obligations of the United States and Canada, securities guaranteed by the United States, certificates of deposit issued by banks in the United States and solvent financial institutions in the State, commercial paper and nonsecured corporate notes and bonds, bankers acceptances, participation agreements, privately placed bonds and mortgages, common and preferred stock and other securities approved by applicable sections of the Wisconsin Statutes, bond resolutions, and various trust indentures (see Note 5 to the financial statements).

Investments of the primary government are reported at fair value consistent with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. Typically, fair value information is determined using quoted market prices. However, when quoted market prices are not available for certain securities, fair values are estimated through techniques such as discounted future cash flows, matrix pricing and multi-tiers.

In some instances, securities are reported at cost. Certain non-public or closely held stocks are carried at cost since no independent quotation is available to price these securities. Further, certain investment agreements are reported on a cost basis because the State cannot readily determine whether these agreements meet the definition of interest-earning investment contracts as defined by GASB Statement No. 31. However, the impact on the financial statements is immaterial.

Under Wisconsin Statutes, the investment earnings of certain Permanent Funds are assigned to other funds. The following table shows the funds earning the investment income and the ultimate recipients of that income:

Fund Generating Investment Income	Fund Receiving Investment Income
Agricultural College	University of Wisconsin System
Normal School	General Fund and University of Wisconsin System
University	University of Wisconsin System

3. Mortgage and Other Loans

Mortgage loans of the Veterans Mortgage Loan Repayment Fund and the Veterans Trust Fund programs, business-type activities, are stated at the outstanding loan balance less an allowance for doubtful accounts.

4. Forestation State Tax

2017 Wis. Act 59 (the Budget Act) ended the forestry mill tax, the only property tax that had been levied by the State. The proceeds of the tax had been paid to the Conservation Fund. The tax ended effective with the January 1, 2017 property tax assessments (property taxes levied in 2017 for payment in 2018).

5. Interfund Assets/Liabilities

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. The balance sheet or statement of net position for proprietary and fiduciary funds classifies these receivables and payables as "Due from Other Funds" or "Due to Other Funds." Short-term interfund loans are classified as "Interfund Receivables" or "Interfund Payables." Long-term interfund loans are classified as "Advances to Other Funds" and "Advances from Other Funds".

Balances that exist between the primary government and component units are classified as “Due to/from Primary Government” and, correspondingly, “Due to/from Component Units”.

Amounts reported in the funds as interfund assets/liabilities are eliminated in the governmental and business-type columns of the Statement of Net Position, except for the net residual amount due between governmental and business-type activities which is shown as internal balances.

6. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories of governmental and proprietary funds are valued at cost, which approximates market, using the first-in/first-out, last in/first out, or weighted-average method. The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed.

Inventories of the University of Wisconsin System held by central stores are valued at average cost, fuels are valued at market, and other inventories held by individual institutional cost centers are valued using a variety of cost flow assumptions that, for each type of inventory, are consistently applied from year to year.

Prepaid items reflect payments for costs applicable to future accounting periods.

The fund balances of governmental funds are reported as nonspendable for inventories and prepaid items, except in cases where prepaid items are offset by unearned revenues, to indicate that these accounts do not represent expendable available financial resources.

7. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, intangibles, land, library holdings, and infrastructure assets (roads, bridges, and buildings considered an ancillary part of roads), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Assets of the primary government, other than infrastructure and land purchased for the construction of infrastructure assets, are capitalized when they have a unit cost of $5,000 or more (except for a collection of library resources that must have a cumulative value equal to or greater than $5.0 million and software purchased by the University of Wisconsin System) and a useful life of more than one year. In addition, internally generated intangible assets are capitalized only if costs are equal to or are greater than $1.0 million.

Purchased or constructed capital assets are valued at cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not practicably determinable. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value at the time received.

The State has elected to report infrastructure assets (roads, bridges and buildings considered an ancillary part of roads) using the modified approach. Under this method infrastructure assets are not required to be depreciated if the State manages its eligible infrastructure assets using an asset management system designed to maintain and preserve its infrastructure assets at a condition level established and disclosed by the State. All infrastructure assets constructed prior to July 1, 2000 have been recorded at estimated historical cost which was determined by calculating the current cost of a similar asset and deflating that cost using the Federal Highway Administration's composite index for federal aid highway construction to the estimated average construction date. All infrastructure assets constructed after July 1, 2000 have been recorded at historical cost. The costs of maintenance and preservation that do not add to the asset's capacity or efficiency are not capitalized. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized.

Exhaustible capital assets of the primary government generally are depreciated on the straight-line method over the asset's useful life. Select buildings of the University of Wisconsin System are depreciated using the componentized method over the estimated useful life of the related assets. Depreciation expense is recorded in the government-wide financial statements, as well as in the proprietary fund statements. There is no depreciation recorded for land, construction in process, and infrastructure. In addition, depreciation is not recorded for certain other capital assets including the State Capitol, Executive Residence and associated furnishings, and the Historical Society library collection. Generally, estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and improvements	6 - 40 years
Equipment, machinery and furnishings	3 - 15 years
Library Holdings	15 years

Collections of works of art, historical treasures, and similar assets, which are on public display, used in furtherance of historical education, or involved in advancement of artistic or historical research, are not capitalized unless these collections were already capitalized at June 30, 1999. Collections range from memorabilia on display in the Wisconsin Veterans Museum, the Wisconsin Historical Society Museum and other museums to buildings such as the Villa Louis Mansion and the Fur Trade Museum located at the Villa Louis historical site. In addition, works of art or historical treasures on display in the various State office buildings, as well as statues on display outside the State Capitol, also are not capitalized.

8. Restricted and Limited Use Assets

Assets that are required to be held and/or used as specified in Wisconsin statutes, bond indentures, bond resolutions, trustee agreements, board resolutions, and donor specifications have been reported as Restricted and Limited Use Assets.

9. Local Assistance Aids

Municipal and County Shared Revenue Program

Through the Municipal and County Shared Revenue Program, the State distributes general revenues collected from general State tax sources to municipal and county governments to be used for providing local government services. State statutes require that payment to local governments be made during July and November.

The State was liable to various local governments for unpaid shared revenue aid. To measure the amount of the program allocable to the State's fiscal year, the amount is prorated over portions of recipient local governments' calendar fiscal years that are within the State's fiscal year. The result is that a liability of $444.0 million representing one-half of the total appropriated amount is reported at June 30, 2019 as Due to Other Governments.

State Property Tax Credit Program

The State was liable to various taxing jurisdictions for the school levy, the first dollar, and the lottery property tax credits paid through the State Property Tax Credit Program.

The school levy tax credit provides property tax relief in the form of State credits on individual property tax bills.

The first dollar tax credit was first established for property taxes levied in 2008, and payable in 2009. This credit is allowed on every taxable real estate parcel containing an improvement in the state.

Under the lottery property tax credit, owners of property used as a primary residence receive a tax credit equal to the school property tax on a portion of the dwelling's value.

State statutes require that payment to local taxing jurisdictions for the school levy and first dollar tax credits be made during July. Although the state property tax credit is calculated on the property tax levy for school purposes, the State's July payment is paid to an administering municipality who treats the payment the same as other tax collections and distributes the collections to the various tax levying jurisdictions (e.g., cities, towns, and school districts).

The portion of the liability payable to school districts for the school levy and first dollar tax credits represents the amount of the July payment earned over the school districts' previous fiscal year ended June 30. Since the entire school districts' portion of the July payment occurs within the State's fiscal year, 100 percent of the July payment relating to the school taxing jurisdictions' levy is reported as a liability at June 30, 2019.

The portion of the liability payable to general government for the school levy and first dollar tax credits represents the amount of the July payment prorated over the portion of the local governments' calendar year which is within the State's fiscal year. The result is that 50 percent of the July payment based on the general government taxing jurisdictions' levy is reported as a liability at June 30, 2019.

The aggregated State Property Tax Credit Program liability of $809.6 million is reported in the General Fund as Due to Other Governments. Of that amount, $698.5 million relates to the school levy tax credit and $111.1 million relates to the first dollar tax credit.

The lottery property tax credit is accounted for in the Lottery Fund, an enterprise fund that records revenues and expenses on the accrual basis. The State pays municipal treasurers for lottery credits who distribute the moneys to the various taxing jurisdictions. For credits reducing the calendar year 2019 property tax bills, the State made this payment in March 2019. A portion of the State's March payment distributed to the general government taxing jurisdictions applies to their fiscal year that ends on December 31. Therefore, part of the March distribution represents an expense of the State in Fiscal Year 2019, while the remaining portion represents advanced payments. The resulting deferred outflow of resources reported within the Lottery Fund totals $60.3 million at June 30, 2019.

State Aid for Exempt Computers

The Aid for Exempt Computers compensates local governments for tax base lost due to the property tax exemption for computers, software and related equipment. Aid payments are calculated using a procedure that results in an aid amount equal to the amount of taxes that would be paid if the property were taxable. Payments to local governments are made on the fourth Monday in July.

At June 30, 2019, the State was liable to various local governments and other taxing jurisdictions for unpaid exempt computer aid payments of $67.2 million.

State Aid for Exempt Personal Property

2017 Wis. Act 59 (the Budget Act) exempted machinery, tools, and patterns, not including such items considered manufacturing property under current law, from the property tax effective with property assessed as of January 1, 2018 (the 2018(19) property tax levy). The Act also created a state aid program administered by DOR to make payments to each local taxing jurisdiction, including tax increment districts, that imposed property taxes on those items that were not manufacturing property in 2017(18).
Upon certification by DOR, payments will be made to local taxing jurisdictions on or before the first Monday in May. Under the Act, the first aid payment of $75.4 million was made in May 2019.

10. Long-term Debt Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt is reported as a liability net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized using the effective interest rate method on a prospective basis beginning in Fiscal Year 2004, except for the annual appropriation bonds that are amortized ratably over the life of the obligations to which they relate.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize flows for bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums and discounts are reported as other financing sources and other financing uses, respectively. Issuance costs are reported as other debt service expenditures for governmental fund types, and non-operating expenses for proprietary fund types.

On the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums and discounts related to the Transportation Revenue Bonds and the Petroleum Inspection Fee Obligation Revenue Bonds (which finance programs in a capital projects fund and a special revenue fund, respectively) are amortized ratably over the life of the obligations to which they relate. Results from the use of this method do not vary materially from those that would be obtained by use of the effective interest rate method.

11. Compensated Absences

Consistent with the compensated absences reporting standards of GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences,* an accrual for certain salary-related payments associated with annual leave and an accrual for a certain portion of sick leave is included in the compensated absences liability at year end.

Annual Leave

Full-time employees' annual leave days are credited on January 1 of each calendar year in general at a minimum of 15 or 13 days per year, depending on Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) status. There is no requirement to use annual leave. However, unused leave is lost unless approval to carry over the unused portion is obtained from the employing agency. In general, each full-time employee is eligible for four and one-half personal holidays each calendar year, provided the employee is in pay status for at least one day in the year. If a holiday occurs on a Saturday, employees receive leave time proportional to their working status to use at their discretion.

The State's compensated absence liability at June 30 consists of accumulated unpaid annual leave, personal holiday hours, and Saturday/legal hours earned and vested during January through June. The liability is reported in the government-wide, proprietary fund types and fiduciary funds.

Sick Leave

Full-time employees earn sick leave at a rate of five hours per pay period. Unused sick leave is accumulated from year to year without limit until termination or retirement. Accumulated sick leave is not paid. However, at employee retirement the accumulated sick leave may be converted to pay for the retiree's health insurance premiums. The State accumulates resources to pay for the expected health insurance premiums of retired employees. The portion of the health insurance obligation funded through the sick leave conversion and accumulated resources are presented in the Accumulated Sick Leave Fund, a pension and other employee benefit trust fund.

12. Unearned Revenue

In both the government-wide and fund financial statements unearned revenue represents amounts for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but not revenue recognition criteria. Unearned revenue arises when resources are received by the State before it has a legal claim to them, such as when grant moneys are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the State has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed and revenue is recognized.

Unearned revenue of the University of Wisconsin System consists of payments received but not earned at June 30, 2019, primarily for summer session tuition, tuition and room deposits for the next fall term, advance ticket sales for upcoming intercollegiate athletic events, and amounts received from grant and contract sponsors that have not yet been earned under the terms of the agreement.

13. Self-Insurance

Consistent with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues,* the State's risk management activities are reported in an internal service fund, and the claims liabilities associated with that fund are reported therein.

The State's policy is generally not to purchase commercial insurance for the risk of losses to which it is exposed. Instead, State management believes it is more economical to manage its own risks internally. The Risk Management Fund, an internal service fund, is used to pay for losses incurred by any State agency and for administrative costs incurred to manage a state-wide risk management program. These losses include damage to property owned by the agencies, personal injury or property damage liabilities incurred by a State officer, agent or employee, and worker's compensation costs for State employees. A limited amount of insurance is purchased to limit the exposure to catastrophic losses. Annually, a charge is allocated to each agency for its proportionate share of the estimated cost attributable to the program per Wis. Stat. Sec. 16.865(8).

14. Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources are a consumption of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. Deferred inflows of resources are an acquisition of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. The events associated with the outflows and inflows of resources have already occurred. Under GASB standards, however, the recognition of those outflows and inflows as expenses or expenditures and revenues are deferred until the future periods to which the outflows and inflows are applicable. GASB standards identify circumstances under which deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources must be reported. The reporting of deferred inflows and outflows are only allowable under those circumstances.

As applicable, the State reports deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources in the Statement of Net Position for governmental activities and business-type activities and for proprietary and fiduciary fund types as follows:

A decrease or increase in the fair value of derivative instruments classified as effective hedges is presented as a deferred outflow or deferred inflow of resources, respectively, with an off-setting liability or asset, as applicable.

Gains on refunded debt (i.e. the reacquisition price is less than the net carrying amount of the old debt) are reported as deferred inflows, while losses on refunded debt (i.e. the reacquisition price is greater than the net carrying amount of the old debt) are reported as deferred outflows. Both are amortized to interest expense over the remaining life of the old bonds or the life of the new bonds, whichever is shorter.

Differences between expected and actual experience with regard to economic and demographic factors in the measurement of the pension and OPEB liabilities for the State's proportionate share are reported as deferred inflows or deferred outflows of resources. They are amortized using a systematic and rational method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all active and inactive employees provided with pensions or OPEBs through the applicable plans.

Changes of assumptions about future economic or demographic factors, or of other inputs in the measurement of the pension or OPEB liabilities for the State's proportionate share, are reported as deferred inflows or deferred outflows of resources. They are amortized using a systematic and rational method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all active and inactive employees provided with pensions or OPEBs through the applicable plans.

Differences between projected and actual earnings on the State's proportionate share of pension or OPEB plan investments, if any, are reported as deferred inflows or deferred outflows of resources and amortized using a systematic and rational method over a closed five-year period.

Changes in the State's proportionate share of the pension or OPEB liabilities since the prior measurement date, and differences between actual and proportionate share of contributions are reported as deferred inflows or deferred outflows of resources. They are amortized using a systematic and rational method over a closed period equal to the average expected remaining service lives of all active and inactive employees provided with pensions or OPEBs through the applicable plans.

Contributions to the pension or OPEB plans from the State subsequent to the measurement date of the pension or OPEB liabilities and before the end of the State's fiscal year end are reported as deferred outflows of resources.

State resources transmitted to an entity before time requirements are met, but after all other eligibility requirements have been met, are reported as a deferred outflow of resources.

Federal or other entities' resources transmitted to the State before time requirements are met, but after all other eligibility requirements have been met, are reported as deferred inflows of resources.

When asset retirement obligations (ARO) are recognized, a corresponding deferred outflow of resources is also recognized and reduced in a systematic and rational manner over the estimated useful life of the capital asset.

Further, governmental fund types may report deferred inflows of resources for unavailable revenue, such as derived nonexchange revenue transactions (e.g. sales tax, income tax, assessments on earnings and consumption, etc.). These inflows are not deferred in the government-wide financial statements; rather, they are recognized as revenue.

15. Fund Balance Classification and Restricted Net Position

Fund Balance Classification

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the state is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of the resources are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or, imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Amounts that may be used only for specific purposes, pursuant to constraints imposed by passage of a bill by both houses of the legislature that is signed into law by the governor, are reported as committed fund balance. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless a bill passes both houses of the legislature and is signed by the governor to remove or change the specified use. Passage of a bill by both houses of the legislature and signing of the bill by the governor is the highest level action that results in committed fund balance.

Amounts that are constrained by the state's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed, are classified as assigned fund balances. Intent is expressed by state officials to whom the state has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Unassigned fund balance represents fund balance that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. Unassigned fund balance may also include negative balances for any governmental fund if expenditures exceed amounts restricted, committed, or assigned for those purposes. Nonspendable fund balances include amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use it is the State's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted as they are needed. The state has not established a policy for use of unrestricted fund balance. Under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, if a government does not establish a policy for its use of unrestricted fund balance amounts, committed amounts would be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts.

Restricted Net Position

Restricted Net Position, presented in the government-wide and proprietary funds statement of net position are reported when constraints placed on use are either (1) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (2) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation authorizes the government to assess, levy, charge, or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation. Unrestricted net position may be used at the State's discretion but may have limitations on use based on State statutes.

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NOTE 2. DETAILED RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of Differences Between the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds and the Statement of Net Position

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the following adjustments and reclassifications were necessary to reconcile the information from the fund-based Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds to the amounts presented in the governmental activities section of the Statement of Net Position (in thousands). The differences result primarily from the long-term economic focus of the Statement of Net Position compared to the current financial focus of the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds.

	Total Governmental Funds	Long-term Assets and Liabilities (1)	Internal Service Funds (2)	Reclassifications and Eliminations (3)	Total Amount for Statement of Net Position
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 2,892,079	$ -	$ 64,909	$ -	$ 2,956,988
Investments	532,903	-	-	-	532,903
Receivables (net of allowance):					
Taxes	1,672,302	-	-	(1,672,302)	-
Loans to Local Governments	451,404	-	-	(451,404)	-
Other Loans Receivable	21,331	-	-	(21,331)	-
Other Receivables	828,946	2,859	5,206	3,512,811	4,349,821
Due from Other Funds	310,637	-	13,235	(323,872)	-
Due from Component Units	9,328	-	-	(9,328)	-
Interfund Receivables	74,258	-	-	(74,258)	-
Due from Other Governments	1,286,392	-	-	(1,286,392)	-
Internal Balances	-	-	(1,573)	112,974	111,401
Inventories	38,241	-	4,922	-	43,162
Prepaid Items	13,936	3,574	501	-	18,010
Restricted Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	110,974	-	-	-	110,974
Investments	673,296	-	3,788	-	677,083
Other Restricted Assets	3,331	-	-	-	3,331
Other Assets	13,197	-	-	-	13,197
Depreciable Capital Assets	-	1,324,486	489,092	-	1,813,578
Infrastructure	-	17,578,099	-	-	17,578,099
Other Non-depreciable Capital Assets	-	5,500,286	23,220	-	5,523,506
Total Assets	8,932,553	24,409,304	603,298	(213,104)	33,732,052
Deferred Outflows of Resources	20,138	1,563,899	26,755	-	1,610,793
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	$ 8,952,692	$ 25,973,203	$ 630,054	$ (213,104)	$ 35,342,845
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	1,509,662	-	14,738	12,690	1,537,089
Due to Other Funds	168,874	-	47,510	(216,384)	-
Due to Component Units	228	-	-	(228)	-
Interfund Payables	2,688	-	-	(2,688)	-
Due to Other Governments	2,505,513	-	-	-	2,505,513
Tax Refunds Payable	1,500,134	-	-	-	1,500,134
Tax and Other Deposits	73,504	-	-	-	73,504
Unearned Revenue	340,977	-	-	-	340,977
Interest Payable	45,885	56,766	-	-	102,651
Advances from Other Funds	6,494	-	-	(6,494)	-
Short-term Notes Payable	277,296	-	9,476	-	286,772
Other Liabilities	-	142,981	-	-	142,981
Long-term Liabilities:					
Current Portion	141,750	744,325	83,740	-	969,815
Noncurrent Portion	-	11,244,913	443,086	-	11,687,999
Total Liabilities	6,573,003	12,188,986	598,550	(213,104)	19,147,434
Deferred Inflows of Resources	335,347	453,861	14,938	-	804,146
Fund Balances/Net Position	2,044,342	13,330,356	16,566	-	15,391,264
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balances/Net Position	$ 8,952,692	$ 25,973,203	$ 630,054	$ (213,104)	$ 35,342,845

(1) Long-term asset and liability differences arise because governmental funds focus only on short-term financing (that is, resources that will be available to pay for current period expenditures). In contrast, the Statement of Net Position has a long-term economic focus and reports on all capital and financial resources.

(2) The adjustment for internal service funds reflects the reclassification of these funds for the government-wide statement. The assets and liabilities of these funds are reported as proprietary activities on the fund statements, but are included as governmental activities on the Statement of Net Position.

(3) Various reclassifications are necessary due to the differing level of detail needed on each of the statements. Eliminations are done on the Statement of Net Position to minimize the grossing-up effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental and business-type activities columns of the primary government. The net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities are shown as internal balances.

B. Explanation of Differences Between the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds and the Statement of Activities

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the following adjustments and reclassifications were necessary to reconcile the information from the fund-based Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds to the amounts presented in the governmental section of the Statement of Activities (in thousands). The differences result primarily from the long-term economic focus of the Statement of Activities compared to the current financial focus of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds.

	Total Governmental Funds	Long-term Revenues and Expenses (1)	Capital-Related Items (2)
Revenues:			
Taxes			
Income Taxes	$ 10,148,458	$ 12,690	$ -
Sales & Excise Taxes	6,359,408	5,997	-
Public Utility Taxes	371,802	-	-
Other Taxes	318,829	(39)	-
Motor Fuel (Transportation) Taxes	1,129,893	(113)	-
Other Dedicated Taxes	106,328	-	-
Intergovernmental	10,175,398	-	-
Operating Grants	-	34,480	-
Capital Grants	-	-	331
Licenses and Permits	1,986,836	-	-
Charges for Goods and Services	370,312	4,092	-
Investment and Interest Income	135,709	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures/Contributions to Permanent Fund	64,975	-	-
Gifts and Donations	22,926	-	-
Miscellaneous:		-	-
Tobacco Settlement	116,854	-	-
Other	375,990	-	-
Total Revenues	31,683,721	57,107	331
Expenditures/Expenses:			
Current Operating:			
Commerce	315,557	6,686	627
Education	7,705,377	5,344	4,733
Transportation	2,267,705	23,392	81,200
Environmental Resources	462,376	16,367	17,049
Human Relations and Resources	14,186,412	108,089	72,972
General Executive	630,460	7,035	14,730
Judicial	138,771	7,708	2,203
Legislative	72,075	4,129	-
Tax Relief and Other General Expenditures	1,571,644	-	-
Intergovernmental - Shared Revenue	1,033,820	-	-
Capital Outlay	747,894	-	(739,659)
Debt Service:			
Principal	675,459	-	-
Interest and Other Charges	519,151	3,162	-
Total Expenditures/Expenses	30,326,701	181,912	(546,144)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures/Expenses	1,357,020	(124,805)	546,475
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Net Transfers	(1,011,456)	-	-
Long-term Debt Issued	701,456	-	-
Premium/Discount on Bonds	89,378	-	-
Payments for Refunded Bonds	(446,225)	-	-
Capital Lease Acquisitions	3,072	(3,072)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(663,776)	(3,072)	-
Net Change in Fund Balance/Net Position	693,244	$ (127,877)	$ 546,475
Change in Inventories	3,155		
Net Change for the Year	$ 696,398		

(1) Long-term revenue differences arise because governmental funds report revenues only when they are considered "available," while government-wide statements report revenues when earned. Long-term expense differences arise because governmental funds report operating expenses (including interest) using the modified accrual basis of accounting, while government-wide statements report using the accrual basis of accounting.

(2) Capital-related adjustments consist of the difference between proceeds for the sales of capital assets and the gain or loss from the sales of capital assets, and from the difference between capital outlay expenditures recorded in the governmental funds and depreciation expense recorded in the government-wide statements.

(3) The adjustment for internal service funds reflects the elimination of these funds from the government-wide statement, which is accomplished by charging/refunding additional amounts to participating governmental activities to completely offset the internal service funds' cost for the year.

Internal Service Funds (3)	Long-term Debt Transactions (4)	Eliminations (5)	Revenue/Expense Reclassifications (6)	Total Amount for Statement of Activities
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,161,148
-	-	-	-	6,365,405
-	-	-	-	371,802
-	-	-	-	318,791
-	-	-	-	1,129,780
-	-	-	-	106,328
-	-	-	(10,175,398)	-
-	-	(887,531)	10,248,691	9,395,640
-	-	975,868	11,812	988,011
-	-	-	(1,986,836)	-
(6,153)	-	(6,582)	2,039,950	2,401,620
201	-	-	(62,179)	73,731
-	-	-	(53,114)	11,861
-	-	-	(22,926)	-
-	-	-	493,324	493,324
-	-	-	(116,854)	-
-	-	-	(375,990)	-
(5,952)	-	81,755	480	31,817,442
(118)	-	-	42	322,793
(2,153)	-	36,649	47	7,749,998
(2,345)	16	-	(4,255)	2,365,713
(816)	(1,048)	-	7,894	501,822
(7,138)	113	51,688	1,092	14,413,228
(8,352)	-	(6,582)	(2,929)	634,362
-	-	-	(0)	148,683
(102)	-	-	-	76,102
-	-	-	(190)	1,571,454
-	-	-	-	1,033,820
-	-	-	(8,235)	0
-	(675,459)	-	-	-
15,727	(108,756)	-	3,378	432,662
(5,297)	(785,135)	81,755	(3,155)	29,250,637
(655)	785,135	-	3,635	2,566,805
3,346	-	-	(480)	(1,008,590)
-	(701,456)	-	-	-
-	(89,378)	-	-	-
-	446,225	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
3,346	(344,608)	-	(480)	(1,008,590)
$ 2,691	$ 440,527	$ 0	3,155	1,558,214
			(3,155)	-
			$ 0	$ 1,558,214

(4) Long-term debt transaction differences consist of bond proceeds and principal repayments reported as other financing sources and expenditures in governmental funds, but as increases and decreases in liabilities in the government-wide statements.

(5) Intra-entity activity within the same function is eliminated to remove the grossing up of both direct expenses and program revenues within that category.

(6) Revenue and expense reclassifications are necessary due to the differing level of detail needed on each of the statements. In addition, the Statement of Activities focuses on program revenue, which has been redefined from the traditional revenue source categories.

NOTE 3. BUDGETARY CONTROL

The legal level of budgetary control for Wisconsin is at the function, agency, program, appropriation-level. Supplemental appropriations require the approval of the Joint Finance Committee of the Legislature. Routine adjustments, such as pay plan supplements and rent increases, are distributed by the Division of Executive Budget and Finance from non-agency specific appropriations authorized by the Legislature. Various supplemental appropriations were approved during the year and have been incorporated into the budget figures.

The budgetary comparison schedule and related disclosures for the General and Transportation funds are reported as Required Supplementary Information. This schedule presents the original budget, the final budget and actual data of the current period. The related disclosures describe the budgetary practices of the State, as well as, provide a detailed reconciliation between the General and Transportation funds' equity balance on the budgetary basis compared to the GAAP basis as shown on the governmental fund statements.

NOTE 4. DEFICIT FUND BALANCE/FUND NET POSITION, RESTRICTED NET POSITION, BUDGET STABILIZATION ARRANGEMENT, MINIMUM FUND BALANCE POLICY, AND FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

A. Deficit Fund Balance/Fund Net Position

In addition to the General and Capital Improvement Funds, funds reporting a deficit fund balance or net position at June 30, 2019 are (in thousands):

Special Revenue:		
Dry Cleaner Environmental Response	$	6,229
Enterprise:		
Northern Developmental Disabilities Center		14,621
Central Developmental Disabilities Center		6,968
Southern Developmental Disabilities Center		287
Internal Service:		
Technology Services		5,088
Risk Management		108,567
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust:		
Accumulated Sick Leave		139,623

B. Restricted Net Position

GASB Statement No. 46, *Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation*, which amends GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments,* provides guidance for determining when net assets have been restricted to a particular use by the passage of enabling legislation and how those net assets should be reported in financial statements when there are changes in the circumstances surrounding such legislation. Net position restricted by enabling legislation was as follows on June 30, 2019 (in thousands):

Governmental Activities:		
Net Position Restricted by Enabling Legislation	$	63,632
Business-type Activities:		
Net Position Restricted by Enabling Legislation		393,169

C. Budget Stabilization Arrangement

Wisconsin Statutes 25.60 establishes a stabilization arrangement for monies to be set aside for use if General Fund revenues are less than projected and expenditures exceed budgeted amounts. Wisconsin Statues 16.518 provides for the automatic transfer of 50.0 percent of the excess of General Fund tax revenues over tax estimates to be deposited into a stabilization appropriation. However, the transfer may not be made if the stabilization balance is at least equal to 5.0 percent of estimated General Fund expenditures for the fiscal year. Further, the transfer may not reduce the General Fund balance below the required statutory balance. In addition to the transfer described, under Wisconsin Statutes 16.72(4) net proceeds from the sale of supplies, materials and equipment are also to be deposited into the stabilization appropriation except as otherwise provided by law.

Wisconsin Statutes 16.50(7) provides that if the secretary of the Department of Administration determines that previously authorized expenditures under the biennial budget act will exceed revenues in the current or forthcoming fiscal year by more than one-half of one percent of the estimated general purpose revenue appropriations for that fiscal year, he or she shall immediately notify the governor, the presiding officers of each house of the legislature and the joint committee on finance. Following such notification, the governor shall submit a bill containing recommendations for correcting the imbalance between projected revenues and authorized expenditures, including a recommendation as to whether moneys should be transferred from the budget stabilization appropriation to the General Fund.

The balance of the budget stabilization arrangement as of June 30, 2019 was $649.1 million.

D. Minimum Fund Balance

Wisconsin Statutes 20.003(4) establishes a minimum General Fund balance. Under the statutes, no bill directly or indirectly affecting general purpose revenues as defined in Wisconsin Statues 20.001(2)(a) may be enacted by the legislature if the bill would cause the estimated General Fund balance on June 30 of any fiscal year to be an amount equal to or less than the amount specified for that fiscal year. The minimum required balance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 was $75.0 million.

E. Fund Balance for Governmental Funds

Governmental funds reported the following categories of fund balance as of June 30, 2019 (in thousands):

	General	Transportation	Capital Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental
Nonspendable for:					
Inventory, Prepaid and Long-term Receivables	17,350	22,536	-	12,278	52,164
Legal or Contractual Purposes (Permanent Fund Principal)	-	-	-	1,179,442	1,179,442
Restricted for:					
Commerce	32,376	-	-	-	32,376
Education	7,705	-	-	62,763	70,468
Transportation	-	671,945	-	-	671,945
Environmental Resources	3,533	-	-	163,060	166,593
Human Relations and Resources	114,794	-	-	40,914	155,709
General Executive	120,581	-	-	9,424	130,005
Judicial	89	-	-	-	89
Tax Relief and Other General Expenditures	409	-	-	-	409
Intergovernmental - Shared Revenue	-	-	-	3,619	3,619
Debt Service	-	-	-	468,515	468,515
Capital Projects	-	-	-	135,481	135,481
Committed to:					
Commerce	-	-	-	67,609	67,609
Education	-	-	-	484	484
Environmental Resources	-	-	-	93,684	93,684
Human Relations and Resources	-	-	-	27,465	27,465
General Executive	-	-	-	25,988	25,988
Judicial	-	-	-	162	162
Tax Relief and Other General Expenditures	649,104	-	-	-	649,104
Capital Projects	-	-	-	28,736	28,736
Unassigned	(1,719,399)	-	(190,078)	(6,230)	(1,915,707)
Total Fund Balance	(773,455)	694,481	(190,078)	2,313,395	2,044,342

NOTE 5. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The State maintains a short-term investment "pool", the State Investment Fund, for the State, its agencies and departments, and certain other public institutions which elect to participate. The investment "pool" is managed by the State of Wisconsin Investment Board (the Board) which is further authorized to carry out investment activities for certain enterprise, trust and agency funds. A small number of State agencies also carry out investment activities separate from the Board.

The State of Wisconsin Investment Board also issues separate financial reports for the investments they manage, including the State Investment Fund, and the Wisconsin Retirement System. Copies of the separately issued financial reports may be obtained at www.swib.state.wi.us or by writing to:

State of Wisconsin Investment Board
P.O. Box 7842
Madison, WI 53707-7842

A. Deposits

Deposits include cash and cash equivalents on deposit in banks or other financial institutions, and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit. The majority of the State's deposits are under the control of the Department of Administration. The Department of Administration maintains multiple accounts with an agreement with the bank that allows an overdraft in one account if the overdraft is offset by balances in other accounts.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The State's policy regarding custodial credit risk is detailed in Chapter 34 of the State Statutes. In brief, any federal or state bank, credit union or savings bank may be designated a public depository. A surety bond may be required. The State's insured deposits are covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and an appropriation for losses on public deposits. In the event of loss, the division of banking makes payments up to $400,000 per depositor for the excess of the payments made by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Wisconsin Credit Union Savings Insurance Corporation. Payments are made, until the funds available in the appropriation are exhausted, in the order in which satisfactory proofs of loss are received by the State's Department of Financial Institutions.

1. Primary Government

As of June 30, 2019, $404.6 million of the primary government's bank balance of $426.8 million was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows (in millions):

Uninsured and uncollateralized	$	404.6

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of a deposit. Deposits in foreign currency at June 30, 2019 are immaterial. The primary government does not have a formal policy specifically related to foreign currency risk.

The State's Unemployment Reserve Fund had $1.9 billion on deposit with the U.S. Treasury. This amount is presented as "Cash and Cash Equivalents" and is not included in the carrying amount of deposits nor is it categorized according to risk because it is neither a deposit with a financial institution nor an investment.

Certificates of Deposit are carried at cost as they are considered nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts. Because they are valued at cost, they are not included in the fair value hierarchy established by GASB Statement 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application.

2. Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

As of December 31, 2018, WRS cash deposits totaled $483.9 million. Of the total deposits, $91.7 million was collateralized by the securities borrowed. Depository insurance covered another $2.0 million of the total. The remaining deposits, totaling $390.2 million, were uninsured and uncollateralized. These uninsured deposits represented balances held in foreign currencies in the WRS custodian's nominee name, cash posted as collateral for derivatives transactions, and cash collateral posted in excess of the market value of securities borrowed by the WRS for short sales. In addition to cash deposits, the WRS also held $84.0 million in certificates of deposit, all of which were covered by depository insurance as of December 31, 2018.

3. State Investment Fund

As of June 30, 2019, the SIF held Certificates of Deposit (CDs) with a value of $39.2 million invested pursuant to the Wisconsin Certificate of Deposit Program, all of which is insured through FDIC insurance. Investment guidelines provide that to be accepted into this program, banks must accept deposits in Wisconsin and meet credit-screening criteria designed to assure the safety of the deposits. In addition, the SIF held time deposits with financial institutions with a fair value of $25 million, all of which were uncollateralized and uninsured.

B. Investments

1. Primary Government

Wisconsin Statutes, program policy provisions, appropriate governing boards, and general resolutions contained in revenue bond indenture documents define the types of securities authorized as appropriate investments and the conditions for making investment transactions.

Investments of the State are managed by various portfolios. For disclosure purposes, the following investment portfolios are discussed separately:

- Primary government, excluding the University of Wisconsin System, Wisconsin Retirement System and the State Investment Fund. The primary government portfolios include funds separately managed by the State of Wisconsin Investment Board consisting of the following:
  -- State Life Insurance Fund (SLF)
  -- Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund (IPFCF)
  -- Historical Society Fund
- The University of Wisconsin System (UWS)
- Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)
- State Investment Fund (SIF) -- functions as the State's cash management fund by "pooling" the idle cash balances of all State funds and other public institutions. Investments of the SIF are discussed in section B2 of this note disclosure.

Primary Government *(excluding the UWS, WRS, and SIF)*

For the primary government, except for the Separately Managed Funds discussed later, permitted investments include: direct general obligations of the United States of America and obligations (including obligations of any federal agency or corporation) for which the payment of the principal and interest are unconditionally guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States; bonds or other obligations of any state or the United States of America or of any agency, instrumentality or local governmental unit of any such state including the State of Wisconsin; bonds, debentures, participation certificates, notes or similar evidences of indebtedness of any of the Federal Financing Bank, Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Resolution Funding Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, Student Loan Marketing Association or Tennessee Valley Authority; public housing bonds issued by public agencies or municipalities; commercial paper; interest-bearing time deposits, certificates of deposit or other similar banking arrangements; shares of a diversified open-end management investment company; repurchase agreements; common and preferred stock; bankers acceptances; corporate commercial paper; bonds issued by a local district created under Wisconsin Act 229; and investment agreements with a bank, bank holding company, insurance company or other financial institution.

The State of Wisconsin Investment Board (SWIB or the Board) has control of the investment and collection of principal, interest, and dividends of all monies invested of the State Life Insurance Fund (SLF), the Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund (IPFCF), and the Historical Society Trust Fund, which are collectively known as the “Separately Managed Funds”.

Permitted classes of investments of the SLF and the IPFCF include bonds of government units or of corporations, loans secured by mortgages, preferred or common stocks, real property and other investments not specifically prohibited by statute.

Funds available for the Historical Society Trust Fund are managed with an investment objective of maintaining a diversified portfolio of high quality publicly issued equities and fixed income obligations providing long-term growth in capital and income generation.

University of Wisconsin System (UWS)

The UWS Board of Regents authorize and govern the UWS investment policies and guidelines. Beginning in FY 2018, the UWS Board of Regents has delegated investment management authority to SWIB and is responsible for monitoring its delegation of this investment management authority. SWIB determines and sets UWS asset allocation targets which are reviewed quarterly.

In addition, UWS continues to have an allocation to private markets through a “legacy” portfolio that will self-liquidate over time as investments are sold and cash proceeds are received.

Effective April 1, 2019, a new investment fund was established for a limited and select number of participating Trust Funds accounts. This fund was established by the Board of Regents to continue to provide an educational investment management opportunity for the UW-Madison School of Business's Applied Security Analysis Program. The "RegentFund" is an intermediate-term fixed income portfolio, governed by and subject to a Board-approved Memorandum of Understanding, which includes detailed investment guidelines.

The UWS also issues separate financial reports. Copies of these separately issued financial reports may be obtained at www.wisconsin.edu or by writing to:

Office of Financial Administration
780 Regent Street, Suite 255
Madison, WI 53715

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

All assets of the WRS are invested by the State of Wisconsin Investment Board (the Board). The WRS consists of shares in the Core Retirement Investment Trust and the Variable Retirement Investment Trust.

The investments of the Core Retirement Investment Trust consist of a diversified portfolio of securities. Wis. Stat. Sec. 25.182 authorizes the Board to manage the Core Retirement Investment Trust in accordance with "prudent investor" standard of responsibility as described in Wis. Stat. Sec. 25.15(2) which requires that the Board manage the funds with the diligence, skill and care that a prudent person acting in a similar capacity and with the same resources would use in managing a large public pension fund.

Investments of the Variable Retirement Investment Trust are authorized under Wis. Stat. Sec. 25.15 and 25.17. Wis. Stat. Sec. 25.17(5) states assets of the Variable Retirement Investment Trust shall be invested primarily in equity securities which shall include common stocks, real estate or other recognized forms of equities whether or not subject to indebtedness, including securities convertible into common stocks and securities of corporations in the venture capital stage. The Variable Retirement Investment Trust consists primarily of common stock and bonds convertible into common stock, although, because of existing conditions in the securities market, there may temporarily be other types of investments.

Valuation

Investments of the State are reported at Fair Value as defined by GASB Statement Number 72 – Fair Value Measurement and Application and are categorized based on the investment valuation hierarchy established by GASB. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the assets. Level 1 Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The fair value of investments are obtained or estimated using information provided by custodial banks and brokerages. A variety of independent pricing sources are used to price assets based on type, class or issue, including published quotations from active markets, pricing models and other methods deemed acceptable by industry standards.

Primary Government *(excluding the UWS, WRS, and SIF)*

The following tables present fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019, in millions.

Primary Government (excluding the Separately Managed Funds)

	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurement Using: Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
Investments by Fair Value Level:				
U.S. Government & Agency Securities	$ 450.0	$ 266.4	$ 183.6	$ -
State & Municipal Bonds & Notes	207.0		207.0	
Closed-End Funds	2.7	2.7		
Exchange Traded Funds	64.5	64.5		
Equity Securities	15.4	15.4		
Limited Partnership	8.0			8.0
Total By Fair Value Level	$ 747.5	$ 349.0	$ 390.5	$ 8.0
Investments Valued at Net Asset Vaue (NAV):				
Mutual Funds	$ 5,254.4			
Money Market Funds	429.3			
Investments Valued at Cost:				
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	$ 199.7			
Private Placement	26.7			
U.S. Government & Agency Securities	426.0			
Total	**$ 7,083.6**			

The following tables present fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019 for the Separately Managed Funds, in millions.

Separately Managed Funds			**Fair Value Measurement Using**		
		Total	Level 1		Level 2
IPFCF					
Investments by Fair Value Level:					
U.S. Government and Agency Securities	$	643.5	--	$	643.5
Corporate Bonds		476.1			476.1
Municipal Bonds		22.7			22.7
Foreign Governments		41.6			41.6
Total by Fair Value Level	$	1,183.9	--	$	1,183.9
Investments Valued at Net Asset Value (NAV):					
Equity Index Funds	$	246.4			
Short-Term Investment Fund		11.9			
Total IPFCF	**$**	**1,442.2**			
Historical Society					
Investments Reported at Net Asset Value (NAV):					
Equity Index Fund	$	13.7			
Fixed Income Fund		4.0			
Total Historical Society	**$**	**17.7**			
SLF					
Investments by Fair Value Level:					
U.S. Government and Agency Securities	$	50.2	--	$	50.2
Corporate Bonds		66.3			66.3
Total SLF	**$**	**116.5**	**--**	**$**	**116.5**

Securities categorized as Level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities.

Debt securities categorized as Level 2 are valued by third party pricing services using a matrix-pricing technique that values securities based on their relationship to quoted market prices for securities with similar interest rates, maturities and credit ratings.

Securities categorized as Level 3 include certain Limited Partnership interests in the amount of $8.0 million held by the Common School fund. These limited partnerships invest in small non-public companies. The Common School fund has committed to invest up to $21.0 million in limited partnerships as of June 30, 2019.

The Injured Patients and Families Compensation fund holds Investments in the amount of $11.9 million in the Short-Term Investment Fund, a short-term investment pool. Investments of the Short-Term Investment Fund are reported at net asset value (NAV).

Fair values of investments in equity and fixed income co-mingled index funds, mutual funds and money market funds are based on the investments' published NAV per share (or its equivalent) provided by the investee. These investments are considered Level 1 in the GASB fair value hierarchy.

Investments Valued at Cost or Amortized Cost — Certain investments are valued at cost or amortized cost. Investments valued at cost are not included in the GASB fair value hierarchy.

Of the $426.0 million of U.S. Government and Agency Securities reported at amortized cost, $242.3 million of this amount are State & Local Government Series Certificates (SLGs). SLGs are special purpose securities issued to government entities to assist in compliance with certain Internal Revenue Service regulations. These were purchased as a component of a crossover bond refunding transactions which occurred in fiscal year 2018. There is no secondary market for SLGs. Another $183.5 million represents securities issued by the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac), a government-sponsored enterprise (GSE). These Farmer Mac securities were also purchased in conjunction with a fiscal year 2018 crossover bond refunding transaction. These investments are held in escrow and their maturity dates correspond to certain cash flow dates for the crossover refunding transaction. Additional information about the crossover refunding transactions is presented in Note 11. The remaining $0.2 million represents US Government Savings Bonds.

The College Savings Fund has a $199.7 million investment in a Guaranteed Investment Contract, a non-participating interest earning contract which is valued at cost.

The Common School Fund holds investments issued by the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) in the amount of $26.7 million which are secured by revenues from certain WHEDA loans, and which are valued at cost. The investments were issued in a private placement transaction and are not marketable on a secondary market.

University of Wisconsin System (UWS)

The following schedule presents fair value measurements at June 30, 2019 (fair values in millions):

UWS		**Fair Value Measurement Using**	
	Fair Value	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs
Investments by Fair Value Level:			
Investments Reported as Cash & Cash Equivalents	$ 0.4	$ 0.4	$ -
Fixed Income Securities	7.0	1.0	6.0
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	$ 7.4	$ 1.4	$ 6.0
Investments Valued at Net Asset Vaue (NAV):			
Equity Index Funds	$ 218.0		
Fixed Income Index Funds	157.3		
Real Estate Index Fund	11.7		
Private Equity Limited Partnerships	72.4		
Investments Valued at Amortized Cost:			
U.S. Governement Agency Securities	$ 65.4		
Total Investments	**$ 532.2**		

The UWS measures the fair value of investments in certain entities that do not have a quoted market price at the calculated net asset value (NAV) per share or its equivalent. As these investments are not readily marketable the estimated value is subject to uncertainty, and therefore, may differ from the value that would have been used had a ready market for the investments existed.

The equity index funds include a global equity index fund (84%) with an investment strategy designed to track the return of equity securities traded both inside and outside of the United States. An additional 5% of this category includes an emerging markets index fund with an investment strategy designed to track the return of equity securities in emerging markets. The remaining 11% is included in an international currency hedged equity index fund with an investment strategy designed to track the return of the markets in certain countries for equity securities outside of the United States while mitigating exposure to fluctuations between the value of the currencies in the fund and the U.S. dollar. The international and emerging markets index funds have daily liquidity with 2 days' notice. The international hedged index fund has monthly liquidity with 2 days' notice.

The fixed income index funds category includes a corporate and government bond index fund (50%) with an investment strategy of approximating as closely as practicable the return of an industry standard US Government/Credit Bond Index. The remaining 50% includes a U.S. TIPS index fund with an investment strategy of closely approximating the return of all outstanding U.S. TIPS with a maturity of one year or greater. These fixed income index funds have daily liquidity with 2 days' notice.

The real estate index fund includes an investment strategy designed to track the return of publicly traded real estate equity securities. The real estate index fund has daily liquidity with 2 days' notice.

Investments in the amount of $65.4 million of U.S. Government Agency Securities are valued at amortized cost. Typically, due to their short-term nature, amortized cost approximates fair value for these investments. Investments held at cost are not reported within the fair value hierarchy.

Private Equity Limited Partnership Funds - As part of the investment management transfer to SWIB, Terrace Investment Holdings II SMF, LLC was created to centrally hold and manage the University's investments in private markets Limited Partnership Funds. This investment is illiquid and is generally not resold or redeemed. Distributions from the fund will be received over the life of the investment as the underlying investments are liquidated. The investment strategy of the limited partnership focuses globally on corporate finance, venture capital, and forestry/agricultural investments. The fund-of-funds limited partnership is estimated to have an average remaining life of approximately 5 years at June 30, 2019. The estimated remaining life of the underlying investments are between 0-10 years at June 30, 2019.

The UWS has an unfunded commitment in the amount of $16.9 million to private markets Limited Partnership Funds. No further new commitments to these or other private markets funds are anticipated. The existing positions in the private markets Limited Partnership Funds will eventually self-liquidate, as underlying private investments are sold off and distributions are made to investors.

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

The following schedules presents fair value measurements at December 31, 2018 (fair values in millions):

WRS		Fair Value Measurement Using		
	Fair Value	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
Investments by Fair Value Level:				
Cash Equivalents				
Certificates of Deposit	$ 69.0	$ -	$ 41.7	$ 27.3
Commercial Paper	159.0		-	159.0
Foreign Government/Agency	711.4		-	711.4
Total Cash Equivalents	939.4		41.7	897.7
Equities				
Domestic	30,883.2	30,805.1		78.2
International	17,664.7	17,660.7		3.9
Total Equities	48,547.9	48,465.8		82.1
Fixed Income				
Asset Backed Securities	211.1	-	207.1	4.0
Corporates & Private Placements	5,045.6	-	4,907.7	137.9
Foreign Government / Agency Bonds	2,369.7	-	2,369.7	-
Municipal Bonds	105.0	-	105.0	-
U.S. Government Agencies	209.4	-	209.4	-
U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	14,565.3	-	14,565.3	-
U.S. Treasury Securities	3,352.5	12.2	3,340.3	-
Total Fixed Income	25,858.7	12.2	25,704.6	141.9
Real Estate	1,372.0			1,372.0
Preferred Securities				
Domestic	86.4	-	44.5	41.8
International	123.7	123.5	-	0.2
Total Preferred Securities	210.0	123.5	44.5	42.0
Convertibles	0.3			0.3
Derivatives				
Foreign Exchange Contracts	(21.3)	-	(21.3)	
Futures	156.9	156.9	-	
Options	(8.1)	(8.1)	(0.1)	
Swaps	(21.8)	-	(21.8)	
To Be Announced Securities	686.3	-	686.3	
Total Derivatives	791.9	148.8	643.1	
Equity Short Sales	(3,002.0)	(3,002.0)		
Total	**$ 74,718.4**	**$ 45,748.3**	**$ 26,434.0**	**$ 2,536.1**

WRS	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period (8)
Investments Measured at NAV:				
Cash (1)	$ 627.2	$ -	Daily	Same Day
Fixed Income (2)	6,219.4	261.9	Daily, Monthly, Quarterly, N/A	2-90 days, N/A
Private Equity Limited Partnerships (3)	8,168.0	5,721.8	N/A	N/A
Equities (4)	6,301.7	-	Daily, Monthly	2-30 days
Real Estate Limited Partnerships (5)	5,422.5	1,601.9	Quarterly, Annually, N/A	N/A, Other, 30-90 days
Hedge Funds (6)	5,759.4	68.1	Various (see Hedge Funds)	Various (see Hedge Funds)
Total (7)	$ 32,498.3	$ 7,653.7		

(1) This category consists of short term cash funds with the investment objective of safety of principal and liquidity while earning a competitive money market rate of return. The short-term cash funds have daily liquidity with same day notice.

(2) Corporate and government bond index funds make up a significant portion of this category (76%) and have the investment objective of approximating as closely as practicable the return of a given segment of the markets for publicly traded investments. The corporate and government index funds have daily liquidity with 2 days' notice. An additional 18% of this category represents long-only fixed income managers, which can invest across the credit quality spectrum, in varying geographies, and can include derivatives, high yield and structured securities. These long-only managers require a redemption notice period between one and two weeks and have daily or monthly liquidity. The remaining 6% of this category includes LLCs which invest in private real estate debt. The majority of these LLC investments distribute earnings over the life of the investment and have an average remaining life of less than 5 years. The private real estate debt LLC's that do not distribute earnings over the life of the fund permit quarterly redemptions with 90 days' notice.

(3) Private Equity Limited Partnerships include direct, co-investments with existing WRS general partners, direct secondary investments and fund of funds. These investments are illiquid and are generally not resold or redeemed. Distributions from each fund will be received as the underlying investments are liquidated.

(4) This category includes long-only equity managers (70%) with various fundamental, quantitative and other approaches spanning various styles, geographies and market cap weights. The majority of these long-only manager investments can be redeemed monthly, with between 10- and 30-days’ notice. One long-only manager investment can be redeemed daily with 30 days' notice. An additional 30% of this category represents emerging markets equity index funds with an investment strategy designed to track the return of the given segment of the emerging equity markets. These investments can be redeemed daily with 2 days' notice. This category includes investments that are in the process of being fully redeemed, with final distribution expected in 2019.

(5) This category includes funds that invest directly in real estate and real estate related assets. Approximately 70% of these investments are generally not resold or redeemed. Distributions from each fund will be received as the underlying investments are liquidated. The remaining 30% of this category consists of open-ended funds that invest directly in real estate and real estate related assets. The majority of these investments can be redeemed quarterly with between 30- and 90-days’ notice. One fund can be redeemed annually with notice provided in the first quarter of the calendar year.

