

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

New Issue

This Official Statement provides information on the Bonds. Some of the information appears on this cover page for ready reference. A prospective investor should read the entire Official Statement to make an informed investment decision.

\$285,130,000

**STATE OF WISCONSIN
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF 2003, SERIES C**

Dated: October 15, 2003

Due: May 1, as shown below

Ratings	AA Fitch Ratings Aa3 Moody's Investors Service, Inc. AA- Standard & Poor's Ratings Services— <i>See page 4.</i>
Tax Exemption	Interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income, and is not included as an item of tax preference, for federal income tax purposes. Interest on the Bonds is subject to State of Wisconsin income and franchise taxes— <i>See pages 9-10.</i>
Redemption	The Bonds maturing on or after May 1, 2015 are callable at par at any time on or after May 1, 2014— <i>See page 2.</i> The Bonds maturing on May 1, 2026, 2029, and 2034 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at par— <i>See pages 2-3.</i>
Security	General obligations of the State of Wisconsin— <i>See page 2.</i>
Purpose	Proceeds from the Bonds are being used for various governmental purposes— <i>See page 4.</i>
Interest Payment Dates	May 1 and November 1
First Interest Payment Date	May 1, 2004
Denominations	Multiples of \$5,000
Closing/Settlement	November 6, 2003
Bond Counsel	Foley & Lardner
Registrar/Paying Agent	Secretary of Administration
Issuer Contact	Wisconsin Capital Finance Office—(608) 266-2305; capfin@doa.state.wi.us
Book-Entry-Only Form	The Depository Trust Company— <i>See pages 5-6.</i>
Annual Report	This Official Statement incorporates by reference Parts I, II, and III of the State of Wisconsin Continuing Disclosure Annual Report, dated December 23, 2002.

The Bonds were sold at competitive sale on October 22, 2003. The interest rates payable by the State, which are shown below, resulted from the award of the Bonds.

CUSIP	Year (May 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	First Optional Call Date (May 1)	Call Price
977056 6K1	2005	\$ 10,230,000	3.00%	Not Callable	-
977056 6L9	2006	11,795,000	4.00	Not Callable	-
977056 6M7	2007	12,405,000	5.00	Not Callable	-
977056 6N5	2008	13,055,000	5.00	Not Callable	-
977056 6P0	2009	13,745,000	5.00	Not Callable	-
977056 6Q8	2010	14,420,000	5.00	Not Callable	-
977056 6R6	2011	15,180,000	5.00	Not Callable	-
977056 6S4	2012	15,975,000	5.25	Not Callable	-
977056 6T2	2013	16,810,000	5.25	Not Callable	-
977056 6U9	2014	17,695,000	5.25	Not Callable	-
977056 6V7	2015	8,735,000	5.00	2014	100%
977056 6W5	2016	9,195,000	5.00	2014	100
977056 6X3	2017	9,680,000	5.00	2014	100
977056 6Y1	2018	10,185,000	5.00	2014	100
977056 6Z8	2019	10,700,000	5.00	2014	100
977056 7A2	2020	11,235,000	5.00	2014	100
977056 7B0	2021	11,790,000	5.00	2014	100
977056 7C8	2022	12,385,000	5.00	2014	100
977056 7D6	2023	13,000,000	5.00	2014	100
977056 7E4	2024	13,650,000	5.00	2014	100
977056 7F1	2026 ^(a)	5,420,000	5.00	2014	100
977056 7G9	2029 ^(a)	9,190,000	5.00	2014	100
977056 7H7	2034 ^(a)	18,655,000	5.00	2014	100

Purchase Price: \$302,188,624.50

October 22, 2003

^(a) These maturities are term bonds. For a schedule of the mandatory sinking fund redemption payments, see **“THE BONDS; Redemption Provisions; Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption”**.

This document is the “official” statement—that is, it contains the only authorized information about the offering of the Bonds. This document is not an offer or solicitation for the Bonds, and no unlawful offer, solicitation, or sale may occur through the use of this document or otherwise. This document is not a contract, and it provides no investment advice. Prospective investors should consult their advisors and legal counsel with questions about this document, the Bonds, and anything else related to the offering.

The purpose of this document is to provide prospective investors with information that may be important in making an investment decision. It may not be used for any other purpose without the State’s permission. The State is the author of this document and is responsible for its accuracy and completeness. The Underwriters are not the authors of this document. In accordance with their responsibilities under federal securities laws, the Underwriters are required to review the information in this document and must have a reasonable basis for their belief in the accuracy and completeness of its key representations.

The estimates, forecasts, projections, and opinions in this document are not hard facts, and no one guarantees them. Some of the people who prepared, compiled, or reviewed this information had specific functions that covered some aspects of the offering but not others. For example, financial staff focused on quantitative financial information, and legal counsel focused on specific documents or legal issues assigned to them.

No dealer, broker, sales representative, or other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the Bonds other than what is in this document. The information and expressions of opinion in this document may change without notice. The delivery of this document or any sale of the Bonds does not imply that there has been no change in the matters contained in this document since the date of this document. Material referred to in this document is not part of this document unless expressly included.

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STATE OFFICIALS PARTICIPATING IN THE ISSUANCE AND SALE OF THE BONDS

BUILDING COMMISSION MEMBERS

Voting Members	Term of Office Expires
Governor Jim Doyle, Chairperson	January 8, 2007
Senator Fred A. Risser, Vice-Chairperson	January 3, 2005
Senator Robert Cowles*	January 3, 2005
Senator Carol Roessler	January 3, 2005
Representative Spencer Black	January 3, 2005
Representative Jeff Fitzgerald	January 3, 2005
Representative Daniel Vrakas	January 3, 2005
Mr. Terry McGuire, Citizen Member	At the pleasure of the Governor

* On October 15, 2003, Senator Robert T. Welch replaced Senator Robert Cowles. On or about October 20, 2003, Senator Robert Cowles replaced Senator Robert T. Welch.

Nonvoting, Advisory Members

Mr. Adel Tabrizi, State