(6) Hedge Fund investments are private investment funds that seek to produce absolute returns using a broad range of strategies. In certain instances, Hedge Fund investments are structured as limited partnerships, whereby participants receive distributions over the life of the fund. Estimated remaining life for the majority funds structured as limited partnerships is estimated to be between 5-10 years. One fund has an estimated remaining life of greater than 10 years.

(7) The WRS had additional unfunded commitments of approximately $15.8 million, relating to assets not valued using NAV.

(8) Redemption terms described for NAV investments reflect contractual agreements and assume withdrawals are made without adverse market impact and under normal market conditions.

The Board has entered into a number of agreements that commit the WRS to make investment purchases up to predetermined amounts over certain investment time periods. The unfunded capital commitments for private equity, real estate and multi-asset investments not reported on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position total $7.7 billion as of December 31, 2018.

Private Equity and Real Estate Limited Partnerships

Limited partnerships are generally structured to provide distributions to participants of the fund as the holdings of the partnership are liquidated over time. In general, the Private Equity Limited Partnerships participated in the following investment strategies at December 31, 2018:

Buyout – This strategy acquires shares of a private company to gain a controlling interest.

Mezzanine – Provides mezzanine debt to finance leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations, and corporate acquisitions.

Special Situations – This strategy can invest in public and private companies undergoing financial distress, a turnaround in business operations, or which are believed to be undervalued because of a discrete extraordinary event.

Venture Capital – This strategy invests in companies with potential for significant growth (generally small to early stage emerging firms).

The Real Estate Limited Partnerships generally consisted of the following investment strategies at December 31, 2018:

Core – Core investments are expected to deliver a significant percentage of their return from income and should demonstrate lower volatility than Opportunistic and Value investments due to lower leverage, higher occupancy, and asset location.

Value – Value investments typically have significant near-term leasing, repositioning, and/or renovation risk. This strategy is expected to have modest initial operating revenues with potential for substantial income growth and will likely encounter greater volatility than Core strategies, but lower volatility than Opportunistic strategies.

Opportunistic – Opportunistic investments usually have significant development, lease-up, financial restructuring, and/or liquidity risk with little or no initial operating income. This strategy typically uses the highest leverage, is expected to achieve most of its return from future capital gains, and is likely to encounter greater volatility than Core and Value strategies.

Hedge Funds

Hedge Fund investments are private investment funds that seek to produce absolute returns using a broad range of strategies. When redeeming Hedge Fund investments, the agreements governing the investment vehicle oftentimes require advanced notice and may restrict the timing of withdrawals. Hedge Fund agreements can also include "lock-up" periods, which restrict investors from redeeming their investment during a specified time frame. The lock-up period helps portfolio managers avoid liquidity problems. Lock-ups can be "hard," where redemptions are not permitted for a specified time period, or "soft," where redemptions are permitted provided the investor pays a penalty. In certain instances, a fund may have both hard and soft lock-up restrictions in place. In addition, hedge fund managers can also institute a "rolling" lock-up. A fund with a rolling lock-up period requires investors to commit to an initial lock-up period, and, if the investor does not submit a redemption notice within a set time prior to expiration of the lock-up, the lock-up is reset.

Similar to lock-ups, Hedge Fund agreements also commonly incorporate "gate" restrictions. An investor-level gate limits redemption on a particular redemption date to a specified percentage of the investor's account value, while a fund-level gate may limit total investor withdrawals on a particular redemption date to a percentage of aggregated fund-level (or master fund-level) net asset value. In certain instances, funds can have both investor- and fund-level gates in place.

The WRS participated in the following Hedge Fund strategies at December 31, 2018:

Equity Long-Short – This strategy invests both long and short in publicly-traded stocks. These managers vary in their use of short selling and leverage.

Event-Driven – The funds in this strategy seek to gain an advantage from pricing inefficiencies that may occur before or after a corporate action or related event, such as a merger, spinoff, earnings call, bankruptcy, or restructuring.

Tactical Trading – The funds in this category invest their holdings in indexes, commodities, interest rate instruments, and currencies as a result of relative value or directional forecasts from a systematic or discretionary approach.

Relative Value – This strategy uses a range of fixed income arbitrage, long/short credit, and/or quantitative strategies that seek to take advantage of price differentials.

Multistrategy – The funds in this category employ a wide range of strategies and instruments in managing assets.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations.

Primary Government *(excluding the UWS, WRS and SIF)*

The primary government, except for the Separately Managed Funds discussed later, follows Wisconsin Statutes, program policy provisions, appropriate governing boards, and general resolutions contained in revenue bond indenture documents limits investments in public housing bonds issued by public agencies or municipalities, the State of Wisconsin, interest-bearing time deposits, certificates of deposit or other similar banking arrangement, shares of a diversified open-end management investment company repurchase agreements and investment agreements to a rating no lower than the rating assigned to the bonds. Investments in all other permitted debt securities are required to bear the highest rating available from each nationally recognized rating agency. In addition, credit risk of certain funds such as the Retiree Life Insurance Fund is minimized by monitoring portfolio diversification by asset class, creditor and industry and by complying with investment limitations governed by insurance laws and regulations.

Regarding the Separately Managed Funds, investment guidelines require that the bond portfolios shall maintain an average quality rating of A- or better at time of purchase, using the lower of split ratings at the time of purchase.

Investment credit quality ratings as of June 30, 2019, from Standard and Poor's, Moody's Investors Service, and Fitch Ratings are presented below using the Standard and Poor's rating scale (in millions):

Primary Government
(excluding the UWS, WRS, SIF and Separately Managed Funds)

Credit Quality Ratings	Fair Value
AAA	$ 357.5
AA	589.6
A	20.2
Not Rated	2,306.4
Total	$ 3,273.7

The following schedule displays the credit ratings at June 30, 2019, for the Separately Managed Funds (fair values in millions):

	Separately Managed Funds		
	IPFCF	Historical Society	SLF
AAA	$ 23.2	$ -	$ 1.2
AA	677.8	-	54.2
A	127.6	-	33.9
BBB	299.5	-	26.5
BB	55.8	-	0.6
Short-term Investment Fund (Not Rated)	11.9	-	-
Bond Fund (Not Rated)	-	4.0	-
Totals	$ 1,195.8	$ 4.0	$ 116.4

University of Wisconsin System (UWS)

As of June 30, 2019, the University was exposed to credit risk directly through its singular separately managed fixed income portfolio, the RegentFund, and indirectly through the ownership of shares of commingled or mutual funds.

The following schedule displays the credit ratings as provided by Moody's Investor Service for debt securities held as of June 30, 2019 (in millions). Obligations of the United States and obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government have been included in the Aaa rating.

UWS Ratings	Fair Value
Aaa	$ 1.0
Aa1	0.2
A1	0.2
A2	0.2
A3	1.0
Baa1	0.9
Baa2	1.7
Baa3	0.8
Ba1	0.3
Ba2	0.3
Ba3	0.1
B1	0.1
Bond Fund	157.3
No Rating	65.4
Unrated Pooled Cash	0.4
Total	$ 230.1

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

With the exception of derivative instrument credit risk, there are no fund-wide or system-wide investment guidelines related to credit risk exposures for investments of the WRS. Fixed income credit risk investment guidelines outline the minimum ratings required at the time of purchase by individual portfolios, or groups of portfolios, based on the portfolios' investment objectives. In addition, some fixed income portfolios are required to carry a minimum weighted average rating at all times.

The following schedule displays the lowest credit rating assigned by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations on debt securities held as of December 31, 2018 (in millions).

WRS Rating	Fair Value
F1/A-1	$ 711.4
AAA/Aaa	258.3
AA/Aa	18,935.4
A	1,788.3
P-2/A-2	157.3
BBB/Baa	2,432.8
BB/Ba	888.9
B	901.9
CCC/Caa or below	141.2
Commingled Fixed Income Funds	6,460.5
Not Rated	1,311.7
Total	$ 33,987.7

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

The WRS held $8.8 billion in reverse repurchase agreements at December 31, 2018. Investment guidelines permit certain portfolios to enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which are a sale of securities with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the securities in the future at the same price plus a stated rate of interest. The market value of the securities underlying reverse repurchase agreements exceeds the cash received, providing the counterparty a margin against a decline in market value of the securities. If the counterparty defaults on their obligations to sell these securities back to the WRS or provide cash of equal value, the WRS could suffer an economic loss equal to the difference between the market value of the underlying securities plus accrued interest and the agreement obligation, including accrued interest. This credit exposure at December 31, 2018 was $111.1 million.

The WRS enters into reverse repurchase agreements with various counterparties and such transactions are governed by Master Repurchase Agreements (MRA). MRAs are negotiated contracts and contain terms in which the WRS seeks to minimize counterparty credit risk. The WRS also controls credit exposures by limiting trades with any one counterparty to stipulated amounts. The counterparty credit exposure is monitored daily and managed through the transfer of margin, in the form of cash or securities, between the WRS and the counterparty.

The cash proceeds from reverse repurchase agreements are reinvested by the Board. The maturities of the purchases made with the proceeds of reverse repurchase agreements are not necessarily matched to the maturities of the agreements. The agreed-upon yields earned by the counterparty were between 2.26 percent and 3.65 percent. Portfolio guidelines require agreements to mature between one and 90 days.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, the State will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Primary Government *(excluding the UWS, WRS, and SIF)*

The primary government, including the Separately Managed Funds, does not have an investment policy specifically for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2019, the primary government did not have any direct investment securities exposed to custodial credit risk.

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

The WRS held seven repurchase agreements totaling $367.0 million as of December 31, 2018. These repurchase agreements were tri-party agreements held in a short-term cash management portfolio managed by the WRS's custodian. The underlying securities for these agreements were held by the tri-party agent, not in the WRS's name.

The WRS's custodial credit risk policy addresses the primary risks associated with safekeeping and custody. It requires that the WRS's custodial institution be selected through a competitive bid process and that the institution be designated a "Systemically Important Financial Institution" by the U.S. Federal Reserve. The policy also requires that the WRS be reflected as beneficial owner on all securities entrusted to the custodian and that the WRS have access to safekeeping and custody accounts. The custodian is also required to be insured for errors and omissions and must provide the WRS with an annual report on internal controls, prepared in accordance with the Statement on Standards for Attestation Engagements. Furthermore, WRS management has established a system of controls for the oversight of services and related processes of the custodian. The WRS's current custodial bank was selected in accordance with these guidelines and meets all requirements stipulated in the custodial credit risk policy.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer.

Primary Government *(excluding the UWS, WRS, and SIF)*

Although the primary government, except for the Separately Managed Funds discussed later, does not have a formal policy on limiting the exposure to concentrations of credit risk, it is the primary government's policy to comply with the provisions contained within the general resolutions of revenue bond indentures and other program policy investment criteria.

Debt securities issued by the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac), a government-sponsored enterprise (GSE) represent the largest concentration of investments in a single issuer. In total $183.5 million of the reported investments of the non-major governmental funds were issued by Farmer Mac, which represents 15.2 percent of their total investments.

Securities issued by the State of Wisconsin represent the second largest concentration of investments in a single issuer. In total $108.7 million of the reported investments of the non-major governmental funds were issued by the State of Wisconsin which represents 9.0 percent of total investments.

The Separately Managed Funds' investment guidelines limit concentrations of credit risk by establishing maximum issuer and/or sector exposure limits. Generally, the guidelines require that no single issuer may exceed 5 percent of the fund investments, with the exception of U.S. Government and its Agencies, whose exposure is unlimited.

Excluding investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and pooled investments, as of June 30, 2019, none of the Separately Managed Funds had more than 5 percent of their total investments in a single issuer.

University of Wisconsin System (UWS)

UWS separately managed, debt/fixed income accounts are limited to holding no more than 7.0 percent in any one issuer (U.S. Government/Agencies are exempted).

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

For investments of the WRS, concentration of credit risk is limited by establishing investment guidelines for individual portfolios or groups of portfolios that generally restrict issuer concentrations in any one company or Rule 144A securities to less than 5 percent of the portfolio's market value.

The WRS did not hold any investments with a single issuer, exclusive of investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, representing 5% or more of the value of the total WRS investments' value at December 31, 2018.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

Primary Government *(excluding the UWS, WRS, and SIF)*

Although the primary government, except for the Separately Managed Funds discussed later, does not have a formal policy on limiting the exposure to changes in interest rates, it is the primary government's policy to comply with the provisions contained within the general resolutions of revenue bond indentures and other program policy investment criteria. For example, the Lottery Fund acquires investments with maturity dates that significantly coincide with scheduled payment dates of prize annuities. Investments are held to maturity unless an annuitant requests premature termination of an annuity, then any loss or gain due to market fluctuations are passed through to the redeeming annuitant. Therefore, the Lottery Fund has minimal interest rate risk exposure. Further, as a means of limiting its exposure to interest rate risks, certain funds are required to limit at least half of the fund's investment portfolio to maturities of less than one year. In addition, interest rate risk of certain other funds such as the Retiree Life Insurance Fund is minimized by maintaining a diversified portfolio of investments and monitoring cash flow patterns in order to approximately match the expected maturity of liabilities.

The following table provides information about the interest rate risks associated with the primary government's investments, except those of the Separately Managed Funds. The investments include certain short-term cash equivalents, and various long-term items. At June 30, 2019, the primary government's investments were (in millions):

Primary Government (excluding the Separately Managed Funds, UWS, WRS, SIF, and investments in an external investment pool)

	Investment Maturities				
Investment Type	Less Than 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	6 to 10 years	More Than 10 Years	Fair Value
U.S. Government and U.S. agency holdings	$ 560.4	$ 130.5	$ 1.2	$ 184.0	$ 876.1
State and municipal bonds and notes	--	8.5	47.7	150.8	207.0
Money market funds	429.3	--	--	--	429.3
Mutual funds – open ended	0.1	585.8	1,419.1	--	2,005.0
Private Placement	0.4	2.7	2.7	20.9	26.7
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	--	199.7	--	--	199.7
Total	$ 990.2	$ 927.1	$ 1,470.8	$ 355.6	$ 3,743.7

As of June 30, 2019, the Separately Managed Funds had interest rate risk statistics as detailed below (in millions):

Separately Managed Funds

Duration or WAM (in years) for Fixed Income Securities

Investment Type	IPFCF		Historical Society		SLF	
	Fair Value	Duration	Fair Value	Duration	Fair Value	WAM
Govt/Agency	$ 643.5	5.57	$ -		$ 50.2	14.29
Corporate Bonds	476.1	7.35	-		66.3	15.5
Municipal Bonds	22.7	11.81	-		-	
Foreign Bonds (Govt/Agency)	41.6	5.19	-		-	
Bond Fund	-		4.0	6.59	-	
Short-Term Investment Fund	11.9	0.05	-		-	
Total	$ 1,195.8		$ 4.0		$ 116.5	

The Separately Managed Funds, which are managed by the Board, use the duration method to identify and manage interest rate risk. Two of the Separately Managed Funds have investment guidelines relating to interest rate risk. The SLF guidelines require the Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) of the portfolio, including cash, to be a minimum of ten years. The IPFCF guidelines require that effective duration of the bond portfolio shall remain within 15% of the assigned benchmark's duration and that the average duration should be less than ten years.

External Investment Pools

The Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund has investments totaling $11.9 million at June 30, 2019 in the Short-Term Investment Fund, a pooled short-term investment fund. This balance is reported as "Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the Statement of Net Position.

Investments for the Retiree Life Insurance Funds are held with the insurance carrier, Securian. In accordance with the administrative agreement between the GIB and Securian, interest is calculated and credited to the Retiree Life Insurance plans based on the rate of return for a segment of the insurance carrier's general fund, specifically, 10 Year A- Bonds (as a proxy and not tied to any specific investments). The funds invested during the year earn interest based on that year's rate of return for 10 Year A- Bonds. The overall aggregate interest rate is calculated using a tiered approach based on the year the funds were invested and the rate of return for that year. Investment interest is credited based on the aggregate rate of return and assets are not adjusted to fair market value. Furthermore, the insurance carrier guarantees the principal amounts of the reserves, including all interest previously credited thereto. No significant contract changes occurred during the year.

University of Wisconsin System (UWS)

The UWS uses the option adjusted modified duration method to analyze interest rate risk. As of June 30, 2019, the UWS had interest rate risk statistics as detailed below (in millions):

UWS

	Fair Value	Effective Duration
Fixed Income Sector:		
U.S. Government	1.4	5.32
Corporates Debt	6.0	4.91
Total	$ 7.4	
Fixed Income Commingled Funds:		
Blackrock U.S. TIPS Fund	$ 78.3	7.48
Blackrock Government/Credit Bond Fund	79.1	6.59
Total	$ 157.3	

UWS also held $65.4 million in U.S. Government agency securities for which duration was not measured – these investments are held in escrow and their maturity date was selected to correspond with the related refunding date for certain general obligation bonds. Therefore, no interest rate risk exists related to these agency securities.

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

Generally, analysis of long or intermediate term portfolios' interest rate risk is performed using various duration calculations. Modified duration, which is stated in years, is the measure of price sensitivity of a fixed income security to an interest rate change of 100 basis points. The calculation is based on the weighted average of the present values for all cash flows. Some investments are analyzed using an option adjusted duration calculation which is similar to the modified duration method. Option adjusted duration incorporates the duration shortening effect of any embedded call provisions in the securities.

Short term portfolios' interest rate risk is analyzed using the weighted average maturity to next reset. Weighted average maturity is the maturity of each position in a portfolio weighted by the dollar value of the position to compute an average maturity for the portfolio as a whole. This measure indicates a portfolio's sensitivity to interest rate changes: a longer weighted average maturity implies greater volatility in response to interest rate changes.

The WRS's investment guidelines related to interest rate risk vary by portfolio. Some fixed income portfolios are required to be managed within a range of a targeted duration, while others are required to maintain a weighted average maturity at or below a specified number of days or years.

Aggregated interest rate risk exposure as of December 31, 2018, stated in terms of modified duration (for long term instruments) and weighted average maturity (for repurchase agreements and short-term pooled investments), is presented below (in millions):

WRS

Investment Type*	**Fair Value**	**Modified Duration (Years)**
Asset Backed Securities	$ 211.1	2.5
Corporate Bonds & Private Placements	5,476.6	5.4
Foreign Government / Agency Bonds	3,081.1	6.1
Municipal Bonds	105.0	10.2
U.S. Government Agencies	209.4	3.9
U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	14,565.3	7.2
U.S. Treasury Securities	3,352.5	5.5
Commingled Funds:		
Domestic Fixed Income	4,696.2	7.6
Emerging Market Fixed Income	1,137.1	5.8
Subtotal	$ 32,834.4	

Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Weighted Average Maturity (days)**
Commercial Paper	$ 159.0	27
Repurchase Agreements	367.0	1
Commingled Funds:		
Short Term Cash Management	627.2	20
Subtotal	1,153.3	
Total	$ 33,987.7	

*Excludes Derivatives which are separately disclosed

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely impact the fair value of an investment.

Primary Government *(excluding the UWS, WRS, and SIF)*

The primary government, except for the Separately Managed Funds discussed later, does not have a formal policy to limit foreign currency risk, however, certain funds such as the Environmental Improvement Fund are not permitted to invest in foreign currency based on provisions contained in its bond indenture general resolution. However, foreign currency risk of the Retiree Life Insurance Fund is minimized by utilizing short-duration spot forward contracts to minimize the adverse impact of foreign currency exchange rate risks inherent in the elapsed time between trade processing and trade settlement. At June 30, 2019, the primary government, excluding the Separately Managed Funds, did not own any issues denominated in a foreign currency.

The Separately Managed Funds' investment guidelines do not specifically address foreign currency risk with the exception that the SLF only allows investments in U.S. dollar denominated instruments. As of June 30, 2019, the Separately Managed Funds did not directly own any issues denominated in a foreign currency.

University of Wisconsin System (UWS)

The UWS held positions only in passively-managed, indexed commingled funds which may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. However, the fund used for exposure to developed market equities generally seeks to hedge against the variations in returns deriving solely from the value of the foreign currencies in the fund relative to the U.S. dollar. The fund used for exposure to emerging market equities generally does not engage in similar foreign currency hedging efforts, due largely to the high cost and more limited efficacy of such hedging. Deposits in foreign currency for the RegentFund at June 30, 2019 are immaterial.

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

The WRS held foreign currency denominated cash and securities directly in designated actively managed portfolios and indirectly through its investment in certain commingled invest funds. As of December 31, 2018, the WRS had the following currency exposure (all assets stated in millions of United States Dollars):

Currency Exposures by Investment Type

Currency	Cash & Cash Equivalents	Equities	Fixed Income	Limited Partnerships	Preferred Securities	Short Sales	Futures & Options	Total
Australia Dollar	$ 7.1	$ 1,010.3	$ 33.2	$ -	$ -	$ (102.0)	$ 0.1	$ 948.7
Brazil Real	0.2	66.9	-	-	22.4	-	-	89.4
Canada Dollar	19.0	1,370.1	29.5	-	-	(107.8)	0.1	1,310.9
Chile Peso	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	2.9
Colombia Peso	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Czech Republic Koruna	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
Denmark Krone	0.1	336.2	11.6	-	-	(63.0)	-	285.0
Euro Currency Unit	24.8	4,949.3	900.0	878.3	101.1	(293.3)	0.3	6,560.4
Hong Kong Dollar	7.5	894.8	-	-	-	(26.6)	-	875.7
Hungary Forint	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	5.8
India Rupee	-	87.0	-	-	-	-	-	87.0
Indonesia Rupiah	0.6	27.2	-	-	-	-	-	27.7
Israel Shekel	0.8	32.3	-	-	-	(0.8)	-	32.3
Japan Yen	741.8	3,779.0	472.9	-	-	(355.9)	(1.3)	4,636.5
Malaysia Ringgit	2.9	34.2	5.9	-	-	-	-	43.0
Mexico Peso	7.5	4.7	19.0	-	-	-	-	31.2
New Zealand Dollar	0.7	44.3	2.5	-	-	(12.7)	-	34.8
Norway Krone	1.7	116.1	5.0	-	-	(9.2)	-	113.7
Philippines Peso	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Poland Zloty	1.6	37.2	15.4	-	-	-	-	54.3
Singapore Dollar	4.4	229.4	6.8	-	-	(26.9)	-	213.6
South African Rand	5.5	45.5	17.7	-	-	-	-	68.7
South Korea Won	0.1	207.5	-	-	0.2	-	-	207.8
Sweden Krona	1.1	390.9	9.2	6.2	-	(35.0)	-	372.4
Switzerland Franc	2.1	1,194.0	-	-	-	(66.3)	-	1,129.7
Taiwan New Dollar	0.1	87.6	-	-	-	-	-	87.6
Thailand Baht	-	76.6	-	-	-	-	-	76.6
Turkey Lira	-	56.1	-	-	-	-	-	56.1
United Kingdom Pound	46.9	2,576.5	167.2	189.7	-	(98.8)	(0.4)	2,881.0
Total	$ 876.4	$ 17,664.7	$ 1,695.9	$ 1,074.1	$ 123.7	$(1,198.2)	$ (1.2)	$ 20,235.3

Securities Lending Transactions

University of Wisconsin System (UWS)

The UWS has an agreement with BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A., which acts as custodian for the University's Long Term Fund investments and authorizes the bank to lend securities held in UWS accounts to third parties. The bank must obtain collateral from the borrower, or acceptable securities. When UWS securities are delivered to a borrower as part of a securities lending arrangement, the borrower is required to place collateral with the lending agent equal to at least 102% of the loaned securities' fair value, including interest accrued, as of the delivery date. Both the collateral and the securities loaned are marked to market on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded as necessary. In the event that the loaned securities are not returned by the borrower, the bank will, at its own expense, either replace the loaned securities or, if unable to purchase those securities on the open market, credit UWS accounts with cash equal to the fair value of the loaned securities.

The UWS receives 75 percent of the net revenue derived from all securities lending activities and the bank receives the remainder of the net revenue. Interest and dividend income earned in conjunction with the securities lending program is reported as part of non-operating investment income in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

Although the UWS securities lending activities are collateralized as described above, the securities lending program involves both market and credit risk. In this context, market risk refers to the possibility that the borrower of securities will be unable to collateralize the loan upon a sudden material change in the fair value of the loaned securities or the collateral, or that the bank's investment of collateral received from the borrowers of UWS securities may be subject to unfavorable market fluctuations. Credit risk refers to the possibility that counterparties involved in the securities lending program may fail to perform in accordance with the terms of their contracts. At June 30, 2019, the fair value of securities loaned, as well as the fair value of the collateral held was $109.3 million. Collateral received consisted of cash. The cash collateral was invested in a U.S. Dollar Cash Collateral Pool. There was no non-cash collateral received as of June 30, 2019. In accordance with accounting standards the value of the collateral held and a corresponding liability to return the collateral have been reported on the accompanying Statement of Net Position.

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

State statutes and Board policies permit the use of investments of the WRS to enter into securities lending transactions. These transactions involve the lending of securities to broker-dealers and other entities in exchange for collateral, in the form of cash or securities, with the simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for identical securities in the future. The securities custodian is an agent in lending the domestic and international securities. When securities are delivered to a borrower as part of a securities lending agreement, the borrower is required to place collateral equal to 102 percent of the loaned securities' fair value, including interest accrued, as of the delivery date with the lending agent. In the event that securities are loaned against collateral denominated in a different currency, the borrower is required to place collateral totaling 105 percent of the loaned securities’ fair value, including interest accrued, as of the delivery date with the lending agent. Collateral is marked to market daily and adjusted as needed to maintain the required minimum level. On December 31, 2018, the fair value of the securities on loan to counterparties was approximately $11.3 billion.

Cash collateral is reinvested by the lending agent in two separate pools, a U.S. dollar cash collateral pool and a pool denominated in Euros, in accordance with contractual investment guidelines, which are designed to minimize the risk of principal loss and provide a modest rate of return. Investment guidelines limit credit and liquidity risk by restricting new investments to overnight repurchase agreements collateralized with high quality U.S. government, U.S. government agencies, and sovereign debt securities. The earnings generated from the collateral investments, plus or minus the rebates received from or paid to the dealers and less fees paid to agents, results in the net earnings from lending activities, which are then split on a percentage basis with the lending agent. Cash from the U.S. dollar pool may be posted as collateral relating to short sale transactions and earns the Overnight Bank Funding rate plus 10 basis points.

At December 31, 2018, the WRS had minimal credit risk exposure to borrowers because loans are collateralized in excess of 100%. In addition to the cash collateral reinvestment indemnification, the contract with the lending agent requires it to indemnify the WRS if the borrowers fail to return the loaned securities and the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent. The WRS is also indemnified against losses resulting from violations of investment guidelines.

The majority of security loans are open-ended and can be terminated on demand by the WRS or the borrower. Maturities of investments made with cash collateral are not necessarily matched to the maturities of the securities loaned because most loans do not have a fixed maturity date. The risk that the WRS would be unable to return collateral to securities borrowers upon termination of the loan is mitigated by the highly liquid nature of investments held in the collateral reinvestment pools. The average maturities of the loans and the average maturities of the assets held in the collateral reinvestment pools were similar at December 31, 2018.

Securities lending is allowed in certain commingled fund investments. As an investor in such funds, the WRS does not own the underlying securities and does not separately report on securities lending activity. All earnings of these funds are reported in the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

Derivative Instruments

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

Derivatives may be used to implement investment strategies for the Core and Variable Funds. All derivative instruments are subjected to risk analysis and monitoring processes at the portfolio, asset class and fund levels. Investment guidelines define allowable derivative activity for each portfolio and are based on the investment objectives which have been approved by the Board. Where derivatives are permitted, guidelines stipulate allowable instruments and the manner and degree to which they are to be used.

Gains and losses for all derivative instruments are reported in the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

The WRS seeks to mitigate counterparty credit risk through counterparty credit evaluations and approvals, counterparty credit limits, and exposure monitoring techniques. Additionally, policies have been established which seek to implement master netting arrangements with counterparties that permit the closeout and netting of transactions with the same counterparty. Agreements may also require daily collateral postings to further mitigate credit risk.

As of December 31, 2018, there were 16 counterparties making up the WRS's exposure to counterparty credit risk for uncleared OTC derivative contracts. The exposure of the WRS to counterparty credit risk relating to these was as follows (in millions of United States Dollars):

OTC Derivatives Subject to Counterparty Credit Risk

	Counterparty Credit Rating		
FX Receivables:	AA	$	20.6
	A		3,842.8
To Be Announced Securities	A		20.0
Swap Receivables	A		867.3
Warrants	Not Rated		3.7
Total			4,754.5
Less Collateral and MNA Offsets			4,743.2
Total OTC Counterparty Credit Risk		$	11.3

Foreign Currency Spot and Forward Contracts — Foreign Currency Spot and Forward contracts are OTC agreements between two counterparties to exchange designated currencies at a specific time in the future. No cash is exchanged when a foreign exchange spot or forward contract is initiated. Amounts due are paid or received on the contracted settle date.

Currency exposure management is permitted through the use of currency derivative instruments. Direct hedging of currency exposure back to the U. S. dollar is permitted when consistent with the strategy of the portfolio. Cross-currency exposure management to transfer out of an exposed currency and into a benchmark currency is permitted. In some portfolios, currencies of non-benchmark countries may be held through the use of forward contracts, provided that the notional value of any single non-benchmark currency does not exceed 5 percent of the market value of the portfolio. Discretionary currency overlay strategies at the total fund and asset class level may be employed when currency market conditions suggest such strategies are warranted.

Losses may arise from future changes in the value of the underlying currency, or if the counterparties do not perform under the terms of the contract. Spot and forward contracts are valued daily with the changes in fair value included in "Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in Fair Value of Investments" on the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. The net receivable or payable for spot and forward contracts is reflected as "Foreign Currency Contracts" on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

During the year, currency exposure management involved the use of foreign currency spot and forward contracts. The following table presents the fair value of foreign currency spot and forward contract assets and liabilities held as of December 31, 2018 (in millions):

Foreign Currency Spot and Forward Contracts

	Foreign Currency Contract Receivables			Foreign Currency Contract Payables		
Currency	Notional (local currency)	Fair Value $US	Unrealized Gain/(Loss) $US	Notional (local currency)	Fair Value $US	Unrealized Gain/(Loss) $US
Argentina Peso	65.6	1.7	0.1	--	--	--
Australia Dollar	145.9	102.7	(2.7)	(90.2)	(63.5)	1.8
Brazil Real	144.4	37.2	(0.5)	(100.6)	(25.9)	--
Canada Dollar	236.0	172.8	(3.3)	(90.4)	(66.2)	1.2
Chile Peso	25,104.4	36.2	(1.2)	(31,939.1)	(46.0)	0.1
China Yuan Reminbi	84.8	12.3	0.1	(195.2)	(28.4)	(0.4)
Colombia Peso	7,955.1	2.4	(0.1)	(9,167.7)	(2.8)	--
Czech Republic Koruna	363.0	16.1	0.1	(247.8)	(11.0)	--
Denmark Krone	193.3	29.6	0.1	(313.3)	(48.0)	(0.3)
Euro Currency Unit	194.9	222.8	1.2	(441.5)	(504.9)	(3.4)
Hong Kong Dollar	332.8	42.5	--	(189.7)	(24.2)	--
Hungary Forint	2,047.0	7.3	0.1	(4,125.1)	(14.7)	0.1
Indian Rupee	4,215.6	60.3	1.7	(1,156.0)	(16.5)	(0.8)
Indonesia Rupiah	386,877.6	26.9	0.5	(430,370.9)	(29.8)	(0.2)
Israel Shekel	17.6	4.7	--	(33.5)	(9.0)	0.1
Japan Yen	34,317.7	312.9	6.2	(95,146.3)	(869.0)	(22.3)
Mexico Peso	622.1	31.5	0.9	(14.2)	(0.7)	--
New Zealand Dollar	24.4	16.4	(0.3)	(36.3)	(24.3)	0.5
Norway Krone	627.8	72.5	(0.4)	(309.8)	(35.8)	0.4
Peru Sol	9.3	2.7	--	--	--	--
Philippines Peso	786.6	14.9	0.1	(55.0)	(1.0)	--
Poland Zloty	46.2	12.3	0.1	(43.4)	(11.6)	--
Russia Ruble	1,510.7	21.7	(0.9)	(1,261.4)	(18.2)	--
Singapore Dollar	44.7	32.8	0.3	(27.2)	(20.0)	(0.2)
South Africa Rand	251.5	17.5	(0.2)	(148.9)	(10.3)	0.5
South Korea Won	9,412.7	8.4	--	(17,910.6)	(16.1)	(0.2)
Sweden Krona	1,080.8	121.9	2.5	(482.8)	(54.5)	(1.1)
Switzerland Franc	142.7	144.8	1.1	(21.1)	(21.4)	(0.1)
Taiwan New Dollar	593.8	19.5	0.2	(521.6)	(17.1)	(0.1)
Thailand Baht	565.4	17.4	0.1	(455.8)	(14.0)	(0.1)
Turkey Lira	53.4	9.8	0.2	(11.0)	(2.0)	--
United Kingdom Pound	65.1	82.9	(0.2)	(131.6)	(167.6)	(2.6)
United States Dollar	2,147.8	2,147.8	--	(1,710.0)	(1,710.0)	--
Totals		3,863.4	5.6		(3,884.7)	(26.9)
Net Foreign Currency Contract Receivable / (Payable)					(21.3)	(21.3)

Futures Contracts – A futures contract is an exchange-traded agreement to buy or sell a financial instrument, index or commodity at an agreed upon price and time in the future.

The fair value of futures contracts represents the unrealized gain/(loss) on the contracts, since trade inception, and is reflected as a portion of "Financial Futures Contracts and Swaps" on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. Futures contracts are marked to market daily, based upon the closing market price of the contract at the board of trade or exchange on which they are traded. Gains and losses resulting from investments in futures contracts are included in the "Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in the Fair Value of Investments" on the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

The following table presents the investments in futures contracts as of December 31, 2018 (in millions).

Futures Contracts

Futures Contract Description	Expiration	Notional Amount	Fair Value*
Long Positions:			
Commodity	Feb - Dec 19	$ 35.1	$ 1.2
Equity	Jan - Mar 19	2,990.0	0.3
Fixed Income	Mar-19	8,451.0	157.3
Short Positions:			
Commodity	Jan - Mar 19	$ (84.3)	$ 1.6
Currency	Mar 19	(96.0)	0.5
Equity	Jan - Mar 19	(76.9)	0.5
Fixed Income	Mar-19	(1,132.3)	(4.5)
Total		$ 10,086.5	$ 156.9

* Fair Value includes foreign currency gains/(losses).

Futures contracts involve, to varying degrees, risk of loss in excess of margin deposited with the clearinghouse. Losses may arise from future changes in the value of the underlying instrument.

Futures contracts may be entered into to efficiently gain or adjust market exposures for purposes that include trust fund rebalancing, sector, interest rate, or duration types of exposure adjustments; the securitization of cash or as a substitute for cash market transactions.

Swap Contracts - Swaps are negotiated contractual agreements between two counterparties which can be cleared or uncleared OTC investments. As is specified in the WRS's investment guidelines, swaps, may be used as an alternative to physical securities when it is deemed advantageous for portfolio construction. In addition, swaps may be used to adjust asset class exposures for the WRS. Guideline limits and soft risk parameters for each portfolio are applied to the aggregate exposures which includes both physical and synthetic securities. A synthetic security is created by combining securities to mirror the properties of another reference security.

Throughout the year, the WRS held positions in Total Return Swaps and Credit Default Swaps (CDS). The following table presents the investments in open Swap Positions as of December 31, 2018 (in millions).

Open Swap Positions

Description / Reference Rates	Maturity Date(s)	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Credit Default Bond Index	Jun '23	$ 175.0	$ 1.4
Total Return Pay 3-month LIBOR, Receive Equity Index Return	Apr - Dec '19	890.5	(23.2)
Total		$ 1,065.5	$ (21.8)

The open CDS contract represents a cleared OTC position where the WRS sold credit protection. Under the terms of the contracts, the WRS receives periodic payments and, in exchange agrees to pay a formula-determined amount to counterparties for losses incurred if stipulated credit events occur. CDS spreads are sensitive to credit spread and interest rate changes.

The open TRS contracts represent uncleared OTC positions where the WRS receives the return of the underlying equity index, in exchange, agrees to pay the stipulated rate benchmark. The rate benchmark is based on the 3-month London Interbank Offering Rate (LIBOR) and is sensitive to interest rate changes. The fair value for TRS is determined based on the change in quoted market price of the underlying equity index and represents the unrealized gain/(loss) on the contracts since trade inception.

The fair value of CDS and TRS is included in "Financial Futures Contracts and Swaps" on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position on the Statement of Net Investment Position. Gains and losses resulting from investments in swap contracts are included in the "Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in the Fair Value of Investments" on the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

Options – An option contract gives the purchaser of the contract the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) the security or index underlying the contract at an agreed upon price on or before the expiration of the option contract. The seller of the contract is subject to market risk, while the purchaser is subject to credit risk and market risk, to the extent of the premium paid to enter into the contract.

Rebalancing policies and portfolio investment guidelines permit the use of exchange-traded and over-the-counter options. Options may be used to improve market exposure efficiency, enhance expected returns, or provide market exposure hedges. Exchange rules require that the seller of exchange-traded call option contracts cover these positions either by collateral deposits in the form of cash or securities or by pledging, in escrow, the actual securities that would be transferred to the option purchaser in the event the option contract were exercised.

The fair value of option contracts is based upon the closing market price of the contract and is reflected as "Options" on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. Gains and losses as a result of investments in option contracts are included in the "Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in the Fair Value of Investments" on the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

The table below presents the fair value of option contracts as of December 31, 2018 (in millions):

Option Contracts

Security Description	Contract Type	Position	Exchange-Traded vs. OTC	Expiration	Notional	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain (Loss)
Equity	Call	Long	Exchange	Jan 19 - Dec 19	$ 11.9	$ 0.4	$ (0.7)
	Call	Short	Exchange	Jan 19 - Feb 19	(190.0)	(2.3)	(0.2)
	Put	Short	Exchange	Jan 19 - Feb 19	(750.9)	(5.9)	0.5
	Put	Short	OTC	Jan 19 - Feb 19	(173.0)	(0.3)	0.5
Total					$ (1,102.0)	$ (8.1)	$ 0.0

To Be Announced Securities - To be announced mortgage-backed (TBA) securities are uncleared OTC forward contracts consisting of mortgage-backed securities (MBS) issued by Government National Mortgage Association, a government entity, and by government-sponsored enterprises such as, the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. The term TBA is derived from the fact that the actual MBS that will be delivered to fulfill a TBA trade is not designated at the time the trade is made. Instead, the specific pool of mortgages making up the MBS is announced 48 hours prior to the established trade settlement date. Eligibility rules and standards for MBS pools deliverable into TBA contracts ensure that delivered MBS pools are fungible. Payment for TBA securities is not made until the settlement date.

Certain portfolio investment guidelines allow for both long and short TBA positions. To mitigate counterparty credit risk, guidelines establish minimum credit ratings and require master netting agreements which include provisions for collateral exchanges.

TBAs, much like their underlying MBS securities, may be highly sensitive to interest rate changes. This is because the MBS pool on which these forward contracts are based can be subject to early payment in a period of declining interest rates. The price of TBAs can fluctuate as the marketplace predicts changes in timing, or possible reductions in expected cash flows, associated with a change in interest rates.

The table below presents the fair value of TBA securities as of December 31, 2018 (in millions). Duration statistics are weighted by the fair value of each position to compute an average duration for the contracts held.:

TBA Contracts

Position / Maturity	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain / (Loss)	Weighted Average Duration (years)
Long Jan - Apr '19	$ 3,220.3	$ 20.0	4.8
Short Jan 19	(2,534.0)	(39.1)	6.6
Total	$ 686.3	$ (19.1)	

The fair value of TBAs is reflected in “To Be Announced Securities” on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. The unrealized gain/loss associated with these contracts is included within the “Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in the Fair Value of Investments” on the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

Warrants — A warrant is a contract that entitles the holder to buy the underlying stock of the issuing company at a specified price. Warrants and options are similar in that the two instruments allow the holder special rights to buy securities. However, warrants differ from options in that they provide additional financing to the issuing company when exercised.

As of December 31, 2018, the WRS held warrant contracts giving the WRS the right to purchase 190,780 shares of preferred stock at a price of 1 Euro per share. The WRS was issued these warrants in 2017 in conjunction with an investment in a privately held company. The $3.9 million fair value of these warrants is based upon third-party valuations and is included in the “Stocks” section on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. The associated unrealized gain of $3.7 million is included in the “Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in the Fair Value of Investments” on the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

Short Sell Obligations

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

The WRS may sell a security it does not own in anticipation of purchasing the security later at a lower price. This is known as a short sale transaction. For the duration of the short sale transaction, a liability is recorded under “Short Sales of Securities” on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. The liability presented represents the fair value of the shorted securities necessary for delivery to the purchaser and is marked-to-market daily. Realized and unrealized gains and losses associated with short sales are recorded on the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position within the “Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in Fair Value of Investments” category. While the transaction is open, the WRS incurs expenses for securities borrowing costs. In addition, as a security borrower, the WRS may incur dividend and interest expense as such payments must be remitted to the security lender during the course of the loan. During the duration of the borrow, there may be corporate action elections requiring the borrower to deliver items such as cash or securities to the lender. Such expenses are included in “Investment Expense” on the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

Risks arise from short sales due to the possible illiquidity of the securities markets and from potential adverse movements in security values. The cost to acquire the securities sold short may exceed the amount of proceeds initially received, as well as the amount of the liability recorded as “Short Sales of Securities” in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. Short sales expose the short seller to potentially unlimited liability because there is no upward limit on the price a shorted security could attain. Certain portfolio guidelines permit short sales and, to mitigate risks in various ways, such as: limiting the total value of short sales as a percentage of portfolio value, establishing portfolio vs. benchmark tracking error limits, and monitoring other statistical and economic risk measures of the portfolio. Investment performance and risk associated with each portfolio is measured against benchmarks and monitored by management.

When a short sale occurs, the shorting portfolio must borrow the security and deliver it to the buyer. If the shorted security is owned by another WRS portfolio, investment policies allow the borrowing of the shorted securities from other WRS portfolios.

Except in the case of borrowings within the same trust fund, the WRS is required to post collateral to the lender, at the required rate of 102% for in-currency loans and 105% for cross-currency loans. At December 31, 2018, the WRS posted $95.1 million in cash and $1,869.6 million in securities as collateral to security lenders. This represented $60.4 million in excess of the fair market value of the securities borrowed. If the security lender recalled the security and the WRS was not able to supply the lender with the security, the lender would be permitted to use the WRS’s collateral to fund the purchase of the security.

2. State Investment Fund

The State Investment Fund (SIF) functions as the State's cash management fund by "pooling" the idle cash balances of all State funds and other public institutions. In the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the SIF is not reported as a separate fund; rather, each State fund's share in the "pool" is reported on the balance sheet as "Cash and Cash Equivalents." Shares of the SIF belonging to other participating public institutions are presented in the Local Government Pooled Investment Fund, an investment trust fund.

Wis. Stat. Secs. 25.17(3)(b), (ba), (bd) and (dg) enumerate the various types of securities in which the SIF can be invested, which include obligations of the United States or its agencies, corporations wholly owned by the United States or chartered by an act of Congress, securities guaranteed by the United States, the unsecured notes of financial and industrial issuers, direct obligations of or guaranteed by the government of Canada, certificates of deposit issued by banks in the United States including solvent financial institutions in Wisconsin and bankers acceptances. The State of Wisconsin Investment Board's (the Board) Board of Trustees may specifically approve other prudent legal investments.

For financial statement purposes, the carrying value of securities depends on asset class. Repurchase Agreements and non-negotiable Certificates of Deposit are valued at cost because they are nonparticipating contracts that do not capture interest rate changes in their value.

All remaining short-term debt investments (U.S. Government/ Agency securities, Banker's Acceptances, Commercial Paper, and negotiable Certificates of Deposit) are carried at fair value. Because quoted market prices for SIF securities are often not available at month end, BNY Mellon, as SWIB's custodial bank, compiles fair values from third party pricing services which use matrix pricing models to estimate a security's fair value.

For purposes of calculating earnings to each participant, all investments are valued at amortized cost. Specifically, income is distributed to pool participants monthly, based on their average daily share balance. Distributions include interest income based on stated rates (both paid and accrued), amortization of discounts and premiums on a constant yield basis, realized investment gains and losses calculated on an amortized cost basis, and investment expenses. This method does not distribute to participants any unrealized gains and losses generated by the pool's investments.

SIF pool shares are bought and redeemed at $1.00 based on the amortized cost of the investments in the SIF. The State of Wisconsin does not provide any legally binding guarantees to support the value of pool shares.

Fair Value Reporting

The SIF categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets, Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs, and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments held at cost or amortized cost are not reported within the fair value hierarchy.

The following table presents the recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019 (in millions).

		Fair Value Measurement Using		
	Fair Value	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
Investments by Fair Value Level:				
Government & Agencies	$ 8,015.1	$ 1,009.5	$ 7,005.7	$ -
Commercial Paper	435.2	-	435.2	-
Certificates of Deposit (negotiable)	107.1	-	107.1	-
Banker's Acceptances	19.8	-	-	19.8
Corporate Notes	50.6	-	50.6	-
Total By Fair Value Level	$ 8,627.8	$ 1,009.5	$ 7,598.5	$ 19.8
Short-Term Reported at Cost or Amortized Cost:				
Repurchase Agreements	$ 4,375.2			
Certificates of Deposit (non-negotiable)	39.2			
Time Deposits (non-negotiable)	25.0			
Total	**$ 13,067.2**			

Debt securities categorized as Level 2 are valued using observable inputs by third party pricing services using a matrix-pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on their relationship to quoted market prices for securities with similar interest rates, maturities, and credit ratings. The majority of debt securities are classified as Level 2 because they are generally traded using a dealer market, with lower trading volumes than Level 1 securities.

Level 3 investments are generally valued using significant inputs that are unobservable to the marketplace. Banker's Acceptances included in Level 3 represent securities that derive their fair value from cost. Typically, due to their short-term nature, cost approximates fair value for these investments.

Investments held at cost (Repurchase Agreements and non-negotiable Certificates of Deposit) are not reported within the fair value hierarchy.

Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the Board will not be able to recover the value of investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investments are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured and unregistered and are either held by the counterparty or by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the name of the Board. The SIF invested in commercial paper with a fair value of $25 million that was uninsured and held by a counterparty. In addition, the SIF held ten repurchase agreements totaling $4.4 billion as of June 30, 2019. Nine of the repurchase agreements totaling $2.8 billion, were tri-party agreements. The underlying securities (collateral) for these repurchase agreements were held by the tri-party's agent, not in SWIB's name. The remaining repurchase agreement, totaling $1.6 billion, was a related-party, bilateral agreement with the WRS. The underlying securities for this repurchase agreement were held by SWIB's custodian, in SWIB's name.

The related party repurchase transaction with the WRS was an overnight agreement collateralized with U.S. Treasury securities. The WRS is also a participant in the SIF, with an investment totaling $3.9 billion at June 30, 2019.

The SIF's custodial credit risk policy addresses the primary risks associated with safekeeping and custody. It requires that custodial institutions be selected through a competitive bid process and that the institution be designated a 'Systemically Important Financial Institution' by the U.S. Federal Reserve. The policy also requires that the SIF be reflected as beneficial owner on all securities entrusted to the custodian and that the SIF have access to safekeeping and custody accounts. The custodian is also required to be insured for errors and omissions and must provide the SIF with an annual report on internal controls. The SIF's current custodial bank was selected in accordance with these guidelines and meets all requirements stipulated in the custodial credit risk policy.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an organization's investment in a single issuer. The SIF's investment guidelines limit concentrations of credit risk by establishing maximum issuer and/or issue exposure limits based on credit rating. These guidelines do not place a limit on maximum exposure for any U.S. Treasury or Agency discount notes. As of June 30, 2019, the SIF has more than five percent of its investments in FNMA (18.8 percent), FHLB (20.6 percent), U.S. Treasury (17.8 percent) and Repurchase Agreement collateral (33.5 percent) consisting of various securities issued by the U.S. Government and its agencies. Since the Repurchase Agreements generally mature each day, new collateral, consisting of a different blend of U.S. Government and agency securities, is assigned each day.

Credit Quality Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Board established investment guidelines with maximum exposure limits by security type based on the minimum credit ratings as issued by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs).

The following table presents these credit ratings and aggregate exposures by investment type as of June 30, 2019 (in millions):

Investment Type	Ratings	Fair Value
Repurchase Agreements (Collateral):		
U.S. Government Debt & Agencies	AA	$ 4,375.2
U.S. Treasury:		
Short-Term (Bills)	A-1+	1,752.2
Long Term (Note)	AA	579.3
Government Sponsored Entity U.S. Agency:		
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	A-1+	2,424.9
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	AA	261.0
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC)	A-1+	500.0
Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA)	A-1+	2,462.6
Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB)	A-1+	0.1
Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB)	AA	35.0
Commercial Paper	A-1+	367.0
Commercial Paper	A-1	68.2
Certificates of Deposit:		
Negotiable	A-1+	82.1
Negotiable	A-1	25.0
Non-Negotiable (Wisc. CD program)	NR	39.2
Time Deposits	A-1+	25.0
Banker's Acceptances	A-1+	19.8
Corporate Notes	AA	50.6
Total Investments		$ 13,067.2

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) method is used to analyze interest rate risk. Investment guidelines mandate that the WAM for the entire portfolio will not exceed one year.

At June 30, 2019, the following table shows the investments by investment type, amount and the weighted average maturities (in millions):

Investment Type	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
Repurchase Agreements	$ 4,375.2	1
Government & Agencies	8,015.1	24
Commercial Paper	435.2	9
Certificates of Deposit	146.3	35
Time Deposits	25.0	1
Banker's Acceptances	19.8	55
Corporate Notes	50.6	40
Total Investments	$ 13,067.2	
Portfolio Weighted Average Maturity (Days)		16

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely impact the fair value of an investment. At June 30, 2019, the SIF was not exposed to foreign currency risk.

3. Lottery Investments and Related Future Prize Obligations

Investments of the State Lottery Fund totaling $15.2 million are held to finance grand prizes payable over a 20-year, 25-year or 30-year period. The investments in prize annuities are debt obligations of the U.S. government backed by its full faith and credit as to both principal and interest. Liabilities related to the future prize obligations are presented at their present value and included in "Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities".

The following is a schedule of future prize obligations (in millions):

Fiscal Year	Amount
2020	$ 4.1
2021	3.7
2022	2.7
2023	2.4
2024	1.1
Thereafter	2.2
Total future value	16.3
Less: Present value adjustment	(2.3)
Present value of payments	$ 14.0

NOTE 6. RECEIVABLES AND NET REVENUES

A. Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2019 were as follows (in thousands):

			Other Loans Receivable							
	Taxes	Loans to Local Governments	Student Loans	Veterans Loans	Mortgage Loans	Other Loans	Other Receivables	Due From Other Governments	Due From Component Units	Total Receivables
Governmental Activities:										
General	$ 1,570,828	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,659	$ 709,906	$ 1,044,249	$ 9,328	$ 3,337,971
Transportation	101,474	-	-	-	-	17,671	44,398	216,877	-	380,421
Capital Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmajor Governmental	-	451,404	-	-	-	-	74,641	25,266	-	551,312
Total Governmental:	1,672,302	451,404	-	-	-	21,331	828,946	1,286,392	9,328	4,269,704
Government-wide Adjustments:										
Internal Service Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,656	877	673	5,206
Accrual Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,859	-	-	2,859
Fiduciary Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,052	-	-	72,052
Total – Governmental Activities	$ 1,672,302	$ 451,404	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 21,331	$ 907,512	$ 1,287,269	$ 10,002	$ 4,349,821
Related revenue not recognized in the funds because it is not available	$ 241,724	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 55,098	$ -	$ -	$ 296,821
Business-type Activities:										
Current:										
Injured Patients and Families Compensation	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 57,200	$ -	$ -	$ 57,200
Environmental Improvement	-	189,824	-	-	-	-	270	9,246	-	199,339
University of Wisconsin System	-	-	27,301	-	-	-	157,410	66,980	7,561	259,253
Unemployment Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,365	1,709	-	150,074
Nonmajor Enterprise	-	255	-	69	-	-	82,687	7,672	-	90,683
Total Current:	-	190,079	27,301	69	-	-	445,931	85,608	7,561	756,549
Noncurrent:										
Environmental Improvement	-	1,739,141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,739,141
University of Wisconsin System	-	-	145,969	-	-	-	-	-	64	146,033
Unemployment Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,899	-	-	31,899
Nonmajor Enterprise	-	1,921	-	108	-	2,995	-	-	-	5,024
Total Noncurrent	-	1,741,062	145,969	108	-	2,995	31,899	-	64	1,922,097
Government-wide Adjustments:										
Fiduciary Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,472	-	-	25,472
Total – Business-type Activities	$ -	$ 1,931,141	$ 173,270	$ 176	$ -	$ 2,995	$ 503,303	$ 85,608	$ 7,625	$ 2,704,119

B. Net Revenues

Certain revenues of the University of Wisconsin System are reported net of scholarship allowances. For Fiscal Year 2019, these scholarship allowances totaled as follows (in thousands):

Student Tuition and Fees	$ 284,123
Sales and Services of Auxiliary Enterprises	45,937
Total	$ 330,060

NOTE 7. CAPITAL ASSETS

Primary Government

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows (in thousands):

Primary Government	Beginning Balance *	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and Land Improvements	$ 2,875,031	$ 27,115	$ (741)	$ 2,901,405
Buildings and Improvements	167,561	151	-	167,713
Library Holdings	58,875	207	-	59,082
Equipment	159	199	-	358
Construction and Software in Progress	2,491,321	680,876	(777,248)	2,394,948
Infrastructure	16,955,242	689,802	(66,945)	17,578,099
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	22,548,189	1,398,350	(844,935)	23,101,605
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	191,868	17,183	(35)	209,016
Buildings and Improvements	2,634,630	55,086	(2,611)	2,687,105
Equipment	1,080,373	63,381	(34,372)	1,109,381
Totals	3,906,871	135,649	(37,018)	4,005,502
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land Improvements	141,376	9,287	(35)	150,628
Buildings and Improvements	1,206,364	74,747	(2,918)	1,278,194
Equipment	709,419	83,411	(29,727)	763,102
Totals	2,057,159	167,445	(32,680)	2,191,924
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	1,849,713	(31,796)	(4,338)	1,813,578
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 24,397,902	$ 1,366,554	$ (849,273)	$ 24,915,183
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and Land Improvements	$ 162,439	$ 1,194	$ (10)	$ 163,622
Construction and Software in Progress	515,399	323,527	(54,475)	784,451
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	677,838	324,720	(54,485)	948,074
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	24,534	1,486	(118)	25,902
Library Holdings	1,122,852	19,004	(14,786)	1,127,070
Buildings	7,997,179	103,272	(7,048)	8,093,404
Equipment	1,261,627	109,533	(136,010)	1,235,150
Totals	10,406,193	233,295	(157,962)	10,481,526
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land Improvements	15,168	1,121	(118)	16,171
Library Holdings	967,408	22,212	(14,786)	974,833
Buildings	3,780,860	239,829	(1,849)	4,018,841
Equipment	950,433	81,086	(117,004)	914,515
Totals	5,713,869	344,247	(133,757)	5,924,359
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	4,692,324	(110,952)	(24,205)	4,557,167
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$ 5,370,162	$ 213,768	$ (78,689)	$ 5,505,241

* Amounts for beginning balance include restatements of prior year's balances.

In addition to the capital assets reported by governmental and business-type activities, the fiduciary funds reported gross capital assets of $11.9 million, with accumulated depreciation totaling $5.5 million.

Depreciation Expense

Depreciation expense was charged to the primary government as follows (in thousands):

Governmental Activities		
Commerce	$	622
Education		4,341
Transportation		11,970
Environmental Resources		17,410
Human Relations and Resources		72,462
General Executive		13,965
Judicial		2,203
Internal Service Funds		44,472
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	$	167,445

Business-type Activities		
Injured Patients and Families Compensation	$	898
University of Wisconsin System		327,325
Lottery		29
Care and Treatment Facilities		6,162
Other Business-Type		9,834
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	$	344,247

Capital Asset Impairment

In calendar year 2018, an impairment of capital assets in the amount of $25.4 million was recorded by the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS), a fiduciary fund. The impairment arose because a vendor developing a benefit administration system, Vitech Systems Group, Inc. (Vitech), unexpectedly stopped providing services. This stoppage significantly affected the development and service utility of the system. The impairment charge is reported as a "Miscellaneous Expense" in the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

In March 2019, The Employee Trust Funds (ETF) filed a complaint in Dane County Circuit Court against Vitech to remedy damages suffered when Vitech breached its contract with ETF by failing to fulfill its promises according to the provisions of the contract. In response, Vitech filed a counterclaim against ETF. The resolution of this dispute is not anticipated to have a material effect on the WRS's financial position.

Construction and Software in Progress

Construction and software in progress of the primary government reported in the government-wide statement of net position at fiscal year end included the following projects:

Governmental Activities:	Allotments	Expended through June 30, 2019	Encumbraces Outstanding	Unencumbered Allotment Balance
Reported through capital projects funds:				
BCPL Land Sale/Transfer to DNR	$ 10,908,050	$ 10,908,050	$ -	$ -
I94 N-S Corridor Reconstruction	74,068,325	74,068,325	-	-
Stillwater/St Croix Crossing Bridge	60,655,401	60,655,401	-	-
Zoo Interchange	530,476,901	530,476,901	-	-
GBCI North and South Cell Hall Improvement	22,232,000	503,865	1,073,252	20,730,371
Major Highway and Rehabilitation	85,658,055	85,658,055	-	-
Major Highway and Rehabilitation	10,255,252	10,255,252	-	-
Willow River State Park Little Falls Dam Renovation	19,041,700	6,254,192	8,486,657	4,300,851
Kettle Moraine Springs Hatchery Renovation	26,600,000	2,402,390	21,119,204	3,336,092
DNR South East Region HQ and Service Center Renovation	16,869,385	425,940	206,020	16,237,426
Interstate 94 North South Freeway Project	43,706,480	43,706,480	-	-
Other Projects with allotments totaling less than $10 million		39,198,838	-	-
Subtotal		864,513,687		
Projects funded with sources other than capital projects funds:				
Transportation-related		1,498,659,196		
Department of Heatlh Services		27,266,401		
Department of Natural Resources		4,419,785		
Other agency projects		88,602		
Total construction and software in progress - governmental		$ 2,394,947,671		

Business Activities:	Allotments	Expended through June 30, 2019	Encumbraces Outstanding	Unencumbered Allotment Balance
MSN Music Performance Facility	$ 55,800,000	$ 45,699,594	$ 3,371,974	$ 7,469,559
EAU New Residence Hall	35,000,000	27,933,597	4,160,028	4,012,567
MSN Multi-Bldg Energy Conservation	12,032,400	10,963,255	408,144	939,145
RVF Rodi Hall Renovation	15,900,000	9,968,195	4,501,910	3,271,353
PLT Boebel Hall Addition and Renovation	23,772,000	1,098,634	521,679	22,151,687
MSN Babcock Hall Renovation	46,920,000	10,147,720	33,304,473	3,845,766
OSH Fletcher Hall Renovation	26,412,500	25,430,048	558,612	430,657
STP Chemistry Biology Building	72,405,885	69,154,115	424,795	2,826,975
MSN Chemistry Addition & Renovation	133,100,000	20,814,813	90,090,322	25,360,087
LAC Science Labs Building	79,500,000	74,909,188	1,416,498	4,167,659
MSN Meat Sci & Muscle Bio Lab	50,077,000	47,203,738	2,314,062	1,633,622
MSN Sellery & Witte Renovation	54,460,000	50,117,385	3,917,709	1,601,634
EAU Towers Hall Renovation	38,969,000	34,805,536	2,229,274	2,418,970
LAC Wittich Hall Renovation	26,746,000	6,908,293	17,070,883	3,883,674
STO North Hall Add and Renovation	21,744,000	18,132,001	2,788,400	1,297,341
PLT Williams Field House Addition	15,272,000	13,363,256	117,170	1,816,574
MSN SERF Facility Replacement	96,541,000	51,156,277	27,605,788	22,020,857
STP Debot Dining Renovation	16,848,000	8,910,326	5,362,555	3,968,216
MSN South Campus Utilities	22,760,000	3,643,012	12,573,665	9,117,371
WTW Design-New Residence Hall	34,000,000	26,344,870	4,943,884	5,728,172
MIL Sandburg Hall Renovation	33,500,000	816,114	1,752,986	30,930,900
MIL NWQ Student Health Service Renovation	16,006,000	929,638	10,148,362	4,928,593
PKS Wyllie Hall Renovation	36,373,000	925,576	76,424	35,371,000
WTW Chiller Plant Upgrade	28,600,000	19,545,227	8,343,577	1,977,014
MSN-Lathrop Bascom Utility Improvement	32,656,000	1,982,893	2,723,015	28,379,335
Mendota Lorenz HL Secure Treatment Units	24,706,000	7,126,143	1,187,555	16,690,795
Veterans Homes Moses Skilled Nursing Facility-King	81,230,000	10,015,354	58,942,697	14,676,142
Projects with allotments totaling less than $10 million:				
University of Wisconsin System		153,334,576		
Other Projects with allotments totaling less than $10 million		33,071,891		
Total construction and sofware in progress - business type		$ 784,451,266		

Construction and software in progress of the University of Wisconsin System and of the other business-type activities as reported in the financial statements totaled $734.4 million and $50.1 million, respectively.

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NOTE 8. ENDOWMENTS

Primary Government

University of Wisconsin System

The University of Wisconsin System invested its trust funds, principally gifts and bequests designated as endowments or quasi-endowments, in two of its own investment pools: the Long Term Fund and the Applied Security Analysis Program "RegentFund." In Fiscal Year 2018, the Board of Regents transferred its investment management responsibilities of the Long Term Fund to the State of Wisconsin Investment Board (SWIB) as permitted through Section 36.11 (11m) of the Wisconsin statutes. The RegentFund was established on April 1, 2019, as an investment fund for a limited number of participating Trust Funds accounts. The RegentFund is an intermediate-term fixed income portfolio, governed by and subject to a Board-approved Memorandum of Understanding, which includes detailed investment guidelines.

Benefiting University of Wisconsin System entities receive quarterly distributions from the Long Term Fund, principally endowed assets, based on an annual spending rate applied to a 12-quarter moving average market value of the fund. The annual spending rate is currently 4.0 percent. Distributions from the RegentFund, principally quasi-endowments and unspent income distributions, consist of interest earnings distributed quarterly. Spending rate and interest distributions from both of these funds are transferred to the State Investment Fund, pending near-term expenditures. At June 30, 2019, net appreciation of $136.6 million was available to meet spending rate distributions, of which $16.2 million was actually authorized for expenditure.

For University of Wisconsin System-controlled, donor-restricted endowments, the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act as adopted, permits the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System to appropriate for current spending, an amount of realized and unrealized endowment appreciation as they determine to be prudent. Realized and unrealized appreciation in excess of that amount appropriated for current spending is retained by the endowments.

University of Wisconsin System investment policies and guidelines are governed and authorized by the Board of Regents. The approved asset allocation for the new SWIB-managed Long Term Fund has a target to public markets of the following: 57.0 percent public equities, 20.0 percent fixed income, and 23.0 percent inflation sensitive securities. Private markets are not included in the target asset allocation. The legacy private markets investments will self-liquidate as distributions are made from existing funds with no new commitments intended.

The fair value of Endowments as of June 30, 2019 was $466.8 million including an unrealized gain of $25.5 million when fair values as of June 30, 2019 are compared to asset acquisition costs.

The calculation of realized gains and losses is independent of a calculation of the net change in the fair value of investments since realized gains and losses are based on the difference between the selling price and the acquisition cost of the asset. Therefore, when assets are reported at fair value much of the realized gain or loss may have already been included in prior years as part of the overall change in the fair value of investments.

At June 30, 2019, the book value and fair value of principal funds under control of the University of Wisconsin System was (in millions):

Original Contributions and Distributed Net Gains	$ 296.1
Realized Gains – Undistributed	145.2
Book Value	441.3
Unrealized Net Gains/Losses – Undistributed	25.5
Fair Value	$ 466.8

On June 30, 2019, the portfolio at market, for the Long Term Fund, contained 40.0 percent in global equities, 17.0 percent in Treasury Inflation Protection Securities (TIPS), 17.2 percent in investment grade government/credit, 5.1 percent in hedged non-U.S. equities, 2.6 percent in real estate investment trusts, 2.4 percent in emerging markets equities, and 15.7 percent in private markets. The total return (loss) on the principal Long Term Fund including capital appreciation was 7.5 percent for the year.

On June 30, 2019, the portfolio at market, for the RegentFund, contained 94.4 percent in fixed income securities and 5.6 percent in cash and cash equivalents. The total return on the principal RegentFund including capital appreciation was 3.7 percent for the three months beginning April 1, 2019 when the Fund was initiated.

NOTE 9. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

Interfund balances as of or for the year ended June 30, 2019 consists of the following (in thousands):

A. Due from/to Other Funds:

Due from Other Funds and the Due to Other Funds represent short-term interfund accounts receivable and payable. The balances in these accounts at June 30, 2019 were as follows (in thousands):

	Due to Other Funds:											
Due from Other Funds:	General	Trans-portation	Capital Improvement	Nonmajor Govern-mental	Injured Patients and Families Compensation	Environ-mental Improve-ment	University of Wisconsin System	Unemploy-ment Reserve	Nonmajor Enterprise	Internal Service	Fiduciary	**Total**
General	$ -	$ 16,682	$ 3	$ 2,945	$ 1	$ 2,742	$ 62,377	$ 1,985	$ 2,021	$ 1,181	$ 71,774	$ 161,709
Transportation	45,515	-	4,678	31,447	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,640
Capital Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,861	-	9,009	4,552	-	38,422
Nonmajor Governmental	7,991	14,141	-	2,070	-	1,027	-	3	3,302	332	-	28,866
Environmental Improvement	39	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
University of Wisconsin System	12,662	1,263	2	3,640	-	67	-	-	7	16	1	17,657
Unemployment Reserve	236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236
Nonmajor Enterprise	1,170	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	25,529	26,789
Internal Service	8,823	2,303	-	1,054	-	-	641	-	124	11	278	13,235
Fiduciary	10,146	1,239	-	782	2	2	34,263	-	26,601	296	6,723	80,054
Total	$ 86,582	$ 35,650	$ 4,682	$ 41,960	$ 3	$ 3,837	$ 122,141	$ 1,988	$ 41,132	$ 6,387	$ 104,306	$ 448,669

The balances in the Due from Other Funds and Due to Other Funds accounts typically result from the time lag between the dates that

(1) interfund goods and services were provided and when the payments occurred, and

(2) interfund transfers were accrued and when the liquidations occurred.

Most of the State's funds are presented on a fiscal year ended June 30. However, some funds are presented on a fiscal year ended December 31. As a result, inconsistencies may occur in amounts reported as interfund receivables or payables between funds with different fiscal year ends.

B. Interfund Receivables/Payables

Interfund Receivables/Payables represent short-term loans from one fund to another to cover cash overdrafts. Interfund receivables/payables at June 30, 2019 were as follows (in thousands):

	Interfund Receivable:			
	General	Nonmajor Enterprise	Fiduciary	Total
Interfund Payables:				
Nonmajor Governmental	$ 2,688	$ -	$ -	$ 2,688
Nonmajor Enterprise	30,446			30,446
Internal Service	41,123			41,123
Total	$74,257	$ -	$ -	$74,257

C. Advances to/from Other Funds

Advances to/from Other Funds represent long-term loans to one fund from another fund. Advances at June 30, 2019 were as follows (in thousands):

	Advances from Other Funds (liability):		
	General	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
Advances to Other Funds (asset)			
Environmental Improvement	$ -	$ 6,494	$ 6,494
Total	$ -	$ 6,494	$ 6,494

D. Interfund Transfers

Interfund Transfers in and out that occurred during Fiscal Year 2019 were as follows (in thousands):

Transfers In:

Transfers Out:	General	Transportation	Capital Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental	Environmental Improvement	University of Wisconsin System	Nonmajor Enterprise	Internal Service	Total
General	$ -	$ 45,243	$ 67,930	$ 787,029	$ -	$ 926,622	$ 137,319	$ 8,640	$ 1,972,783
Transportation	65	-	8,353	177,275	-	-	-	-	185,693
Capital Improvement	-	-	-	79	7,081	30,049	5,602	363	43,174
Nonmajor Governmental	18,332	30,259	967	116,570	-	3,879	532	83	170,621
Injured Patients and Families Compensation	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
Environmental Improvement	-	-	25	7,982	-	-	-	-	8,007
University of Wisconsin System	24,419	-	16	49,067	-	-	-	-	73,502
Unemployment Reserve	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
Nonmajor Enterprise	14,056	-	325	6,489	-	-	14,788	-	35,658
Internal Service	4,087	-	48	1,594	-	11	-	917	6,657
Fiduciary	8	-	-	472	-	-	-	-	480
Total	$ 61,081	$ 75,501	$ 77,664	$ 1,146,568	$ 7,081	$ 960,561	$ 158,241	$ 10,003	$ 2,496,699

Transfers are typically used to move: (1) revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, (3) unrestricted revenues collected in one fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with statute or budgetary authorizations, and (4) accumulated surpluses from other funds to the General Fund when authorized by statute.

Most of the State's funds are presented on a fiscal year ended June 30. However, some funds are presented on a fiscal year ended December 31. As a result, inconsistencies may occur in amounts reported as interfund transfers between funds with different fiscal year ends. In addition, the transfer of capital assets between governmental and enterprise funds will result in an inconsistency.

Nonroutine and Other Transfers

Transfers considered non-routine or inconsistent with the fund making the transfer included the following (in thousands):

Transfer out from the General Fund:

Funds Reporting the Transfer In	**Amount**
Transportation	$ 44,778
Lottery	40,000
Environmental	7,991
Local Government Property Insurance	3,320

Transfers in to the General Fund:

Funds Reporting the Transfer Out	**Amount**
University of Wisconsin System	$ 15,482
Human Resource Services	2,800

Transfers out from the Petroleum Inspection Fund:

Fund Reporting the Transfer In	**Amount**
Transportation	$ 24,000

NOTE 10. CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities (in thousands):

Primary Government

Governmental Activities	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2019	Amounts Due Within One Year
Bonds and Long Term Notes Payable:					
General Obligation Bonds & Notes * for:					
Governmental Funds	$ 5,558,430	$ 185,556	$ 537,462	$ 5,206,524	$ 552,032
Internal Service Funds	332,311	8,509	16,027	324,793	22,309
Annual Appropriation Bonds	3,027,935	359,950	443,235	2,944,650	107,810
Revenue Bonds	2,120,540	155,950	131,170	2,145,320	163,888
Issuance Premiums and (Discounts)	869,652	89,813	136,887	822,578	-
Total Bonds and Long Term Notes Payable	11,908,868	799,778	1,264,781	11,443,865	846,040
Other Liabilities:					
Future Benefits and Loss Liability	110,336	48,293	37,474	121,155	52,130
Capital Leases	94,328	6,016	15,578	84,766	14,642
Compensated Absences	156,300	56,672	54,464	158,509	54,518
Net Pension Liability	-	456,970	-	456,970	-
Other Postemployment Benefits	492,267	-	104,985	387,281	-
Claims, Judgments and Commitments	479	113	-	592	-
Pollution Remediation Obligations	5,725	-	1,048	4,677	2,486
Total Governmental Activities Long-term Liabilities	$ 12,768,303	$ 1,367,842	$ 1,478,330	$ 12,657,814	$ 969,815

* General Obligation Bonds & Notes included direct borrowings in the form of General Obligation Long-Term Notes in the amount of $104.6 million at June 30, 2018. During the fiscal year repayments in the amount of $34.2 million reduced that balance to $70.4 million at June 30, 2019. $45.4 million of these remaining notes are due within one year.

Repayment of the general obligation bonds and notes is made from the Bond Security and Redemption Fund. The amount presented in this fund represents the liability to be paid from resources accumulated to provide debt service payments in Fiscal Year 2019. Repayment of the revenue bonds principal and interest is made from the appropriate debt service fund with payments secured by registration and inspection fees collected by the appropriate program. Most of the compensated absences, pension and other postemployment benefits liabilities are attributed to the General, Transportation and Conservation funds. Long-term liabilities for claims, judgments and commitments are generally liquidated with resources of the governmental activities.

Business-type Activities	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2019	Amounts Due Within One Year
Bonds Payable:					
General Obligation Bonds & Notes *	$ 1,551,505	$ 118,700	$ 103,136	$ 1,567,068	$ 102,482
Revenue Bonds	237,885	92,080	84,080	245,885	18,125
Issuance Premiums and (Discounts)	160,966	22,862	31,536	152,291	-
Total Bonds Payable	1,950,355	233,641	218,752	1,965,244	120,607
Other Liabilities:					
Future Benefits and Loss Liability	986,770	40,494	135,820	891,444	117,286
Capital Leases	31,285	4,024	624	34,685	1,794
Compensated Absences	153,290	80,427	75,363	158,353	76,543
Net Pension Liability	-	528,532	-	528,532	-
Other Postemployment Benefits	592,512	-	123,571	468,941	-
Asset Retirement Obligations	-	12,009	-	12,009	-
Total Business-type Activities Long-term Liabilities	$ 3,714,211	$ 899,127	$ 554,130	$ 4,059,209	$ 316,230

* General Obligation Bonds & Notes included direct borrowings in the form of General Obligation Long-Term Notes in the amount of $16.4 million at June 30, 2018. During the fiscal year repayments in the amount of $5.1 million reduced that balance to $11.3 million at June 30, 2019. $6.1 million of these remaining notes are due within one year.

NOTE 11. BONDS, NOTES AND OTHER DEBT OBLIGATIONS

The following schedule summarizes outstanding bonds and long-term notes payable at June 30, 2019 (in millions):

Primary Government		
Governmental Activities:		
General Obligation Bonds and Notes	$	6,025.8
Annual Appropriation Bonds		3,002.4
Revenue Bonds:		
Transportation		2,388.5
Petroleum Inspection		27.2
Total Governmental Activities		11,443.9
Business-type Activities:		
General Obligation Bonds and Notes:		
University of Wisconsin System		1,652.3
Other Business-type		35.1
Revenue Bonds:		
Environmental Improvement		277.8
Total Business-type Activities		1,965.2
Total Primary Government	$	13,409.1

A. General Obligation Bonds

The State of Wisconsin Building Commission, an agency of the State, is empowered by law to consider, act upon, authorize, issue and sell all debt obligations of the State. To date, the Commission has authorized and issued general obligation bonds and notes primarily to provide funds for the acquisition or improvement of land, water, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes. Occasionally, general obligation bonds are also issued for the purpose of providing funds for veterans housing loans and to refund general obligation bonds. All general obligation bonds and notes authorized and issued by the State are secured by a pledge of the full faith, credit and taxing power of the State of Wisconsin and are customarily repaid over a period of twenty to thirty years.

Article VIII of the Wisconsin Constitution and Wis. Stat. Section 18.05 set limits on the amount of debt that the State can contract in total and in any calendar year. In total, debt outstanding cannot exceed five percent of the value of all taxable property in the State. Annual debt issued cannot exceed the lesser of three-quarters of one percent or five percent of the value of all taxable property in the State less net indebtedness at January 1.

At June 30, 2019, $4.0 billion of general obligation bonds were legislatively authorized but unissued.

General obligation bonds issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2019 were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Issued	Series	Dates	Interest Rates	Maturity Through	Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding
2007	2007 Series 1	2/07	4.8 to 5.65	5/20	$ 299,005	$ 56,630
2010	2009 Series C, D; 2010 Series 1 and B	9/09; 9/09; 3/10; 4/10	4.5 to 5.9	5/40	803,360	441,875
2011	2010 Series D; 2011 Series A, and 1	9/10; 2/11; 6/11	3.45 to 5.1	5/41	1,013,855	465,930
2012	2011 Series 2, B, and C; 2012 Series 1 ,2, and A	10/11; 8/11; 12/11; 3/12; 5/12; 6/12	3.0 to 5.0	5/42	1,347,620	527,595
2013	2012 Series B; 2013 Series A	11/12; 5/13	2.55 to 5.0	5/33	703,320	441,555
2014	2013 Series 1; 2014 Series 1, 2, and A	11/13; 2/14; 4/14; 2/14	3.0 to 5.0	5/34	1,060,455	538,185
2015	2014 Series 3, 4 and B; 2015 Series 1, A, and B	9/14; 1/15; 7/14 4/15; 2/15; 6/15	2.0 to 5.0	11/29	1,318,765	705,410
2016	2015 Series C; 2016 Series 1 and A	9/15; 3/16; 3/16	1.75 to 5.0	5/36	977,435	858,470
2017	2016 Series B, C, D, 2; 2017 Series A	7/16; 7/16, 10/16, 8/16; 3/17	1.15 to 5.0	5/37	1,124,280	1,071,065
2018	2017 Series B, 1, 2, 3; 2018 Series A	11/17; 7/17, 11/17, 12/17; 3/18	2.0 to 5.0	5/38	1,635,975	1,597,200
2019	2018 Series B	10/18	5.0	5/39	258,965	258,965
					10,543,035	6,962,880
Premiums/Discounts					--	614,897
Total General Obligation Bonds					$10,543,035	$ 7,577,777

As of June 30, 2019, general obligation bond debt service requirements for principal and interest for governmental activities and business -type activities are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	$ 432,893	$ 251,361	$ 74,587	$ 69,785
2021	423,799	236,349	73,886	68,279
2022	406,357	214,144	78,008	64,445
2023	429,450	193,910	89,665	60,606
2024	392,496	174,516	104,764	56,272
2025-2029	1,742,710	604,391	513,675	206,072
2030-2034	1,145,033	253,099	409,437	93,676
2035-2039	460,078	51,685	156,192	28,906
2040-2042	--	--	29,850	2,262
	5,432,817	1,979,454	1,530,063	650,304
Premiums/Discounts	494,509		120,388	
Total	$ 5,927,326	$ 1,979,454	$ 1,650,451	$ 650,304

Qualified Build America Bonds

The State has issued four series of general obligation bonds, in the aggregate amount of $769.2 million, that are “qualified Build America Bonds” pursuant to Section 54AA of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Code). Based on the credit allowed for “qualified Build America Bonds”, the State has elected to receive from the United States Treasury on each payment date a direct payment in the amount of 35 percent of the interest payable by the State with respect to such date, and the credit will not be allowed to the taxpayers holding the bonds.

With respect to the direct payments the State expects to receive, since such payments are not program Income and not pledged to the payment on the Bonds, there is no direct impact on the Bonds with these direct payments being subject to the mandated across-the-board cuts to the Federal budget for the federal fiscal year that started October 1, 2018 and ends September 30, 2019. The impact of these cuts for the current federal fiscal year is a 6.2% reduction in the direct payment amount that the State expected to receive. Three series of such general obligation bonds remain outstanding:

- The interest rates on the 2009 Series D bonds, in the amount of $225.8 million, range from 4.9 percent to 5.9 percent payable semiannually on May 1 and November 1 beginning with the first interest payment date of May 1, 2010. These bonds are callable at par on May 1, 2020 or any date thereafter. The bonds mature beginning May 1, 2023 through 2040.

- The interest rates on the 2010 Series B bonds, in the amount of $179.1 million, range from 4.3 percent to 5.65 percent payable semiannually on May 1 and November 1 beginning with the first interest payment date of November 1, 2010. These bonds are callable at par on May 1, 2020 or any date thereafter. The bonds mature beginning May 1, 2020 through 2030.

- The interest rates on the 2010 Series D bonds, in the amount of $309.7 million, range from 3.45 percent to 5.1 percent payable semiannually on May 1 and November 1 beginning with the first interest payment date of May 1, 2011. These bonds are callable at par on May 1, 2021 or any date thereafter. The bonds mature beginning May 1, 2020 through 2041.

In November 2017, the State issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds (2017 Series 2), which included a crossover refunding of certain outstanding general obligation bonds that are “qualified Build America Bonds”. A portion of the proceeds of the bonds were deposited in escrow to provide for future interest payments on the 2017 Series 2 bonds until the crossover dates (May 1, 2019 and May 1, 2020), at which time escrow resources retired $46.5 million of 2009 Series B bonds, and will retire $128.2 million of 2009 Series D Bonds, and $119.1 million of 2010 Series B Bonds. Until the respective crossover dates, the refunded bonds were not and are not considered defeased, and both the 2017 Series 2 Bonds and refunded bonds are reported as liabilities of the State.

B. General Obligation Notes

1. Demand Notes

In May 2019, the State issued $53.8 million of General Obligation Demand Notes for general governmental purposes as authorized by law.

As of June 30, 2019, the State had $53.8 million in variable-rate general obligation demand notes outstanding that are demand notes marketed weekly pursuant an electronic bidding system referred to as the Clarity BidRate Alternative Trading System. The holders of the notes have the option to tender their notes weekly, and upon a tender if the remarketing of the tendered note is unsuccessful, the note will be purchased by the State pursuant to a self-liquidity agreement and become a contracted note. There were no contracted notes during fiscal year 2018-19.

The face value of the demand notes are reported as part of General Obligation Bonds and Notes in the Statements of Net Position and bear interest at rates determined and reset every seven days and computed on the basis of a 365/366 day year for the actual number of days elapsed and payable monthly on the first business day of the month. Principal outstanding at year end totaled $53.8 million.

As of June 30, 2019, general obligation demand note debt service requirements for principal and interest for governmental activities and business-type activities are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	$ --	$ 1,035	$ --	$ 944
2021	--	1,125	--	1,027
2022	--	1,125	--	1,027
2023	--	1,125	--	1,027
2024	--	1,125	--	1,027
2025-2029	--	5,626	--	5,134
2030-2034	--	5,626	--	5,134
2035-2038	28,130	3,952	25,670	3,915
Total	$ 28,130	$ 20,740	$ 25,670	$ 19,235

Though the actual interest rate paid by the state for these notes will fluctuate as described above, the stated future interest payments in the preceding schedule above are based on an assumed 4.00% fixed annual rate, and not the 2.00% rate that was the actual reset rate in effect at June 30, 2019.

2. Long-term Notes

Direct Borrowing - In April 2015, the State issued $279.8 million of General Obligation Long-term Notes Payable for the purpose of refunding General Obligation Bonds. These notes were issued pursuant to a Term Loan Agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA. Pursuant to provisions of the Term Loan Agreement, interest rates on the outstanding maturities were increased effective January 1, 2018 as a result of the enactment on December 22, 2017 of the Federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (which decreased the federal corporate tax rate).

The face value of the notes is reported as part of General Obligation Bonds and Notes in the Statements of Net Position and bear interest at rates from 3.82 percent to 4.17 percent, payable semi-annually on each May 1 and November 1 until their maturity dates. Principal outstanding at year end totaled $81.7 million.

As of June 30, 2019, long-term general obligation note debt service requirements for principal and interest for governmental activities and business-type activities are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	$ 45,387	$ 2,820	$ 6,073	$ 459
2021	24,983	1,056	5,262	222
Total	$ 70,370	$ 3,876	$ 11,335	$ 681

C. Annual Appropriation Bonds

2003 Annual Appropriation Bonds

In December 2003, the State issued $1.8 billion of General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds consisting of Series A (Taxable Fixed Rate) and Series B (Taxable Auction Rate Certificates). These appropriation obligations were authorized by Wisconsin Statutes to obtain proceeds to pay the State's anticipated unfunded accrued prior service (pension) liability under Wis. Stat. Section 40.05(2)(b) and its unfunded accrued liability for sick leave conversion credits under Wis. Stat. Section 40.05(4)(b), (bc), and (bw) and

Subchapter IX of Chapter 40. In April and June 2008, the State issued $1.0 billion of General Fund Annual Appropriation Refunding Bonds to refund the Series B (Taxable Auction Rate Certificates) that were issued in 2003. The 2008 issuance consisted of Series A (Taxable Fixed Rate) and Series B and C (Taxable Floating Rate Notes). In November 2012, the State issued $251.6 million bonds to refund a portion of the 2003 Series A bonds. In August 2016, the State issued $400.1 million of General Fund Annual Appropriation Refunding Bonds (Taxable) to refund the May 2018 maturities of the 2008 Series A Bonds.

These appropriation obligations are not general obligations of the State, and do not constitute "public debt" of the State as that term is used in the Constitution and in the State Statutes. The payment of the principal of, and premium, if any, and interest on the obligations is subject to annual appropriation; that is, payments due in any fiscal year of the State will be made only to the extent sufficient amounts are appropriated by the Legislature. The State is not legally obligated to appropriate any amounts for payment of debt service. The Legislature, recognizing its moral obligation to make timely appropriations from the General Fund sufficient to pay debt service on such obligations, expresses in Wis. Stat. Section 16.527(10) its expectation and aspiration that it will do so. The Legislature's recognition of a moral obligation, however, does not create a legally enforceable obligation.

The General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds of 2003, Series A (Taxable Fixed Rate) in the outstanding principal amount of $460.2 million ("2003 Series A Bonds"), bear interest at a rate of 5.70 percent computed on the basis of a 30-day month and a 360-day year, payable semiannually on each May 1 and November 1 until their maturity dates.

The General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds of 2008, Series B (Taxable Floating Rate Notes), in the outstanding principal amount of $300.0 million, bear interest at rates 120 basis points over the one-month LIBOR, computed on the basis of a 360-day year and for the number of days actually elapsed, payable monthly on the first business day of the month.

The General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds of 2008, Series C (Taxable Floating Rate Notes), ("2008 Series C Bonds") in the outstanding principal amount of $183.8 million, bear interest at rates 110 basis points over the one-month LIBOR computed on the basis of a 360-day year and for the number of days actually elapsed, payable monthly on the first business day of the month.

The General Fund Annual Appropriation Refunding Bonds of 2012, Series A (Taxable Fixed Rate) in the outstanding principal amount of $113.6 million ("2012 Series A Bonds"), bear interest at rates from 3.669 percent to 4.019 percent computed on the basis of a 30-day month and a 360-day year, payable semiannually on May 1 and November 1 until their maturity dates.

The General Fund Annual Appropriation Refunding Bonds of 2016, Series A (Taxable) in the outstanding principal amount of $400.1 million (2016 Series A Bonds), bear interest at rates from 1.45 percent to 2.48 percent computed on the basis of a 30-day month and a 360-day year and for the number of days actually elapsed, payable semiannually on May 1 and November 1 until their maturity dates.

As of June 30, 2019, the debt service requirements for principal and interest on these bonds are as follows (in millions):

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest
2020	$ 99.0	$ 70.0
2021	107.8	66.2
2022	118.3	63.0
2023	130.1	59.1
2024	145.3	54.4
2025 – 2029	629.8	157.0
2030 – 2032	227.5	22.5
	1,457.7	492.4
Unamortized Prem./Discount	(0.5)	--
Total, net	$ 1,457.3	$ 492.4

Derivatives

The State has entered into interest rate exchange agreements, or swap agreements, to modify interest rates for nearly all of the 2008 Series B bonds and 2008 Series C bonds. All interest rate agreements at June 30, 2019, are classified as effective cash flow hedges. Since the interest rate exchange agreements qualify as an effective hedge, changes to fair value are not reported in the Statement of Activities. The State has contracted with a third-party advisor to provide estimates of the fair value of the aggregate swap agreements as of June 30, 2019.

Objective – In December 2003, the State entered into four interest rate exchange agreements with four different counterparties in order to reduce the interest rate risk in connection with $595.2 million of the Series B (Taxable Auction Rate Certificates) issued in 2003. In June 2005, the State entered into four additional interest rate exchange agreements with three counterparties in order to reduce the interest rate risk on the balance of the Series B (Taxable Auction Rate Certificates) issued in 2003, ($349.7 million). In April and June 2008, the State issued $509 million of annual appropriation refunding bonds as floating rate notes having variable interest rate set every month (2008 Series B Bonds and 2008 Series C Bonds). In conjunction with issuance in April 2008, at its option the State terminated and made corresponding termination payments in the aggregate amount of $40.0 million on some, and a portion of other, interest rate exchange agreements previously entered into in December 2003 and June 2005. As of June 30, 2019, interest rate exchange agreements remain to reduce the interest rate risk in connection with $475.9 million in floating rate notes.

Terms – Nearly all of the outstanding 2008 Series B Bonds and 2008 Series C Bonds are subject to the interest rate exchange agreements with a notional amount totaling $475.9 million as of June 30, 2019. 2008 Series B Bonds and Series C Bonds mature and a related notional amount of the related interest rate exchange agreements decline from May 1, 2020 through 2032. Based on the interest rate exchange agreements, the State owes to the counterparties an amount calculated at fixed rates ranging from 4.661 percent to 5.47 percent and the counterparties owe the State interest on an amount based on a variable rate, which is the one-month LIBOR. The net amount is paid monthly.

Fair Value – As of June 30, 2019, the aggregate fair value of the interest exchange agreements was negative $143.0 million, a decrease of $35.1 million compared to the aggregate fair value of negative $107.9 million reported as of June 30, 2018. Since the interest rate exchange agreements qualify as effective cash flow hedges, a deferred outflow of resources and a liability are reported in the statement of net position for the fair value of the swap agreements. Changes in the fair value are not reported in the statement of activities.

The fair value was determined by a third-party consultant based on information contained in the broker Interest Rate Swap Confirmations supplied by the three counterparties -- JP Morgan Chase, Citigroup N.A. New York, and UBS AG. The fair value takes into consideration the prevailing interest rate environment and the specific terms and conditions of the interest rate exchange agreement. The fair value was estimated using the zero-coupon discounting method. This method calculates the future payments required by the interest rate exchange agreements, assuming that the current forward rates implied by the yield curve are the market's best estimate of future spot interest rates. These payments are then discounted using the spot rates implied by the current yield curve for a hypothetical zero-coupon rate bond due on the date of each future net settlement payment on the interest rate exchange agreements. The fair value may vary throughout the life of the swap agreements due to any changes in fixed swap interest rates and swap market conditions.

Associated Debt – Using rates as of June 30, 2019, debt service requirements are presented for the 2008 Series B Bonds and 2008 Series C Bonds that are subject to the interest rate exchange agreements and the net swap payments assuming that interest rates remain the same for their term. As rates vary, interest payments on the floating rate notes and net swap payments will vary.

(in millions)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Interest Rate Swaps, Net	Totals
2020	$ 1.1	$ 17.2	$ 14.0	$ 32.3
2021	8.5	17.1	14.0	39.6
2022	10.1	16.8	13.8	40.7
2023	10.1	16.4	13.6	40.1
2024	10.1	16.1	13.3	39.5
2025 – 2029	260.8	62.4	52.1	375.3
2030 – 2032	175.2	10.6	8.8	194.6
Total	$ 475.9	$ 156.7	$ 129.6	$ 762.1

Interest Rate Risk – Currently, the State does not have interest rate risk because it is paying a fixed-rate of interest on the interest rate exchange agreements. However, if for some unforeseen reason any of the swap agreements are terminated prior to maturity; the State will have interest rate risk associated with the outstanding 2008 Series B Bonds and 2008 Series C Bonds until their maturity.

Credit Risk – As of June 30, 2019, the State was exposed to only a minimal amount of credit risk, as the fair values of all of the four interest rate exchange agreements were negative. Should rates change, the State could have increased exposure in the future. The State has entered into four interest rate agreements with three different counterparties. The lowest rating assigned to these counterparties is, as of June 30, 2019, Aa3 by Moody's, A+ by Standard & Poor's, and A+ by Fitch Ratings. Under the interest rate exchange agreements and to mitigate the potential for credit risk, if any of the counterparties' credit quality falls below A2 by Moody's Investors Service or A- by either Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings, the fair value of the interest rate exchange agreement for that respective counterparty will be fully collateralized by that counterparty. In addition, an event of termination occurs if any of the counterparties' credit quality falls below Baa2 by Moody's Investors service or BBB by either Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings.

Basis Risk – The interest rate exchange agreements expose the State to basis risk (i.e., a shortfall or surplus between the variable interest rate received on the interest rate exchange agreements and the interest rate paid on the floating rate notes), however this risk is fixed at the spreads for the respective series.

Termination Risk – The interest rate exchange agreements may be terminated by the State, upon two business days' written notice, designating to the counterparty the termination date. In addition, the State or the counterparties may terminate the interest rate exchange agreements if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the interest rate exchange agreements or if other various events occur. As of June 30, 2019, there have not been any such events. If any interest rate exchange agreement is terminated, the State would be unhedged and exposed to additional interest rate risk on the 2008 Series B Bonds and the 2008 Series C Bonds. In addition, if the interest rate exchange agreement has a negative fair value at the time of termination, the State would incur a loss and would be required to make a settlement payment to the related counterparty. Actual termination payments, if required to be made, can be made, at the State's discretion, from the Stabilization Fund (if funds are on deposit), or delayed until funds are available in the Subordinated Payment Obligations Fund or until the next biennium when appropriations can be made in the biennial budget for the termination payments.

Market-Access Risk and Rollover Risk – The State's swap agreements are for the term (maturity) of the 2008 Series B Bonds and the 2008 Series C Bonds and, therefore, there is no market-access risk or rollover risk.

Foreign Currency Risk – The State's swap agreements are not subject to foreign currency risk.

2009 Annual Appropriation Bonds

In April 2009, the State issued $1.5 billion of General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds. These appropriation obligations were authorized by Wisconsin Statutes for the purpose of purchasing the tobacco settlement revenues that had been sold by the Secretary of Administration to the Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation pursuant to Wis. Stat. Section 16.63. In August 2016, January 2017, May 2017, and January 2019, the State issued an aggregate $1.5 billion of General Fund Annual Appropriation Refunding Bonds (Taxable and Tax Exempt) to refund a portion of the appropriation obligations issued in 2009.

The 2016 Series B (Taxable) General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds in the outstanding principal amount of $200.5 million bear interest rates from 1.45 percent to 3.29 percent computed on the basis of a 30-day month and a 360-day year, payable semiannually on each May 1 and November 1, until their maturity dates.

The 2017 Series A Taxable General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds in the outstanding principal amount of $427.8 million bear interest rates from 1.87 percent to 3.95 percent computed on the basis of a 30-day month and a 360-day year, payable semiannually on each May 1 and November 1, until their maturity dates.

The 2017 Series B General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds in the outstanding principal amount of $102.1 million bear interest rates from 4.00 percent to 5.00 percent computed on the basis of a 30-day month and a 360-day year, payable semiannually on each May 1 and November 1, until their maturity dates.

The 2017 Series C (Taxable) General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds in the outstanding principal amount of $396.6 million bear interest rates from 1.70 percent to 3.15 percent computed on the basis of a 30-day month and a 360-day year, payable semiannually on each May 1 and November 1, until their maturity dates.

The 2019 Series A (Forward Delivery) General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds in the outstanding principal amount of $360.0 million bear interest rates at 5.00 percent computed on the basis of a 30-day month and a 360-day year, payable semiannually on each May 1 and November 1, until their maturity dates.

These appropriation obligations are not general obligations of the State, and do not constitute "public debt" of the State as that term is used in the Constitution and in the State Statutes. The payment of the principal of, and premium, if any, and interest on the obligations is subject to annual appropriation; that is, payments due in any fiscal year of the State will be made only to the extent sufficient amounts are appropriated by the Legislature. The State is not legally obligated to appropriate any amounts for payment of debt service. The Legislature, recognizing its moral obligation to make timely appropriations from the General Fund sufficient to pay debt service on such obligations, expresses in Wis. Stat. Section 16.527(10) its expectation and aspiration that it will do so. The Legislature's recognition of a moral obligation, however, does not create a legally enforceable obligation.

As of June 30, 2019, the debt service requirements for principal and interest on these bonds are as follows (in millions):

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest
2020	$ 8.8	$ 58.2
2021	19.0	58.0
2022	42.4	57.3
2023	46.1	55.5
2024	58.0	53.4
2025 – 2029	680.0	203.3
2030 – 2034	202.4	115.5
2035 – 2037	430.2	31.8
	1,486.9	633.1
Unamortized Premium/Discount	58.2	
Total	$ 1,545.1	$ 633.1

D. Revenue Bonds

Chapter 18, Wisconsin Statutes, authorizes the State to issue revenue obligations secured by a pledge of revenues or property derived from the operation of a program funded by the issuance of these obligations. The resulting bond obligations are not general obligations of the State.

Transportation Revenue Bonds

Transportation Revenue Bonds are issued to finance part of the costs of certain transportation facilities and major highway projects. Chapter 18, Subchapter II of the Wisconsin Statutes as amended, Wis. Stat. Sec. 84.59 and a general bond resolution and series resolutions authorize the issuance of these bonds.

The Department of Transportation is authorized to issue a total of $4.1 billion of revenue bonds. Presently, there are fifteen issues of Transportation Revenue Bonds outstanding totaling $2.1 billion. Debt service payments are secured by driver and vehicle registration fees and the program resolution provides for a reserve fund, which if funded, will be used in the event that a deficiency exists in the redemption fund.

The Transportation Revenue Bonds issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2019 were as follows (in thousands):

Issue	Issue Date	Interest Rates	Maturity Through	Issued	Outstanding
2019-A	4/19	5.0	7/39	$ 155,950	$ 155,950
2017 2	12/17	5.0	7/32	368,595	368,595
2017 1	5/17	5.0	7/37	284,520	284,520
2015 A	12/15	3.0 to 5.0	7/36	225,000	219,940
2015 1	4/15	5.0	7/29	207,240	154,040
2014 2	12/14	5.0	7/27	94,130	94,130
2014 1	4/14	4.5	7/34	339,745	77,235
2013 1	3/13	4.0 to 5.0	7/33	259,680	158,840
2012 2	6/12	4.0 to 5.0	7/24	116,400	93,490
2012 1	4/12	3.5 to 5.0	7/25	343,725	143,595
2010 B	12/10	4.7 to 6.0	7/31	123,925	123,925
2010 A	12/10	5.0	7/20	76,075	8,935
2009 B	10/09	4.54 to 5.84	7/30	147,130	120,080
2007 1	3/07	5.0	7/20	206,900	86,275
2005 A	3/05	5.0	7/20	235,585	28,575
				3,184,600	2,118,125
Unamortized Premium / Discount				--	270,335
Total				$ 3,184,600	$ 2,388,460

Petroleum Inspection Fee Revenue Bonds

Petroleum Inspection Fee (PIF) Revenue Bonds are issued to finance claims made under the Petroleum Environmental Cleanup Fund Award (PECFA) Program for reimbursement of cleanup costs to soil and groundwater contamination. The program reimburses owners for 75 percent to 99 percent of cleanup costs associated with soil and groundwater contamination. As of June 30, 2019, PIF Bonds outstanding are $27.2 million. Debt service payments are secured by petroleum inspection fees.

The PIF revenue bonds issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2019 were as follows (in thousands):

Issue	Issue Date	Interest Rate	Maturity Through	Issued	Outstanding
2016-1	10/16	4.0 to 5.0	7/19	$ 62,445	$ 27,195
Unamortized Premium / Discount					--
Total					$ 27,195

Environmental Improvement Fund Revenue Bonds

The Environmental Improvement Fund (the Fund) provides loans and grants to local municipalities to finance wastewater treatment planning and construction. The Fund is authorized to issue Clean Water Revenue Bonds and Environmental Improvement Fund Revenue Bonds up to an amount of $2.5 billion in total.

Environmental Improvement Fund revenue bonds are payable only from revenues derived from 1) pledged loan amounts, 2) amounts in the Loan Fund, Reserve Fund (if any), and 3) all other pledged receipts.

The Environmental Improvement Fund has pledged future loan revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay outstanding revenue bonds. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for loans to municipalities to construct or improve water and wastewater projects.

At June 30, 2019, there were three issues of Environmental Improvement Fund Revenue Bonds outstanding totaling $245.9 million.

Bonds issued and outstanding for the Environmental Improvement Fund as of June 30, 2019 were as follows (in thousands):

Issue	Issue Date	Interest Rates	Maturity Through	Issued	Outstanding
2018-A	9/18	5.0	6/26	$ 92,080	92,080
2017-A	6/17	3.0 to 5.0	6/35	218,705	120,845
2015-A	12/15	3.0 to 5.0	6/30	43,380	32,960
				354,165	245,885
Unamortized Premium / Discount				--	31,903
Total				$ 354,165	$ 277,788

As of June 30, 2019, revenue bond debt service requirements for principal and interest for governmental activities and business-type activities are as follows (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities				Business-Type Activities	
	Transportation Revenue Bonds		Petroleum Inspection Fee Revenue Bonds		Environmental Improvement Fund Revenue Bonds	
Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	$ 114,555	$ 89,813	$ 27,195	$ 544	$ 18,125	$ 12,294
2021	242,870	87,917	--	--	21,040	11,388
2022	265,570	83,945	--	--	22,095	10,336
2023	141,570	76,652	--	--	23,200	9,231
2024	128,605	69,448	--	--	24,360	8,071
2025-2029	571,560	250,009	--	--	81,810	24,090
2030-2034	472,015	100,743	--	--	45,660	9,037
2035-2039	170,490	17,924	--	--	9,595	480
2040	10,890	272	--	--	--	--
	2,118,125	776,723	27,195	544	245,885	84,927
Unamortized Premium / Discount	270,335	--	--	--	31,903	--
Total	$ 2,388,460	$ 776,723	$ 27,195	$ 544	$ 277,788	$ 84,927

Qualified Build America Bonds

The State has previously issued three series of revenue bonds, in the aggregate amount of $320.8 million, that are "qualified Build America Bonds" pursuant to Section 54AA of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Code), and currently two series of such revenue bonds remain outstanding. Based on the credit allowed for "qualified Build America Bonds", the State has elected to receive from the United States Treasury on each payment date a direct payment in the amount of 35 percent of the interest payable by the State with respect to such date, and the credit will not be allowed to the taxpayers holding the bonds.

With respect to the direct payments the State expects to receive, since such payments are not Program Income and not pledged to the payment on the Bonds, there is no direct impact on the Bonds with these direct payments being subject to the mandated across-the-board cuts to the Federal budget for the federal fiscal year that started October 1, 2018 and ends September 30, 2019. The impact of these cuts for the current federal fiscal year is a 6.2% reduction in the direct payment amount that the State expected to receive.

The interest rates on the 2009 Series B (taxable) Transportation Revenue Bonds in the amount of $120.1 million range from 4.5 percent to 5.84 percent payable semiannually on January 1 and July 1 beginning with the first interest payment date of July 1, 2010. These bonds are callable at par on July 1, 2019 or any date thereafter. The bonds mature beginning July 1, 2015 through 2030.

The interest rates on the 2010 Series B (taxable) Transportation Revenue Bonds in the amount of $123.9 million range from 4.7 percent to 6.0 percent payable semiannually on January 1 and July 1 beginning with the first interest payment date of July 1, 2011. These bonds are callable at par on July 1, 2020 or any date thereafter. The bonds mature beginning July 1, 2022 through 2031.

In December 2017, the State issued Transportation Revenue Refunding Bonds (2017 Series 2), which included a crossover refunding of certain outstanding transportation revenue bonds that are "qualified Build America Bonds". A portion of the proceeds of the bonds were deposited in an escrow to provide for future interest payments on the 2017 Series 2 bonds until the crossover dates (July 1, 2019 and July 1, 2020), at which time escrow resources retired $112.6 million of 2009 Series B bonds and will retire $123.9 million of 2010 Series B bonds. Until the respective crossover dates, the refunded bonds are not considered to be defeased, and both the 2017 Series 2 bonds and refunded bonds are reported as liabilities of the State.

E. Refundings, Exchanges and Early Extinguishments

Refunding Provisions of GASB Statement No. 23

The State implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 23. *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Refunding of Debt Reported* *by Proprietary Activities* beginning with Fiscal Year 1996. This Statement requires proprietary activities to adopt certain accounting and reporting changes for both current refunding and advance refunding resulting in defeasance of debt. GASB Statement No. 23 permits, but does not require, retroactive application of its provisions. The State has chosen not to apply the provisions retroactively to previously issued financial statements.

Current Fiscal Year Refundings/General Obligation Bonds

Under the Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2017, advance refunding of tax-exempt obligations such as State of Wisconsin general obligation bonds are no longer treated as tax-exempt. As a result, no refunding general obligation bond issues occurred in fiscal year 2019.

As a result of higher estimated tax collections, a cash defeasance using the State's General Fund occurred in June 2019. At that time, the State deposited $58.7 million of cash into an escrow account that provided for future debt service payments and redemption of $56.2 million of various general obligation bonds outstanding at that time. As the result of the cash defeasance, the $56.2 million of various general obligations bonds for which future debt service payment and redemptions are paid from the escrow account are considered defeased and the associated liability removed from the financial statements.

Prior Year Refundings/General Obligation Bonds

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 7, *Advance Refundings Resulting in Defeasance of Debt*, provides that refunded debt and assets placed in escrow for the payment of related debt service be excluded from the financial statements. At June 30, 2019, $1,567.3 million of general obligation bond principal has been defeased.

Current Fiscal Year Refundings/Revenue Bonds

Under the Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2017, advance refunding of tax-exempt obligations such as State of Wisconsin revenue bonds are no longer treated as tax-exempt. As a result, no refunding revenue issues occurred in occurred in fiscal year 2019.

Prior Year Refundings/Revenue Bonds

For financial reporting purposes, the following primary government revenue bonds have been defeased, and therefore, removed as a liability from the balance sheet:

- Environmental Improvement Fund revenue bonds – At June 30, 2019, revenue bonds outstanding of $591.2 million have been defeased.
- Transportation Revenue Bonds – At June 30, 2019, revenue bonds outstanding of $417.7 million have been defeased.

F. Short-term Financing

The State of Wisconsin Building Commission, an agency of the State, is empowered by law to consider, authorize, issue, and sell debt obligations of the State. To date, the Commission has authorized the issuance of notes. When this short-term debt does not meet long-term financing criteria, it is classified among fund liabilities.

General Obligation Commercial Paper Notes

The State has authorized General Obligation Commercial Paper Notes for the acquisition, construction, development, extension, enlargement, or improvement of land, waters, property, highway, buildings, equipment or facilities. Periodically, additional commercial paper notes are issued to pay for maturing commercial paper notes.

The State intends to make annual May 1 payments on the outstanding commercial paper notes that reflect principal amortization of the notes. The State also intends to make regular payments to the issuing and paying agent that will be used to pay interest due on maturing notes. On June 30, 2019, the amount of commercial paper notes outstanding was $149.5 million which had interest rates ranging from 1.42 percent to 1.46 percent and maturities ranging from July 10, 2019 to September 5, 2019.

Short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 for general obligation commercial paper notes was as follows (in millions):

Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2019
$ 181.9	$ --	$ 32.4	$ 149.5

General Obligation Extendible Municipal Commercial Paper

The State has authorized General Obligation extendible municipal commercial paper for the acquisition, construction, development, extension, enlargement, or improvement of land, waters, property, highway, buildings, equipment or facilities. Periodically, additional extendible municipal commercial papers are issued to pay for maturing extendible municipal commercial paper. The State intends to make annual May 1 payments on the outstanding commercial paper notes that reflect principal amortization of the paper. The State also intends to make regular payments to the issuing and paying agent that will be used to pay the interest due on the maturing notes. At June 30, 2019, the amount of extendible municipal commercial paper outstanding was $171.1 million which had interest rates ranging from 1.46 percent to 1.53 percent and maturities from July 17, 2019, to August 15, 2019.

Short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 for general obligation extendible municipal commercial paper was as follows (in millions):

Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2019
$ 223.7	$ --	$ 52.6	$ 171.1

Transportation Revenue Commercial Paper Notes

The State authorized transportation revenue commercial paper notes to pay the costs of major highway projects and certain State transportation facilities. Periodically, additional commercial paper notes are issued to pay for maturing commercial paper notes. The State intends to make annual July 1 payments on the commercial paper notes that reflect principal amortization of the notes. The State also intends to make regular deposits to the issuing and paying agent that will be used to pay interest due on maturing notes. At June 30, 2019, no transportation revenue commercial paper notes were outstanding.

Short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 for the transportation revenue commercial paper notes was as follows (in millions):

Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2019
$ 58.8	$ --	$ 58.8	$ 0

G. Certificates of Participation

The State established a facility in 1992 that provides lease purchase financing for property and certain service items acquired by state agencies. This facility is the Third Amended and Restated Master Lease between the State acting by and through the Department of Administration and U.S. Bank National Association. Lease purchase obligations under the Master Lease are not general obligations of the State but are payable from appropriations of State agencies participating in the Master Lease Program, subject to annual appropriation. The interest component of each lease/purchase payment is subject to a separate determination.

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of this agreement, the trustee for the facility issues parity Master Lease certificates of participation that evidence proportionate interest of the owners thereof in lease payments. A common pool of collateral ratably secures all Master Lease certificates. Title in the property and service items purchased under the facility remains with the State and the State grants to the Trustee, for the benefit of all Master Lease certificate holders, a first security interest in the leased items.

The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2019 was as follows:

Balance Due	**Average Life (Weighted Term)**
$99.1 million	2.49 Years

At June 30, 2019, the following parity Master Lease certificates were outstanding:

- Master Lease Certificates of Participation of 2013, Series A (Revolving Credit Agreement – Taxable) in the amount of $11.0 million. This Master Lease certificate evidences the State's obligation to repay advances under a Revolving Credit Agreement, dated September 1, 2013, as amended between U.S. Bank National Association (as trustee), the State of Wisconsin, acting by and through its Department of Administration, as lessee, and PNC Bank National Association. The scheduled termination date under the Revolving Credit Agreement, as amended, is September 1, 2020. This Master Lease certificate shall bear interest at the rates and mature on the dates provided for in the Revolving Credit Agreement. The balance of this Master Lease certificate may include some accrued interest that will be payable at the next semi-annual interest payment date.

- Master Lease Certificates of Participation of 2014, Series A, in the amount of $14.9 million. This series of Master Lease certificates has interest rates ranging from 2.75 percent to 5.0 percent and matures semi-annually through March 1, 2023.

- Master Lease Certificates of Participation of 2014, Series B in the amount of $15.6 million. This series of Master Lease certificates has interest rates ranging from 1.65 to 5.00 percent and matures semi-annually through March 1, 2023.

- Master Lease Certificates of Participation of 2015, Series A in the amount of $21.9 million. This series of Master Lease certificates has interest rates ranging from 3.0 to 5.0 percent and matures semi-annually through March 1, 2023.

- Master Lease Certificates of Participation of 2016, Series A in the amount of $12.1 million. This series of Master Lease certificates has interest rates ranging from 3.0 to 5.0 percent and matures semi-annually through March 1, 2023.

- Master Lease Certificates of Participation of 2018, Series A in the amount of $23.6 million. This series of Master Lease certificates has interest rates ranging from 3.0 to 5.0 percent and matures semi-annually through March 1, 2023,

The Third Amended and Restated Master Lease 1992-1 provides that certain lease schedules to the facility can be terminated if the State deposits with the Trustee an amount that is equal to the outstanding amount of the lease schedule, or in amounts that are sufficient to purchase investments that mature on dates and in amounts to make the lease payments when due. At June 30, 2019, the State has not deposited with the Trustee amounts, that when invested, will terminate lease schedules.

H. Arbitrage Rebate

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 requires that governmental entities issuing tax-exempt debt subsequent to August 1986, calculate and rebate arbitrage earnings to the federal government. Specifically, the excess of the aggregated amount earned on investments purchased with bond proceeds over the amount that would have been earned if the proceeds were invested at a rate equal to the bond yield, is to be rebated to the federal government. As of June 30, 2019, a liability for arbitrage rebate did not exist.

I. Moral Obligation Debt

Through legislation enacted in 1999, the State authorized the creation of local districts. These districts (Wisconsin Center District, Southeast Wisconsin Professional Baseball Park District, and the Green Bay/Brown County Professional Football Stadium District) are authorized to issue bonds for their respective purpose, and if the State determines that certain conditions are satisfied, the State may have a moral obligation to appropriate moneys to make up deficiencies in the districts' special debt service reserve funds. To date, the Wisconsin Center District has the authority to issue up to $200.0 million in bonds and has issued one series with an outstanding balance of $102.0 million that is subject to the moral obligation. The two other local districts each have authority to issue $160.0 million of revenue obligations that, subject to the Secretary of Administration's determination that certain conditions have been met, could carry a moral obligation of the State. All the districts have issued revenue obligations that do not carry the moral obligation of the State.

Through legislation enacted in 1999, the State authorized the issuance of up to $170.0 million principal amount of bonds to finance the development or redevelopment of sites and facilities to be used for public schools. If certain conditions are satisfied, and if a special debt service reserve fund is created for the bonds, the State will provide a moral obligation pledge, which would restore the special debt reserve fund established for the bonds to an amount not to exceed the maximum annual debt service on the bonds. One bond issue with an outstanding balance of $29.1 million has been issued that have a special debt service reserve fund secured by the State's moral obligation.

Through legislation enacted in 2017, subject to the Secretary of Administration's designation and determination of certain conditions being met, the State may provide a moral obligation pledge for up to 40% of a local governmental unit's aggregate municipal obligations issued to finance costs related to development occurring in, or for the benefit of, the electronics and information technology manufacturing zone. In October 2018, the Secretary of Administration designated the State's moral obligation pledge on $120.0 million of Village of Mount Pleasant Tax Increment Revenue Bonds.

J. Credit Agreements

The State has entered into a credit agreement that provides the State a line of credit for liquidity support for up to $185.0 million of general obligation commercial paper notes. As of June 30, 2019, $185.0 million was unused and available. The line of credit expires in March 2021, but is subject to termination and renewal as provided for in the credit agreement. The cost of this line of credit is 0.180 percent per year.

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NOTE 12. LEASE COMMITMENTS AND INSTALLMENT PURCHASES

The State leases office buildings, space, and equipment under a variety of agreements that vary in lease term, many of which are subject to appropriation from the State Legislature to continue the lease commitment. If such funding, i.e., through legislative appropriation, is judged to be assured, and the likelihood of cancellation through exercise of the fiscal funding clause is remote, leases are considered non-cancelable and reported as either a capital lease or an operating lease.

A. Capital Leases

Primary Government

Capital lease commitments in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements are reported as liabilities at lease inception. The related assets along with the depreciation are also reported at that time. Lease payments are reported as a reduction of the liability.

For capital leases in governmental funds, “Other Financing Sources - Capital Lease Acquisitions" and expenditures are recorded at lease inception. Lease payments are recorded as expenditures.

The following is an analysis of the gross minimum lease payments along with the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019 for capital leases (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest
2020	$ 14,642	$ 3,824
2021	14,002	3,147
2022	12,065	2,489
2023	41,929	2,045
2024	809	95
2025- 2029	1,319	91
2030 - 2034	-	-
2035 - 2039	-	-
2040 - 2044	-	-
2045 - 2049	-	-
Total minimum future payments	84,766	-
Total minimum interest payments	$ -	11,690

	Business-type Activities	
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest
2020	$ 1,890	$ 2,371
2021	1,730	2,288
2022	1,481	2,198
2023	1,276	2,112
2024	1,223	2,031
2025- 2029	6,055	7,114
2030 - 2034	5,236	7,128
2035 - 2039	7,507	4,857
2040 - 2044	8,283	1,608
2045 - 2049	-	-
Total minimum future payments	34,679	-
Total minimum interest payments	$ -	31,707

Assets acquired through capital leases are valued at the lower of fair market value or the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease. The following is an analysis of capital assets recorded under capital leases as of June 30, 2019 (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Land and Land Improvements	$ -	$ -
Buildings and Improvements	-	29,287
Machinery and Improvements	178,157	10,151
Construction in Progress		
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(72,380)	(5,760)
Carrying Amount	$ 105,777	$ 33,678

B. Operating Leases

Operating leases, those leases not recorded as capital leases, are not recorded in the statement of net position. These leases contain various renewal options, the effect of which are reflected in the minimum lease payments only if it is considered that the option will be exercised. Certain other operating leases contain escalation clauses and contingent rentals which are not included in the calculation of the future minimum lease payments. Operating lease expenditures/expenses are recognized as incurred or paid over the lease term.

Governmental and business-type activities rental expenses under operating leases for Fiscal Year 2019 were $127 million. Of this amount, $126.9 million relates to minimum rental payments stipulated in lease agreements, and $49.1 thousand pertains to contingent rental payments.

The following is an analysis of the future minimum rental payments due under operating leases (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
2020	$ 38,357	$ 26,825
2021	28,900	24,584
2022	15,006	20,644
2023	10,341	15,540
2024	4,661	15,220
2025-2029	8,517	65,171
2030-2034	466	56,546
2035-2039	363	35,931
2040-2044	518	24,714
2045-2049	531	14,820
2050-2054	189	-
2055-2059	151	-
Thereafter	316	-
Minimum lease payments	$ 108,316	$ 299,995

C. Installment Purchases

The State has entered into installment purchase agreements. The following is an analysis of the gross minimum installment payments, along with the present value of the minimum installment payments, as of June 30, 2019 for installment purchases (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Business-type Activities Principal	Business-type Activities Interest
2020	$ 401	6
2021	401	5
2022	-	-
2023	-	-
2024	-	-
Total minimum future installment payments	$ 802	-
Total interest payments	$ -	11

NOTE 13. POLLUTION REMEDIATION AND ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

Pollution Remediation Obligations

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations,* establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for pollution remediation obligations. These are obligations to address the current or potential detrimental effects of existing pollution by participating in pollution remediation activities such as site assessments and cleanups. The scope of the standard excludes pollution prevention or control obligations with respect to current operations, and future pollution remediation obligations that are required upon retirement of an asset, such as landfill closure and post closure care and nuclear power plant decommissioning.

Measurement of Obligations

GASB Statement No. 49 requires the State to calculate pollution remediation obligations using the expected cash flow technique. These estimates are subject to change over time. Costs may vary due to price fluctuations, changes in technology, changes in potential responsible parties, results of environmental studies, changes to statutes or regulations and other factors. Recoveries from other responsible parties may reduce the State's obligation. In accordance with the standard, if the State cannot reasonably estimate a pollution remediation obligation, it does not report a liability. Under specific circumstances capital assets may be created when pollution remediation is performed. The State has adopted a minimum reporting threshold of $1.0 million. Therefore, only remediation sites with outlays estimated to meet or exceed that amount are reported in the financial statements.

During the fiscal year, the State expended $0.4 million to clean up sites. Estimates of existing pollution remediation liabilities were also reduced by $0.7 million. In total, the beginning liability of $5.7 million decreased to $4.7 million. There were no recoveries received from other responsible parties during the fiscal year and none are expected for the identified obligations.

Identified Remediation Obligations

Pollution remediation liabilities are updated annually and are based on engineering studies and the judgment of agency officials. The following table shows liabilities included in the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2019 (in millions):

Nature and Source of Pollution	Estimated Liability	Estimated Recovery
Contract agreement with EPA to clean up Superfund site for former wood treatment facility	$ 0.6	-
Voluntary commencement by the State to clean up heavy metal contamination of canal near former industrial site	4.1	-
Total estimated obligations	$ 4.7	-

In addition to the liability reported in the table above, the State expects to incur estimated costs of $27,000 per year indefinitely to pump and treat contamination at a former chrome plating facility. The State also expects to incur estimated costs of $70,000 per year indefinitely to operate and maintain a closed landfill. Both are Superfund sites and estimated total remediation costs for them cannot be reasonably determined. Therefore, a liability has not been reported in the Statement of Net Position for either site.

Asset Retirement Obligations

During Fiscal Year 2019, the State adopted GASB Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations (GASB 83), which establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for asset retirement obligations. In accordance with the statement, the University of Wisconsin System has recognized asset retirement obligations of $12.0 million as of June 30, 2019, related to decommissioning costs for a nuclear research reactor. This obligation was recognized based on the best estimate of the current value of outlays expected to be incurred. The corresponding deferred outflow of resources is amortized over the estimated remaining useful life of the associated tangible capital asset coinciding with a licensure period through the year 2031. The University of Wisconsin System has issued a statement to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission of intent to obtain funds necessary for decommissioning, when necessary. No restricted assets are set aside for payment of the asset retirement obligations.

NOTE 14. RETIREMENT PLAN

The Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS) was established and is administered by the State of Wisconsin to provide pension benefits for State and local government public employees. The WRS consists of the Core Retirement Investment Trust, the Variable Retirement Investment Trust, and the Police and Firefighters Trust. Although separated for accounting purposes, the assets of these trust funds can be used to pay benefits for any member of the WRS, and are reported as one pension plan.

The WRS is considered part of the State of Wisconsin's financial reporting entity. Copies of the separately issued financial report that includes audited financial statements and required supplementary information for the year ending December 31, 2018, is available at www.etf.wi.gov.

Plan Description

The WRS, governed by Chapter 40 of the Wisconsin Statutes, is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Department of Employee Trust Funds. Benefit terms may only be modified by the Legislature. It provides coverage to all eligible State of Wisconsin, local government and other public employees. All employees, initially employed by a participating WRS employer prior to July 1, 2011, expected to work at least 600 hours a year (440 hours for teachers and school district educational support employees) and expected to be employed for at least one year from employee's date of hire are eligible to participate in the WRS. All employees, initially employed by a participating WRS employer on or after July 1, 2011, and expected to work at least 1200 hours a year (880 hours for teachers and school district educational support employees) and expected to be employed for at least one year from employee's date of hire are eligible to participate in the WRS. Note: Employees hired to work nine or ten months per year, (e.g. teachers contracts), but expected to return year after year are considered to have met the one-year requirement.

As of December 31, 2018, the number of participating employers was:

State Agencies	56
Cities	188
Counties	71
Villages	271
Towns	265
School Districts	422
Wisconsin Technical College System Board Districts	16
Cooperative Educational Service Agencies	12
Other	206
Total Employers	1,507

For employees beginning participation on or after January 1, 1990 and no longer actively employed on or after April 24, 1998, creditable service in each of five years is required for eligibility for a retirement annuity. Participants employed prior to 1990 and on or after April 24, 1998 and prior to July 1, 2011 are immediately vested. Participants who initially became WRS eligible on or after July 1, 2011 must have five years of creditable service to be vested. Employees who retire at or after age 65 (54 for protective occupation employees, 62 for elected officials and State executive participants) are entitled to receive an unreduced retirement benefit. The factors influencing the benefit are: (1) final average earnings, (2) years of creditable service, and (3) a formula factor.

Final average earnings is the average of the participant's three highest years' earnings. Creditable service is the creditable current and prior service expressed in years or decimal equivalents of partial years for which a participant receives earnings and makes contributions as required. The formula factor is a standard percentage based on employment category.

Vested employees may retire at age 55 (50 for protective occupation employees) and receive reduced benefits. Employees terminating covered employment before becoming eligible for a retirement benefit may withdraw their contributions and forfeit all rights to any subsequent benefits, or may leave contributions on deposit and defer application until eligible to receive a retirement benefit. The WRS also provides death and disability benefits for employees.

The Employee Trust Funds Board may periodically adjust annuity payments from the WRS based on annual investment performance in accordance with s. 40.27, Wis. Stat. An increase (or decrease) in annuity payment may result when investment gains (losses), together with other actuarial experience factors, create a surplus (shortfall) in the reserves, as determined by the WRS' consulting actuary. Annuity increases are not based on cost of living or other similar factors. For Core annuities, decreases may be applied only to previously granted increases. By law, Core Retirement Investment Trust fund annuities cannot be reduced to an amount below the original, guaranteed amount set at retirement.

Accounting Policies and Plan Asset Matters

The financial statements of the WRS have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and a full accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time the liabilities are incurred. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which contributions are paid. Employer contributions to the plan are recognized in the accounting period in which the underlying earnings on which the contributions are based are paid and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

All assets of the WRS are invested by the State of Wisconsin Investment Board. The retirement fund assets consist of shares in the Variable Retirement Investment Trust and the Core Retirement Investment Trust. The Variable Retirement Investment Trust consists primarily of equity securities. The Core Retirement Investment Trust is a balanced investment fund made up of fixed income securities and equity securities. Shares in the Core Retirement Investment Trust are purchased as funds are made available from retirement contributions and investment income, and sold when funds for benefit payments and other expenses are needed.

The assets of the Core and Variable Retirement Investment Trusts are carried at fair value with all market value adjustments recognized in current operations. Investments are revalued monthly to current market value. The resulting valuation gains or losses are recognized as income, although revenue has not been realized through a market-place transaction.

The WRS does not have any investments (other than those issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government) in any one organization that represent 5.0 percent or more of plan net position.

Contributions Required

Required contributions are determined by an annual actuarial valuation in accordance with Chapter 40 of the Wisconsin Statutes. The employee required contribution is one-half of the actuarially determined contribution rate for general category employees, including teachers, and executives and elected officials. In 2016, executives & elected officials' contributions rates were changed to match General. Required contributions for protective contributions are the same rate as general employees. Employers are required to contribute the remainder of the actuarially determined contribution rate. The employer may not pay the employee required contribution unless provided for by an existing collective bargaining agreement. Contribution rates as of June 30, 2019 are:

	Employee	Employer
General (including teachers)	6.55%	6.55%
Executives & Elected Officials	6.55%	6.55%
Protective with Social Security	6.55%	10.55%
Protective without Social Security	6.55%	14.95%

Employers are required to contribute an actuarially determined amount necessary to fund the remaining projected cost of future benefits.

State of Wisconsin Net Pension Liability, Pension Contributions, Pension Expenses, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

At June 30, 2019, the State reported a net pension liability of $985.5 million for its proportionate share of the WRS' net pension liability. It is presented as a net pension liability on the Statement of Net Position for proprietary and fiduciary funds and on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. No material changes in assumptions or benefit terms occurred between the actuarial valuation date and the measurement date.

The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability was determined based the State's share of contributions to the WRS relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At December 31, 2018, the State's proportionate share was 27.7 percent, which is a decrease of 0.12 percent from its proportionate share as of December 31, 2017.

For calendar year 2018, State employers made $285.0 million in contributions recognized by the WRS.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the State recognized pension expense of $664.5 million. At June 30, 2019, the State reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions of $2.56 billion and $1.36 billion, respectively. Deferred outflows and inflows related to pensions, including the types and the amounts applicable to each type, can be found in table below (in thousands).

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Pension Experience	$ 767,585	$(1,356,814)
Changes of Pension Assumptions	166,126	
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Investments	1,439,310	
Changes in Proportionate Share	7,024	(6,294)
Pension Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	182,477	
Total	$ 2,562,522	$ (1,363,107)

The $182,477 thousand in deferred outflows of resources resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease to the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Amount
2020	$ 366,965
2021	93,210
2022	162,019
2023	394,744
2024	-
	$ 1,016,937

A schedule presenting multi-year trend information of the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability or asset is presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements.

Actuarial Valuation

The pension measurements as of December 31, 2018 were based upon the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial Valuation Date	December 31, 2017
Measurement Date of Net Pension Liability	December 31, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	7.0%
Discount Rate	7.0%
Salary Increases	
Inflation	3.0%
Seniority/Merit	0.1% - 5.6%
Mortality	Wisconsin 2018 Mortality Table
Post-retirement Adjustments*	1.9%

* No post-retirement adjustments are guaranteed. Actual adjustments are based on recognized investment return, actuarial experience, and other factors. The assumed annual adjustment is 1.9%, based on the investment return assumption and the post-retirement discount rate. This includes the impact of known Market Recognition Account deferred gains/losses on the liability for dividend payments.

Actuarial assumptions are based upon an experience study conducted in 2018 using experience from 2015-2017. Based on this experience study, actuarial assumptions used to measure the total pension liability changed from the prior year, including the discount rate, long-term expected rate of return, post-retirement adjustment, wage inflation rate, mortality and separation rates. The total pension liability for December 31, 2018 is based upon a roll-forward of the liability calculated from the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation.

Long-Term Expected Return on Plan Assets

The long-term expected rate of return on WRS investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return, net of WRS investment expense and inflation, are developed for each major asset class. The ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The long-term expected rate of return is reviewed every three years in conjunction with the WRS experience study. For each major asset class that is included in the Core Retirement Investment Trust fund's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2018, these best estimates of geometric long-term real rates of return were used:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Rate of Return
Global Equities	49.0%	5.5%
Fixed Income	24.5	1.5
Inflation Sensitive	15.5	1.3
Real Estate	9.0	3.9
Private Equity/Debt	8.0	6.7
Multi-asset	4.0	4.1

For each major asset class that is included in the Variable Retirement Investment Trust fund's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2018, these best estimates of geometric long-term real rates of return were used:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	70.0%	5.0%
International Equity	30.0	5.9

The money-weighted rates of return on pension plan investment for the Core and Variable funds for the calendar year ended 2018 were 3.56% and 7.61%, respectively. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of pension plan expenses, adjusted for the changing amount actually invested.

Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 7.0% was used to measure the total pension liability, as opposed to a discount rate of 7.2% for the prior year. This rate was based on the expected rate of return of 7.0% and a long-term bond rate of 3.71%. Because of the unique structure of the WRS, the 7.0% expected rate of return implies that a dividend of approximately 1.9% will always be paid. For purposes of the single discount rate, it was assumed that the dividend would always be paid. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments (including expected dividends) of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The following presents the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset), calculated using a single discount rate of 7.0%, as well as what the State's net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a single discount rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher:

	State's share of the net pension liability (asset)
1% Decrease (6.0%)	$ 3,916,630,224
Current Rate (7.0%)	$ 985,537,745
1% Increase (8.0%)	$ (1,193,956,858)

NOTE 15. MILWAUKEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Milwaukee Retirement System (MRS) is reported as an Investment Trust Fund. MRS participants provide assets to the State of Wisconsin, Department of Employee Trust Funds (DETF) for investing in its Core Retirement Investment Trust Fund (Core Fund) and the Variable Retirement Investment Trust Fund (Variable Fund) of the Wisconsin Retirement System. Participation of the MRS in the Core Fund and Variable Fund is described in the DETF Administrative Code, Chapter 10.12. The State of Wisconsin Investment Board (SWIB) manages the Core Fund and Variable Fund with oversight by a Board of Trustees as authorized in Wis. Stat. 25.14 and 25.17. SWIB is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company.

The investments of the Core Fund and Variable Fund consist of a highly diversified portfolio of securities. Wis. Stat. 25.17(3)(a) allows investments in loans, securities and any other investments as authorized by Wis. Stat. 620.22. Permitted classes of investments include bonds of governmental units or of private corporations, loans secured by mortgages, preferred or common stock, real property and other investments not specifically prohibited by statute.

Investments are revalued monthly to fair value, with unrealized gains and losses reflected in income.

Monthly, the DETF distributes a pro-rata share of the total Core Fund and Variable Fund earnings less administrative expenses to the MRS accounts. The MRS accounts are adjusted to fair value and gains/losses are recorded directly in the accounts per DETF Administrative Code, Chapter 10.12(2). Neither State statute, a legal provision nor a legally binding guarantee exists to support the value of shares.

Copies of the separately issued financial report that includes audited financial statements along with the accompanying footnote disclosures and supplementary information for the Core Fund and the Variable Fund is available at www.swib.state.wi.us or may be obtained upon request from:

State of Wisconsin Investment Board
P.O. Box 7842
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7842

NOTE 16. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PROGRAMS

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures in financial reports of state and local governmental employers. GASB statement 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans*, establishes reporting standards for other postemployment benefits included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governmental OPEB plans.

Under Chapter 40 of Wisconsin Statutes, the Department of Employee Trust Funds (ETF) and Group Insurance Board (GIB) have statutory authority for program administration and oversight of post-employment benefits. ETF administers postemployment benefit plans other than pension plans for the Retiree Health Insurance and Retiree Life Insurance plans (for retired state employees). ETF also administers the Local Retiree Health Insurance and the Local Retiree Life Insurance plans (for retired local government employees). The plans are reported as fiduciary funds in the State's CAFR.

ETF's separately issued financial statements contain further information. ETF's report may be obtained at www.etf.wi.gov and on request from:

The Department of Employee Trust Funds
PO Box 7931
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7931

Basis of Accounting

The OPEB plans are reported in accordance with GASB standards and accounted for using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, OPEB expense, and fiduciary net position, if any, have been determined on the same basis. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments, if any, are reported at fair value.

Retiree Health Insurance Funds

The Retiree Health Insurance plans offer group health insurance to retired State of Wisconsin and local government employees. Retirees pay the full premium amount. The State Retiree Health Insurance Fund includes the State, the University of Wisconsin, and other component units of the State. The Local Government Retiree Health Insurance Fund includes 361 local government employers. The plans are not administered through a trust. The Retiree Health Insurance Funds contain certain non-OPEB components relating to post-Medicare pharmacy and health insurance benefits. ETF and the GIB have statutory authority for program administration and oversight under Wisconsin Statutes Chapters 15.165 (2) and 40.03 (6).

State of Wisconsin and local government employees participating in the State Health Insurance Plan or the Wisconsin Public Employers Insurance Plan (local government plans) are eligible to continue their health insurance coverage after leaving covered employment. Membership as of December 31, 2018, included 26,874 former state employees or their beneficiaries and 1,920 former local government employees and beneficiaries.

Retirees may choose between several health plans with specific provider networks (i.e., Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO's), Preferred Provider Organizations (PPO's) or Medicare Advantage). The health plans must follow GIB guidelines for eligibility and program requirements. All health plans offer a prescribed benefit package called Uniform Benefits and participate in a yearly competitive premium rate bid process. The pharmacy benefit is self-insured by the GIB and administered by Navitus Health Solutions.

Effective January 1, 2012, prescription drug coverage for Medicare eligible retirees enrolled in the State group health insurance program is provided by a self-funded Medicare Part D Employer Group Waiver Plan (EGWP). A Medicare "Wrap" product is also included to provide full coverage to members, as required by Uniform Benefits, when they reach the Medicare coverage gap, also known as the "donut hole."

Retiree Life Insurance Funds

The State Retiree Life Insurance Fund includes the State, the University of Wisconsin, and other component units of the State, and is considered a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan. The Local Government Retiree Life Insurance Fund included 719 local government employers as of December 31, 2018 and is considered a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan. The plans are administered through a trust.

The plans provide post-employment life insurance coverage to all eligible employees of participating employers. The plans are established by Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 40.70. ETF contracts with Securian Financial Group, Inc (Securian) as a third party administrator for the Retiree Life Insurance plans. Benefit terms may be modified by the GIB, subject to state and federal legislative constraints.

Generally, members may enroll during a 30-day enrollment period after their date of hire. Members may also enroll after the initial 30-day enrollment period with evidence of insurability. Members under evidence of insurability enrollment must enroll in group life insurance coverage before age 55 to be eligible for Basic or Supplemental coverage.

Contributions

The GIB approves contribution rates annually, based on recommendations from the insurance carrier. Recommended rates are based on an annual valuation, taking into consideration an estimate of the present value of future benefits and the present value of future contributions. A portion of employer contributions made during a member's working lifetime funds a post-retirement benefit.

Employers are required to pay the following contributions for active members to provide them with basic coverage after age 65. There are no employer contributions for pre-65 annuitant coverage. All contributions are actuarially determined.

Coverage Type	State	Local
50 percent post retirement coverage	28 percent of the employee premium	40 percent of the employee premium
25 percent post retirement coverage	N/A	20 percent of employee premium

Employee contributions are based upon nine age bands through age 69 and an additional eight age bands for those age 70 and over. Participating employees must pay monthly contribution rates per $1,000 of coverage until the age of 65 (age 70 if active). The employee contribution rates in effect for the year ended December 31, 2018 are as listed below:

Attained Age	State Basic	State Supple-mental	Local Basic	Local Supple-mental
Under 30	$ 0.04	$ 0.04	$ 0.05	$ 0.05
30-34	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06
35-39	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07
40-44	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08
45-49	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.12
50-54	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.22
55-59	0.22	0.22	0.39	0.39
60-64	0.30	0.30	0.49	0.49
65-69	0.39	0.39	0.57	0.57

*Disabled members under age 70 receive a waiver-of-premium benefit.

At retirement, the member must have active group life insurance coverage and satisfy one of the following:

- Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS) coverage prior to January 1, 1990, or
- At least one month of group life insurance coverage in each of five calendar years after 1989 and one of the following:
- Eligible for an immediate WRS benefit, or
- At least 20 years from their WRS creditable service as of January 1, 1990, plus their years of group life insurance coverage after 1989, or
- At least 20 years on the payroll of their last employer.

In addition, terminating members and retirees must continue to pay the employee premiums until age 65 (age 70 if active).

Benefits and Membership

After retirement, basic coverage is continued for life in amounts for the insurance in force before retirement:

Age	State	Local
Before age 65	100%	100%
While age 65	75%	75%
While age 66	50%	50%
After age 66	50%	50%/25% Employer Election

After retirement, supplemental and additional coverage may be continued until age 65 at 100 percent of the amount of the insurance in force before retirement at the employee's expense, and spouse and dependent coverage is terminated.

Membership as of December 31, 2018, included:

	State	Local	Total
Active*	51,131	75,762	126,893
Inactive Pre-Age 65 Annuitants	6,859	10,076	16,935
Inactive Post-Age 64 Annuitants	26,050	35,525	61,575
Totals	84,040	121,363	205,403

* Active membership includes disabled

NOTE 17. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

A. State Retiree Health Insurance OPEB

The State Retiree Health Insurance program provides postemployment health insurance coverage to all eligible retired employees of the State, the University of Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics Authority, Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority and Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation. The employers do not directly pay any portion of the premium for participating retirees. However, because retirees pay the same premium rate set for active employees, an implicit rate subsidy exists for employers. This implicit rate subsidy is reported as an OPEB liability. At age 65, when eligible, retirees are required to enroll in Medicare. No assets have accumulated because there is no trust.

Retiree Health Insurance Plan Description

GASB standards classify the State Retiree Health Insurance program as a single employer defined benefit OPEB plan with multiple participating employers. Medical, prescription drug and dental benefits are provided to eligible retirees.

Retirees pay the full premium until age 65 directly to the plan either through “out-of-pocket” or from unused accumulated sick leave conversion credits. The value of the sick leave benefit is defined as compensated absences and reported under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*.

Contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the GIB. Premiums for non-Medicare retirees are based on an effective rate structure for the health care service provider selected. Monthly rates range from $543 to $1,400 for single coverage and $1,331 to $3,495 for family coverage.

As of January 1, 2017 (most recent actuarial valuation date), membership consisted of:

Member Type	Number
Retired members or beneficiaries receiving OPEB benefits	7,409
Vested terminated members not yet receiving OPEB benefits	1,537
Active members	61,952
Total	70,898

Inclusion of OPEB Information for Component Units

GASB standards require the presentation of OPEB related amounts and information in the State’s financial statements for both the State of Wisconsin (the primary government) and the component units. The component units are responsible for their share of the OPEB liabilities. Reported amounts related to the OPEB liability, OPEB expense and related deferred inflows and outflows for the OPEB plans may vary by an immaterial amount from the final amounts due to the timing of available information.

Total Retiree Health OPEB Liability

The actuarial valuation was based on the plan of retiree benefits and was made for purposes of fulfilling GASB accounting standards which require recognition of the employer cost of postemployment benefits over an employee’s career. The total cost of providing postemployment benefits is projected, considering relevant assumptions, then discounted to determine the total OPEB liability.

To determine the total OPEB liability for the program, the actuary performed an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2017 and adjusted for changes such as interest earned, contributions paid, and benefits paid through June 30, 2018. The actuary also completed a participation rate study in fiscal year 2019. Based on this, the actuary determined the OPEB liability totaled $539.7 million.

The total OPEB liability was allocated to participating employers based on their proportionate share of health insurance premiums contributed for active employees. Amounts by participating employers as of a June 30, 2019 reporting date, are indicated in the table below (in millions):

Participating Employer	OPEB Liability
Primary Government	
State of Wisconsin	$ 241.8
University of Wisconsin System	237.2
Component Units	
UW Hospital and Clinics Authority	58.9
WI Housing & Economic Development Authority	1.1
WI Economic Development Corp.	0.7
Total OPEB Liability	$ 539.7

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Changes to the total OPEB plan liability during the fiscal year include the following (in millions):

Total OPEB Liability June 30, 2017	$ 719.3
Changes for the Year	
Service cost	58.0
Interest	27.1
Difference between expected & actual experience	.8
Changes of assumptions	(224.8)
Benefit payments*	(40.8)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(179.6)
Total OPEB Liability June 30, 2018	**$ 539.7**

* Employer benefit payments of $40.8 million were actuarially determined and pertain to the implicit rate subsidy.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement unless otherwise specified:

Actuarial Valuation Date	January 1, 2017
Measurement Date of Total OPEB Liability	June 30, 2018
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	N/A
Inflation	Inflation was change to 3.0% for the June 30, 2018 measurement from 3.2% for the June 30, 2017 measurement
Salary increases	Separate merit and longevity increase rates by employer and service, plus 3% were used for the June 30, 2018 measurement compared to varying salary increases by service and employee class plus 3.2% inflation for the June 30, 2017 valuation
Discount Rate	Discount rate was changed to 3.87% for the June 30, 2018 measurement from 3.58% for the June 30, 2017 measurement
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates:	
Medical	5.25% for 2018 grading down 0.25% per year to 4.50%
Prescription drug	8.50% for 2018 grading down 0.50% per year to 5.00%
Dental	4.00% for 2018 and thereafter
Administrative Costs	3.00% for 2018 and thereafter
Mortality Rates	Wisconsin 2017 Mortality Table for the June 30, 2018 measurement changed from the Wisconsin 2014 Mortality Table for the June 30, 2017 measurement
Benefit Changes	None
Participation Rate	Active: 80% are assumed to elect coverage at retirement, 20% that defer are assumed to be covered over the next 8 years (2.5% per year), so 100% assumed to be covered after 8 years Deferred: 12.5% per year over 8 years An 85% participation rate was used in the prior year
Assumed Claims	Per capita claims costs were based on premium equivalent rates for plan year 2017, adjusted to reflect plan changes effective January 1, 2017 and actuarial factors applied to weighted average premium rates to estimate costs
Disability Rates	Rates for General and Executive and Elected employees were changed to match the 2015-2017 experience study for the pension valuation compared to the 2012-2014 experience study used in the prior year
Withdrawal Rate	Rate was changed to match the 2015-2017 experience study for the pension valuation compared to the 2012-2014 experience study used in the prior year
Lapse Rate	10% per year after the later of assumed commencement or the valuation date was used for June 30, 2018 valuation, while a lapse rate wasn't used for the June 30, 2017 valuation
Excise Tax	Excise tax on high cost health plans beginning in 2022 Gross Average Claims were trended using the Plan Blended Medical and Prescription Drug Trend Rate, offset by the 2018 threshold trended at 2.6% for 2018 and the assumed rate of inflation for subsequent periods The tax is assumed to be 40% of this difference, beginning in 2022
Benefit End Date	Benefits end when participants turn 65 years old

Actuarial assumptions are based on the Wisconsin Retirement System experience study conducted in 2018 using experience from 2015 to 2017. Valuation assumption changes decreased the liability by $224.8 million due to reflecting a lapse assumption, an increase in obligations due to changes in the demographic assumptions including the participation assumption and a decrease due to raising the discount rate to 3.87 percent from 3.58 percent based on the Bond Buyer, 20-year, general obligation municipal bond index rate closest to the measurement date (but not beyond).

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents each employer's proportionate share of the total liability and what it would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or higher than the current discount rate (in millions):

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (2.87%)	Current Discount Rate (3.87%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (4.87%)
Primary Government	$ 513.0	$ 479.0	$ 447.0
Component Units	65.0	60.7	56.6
Total OPEB Liability	$ 578.0	$ 539.7	$ 503.6

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents each employer's proportionate share of the total liability and what it would be if it were calculated using a healthcare trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or higher than the current healthcare trend rate (in millions):

	1% Decrease in Healthcare Trend Rate	Current Healthcare Trend Rate	1% Increase in Healthcare Trend Rate
Primary Government	$ 423.5	$ 479.0	$ 545.1
Component Units	53.6	60.7	69.0
Total OPEB Liability	$ 477.1	$ 539.7	$ 614.1

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2019, OPEB expense of $14.0 million was recognized by participating employers:

Primary Government	
State of Wisconsin	$ 3,550,592
University of WI System	3,150,146
Component Units	
UW Hospital and Clinics Authority	7,237,446
WI Housing & Economic Development Authority	21,425
WI Economic Development Corp	12,863
Total	$ 13,972,471

At June 30, 2019, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for both the state and component units were reported from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 760,959	$ (3,319,128)
Changes of Assumptions	-	(291,713,652)
Changes in Proportion	8,247,303	(8,247,303)
Amounts Paid Subsequent to the Measurement Date	40,902,921	-
Total	$ 49,911,183	$ (303,280,083)

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for the state (primary government) as of a June 30, 2019 reporting date were as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 675,413	$ (2,945,995)
Changes of Assumptions	-	(258,919,511)
Changes in Proportion	976,887	(8,247,159)
Amounts Paid Subsequent to the Measurement Date	36,304,658	-
Total	$ 37,956,958	$ (270,112,665)

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for component units as of a June 30, 2019 reporting date were as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 85,546	$ (373,133)
Changes of Assumptions	-	(32,794,141)
Changes in Proportion	7,270,416	(144)
Amounts Paid Subsequent to the Measurement Date	4,598,264	-
Total	$ 11,954,226	$ (33,167,418)

The $40,902,921 in deferred outflows of resources resulting from amounts paid subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease to the total OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020 for the state and component units. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for the state and component units will be recognized in future OPEB expense as follows:

FY 2020	$ (32,696,869)
FY 2021	(32,696,869)
FY 2022	(32,696,869)
FY 2023	(32,696,869)
FY 2024	(32,696,869)
Thereafter	(130,787,476)

The $36,304,658 in deferred outflows of resources resulting from amounts paid subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease to the total OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020 for the state (primary government). Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for the state will be recognized in future OPEB expense as follows:

FY 2020	$ (29,828,929)
FY 2021	(29,828,929)
FY 2022	(29,828,929)
FY 2023	(29,828,929)
FY 2024	(29,828,929)
Thereafter	(119,315,716)

The $4,598,264 in deferred outflows of resources resulting from amounts paid subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease to the total OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020 for component units. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for component units will be recognized in future OPEB expense as follows:

FY 2020	$ (2,867,940)
FY 2021	(2,867,940)
FY 2022	(2,867,940)
FY 2023	(2,867,940)
FY 2024	(2,867,940)
Thereafter	(11,471,760)

The Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios is presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements.

B. State Retiree Life Insurance OPEB

The State Retiree Life Insurance program provides postemployment health insurance coverage to all eligible retired employees of the State, the University of Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics Authority, Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority and Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation. Each employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability and collective OPEB expense, deferred inflows and outflows is based on the employer's contribution for the most recent calendar year compared to the total contributions of all employers.

Inclusion of OPEB Information for Component Units

GASB standards require the presentation of OPEB related amounts and information in the State's financial statements for both the State of Wisconsin (the primary government) and the component units. The component units are responsible for their share of the OPEB liabilities. Reported amounts related to the OPEB liability, OPEB expense and related deferred inflows and outflows for the OPEB plans may vary by an immaterial amount from the final amounts due to the timing of available information.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At June 30, 2019, the State, including the University of Wisconsin System, reported a liability of $381.2 million for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2018 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as January 1, 2018 rolled forward to December 31, 2018. The State's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the State's share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At December 31, 2018, the State's proportion was 88.3 percent which was a decrease of 0.2 percent from its proportion of 88.5 percent measured as of December 31, 2017.

Net OPEB liability amounts, by participating employers as of a June 30, 2019 reporting date, are indicated in the table below (in millions):

Participating Employer	Net OPEB Liability
Primary Government	
State of Wisconsin	$ 200.7
University of Wisconsin System	180.5
Component Units	
UW Hospital and Clinics Authority	48.1
WI Housing & Economic Development Authority	1.5
Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	0.6
Total Net OPEB Liability	$ 431.5

For the year ended June 30, 2019, OPEB expense of $37.6 million was recognized by participating employers:

Primary Government	
State of Wisconsin	$ 17,490,587
University of WI System	15,728,831
Component Units	
UW Hospital and Clinics Authority	4,191,296
WI Housing & Economic Development Authority	134,786
WI Economic Development Corp	55,839
Total	$ 37,601,339

For the year ended June 30, 2019, contributions of $1.4 million were recognized by the plan from participating employers:

Primary Government	
State of Wisconsin	$ 645,260
University of WI System	580,265
Component Units	
UW Hospital and Clinics Authority	154,625
WI Housing & Economic Development Authority	4,972
WI Economic Development Corp	2,060
Total	$ 1,387,182

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

Changes to the total OPEB plan liability during the fiscal year include the following (in millions):

Total OPEB Liability December 31, 2017	$ 845.5
Changes for the Year:	
Service cost	30.7
Interest	31.2
Difference between expected & actual experience	(17.5)
Changes of assumptions	(94.9)
Benefit payments	(19.5)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(70.1)
Total OPEB Liability December 31, 2018	$ 775.5
Plan Fiduciary Net Position December 31, 2017	$ 352.0
Changes for the Year:	
Contributions from employers	1.4
Net investment income	10.9
Administrative expense	(.7)
Benefit payments	(19.5)
Net change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(8.0)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position December 31, 2018	$ 344.0
Collective Net OPEB Liability December 31, 2017	$ 493.5
Net change in Collective Net OPEB Liability	(62.0)
Collective Net OPEB Liability December 31, 2018	$ 431.5

At June 30, 2019, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for the state and component units were reported from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	$ -	$ (18,715,956)
Changes of Assumptions	35,045,836	(80,902,380)
Changes in Proportion	7,358,054	(7,358,056)
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	8,542,088	-
Total	$ 50,945,977	$(106,976,392)

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for the state (primary government) as of a June 30, 2019 reporting date were as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	$ -	$ (16,534,867)
Changes of Assumptions	30,961,723	(71,474,316)
Changes in Proportion	5,662,630	(7,358,056)
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	7,546,625	-
Total	$ 44,170,978	$ (95,367,239)

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for component units as of a June 30, 2019 reporting date were as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	$ -	$ (2,181,088)
Changes of Assumptions	4,084,112	(9,428,065)
Changes in Proportion	1,695,424	-
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	995,463	-
Total	$ 6,774,999	$ (11,609,153)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for the state and component units will be recognized in future OPEB expense as follows:

FY 2020	$ (7,863,563)
FY 2021	(7,863,563)
FY 2022	(7,863,563)
FY 2023	(9,048,072)
FY 2024	(10,295,209)
Thereafter	(13,096,447)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for the state (primary government) will be recognized in future OPEB expense as follows:

FY 2020	$ (7,264,220)
FY 2021	(7,264,220)
FY 2022	(7,264,220)
FY 2023	(8,310,690)
FY 2024	(9,412,491)
Thereafter	(11,680,420)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for component units will be recognized in future OPEB expense as follows:

FY 2019	$ (599,343)
FY 2020	(599,343)
FY 2021	(599,343)
FY 2022	(737,382)
FY 2023	(882,718)
Thereafter	(1,416,027)

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents participating employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability and what the liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower and 1-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate (in millions):

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (3.2%)	Current Discount Rate (4.2%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (5.2%)
Primary Government	$ 519.5	$ 381.2	$ 274.1
Component Units	68.5	50.3	36.1
Net OPEB Liability	$ 588.0	$ 431.5	$ 310.2

Single Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 4.20% was used to measure the total OPEB liability for the current year as opposed to 3.60% for the prior year. The Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be insufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the discount rate for calculating the Total OPEB Liability is equal to the single equivalent rate that results in the same actuarial present value as the long-term expected rate of return applied to benefit payments, to the extent that the plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to make projected benefit payments, and the municipal bond rate applied to benefit payments to the extent that the plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be insufficient. The source of the municipal bond rate used is the Bond Buyers GO Index. The plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments of current plan members through December 31, 2033. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied through 2033 and the municipal bond index rate was applied for all remaining periods of projected benefit payments to determine the Total OPEB Liability.

Long-term expected Return on Plan Assets

The long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. Investments for the retiree life insurance plans are held with Securian, the insurance carrier. Interest is calculated and credited to the plans based on the rate of return for a segment of the insurance carriers' general fund, specifically 10-year A- Bonds (as a proxy, and not tied to any specific investments). The overall aggregate interest rate is calculated using a tiered approach based on the year the funds were originally invested and the rate of return for that year. Investment interest is credited based on the aggregate rate of return and assets are not adjusted to fair market value. Furthermore, the insurance carrier guarantees the principal amounts of the reserves, including all interest previously credited thereto.

Asset allocation targets and expected returns as of December 31, 2018 were:

Asset Class	**Index**	**Target Allocation**	**Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return**
US Government Bonds	Barclays Government	1%	1.44%
US Credit Bonds	Barclays Credit	40%	2.69%
US Long Credit Bonds	Barclays Long Credit	4%	3.01%
US Mortgages	Barclays MB	54%	2.25%
US Municipal Bonds	Bloomberg Barclays Muni	1%	1.68%
Inflation			2.30%
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return			5.00%

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial assumptions are based on the Wisconsin Retirement System experience study conducted in 2018 using experience from 2015 to 2017. The projections of cash flows used to determine the single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made according to the current employer contributions schedule and that contributions are made by plan members retiring prior to age 65. The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2018, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Valuation Date:	January 1, 2018
Measurement Date of Net OPEB Liability:	December 31, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method:	Entry Age Normal
20 Year Tax-Exempt Municipal Bond Yield:	4.10%
Long-Term Expected Rated of Return:	5.00%
Discount Rate:	4.20%
Salary Increases	
Inflation:	3.00%
Seniority/Merit:	0.1% - 5.6%
Mortality:	WI 2018 Mortality Table

OPEB plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in separately issued financial statements from ETF. The report can be obtained at www.etf.wi.gov and on request from:

The Department of Employee Trust Funds
PO Box 7931
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7931

NOTE 18. PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYEE TRUST FUNDS

The Department of Employee Trust Funds operates four public entity risk pools: group health insurance, group income continuation insurance, duty disability insurance, and life insurance. ETF's separately issued financial statements, which contain historical trend, revenue, and claims development information, are available at www.etf.wi.gov and on request from:

Wisconsin Department of Employee Trust Funds
PO Box 7931
Madison, WI 53707-7931
1-877-533-5020

The information provided in this note applies to the period ending December 31, 2018.

A. Description of Funds

The Health Insurance Fund offers group health insurance for current employees of the State government and of participating local public employers. All public employers in the State are eligible to participate. Approximately 361 local employers plus the State currently participate. The State and local government portions of the fund are accounted for separately and have separate contribution rates, benefits, and actuarial valuations. The fund includes both a self-insured, fee-for-service plan as well as various prepaid plans, primarily Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO's) and a self-insured plan that provides for pharmacy benefits of covered members.

The Income Continuation Insurance Fund offers disability wage continuation insurance for current employees of the State government and of participating local public employers. All public employers in the State are eligible to participate. Approximately 242 local employers plus the State currently participate. The State and local government portions of the fund are accounted for separately and have separate contribution rates, benefits, and actuarial valuations. The plan is self-insured.

The Duty Disability Fund offers special disability insurance for State of Wisconsin and local WRS participants in protective occupations. Participation in the program is mandatory for all WRS employers with protective occupation employees. The State of Wisconsin and 492 local employers currently participate. The plan is self-insured, and the risk is shared between the State of Wisconsin and local government employers in the plan. Contributions are actuarially determined and are employer paid. Contributions are based on a graduated, experience-rated formula.

B. Accounting Policies for Risk Pools

Basis of Accounting - All Public Entity Risk Pools are accounted for in enterprise funds using the full accrual basis of accounting and the flow of economic resources measurement focus.

Valuation of Investments - Assets of the Health Insurance Fund Income Continuation Insurance and Duty Disability Insurance funds are invested in the Core Retirement Investment Trust. Investments are valued at fair value.

Unpaid Claims Liabilities - Claims liabilities are based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims that have been reported but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported. The estimate includes the effects of inflation and other societal and economic factors. Adjustments to claims liabilities are charged or credited to expense in the periods in which they are made. Unpaid claims liability is presented at face value and is not discounted for health insurance. It is discounted using an interest rate of 7.0 percent for income continuation and duty disability insurance. The liabilities for income continuation, duty disability, and health insurance were determined by actuarial methods.

Administrative Expenses - All maintenance expenses are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Acquisition costs are immaterial and are treated as maintenance expenses.

Reinsurance - Health insurance plans provided by HMO's and health insurance for local government annuitants are fully insured by outside insurers. All remaining risk is self-insured with no reinsurance coverage.

Risk Transfer - Participating employers are not subject to supplemental assessments in the event of deficiencies. If the assets of the fund were exhausted, participating employers would not be responsible for the fund's liabilities.

Premium Setting - Premiums are established by the GIB (Health Insurance and ICI) and ETF Board for Duty Disability in consultation with actuaries.

C. Unpaid Claims Liabilities

As discussed in Section B of this Note, each fund establishes a liability for both reported and unreported insured events, which is an estimate of future payments of losses. The following represents changes in those aggregate liabilities for the nonreinsured portion of each fund during Calendar Year 2018 (in millions):

	Income Continuation Insurance		Duty Disability Insurance		Health Insurance		Pharmacy Benefits		Dental	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at beginning of the calendar year	$ 92.7	$ 93.5	$ 464.8	$ 453.4	$ 1.8	$ 2.0	$ (18.8)	$ (15.0)	$ 1.0	$ 1.9
Incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses:										
Provision for insured events of the current calendar year	19.2	17.7	20.4	19.2	0.0	16.0	156.1	164.5	43.8	44.4
Changes in provision for insured events of prior calendar years	4.5	1.1	4.7	27.2	0.4	(0.2)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Total incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses	23.7	18.8	25.1	46.4	0.4	15.8	151.2	159.6	43.7	44.3
Payments:										
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of the current calendar year	4.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	177.8	183.3	42.9	43.4
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of prior calendar years	15.6	15.0	35.3	35.0	2.2	1.8	(23.5)	(19.9)	0.9	1.8
Total payments	19.8	19.6	35.3	35.0	2.2	16.0	154.3	163.4	43.8	45.2
Total unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at end of the calendar year	$ 96.5	$ 92.7	$ 454.6	$ 464.8	$ 0.0	$ 1.8	$ (21.9) *	$ (18.8) *	$ 0.9	$ 1.0

* Total unpaid claims at the end of 2018 is the net of $4.5 million in unpaid claims and $26.4 million in rebates due from pharmaceutical companies; unpaid claims at the end of 2017 is the net of $4.4 million in unpaid claims and $23.2 million in rebates due from pharmaceutical companies.

NOTE 19. SELF-INSURANCE

It is the general policy of the State not to purchase commercial insurance for the risks of losses to which it is exposed. Instead, the State believes it is more economical to manage its risks internally and set aside assets for claim settlement in its internal service fund, the Risk Management Fund. The fund services most claims for risk of loss to which the State is exposed, including damage to State owned property, liability for property damages and injuries to third parties, and worker's compensation. All funds and agencies of the State participate in the Risk Management Fund.

State Property Damage

Property damages to State-owned properties are covered by the State's self-funded property program up to $3.0 million per occurrence and $5.0 million annual aggregate. When claims, which exceed $100,000 per occurrence, total $5.0 million, the State's private insurance becomes available. Losses to property occurring after the annual aggregate are first subject to a $100,000 deductible. The amount of loss in excess of $100,000 is covered by the State's private insurance company. During Fiscal Year 2019, the excess insurance limits were written to $500 million.

The liabilities for State property damage are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. The estimate for future benefits and loss liabilities is based on the reserves on open claims and paid claims. Losses incurred but not reported are expected to be immaterial. Claims incurred but not paid as of June 30, 2019 are estimated to total $12.0 million.

Property Damages and Bodily Injuries to Third Parties

The State is self-funded for third party liability to a level of $4.0 million per occurrence and purchases insurance in excess of this self-funded retention. The policy limit during Fiscal Year 2019 was $49.0 million.

The liabilities for property damages and injuries to third parties are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. The estimate for future benefits and loss liabilities for the prior fiscal year was the reserves on open claims. The estimate for future benefits and loss liabilities is calculated by an actuary based on the reserves on open claims and prior experience. No liability is reported for environmental impairment liability claims either incurred or incurred but not reported because existing case law makes it unlikely the State would be held liable for material amounts. Because actual claims liabilities depend upon complex factors such as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liability does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Immaterial non-incremental claims adjustment expenses are not included as part of the liability. Claims incurred but not paid as of June 30, 2019 are estimated to total $32.7 million.

Worker's Compensation

The Worker's Compensation Program was created by Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 102 to provide benefits to workers injured on the job. All employees of the State are included in the program. An injury is covered under worker's compensation if it is caused by an accident that arose out of and in the course of employment.

The responsibility for claiming compensation is on the employee. A claim must be filed with the program within two years from the date of injury; otherwise the claim is not allowable.

The worker's compensation liability has been determined by an actuary using paid claims and current claims reserves. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Because actual claims liabilities are affected by external factors, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claims incurred but not paid as of June 30, 2019 are estimated to total $80.2 million.

Changes in the balances of claims liability for the Risk Management Fund during the current and prior fiscal years are as follows (in thousands):

	2019	2018
Beginning of fiscal year liability	$ 110,336	$ 112,920
Current year claims and changes in estimates	48,293	40,976
Claim payments	(33,687)	(38,977)
	124,942	114,919
Excess insurance reimbursable	(3,787)	(4,583)
Balance at fiscal year-end	$ 121,155	$ 110,336

Settlements have not exceeded coverages for each of the past three fiscal years.

Annuity Contracts

The Risk Management Fund purchased annuity contracts in various claimants' names to satisfy claim liabilities. The likelihood that the fund will be required to make future payments on those claims is remote and, therefore, the fund is considered to have satisfied its primary liability to the claimants. Accordingly, the annuity contracts are not reported in, and the related liabilities are removed from, the fund's balance sheet. The aggregate outstanding amount of liabilities removed from the financial statements at June 30, 2019 is $5.2 million.

NOTE 20. INSURANCE FUNDS

A. Local Government Property Insurance Fund

The purpose of the Local Government Property Insurance Fund was to provide property insurance coverage to tax-supported local government units such as counties, towns, villages, cities, school districts and library boards. Property insured includes government buildings, schools, libraries and motor vehicles.

The dissolution of the fund was included in 2017 Wis. Act 59, the State's biennial budget act, enacted in September 2017. The fund provided coverage through December 31, 2018.

Unpaid Loss Liabilities - The Local Government Property Insurance Fund establishes the unpaid loss liability titled future benefits and loss liabilities on the financial statements based on estimates of the ultimate cost of losses (including future loss adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not settled, and of losses that have been incurred but not reported. Estimated amounts of excess-of-loss insurance recoverable on unpaid losses are deducted from the liability for unpaid losses. Loss liabilities are recomputed periodically to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, loss frequency, and other economic factors. Adjustments to future benefits and loss liabilities are charged or credited to expense in the periods in which they are made.

Policy Acquisition Costs - Since the Local Government Property Insurance Fund had no marketing staff and incurs no sales commissions, acquisition costs are minimal and charged to operations as incurred.

Excess-of-Loss Insurance Coverage - The Local Government Property Insurance Fund purchases excess-of-loss insurance coverage, the operation of which is analogous to "reinsurance," to reduce its exposure to large losses on all types of insured events. Excess-of-loss insurance permits recovery of a portion of losses from the excess-of-loss insurers, although it does not discharge the primary liability of the fund as direct insurer of the risks reinsured. Excess of Loss coverage terminated on December 18, 2018.

Unpaid Loss Liabilities

As discussed above, the Local Government Property Insurance Fund establishes a liability for both reported and unreported insured events, which includes estimates of both future payments of losses and related loss expenses. The following represents changes in those aggregate liabilities for the fund during the past two fiscal years (in thousands):

	2019	2018
Unpaid loss liabilities		
at beginning of the year	$ 5,498	$ 7,184
Less: Excess-of-loss insurance		
recoverable	4,828	4,532
Net unpaid loss liabilities at beginning		
of year	670	2,652
Incurred losses and loss		
expenses:		
Provision for insured events of the		
current year	--	3,059
Increase (decrease) in provision for		
insured events of prior years	(708)	(276)
Total incurred losses and loss		
expenses	(708)	2,783
Payments:		
Losses and loss		
expenses attributable to insured		
events of the current year	--	2,064
Losses and loss		
expenses attributable to insured		
events prior years	(116)	2,701
Total payments	(116)	4,765
Net unpaid loss liabilities		
at end of year	78	670
Plus: Excess-of-loss liabilities		
recoverable	--	4,828
Total unpaid loss liabilities		
at end of year	$ 78	$ 5,498

B. State Life Insurance Fund

The State Life Insurance Fund was created under Chapter 607, Wisconsin Statutes, to offer life insurance to residents of Wisconsin in a manner similar to private insurers. This fund functions much like a mutual life insurance company and is subject to the same regulatory requirements as any life insurance company licensed to operate in Wisconsin.

Premiums are reported as earned when due. Benefits and expenses are associated with earned premiums so as to result in recognition of profits over the life of the contracts. This association is accomplished by means of the provision for liabilities for future benefits and the amortization of acquisition costs.

The State Life Insurance Fund does not pay commissions nor does it incur agent expenses.

Future benefits and loss liabilities have been computed by the net level premium method based upon estimated future investment yield and mortality. The composition of liabilities and the more material assumptions pertinent thereto are presented below (in thousands):

Issue Year	Ordinary Life Insurance in Force	Amount of Policy Liability
1913-1966	$ 5,880	4,896
1967-1976	23,879	15,457
1977-1985	60,509	25,479
1986-1994	43,517	10,362
1995-2012	42,112	8,130
2013-2018	5,771	493
2019+	353	12
	$ 182,021	$ 64,829

Bases of Assumptions

Issue Year	Interest Rate	Mortality
1913-1966	3.0%	American Experience, ANB*
1967-1976	3.0	1958 CSO, ALB, Unisex
1977-1985	4.0	1958 CSO, ALB, Female Setback 3 years
1986-1994	5.0	1980 CSO, ALB, Aggregate
1995-2008	4.0	1980 CSO, ALB, Aggregate
2009-2012	4.0	2001 CSO, ALB, Aggregate
2013-2018	3.5	2001 CSO, ALB, Aggregate
2019+	3.5	2017 CSO, ALB, Aggregate

* Age Next Birthday

All of the State Life Insurance Fund's life insurance in force is participating. This Fund is required by statute to maintain surplus at a level between 7 percent and 10 percent of statutory admitted assets as far as practicably possible. All excess surplus is to be returned to the policyholders in the form of policyholder dividends. Policyholder dividends are declared each year in order to achieve the required level of surplus.

The statutory assets at December 31, 2018 were $111.5 million and statutory capital and surplus was $8.4 million. Fund equity at June 30, 2019 was $27.2 million.

C. Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund

The Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund was created in 1975 for the purpose of providing excess medical malpractice coverage for claims exceeding the legal primary insurance limits prescribed in Wis. Stat. Section 655.23(4), or the maximum liability limit for which the health care provider is insured, whichever limit is greater. Management of the Fund is vested with a 13-member Board of Governors, which is chaired by the Commissioner of Insurance. Most health care providers permanently practicing or operating in the State of Wisconsin are required to pay Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund assessment fees. Risk of loss is retained by the Fund.

The Future Benefits and Loss Liability account includes individual case estimates for reported losses and estimates for incurred but not reported losses based upon the projected ultimate losses recommended by a consulting actuary. The liability for incurred but not reported losses as of June 30, 2019, is determined by deducting individual case estimates of the liability for reported losses and net losses paid from inception of the Fund, and adding a risk margin to the projected ultimate loss liabilities, as follows (in thousands):

Projected ultimate loss liability	$ 1,072,365
Less: Net loss paid from inception	(910,684)
Less: Liability for reported losses	(29,034)
Risk Margin	40,420
Liability for incurred but not reported losses	$ 173,067

The Future Benefits and Loss Liability account also includes an estimate of the loss adjustment expense (LAE). Using the data available through September 30 of the fiscal year, the actuary estimated the liability for LAE as 31 percent of the estimated unpaid losses as of June 30, 2019. The percentage used in the financial statements was different, since the actuary's estimate was adjusted to reflect actual LAE payments. Specifically, the loss adjustment expenses paid from the inception of the Fund through June 30, 2019, are deducted from the projected ultimate LAE to determine the liability for LAE as June 30, 2019 as follows (in thousands):

Projected ultimate LAE liability	$ 137,101
Less: LAE paid from inception	(106,696)
Risk Margin	7,601
Liability for LAE	$ 38,006

In accordance with Section Ins. 17.27(3), Wis. Adm. Code, the liability for reported losses, liability for incurred but not reported losses, and liability for loss adjustment expense are maintained on a present value basis with the difference from full value being reported as a contra account to these estimated loss liabilities. These estimated loss liabilities are discounted only to the extent that they are matched by cash and invested assets. Using the actuarially determined discount factor of 0.9348, which is based on an investment yield assumption of 2.0 percent approved by the Board of Governors, the discounted loss liability would be as follows as of June 30, 2019 (in thousands):

Estimated liability for incurred but not reported losses	$	173,067
Estimated liability for reported losses		29,034
Estimated liability for loss adjustment expense		38,006
Total estimated loss liabilities		240,107
Less: Amount representing interest		(15,655)
Discounted loss liabilities	$	224,452

Included in the above estimates of loss liabilities, both undiscounted and discounted, is a 25 percent risk margin, which was recommended by the actuary and approved by the Board of Governors.

The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance contracts for periodic actuarial audits of the Fund. This audit includes a review by another actuary of the reasonableness of the actuarial methodology and assumptions used in developing estimates of the Fund's liabilities. The actuarial audits have concluded that the Fund's loss liability estimates are reasonable, although conservative. The Fund's contracted actuary has considered the recommendations made in the actuarial audits and appropriately incorporated any necessary changes based on those recommendations into the actuarial methodology and assumptions used to calculate the Fiscal Year 2019 liabilities estimate.

In addition to discounted loss liabilities, the Future Benefit and Loss Liabilities account also includes a future medical expenses liability and a contributions being held liability. The future medical expenses liability consists of those accounts required by Wis. Stat. Sec. 655.015 to be established if a settlement or judgment provides for future medical expense payments in excess of $100,000. The accounts are managed by the Fund and earn a proportionate share of the Fund's interest. Any account balance remaining when a claimant dies reverts back to the Fund. The contributions being held liability consists of nonrefundable payments, generally in amounts equal to the primary coverage in effect for related claims, that primary insurers have voluntarily presented to the Fund and which are negotiable with the Fund in exchange for a release of payment for any future defense costs that may be incurred on the claim. This amount is held as a liability to the Fund until a payment on the claim is made.

The breakdown of Future Benefit and Loss Liabilities, including the portions that are estimated as current and noncurrent as of June 30, 2019 (in thousands), is as follows:

Discounted loss liabilities	$	224,452
Future medical expense liability		55,300
Total estimated loss liabilities		279,752
Current portion		(54,384)
Noncurrent portion	$	225,368

The uncertainties inherent in projecting the frequency and severity of large claims because of the Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund's unlimited liability coverage and extended reporting and settlement periods makes it likely that the amounts ultimately paid will differ from the recorded estimated loss liabilities. These differences cannot be quantified.

The estimated amounts included in the balance of Future Benefits and Loss Liabilities are continually reviewed and adjusted as the Fund gains additional experience. Such adjustments are reflected in current operations. Because of the changes in these estimates, the benefit expense for the fiscal year is not necessarily indicative of the loss experience for the year.

The following is a reconciliation of the change in the balance of Future Benefits and Loss Liabilities during Fiscal Year 2019 (in thousands):

Liability at the beginning of the year	$	366,550
Incurred claims and related expenses for the current year and the change in estimated amounts for claims incurred in prior years		(50,562)
Less: current year payments attributable to claims incurred in current and prior years		(36,236)
Liability at the end of the year	$	279,752

NOTE 21. SEGMENT INFORMATION AND CONDENSED FINANCIAL DATA

Primary Government

The State issues revenue bonds as a component of the total funding for the Direct Loan Portfolio, which is accounted for as part of the Environmental Improvement Fund. The Direct Loan Portfolio is also funded by grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA"). Loans in this portfolio are made for water and wastewater projects. Repayments from loans in this portfolio, grants and revenue bond proceeds are used to fund new loans.

The Environmental Improvement Fund has pledged future loan revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay outstanding revenue bonds. Investors in these revenue bonds rely solely on the revenues generated from the loans within the Direct Loan Portfolio. Condensed financial statement information of the Direct Loan Portfolio as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019 is presented below (in thousands):

Condensed Statement of Net Position

Assets:		
Current Assets	$	428,526
Other Assets		1,438,283
Total Assets		1,866,809
Deferred Outflows of Resources		1,382
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$	1,868,191
Liabilities:		
Due to Other Funds	$	5,340
Other Current Liabilities (Including Current Portion of Long-term Debt)		19,169
Noncurrent Liabilities		259,663
Total Liabilities		284,172
Net position:		
Restricted		1,584,019
Total Net Position		1,584,019
Total Liabilities and Net Position	$	1,868,191

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Operating Revenues (Expenses):		
Loan Interest	$	23,828
Interest Income used as Security for Revenue Bonds		16,350
Miscellaneous Other		182
Interest Expense		(9,052)
Other Operating Expenses		(3,286)
Operating Income (Loss)		28,023
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):		
Investment Income		4,557
Intergovernmental Grants		43,051
Grants Awarded		(10,123)
Income (Loss) before Transfers		65,508
Transfers In (Out)		(8,000)
Change in Net Position		57,508
Beginning Net Position		1,526,511
Ending Net Position	$	1,584,019

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows

Net Cash Provided (Used) by:		
Operating Activities	$	78,283
Noncapital Financing Activities		29,926
Investing Activities		4,557
Net Increase (Decrease)		112,767
Beginning Cash and Cash Equivalents		147,238
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	$	260,005

NOTE 22. COMPONENT UNITS – CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Significant financial data for the State's discretely presented component units for the year ended December 31, 2018 or June 30, 2019 is presented below (in thousands):

	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan	University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	University of Wisconsin Foundation	Total
Condensed Statement of Net Position						
Assets:						
Cash, Investments and Other Assets	$ 2,881,954	$ 56,755	$ 2,442,075	$ 125,451	$ 4,349,273	$ 9,855,508
Due from Primary Governments	-	-	22,800	-	-	22,800
Cash and Investments with Other Component Units	-	-	210,472	-	-	210,472
Capital Assets, net	337	-	1,241,079	917	17,056	1,259,389
Total Assets	2,882,291	56,755	3,916,426	126,368	4,366,329	11,348,169
Deferred Outflows of Resources	36,912	-	369,349	4,694	-	410,955
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	$ 2,919,203	$ 56,755	$ 4,285,775	$ 131,062	$ 4,366,329	$ 11,759,123
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities	$ 116,409	$ 2,896	$ 493,404	$ 8,945	$ 181,676	$ 803,329
Due to Primary Government	-	-	64,646	25,000	-	89,646
Amounts Held for Other Component Units	-	-	-	-	200,854	200,854
Other Liabilities	29,676	-	4,917	-	-	34,593
Long-term Liabilities (Current and Noncurrent portions)	1,924,929	9,613	1,012,483	5,457	42,673	2,995,156
Total Liabilities	2,071,014	12,509	1,575,450	39,402	425,203	4,123,578
Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,939	-	232,711	2,922	-	239,572
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	337	-	620,440	917	17,056	638,750
Restricted	827,191	44,246	29,322	48,449	3,777,867	4,727,075
Unrestricted	16,722	-	1,827,852	39,372	146,203	2,030,148
Total Net Position	844,250	44,246	2,477,614	88,737	3,941,126	7,395,973
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position	$ 2,919,203	$ 56,755	$ 4,285,775	$ 131,062	$ 4,366,329	$ 11,759,123
Condensed Statement of Activities						
Program Expenses:						
Depreciation	$ 334	$ -	$ 121,497	$ 362	$ 2,281	$ 124,474
Payments to Primary Government	-	-	112,170	-	275,391	387,561
Other	280,316	2,121	3,058,849	54,853	41,985	3,438,124
Total Program Expenses:	280,650	2,121	3,292,516	55,215	319,657	3,950,159
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Goods and Services	7,525	2,122	3,319,038	178	-	3,328,863
Investment and Interest Income	64,322	1,056	-	-	148,531	213,909
Operating Grants and Contributions	189,638	-	-	43,592	341,625	574,855
Miscellaneous	20,816	-	77,090	-	5,447	103,353
Total Program Revenues	282,301	3,178	3,396,128	43,770	495,603	4,220,980
Net Program Revenue/(Expense)	1,651	1,057	103,612	(11,445)	175,947	270,821
General Revenues:						
Interest and Investment Earnings	85,624	-	75,724	3,827	-	165,175
Miscellaneous	-	-	48,153	543	-	48,696
Special Item			-	(25,000)		(25,000)
Contributions to Endowments	-	-	4,293	-	-	4,293
Change in Net Position	87,275	1,057	231,782	(32,075)	175,947	463,985
Net Position, Beginning of Year	756,975	43,190	2,245,832	120,812	3,765,179	6,931,988
Net Position, End of Year	$ 844,250	$ 44,246	$ 2,477,614	$ 88,737	$ 3,941,126	$ 7,395,973

NOTE 23. RESTATEMENTS OF BEGINNING FUND BALANCES/NET POSITIONS AND OTHER CHANGES

The following reconciliations summarize restatements of the end-of-year fund balance and net position amounts as reported in the 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report to the beginning-of-year amounts reported for Fiscal Year 2019 (in thousands):

A. Fund Statements – Governmental Funds

	Major Funds				
	General	Transportation	Capital Improvement	Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental
Fund Balances June 30, 2018 as reported in the 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report	$ (1,253,527)	$ 655,881	$ (238,196)	$ 2,177,653	$ 1,341,812
Capital Improvement					
Correction of Project Classifications	-	-	6,132	-	6,132
Fund Balances July 1, 2018 as restated	$ (1,253,527)	$ 655,881	$ (232,064)	$ 2,177,653	$ 1,347,944
Effect of adjustments on the amount of excess revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses of Fiscal Year 2018	$ -	$ -	$ 6,132	$ -	$ 6,132

B. Fund Statements – Proprietary Funds

	Major Funds						
	Injured Patients and Families Compensation	Environmental Improvement	University of Wisconsin System	Unemploy-ment Reserve	Nonmajor Funds	Total Enterprise	Internal Service Funds
Net Positions June 30, 2018 as reported in the 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report	$ 1,009,441	$ 1,982,110	$ 5,425,006	$ 1,783,909	$ 763,465	$ 10,963,931	$ 18,290
Life Insurance Fund removed	-	-	-	-	(304)	(304)	-
Capital asset corrections	-	-	-	-	-	-	(273)
Other adjustments of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2018	(11,870)	-	-	-	(3,722)	(15,592)	-
Net Positions July 1, 2018 as restated	$ 997,572	$ 1,982,110	$ 5,425,006	$ 1,783,909	$ 759,439	$ 10,948,035	$ 18,017
Effect of adjustments on the amount of net change in net position of Fiscal Year 2018	$ (11,870)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (3,722)	$ (15,592)	$ (273)

C. Government-wide Statements

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Totals
Net Positions June 30, 2018 as reported in the 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report	$ 13,931,092	$ 10,965,383	$ 24,896,475
Capital projects corrections	(89,212)		(89,212)
Capital assets adjustments	(8,830)	-	(8,830)
Life Insurance Fund removed	-	(304)	(304)
Other adjustments of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2018	-	(15,592)	(15,592)
Net Positions July 1, 2018 as restated	$ 13,833,050	$ 10,949,486	$ 24,782,536
Effect of adjustments on the amount of net increase (decrease) in net positions of Fiscal Year 2018	$ (98,042)	$ (15,592)	$ (113,634)

NOTE 24. LITIGATION, CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Litigation and Contingencies

The State is a participant in various legal proceedings pertaining to matters incidental to the performance of routine governmental operations.

The State accrues liabilities related to legal proceedings, if a loss is probable and reasonably estimable. Such losses, totaling $30.2 million on June 30, 2019 reported in the governmental activities, are discussed below:

The Work Injury Supplemental Benefit Fund, administered by the Department of Workforce Development, provides compensatory payments to survivors of fatally injured employees or disabled employees with work-related injuries. The liability for annuities to be paid totaled $0.6 million at June 30, 2019.

In September 2008, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) provided the State of Wisconsin Investment Board (SWIB) a Notice of Transferee Liability. This claim seeks taxes, penalties and interest relating to the sale of Shockley Communications Corporation (SCC) stock in 2001.

The IRS asserts that the shareholders' sale of SCC stock in 2001 should have been characterized as a sale of assets by SCC, on which SCC should have paid income taxes. SWIB filed a petition in the United States Tax Court contesting the proposed IRS assessment for the taxes, plus penalties and interest. In 2015, the Tax Court found that the principal shareholders of SCC were liable as putative transferees for the tax, penalties and interest owed by SCC related to its sale. In October 2017 the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the 2015 opinion with respect to the principal shareholders of SCC; concluding its litigation. Because SWIB has separate and distinct arguments from the principal shareholders of SCC, the Tax Court granted SWIB the opportunity to pursue its case with the Court. In 2018, SWIB's tax counsel and the IRS filed briefs with the Tax Court, and SWIB is awaiting the Court's opinion.

Although SWIB's case is still pending, at the end of 2015, SWIB determined it was prudent to accrue a potential loss of $16.6 million from the SCC transaction based on the Tax Court's initial adverse opinion against the principal shareholders. In calendar year 2018, SWIB accrued an additional loss of $3.4 million to account for accrued interest. SWIB's potential liability, as a putative transferee of SCC assets, is reasonably estimated to be between $20.0 million and $56.0 million as of December 31, 2018.

In October 2019, the Department of Health Services (DHS) received notification from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requesting that DHS refund $9.6 million related to the Medicaid program. DHHS concluded that Wisconsin's cost settlements related to the 1915(i) Community Recovery Services-Home and Community Based Services-Psychosocial Rehabilitation Program for the period of January 2010 to December 2014 were not supported by a Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) approved cost reporting methodology as required by Wisconsin's plan amendment #09-017. Therefore, a liability of $9.6 million is reported in the General Fund.

Other Claims, Judgments, and Contingencies

The State is also named as a party in other legal proceedings where the ultimate disposition and consequence are not presently determinable. The potential loss amount relating to an unfavorable outcome for certain of these proceedings could not be reasonably determined at this time. However, the ultimate dispositions and consequences of any single legal proceeding or all legal proceedings collectively should not have a material adverse effect on the State's financial position.

In August 2018, the Department of Health Services (DHS) received notification from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) recommending a $27.6 million disallowance related to the Medicaid program. DHHS concluded DHS did not refund the full federal share of Medicaid-related settlements and judgements from October 2008 through September 2016. In September 2018, DHS asserted in a letter to DHHS the amount to be refunded is $6.1 million. DHS continues to have discussions with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) on this issue and provided additional information to CMS in May 2019.

Mercy Health Systems filed a just compensation appeal against the Department of Transportation under Wis. Stat. section 32.05(11). The issue is the amount of compensation to Mercy Health Systems for DOT's partial acquisition of Mercy's property in Janesville. Depending upon the verdict, DOT may be liable statutorily for the payment of Mercy's attorneys fees and other litigation costs. It is believed that the maximum total liability would not exceed $10.0 million. It is DOT's position that it is not liable for the payment of any new compensation or fees and costs of Mercy. The State is vigorously defending this case, with court-ordered mediation expected to occur in January 2020 and trial set for April 2020.

B. Commitments

Primary Government

As of June 30, 2019, encumbrances of the General Fund totaled $391.6 million, encumbrances of the Transportation Fund totaled $1.7 billion, and encumbrances of other non-major governmental funds totaled $231.6 million. Obligations at June 30, 2019 representing multi-year, long-term commitments included (in thousands):

Transportation Fund	$ 347,390
Capital Improvement Fund – WisDOT Harbors, Rails and Highway Programs	32,895
Transportation Revenue Bonds Capital Projects Fund	27,505
General Fund – Housing Programs	21,488

The Environmental Improvement Fund (the Fund) was established to administer the Clean Water Fund Loan Program. Loans and grants are made to local units of government for wastewater treatment projects for terms of up to 20 years. Loans are made at a number of prescribed interest rates based on environmental priority. The loans contractually are revenue obligations or general obligations of the local governmental units. Additionally, various statutory provisions exist which provide further security for payment. The Fund has made financial assistance commitments of $150.9 million as of June 30, 2019. These loan and grant commitments are expected to be met through proceeds from issuance of revenue obligations and additional federal grants.

The *Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund* may be required to purchase an annuity as a result of a claim settlement. Under specific annuity arrangements, the Fund may have ultimate responsibility for annuity payments if the annuity company defaults on annuity payments. The total estimated replacement value of the Fund's annuities as of June 30, 2019 was $32.8 million. The replacement value calculation includes only annuities where the Fund remains the owner. Annuities with qualified assignments are no longer included. The Fund reserves the right to pursue collection from State guarantee funds.

State Public Deposit Guarantee - As required by Wis. Stat. Sec. 34.08, the State is to make payments to public depositors for proofs of loss (e.g., loss resulting from a bank failure) up to $400 thousand per depositor above the amount of federal insurance. This statutory requirement guarantees that the State will make payments in favor of the public depositor that has submitted a proof of loss. Payments would be made in the order in which satisfactory proofs of loss are received by the State's Department of Financial Institutions, until the designated appropriation is exhausted. At June 30, 2019, the appropriation available totaled $65.1 million. Losses become fixed as of the date of the loss. A public depositor experiencing a loss must assign its interest in the deposit, to the extent of the amount paid, to the Department of Financial Institutions. Any recovery made by the Department of Financial Institutions under the assignment is to be repaid to the appropriation. The possibility of a material loss resulting from payments to and recovery from public depositors is remote.

NOTE 25. Tax Abatements

Wisconsin statutes authorize tax abatements to encourage economic development and other actions beneficial to the State or its citizens resulting in a reduction in tax revenue the State would otherwise be entitled to collect. GASB Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures,* requires disclosure of tax abatement agreements entered into by a reporting government, along with agreements entered into by other governments, which reduce the reporting government's tax revenues. Most tax abatement programs meeting the criteria for disclosure in the State's CAFR are certified by the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC), a separate legal entity also reported as a component unit in the CAFR. WEDC enters into the abatement agreements and administers the programs. The Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR) is responsible for ensuring the certified tax abatements were properly applied when processing income tax returns filed by recipients. The table below describes abatement programs that impact tax revenues for the State of Wisconsin.

State Agency Programs	Authority	Purpose	Tax Abated	Primary Criteria	Mechanism	Abatement Calculation	Recapturing Abatements
Historical Homeowners Tax Credit - Administered by Wisconsin Historical Society	Wis. Stats. 44.02(24)	Preserving or rehabilitating historic property located in Wisconsin	Income Tax	Own and occupy as personal residence property Costs must relate only to preservation or rehabilitation work done Costs must be more than $10,000	Nonrefundable state income tax credit	25% of qualified expenditures for the current year for individuals	DOR may recover all or a portion of the credit if the claimant has not complied with all requirements
WHEDA Programs	**Authority**	**Purpose**	**Tax Abated**	**Primary Criteria**	**Mechanism**	**Abatement Calculation**	**Recapturing Abatements**
Low Income Housing Tax Credit Administered by Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Wis. Stats. 234.45	Low-income housing tax credits	Income Tax	Person has an ownership interest in the qualified development The tax credit is necessary for financial feasibility of the qualified development Maintenance and operation as a qualified development for the compliance period and in compliance with Title VIII of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended The allocation certificate is issued in accordance with the qualified allocation plan	Nonrefundable state income tax credit	A claimant may claim as a credit against the taxes imposed, up to the amount of the tax, the amount allocated by the authority	DOR may recover the credit based on the amount determined under section 42(j) of the Internal Revenue Code

WEDC Programs	Authority	Purpose	Tax Abated	Primary Criteria	Mechanism	Abatement Calculation	Recapturing Abatements
Business Development Credit (also includes the Economic Development and Jobs Tax Credit programs)	Wis. Stats. 238.308	Provides incentives for job creation, capital investment, training, and corporate location or retention for new and current businesses in Wisconsin	Income Tax	Person increases net employment in the state from net employment in the state during the year before certification	Refundable state income tax credit or offset against economic development surcharge	Up to 10% of eligible employee wages Up to 5% of additional eligible employee wages in economically distressed area Up to 50% of eligible training costs For investments of $1.0 million or greater or investments of less than $1.0 million but at least $10,000 per eligible employee: Up to 3% of personal property investment and up to 5% of real property investment Certain percentage of wages paid to eligible headquarters employees	WEDC may require repayment of tax benefits claimed for a year in which the person failed to employ an eligible employee required by the agreement
Development Opportunity Zone Tax Credit	Wis. Stats. 238.395	Incent new and expanding businesses in the cities of Beloit, Janesville, and Kenosha Incent the creation of jobs for target group members	Income Tax	Business located in or relocating to, Beloit, Janesville, or Kenosha	Nonrefundable state income tax credit	Credits ranging from $6,000 to $8,000 per job for an FTE paying at least 150% of federal minimum wage Up to 3% of all eligible capital investments Up to 50% of eligible environmental remediation costs	WEDC may revoke tax benefits if false or misleading information is provided, if the business ceases to operate in the zone or moves outside the development zone
Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	Wis. Stats. 238.399	Incent expansion of existing Wisconsin businesses or relocation of major business operations from other states to Wisconsin	Income Tax	Businesses located in, or relocating to, an enterprise zone in Wisconsin Business that begins or expands operations in an enterprise zone Business makes a significant capital contribution Positions created as a result of tax credits must be maintained for at least five years	Refundable state income tax credit	WEDC determines the maximum amount of tax credits a business may claim Credit of up to 7% of the net increase in zone payroll less certain adjustments Credit up to 100% of job-related training costs Up to 10% of significant capital expenditures Up to 1% of amount paid for property, goods or services purchased from Wisconsin vendors	WEDC may require a business to repay tax benefits for which the business failed to maintain employment levels or a significant capital investment in property WEDC may revoke tax benefits if false or misleading information is provided, if the business ceases to operate in the zone or moves outside the development zone
Electronics and Information Technology Manufacturing Zone Tax Credit	Wis. Stats. 238.396	Incent a project (Foxconn) involving the attraction of major business operations to Wisconsin to support the creation of jobs	Income Tax	Business that begins operations in the zone Services must be performed in the state Business maintains job creation threshold and requirements as designated by WEDC Business makes a significant capital expenditure in the zone	Refundable state income tax credit	Job creation credit equal to no more than 17% of payroll within the state for the benefit of the operations within the zone Investment credit where the business may claim up to 15% of its significant capital expenditures	WEDC may require the business to repay any tax benefits the business claims for a year in which the business failed to maintain employment levels or a significant capital investment in property

WEDC Programs, continued	Authority	Purpose	Tax Abated	Primary Criteria	Mechanism	Abatement Calculation	Recapturing Abatements
Qualified New Business Venture (Consists of Early Stage Seed Investment and Angel Investment Credits)	Wis. Stats. 238.15	Promote development of research and development and early-stage capital availability by providing tax credit incentives for private equity investment in technology-based Wisconsin businesses with significant long-term growth potential	Income Tax	Investor must keep investment in a certified business or with a certified fund manager for no less than 3 years unless the investment becomes worthless or the person has kept the investment for at least 12 months and a bona fide liquidity event occurs during the 3 year period Certified businesses are those headquartered in the State and engaged in innovation within certain sectors such as manufacturing, biotechnology, agriculture, etc. or that process or assemble items such as medical devices, pharmaceuticals, computer hardware or software, etc.	Nonrefundable state income tax credit	25% of the value of the investment made in the certified company	The certified business must pay a penalty ranging from 60% to 100% of the tax credit provided if it relocates out of state during the 3 years after it received an investment
Historical Preservation Tax Credit (Supplement to Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit)	Wis. Stats. 238.17	Incentive for businesses to rehabilitate historic structures in Wisconsin used for production of income	Income Tax	Must own the historic property Building must be depreciable property that is either nonresidential real property, residential rental property, or real property with a class life of more than 12.5 years Rehabilitation expenditures are more than the greater of $50,000 or the adjusted basis Expenditure test must be met within a 24-month (or, for phased rehabilitation projects, a 60-month) period	Nonrefundable state income tax credit	20% of qualified rehabilitation expenditures for the current year The state credit must be claimed ratably over a five-year period beginning in the taxable year the building is placed in service effective for amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2017[1]	If sale or noncompliance occurs within 5 years then a prorated amount of the credit received will be added back to the individual's tax liability

[1] State law automatically adopted the provision in the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act signed into law on December 22, 2017. The federal law effectively modified the timing for claiming the state credit from one year to over five years with a transition rule in place that applies to projects contracted and completed prior to tax year 2021.

The gross dollar amount by which the State's tax revenues were reduced as a result of abatement agreements during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019:

State Agency Administered Program	Amount
Historical Homeowners Tax Credit	$ 1.3 million
WEDC Administered Programs	
Business Development Credit[2]	24.8 million
Development Opportunity Zone Tax Credit	0.7 million
Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	67.8 million
Qualified New Business Venture	8.4 million
Historical Preservation Tax Credit	27.4 million
Total State Agency and WEDC:	$130.3 million

[2] Includes Economic Development, Jobs Tax Credit and Business Development Credit abatements

Tax Abatement-related Commitments

2017 Wis. Act 58 created an electronics and information technology manufacturing zone in southeast Wisconsin (the Foxconn project). Subject to the Act, the state may contract public debt in an amount not to exceed $252.4 million in general fund-supported general obligation bonds to be used for road expansion and improvements to the I-94 North-South corridor. The Act also recognized a moral obligation in which the legislature expresses its expectation and aspiration, if ever called upon to do so, to make an appropriation to pay no more than 40 percent of the principal and interest of a local governmental unit's municipal obligations used to finance costs related to the zone.

NOTE 26. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Primary Government

Long-term Debt

General Obligation Bonds – In July 2019, the State redeemed $8.0 million of general obligation bonds that have been cash defeased in June 2019 and for which the liability of such obligations had already been removed from the financial statements.

In August 2019, the State issued $220.6 million of 2019 Series A general obligation bonds to be used for the acquisition, construction, development, extension, enlargement or improvement of land, water, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes. The interest rates associated with these bonds were set at 4.0 to 5.0 percent payable semiannually beginning November 1, 2019. The bonds mature annually beginning May 1, 2021 through May 1, 2040. In October 2019, the State issued $329.7 million of 2019 Series 1 general obligation refunding bonds (taxable) to be used for advance refunding of certain principal of previously issued general obligation bonds. The interest rates associated with these bonds were set at 1.8 to 2.5 percent payable semiannually beginning May 1, 2020. The bonds mature annually beginning May 1, 2023 through May 1, 2033.

In December 2019, the State issued $265.0 million of 2019 Series B general obligation bonds to be used for the acquisition, construction, development, extension, enlargement or improvement of land, water, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes. The interest rates associated with these bonds were set at 4.0 to 5.0 percent payable semiannually beginning May 1, 2020. The bonds mature annually beginning May 1, 2021 through May 1, 2040.

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Required Supplementary Information

Postemployment Benefits - State Health Insurance Program

Schedule of Changes to the Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios (in millions)
As of the Measurement Date June 30

	2017	2018
Total OPEB Liability		
Service cost	72.1	58.0
Interest	23.6	27.1
Difference between expected & actual experience	(4.1)	.8
Changes of assumptions	(109.3)	(224.8)
Benefit payments	(38.4)	(40.8)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	**(56.0)**	**(179.6)**
Total OPEB Liability – Beginning	**$775.4**	**$719.3**
Total OPEB Liability – Ending	**$719.3**	**$539.7**
Covered-employee payroll	$3,690.7	$3,729.7
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	19.49%	14.47%

GASB standards require the presentation of 10 years of information. Because fiscal year 2018 (6/30/17 measurement date) was the first year for reporting this information, a full 10-year schedule will not be available until fiscal year 2027 (6/30/26 measurement date).

Notes to RSI

The State Health Insurance OPEB plan does not have assets in trust or equivalent arrangements and is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. Potential factors that may significantly affect trends in amounts reported include changes to the discount rate, health care trend rates, and participation rate assumptions. Employer benefit payments were actuarially determined and pertain to the implicit rate subsidy.

Postemployment Benefits - State Life Insurance Program

Schedule of Changes in theTotal OPEB Liability and Related Ratios (in millions)
As of the Measurement Date December 31

	2017	2018
Total OPEB Liability		
Service cost	26.2	30.7
Interest	30.7	31.2
Difference between expected & actual experience	(5.3)	(17.5)
Changes of assumptions	49.0	(94.9)
Benefit payments	(17.7)	(19.5)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	**82.9**	**(70.1)**
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	**$762.6**	**$845.5**
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	**$845.5**	**$775.5**
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		
Contributions from employers	1.4	1.4
Net investment income	11.6	10.9
Administrative expense	(.7)	(.7)
Benefit payments	(17.7)	(19.5)
Net change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	**(5.4)**	**(8.0)**
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	**$357.4**	**$352.0**
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending	**$352.0**	**$344.0**
Ending Collective Net OPEB Liability – Beginning	**$405.1**	**$493.5**
Net change in Collective Net OPEB Liability	**88.4**	**(62.0)**
Collective Net OPEB Liability – Ending	**$493.5**	**$431.5**
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	41.63%	44.36%
Covered-employee payroll	$3,184.0	$3,182.5
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	15.50%	13.56%

GASB standards require the presentation of 10 years of information. Because fiscal year 2018 (12/31/17 measurement date) was the first year for reporting this information, a full 10-year schedule will not be available until fiscal year 2027 (12/31/26 measurement date).

Schedule of Contributions to State Life Insurance OPEB Plan (in millions)
As of the Measurement Date December 31

	2017	2018
Contractually required contribution	$1.4	$1.4
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	$1.4	$1.4
Contribution deficiency	$0	$0
Covered-employee payroll	$3,184.0	$3,182.5
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	0.042%	0.044%

GASB standards require the presentation of 10 years of information. Because fiscal year 2018 (12/31/17 measurement date) was the first year for reporting this information, a full 10-year schedule will not be available until fiscal year 2027 (12/31/26 measurement date).

State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability or Net Pension (Asset)

The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (NPL) or net pension (asset) (NPA) of the Wisconsin Retirement System is provided below:

Fiscal Year*	State's Proportion of the NPL/(NPA) (a)	State's Proportionate Share of the NPL/(NPA) (b)	State's Covered Payroll (c)	State's Share of the NPL/(NPA) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b / c)	WRS' Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability (d)
2019	27.7%	$ 985,537,744	$3,972,324,722	24.8%	96.5%
2018	(27.8%)	$ (826,113,891)	$3,867,555,186	(21.4)%	102.9%
2017	28.0%	$ 232,791,419	$3,806,871,835	6.1%	99.1%
2016	28.1%	$ 455,475,378	$3,790,475,424	12.0%	98.2%
2015	(28.0%)	$(686,873,469)	$3,735,598,305	(18.4%)	102.7%

* The amounts presented were measured as of the calendar year-end or for the calendar year ended that occurred within the fiscal year listed.

GASB standards require the presentation of 10 years of information. Because fiscal year 2015 was the first year for reporting this information, a full 10-year schedule will not be available until fiscal year 2024.

State's Pension Contributions

The State's pension contributions to the Wisconsin Retirement System are provided below:

Fiscal Year*	State's Actuarially Determined Contributions (a)	State's Contributions Made (b)	Contribution Excess/ (Deficiency) (b - a)	State's Covered Payroll (c)	State's Contributions Made as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b / c)
2019	$284,968,840	$284,968,840	$ -	$3,972,324,722	7.2%
2018	$280,500,929	$280,500,929	$ -	$3,867,555,186	7.3%
2017	$263,970,133	$263,970,133	$ -	$3,806,871,835	6.9%
2016	$270,985,300	$270,985,300	$ -	$3,790,475,424	7.2%
2015	$275,968,183	$275,968,183	$ -	$3,735,598,305	7.4%

* The amounts presented were measured for the calendar year ended that occurred within the fiscal year listed.

GASB standards require the presentation of 10 years of information. Because fiscal year 2015 was the first year for reporting this information, a full 10-year schedule will not be available until fiscal year 2024.

Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach

The State has adopted the modified approach for reporting infrastructure assets. Under the modified approach, infrastructure assets are not depreciated as long as the State can demonstrate that these assets are properly managed and are being preserved at or above an established condition level. Instead of depreciation, the costs to maintain and preserve infrastructure assets are expensed, while additions and improvements are capitalized. The State owns approximately 11,200 centerline miles of road and 5,200 bridges.

Road Network

Condition assessments are completed on a two-year cycle with the most current results reported for each State road. The State completes the assessment of the Eastern half of the State in one year and the Western half of the State in the next. Numerous measures are used to assess the condition of the State's road network. The State has adopted the International Roughness Index (IRI), as defined by the Federal Highway Administration, as one of its condition measures. IRI is a direct measure of road roughness, with an IRI of 2.69 mm/m (170 inches/mile) or greater being defined as a "poor" ride. Roads with a "poor" IRI assessment may cause negative impacts for the traveling public by decreasing driver comfort and potentially increasing the damage to vehicles and goods. It is the State's policy to ensure no more than 15 percent of its roads receive a "poor" IRI assessment.

Recent condition assessment results are as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Miles of Road	Percent Rated "Poor"	Established Percent	Variance Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
2019	11,200	7.6	15.0	7.4
2018	11,200	7.4	15.0	7.6
2017	11,200	7.4	15.0	7.6
2016	11,200	8.9	15.0	6.1
2015	11,200	7.3	15.0	7.7
2014	11,200	8.3	15.0	6.7
2013	11,200	6.2	15.0	8.8
2012	11,200	7.0*	15.0	8.0
2011	11,200	12.0**	15.0	3.0
2010	11,200	9.3**	15.0	5.7

* The 2012 decrease in the percentage of roads rated poor is due to inclusion of new construction in the scope of the condition assessment. Without such inclusion, the percentage of poor roads would have been equivalent to the 2011 level. New construction was included because efficiencies were gained from a new van used to capture condition assessment data, resulting in new construction being included in the assessment closer to the completion date. In prior years, new construction was generally not included in condition assessments until the following year.

** The 2011 and 2010 increase in the percentage of roads rated poor compared to previous years is partially attributable to the new equipment used in assessing the IRI. For 2011, all of the miles were tested using the new equipment. For 2010, approximately half of the miles were tested using the new equipment. DOT officials believe the current data collection methods provide a more accurate view of existing ride quality because of improvements in equipment and methodology.

Each year the State estimates the costs to maintain and preserve the road network at, or above, the established condition level. Actual maintenance/preservation costs compare to estimates as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Estimated Costs (In millions)	Actual Costs (In millions)	Variance (In millions) Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
2019	$847.9	$612.0	$ 235.9
2018	748.0	616.7	131.3
2017	770.3	629.3	141.0
2016	617.6	564.7	52.9
2015	603.4	643.3	(39.9)
2014	619.4	605.9	13.5
2013	580.9	561.8	19.1
2012	611.0	585.3	25.7
2011	606.7	705.7	(99.0)
2010	660.7	669.1	(8.4)

Estimated costs are developed at the beginning of the fiscal year based on projects planned for the current and future years. The types of projects ultimately contracted and incurring costs during the year are often very different. In addition, the State of Wisconsin, Department of Transportation's multi-year contracting process, allowing encumbrances to carry forward, makes a comparison of actual to estimated amounts difficult since expenditures for the current year may have been budgeted and committed to a project in prior years.

Bridge Network

Condition assessments are completed on a two-year cycle, with more frequent inspections completed if warranted. The most current assessment results are reported for each State bridge, making the overall assessment a blend of measures completed in the current fiscal year and those completed in the prior year.

The structural condition rating is a broad measure of the condition of a bridge. Each bridge is rated using three National Bridge Inventory (NBI) condition codes and two NBI appraisal ratings. The three NBI condition codes are Deck Condition, Superstructure Condition, and Substructure Condition. The two NBI appraisal ratings are Structural Evaluation and Waterway Adequacy. The NBI uses a 10-point scale for condition codes and appraisal ratings. A bridge is considered "structurally deficient" if any condition code is 4 or less, or if either appraisal code is 2 or less.

"Structurally deficient" bridges cause negative impacts for the public by increasing the likelihood that heavy loads will need to be rerouted to less efficient routes, thus increasing logistic costs for State businesses. It is the State's policy to ensure no more than 15 percent of its bridges are "structurally deficient".

Recent condition assessment results are as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Number of Bridges	Percent Structurally Deficient	Established Percent	Variance Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
2019	5,200	2.6	15.0	12.4
2018	5,200	3.0	15.0	12.0
2017	5,200	3.1	15.0	11.9
2016	5,200	3.1	15.0	11.9
2015	5,200	3.2	15.0	11.8
2014	5,100	3.3	15.0	11.7
2013	5,100	3.1	15.0	11.9
2012	5,100	3.3	15.0	11.7
2011	5,100	3.6	15.0	11.4
2010	5,000	4.1	15.0	10.9

Each year, the State estimates the costs to maintain and preserve the bridge network at, or above, the established condition level. Actual maintenance/preservation costs compare to estimates as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Estimated Costs (In millions)	Actual Costs (In millions)	Variance (In millions) Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
2019	$63.1	$65.8	$(2.7)
2018	92.1	89.9	2.2
2017	56.9	59.3	(2.4)
2016	78.6	128.3	(49.7)
2015	57.1	164.4	(107.3)
2014	261.2	131.0	130.2
2013	123.2	115.3	7.9
2012	101.9	61.1	40.8
2011	42.4	64.2	(21.8)
2010	91.7	93.0	(1.3)

Estimated costs are developed at the beginning of the fiscal year based on projects planned for the current and future years. The types of projects ultimately contracted and incurring costs during the year are often very different. The State of Wisconsin, Department of Transportation's multi-year contracting process, allowing encumbrances to carry forward, makes a comparison of actual to estimated amounts difficult since expenditures for the current year may have been budgeted and committed to a project in prior years. Estimated and actual costs for 2014 have been restated from amounts reported in prior years due to an error in classification of costs on a capital project as maintenance/preservation costs.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts
Unexpended Budgetary Fund Balances, Beginning of Year			$ 2,507,949
Revenues and Transfers (Inflows):			
Taxes	$ 16,659,421	$ 17,293,541	17,369,028
Departmental:			
Tribal Gaming	26,086	26,140	29,066
Other	17,786,212 (A)	17,818,133 (A)	17,636,813
Transfers from:			
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	(A)	(A)	72,634
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	(A)	(A)	33
Total Revenues and Transfers (Inflows)	34,471,719	35,137,814	35,107,574
Amounts Available for Appropriation			37,615,523
Appropriations (Outflows):			
Commerce	215,350	258,116	223,585
Education	14,046,644	14,762,443	14,128,349
Environmental Resources	320,093	401,659	351,105
Human Relations and Resources	14,966,475	17,961,224	15,478,808
General Executive	1,281,268	1,590,313	1,061,712
Judicial	144,223	153,278	143,714
Legislative	76,530	79,826	73,209
Tax Relief and Other General	2,756,944	3,067,141	2,995,752
Transfers to:			
Transportation Fund	41,597	41,597	41,597
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	-	-	15,482
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	-	-	3,320
Total Appropriations (Outflows)	$ 33,849,124	$ 38,315,597	34,516,633
Fund Balances, End of Year			3,098,890
Less Encumbrances Outstanding at June 30, 2019			(563,805)
Fund Balances, End of Year Budgetary Basis			$ 2,535,085

Reconciliation of the End of Year, Budgetary Basis, Fund Balance to the Detail Reported in the Annual Fiscal Report:	
General Purpose:	
Designated	$ 97,098
Undesignated	1,086,869
Total General Purpose	1,183,967
Program Revenue	1,351,118
Fund Balances, End of Year Budgetary Basis	$ 2,535,085

(A) Interfund transfers to the General Fund were budgeted under departmental revenue during Fiscal Year 2019.

State of Wisconsin

Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Transportation Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts
Unexpended Budgetary Fund Balances, Beginning of Year			$ 495,996
Revenues (Inflows):			
Taxes	$ 1,128,096	$ 1,128,096	1,128,096
Departmental	1,867,939	1,867,939	1,867,939
Transfers from:			
General Fund	41,597	41,597	41,597
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	24,000	24,000	24,000
Total Revenues (Inflows)	3,061,632	3,061,632	3,061,632
Amounts Available for Appropriation			3,557,628
Appropriations and Transfers (Outflows):			
Environmental Resources	2,905,240	5,901,956	2,994,455
General Executive	2,008	2,010	1,693
Tax Relief and Other General	22,449	24,174	22,907
Total Appropriations and Transfers (Outflows)	$ 2,929,697	$ 5,928,140	3,019,055
Fund Balances, End of Year			538,573
Less Encumbrances Outstanding at June 30, 2019			(1,821,112)
Fund Balances, End of Year Budgetary Basis			$ (1,282,539)

NOTE 1. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

A. Budgetary – GAAP Reporting Reconciliation

The accompanying Budgetary Comparison Schedule compares the legally adopted budget (more fully described in RSI Note 1-B) with actual data on a budgetary basis. Because accounting principles applied for purposes of developing data on the budgetary basis differ significantly from those used to present financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), a reconciliation of basis and perspective differences as of June 30, 2019 is presented below (in thousands):

	General Fund	Transportation Fund
Fund balance June 30, 2019 (budgetary basis – budgetary fund structure):		
General Purpose Revenue – fund balance per budgetary basis *Annual Fiscal Report*		
Undesignated fund balance	$1,086,869	
Designated fund balance	97,098	
Total General Purpose Revenue fund balance	1,183,967	
Program Revenue – fund balance per budgetary basis *Annual Fiscal Report*	1,351,118	
Fund balance June 30, 2019 (budgetary basis – budgetary fund structure) as reported on the budgetary comparison schedule	2,535,085	$(1,282,539)
Reclassifications:		
To eliminate encumbrances reported as expenditures under budgetary reporting (*basis difference)*	563,805	1,821,112
To include activities of funds such as the Medical Assistance Trust, Hospital Assessment, Critical Hospital Assessment, Budget Stabilization, and Permanent Endowment Funds (reported as special revenue funds under budgetary reporting) as part of the General Fund (*perspective difference*)	726,992	--
To remove activities reported in another GAAP fund type (*perspective differences*):		
Enterprise funds (except for the University of Wisconsin System)	(3,504)	--
University of Wisconsin System	(1,315,454)	--
Internal Service funds	(23,697)	--
Transportation Revenue Bonds capital project fund	--	4,680
Fund balance June 30, 2019 (GAAP fund structure – budgetary basis, excluding encumbrances treated as expenditures at year end)	2,483,228	543,253
Adjustments (*basis differences*):		
To accrue receivables and establish payables for individual income taxes (net)	(1,031,694)	--
To defer revenues for gross receipts public utility taxes	(270,613)	--
To adjust revenues and expenditures for tax-related items and other tax credit/aid programs (net)	(526,126)	(3,156)
To adjust expenditures for the intergovernmental shared revenue program	(491,198)	--
To adjust expenditures for State property tax credit/relief program	(809,584)	--
To accrue unpaid Medicaid payments to providers (net of receivable from federal government)	(278,213)	--
To adjust revenues and expenditures for certain major Health Services, and Children and Families human services payments to local governments	(133,998)	--
To accrue receivable for Medicaid drug rebates (net of payable to federal government)	210,680	--
To adjust expenditures/revenues for other Health Services, Workforce Development, Children and Families, and Corrections accruals and deferrals	(76,353)	--
To recognize the tobacco settlement revenue receivable	71,345	--
To accrue State educational aids payments deferred until the subsequent year	(75,000)	--
To accrue receivables from the federal government for the Children's Health Insurance Program	32,779	
To adjust expenditures and revenues for State Energy Program and other revolving loan programs	3,827	--
To adjust revenues and expenditures for other items (net)	117,465	154,384
Fund balance June 30, 2019 (GAAP fund structure – GAAP basis) as reported on the governmental fund statements	$(773,455)	$694,481

B. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The State's biennial budget is prepared using a modified cash basis of accounting. The final budget is primarily a general purpose revenue and expenditure budget. General purpose revenues consist of general taxes and miscellaneous receipts which are paid into the General Fund, lose their identity, and are then available for appropriation by the Legislature. The remaining revenues consist of program revenues, which are credited by law to an appropriation to finance a specified program or State agency, and segregated revenues which are paid into separate identifiable funds.

While State departments and agencies are required to submit estimates of expected revenues for program revenue and segregated revenue categories, these estimates are not formally incorporated into the adopted budget except for revenue estimates of the Lottery Fund. As a result, legally budgeted revenues for these categories are not available and, consequently, actual amounts are reported in the budget column of the Budgetary Comparison Schedules.

Expenditure budgeting differs for the various types of appropriations. For most appropriations, budgeted expenditures equal the amount from the adopted budget plus any subsequent legislative or administrative revisions. Various supplemental appropriations were approved during the year and have been incorporated into the budget figures.

While State statutes prohibit spending beyond budgetary authority, a provision is made to include the value of accounts receivable, inventories and work in process in identifying available revenues. The State also utilizes nonbudget accounts for which no budget is established but expenditures may be incurred. As a result, actual expenditures may exceed budgeted amounts in certain categories.

The budgetary basis of accounting required by State law differs materially from the basis used to report revenues and expenditures in accordance with GAAP. Other variances arise because the State's biennial budget is developed according to the statutory required fund structure which differs extensively from the fund structure used in the GAAP basis financial statements. This difference is primarily caused by the elimination of the University of Wisconsin System, and various fiduciary, proprietary and other governmental fund activities from the statutory General and Transportation funds. In addition, funds such as the Medical Assistance Trust, Hospital Assessment, Budget Stabilization and Permanent Endowment, special revenue funds under statutory reporting, are included as part of the General Fund under GAAP reporting. As a consequence of these differences, a reconciliation between budgetary basis and GAAP basis is provided in Note 1-A of the notes to the required supplementary information.

The Budgetary Comparison Schedules for the General and the Transportation Fund present both the original and final appropriated budgets, as well as the actual inflows, outflows, and fund balance on the budgetary basis. The supplementary budget comparison schedule provides this same information (with the exception of the original budget data) for the nonmajor governmental funds with annual budgets. The capital project and debt service funds are excluded from this schedule because no comprehensive budget is approved for these funds. One special revenue fund, the Wisconsin Public Broadcasting Foundation, has been excluded from reporting because it is a blended component unit that is neither budgeted nor included under statutory reporting. Of the permanent funds, only the Historical Society Fund and a portion of the Common School and Normal School funds are budgeted.

The State’s biennial budget was enacted on September 21, 2017 and published on September 22, 2017. This legislation is recognized by State officials as the original budget and is treated as such on the Budgetary Comparison Schedules.

While the legal level of budgetary control for the reported funds is maintained at the appropriation line as specified by the Legislature in Chapter 20 of the Wisconsin Statutes, this level of detail is impractical for inclusion in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Accordingly, a supplementary report is available upon request which provides budgetary comparisons at the legal level of control.

Appropriation unexpended balances lapse at year-end or forward to the subsequent fiscal year depending on the type of appropriation involved:

- *Continuing* - unexpended balances automatically forward to ensuing years until fully depleted or repealed by subsequent action of the Legislature.
- *Annual*:
  - *General Purpose Revenue* - unencumbered balances lapse at year end.
  - *Program Revenue* - unexpended cash balances may be forwarded to the next fiscal year.
- *Biennial* - unexpended balances or deficits automatically forward to the second year. At the end of the second year all unencumbered general purpose revenue balances lapse.
- *Sum sufficient* - moneys are appropriated and expended in the amounts necessary to accomplish the purpose specified.

Encumbrances may be carried over to the next fiscal year as a revision to the budgetary appropriation with Department of Administration approval. Under budgetary reporting, encumbrances are treated like expenditures and are shown as a reduction of fund balance.

Supplementary Information

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

SPECIAL REVENUE: Special revenue funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for a specified purpose. The State's special revenue funds are described below:

The **Conservation Fund** accounts for the management of the State's fish, wildlife, parks and other natural resources with funds provided from hunting and fishing licenses, recreational fees and forestry taxes.

The **Police and Fire Protection Fund** accounts for the distribution of fees collected by communication providers and retailers for distribution to counties and municipalities as State shared revenue.

The **Utility Public Benefits Fund** accounts for voluntary contributions and public benefits fees collected from customers by utilities to assist in funding low income assistance grants and energy conservation and efficiency grants.

The **Petroleum Inspection Fund** accounts for revenues received from inspection fees on petroleum products shipped into Wisconsin and proceeds received from revenue bonds. These resources are used for petroleum inspection programs, environmental cleanup awards, clean air and water administration and other environmental programs in the State.

The **Wisconsin Public Broadcasting Foundation Fund** accounts for financial resources generated to support the activities of the Educational Communications Board. The primary revenue sources of the fund are from gifts, grants and contributions.

The **Economic Development Fund** accounts for economic development surcharges collected from Wisconsin businesses for the privilege of doing business in the state. Resources of the fund are provided to the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation.

The **Other Environmental Special Revenue Funds**, in conjunction with the Conservation Fund, account for resources used to provide for the preservation of the State's parks, forests and environment, and includes the following:

- The **Heritage State Parks and Forests Fund** accounts for the funding for operations and maintenance of State parks, southern State forests, and recreation areas either by making partial matching grants to "friends groups" or by accepting expenditure transfers from park and forest programs in the Conservation Fund.
- The **Waste Management Fund** accounts for the closure and long-term care of approved landfills from fees imposed on landfill operators.
- The **Environmental Fund** accounts for the development and enforcement of groundwater standards, as well as assistance in the emergency response, investigation and clean up of contamination. This assistance is funded by fees on activities or substances which may contaminate groundwater and fees for solid waste tipping, pesticide licenses and oil inspections.
- The **Dry Cleaner Environmental Response Fund** accounts for the financial assistance for the remediation of environmental contamination caused by the spillage of dry cleaning solvents. Revenues used to fund this program are dry cleaning facility license and solvent fees.

The **Other Special Revenue Funds** account for resources that must be used for specific purposes and include the following:

- The **Unemployment Interest Payment Fund** accounts for assessments collected on employers in the state. Revenues are used to pay interest due on outstanding advances from the federal government that were used to pay unemployment claims.
- The **Investment and Local Impact Fund** accounts for grants and loans to municipalities where metalliferous minerals exist to offset the negative effects of mining projects. These grants and loans are funded with taxes which have been imposed on mining activities.
- The **Election Administration Fund** accounts for federal and State moneys provided to develop, administer and manage a statewide voter registration system, enabling all qualified electors, including those with disabilities, the opportunity to vote while maintaining uniform standards within the voting process and safeguarding the vote of all electors.
- The **Self-insured Employers Liability Fund** collects fees assessed from employers who self-insure for workers compensation purposes. The reserve is used to pay judgements owed to employees of insolvent self-insured employers.
- The **Work Injury Supplemental Benefit Fund** accounts for compensatory payments to survivors of fatally injured employees or disabled employees with work-related injuries. This compensation is provided with funds collected from State employers and insurance carriers.
- The **Workers Compensation Fund** accounts for the expenditures related to administering the worker's compensation laws in Wisconsin. These expenditures are funded by annual assessments of insurers and self-insured employers doing business in the State.

(Continued)

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

- The **Uninsured Employers Fund** accounts for the administration of insurance enforcement activities and compensation to injured employees of uninsured employers. The revenue is primarily provided by funds collected from uninsured employers.

- The **Mediation Fund** accounts for the resolution of disputes regarding medical malpractice. Primary revenue sources are dispute filing fees and fees charged to health care providers.

- The **Working Lands Fund** accounts for the deposit of farmland preservation conversion fees, gifts and grants. Proceeds are used to purchase agriculture conservation easements and to provide grants to counties for farmland preservation plan costs.

- The **State Capitol Restoration Fund** accounts for moneys from private donations used to offset the costs of restoration work at the State Capitol.

- The **Agricultural Chemical Cleanup Fund** accounts for the portion of the costs responsible persons pay to clean up fertilizer and pesticide spills and historical handling areas. Fertilizer and pesticide licenses and registration fees primarily provide the revenue.

- The **Agrichemical Management Fund** accounts for the regulation and enforcement of pesticide, feed and fertilizer industries. The revenue is generated by licenses and fees assessed to these industries.

- The **Agricultural Producer Security Fund** accounts for fees, surcharges, assessments, reimbursements and bond proceeds of surety bonds collected from contractors doing business with agricultural producers. Payments are made to producers from the fund if contractors default on amounts owed to producers.

- The **Historical Legacy Trust Fund** accounts for gifts, grants and bequests given to commemorate the 200th anniversary of statehood. The fund also reports all moneys received by the State Sesquicentennial Commission after September 30, 1998.

- The **History Preservation Partnership Trust Fund** accounts for moneys received from admissions, sales, and other receipts of the Historical Society. The fund is supported primarily by program revenues from daily receipts, site deposits and other generated income from goods and services.

- The **Wireless 911 Fund** accounts for residual assets from the wireless 911 program that provided grants to local governments. 2009 Wisconsin Act 28 ended the program.

- The **Military Family Relief Fund** accounts for donations received via designation on Wisconsin state income tax returns, gifts, and bequests. Resources are used to provide financial assistance to the spouse and dependent children of service members who are residents of this state and serving on active duty in the U.S. armed forces.

- The **Universal Service Fund** accounts for programs that ensure that all State residents receive essential telecommunication services at reasonable prices. Assessment of entities in the telecommunications industry is the primary source of revenues.

- The **Land Information Fund** receives a portion of fees counties collect pertaining to legal documents filed with the county register of deeds. The revenues are used to make grants to the counties to develop and operate a basic land information system.

- The **Children's Trust Fund** accounts for the program which provides information and encourages the development of child abuse and neglect prevention programs. This fund is supported primarily with investment income and moneys received as contributions, grants, gifts and bequests.

(Continued)

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

DEBT SERVICE: Debt service funds account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, principal, interest and related costs of general long-term obligations.

The **Bond Security and Redemption Fund** accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of principal, interest and related costs of, general obligation bond debt.

The **Annual Appropriation Bonds Fund** accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of principal, interest and related costs of, the appropriation obligations issued in Fiscal Year 2004 to pay the State's unfunded accrued prior service (pension) liability and its unfunded accrued liability for sick leave conversion credits.

The **2009 Annual Appropriation Bonds Fund** accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of principal, interest and related costs of, the appropriation obligations issued in Fiscal Year 2009 to purchase tobacco settlement revenues that were previously sold by the State to the Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation.

The **Petroleum Inspection Revenue Bonds Fund** accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of principal, interest and related costs of, petroleum inspection fee revenue bond obligations.

The **Transportation Revenue Bonds Fund** accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of principal, interest and related costs of, transportation revenue bond obligations.

CAPITAL PROJECTS: Capital projects funds account for financial resources used for the acquisition, construction, renovation or repair of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds). The State's capital projects funds are described below:

The **Building Trust Fund** accounts for repair projects of major capital facilities which are funded primarily through General Fund and agency transfers.

The **Transportation Revenue Bonds Fund** accounts for the accumulation of financing resources for the construction, maintenance, and repair of certain major highway projects and administrative facilities.

PERMANENT: Permanent funds are used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used to support the State's programs.

The Common School Fund accounts for proceeds from the sale of land granted by the federal government to Wisconsin when it became a state. The fund also receives fines and forfeitures from penal law breaches and proceeds from the disposal of escheated property. The fund provides low cost loans to municipalities and school districts for public purposes. Earnings are distributed to aid local school districts as required by the state constitution.

The **Other Permanent Funds** account for various resources with legal restrictions requiring that principal remain intact and that only earnings be spent and includes the following:

- The **Historical Society** Fund accounts for investment income and donations received by the Wisconsin Historical Society to assist in the operations of the State's archives, research and library services, museums, historic preservation, and executive and administrative services.

- The **Agricultural College** and **University** statutory funds account for federal land grant revenues used as public purpose loans for municipalities and school districts.

- The **Normal School** statutory fund accounts for public purpose loans to municipalities and school districts. These loans are financed with revenues derived from the sale of federally granted land and timber. The interest generated from this fund is used to support and maintain State universities.

- The **Benevolent** statutory fund accounts for investment income used for the care, custody and education of residents committed to the Lincoln Hills School.

Combining Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds				
	Conservation	Police and Fire Protection	Utility Public Benefits	Petroleum Inspection	Wisconsin Public Broadcasting Foundation
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 160,432	$ -	$ 22,945	$ 44,041	$ 9,468
Investments	-	-	-	-	24,898
Receivables (net of allowance):					
Loans to Local Governments	7,361	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	6,723	6,409	6,907	-	314
Due from Other Funds	1,151	-	-	14,018	-
Due from Other Governments	19,143	-	-	-	-
Inventories	1,185	-	-	-	-
Prepaid Items	17	-	-	-	-
Restricted and Limited Use Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Other Restricted Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	440
Total Assets	196,012	6,409	29,852	58,059	35,121
Deferred Outflows of Resources	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 196,012	$ 6,409	$ 29,852	$ 58,059	$ 35,121
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	$ 17,268	$ 101	$ 3,142	$ 736	$ 99
Due to Other Funds	5,961	1	3	32,004	1,317
Interfund Payables	-	2,688	-	-	-
Due to Other Governments	2,253	-	454	225	-
Tax Refunds Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Tax and Other Deposits	1,144	-	-	-	-
Unearned Revenue	6,439	-	1,587	-	228
Interest Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Advances from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Bonds and Notes Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	33,067	2,790	5,185	32,965	1,644
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Unavailable Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable	1,202	-	-	-	366
Restricted	154,382	3,619	-	-	33,111
Committed	7,361	-	24,667	25,093	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balance	162,945	3,619	24,667	25,093	33,477
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance	$ 196,012	$ 6,409	$ 29,852	$ 58,059	$ 35,121

Special Revenue Funds				Debt Service Funds		
Economic Development	Other Environmental Special Revenue	Other Special Revenue	Total Special Revenue Funds	Bond Security and Redemption	Annual Appropriation Bonds	2009 Annual Appropriation Bonds
$ 206	$ 53,993	$ 129,256	$ 420,340	$ 5,095	$ -	$ -
-	-	-	24,898	-	-	-
-	-	-	7,361	-	-	-
-	24,513	26,080	70,947	-	-	-
-	9,696	192	25,056	161	-	-
-	499	716	20,358	-	-	-
-	-	1,571	2,756	-	-	-
-	9,502	2	9,522	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	33,763	1,640
-	-	-	-	184,277	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	440	-	-	-
206	98,203	157,818	581,679	189,533	33,763	1,640
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$ 206	$ 98,203	$ 157,818	$ 581,679	$ 189,533	$ 33,763	$ 1,640
$ 3	$ 2,004	$ 2,821	$ 26,174	$ -	$ -	$ -
-	390	687	40,363	77	-	-
-	-	-	2,688	-	-	-
-	274	223	3,429	-	-	-
100	-	-	100	-	-	-
-	15,862	3	17,009	-	-	-
-	-	97	8,351	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	6,494	-	6,494	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103	25,023	3,831	104,608	77	-	-
-	-	7,704	7,704	-	-	-
-	9,502	1,574	12,644	-	-	-
-	8,677	47,772	247,561	189,456	33,763	1,640
103	61,230	96,938	215,392	-	-	-
-	(6,230)	-	(6,230)	-	-	-
103	73,180	146,283	469,368	189,456	33,763	1,640
$ 206	$ 98,203	$ 157,818	$ 581,679	$ 189,533	$ 33,763	$ 1,640

(Continued)

Combining Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2019

(Continued)

	Debt Service Funds			Capital Projects Funds	
	Petroleum Inspection Revenue Bonds	**Transportation Revenue Bonds**	**Total Debt Service Funds**	**Building Trust**	**Transportation Revenue Bonds**
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ -	$ -	$ 5,095	$ 26,728	$ -
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables (net of allowance):					
Loans to Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	-	-	-	841	-
Due from Other Funds	-	-	161	3,283	-
Due from Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid Items	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted and Limited Use Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	936	24,398	60,737	-	50,236
Investments	27,204	375,421	586,901	-	86,394
Other Restricted Assets	3	3,328	3,331	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	28,143	403,147	656,226	30,851	136,631
Deferred Outflows of Resources	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 28,143	$ 403,147	$ 656,226	$ 30,851	$ 136,631
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,112	$ -
Due to Other Funds	-	-	77	3	1,150
Interfund Payables	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Refunds Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Tax and Other Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Payable	544	45,341	45,885	-	-
Advances from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Bonds and Notes Payable	27,195	114,555	141,750	-	-
Total Liabilities	27,739	159,896	187,711	2,115	1,150
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Unavailable Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted	404	243,252	468,515	-	135,481
Committed	-	-	-	28,736	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balance	404	243,252	468,515	28,736	135,481
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance	$ 28,143	$ 403,147	$ 656,226	$ 30,851	$ 136,631

		Permanent Funds			
	Total Capital Projects Funds	Common School	Other Permanent	Total Permanent Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	$ 26,728	$ 245,313	$ 6,854	$ 252,167	$ 704,329
	-	483,436	23,950	507,386	532,284
	-	426,824	17,219	444,044	451,404
	841	2,787	67	2,854	74,641
	3,283	-	365	365	28,866
	-	4,722	186	4,908	25,266
	-	-	-	-	2,756
	-	-	-	-	9,522
	50,236	-	-	-	110,974
	86,394	-	-	-	673,296
	-	-	-	-	3,331
	-	-	-	-	440
	167,482	1,163,082	48,641	1,211,723	2,617,110
	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 167,482	$ 1,163,082	$ 48,641	$ 1,211,723	$ 2,617,110
	$ 2,112	$ -	$ 10	$ 10	$ 28,296
	1,152	365	3	368	41,960
	-	-	-	-	2,688
	-	-	-	-	3,429
	-	-	-	-	100
	-	-	50	50	17,059
	-	-	-	-	8,351
	-	-	-	-	45,885
	-	-	-	-	6,494
	-	-	-	-	141,750
	3,264	365	63	428	296,011
	-	-	-	-	7,704
	-	1,132,050	47,026	1,179,076	1,191,720
	135,481	30,666	1,553	32,219	883,776
	28,736	-	-	-	244,129
	-	-	-	-	(6,230)
	164,218	1,162,716	48,578	1,211,295	2,313,395
	$ 167,482	$ 1,163,082	$ 48,641	$ 1,211,723	$ 2,617,110

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds				
	Conservation	Police and Fire Protection	Utility Public Benefits	Petroleum Inspection	Wisconsin Public Broadcasting Foundation
Revenues:					
Taxes					
Other Dedicated	$ 88	$ -	$ -	$ 53,538	$ -
Intergovernmental	60,056	-	-	-	-
Licenses and Permits	114,602	53,540	109,497	99	-
Charges for Goods and Services	16,060	-	-	31	-
Investment and Interest Income	1,635	(76)	245	961	1,477
Fines and Forfeitures	268	-	-	-	-
Gifts and Donations	2,120	-	-	-	16,450
Miscellaneous:					
Other	5,472	-	103	126	749
Total Revenues	200,301	53,464	109,845	54,755	18,676
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Commerce	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	5,970
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Resources	252,207	-	-	24,839	-
Human Relations and Resources	-	-	-	-	-
General Executive	-	-	94,768	-	-
Judicial	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Relief and Other General	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental - Shared Revenue	-	53,980	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	22,217	19	-	317	-
Debt Service:					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	274,424	53,998	94,768	25,156	5,970
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(74,123)	(534)	15,077	29,599	12,706
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Long-term Debt Issued	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term Debt Issued - Refunding Bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for Refunded Bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Premium on Bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	117,432	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	(26,068)	(1)	(9,152)	(32,032)	(8,818)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	91,365	(1)	(9,152)	(32,032)	(8,818)
Net Change in Fund Balances	17,241	(535)	5,925	(2,433)	3,888
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	145,611	4,154	18,741	27,527	29,589
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Inventories	93	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances, End of Year	$ 162,945	$ 3,619	$ 24,667	$ 25,093	$ 33,477

Special Revenue Funds				Debt Service Funds		
Economic Development	Other Environmental Special Revenue	Other Special Revenue	Total Special Revenue Funds	Bond Security and Redemption	Annual Appropriation Bonds	2009 Annual Appropriation Bonds
$ 26,775	$ -	$ 1	$ 80,403	$ -	$ -	$ -
-	1,239	6,682	67,977	8,561	-	-
-	76,731	80,000	434,469	-	-	-
-	114	3,980	20,184	-	-	-
138	676	2,915	7,971	7,317	2,053	3,258
-	166	5,440	5,875	-	-	-
-	-	131	18,700	-	-	-
-	460	2,578	9,488	20	-	-
26,913	79,386	101,727	645,067	15,898	2,053	3,258
27,430	-	50,911	78,341	-	-	-
-	-	4,137	10,106	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	56,815	-	333,861	-	-	-
-	-	23,357	23,357	-	-	-
-	-	9,539	104,307	-	-	-
-	-	167	167	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,721	2
-	-	-	53,980	-	-	-
8	57	170	22,787	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	490,204	40,995	2,510
-	-	-	-	276,013	72,482	66,775
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,131
27,437	56,872	88,280	626,906	766,218	115,198	71,418
(525)	22,514	13,447	18,161	(750,320)	(113,145)	(68,160)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	359,950
-	-	-	-	(46,495)	-	(399,730)
-	-	-	-	-	-	44,824
-	9,696	106	127,234	740,716	111,725	64,202
(1)	(29,183)	(1,976)	(107,230)	(30)	-	-
(1)	(19,487)	(1,871)	20,003	694,191	111,725	69,247
(526)	3,028	11,576	38,164	(56,129)	(1,420)	1,087
629	70,153	134,768	431,172	245,585	35,183	553
-	-	(61)	31	-	-	-
$ 103	$ 73,180	$ 146,283	$ 469,368	$ 189,456	$ 33,763	$ 1,640

(Continued)

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(Continued)

	Debt Service Funds			Capital Projects Funds	
	Petroleum Inspection Revenue Bonds	**Transportation Revenue Bonds**	**Total Debt Service Funds**	**Building Trust**	**Transportation Revenue Bonds**
Revenues:					
Taxes					
Other Dedicated	$ 25,926	$ -	$ 25,926	$ -	$ -
Intergovernmental	-	-	8,561	11,812	-
Licenses and Permits	-	210,816	210,816	-	255
Charges for Goods and Services	-	-	-	-	-
Investment and Interest Income	160	5,822	18,611	4,210	1,284
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Gifts and Donations	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous:					
Other	-	-	20	1,467	-
Total Revenues	26,086	216,638	263,934	17,490	1,539
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Commerce	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	-	-	1,369	-
Environmental Resources	-	-	-	736	-
Human Relations and Resources	-	-	-	11,846	-
General Executive	-	-	-	176	-
Judicial	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Relief and Other General	-	-	1,723	30	280
Intergovernmental - Shared Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	6,825	107,021
Debt Service:					
Principal	27,195	114,555	675,459	-	-
Interest	1,088	94,161	510,519	-	-
Other Expenditures	-	53	2,184	-	272
Total Expenditures	28,283	208,769	1,189,886	20,983	107,573
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,196)	7,869	(925,952)	(3,493)	(106,034)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Long-term Debt Issued	-	-	-	-	123,900
Long-term Debt Issued - Refunding Bonds	-	32,050	392,000	-	-
Payments for Refunded Bonds	-	-	(446,225)	-	-
Premium on Bonds	-	2,938	47,762	-	22,949
Transfers In	-	-	916,644	5,968	58,881
Transfers Out	-	(58,881)	(58,911)	(2,523)	(1,461)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	(23,893)	851,270	3,445	204,269
Net Change in Fund Balances	(2,196)	(16,023)	(74,682)	(48)	98,234
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	2,601	259,275	543,197	28,785	37,247
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Inventories	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances, End of Year	$ 404	$ 243,252	$ 468,515	$ 28,736	$ 135,481

		Permanent Funds		
Total Capital Projects Funds	Common School	Other Permanent	Total Permanent Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 106,328
11,812	3	-	3	88,353
255	-	-	-	645,540
-	15	706	721	20,906
5,495	59,343	2,836	62,179	94,255
-	11,861	-	11,861	17,735
-	-	-	-	18,700
1,467	28	80	108	11,084
19,029	71,250	3,622	74,872	1,002,902
-	-	-	-	78,341
-	36,200	500	36,700	46,807
1,369	-	-	-	1,369
736	-	-	-	334,597
11,846	-	-	-	35,203
176	805	600	1,405	105,888
-	-	-	-	167
310	-	-	-	2,033
-	-	-	-	53,980
113,846	-	71	71	136,704
-	-	-	-	675,459
-	-	-	-	510,519
272	-	-	-	2,457
128,556	37,005	1,171	38,177	1,983,525
(109,527)	34,245	2,451	36,696	(980,623)
123,900	-	-	-	123,900
-	-	-	-	392,000
-	-	-	-	(446,225)
22,949	-	-	-	70,711
64,848	37,842	-	37,842	1,146,568
(3,984)	(18)	(478)	(496)	(170,621)
207,713	37,824	(478)	37,346	1,116,333
98,186	72,069	1,973	74,042	135,710
66,032	1,090,647	46,606	1,137,253	2,177,653
-	-	-	-	31
$ 164,218	$ 1,162,716	$ 48,578	$ 1,211,295	$ 2,313,395

Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Nonmajor Budgeted Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Special Revenue							
	Conservation		Police and Fire Protection		Medical Assistance Trust		Hospital Assessment	
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
Unexpended Budgetary Fund Balances, Beginning of Year		$ 138,949		$ (154)		$ 64,452		$ 47,073
Revenues (Inflows):								
Taxes	$ 476	476	$ -	-	$ -	-	$ -	-
Budgeted Transfers from:								
General Fund	-	-	-	-	15,482	15,482	-	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	-	-	-	-	226,371	226,371	-	-
Departmental	339,700	339,700	53,459	53,459	103,742	103,742	422,787	422,787
Total Revenues	340,176	340,176	53,459	53,459	345,595	345,595	422,787	422,787
Amounts Available for Appropriation		479,125		53,305		410,047		469,860
Appropriations and Transfers (Outflows):								
Commerce	1,705	1,705	167	10	-	-	-	-
Education	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Resources	415,381	309,290	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Relations and Resources	-	-	6,958	530	392,205	391,651	285,771	233,785
General Executive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Relief and Other General	17	17	54,559	53,459	-	-	-	-
Budgeted Transfers to:								
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	174,466	174,466
Total Appropriations and Transfers	$ 417,303	311,212	$ 61,684	53,999	$ 392,205	391,651	$ 460,237	408,251
Fund Balances End of Year		167,913		(694)		18,396		61,609
Less Encumbrances Outstanding at June 30, 2019		(35,832)		(110)		-		(42,600)
Fund Balances, End of Year Budgetary Basis		$ 132,081		$ (804)		$ 18,396		$ 19,009

Special Revenue									
Utility Public Benefits		Critical Access Hospital Assessment		Economic Development		Read to Lead Development		Petroleum Inspection	
Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
	$ 19,298		$ 1,092		$ 576		$ 26		$ 15,791
$ -	-	$ -	-	26,981	26,981	-	-	51,262	51,262 $
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111,659	111,659	6,552	6,552	138	138	1	1	1,217	1,217
111,659	111,659	6,552	6,552	27,119	27,119	1	1	52,479	52,479
	130,957		7,644		27,695		27		68,270
408	350	-	-	28,000	27,245	-	-	5,910	5,894
-	-	1,531	1,221	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,043	14,775
9,140	9,140	4,316	3,679	-	-	-	-	3,262	3,228
123,118	94,451	-	-	258	193	-	-	1,182	1,139
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,269	8,155
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	24,000
-	-	1,905	1,905	-	-	-	-	-	-
$ 132,666	103,941	$ 7,752	6,805	28,258	27,438	-	-	58,666	57,191 $
	27,016		839		257		27		11,079
	(2,804)		(887)		-		-		(21)
	$ 24,212		$ (48)		$ 257		$ 27		$ 11,058

(Continued)

State of Wisconsin

Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Nonmajor Budgeted Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(Continued)

	Special Revenue							
	Budget Stabilization		Permanent Endowment		Other Environmental Special Revenue		Other Special Revenue	
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
Unexpended Budgetary Fund Balances, Beginning of Year		$ 320,054		$ -		$ 53,796		$ 122,171
Revenues (Inflows):								
Taxes	-	-	$ -	-	$ 560	560	$ 10	10
Budgeted Transfers from:								
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental	329,050	329,050	122,634	122,634	88,318	88,318	100,484	100,484
Total Revenues	329,050	329,050	122,634	122,634	88,878	88,878	100,494	100,494
Amounts Available for Appropriation		649,104		122,634		142,674		222,665
Appropriations and Transfers (Outflows):								
Commerce	-	-	-	-	29,783	17,680	46,014	14,522
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,596	26,042
Environmental Resources	-	-	-	-	85,861	67,947	-	-
Human Relations and Resources	-	-	-	-	323	322	31,054	23,954
General Executive	-	-	-	-	19	8	44,117	25,763
Judicial	-	-	-	-	-	-	821	177
Tax Relief and Other General	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Budgeted Transfers to:								
General Fund	-	-	72,634	72,634	-	-	33	33
Transportation Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriations and Transfers	-	-	$ 122,634	122,634	$ 115,987	85,958	$ 149,636	90,492
Fund Balances End of Year		649,104		-		56,716		132,173
Less Encumbrances Outstanding at June 30, 2019		-		-		(15,039)		(30,798)
Fund Balances, End of Year Budgetary Basis		$ 649,104		$ 0		$ 41,677		$ 101,375

Permanent				
Common School		Other Permanent		
Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	
	$ 1,117,042		$ 47,184	
$ -	-	$ -	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
91,618	91,618	2,777	2,777	
91,618	91,618	2,777	2,777	
	1,208,660		49,961	
-	-	-	-	
37,000	36,200	1,243	1,050	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
$ 37,000	36,200	$ 1,243	1,050	$
	1,172,460		48,911	
	-		-	
	$ 1,172,460		$ 48,911	

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

ENTERPRISE: Enterprise funds account for business-like State activities that provide goods and/or services to the public and are financed primarily through user charges. The State's enterprise funds are described below:

The **Lottery Fund** accounts for State managed lottery activities used to provide property tax relief to taxpayers. Revenues from ticket sales are used to pay winners, commissions to retailers, operating expenses and property tax relief.

The **Income Continuation Insurance Fund** accounts for long-term and short-term disability benefits for employees of the State and of participating local public employers and operates on a self-insured basis. Contributions and investment activity provide funding for the benefits.

The **Duty Disability Fund** accounts for the compensation of protective category employees of the Wisconsin Retirement System for duty-related disabilities, as well as the collection of contributions and investment activity providing funding for the benefits.

The **Health Insurance Fund** accounts for group health insurance plans provided on a self-insured, fee for service basis or prepaid basis to current employees of the State and of participating local public employers.

The **Veterans Trust Fund** accounts for various programs for veterans, including loans and grants to individuals and organizations and the operations of the State Veterans Museum. Revenues to finance this program are primarily derived from veteran loan payments and investment income.

The **Veterans Mortgage Loan Repayment Fund** accounts for the issuance and administration of veterans' first mortgage loans. Funding sources are primarily derived from bond proceeds, mortgage payments, and investment income.

The **Care and Treatment Facilities Funds**, account for various resident facilities including:

- The **Mendota Mental Health Institute Fund** and the **Winnebago Mental Health Institute Fund** account for the diagnosis, care and treatment of individuals with mental and emotional disturbances. The services are provided with funds collected from third parties and contributions from the State.
- The **Homes For Veterans Fund** accounts for nursing home and assisted living facilities for veterans and their spouses. The costs associated with providing this care are funded by private pay charges, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and Medical Assistance.
- The **Northern, Central, and Southern Developmental Disabilities Center Funds** account for services provided to developmentally disabled citizens with the goal of ultimately returning such persons to the community if possible. These services are provided with funds collected from third parties and contributions from the State.

The **Other Enterprise Funds** account for the following programs:

- The **State Fair Park Fund** accounts for the annual State Fair, and various year round major sports events, agricultural and industrial expositions, and other programs of civic interest. Its revenues are derived from admissions, fees, rents and sales, with no contributions from the State.
- The **Institutional Farm Operations Fund** accounts for the revenues and expenses associated with employing inmates in agricultural and other work activities. The associated costs are funded from farm product sales and a General Fund supplement.
- The **Correctional Canteen Operations Fund** accounts for the program which provides goods for the education, recreation, and convenience of inmates. Charges made to inmates are the primary source of funds for these activities.
- The **Local Government Property Insurance Fund** accounts for property insurance coverage provided to local governments. This insurance is financed with premiums collected from policyholders and income on investments.
- The **State Life Insurance Fund** accounts for the program to provide State sponsored life insurance to residents in a manner consistent with private insurers. This insurance is financed with premiums collected from policyholders and investment earnings.
- The **Transportation Infrastructure Loan Fund** accounts for the development of innovative financing mechanisms that will more effectively use federal financial transportation resources. Federal Highway Administration funds, and interest from the fund balance and from loan recipients, are the primary revenues for this fund.

Combining Statement of Net Position - Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Lottery	Income Continuation Insurance	Duty Disability	Health Insurance	Veterans Trust
Assets					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 57,052	$ 113,218	$ 607,873	$ 225,321	$ 3,023
Investments	3,879	-	-	-	-
Receivables (net of allowance):					
Loans to Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	-	69
Other Receivables	30,970	3,227	307	26,562	131
Due from Other Funds	-	35	1,265	24,171	22
Due from Other Governments	-	-	655	-	-
Inventories	888	-	-	-	58
Prepaid Items	413	64	-	439	1
Restricted and Limited Use Assets:					
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	287	-	-	-	-
Total Current Assets	93,489	116,544	610,100	276,493	3,303
Noncurrent Assets:					
Investments	11,299	-	-	-	-
Receivables (net of allowance):					
Loans to Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	-	108
Other Assets	6,644	-	-	-	-
Depreciable Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	142	-	-	-	11,887
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	153
Total Noncurrent Assets	18,085	-	-	-	12,147
Total Assets	111,575	116,544	610,100	276,493	15,450
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Debt Refunding	-	-	-	-	-
Advances by the State	60,341	-	-	-	-
Deferred Pension Outflows	2,658	-	-	-	3,149
Deferred Other Post Employment Benefits Outflows	111	-	-	-	124
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	63,109	-	-	-	3,272
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 174,684	$ 116,544	$ 610,100	$ 276,493	$ 18,723

	Care and Treatment Facilities				
Veterans Mortgage Loan Repayment	Mendota Mental Health Institute	Winnebago Mental Health Institute	Other Care and Treatment Facilities	Other Enterprise	Total All Nonmajor Funds
$ 837	$ 3,833	$ 15,594	$ 25,062	$ 23,546	$ 1,075,361
-	-	-	-	-	3,879
-	-	-	-	255	255
-	-	-	-	-	69
-	2,536	8,982	9,568	405	82,687
-	1,075	-	145	19	26,731
-	-	-	6,847	171	7,672
-	255	695	2,076	3,523	7,494
-	4	3	12	45	981
-	-	-	-	29	29
-	-	-	-	-	287
837	7,702	25,274	43,710	27,992	1,205,445
-	-	-	-	116,481	127,780
-	-	-	-	1,921	1,921
-	-	-	-	2,995	3,103
-	-	-	-	-	6,644
-	18,605	20,707	88,557	51,474	191,371
-	17,447	5,015	24,431	8,422	55,469
-	36,052	25,722	112,988	181,293	386,287
837	43,755	50,996	156,698	209,285	1,591,732
-	-	-	536	136	672
-	-	-	-	-	60,341
261	31,937	24,873	71,311	4,068	138,258
2	871	886	3,080	105	5,180
265	32,809	25,758	74,928	4,309	204,451
$ 1,102	$ 76,563	$ 76,754	$ 231,626	$ 213,594	$ 1,796,183

Combining Statement of Net Position - Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
June 30, 2019

(Continued)

	Lottery	Income Continuation Insurance	Duty Disability	Health Insurance	Veterans Trust
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	$ 54,462	$ 4,765	$ 11,844	$ 10,689	$ 851
Due to Other Funds	369	1,292	-	24,078	3,184
Due to Component Units	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund Payables	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Tax and Other Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned Revenue	510	-	-	13,981	-
Interest Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term Notes Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities:					
Future Benefits and Loss Liabilities	-	20,678	34,607	5,465	-
Capital Leases	-	-	-	-	-
Compensated Absences	191	-	-	-	159
General Obligation Bonds and Notes Payable	-	-	-	-	6
Total Current Liabilities	55,532	26,734	46,451	54,212	4,201
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	10,043	-	-	-	-
Noncurrent Portion of Long-term Liabilities:					
Future Benefits and Loss Liabilities	-	71,456	411,115	-	-
Capital Leases	-	-	-	-	-
Compensated Absences	540	-	-	-	345
Net Pension Liability	983	-	-	-	1,277
Other Postemployment Benefits	1,010	-	-	-	1,222
General Obligation Bonds and Notes Payable	-	-	-	-	4
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	12,575	71,456	411,115	-	2,848
Total Liabilities	68,107	98,191	457,566	54,212	7,049
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Debt Refunding	-	-	-	-	1
Deferred Pension Inflows	1,427	-	-	-	1,463
Deferred Other Post Employment Benefits Inflows	418	-	-	-	471
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,847	-	-	-	1,934
Net Position					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	142	-	-	-	12,029
Restricted for Future Benefits	-	18,354	152,534	222,281	-
Restricted for Other Purposes	104,589	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	-	-	-	-	(2,289)
Total Net Position	104,730	18,354	152,534	222,281	9,740
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 174,684	$ 116,544	$ 610,100	$ 276,493	$ 18,723

Veterans Mortgage Loan Repayment	Care and Treatment Facilities: Mendota Mental Health Institute	Care and Treatment Facilities: Winnebago Mental Health Institute	Care and Treatment Facilities: Other Care and Treatment Facilities	Other Enterprise	Total All Nonmajor Funds
$ 32	$ 5,582	$ 4,572	$ 13,838	$ 2,995	$ 109,630
17	2,311	940	8,611	335	41,137
-	232	-	-	-	232
-	-	-	30,446	-	30,446
-	-	-	267	5	272
-	-	-	209	26,928	27,137
-	8	-	-	5,584	20,082
-	-	-	124	356	480
-	-	-	659	26	686
-	-	-	-	2,153	62,902
-	176	134	140	-	450
3	1,256	1,113	2,705	201	5,627
-	-	-	1,388	2,782	4,177
52	9,565	6,759	58,386	41,365	303,259
-	-	-	-	-	10,043
-	-	-	-	66,218	548,789
-	1,405	1,118	2,345	-	4,868
-	1,783	1,490	3,457	379	7,993
26	12,940	9,820	27,197	1,667	53,911
22	8,379	8,525	30,765	1,153	51,074
-	-	-	15,916	15,052	30,972
48	24,507	20,953	79,680	84,469	707,650
100	34,072	27,712	138,066	125,834	1,010,909
-	-	-	3	31	35
474	16,834	13,204	38,995	2,228	74,623
9	3,440	3,634	13,237	512	21,723
483	20,274	16,839	52,235	2,771	96,383
-	34,471	24,470	93,199	41,990	206,301
-	-	-	-	27,157	420,326
-	-	-	-	3,051	107,640
519	(12,254)	7,733	(51,874)	12,790	(45,375)
519	22,217	32,203	41,325	84,989	688,891
$ 1,102	$ 76,563	$ 76,754	$ 231,626	$ 213,594	$ 1,796,183

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position - Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Lottery	Income Continuation Insurance	Duty Disability	Health Insurance	Veterans Trust
Operating Revenues:					
Charges for Goods and Services	$ 713,133	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 357
Participant and Employer Contributions	-	28,393	10,202	1,306,456	-
Investment and Interest Income	-	-	-	-	42
Miscellaneous	1,200	128	8	-	-
Total Operating Revenues	714,332	28,521	10,210	1,306,456	400
Operating Expenses:					
Personal Services	6,133	-	-	-	7,452
Supplies and Services	83,233	2,146	-	12,989	6,632
Lottery Prize Awards	431,946	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	29	-	-	-	1,220
Benefit Expense	-	24,147	25,438	1,279,088	-
Interest Expense	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	49	542	833	8,710	727
Total Operating Expenses	521,390	26,835	26,271	1,300,787	16,032
Operating Income (Loss)	192,943	1,686	(16,062)	5,669	(15,632)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):					
Operating Grants	-	-	-	-	1,407
Investment and Interest Income	2,400	(3,867)	(23,549)	(8,958)	209
Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	(8)
Interest Expense	-	-	-	-	-
Gifts and Donations	-	-	-	-	108
Miscellaneous Revenues	70	-	-	-	150
Other Expenses:					
Property Tax Credits	(218,005)	-	-	-	-
Other	(10)	-	-	33	(1,684)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(215,546)	(3,867)	(23,549)	(8,925)	183
Income (Loss) before Transfers	(22,603)	(2,180)	(39,611)	(3,256)	(15,450)
Capital Contributions	-	-	-	-	936
Transfers In	40,000	-	-	-	14,500
Transfers Out	(795)	-	-	-	(359)
Change in Net Position	16,601	(2,180)	(39,611)	(3,256)	(373)
Total Net Position, Beginning of Year	88,129	20,534	192,144	225,537	10,113
Total Net Position, End of Year	$ 104,730	$ 18,354	$ 152,534	$ 222,281	$ 9,740

Veterans Mortgage Loan Repayment	Care and Treatment Facilities: Mendota Mental Health Institute	Care and Treatment Facilities: Winnebago Mental Health Institute	Care and Treatment Facilities: Other Care and Treatment Facilities	Other Enterprise	Total All Nonmajor Funds
$ -	$ 17,616	$ 45,733	$ 235,169	$ 36,091	$ 1,048,100
-	-	-	-	-	1,345,052
316	-	-	-	25	383
-	-	-	-	2,900	4,235
316	17,616	45,733	235,169	39,016	2,397,770
253	71,250	56,314	178,111	14,395	333,909
143	15,894	25,548	63,003	21,086	230,675
-	-	-	-	-	431,946
1	1,443	2,164	8,188	2,980	16,025
-	-	-	-	2,530	1,331,203
834	-	-	-	-	834
447	-	-	425	2,425	14,157
1,678	88,588	84,026	249,726	43,416	2,358,749
(1,362)	(70,971)	(38,293)	(14,557)	(4,400)	39,021
-	52	51	44	-	1,554
107	-	-	22	12,069	(21,567)
(3)	(10)	-	(59)	(60)	(141)
-	(49)	(38)	(583)	(802)	(1,472)
-	-	-	289	120	518
261	532	380	4,711	35	6,139
-	-	-	-	-	(218,005)
-	-	(1)	(97)	-	(1,760)
365	525	391	4,327	11,362	(234,735)
(998)	(70,447)	(37,902)	(10,230)	6,962	(195,714)
-	-	-	1,648	-	2,584
211	69,889	26,819	1,327	5,495	158,241
(789)	(1,991)	(2,500)	(26,295)	(2,929)	(35,658)
(1,575)	(2,548)	(13,583)	(33,550)	9,528	(70,547)
2,095	24,766	45,786	74,875	75,461	759,439
$ 519	$ 22,217	$ 32,203	$ 41,325	$ 84,989	$ 688,891

Combining Statement of Cash Flows - Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Lottery	Income Continuation Insurance	Duty Disability	Health Insurance	Veterans Trust
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:					
Cash Receipts from Customers	$ 710,900	$ 30,708	$ 9,887	$ 1,291,413	$ 374
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(31,172)	(1,906)	(1,753)	(24,196)	(6,592)
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(5,825)	-	-	-	(6,988)
Cash Payments for Lottery Prizes	(428,517)	-	-	-	-
Cash Payments for Loans Originated	-	-	-	-	-
Collection of Loans	-	-	-	-	192
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	44
Cash Payments for Benefits	-	(19,450)	(35,349)	(1,322,655)	-
Other Operating Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Other Operating Expenses	(50,259)	-	-	-	(19)
Other Sources of Cash	-	128	8	39,036	-
Other Uses of Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	195,126	9,479	(27,208)	(16,402)	(12,988)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:					
Operating Grants Receipts	-	-	-	-	1,407
Grants Disbursed	-	-	-	-	(2,241)
Repayment of Bonds and Notes	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-
Property Tax Credit Payments	(234,821)	-	-	-	-
Interfund Loans Received	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund Loans Repaid	-	-	-	-	234
Transfers In	40,009	-	-	-	14,500
Transfers Out	(795)	-	-	-	(148)
Other Cash Inflows from Noncapital Financing Activities	-	-	-	33	-
Other Cash Outflows from Noncapital Financing Activities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(195,607)	-	-	33	13,753
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:					
Proceeds from Issuance of Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Contributions	-	-	-	-	936
Repayment of Bonds and Notes	-	-	-	-	(21)
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	(2)
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Lease Obligations	-	-	-	-	(2,296)
Payments for Purchase of Capital Assets	(21)	-	-	-	-
Other Cash Inflows from Capital Financing Activities	-	-	-	-	1,284
Other Cash Outflows from Capital Financing Activities	-	-	-	-	(20)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(21)	-	-	-	(118)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:					
Proceeds from Sale and Maturities of Investment Securities	4,574	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Investment Securities	-	-	-	-	-
Investment and Interest Receipts	2,578	(3,867)	(23,549)	(8,958)	209
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	7,152	(3,867)	(23,549)	(8,958)	209
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,650	5,613	(50,757)	(25,327)	855
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	50,403	107,606	658,630	250,648	2,168
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$ 57,052	$ 113,218	$ 607,873	$ 225,321	$ 3,023

	Care and Treatment Facilities				
Veterans Mortgage Loan Repayment	**Mendota Mental Health Institute**	**Winnebago Mental Health Institute**	**Other Care and Treatment Facilities**	**Other Enterprise**	**Total All Nonmajor Funds**
$ -	$ 16,794	$ 42,526	$ 238,076	$ 36,114	$ 2,376,790
(284)	(13,262)	(24,696)	(60,929)	(21,113)	(185,901)
(256)	(65,674)	(52,573)	(168,239)	(13,266)	(312,822)
-	-	-	-	-	(428,517)
-	-	-	-	(500)	(500)
3,712	-	-	-	191	4,094
543	-	-	-	40	627
-	-	-	-	(7,380)	(1,384,835)
-	-	-	511	1,846	2,357
(84)	-	-	(232)	(124)	(50,717)
19,398	3,808	444	6,256	335	69,413
-	-	-	(56)	-	(56)
23,029	(58,335)	(34,299)	15,387	(3,857)	89,934
-	52	51	(1,025)	-	486
(336)	-	-	(81)	-	(2,658)
(28,713)	-	-	-	-	(28,713)
(1,071)	-	-	-	-	(1,071)
-	-	-	-	-	(234,821)
-	-	-	5,002	-	5,002
-	-	-	(154)	-	80
211	65,552	26,021	1,178	5,346	152,817
(5)	(2,014)	(2,500)	(25,696)	(2,167)	(33,326)
144	-	-	268	137	583
(211)	-	-	-	-	(211)
(29,981)	63,590	23,572	(20,508)	3,316	(141,832)
-	-	-	1,458	-	1,458
-	-	-	1,648	-	2,584
-	-	-	(1,630)	(2,904)	(4,554)
-	(49)	(40)	(580)	(823)	(1,493)
-	4,361	-	-	149	4,510
-	(95)	-	-	-	(2,390)
-	(7,676)	(1,232)	(12,344)	(328)	(21,600)
-	-	-	2,085	262	3,631
-	-	-	(453)	-	(473)
-	(3,458)	(1,271)	(9,815)	(3,643)	(18,328)
-	-	-	-	4,745	9,319
-	-	-	-	(5,529)	(5,529)
81	-	-	10	4,384	(29,111)
81	-	-	10	3,600	(25,321)
(6,870)	1,797	(11,998)	(14,926)	(584)	(95,547)
7,707	2,036	27,593	39,988	24,130	1,170,908
$ 837	$ 3,833	$ 15,594	$ 25,062	$ 23,546	$ 1,075,361

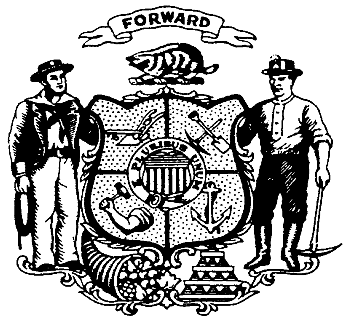
(Continued)

Combining Statement of Cash Flows - Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(Continued)

	Lottery	Income Continuation Insurance	Duty Disability	Health Insurance	Veterans Trust
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operations:					
Operating Income (Loss)	$ 192,943	$ 1,686	$ (16,062)	$ 5,669	$ (15,632)
Adjustment to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:					
Depreciation	29	-	-	-	1,220
Provision for Uncollectible Accounts	-	-	-	-	11
Operating Expense (Interest Expense) Classified as Noncapital Financing Activity	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income (Expense)	-	-	-	-	577
Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows:					
Decrease (Increase) in Receivables	(2,428)	306	(66)	(3,360)	368
Decrease (Increase) in Due from Other Funds	-	2,279	(429)	(12,093)	2
Decrease (Increase) in Due from Other Governments	-	-	4	-	-
Decrease (Increase) in Inventories	(71)	-	-	-	(19)
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Items	(48)	40	-	(415)	-
Decrease (Increase) in Net Pension Assets	909	-	-	-	1,082
Decrease (Increase) in Other Assets	(841)	-	-	-	-
Decrease (Increase) in Deferred Outflows of Resource	(1,140)	-	-	-	(1,470)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	4,877	(355)	(414)	(5,011)	21
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Funds	262	1,191	(388)	506	-
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Tax and Other Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Unearned Revenue	101	-	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Interest Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences	84	-	-	-	(94)
Increase (Decrease) in Net Pension Liabilities	983	-	-	-	1,277
Increase (Decrease) in Postemployment Benefits	(442)	-	-	-	(315)
Increase (Decrease) in Future Benefits/Loss Liability	-	4,332	(9,853)	(1,698)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows of Resources	(90)	-	-	-	(16)
Total Adjustments	2,183	7,793	(11,146)	(22,071)	2,644
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	$ 195,126	$ 9,479	$ (27,208)	$ (16,402)	$ (12,988)
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:					
Assets Acquired through Capital Leases	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Contributions/Transfer In (Out) of Noncash Assets and Liabilities from/to Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Investments for Prize Annuities Payable	953	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Unrealized Gains and Losses	(184)	-	-	-	-
Other	6	-	-	-	-

	Care and Treatment Facilities				
Veterans Mortgage Loan Repayment	Mendota Mental Health Institute	Winnebago Mental Health Institute	Other Care and Treatment Facilities	Other Enterprise	Total All Nonmajor Funds
$ (1,362)	$ (70,971)	$ (38,293)	$ (14,557)	$ (4,400)	$ 39,021
1	1,443	2,164	8,188	2,980	16,025
(13)	-	-	193	-	191
1,170	-	-	436	-	1,605
-	2,550	375	4,951	(15)	8,436
23,104	2,343	(3,171)	5,626	105	22,828
-	-	-	(1,960)	13	(12,189)
-	-	-	511	-	515
-	91	(56)	228	22	194
-	-	-	(1)	4	(419)
26	10,040	8,179	23,481	1,259	44,976
245	-	-	-	-	(596)
(33)	(15,301)	(11,513)	(31,633)	(1,958)	(63,049)
(113)	558	901	764	(2,570)	(1,343)
1	41	40	51	(19)	1,686
-	-	-	255	-	255
-	-	-	197	488	685
-	-	-	-	643	744
-	-	-	-	57	57
(5)	234	168	152	36	576
26	12,940	9,820	27,197	1,667	53,911
(10)	(2,366)	(2,879)	(9,688)	(272)	(15,971)
-	-	-	-	(1,979)	(9,199)
(6)	62	(35)	996	82	994
24,392	12,637	3,994	29,944	543	50,913
$ 23,029	$ (58,335)	$ (34,299)	$ 15,387	$ (3,857)	$ 89,934
$ -	$ 1,135	$ -	$ 1,279	$ -	$ 2,414
759	-	-	-	-	759
-	-	-	-	-	953
-	-	-	-	-	(184)
-	-	-	-	60	66


FORWARD

Internal Service Funds

INTERNAL SERVICE: Internal service funds account for the operations of State agencies which render services to other State agencies, institutions, or other governmental units on a cost-reimbursement basis. The State's internal service funds are described below:

The **Technology Services Fund** accounts for computer and telephone services provided to State and local governmental agencies and school systems. The moneys to finance these services come from computing service charges and telephone and data network charges.

The **Fleet Services Fund** accounts for the costs associated with providing vehicle and aircraft services to State agencies. Moneys to finance these services come from user fees and the sale of used vehicles.

The **Financial Services Fund** accounts for the costs associated with providing accounting, auditing, payroll and other financial services to State agencies. Moneys to finance these services come from State agency user fees.

The **Facilities Operations and Maintenance Fund** accounts for the costs of operating State-owned facilities including utilities, heat, protective services, custodial and maintenance services and minor repair projects. The moneys to finance these costs are supplied from rents charged for facility and parking use and a general purpose revenue supplement for maintenance of the capitol and executive residence.

The **Risk Management Fund** accounts for the costs of losses for damage to property owned by agencies, personal injury or property damage liabilities incurred by a State officer, agent or employee, and workers' compensation costs for State employees. Moneys to finance these costs come from charges to State agencies.

The **Badger State Industries Fund** accounts for the program which gives inmates work experience in manufacturing goods and providing services. The sale of goods and services provides the moneys necessary to run the program.

The **Human Resources Services Fund** accounts for the provision of personnel management services to state agencies. Agencies are charged for payroll and management services and support as well as general human resource services received.

Combining Statement of Net Position - Internal Service Funds
June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Technology Services	Fleet Services	Financial Services	Facilities Operations and Maintenance
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ -	$ -	$ 7,790	$ 39,800
Receivables (net of allowance):				
Other Receivables	1,125	261	20	1,427
Due from Other Funds	9,223	1,056	100	388
Due from Component Units	-	-	-	672
Due from Other Governments	746	-	-	-
Inventories	1,188	101	-	117
Prepaid Items	2	-	-	1
Restricted and Limited Use Assets:				
Investments	-	-	-	3,788
Total Current Assets	12,285	1,419	7,910	46,194
Noncurrent Assets:				
Prepaid Items	494	-	-	-
Depreciable Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	28,574	27,530	-	429,956
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	-	-	-	23,176
Total Noncurrent Assets	29,068	27,530	-	453,132
Total Assets	41,353	28,949	7,910	499,326
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Debt Refunding	-	-	-	3,138
Deferred Pension Outflows	9,378	856	1,881	7,399
Deferred Other Post Employment Benefits Outflows	379	33	63	242
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	9,757	890	1,943	10,779
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 51,109	$ 29,839	$ 9,853	$ 510,104

Risk Management	Badger State Industries	Human Resource Services	Totals
$ 13,007	$ -	$ 4,312	$ 64,909
-	816	6	3,656
540	1,853	74	13,235
-	1	-	673
-	131	-	877
-	3,515	-	4,922
-	-	2	6
-	-	-	3,788
13,547	6,316	4,395	92,066
-	-	-	494
-	3,032	-	489,092
-	43	-	23,220
-	3,076	-	512,806
13,547	9,392	4,395	604,871
-	3	-	3,141
547	1,909	824	22,794
22	82	-	820
570	1,993	824	26,755
$ 14,117	$ 11,385	$ 5,218	$ 631,626

Combining Statement of Net Position - Internal Service Funds
June 30, 2019

(Continued)

	Technology Services	Fleet Services	Financial Services	Facilities Operations and Maintenance
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	$ 3,958	$ 733	$ 199	$ 3,832
Due to Other Funds	289	32	38	4,816
Interfund Payables	14,125	25,789	-	-
Interest Payable	-	-	-	2,474
Short-term Notes Payable	-	-	-	9,464
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities:				
Future Benefits and Loss Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Capital Leases	7,077	-	-	-
Compensated Absences	594	63	156	368
General Obligation Bonds and Notes Payable	-	-	-	22,228
Total Current Liabilities	26,043	26,618	392	43,182
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Noncurrent Portion of Long-term Liabilities:				
Future Benefits and Loss Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Capital Leases	15,164	-	-	-
Compensated Absences	1,753	178	523	517
Net Pension Liability	3,562	342	725	2,801
Other Postemployment Benefits	3,537	368	578	2,301
General Obligation Bonds and Notes Payable	-	-	-	337,100
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	24,015	888	1,826	342,720
Total Liabilities	50,059	27,506	2,218	385,902
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Debt Refunding	-	-	-	194
Deferred Pension Inflows	4,877	494	973	4,136
Deferred Other Post Employment Benefits Inflows	1,262	140	220	868
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	6,139	633	1,193	5,199
Net Position				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	6,332	27,530	-	87,284
Unrestricted	(11,421)	(25,831)	6,442	31,720
Total Net Position	(5,088)	1,700	6,442	119,004
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 51,109	$ 29,839	$ 9,853	$ 510,104

Risk Management	Badger State Industries	Human Resource Services	Totals
$ 479	$ 1,270	$ 1,789	$ 12,262
196	571	444	6,387
-	1,210	-	41,123
-	2	-	2,476
-	12	-	9,476
52,130	-	-	52,130
-	161	-	7,239
29	84	768	2,062
-	81	-	22,309
52,835	3,391	3,002	155,463
69,025	-	-	69,025
-	295	-	15,459
40	90	1,967	5,067
205	747	-	8,382
211	910	-	7,905
-	149	-	337,249
69,480	2,190	1,967	443,086
122,316	5,581	4,969	598,550
-	1	-	194
280	1,041	-	11,800
88	365	-	2,944
368	1,406	-	14,938
-	2,377	-	123,524
(108,567)	2,021	249	(105,386)
(108,567)	4,399	249	18,138
$ 14,117	$ 11,385	$ 5,218	$ 631,626

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position - Internal Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Technology Services	Fleet Services	Financial Services	Facilities Operations and Maintenance
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for Goods and Services	$ 120,080	$ 11,959	$ 7,739	$ 82,753
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Revenues	120,080	11,959	7,739	82,753
Operating Expenses:				
Personal Services	22,575	2,485	4,901	17,522
Supplies and Services	81,512	7,907	2,129	28,205
Depreciation	16,922	3,873	-	22,945
Benefit Expense	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-	-	1
Total Operating Expenses	121,009	14,265	7,030	68,674
Operating Income (Loss)	(928)	(2,306)	710	14,079
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):				
Operating Grants	-	-	-	176
Investment and Interest Income	-	-	-	201
Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Capital Assets	(1,830)	271	-	12,029
Interest Expense	(1,239)	-	(15)	(14,429)
Miscellaneous Revenues	189	142	-	446
Other Expenses:				
Federal Settlement	-	-	(510)	-
Other Expenses	(1,634)	-	-	(104)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(4,514)	412	(526)	(1,681)
Income (Loss) before Transfers	(5,442)	(1,894)	184	12,398
Transfers In	-	505	-	5,375
Transfers Out	(1,052)	(38)	(82)	(1,885)
Net Income before Special Item	(6,494)	(1,427)	102	15,888
Special Item:				
Transfer Beginning Compensated Absences Balance				
Net Change in Net Position	(6,494)	(1,427)	102	15,888
Total Net Position, Beginning	1,406	3,127	6,340	103,115
Total Net Position, Ending	$ (5,088)	$ 1,700	$ 6,442	$ 119,004

Risk Management	Badger State Industries	Human Resource Services	Totals
$ 48,468	$ 18,365	$ 38,675	$ 328,040
4,363	-	-	4,363
52,831	18,365	38,675	332,403
1,570	4,562	31,544	85,159
14,576	13,478	4,222	152,029
-	480	-	44,220
44,544	-	-	44,544
8	-	-	8
60,698	18,520	35,766	325,960
(7,867)	(155)	2,909	6,443
-	-	-	176
-	-	-	201
-	-	-	10,470
-	(40)	(4)	(15,727)
-	68	-	844
-	-	(691)	(1,202)
-	-	-	(1,738)
-	27	(695)	(6,977)
(7,867)	(127)	2,214	(534)
-	9	4,114	10,003
(47)	(164)	(3,388)	(6,657)
(7,913)	(283)	2,940	2,812
		(2,690)	(2,690)
(7,913)	(283)	249	122
(100,654)	4,681	-	18,017
$ (108,567)	$ 4,399	$ 249	$ 18,138

Combining Statement of Cash Flows - Internal Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Technology Services	Fleet Services	Financial Services	Facilities Operations and Maintenance
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Cash Receipts from Customers	$ 121,565	$ 11,897	$ 7,801	$ 82,766
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(81,337)	(7,879)	(2,205)	(27,925)
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(21,531)	(2,256)	(4,486)	(16,232)
Cash Payments for Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Operating Revenues	-	-	-	-
Other Sources of Cash	-	142	-	259
Other Uses of Cash	(1,445)	-	(510)	(1)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	17,253	1,903	600	38,868
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:				
Interest Payments	-	-	-	(5)
Interfund Loans Repaid	(5,051)	(79)	-	-
Transfers In	-	505	-	4,784
Transfers Out	(1,052)	(38)	(82)	(1,800)
Other Cash Inflows from Noncapital Financing Activities	-	-	-	-
Other Cash Outflows from Noncapital Financing Activities	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(6,103)	387	(82)	2,979
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Proceeds from Issuance of Debt	-	-	-	8,789
Repayment of Bonds and Notes	-	-	-	(19,410)
Interest Payments	(1,239)	-	-	(18,752)
Capital Lease Obligations	(5,870)	-	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	10	664	-	-
Payments for Purchase of Capital Assets	(4,051)	(2,954)	-	(4,443)
Other Cash Inflows from Capital Financing Activities	-	-	-	376
Other Cash Outflows from Capital Financing Activities	-	-	-	(104)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(11,150)	(2,290)	-	(33,544)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Purchase of Investment Securities	-	-	-	(3,837)
Investment and Interest Receipts	-	-	-	74
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	-	-	-	(3,762)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	518	4,541
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	-	-	7,272	35,260
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 7,790	$ 39,800

Risk Management	Badger State Industries	Human Resource Services	Totals
$ 48,836	$ 19,485	$ 38,594	$ 330,945
(14,432)	(13,506)	(2,100)	(149,384)
(1,570)	(4,159)	(29,523)	(79,756)
(33,726)	-	-	(33,726)
4,356	-	-	4,356
-	-	-	401
-	-	(695)	(2,651)
3,464	1,819	6,276	70,184
-	-	-	(5)
-	(1,093)	-	(6,223)
-	9	4,114	9,411
(47)	(164)	(3,388)	(6,572)
-	7	-	7
-	-	(2,690)	(2,690)
(47)	(1,241)	(1,965)	(6,071)
-	1	-	8,790
-	(83)	-	(19,492)
-	(11)	-	(20,001)
-	(256)	-	(6,126)
-	-	-	674
-	(230)	-	(11,678)
-	-	-	376
-	-	-	(104)
-	(579)	-	(47,563)
-	-	-	(3,837)
-	-	-	74
-	-	-	(3,762)
3,417	-	4,312	12,788
9,590	-	-	52,121
$ 13,007	$ -	$ 4,312	$ 64,909

(Continued)

Combining Statement of Cash Flows - Internal Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(Continued)

	Technology Services	Fleet Services	Financial Services	Facilities Operations and Maintenance
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (928)	$ (2,306)	$ 710	$ 14,079
Adjustment to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation	16,922	3,873	-	22,945
Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income (Expense)	(1,445)	142	(526)	258
Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows:				
Decrease (Increase) in Receivables	150	(59)	21	(525)
Decrease (Increase) in Due from Other Funds	1,657	(126)	41	748
Decrease (Increase) in Due from Component Units	-	123	-	(210)
Decrease (Increase) in Due from Other Governments	(298)	-	-	-
Decrease (Increase) in Inventories	636	(13)	-	(2)
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Items	-	-	-	-
Decrease (Increase) in Net Pension Assets	3,274	258	623	2,372
Decrease (Increase) in Deferred Outflow of Resources	(4,098)	(398)	(857)	(3,294)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	(700)	82	(69)	518
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Funds	(27)	(40)	3	(101)
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences	(46)	10	131	46
Increase (Decrease) in Postemployment Benefits	(1,001)	(35)	(148)	(620)
Increase (Decrease) in Net Pension Liability	3,562	342	725	2,801
Increase (Decrease) in Future Benefits/Loss Liability	-	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows of Resources Loss Liabilities	(407)	52	(53)	(148)
Total Adjustments	18,181	4,209	(109)	24,788
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	$ 17,253	$ 1,903	$ 600	$ 38,868
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:				
Assets Acquired through Capital Leases	$ 2,944	$ -	$ -	$ -

Risk Management	Badger State Industries	Human Resource Services	Totals
$ (7,867)	$ (155)	$ 2,909	$ 6,443
-	480	-	44,220
-	(33)	(695)	(2,298)
73	191	(6)	(155)
295	991	(74)	3,532
-	(1)	-	(88)
-	(56)	-	(353)
-	(523)	-	98
-	-	(2)	(2)
182	620	-	7,329
(245)	(866)	(824)	(10,582)
63	370	1,789	2,054
32	137	444	449
(3)	(33)	2,735	2,840
(83)	(124)	-	(2,011)
205	747	-	8,382
10,818	-	-	10,818
(8)	73	-	(491)
11,331	1,974	3,367	63,741
$ 3,464	$ 1,819	$ 6,276	$ 70,184
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,944

Fiduciary Funds

FIDUCIARY: Fiduciary funds are maintained to account for assets held by the State acting in the capacity as a trustee or agent. The State's fiduciary funds, consisting of pension and other employee benefit trust, investment trust, private-purpose trust, and agency funds, are described below:

PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS: Pension and other employee benefit trust funds are used to report resources that are required to be held in trust for members and beneficiaries of the public employee retirement system or other employee benefit plans.

The **Wisconsin Retirement System Fund** accounts for the collection of employee and employer contributions, the investment of assets, and the payment of retirement, disability, and death benefits to current and former employees of the State and participating local Wisconsin governments and their beneficiaries.

The **Accumulated Sick Leave Fund** accounts for the collection of employer contributions, the investment of assets, and termination payments of employees' unused sick leave balances at the time they retire.

The **Reimbursed Employee Expense Fund** accounts for the collection of voluntary payroll deferrals, the investment of assets, and the reimbursement of qualifying medical, dependent care, and transportation expenses of State employees, in compliance with Internal Revenue Code Sections 132 and 425.

The **Local Retiree Life Insurance Fund** accounts for the accumulation of employer contributions, during the course of local government employees working lifetimes, for postretirement life insurance coverage for retired participants.

The **Retiree Life Insurance Fund** accounts for the accumulation of employer contributions, during the course of State employees working lifetimes, for postretirement life insurance coverage for retired participants.

INVESTMENT TRUST FUNDS: Investment trust funds account for assets invested on a commingled basis by the State on behalf of other governmental entities. The State's investment trust funds are described below:

The **Local Government Pooled Investment Fund** was established to enable local governments in the State to voluntarily invest any idle local moneys. The sources of this fund are local government investment deposits and their share of the investment earnings of the fund. Deductions occur as withdrawals are requested by local governments.

The **Milwaukee Retirement System Fund** accounts for funds of the Milwaukee Public Schools invested as part of the fixed and variable investment trusts of the Wisconsin Retirement System.

PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST: Private-purpose trust funds are used to report all other trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

The **Tuition Trust Fund** accounts for the program that allows participants to invest in order to meet the cost of future tuition expenses.

The **College Savings Program Trust Fund** accounts for the program that allows participants to invest in a college savings account to cover tuition, fees and the costs of room and board, books, supplies and equipment required for the enrollment or attendance of a beneficiary at an eligible educational institution.

The **Retiree Health Insurance Fund** accounts for the accumulation of premiums for group health insurance plans provided on a self-insured, fee for service basis or prepaid basis to retired employees of the State.

AGENCY FUNDS: Agency funds report those assets for which the State acts solely in a custodial capacity. The State's agency funds are described below:

The **Insurance Company Liquidation Account Fund** accounts for the assets of insurance companies that are liquidated. These assets are used to pay claims and administrative costs associated with the liquidation.

The **Local Retiree Health Insurance Fund** accounts for the accumulation of premiums for group health insurance plans provided on a self-insured, fee for service basis or prepaid basis to retired employees of participating local public employers.

The **Inmate and Resident Fund** accounts for the assets of inmates and residents in State institutions.

The **Bank and Insurance Company Deposits Fund** accounts for the statutorily required deposits of securities with the State by banks and insurance companies doing business in the State.

The **Support Collection Trust Fund** accounts for the centralized receipt and disbursement of court ordered temporary or permanent maintenance, child support or family support and related fees.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Wisconsin Retirement System	Accumulated Sick Leave	Reimbursed Employee Expense	Local Retiree Life Insurance	Retiree Life Insurance	Totals
Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 526,095	$ 2,389,640	$ 6,862	$ -	$ -	$ 2,922,597
Securities Lending Collateral	466,630	-	-	-	-	466,630
Prepaid Items	9,774	13,298	1,100	-	-	24,173
Receivables (net of allowance):						
Prior Service Contributions Receivable	13,832	-	-	-	-	13,832
Benefits Overpayment Receivable	2,408	-	-	-	-	2,408
Due from Other Funds	28,776	9,012	292	12	9	38,101
Due from Component Units	6,122	-	-	-	-	6,122
Due from Other Governments	115,106	-	-	-	-	115,106
Interest and Dividends Receivable	306,977	-	-	-	-	306,977
Investment Sales Receivable	3,567,892	-	-	-	-	3,567,892
Other Receivables	8,247	-	140	72	54	8,514
Total Receivables	4,049,360	9,012	432	85	63	4,058,953
Investments:						
Fixed Income	31,739,324	-	-	-	-	31,739,324
Stocks	54,849,647	-	-	-	-	54,849,647
Options	(8,148)	-	-	-	-	(8,148)
Financial Futures Contracts and Swaps	135,109	-	-	-	-	135,109
Limited Partnerships	13,590,506	-	-	-	-	13,590,506
Preferred Securities	210,046	-	-	-	-	210,046
Convertible Securities	326	-	-	-	-	326
Real Estate	1,372,027	-	-	-	-	1,372,027
Multi-asset Investments	5,759,422	-	-	-	-	5,759,422
Investment Contract	-	-	-	244,898	343,984	588,882
Foreign Currency Contracts	(21,294)	-	-	-	-	(21,294)
To Be Announced Securities	686,251	-	-	-	-	686,251
Total Investments	108,313,217	-	-	244,898	343,984	108,902,099
Capital Assets	6,411	-	-	-	-	6,411
Total Assets	113,371,488	2,411,950	8,394	244,983	344,047	116,380,862
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	59,817	6	6,411	85	63	66,383
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	8,834,034	-	-	-	-	8,834,034
Securities Lending Collateral Liability	466,630	-	-	-	-	466,630
Annuities Payable	392,890	-	-	-	-	392,890
Due to Other Funds	78,695	-	47	-	-	78,742
Short Sales of Securities	3,002,001	-	-	-	-	3,002,001
Investment Payable	3,800,310	-	-	-	-	3,800,310
Unearned Revenue	30	-	-	-	-	30
Compensated Absences Payable	-	2,551,567	-	-	-	2,551,567
Total Liabilities	16,634,407	2,551,573	6,458	85	63	19,192,586
Net Position						
Held in Trust for Pension Benefits and Other Purposes	$ 96,737,081	$ (139,623)	$ 1,936	$ 244,898	$ 343,984	$ 97,188,277

State of Wisconsin

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Wisconsin Retirement System	Accumulated Sick Leave	Reimbursed Employee Expense	Local Retiree Life Insurance	Retiree Life Insurance	Totals
Additions						
Contributions:						
Employer Contributions	$ 1,030,508	$ 54,671	$ -	$ 1,927	$ 1,387	$ 1,088,493
Employee Contributions	972,950	-	39,800	-	-	1,012,750
Total Contributions	2,003,458	54,671	39,800	1,927	1,387	2,101,242
Investment Income:						
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in Fair Value of Investments	(5,754,807)	-	-	-	-	(5,754,807)
Interest	630,210	-	-	-	-	630,210
Dividends	1,380,471	-	-	-	-	1,380,471
Securities Lending Income	41,909	-	-	-	-	41,909
Other	216,036	-	-	-	-	216,036
Investment Income of Investment, Private Purpose, and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	-	(93,735)	117	7,502	10,838	(75,277)
Less:						
Investment Expense	(691,202)	-	-	-	-	(691,202)
Securities Lending Rebates and Fees	(10,860)	-	-	-	-	(10,860)
Investment Income Distributed to Other Funds	137,733	-	-	-	-	137,733
Net Investment Income	(4,050,511)	(93,735)	117	7,502	10,838	(4,125,788)
Interest on Prior Service Receivable	774	-	-	-	-	774
Miscellaneous Income	382	-	1	78	58	520
Total Additions	(2,045,897)	(39,063)	39,918	9,507	12,284	(2,023,251)
Deductions						
Retirement Benefits and Refunds:						
Retirement, Disability, and Beneficiary	5,516,189	-	-	-	-	5,516,189
Separations	40,235	-	-	-	-	40,235
Total Retirement Benefits and Refunds	5,556,423	-	-	-	-	5,556,423
Distributions	-	-	38,025	-	-	38,025
Other Benefit Expense	-	159,692	-	7,605	19,538	186,835
Administrative Expense	31,612	675	1,259	1,235	735	35,515
Miscellaneous Expense	25,449	-	-	-	-	25,449
Total Deductions	5,613,484	160,367	39,284	8,840	20,272	5,842,248
Net Increase (Decrease)	(7,659,381)	(199,430)	634	667	(7,989)	(7,865,500)
Net Position - Beginning of Year	104,396,462	59,808	1,303	244,231	351,972	105,053,776
Net Position - End of Year	$ 96,737,081	$ (139,623)	$ 1,936	$ 244,898	$ 343,984	$ 97,188,277

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Investment Trust Funds
June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Local Government Pooled Investment	Milwaukee Retirement System	Totals
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 3,980,598	$ 174,648	$ 4,155,247
Total Assets	3,980,598	174,648	4,155,247
Liabilities			
Due to Other Funds	130	-	130
Total Liabilities	130	-	130
Net Position			
Held in Trust for Pool Participants and Other Purposes	$ 3,980,468	$ 174,648	$ 4,155,116

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Investment Trust Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Local Government Pooled Investment	Milwaukee Retirement System	Totals
Additions			
Deposits	$ 9,986,892	$ 6,000	$ 9,992,892
Investment Income	88,169	(7,718)	80,451
Less: Investment Expense	(740)	-	(740)
Net Investment Income	87,429	(7,718)	79,711
Total Additions	10,074,320	(1,718)	10,072,602
Deductions			
Distributions	9,619,749	17,000	9,636,749
Administrative Expense	115	-	115
Total Deductions	9,619,865	17,000	9,636,865
Net Increase (Decrease)	454,456	(18,718)	435,738
Net Position - Beginning of Year	3,526,012	193,366	3,719,379
Net Position - End of Year	$ 3,980,468	$ 174,648	$ 4,155,116

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Private-Purpose Trust Funds
June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Tuition Trust	College Savings Program Trust	Retiree Health Insurance	Totals
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 2,722	$ 100,029	$ -	$ 102,751
Prepaid Items	-	-	192	192
Receivables (net of allowance):				
Due from Other Funds	-	-	20,299	20,299
Other Receivables	-	6,266	15,978	22,244
Due From Other Governments	-	-	8,498	8,498
Total Receivables	-	6,266	44,775	51,041
Investments:				
Investments of Private Purpose Trust Funds	-	5,435,163	-	5,435,163
Total Investments	-	5,435,163	-	5,435,163
Total Assets	2,722	5,541,458	44,967	5,589,147
Deferred Outflows of Resources	-	76	-	76
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	9	7,415	258	7,681
Due to Other Funds	-	1	21,022	21,023
Future Benefit and Loss Liabilities	-	-	2,636	2,636
Unearned Revenue	-	-	18,003	18,003
Net Pension Liability	-	36	-	36
Other Post Employment Benefits	-	26	3,048	3,074
Total Liabilities	9	7,477	44,967	52,453
Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	48	-	48
Net Position				
Held in Trust	$ 2,714	$ 5,534,009	$ -	$ 5,536,723

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Private-Purpose Trust Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Tuition Trust	College Savings Program Trust	Retiree Health Insurance	Totals
Additions				
Premiums	$ -	$ -	$ 232,458	$ 232,458
Federal Subsidy	-	-	22,545	22,545
Deposits	-	545,195	-	545,195
Investment Income	67	348,890	79	349,036
Less:				
Investment Expense	-	(7,774)	-	(7,774)
Net Investment Income	67	341,116	79	341,261
Miscellaneous Income	-	-	5,547	5,547
Total Additions	67	886,310	260,630	1,147,007
Deductions				
Distributions	577	480,828	-	481,406
Benefit Expense			251,218	251,218
Administrative Expense	6	4,514	9,412	13,932
Transfers Out	-	4	-	4
Total Deductions	583	485,346	260,630	746,559
Net Increase (Decrease)	(516)	400,964	-	400,448
Net Position - Beginning of Year	3,230	5,133,045	-	5,136,275
Net Position - End of Year	$ 2,714	$ 5,534,009	$ -	$ 5,536,723

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Agency Funds
June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Insurance Company Liquidation Account	Local Retiree Health Insurance	Inmate and Resident	Bank and Insurance Company Deposits	Support Collection Trust	Totals
Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 2,444	$ -	$ 22,622	$ -	$ 20,577	$ 45,643
Prepaid Items	-	34	-	-	-	34
Receivables (net of allowance):						
Due from Other Funds	-	3,443	1,590	-	118	5,152
Due from Other Governments	-	807	-	-	-	807
Other Receivables	-	1,115	873	-	1	1,989
Total Receivables	-	5,365	2,463	-	120	7,948
Investments	-	-	49	-	-	49
Other Assets	-	-	-	342,656	-	342,656
Total Assets	$ 2,444	$ 5,399	$ 25,134	$ 342,656	$ 20,697	$ 396,330
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	$ 2,444	$ 898	$ 5	$ -	$ 20,697	$ 24,044
Due to Other Funds	-	3,313	-	-	-	3,313
Tax and Other Deposits	-	1,189	25,129	342,656	-	368,974
Total Liabilities	$ 2,444	$ 5,399	$ 25,134	$ 342,656	$ 20,697	$ 396,330

State of Wisconsin

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities - Agency Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

(In Thousands)

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2019
Insurance Company Liquidation Account				
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 4,066	$ 2,874	$ 4,497	$ 2,444
Total Assets	$ 4,066	$ 2,874	$ 4,497	$ 2,444
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	$ 4,066	$ 2,874	$ 4,497	$ 2,444
Total Liabilities	$ 4,066	$ 2,874	$ 4,497	$ 2,444
Local Retiree Health Insurance				
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ -	$ 25,592	$ 25,592	$ -
Prepaid Items	-	34	-	34
Receivables (net of allowance):				
Due from Other Funds	1,421	2,249	226	3,443
Due from Other Governments	1,081	1,661	1,935	807
Other Receivables	1,168	2,374	2,427	1,115
Total Assets	$ 3,670	$ 31,909	$ 30,180	$ 5,399
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	$ 700	$ 12,629	$ 12,431	$ 898
Due to Other Funds	1,597	1,715	-	3,313
Tax and Other Deposits	1,372	1,189	1,372	1,189
Total Liabilities	$ 3,670	$ 15,533	$ 13,803	$ 5,399
Inmate and Resident				
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 19,763	$ 106,674	$ 103,814	$ 22,622
Receivables (net of allowance):				
Due from Other Funds	1,367	7,442	7,218	1,590
Other Receivables	999	1,102	1,227	873
Investments	57	-	8	49
Total Assets	$ 22,184	$ 115,217	$ 112,267	$ 25,134
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	$ 3	$ 6	$ 4	$ 5
Due to Other Funds	-	30	30	-
Tax and Other Deposits	22,182	112,903	109,956	25,129
Total Liabilities	$ 22,184	$ 112,939	$ 109,989	$ 25,134

(Continued)

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities - Agency Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

(Continued)

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2019
Bank and Insurance Company Deposits				
Assets:				
Other Assets:				
Assets Held in Custody for Others	$ 342,594	$ 91,875	$ 91,813	$ 342,656
Total Assets	$ 342,594	$ 91,875	$ 91,813	$ 342,656
Liabilities:				
Tax and Other Deposits	$ 342,594	$ 91,875	$ 91,813	$ 342,656
Total Liabilities	$ 342,594	$ 91,875	$ 91,813	$ 342,656
Support Collection Trust				
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 18,975	$ 967,321	$ 965,719	$ 20,577
Receivables (net of allowance):				
Due from Other Funds	113	118	113	118
Other Receivables	1	-	-	1
Total Assets	$ 19,089	$ 967,439	$ 965,832	$ 20,697
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	$ 19,089	$ 967,439	$ 965,832	$ 20,697
Total Liabilities	$ 19,089	$ 967,439	$ 965,832	$ 20,697
Total - All Agency Funds				
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 42,804	$ 1,102,460	$ 1,099,621	$ 45,643
Prepaid Items	-	34	-	34
Receivables (net of allowance):				
Due from Other Funds	2,900	9,809	7,557	5,152
Due from Other Governments	1,081	1,661	1,935	807
Other Receivables	2,168	3,475	3,654	1,989
Investments	57	-	8	49
Other Assets:				
Assets Held in Custody for Others	342,594	91,875	91,813	342,656
Total Assets	$ 391,603	$ 1,209,314	$ 1,204,588	$ 396,330
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	$ 23,859	$ 982,948	$ 982,763	$ 24,044
Due to Other Funds	1,597	1,745	30	3,313
Tax and Other Deposits	366,147	205,967	203,141	368,974
Total Liabilities	$ 391,603	$ 1,190,660	$ 1,185,933	$ 396,330

STATISTICAL SECTION

Statistical Section Narrative and Table of Contents

Narrative

The statistical section of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report provides additional historical perspective, context, and detail to assist financial statement users in understanding the government's economic condition. The State's financial trends, revenue capacity, debt capacity, demographic and economic information, and operating information are presented in the following sections:

Page

Financial Trends Information

The following schedules are intended to assist users in understanding and assessing how the State's financial position has changed over time. Information is presented at both the entity wide and fund level perspective.

Entity-Wide Perspective (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

Fund-Level Perspective (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

Revenue Capacity Information

The following information is intended to assist users in understanding and assessing the factors affecting the State's ability to generate tax revenues to finance its continued operations.

Debt Capacity Information

The following information is presented to assist the user in understanding and assessing the State's debt burden and its ability to issue additional debt.

Demographic and Economic Information

The following information provides demographic and economic indicators to assist the reader in understanding the socioeconomic environment within which the State's financial activities takes place.

Statistical Section Narrative and Table of Contents

Page

Operating Information

The following information relates to the operations, services and resources provided within the State's financial environment.

Net Position by Component
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Governmental Activities:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 20,305,658	19,685,400	$ 19,181,100	$ 18,613,522
Restricted	2,597,826	2,787,831	2,279,870	2,368,890
Unrestricted	(7,512,220)	(8,542,138)	(8,361,432)	(8,902,713)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	$ 15,391,264	13,931,092	$ 13,099,538	$ 12,079,699
Business-type Activities:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 3,820,717	3,709,619	$ 4,578,725	$ 4,562,881
Restricted	6,940,369	6,899,638	6,014,862	5,619,600
Unrestricted	558,041	356,126	912,137	1,042,364
Total Business-type Activities Net Position	$ 11,319,127	10,965,383	$ 11,505,724	$ 11,224,845
Primary Government:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 24,126,375	23,395,019	$ 23,759,825	$ 23,176,403
Restricted	9,538,195	9,687,468	8,294,732	7,988,490
Unrestricted	(6,954,179)	(8,186,013)	(7,449,295)	(7,860,349)
Total Primary Government Net Position	$ 26,710,391	24,896,475	$ 24,605,262	$ 23,304,544

Source: State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, State Controller's Office

Schedule A-1

(In Thousands)

	2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010
$	18,051,739	$	17,185,161	$	16,284,840	$	15,249,918	$	14,405,385	$	13,914,376
	2,601,972		1,622,695		1,409,449		1,392,163		1,269,746		1,125,016
	(9,435,962)		(8,846,226)		(9,101,649)		(9,402,946)		(9,751,338)		(9,456,213)
$	11,217,748	$	9,961,629	$	8,592,640	$	7,239,135	$	5,923,792	$	5,583,179
$	4,566,086	$	4,540,378	$	4,383,457	$	4,270,087	$	4,108,668	$	3,932,783
	5,312,399		4,120,908		3,628,036		3,235,508		3,078,086		2,668,608
	863,361		779,860		700,149		105,083		(417,321)		(491,209)
$	10,741,847	$	9,441,146	$	8,711,641	$	7,610,678	$	6,769,433	$	6,110,183
$	22,617,825	$	21,725,539	$	20,668,297	$	19,520,005	$	18,514,053	$	17,847,159
	7,914,371		5,743,603		5,037,485		4,627,671		4,347,832		3,793,624
	(8,572,601)		(8,066,366)		(8,401,500)		(9,297,863)		(10,168,659)		(9,947,422)
$	21,959,595	$	19,402,775	$	17,304,281	$	14,849,813	$	12,693,225	$	11,693,362

Changes in Net Position
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Expenses				
Governmental Activities:				
Commerce	$ 322,793	$ 266,247	$ 248,879	$ 237,466
Education	7,749,998	7,442,098	7,237,495	7,028,238
Transportation	2,365,713	2,379,940	2,135,538	2,121,715
Environmental Resources	501,822	473,257	458,103	469,164
Human Relations and Resources	14,413,228	13,599,471	13,396,577	13,298,962
General Executive	634,362	626,327	675,331	580,095
Judicial	148,683	143,115	142,649	131,871
Legislative	76,102	69,280	70,310	67,604
Tax Relief and Other General Expenses	1,571,454	1,612,835	1,428,610	1,434,733
Intergovernmental - Shared Revenue	1,033,820	972,110	966,989	965,324
Interest on Debt	432,662	440,077	450,129	436,832
Total Governmental Activities	29,250,637	28,024,757	27,210,609	26,772,005
Business-type Activities:				
Injured Patients and Families Compensation	(67,296)	23,723	(56,933)	(50,687)
Environmental Improvement	42,879	43,119	74,089	44,895
University of Wisconsin System	5,408,491	4,973,217	5,005,294	4,938,522
Unemployment Insurance Reserve	390,204	411,682	471,341	520,839
Other Business-type	2,580,089	2,475,565	2,472,308	2,565,345
Total Business-type Activities	8,354,368	7,927,307	7,966,099	8,018,915
Total Primary Government Expenses	$ 37,605,005	$ 35,952,064	$ 35,176,708	$ 34,790,920
Revenues				
Program Revenues (All Types Consolidated):				
Charges for Services:				
Commerce	$ 274,282	$ 276,882	$ 265,120	$ 273,093
Education	14,486	13,097	14,406	16,992
Transportation	785,966	794,358	771,320	771,525
Environmental Resources	235,461	242,907	226,066	240,006
Human Relations and Resources	696,709	686,802	722,589	697,972
General Executive	288,341	280,739	268,493	236,956
Judicial	50,545	50,457	51,372	46,952
Intergovernmental - Shared Revenue	53,540	53,462	53,995	53,312
Other	2,291	1,768	2,156	1,715
Operating Grants and Contributions	9,395,640	9,087,540	8,737,782	8,724,152
Capital Grants and Contributions	988,011	760,612	601,136	808,920
Total Governmental Activities	12,785,272	12,248,624	11,714,435	11,871,595
Business-type Activities:				
Charges for Services:				
University of Wisconsin System	3,699,981	3,625,793	3,676,555	3,648,741
Health Insurance	1,306,456	1,332,776	1,326,618	1,386,532
Unemployment Insurance Reserve	587,078	625,859	740,165	911,598
Other Activities	1,155,314	1,109,302	1,124,400	1,125,896
Operating Grants and Contributions	829,427	812,458	610,061	460,223
Capital Grants and Contributions	110,880	45,194	22,599	45,452
Total Business-type Activities	7,689,136	7,551,382	7,500,398	7,578,442
Total Primary Government Revenues	$ 20,474,408	$ 19,800,006	$ 19,214,833	$ 19,450,037
Net (Expense)/Revenue				
Governmental Activities	$ (16,465,365)	$ (15,776,133)	$ (15,496,174)	$ (14,900,410)
Business-type Activities	(665,232)	(375,925)	(465,701)	(440,473)
Total Primary Government Net Expense	$ (17,130,598)	$ (16,152,056)	$ (15,961,871)	$ (15,340,881)

Schedule A-2

(In Thousands)

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
$ 265,440	$ 249,517	$ 244,141	$ 274,384	$ 411,297	$ 329,954
7,068,625	6,404,995	6,234,973	6,226,185	6,737,282	6,662,846
2,156,820	2,047,341	2,117,768	1,967,864	2,264,460	2,281,649
468,101	487,948	488,515	431,983	506,235	487,361
13,083,675	12,603,671	12,169,309	12,157,044	11,970,708	11,539,481
553,662	598,258	596,605	755,504	727,015	650,196
127,336	123,616	126,399	124,784	132,940	129,753
64,429	63,755	63,673	58,737	65,641	65,232
1,317,319	1,350,637	1,327,934	1,359,015	1,352,293	1,288,156
964,113	960,926	957,061	989,906	1,023,532	1,032,162
455,540	487,477	518,277	523,737	479,142	467,850
26,525,060	25,378,140	24,844,656	24,869,142	25,670,547	24,934,640
(88,594)	(13,388)	(14,326)	36,725	(42,589)	58,515
48,513	50,015	51,646	59,434	90,037	148,594
4,725,625	4,674,496	4,513,243	4,418,333	4,393,866	4,195,430
628,386	931,114	1,366,991	1,763,830	2,513,060	3,416,939
2,523,069	2,406,229	2,282,914	2,283,938	2,273,768	2,139,171
7,837,000	8,048,466	8,200,467	8,562,260	9,228,143	9,958,649
$ 34,362,060	$ 33,426,606	$ 33,045,124	$ 33,431,402	$ 34,898,690	$ 34,893,289
$ 261,754	$ 270,456	$ 240,663	$ 248,448	$ 245,893	$ 253,713
17,428	18,880	21,383	19,107	21,594	21,586
741,921	733,592	707,599	713,537	678,493	684,360
226,774	218,338	249,807	222,587	231,990	214,332
658,599	712,035	718,946	705,026	701,312	634,789
248,223	251,230	244,075	240,439	271,082	275,349
49,346	51,191	56,636	60,593	63,623	66,881
53,056	52,548	53,126	53,490	54,199	46,090
1,694	1,667	1,777	2,002	1,831	1,983
8,798,868	8,727,362	8,571,743	8,805,070	9,416,373	9,288,956
862,275	730,007	775,963	861,484	1,019,793	1,109,437
11,919,938	11,767,306	11,641,718	11,931,783	12,706,183	12,597,476
3,440,837	3,402,011	3,541,438	3,461,615	3,284,047	3,098,677
1,338,486	1,279,339	1,249,745	1,260,103	1,288,426	1,183,544
1,106,579	1,319,283	1,324,308	1,328,158	1,205,063	1,037,608
1,088,159	1,050,320	1,027,624	989,391	948,977	924,374
441,804	711,345	976,734	1,117,774	1,863,453	2,263,961
37,791	54,415	68,821	103,505	99,521	109,829
7,453,656	7,816,713	8,188,670	8,260,546	8,689,487	8,617,993
$ 19,373,594	$ 19,584,019	$ 19,830,388	$ 20,192,329	$ 21,395,670	$ 21,215,469
$ (14,605,122)	$ (13,610,834)	$ (13,202,938)	$ (12,937,359)	$ (12,964,364)	$ (12,337,164)
(383,344)	(231,753)	(11,797)	(301,714)	(538,656)	(1,340,656)
$ (14,988,464)	$ (13,842,587)	$ (13,214,735)	$ (13,239,074)	$ (13,503,019)	$ (13,677,818)

(Continued)

Changes in Net Position
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years (Continued)

	2019	2018	2017	2016
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position				
Governmental Activities:				
Taxes:				
Income Taxes	$ 10,161,148	$ 9,450,658	$ 8,928,209	$ 8,582,394
Sales and Excise Taxes	6,365,405	6,046,474	5,931,200	5,781,190
Public Utility Taxes	371,802	361,696	357,757	368,724
Motor Fuel (Transportation-related) Taxes	1,129,780	1,121,780	1,101,736	1,091,758
Other Taxes	425,119	404,674	516,137	481,864
Investment Earnings	73,731	35,699	12,206	3,940
Contributions and Miscellaneous	505,185	421,200	415,890	418,260
Special Items - (Surrender)/Cancellation of GO Bonds	-	-	148,867	-
Transfers	(1,008,590)	(1,010,615)	(905,147)	(902,973)
Total Governmental Activities	18,023,581	16,831,565	16,506,854	15,825,157
Business-type Activities:				
Investment Earnings	20,424	22,147	8,637	15,807
Contributions and Miscellaneous	5,857	1,145	2,144	4,437
Special Items - (Surrender)/Cancellation of GO Bonds	-	-	(169,364)	-
Transfers	1,008,590	1,010,615	905,147	902,973
Total Business-type Activities	1,034,872	1,033,908	746,564	923,217
Total Primary Government	$ 19,058,453	$ 17,865,473	$ 17,253,418	$ 16,748,374
Change in Net Position				
Governmental Activities	$ 1,558,214	$ 1,055,434	$ 1,010,681	$ 924,748
Business-type Activities	369,640	657,983	280,865	482,745
Total Primary Government	$ 1,927,855	$ 1,713,417	$ 1,291,547	$ 1,407,493

Source: State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, State Controller's Office

(In Thousands)

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
$ 8,355,665	$ 8,369,654	$ 8,290,429	$ 8,059,907	$ 7,478,058	$ 6,798,690
5,590,876	5,322,607	5,096,132	4,978,948	4,820,894	4,700,287
368,867	351,669	335,753	358,822	324,480	309,983
1,067,773	1,053,485	1,016,542	1,026,181	1,029,857	1,008,047
477,747	471,126	439,339	451,420	396,040	403,369
9,715	2,301	1,789	(204)	2,072	4,847
419,586	401,276	431,680	422,722	402,172	406,971
-	-	-	-	-	-
(1,095,969)	(960,987)	(1,110,877)	(1,122,833)	(1,187,273)	(1,263,325)
15,194,262	15,011,132	14,500,788	14,174,963	13,266,301	12,368,869
4,354	22,039	(67)	20,607	6,286	15,664
4,033	3,069	4,172	1,550	2,709	1,236
-	-	-	-	-	-
1,095,969	960,987	1,110,877	1,122,833	1,187,273	1,262,747
1,104,356	986,097	1,114,983	1,144,990	1,196,268	1,279,648
$ 16,298,618	$ 15,997,229	$ 15,615,771	$ 15,319,952	$ 14,462,568	$ 13,648,517
$ 589,141	$ 1,400,298	$ 1,297,849	$ 1,237,602	$ 301,937	$ 31,706
721,013	754,344	1,103,186	843,276	657,612	(61,008)
$ 1,310,154	$ 2,154,642	$ 2,401,035	$ 2,080,878	$ 959,549	$ (29,301)

Fund Balances of Governmental Funds (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
General Fund (Per GASB 54) (a)				
Nonspendable	$ 17,350	$ 18,576	$ 21,712	$ 49,858
Restricted	279,489	257,577	230,152	339,107
Committed	649,104	320,054	282,850	281,347
Unassigned	(1,719,399)	(1,849,733)	(2,160,635)	(2,392,941)
General Fund (Prior to GASB 54) (a)				
Reserved	-	-	-	-
Unreserved	-	-	-	-
Total General Fund	$ (773,456)	$ (1,253,526)	$ (1,625,921)	$ (1,722,629)
All Other Governmental Funds (per GASB 54) (a)				
Nonspendable	$ 1,214,256	$ 1,139,969	$ 1,132,440	$ 1,101,187
Restricted (b)	1,555,721	1,471,216	954,591	969,227
Committed	244,129	228,193	220,613	170,475
Unassigned	(196,308)	(244,040)	(267,351)	(571,791)
All Other Governmental Funds (prior GASB 54) (a)				
Reserved	-	-	-	-
Special Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-
Debt Service Funds	-	-	-	-
Capital Projects Funds	-	-	-	-
Permanent Funds	-	-	-	-
Total All Other Governmental Funds	$ 2,817,798	$ 2,595,338	$ 2,040,293	$ 1,669,098

(a) Prior to 2011 and the implementation of GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Government Fund Type Definitions* , fund balances were classified as Reserved or Unreserved. Under GASB Statement 54, fund balances are classified as Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, or Unassigned.

(b) In 2015, a constitutional amendment was passed restricting the use of state resources deposited into the Transportation fund for transportation systems. This resulted in the reclassification of that portion of fund balance from committed to restricted beginning in 2015.

Source: State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, State Controller's Office

(In Thousands)

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
$ 92,916	$ 92,257	$ 90,971	$ 92,164	$ 158,629	
284,480	264,057	239,380	202,222	166,256	
280,280	279,693	279,390	125,507	16,586	
(2,437,085)	(2,017,849)	(2,343,530)	(2,630,900)	(3,336,276)	
-	-	-	-	-	$ 510,083
-	-	-	-	-	(3,453,386)
$ (1,779,409)	$ (1,381,842)	$ (1,733,789)	$ (2,211,006)	$ (2,994,806)	$ (2,943,303)
$ 1,073,366	$ 1,046,340	$ 976,434	$ 962,462	$ 904,327	
969,802	350,199	233,968	275,264	231,609	
169,206	786,334	875,162	771,591	909,973	
(870,931)	(727,845)	(618,459)	(705,021)	(706,066)	
-	-	-	-	-	$ 1,834,786
-	-	-	-	-	(177,799)
-	-	-	-	-	80,780
-	-	-	-	-	(904,840)
-	-	-	-	-	247,142
$ 1,341,443	$ 1,455,028	$ 1,467,105	$ 1,304,296	$ 1,339,843	$ 1,080,069

Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Revenues:				
Taxes	$ 18,434,719	$ 17,372,902	$ 16,817,553	$ 16,301,218
Intergovernmental	10,175,398	9,710,876	9,187,189	9,374,125
Licenses and Permits	1,986,836	1,999,772	1,973,358	1,974,050
Charges for Goods and Services	370,312	364,479	365,370	325,987
Investment and Interest Income	135,709	62,751	43,180	56,795
Fines and Forfeitures	64,975	60,854	60,827	61,100
Gifts and Donations	22,926	25,648	24,199	21,466
Miscellaneous:				
Tobacco Settlement	116,854	122,469	139,973	133,676
Other	375,990	285,919	262,809	285,202
Total Revenues	31,683,721	30,005,671	28,874,456	28,533,619
Expenditures:				
Current Operating:				
Commerce	315,557	262,660	242,084	235,912
Education	7,705,377	7,400,716	7,188,985	6,985,064
Transportation	2,267,705	2,283,143	2,066,119	2,051,770
Environmental Resources	462,376	447,454	420,739	437,121
Human Relations and Resources	14,186,412	13,446,670	13,174,807	13,072,588
General Executive	630,460	631,568	671,787	583,382
Judicial	138,771	134,376	132,359	128,487
Legislative	72,075	67,482	66,908	65,506
Tax Relief and Other General Expenditures:				
Other	1,571,644	1,613,573	1,431,872	1,434,880
Intergovernmental - Shared Revenue	1,033,820	972,110	966,989	965,324
Debt Service:				
Principal	675,459	605,401	621,154	651,302
Interest and Other Charges	519,151	518,449	512,774	524,639
Capital Outlay	747,894	537,336	919,017	1,149,679
Total Expenditures	30,326,701	28,920,940	28,415,592	28,285,654
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,357,020	1,084,731	458,864	247,965
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Long-term Debt Issued	309,456	324,322	775,781	840,952
Long-term Debt Issued - Refunding Bonds	392,000	1,248,221	1,965,745	222,323
Payments for Refunded Bonds	(446,225)	-	(420,443)	-
Payment to Refunding Bond Escrow Agent	-	(1,014,508)	(1,645,980)	(273,679)
Discount on Bonds	(72)	-	-	-
Premium on Bonds	89,449	301,018	237,718	199,940
Transfers In	1,360,815	1,261,103	1,341,916	1,274,221
Transfers Out	(2,372,270)	(2,276,548)	(2,238,980)	(2,172,472)
Capital Leases Acquisitions	3,072	1,817	373	17,488
Installment Purchase Acquisitions	-	-	-	575
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(663,776)	(154,575)	16,129	109,349
Net Change in Fund Balances	$ 693,244	$ 930,155	$ 474,993	$ 357,314
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	4.3%

Source: State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, State Controller's Office

Schedule A-4

(In Thousands)

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
$ 15,859,742	$ 15,580,509	$ 15,201,494	$ 14,878,798	$ 14,046,595	$ 13,225,609
9,515,239	9,295,229	9,224,190	9,515,862	10,300,640	10,258,850
1,909,289	1,924,149	1,892,709	1,901,824	1,876,325	1,819,994
327,870	362,458	378,822	320,518	350,162	330,513
49,321	54,596	17,199	52,143	35,969	40,413
59,889	61,985	59,687	59,606	61,716	66,140
23,467	21,673	22,681	19,866	16,878	19,295
126,185	144,893	129,353	131,298	128,592	136,841
287,865	243,215	289,133	292,854	271,657	250,139
28,158,866	27,688,707	27,215,268	27,172,768	27,088,534	26,147,794
270,500	253,864	249,012	280,640	416,201	333,287
7,031,310	6,364,672	6,197,593	6,185,478	6,702,922	6,624,497
2,112,307	1,995,816	1,995,910	1,939,758	2,210,158	2,244,078
454,705	475,212	475,755	425,009	498,620	476,613
12,978,873	12,504,952	12,083,013	12,080,339	11,851,182	11,417,637
586,166	599,063	617,920	755,828	724,037	637,175
126,064	122,509	124,420	125,010	129,386	125,803
64,291	63,995	62,987	63,030	64,777	64,071
1,317,664	1,350,694	1,325,954	1,362,116	1,350,793	1,289,265
964,113	960,926	957,061	989,906	1,023,532	1,032,162
610,503	655,551	539,822	166,080	187,136	117,568
522,789	531,688	543,778	528,484	507,430	487,853
1,273,428	1,127,863	1,028,300	1,117,222	963,772	780,325
28,312,713	27,006,804	26,201,524	26,018,901	26,629,947	25,630,333
(153,847)	681,903	1,013,744	1,153,867	458,587	517,462
560,458	522,662	629,965	575,705	825,903	725,132
1,065,490	662,340	387,310	849,969	256,481	372,980
(280,790)	(199,715)	-	(305,887)	(224,373)	(349,907)
(927,779)	(548,286)	(414,970)	(693,061)	(69,960)	-
-	-	-	-	(144)	(932)
246,028	151,087	104,659	222,536	91,246	63,317
1,232,759	1,422,700	1,287,517	737,360	1,280,954	850,773
(2,322,517)	(2,370,089)	(2,397,765)	(1,863,467)	(2,482,937)	(2,095,926)
41,836	21,785	5,711	9,592	16,483	10,044
409	1,424	1,302	113	308	1,428
(384,105)	(336,092)	(396,270)	(467,140)	(306,039)	(423,092)
$ (537,952)	$ 345,811	$ 617,474	$ 686,726	$ 152,548	$ 94,370
4.2%	4.6%	4.3%	2.8%	2.7%	2.4%

Personal Income by Industry

For the Last Ten Calendar Years (In Millions)

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Personal Income by Source:										
Farm Earnings	$ 1,119	$ 1,758	$ 2,228	$ 2,632	$ 3,788	$ 3,363	$ 2,575	$ 2,983	$ 1,989	$ 998
Forestry, Fishing, Related Activities	706	661	717	615	651	518	432	476	331	368
Mining	351	325	265	349	366	331	305	209	182	243
Utilities	1,678	1,591	1,698	1,759	1,649	1,749	1,626	1,500	1,458	1,339
Construction	13,288	12,572	11,594	11,032	10,097	9,589	8,604	8,475	8,266	8,167
Manufacturing	37,052	35,294	34,065	34,425	34,244	33,750	33,329	31,672	30,283	28,733
Wholesale Trade	11,020	10,676	10,440	10,108	9,792	9,485	9,099	8,675	8,284	8,131
Retail Trade	12,150	11,780	11,697	11,383	11,070	10,514	10,250	10,023	9,742	9,386
Transportation and Warehousing	7,559	7,203	6,825	6,517	6,132	6,099	6,015	5,544	5,268	5,565
Information	4,785	4,591	4,376	4,271	4,142	3,892	3,719	3,431	3,272	3,480
Finance and Insurance	13,350	12,676	11,757	11,603	11,286	11,278	10,985	10,996	10,316	9,602
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3,007	3,094	3,065	2,756	1,983	1,741	1,675	1,564	1,415	1,501
Professional and Technical Services	12,731	11,946	11,421	11,016	10,334	10,094	9,658	9,282	8,907	9,042
Management of Companies and Enterprises	8,383	7,870	7,968	7,119	6,532	6,260	5,707	5,235	4,851	4,424
Administrative and Waste Services	7,004	6,603	6,003	5,959	5,883	5,704	5,375	5,158	4,795	4,211
Educational Services	3,015	2,881	2,823	2,683	2,636	2,570	2,499	2,369	2,229	2,106
Health Care and Social Assistance	26,461	25,248	24,324	23,312	22,425	22,489	21,426	20,805	20,111	19,712
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,944	1,651	1,642	1,655	1,574	1,436	1,387	1,419	1,355	1,289
Accommodations and Food Services	5,631	5,381	5,147	5,001	4,706	4,609	4,468	4,141	4,092	3,748
Other Services, except Public Administration	7,420	7,082	6,823	6,610	6,476	6,246	6,070	5,968	5,694	5,554
Federal, Civilian	2,857	2,735	2,669	2,633	2,530	2,413	2,478	2,746	2,741	2,604
Military	610	565	557	526	574	606	607	807	856	886
State and Local	26,731	26,065	25,096	25,285	25,233	23,383	23,496	20,711	19,783	19,607
Other (a)	91,081	83,388	77,025	75,739	72,595	69,672	69,418	61,853	61,046	60,782
Total Personal Income	$ 299,933	$ 283,636	$ 270,225	$ 264,988	$ 256,698	$ 247,791	$ 241,203	$ 226,042	$ 217,265	$ 211,478
Per Capita Personal Income (in Dollars)	$ 51,592	$ 48,941	$ 46,762	$ 45,914	$ 44,585	$ 43,149	$ 42,121	$ 39,575	$ 38,177	$ 37,398

(a) Includes dividends, interest, rental income, residence adjustment, government transfer to individuals, and deductions for social insurance.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Personal Income Tax Rates

For the Last Ten Calendar Years

Year	Top Rate	Top Income Tax Rate is Applied to Taxable Income in Excess of: Single or Head of Household	Married Filing Jointly	Married Filing Separately	Average Tax Rate (a)
2019	7.65 %	$ 258,950	$ 345,270	$ 172,630	(b) %
2018	7.65	252,150	$ 336,200	168,100	(b)
2017	7.65	247,350	329,810	164,900	4.38
2016	7.65	244,750	326,330	163,170	4.34
2015	7.65	244,270	325,700	162,850	4.35
2014	7.65	240,190	320,250	160,130	4.33
2013	7.75	236,600	315,460	157,730	4.36
2012	7.75	232,660	310,210	155,110	4.61
2011	7.75	224,210	298,940	149,470	4.54
2010	7.75	221,660	295,550	147,770	4.48

(a) Average tax rate as a percentage of Wisconsin Adjusted Gross Income (WAGI)

(b) Information is currently not available.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

Personal Income Filers and Liability by Income Level
Calendar Year 2017[(a)] and Ten Years Prior

2017

Income Level	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Personal Income Tax Liability	Percentage of Total	Net Income Tax Rate (b)
$1,000,000 and Higher	5,605	0.18 %	$ 856,703,878	11.27 %	5.40 %
$500,000 to 999,999	12,223	0.40	500,265,892	6.58	6.08
$200,000 to 499,999	74,567	2.44	1,160,751,519	15.27	5.47
$100,000 to 199,999	331,856	10.85	2,186,175,236	28.76	4.96
$70,000 to 99,999	319,784	10.46	1,195,099,215	15.72	4.46
$50,000 to 69,999	340,678	11.14	802,576,430	10.56	3.98
$30,000 to 49,999	558,407	18.27	686,767,410	9.04	3.14
$10,000 to 29,999	724,485	23.70	199,542,125	2.63	1.39
Less than $10,000	689,579	22.56	12,304,246	0.17	1.18
Total	3,057,184	100.00 %	$ 7,600,185,951	100.00 %	4.38 %

2007

Income Level	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Personal Income Tax Liability	Percentage of Total	Net Income Tax Rate (b)
$1,000,000 and Higher	3,706	0.13 %	$ 536,428,018	8.73 %	5.71 %
$500,000 to 999,999	7,624	0.26	311,723,130	5.07	6.07
$200,000 to 499,999	41,479	1.33	697,663,092	11.35	5.83
$100,000 to 199,999	217,946	6.96	1,473,552,589	23.97	5.23
$70,000 to 99,999	310,376	10.68	1,226,552,244	19.95	4.76
$50,000 to 69,999	346,818	12.37	884,160,726	14.38	4.29
$30,000 to 49,999	508,836	18.08	731,513,241	11.90	3.67
$10,000 to 29,999	753,249	27.09	274,585,929	4.47	1.87
Less than $10,000	699,837	23.10	10,764,178	0.18	0.64
Total	2,889,871	100.00 %	$ 6,146,943,147	100.00 %	4.47 %

(a) Information from tax year 2017 is the most current data available.

(b) Net income tax rate equals personal income tax liability as a percentage of Wisconsin Adjusted Gross Income (WAGI).

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

Ratio of Outstanding Debt by Type

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years (In Thousands, except for Per Capita Calculation)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Governmental Activities:										
General Obligation Bonds & Notes (a)	$ 6,025,826	$ 6,478,054	$ 6,190,373	$ 6,054,989	$ 5,850,298	$ 5,653,151	$ 5,841,630	$ 5,708,860	$ 5,337,914	$ 4,779,727
Annual Appropriation Bonds (b)	3,002,384	3,043,979	3,113,887	3,032,415	3,112,148	3,175,789	3,256,447	3,298,422	3,331,570	3,357,795
Transportation Revenue Bonds (c)	2,388,461	2,330,764	2,235,778	2,215,104	2,167,294	2,194,092	1,963,177	1,914,824	1,796,522	1,671,255
Petroleum Inspection Revenue Bonds	27,195	56,071	78,903	41,679	69,128	95,966	121,636	124,381	127,133	129,878
Capital Leases	84,766	94,328	97,708	111,000	99,271	51,732	24,038	33,831	40,718	31,572
Installment Contracts	-	-	-	472	898	1,826	984	113	265	729
Business-type Activities:										
General Obligation Bonds and Notes (a)	1,687,456	1,685,396	1,620,461	1,605,781	1,599,171	1,607,702	1,650,362	1,569,878	1,392,358	1,235,410
Environmental Improvement Revenue Bonds	277,788	264,959	362,020	759,488	758,716	826,422	873,355	873,650	936,960	882,167
Capital Leases	34,685	31,285	31,061	34,265	37,209	43,100	20,292	26,548	31,607	34,839
Total Primary Government	$ 13,528,561	$ 13,984,836	$ 13,730,191	$ 13,855,193	$ 13,694,133	$ 13,649,780	$ 13,751,921	$ 13,550,507	$ 12,995,047	$ 12,123,372
Percentage of Personal Income (d)	4.51%	4.93%	5.08%	5.23%	5.33%	5.51%	5.70%	5.99%	5.98%	5.79%
Per Capita	$2,327	$2,413	$2,376	$2,401	$2,378	$2,377	$2,401	$2,372	$2,283	$2,139

(a) In 2018 general obligation bond issuances included a crossover refunding to refund $293.8 million in existing general obligation bonds. Both the refunding bonds and the refunded bonds will be reported with bonds and notes payable until the crossover dates in May 2019 and 2020. Resources provided by the refunding are held in escrow and reported as assets until the crossover date.

(b) In 2004, the State issued appropriation obligations to obtain proceeds to pay the State's anticipated unfunded accrued prior service (pension) liability and its unfunded accrued liability for sick leave conversion credits. In 2009, the State issued additional appropriation bonds to purchase future tobacco settlement revenues that had been sold.

(c) In 2018 transportation revenue bond issuances included a crossover refunding to refund $236.5 million in existing transportation revenue bonds. Both the refunding bonds and the refunded bonds will be reported as bonds payable until the crossover dates in July 2019 and 2020. Resources provided by the refunding are held in escrow and reported as assets until the crossover date.

(d) These ratios are calculated using personal income and population for the prior calendar year.

SOURCE: Details regarding the State's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.
Schedule C-2 lists personal income and population data by year.

Ratio of General Obligation Bonded Debt and Appropriation Bonds to Personal Income and Per Capita

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019(a)	**2018**(a)	**2017**	**2016**
General Obligation Bonds and Notes:				
Payable from Governmental Funds	$ 5,666,268	$ 6,105,940	$ 5,988,786	$ 5,905,219
Payable from Internal Service Funds	359,558	372,114	201,587	149,770
Payable from Enterprise Funds	1,687,456	1,685,396	1,620,461	1,605,781
Total General Obligation Bonds and Notes	7,713,282	8,163,450	7,810,834	7,660,770
Annual Appropriation Bonds (b)	3,002,384	3,043,979	3,113,887	3,032,415
Bonded Debt to be Paid with General Resources	$ 10,715,666	$ 11,207,429	$ 10,924,721	$ 10,693,185
Personal Income	$ 299,932,678	$ 283,635,828	$ 270,225,982	$ 264,987,588
Ratio of Bonded Debt to Personal Income (c)	3.6%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Population	5,814	5,795	5,779	5,771
Bonded Debt per Capita (in Dollars) (c)	$ 1,843	$ 1,934	$ 1,890	$ 1,853

(a) In Fiscal year 2018 general obligation bond issuances included a crossover refunding to refund $293.8 million in existing general obligation bonds. Both the refunding bonds and the refunded bonds will be reported as bonds and notes payable until the crossover defeasance dates in May 2019 and 2020. Resources provided by the refunding are held in escrow and reported as assets until the crossover date.

(b) 2003 Wisconsin Acts 33 and 84 were enacted and authorized the issuance of appropriation obligations to obtain proceeds to pay the State's anticipated unfunded accrued prior service (pension) liability under Wis. Stat. Section 40.05(2)(b) and its unfunded accrued liability for sick leave conversion credits under Wis. Stat. Section 40.05(4)(b), (bc), and (bw) and Subchapter IX of Chapter 40. 2007 Wisconsin Act 226 authorized the issuance of additional appropriation obligations for the purpose of purchasing tobacco settlement revenues that had been sold by the State under s. 16.63 of Wisconsin statutes. Appropriation bonds are not general obligations of the State, and do not constitute "public debt" of the State as that term is used in the Constitution and in the State Statutes. The payment of the principal of, and premium, if any, and interest on the bonds is subject to annual appropriation; that is, payments due in any fiscal year of the State will be made only to the extent sufficient amounts are appropriated by the Legislature. The State is not legally obligated to appropriate any amounts for payment of debt service on the Bonds.

(c) These ratios are calculated using personal income and population for the prior calendar year.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Wisconsin Department of Administration
Wisconsin Department of Revenue

Schedule C-2

(In Thousands, except for Net Bonded Debt Per Capita)

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
$ 5,689,648	$ 5,481,976	$ 5,664,981	$ 5,540,586	$ 5,182,769	$ 4,628,075
160,650	171,175	176,649	168,274	155,145	151,652
1,599,171	1,607,702	1,650,362	1,569,878	1,392,358	1,235,410
7,449,469	7,260,853	7,491,992	7,278,738	6,730,272	6,015,137
3,112,148	3,175,789	3,256,447	3,298,422	3,331,570	3,357,795
$ 10,561,617	$ 10,436,642	$ 10,748,439	$ 10,577,160	$ 10,061,842	$ 9,372,932
$ 256,699,203	$ 247,790,332	$ 241,201,961	$ 226,042,141	$ 217,265,390	$ 209,347,374
4.1%	4.2%	4.5%	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%
5,758	5,743	5,726	5,712	5,691	5,669
$ 1,834	$ 1,817	$ 1,877	$ 1,852	$ 1,768	$ 1,653

Legal Debt Margin

For the Last Ten Calendar Years (In Thousands)

Calendar Year		Annual Debt Limit	Total Net Debt Applicable to Limit (a)	Legal Debt Margin	Legal Debt Margin as a Percentage of Debt Limit
2019	(b)	$ 4,356,545	$ 541,685	$ 3,814,860	87.6 %
2018		4,121,495	547,290	3,574,205	86.7
2017		3,944,884	607,975	3,336,909	84.6
2016		3,788,432	625,596	3,162,836	83.5
2015		3,679,519	750,475	2,929,044	79.6
2014		3,596,100	493,095	3,103,005	86.3
2013		3,506,269	583,470	2,922,799	83.4
2012		3,533,194	735,585	2,797,609	79.2
2011		3,651,482	758,000	2,893,482	79.2
2010		3,719,281	809,293	2,909,988	78.2

Calculation of Annual Public Debt Limit for 2019:

Wis. Stat. Sec. 18.05 limits the amount of public debt contracted in any calendar year to the lesser of:

(1) Three-fourths of one percent of the aggregate value of taxable property	$ 4,356,545
or	
(2) Five percent of aggregate value of taxable property	$ 29,043,636
Less: Net indebtedness at January 1	8,212,806
	$ 20,830,830
The lesser of (1) or (2) is:	$ 4,356,545

(a) Consists of bonds and notes issued less refundings.
(b) Debt issued through December 5, 2019

SOURCE: Wisconsin Department of Administration

Department of Transportation Revenue Bond Coverage

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years (In Thousands)

Year	Gross Revenues (a)	Operating Expenses (b)	Net Revenues	Debt Service: Principal	Debt Service: Interest	Debt Service: Total Debt Service	Pledged Revenue Coverage
2019	$ 705,630	$ 36	$ 705,594	$ 103,235	$ 90,204	$ 193,439	3.65
2018	710,754	43	710,711	133,265	91,881	225,146	3.16
2017	699,513	39	699,474	130,800	97,060	227,860	3.07
2016	688,107	41	688,066	134,665	97,105	231,770	2.97
2015	667,068	54	667,014	127,950	97,789	225,739	2.95
2014	661,559	26	661,533	94,835	84,950	179,785	3.68
2013	632,894	41	632,853	94,715	85,651	180,366	3.51
2012	634,334	44	634,290	81,200	84,623	165,823	3.83
2011	603,768	39	603,729	77,195	79,500	156,695	3.85
2010	610,471	66	610,405	79,395	73,018	152,413	4.00

The State of Wisconsin, Department of Transportation finances certain state highway projects and related transportation facilities through the issuance of revenue bonds. The revenue bonds, $2,118.1 million outstanding at June 30, 2019, are secured by a pledge of the registration and registration-related fees collected under Wis. Stat. Sec. 341.25 and investments.

(a) Includes revenues from Wis. Stat. Sec. 341.25 registration and registration-related fees including fees collected under the International Registration Plan (IRP), a multi-state plan for the collection of registration fees from interstate trucking, and interest earnings.

(b) Includes administrative operating expenses.

SOURCE: Wisconsin Department of Transportation

Environmental Improvement Fund Revenue Bond Coverage

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years (In Thousands)

Year	Gross Revenues (a)	Operating Expenses (b)	Net Revenues	Debt Service Principal	Debt Service Interest	Debt Service Total Debt Service	Pledged Revenue Coverage
2019	$ 88,482	$ 1,720	$ 86,762	$ 84,080	$ 8,844	$ 92,924	0.93
2018	85,732	1,934	83,798	90,550	8,780	99,330	0.84
2017	99,954	1,353	98,601	54,105	50,284	104,389	0.94
2016	99,059	2,362	96,697	63,180	28,968	92,148	1.05
2015	101,980	1,453	100,527	58,400	31,301	89,701	1.12
2014	100,420	1,181	99,239	58,195	33,782	91,977	1.08
2013	106,343	1,165	105,178	59,170	35,616	94,786	1.11
2012	100,912	1,321	99,591	58,170	39,522	97,692	1.02
2011	117,325	2,163	115,162	70,690	41,783	112,473	1.02
2010	110,429	1,603	108,826	66,865	39,387	106,252	1.02

(a) Includes operating revenue from loan repayment and interest income from revenue bonds.

(b) Includes allocated administrative and general costs.

SOURCE: Wisconsin Department of Administration

Petroleum Inspection Fee Revenue Bond Coverage

For Last Ten Fiscal Years (In Thousands)

Year	Fees Remitted to the Trustees (a)	Debt Service: Principal	Debt Service: Interest	Debt Service: Total Debt Service	Pledged Revenue Coverage
2019	$ 77,298	$ 27,935	$ 1,657	$ 29,592	2.61
2018	79,762	20,925	2,678	$ 23,603	3.38
2017	76,645	27,800	1,827	29,627	2.59
2016	74,639	26,540	2,558	29,098	2.57
2015	80,227	25,345	3,817	29,162	2.75
2014	71,206	24,165	5,007	29,172	2.44
2013	71,900	0	5,749	5,749	12.51
2012	74,328	0	5,770	5,770	12.88
2011	73,809	0	6,985	6,985	10.57
2010	72,540	22,350	2,632	24,982	2.90

(a) The table presents the calculation of revenue bond coverage based on a ratio of petroleum inspection fees remitted to the trustee during the respective fiscal years, divided by the senior debt service payments made from those fees during each fiscal year.

Demographic and Economic Statistics

For the Last Ten Years

Calendar Year	Population (In Thousands)	Personal Income (In Thousands)	Per Capita Personal Income	Unemployment Rate (a)	Public School Enrollment (b)
2018	5,814	$ 299,932,678	$ 51,592	3.0 %	858,833
2017	5,795	283,635,828	48,941	3.3	860,138
2016	5,779	270,225,982	46,762	4.1	808,388
2015	5,771	264,987,588	45,914	4.6	811,893
2014	5,758	256,699,203	44,585	5.5	815,601
2013	5,743	247,790,332	43,149	6.7	817,637
2012	5,726	241,201,961	42,121	6.9	817,436
2011	5,712	226,042,141	39,575	7.5	816,667
2010	5,691	217,265,390	38,177	8.3	822,086
2009	5,669	209,347,374	36,927	8.7	825,382

(a) Not seasonally adjusted

(b) Data is based on school year for Kindergarten through Grade 12. For example, for the calendar year 2018 the school year is 2018-2019.

Calendar year information is not yet available for 2019.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development

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Full Time Equivalent State Government Employees by Function/Program

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years

Functions/Programs	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Commerce	1,270	1,265	1,269	1,233	1,235
Education					
University of Wisconsin System	33,599	33,244	33,188	32,815	33,777
Other Education	785	820	827	836	852
Transportation	2,996	3,090	3,221	3,257	3,329
Environmental Resources	2,267	2,249	2,182	2,242	2,311
Human Relations and Resources	19,299	19,685	19,772	19,620	20,310
General Executive	3,460	3,138	3,084	3,093	3,015
Judicial	797	792	827	824	823
Legislative	752	750	741	746	715
Totals	65,224	65,033	65,111	64,666	66,367
Percentage Change	0.17%	0.57%	0.69%	-2.56%	0.01%

Totals exclude limited term employees.

Measurement date for most positions is the last full pay period prior to June 30. In the case of the University of Wisconsin System, the March payroll is used to better capture individuals who do not have full-year appointments.

Sources: State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration, State Controller's Office
University of Wisconsin System
Wisconsin State Legislature and legislative service agencies

Schedule E-1

2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Change from 2010 to 2019
1,247	1,241	1,244	1,375	1,397	-9.07%
33,489	33,117	32,617	32,882	32,205	4.33%
836	830	807	838	859	-8.68%
3,335	3,122	3,156	2,942	3,174	-5.63%
2,428	2,366	2,294	2,275	2,470	-8.22%
20,555	20,138	19,798	19,541	20,163	-4.29%
2,947	2,897	2,874	2,774	2,877	20.27%
826	826	825	832	808	-1.32%
695	717	704	710	726	3.59%
66,359	65,254	64,319	64,168	64,679	0.84%
1.69%	1.45%	0.24%	-0.79%	0.74%	

Operating Indicators by Function

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Commerce				
Agriculture				
Farm Inspections (Calendar Year)	(a)	14,405	15,206	15,202
State Fair Park				
State Fair Attendance (Calendar Year)	1,130,572	1,037,982	1,028,049	1,015,815
Education				
Historical Society				
Visitors to Historic Sites and State Museum	298,464	272,123	252,822	268,442
Public Instruction				
Licensed School Staff	(a)	67,402	67,402	58,925
Ratio of Students to Licensed Staff	(a)	14.2	14.2	13.1
State's Share of Spending per Student	(a)	$6,431	$6,217	$5,974
University of Wisconsin System				
Enrollment (Full Time Equivalent)	171,636	146,909	148,326	150,832
Number of Degrees Conferred	(a)	36,825	36,622	36,487
Technical College System				
Enrollment (Degree/Career Programs)	(a)	190,024	187,053	189,728
Number of Degrees Granted	(a)	28,536	27,873	27,538
Transportation				
Motor Vehicle Registrations (Calendar Year)	(a)	6,069,090	6,019,215	5,871,302
Licensed Drivers (Calendar Year)	(a)	4,288,173	4,286,263	4,250,018
Environmental Resources				
Natural Resources				
Park Visitors (Calendar Year) (Excludes Lakeshore Park)	(a)	17,062,623	17,578,737	16,987,963
Annual Park Admission Stickers (Calendar Year)	(a)	330,534	320,854	310,058 (b)
Fishing and Hunting Licenses (License Year)	(a)	5,834,085	5,635,587	4,679,832
State Hatchery Fish Stocked	(a)	6,070,021	7,253,767	9,001,744
Human Relations and Resources				
Corrections (Average Daily Population)				
Adults in Correctional Facilities	24,116	23,885	23,370	22,842
Juveniles in Detention Facilities	142	162	175	241
Health Services				
Medicaid Caseload (Average Monthly)	1,179,617	1,185,987	1,188,075	1,193,050
Clients in Care & Treatment Centers (Daily Average)	1,538	1,534	1,587	1,605
FoodShare Recipients (Average Monthly)	624,691	662,009	700,974	806,183
Children and Families (Calendar Year)				
Wisconsin Works (W-2) Participants	15,901	18,468	23,376	25,386
Workforce Development				
Unemployment Insurance Initial Claims	282,120	295,825	341,695	396,102
Unemployment Insurance Benefits (In Thousands)	$387,601	$409,946	$462,607	$519,417
Military Affairs				
National Guard Assigned Strength	9,457	10,700	9,533	9,712
Veterans Affairs (Calendar Year)				
Residents of Veterans Homes	832	874	906	946
General Executive				
Administration				
Construction Projects Initiated (Calendar Year)	245	365	319	252
State Patrol Troopers/Inspectors (Authorized)	377/112	377/112	377/112	377/112
State Patrol Citations Issued (Calendar Year)	114,545	132,151	126,450	115,231
Employee Trust Funds (Calendar Year)				
Active Employees in Pension Plan	(a)	73,897	74,085	73,514
Active Employees in Group Health Plan	(a)	68,468	68,864	68,463

(a) Information is currently not available.
(b) Only annual admission stickers are presented beginning in 2016

SOURCE: Wisconsin Blue Book, Various State Departments/Agencies

Schedule E-2

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
11,627	11,922	12,554	13,115	19,853	20,835
1,033,053	1,030,881	1,012,552	920,962	911,231	876,020
259,427	259,307	248,166	262,441	230,001	240,723
59,686	59,512	65,608	65,446	67,077	68,036
13.0	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.0	12.8
$5,960	$5,756	$5,615	$5,553	$6,050	$5,742
152,773	153,252	154,843	155,163	156,039	153,193
36,560	36,009	36,323	35,708	34,608	33,442
169,391	178,969	187,750	194,623	200,271	199,752
28,073	26,896	27,394	28,167	27,837	26,310
5,819,875	5,695,648	5,585,489	5,569,097	5,526,798	5,482,518
4,206,700	4,194,760	4,188,194	4,171,428	4,142,823	4,114,622
15,520,904	15,133,691	15,110,701	15,480,894	14,176,871	14,469,998
678,720	665,412	664,191	596,223	629,439	677,938
4,664,186	4,585,499	4,664,186	4,699,572	4,633,559	4,736,620
27,553,825	7,667,190	7,057,107	7,600,000	12,000,000	8,723,781
22,461	22,405	22,396	22,351	22,491	23,015
282	251	252	315	349	466
1,190,762	1,160,807	1,165,699	1,175,346	1,158,284	1,094,058
1,610	1,563	1,561	1,532	1,501	1,571
820,010	847,905	852,810	830,559	785,300	681,826
32,207	34,034	31,647	31,982	32,402	27,835
454,652	578,439	702,828	802,736	949,796	1,209,972
$631,631	$956,741	$1,400,524	$1,798,590	$2,415,151	$3,131,688
9,756	9,825	9,886	9,825	9,717	10,180
962	964	915	851	1,032	1,040
417	645	812	874	723	787
377/112	377/112	377/112	382/112	382/112	382/112
113,669	113,997	136,410	141,728	136,671	141,490
73,036	73,893	73,091	72,269	70,391	72,740
68,964	70,219	69,772	69,650	70,656	72,313

Capital Asset Statistics by Function

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Commerce				
State Fair Park				
Number of Buildings	42	40	40	41
Acres of Land	190	188	188	188
Education				
Educational Communications Board				
Communication Tower Sites	15	15	15	17
Historical Society				
Historic Sites Operated by the Historical Society	11	11	10	10
Public Instruction				
Residential Schools	2	2	2	2
University of Wisconsin System				
Number of Campuses	26	26	26	26
Technical College System				
Number of Districts and Campuses	16 and 49	16 and 49	16 and 49	16 and 49
Transportation				
Miles of State Highways	11,745	11,745	11,746	11,766
Environmental Resources				
Natural Resources				
Number of State Parks and Recreational Areas	57	58	66	66
Acres of State Parks and Recreational Areas	94,747	94,993	102,254	102,254
Number of State Forests	15	15	10	10
Acres of State Forests	551,511	551,511	526,947	526,947
Number of State Trails	44	44	41	41
Miles of State Trails	2,033	2,022	2,009	2,009
Number of Fish Hatcheries	17	17	17	17
Human Relations and Resources				
Corrections				
Number of Adult Correctional Institutions	19	19	19	19
Number of Adult Correctional Centers	16	16	16	16
Number of Juvenile Facilities	2	2	2	2
Health and Family Services				
Number of Care and Treatment Centers	7	7	7	7
Military Affairs				
National Guard Armories	69	69	72	72
Flight Centers	3	3	2	2
Veterans Affairs				
Number of Veterans Homes	3	3	3	3
General Executive				
Administration				
Number of DOA Owned Buildings	29	29	26	26
Number of General Fleet Vehicles (All Agencies)	6,369	6,267	6,128	6,493
Number of Aircraft	20	20	20	20
Public Lands				
Acres of Land	75,710	75,787	76,157	75,902

SOURCE: Wisconsin Blue Book, Various State Departments/Agencies

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
40	40	40	39	39	39
188	188	190	191	191	191
17	17	17	17	16	16
10	10	9	9	9	9
2	2	2	2	2	2
26	26	26	26	26	26
16 and 49	16 and 52	16 and 49	16 and 49	16 and 49	16 and 48
11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,774	11,774
66	66	66	55	55	54
102,254	102,254	102,043	93,925	85,424	85,045
10	14	14	14	12	12
526,947	526,947	526,947	519,620	518,650	508,734
41	41	41	41	41	42
2,002	1,998	1,998	1,980	1,980	1,908
17	14	14	14	14	14
19	19	19	19	19	19
16	16	16	16	16	16
2	2	2	2	3	4
7	7	7	7	7	7
71	69	69	69	67	69
3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	2	2	2
26	26	26	26	26	26
6,279	6,069	5,702	5,706	5,777	5,762
20	20	20	20	20	19
76,263	76,663	75,322	74,907	76,508	76,292

Local Government Property Insurance Fund
Ten-Year Claims Development Information

Fiscal and Policy Year Ended June 30 (In Thousands)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1. Premium and investment revenues:										
Earned	$ 21,919	$ 21,179	$ 21,370	$ 23,898	$ 26,238	$ 26,966	$ 12,698	$ 1,464	$ 1,065	$ 28
Ceded	5,207	5,300	6,394	7,091	8,191	9,716	7,790	2,234	261	0
Net Earned	16,712	15,879	14,976	16,807	18,047	17,250	4,908	(770)	804	28
2. Loss expenses	408	439	554	536	1,998	736	389	181	166	0
3. Estimated incurred claims and allocated expense, end of policy year										
Direct incurred	12,113	42,173	20,301	14,356	65,223	35,244	5,824	2,215	3,059	0
Ceded	0	18,210	974	0	35,555	13,321	0	0	0	0
Net Incurred	12,113	23,963	19,327	14,356	29,668	21,923	5,824	2,215	3,059	0
4. Paid (cumulative) as of:										
End of policy year	6,228	11,426	8,959	7,508	17,757	10,485	2,159	574	2,064	0
One year later	13,033	21,646	17,836	13,378	27,662	15,178	6,001	2,199	2,186	
Two years later	13,872	23,309	19,602	14,494	28,410	18,289	7,217	2,526		
Three years later	13,885	24,454	20,085	14,828	27,854	19,802	7,219			
Four years later	13,885	23,795	20,085	15,481	26,202	20,131				
Five years later	13,885	23,795	20,085	15,481	26,466					
Six years later	13,885	23,795	20,085	15,481						
Seven years later	13,885	23,795	20,085							
Eight years later	13,885	23,795								
Nine years later	13,885									

The table above illustrates how the Local Government Property Insurance Fund's earned revenues (net of insurance) and investment income compare to related costs of loss (net of loss assumed by reinsurers) and other expenses assumed by the fund as of the end of each of the last ten years. The rows of the table are defined as follows:

(1) These lines show the total of each fiscal year's earned contribution revenues and investment revenues, amount of reinsurance premium ceded and net earned revenues.
(2) This line shows each fiscal year's other operating cost of the fund including overhead and claims expense not allocable to individual claims.
(3) This section shows the fund's incurred claims and allocated claims adjustment expense (both paid and accrued) as originally reported at the end of the first year in which the event that triggered coverage under the contract occurred (called policy year).
(4) This section of ten rows shows the cumulative amounts paid as of the end of successive years for each policy year.

SOURCE: Wisconsin Office of Commissioner of Insurance

(Continued)

Local Government Property Insurance Fund
Ten-Year Claims Development Information

Fiscal and Policy Year Ended June 30 (Continued)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
5. Reestimated ceded losses and expenses	$ 0	$ 18,539	$ 2,004	$ 4,200	$ 41,723	$ 11,867	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
6. Reestimated incurred claims and expense:										
End of policy year	12,113	23,963	19,327	14,356	29,668	21,923	5,824	2,215	3,059	172
One year later	13,871	23,258	19,543	14,653	28,294	17,528	6,901	2,475	2,186	
Two years later	13,872	23,719	19,860	14,791	28,688	18,382	7,397	2,526		
Three years later	13,885	24,454	20,085	14,828	27,854	18,821	7,219			
Four years later	13,885	23,795	20,085	15,500	26,402	20,131				
Five years later	13,885	23,795	20,085	15,481	26,466					
Six years later	13,885	23,795	20,085	15,481						
Seven years later	13,885	23,795	20,085							
Eight years later	13,885	23,795								
Nine years later	13,885									
7. Increase (decrease) in estimated incurred claims and expense from end of policy year	1,772	(168)	758	1,125	(3,202)	(1,792)	1,395	311	(873)	N/A

(5) This line represents the reestimated losses assumed by reinsurers as of the end of the current fiscal year for each of the policy years presented.

(6) This section of ten rows shows how each policy year's incurred claims increased or decreased as of the end of successive years. This annual reestimation results from new information received on known claims, reevaluation of existing information on known claims, as well as emergence of new claims not previously known.

(7) This line compares the latest reestimated incurred claims amount to the amount originally established (line 3) and shows whether this latest estimate of claims cost is greater or less than originally thought. As data for individual policy years mature, the correlation between original estimates and reestimated amounts is commonly used to evaluate the accuracy of incurred claims currently recognized in less mature policy years.
The columns of the table show data for successive policy years.

Income Continuation Insurance Risk Pool
Ten-Year Claims Development Information

Calendar and Policy Year Ended December 31 (In Millions)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Net earned required contributions and investment revenues	$ 28.8	$ 25.0	$ 16.6	$ 25.0	$ 25.7	$ 20.5	$ 16.3	$ 27.1	$ 38.3	$ 24.7
2. Unallocated expenses	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.0	5.7	1.8	3.0	1.8	2.7
3. Estimated incurred claims as of the end of the policy year	33.4	34.3	42.4	33.4	36.0	20.5	22.8	20.7	17.7	19.2
4. Paid (cumulative) as of:										
End of policy year	5.5	6.0	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.9	6.6	5.6	4.6	4.2
One year later	9.7	11.0	11.9	11.0	11.8	11.9	12.5	10.6	9.5	
Two years later	10.8	12.2	12.8	12.3	13.8	13.6	14.3	12.5		
Three years later	11.7	13.3	13.6	13.8	15.1	14.8	15.7			
Four years later	12.6	14.2	14.3	14.5	16.0	15.8				
Five years later	13.3	15.3	14.9	15.4	17.0					
Six years later	14.2	16.2	15.4	16.2						
Seven years later	14.9	17.0	15.9							
Eight years later	15.5	17.7								
Nine years later	16.0									
5. Reestimated incurred claims:										
End of policy year	33.4	34.3	42.4	33.4	36.0	20.5	22.8	20.7	17.7	19.2
One year later	17.5	23.0	22.3	23.1	22.6	20.4	23.9	21.1	18.7	
Two years later	17.5	20.1	20.0	20.9	24.0	22.5	23.4	22.3		
Three years later	17.7	20.2	19.5	20.9	24.3	22.2	23.9			
Four years later	18.5	21.2	19.5	20.5	23.5	21.5				
Five years later	18.8	22.5	19.5	21.0	24.3					
Six years later	19.1	23.0	19.7	21.5						
Seven years later	19.6	23.3	19.7							
Eight years later	19.7	24.1								
Nine years later	20.0									
6. Increase (decrease) in estimated incurred claims from end of policy year	(13.4)	(10.2)	(22.7)	(11.9)	(11.7)	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.0

The table above illustrates how the Income Continuation Insurance Fund Risk Pool's earned revenues and investment income compare to related costs of loss assumed by the fund as of the end of each of the last ten years. The rows of the table are defined as follows:

(1) This line shows the total of each calendar year's earned contribution and investment revenues.
(2) This line shows each calendar year's other operating costs of the funds including overhead and claims expenses not allocable to individual claims.
(3) This line shows the fund's incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expense (both paid and accrued) as originally reported at the end of the first year in which the event that triggered coverage under the contract occurred (called policy year).
(4) This section shows the cumulative amounts paid as of the end of successive years for each policy year.
(5) This section shows each policy year's incurred claims as reestimated at the end of each successive policy year. This annual reestimation results from new information received on known claims, reevaluation of existing information on known claims, as well as emergence of new claims not previously known.
(6) This line compares the latest reestimated incurred claims amount to the amount originally established (line 3) and shows whether this latest estimate of claims cost is greater or less than originally thought.
As data for individual policy years mature, the correlation between original estimates and reestimated amounts is commonly used to evaluate the accuracy of incurred claims currently recognized in less mature policy years.

SOURCE: Wisconsin Department of Employee Trust Funds

Health Insurance Risk Pool (Standard Plan)
Ten-Year Claims Development Information

Calendar and Policy Year Ended December 31 (In Millions)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Net earned required contributions and investment revenues	$ 41.5	$ 36.6	$ 27.9	$ 33.1	$ 29.9	$ 26.0	$ 22.5	$ 28.5	$ 35.6	$ 4.9
2. Unallocated expenses	5.0	5.4	6.2	5.5	5.2	7.0	5.2	8.8	9.3	9.0
3. Estimated incurred claims as of the end of the policy year	25.9	24.0	21.4	17.7	16.9	17.7	14.7	15.1	16.0	0.0
4. Paid (cumulative) as of:										
End of policy year	21.6	20.5	18.7	15.1	14.6	15.4	12.8	13.1	14.2	0.0
One year later	23.4	22.6	20.7	17.2	16.0	16.7	14.3	14.9	16.3	
Two years later	23.5	22.6	20.7	17.1	16.0	16.7	14.3	15.0		
Three years later	23.5	22.6	20.7	17.1	16.0	16.7	14.3			
Four years later	23.5	22.6	20.7	17.1	16.0	16.7				
Five years later	23.5	22.6	20.7	17.1	16.0					
Six years later	23.5	22.6	20.7	17.1						
Seven years later	23.5	22.6	20.7							
Eight years later	23.5	22.6								
Nine years later	23.5									
5. Reestimated incurred claims:										
End of policy year	25.9	24.0	21.4	17.7	16.9	17.7	14.7	15.1	16.0	0.0
One year later	23.5	22.6	20.7	17.2	16.0	16.7	14.3	14.9	16.3	
Two years later	23.5	22.6	20.7	17.1	16.0	16.7	14.3	15.0		
Three years later	23.5	22.6	20.7	17.1	16.0	16.7	14.3			
Four years later	23.5	22.6	20.7	17.1	16.0	16.7				
Five years later	23.5	22.6	20.7	17.1	16.0					
Six years later	23.5	22.6	20.7	17.1						
Seven years later	23.5	22.6	20.7							
Eight years later	23.5	22.6								
Nine years later	23.5									
6. Increase (decrease) in estimated incurred claims from end of policy year	(2.4)	(1.4)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(0.4)	(0.1)	0.3	0.0

The table above illustrates how the Health Insurance Fund Risk Pool's earned revenues and investment income compare to related costs of loss assumed by the fund as of the end of each of the last ten years. The rows of the table are defined as follows:

(1) This line shows the total of each calendar year's earned contribution and investment revenues.
(2) This line shows each calendar year's other operating costs of the funds including overhead and claims expenses not allocable to individual claims.
(3) This line shows the fund's incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expense (both paid and accrued) as originally reported at the end of the first year in which the event that triggered coverage under the contract occurred (called policy year).
(4) This section shows the cumulative amounts paid as of the end of successive years for each policy year.
(5) This section shows each policy year's incurred claims as reestimated at the end of each successive policy year. This annual reestimation results from new information received on known claims, reevaluation of existing information on known claims, as well as emergence of new claims not previously known.
(6) This line compares the latest reestimated incurred claims amount to the amount originally established (line 3) and shows whether this latest estimate of claims cost is greater or less than originally thought.
As data for individual policy years mature, the correlation between original estimates and reestimated amounts is commonly used to evaluate the accuracy of incurred claims currently recognized in less mature policy years.

SOURCE: Wisconsin Department of Employee Trust Funds

Health Insurance Risk Pool (Pharmacy Benefit)
Ten-Year Claims Development Information

Calendar and Policy Year Ended December 31 (In Millions)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Net earned required contributions and investment revenues	$ 155.5	$ 178.9	$ 169.9	$ 153.7	$ 159.6	$ 157.7	$ 166.5	$ 214.3	$ 223.5	$ 176.0
2. Unallocated expenses	6.4	8.7	6.4	8.0	4.4	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	4.6
3. Estimated incurred claims as of the end of the policy year	134.8	148.4	144.6	141.3	149.0	163.5	176.9	156.0	164.5	156.1
4. Paid (cumulative) as of:										
End of policy year	139.1	155.8	150.7	148.3	156.6	173.4	196.4	171.0	183.3	177.8
One year later	134.1	147.3	145.1	141.2	148.3	163.5	177.0	151.0	159.9	
Two years later	134.1	147.3	145.1	141.2	148.3	163.5	177.1	151.0		
Three years later	134.1	147.3	145.1	141.2	148.3	163.5	177.1			
Four years later	134.1	147.3	145.1	141.2	148.3	163.5				
Five years later	134.1	147.3	145.1	141.2	148.3					
Six years later	134.1	147.3	145.1	141.2						
Seven years later	134.1	147.3	145.1							
Eight years later	134.1	147.3								
Nine years later	134.1									
5. Reestimated incurred claims:										
End of policy year	134.8	148.4	144.6	141.3	149.0	163.5	176.9	156.0	164.5	156.1
One year later	134.1	147.3	145.1	141.2	148.3	163.5	177.0	151.0	159.6	
Two years later	134.1	147.3	145.1	141.2	148.3	163.5	177.1	151.0		
Three years later	134.1	147.3	145.1	141.2	148.3	163.5	177.1			
Four years later	134.1	147.3	145.1	141.2	148.3	163.5				
Five years later	134.1	147.3	145.1	141.2	148.3					
Six years later	134.1	147.3	145.1	141.2						
Seven years later	134.1	147.3	145.1							
Eight years later	134.1	147.3								
Nine years later	134.1									
6. Increase (decrease) in estimated incurred claims from end of policy year	(0.7)	(1.1)	0.5	(0.1)	(0.7)	0.0	0.2	(5.0)	(4.9)	0.0

The table above illustrates how the BadgerRX for Individuals Fund Risk Pool's earned revenues and investment income compare to related costs of loss assumed by the fund as of the end of the calendar year. The pharmacy benefit plan began operation in 2004. The rows of the table are defined as follows:

(1) This line shows the total of each calendar year's earned contribution and investment revenues.
(2) This line shows each calendar year's other operating costs of the funds including overhead and claims expenses not allocable to individual claims.
(3) This line shows the fund's incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expense (both paid and accrued) as originally reported at the end of the first year in which the event that triggered coverage under the contract occurred (called policy year).
(4) This section shows the cumulative amounts paid as of the end of successive years for each policy year. Paid claims include payments expected to be reimbursed as rebate payments from participating pharmaceutical companies.
(5) This section shows each policy year's incurred claims as reestimated at the end of each successive policy year. This annual reestimation results from new information received on known claims, reevaluation of existing information on known claims, as well as emergence of new claims not previously known. Incurred claims are presented net of anticipated rebates.
(6) This line compares the latest reestimated incurred claims amount to the amount originally established (line 3) and shows whether this latest estimate of claims cost is greater or less than originally thought.
As data for individual policy years mature, the correlation between original estimates and reestimated amounts is commonly used to evaluate the accuracy.

SOURCE: Wisconsin Department of Employee Trust Funds

Health Insurance Risk Pool (Dental Benefit)
Ten-Year Claims Development Information

Calendar and Policy Year Ended December 31 (In Millions)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Net earned required contributions and investment revenues	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 41.9	$ 44.3	$ 45.6
2. Unallocated expenses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
3. Estimated incurred claims as of the end of the policy year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.1	44.4	43.8
4. Paid (cumulative) as of:										
End of policy year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.2	43.4	42.9
One year later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	44.3	
Two years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0		
Three years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Four years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Five years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Six years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Seven years later	0.0	0.0	0.0							
Eight years later	0.0	0.0								
Nine years later	0.0									
5. Reestimated incurred claims:										
End of policy year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.1	44.4	43.8
One year later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	44.3	
Two years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0		
Three years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Four years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Five years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Six years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Seven years later	0.0	0.0	0.0							
Eight years later	0.0	0.0								
Nine years later	0.0									
6. Increase (decrease) in estimated incurred claims from end of policy year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0

The table above illustrates how the Dental Insurance Fund Risk Pool's earned revenues and investment income compare to related costs of loss assumed by the fund as of the end of the calendar year. Prior to 2016, Dental Benefits were included as part of fully insured HMO Coverage. The rows of the table are defined as follows:

(1) This line shows the total of each calendar year's earned contribution and investment revenues.
(2) This line shows each calendar year's other operating costs of the funds including overhead and claims expenses not allocable to individual claims.
(3) This line shows the fund's incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expense (both paid and accrued) as originally reported at the end of the first year in which the event that triggered coverage under the contract occurred (called policy year).
(4) This section shows the cumulative amounts paid as of the end of successive years for each policy year.
(5) This section shows each policy year's incurred claims as reestimated at the end of each successive policy year. This annual reestimation results from new information received on known claims, reevaluation of existing information on known claims, as well as emergence of new claims not previously known.
(6) This line compares the latest reestimated incurred claims amount to the amount originally established (line 3) and shows whether this latest estimate of claims cost is greater or less than originally thought.
As data for individual policy years mature, the correlation between original estimates and reestimated amounts is commonly used to evaluate the accuracy of incurred claims currently recognized in less mature policy years.

SOURCE: Wisconsin Department of Employee Trust Funds

Duty Disability Risk Pool
Ten-Year Claims Development Information

Calendar and Policy Year Ended December 31 (In Millions)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Net earned required contribution and investment revenues	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 50.3	$ 100.5	$ (13.3)
2. Unallocated expenses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.5	0.8
3. Estimated incurred claims and expenses as of the end of the policy year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	19.2	20.4
4. Paid (cumulative) as of:										
End of policy year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
One year later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	
Two years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1		
Three years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Four years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Five years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Six years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Seven years later	0.0	0.0	0.0							
Eight years later	0.0	0.0								
Nine years later	0.0									
5. Reestimated incurred claims and expense:										
End of policy year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	19.2	20.4
One year later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	2.9	
Two years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7		
Three years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Four years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Five years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Six years later	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Seven years later	0.0	0.0	0.0							
Eight years later	0.0	0.0								
Nine years later	0.0									
6. Increase (decrease) in estimated incurred claims from end of policy year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.2)	(16.3)	0.0

The table above illustrates how the Duty Disability Fund Risk Pool's earned revenues and investment income compare to related costs of loss assumed by the fund as of the end of the calendar year.

(1) This line shows the total of each calendar year's earned contribution and investment revenues.
(2) This line shows each calendar year's other operating costs of the funds including overhead and claims expenses not allocable to individual claims.
(3) This line shows the fund's incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expense (both paid and accrued) as originally reported at the end of the first year in which the event that triggered coverage under the contract occurred (called policy year).
(4) This section shows the cumulative amounts paid as of the end of successive years for each policy year.
(5) This section shows each policy year's incurred claims as reestimated at the end of each successive policy year. This annual reestimation results from new information received on known claims, reevaluation of existing information on known claims, as well as emergence of new claims not previously known.
(6) This line compares the latest reestimated incurred claims amount to the amount originally established (line 3) and shows whether this latest estimate of claims cost is greater or less than originally thought.
As data for individual policy years mature, the correlation between original estimates and reestimated amounts is commonly used to evaluate the accuracy of incurred claims currently recognized in less mature policy years.

SOURCE: Wisconsin Department of Employee Trust Funds

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Cover photo of Wisconsin's State Capitol courtesy of Man M. Le, photographer.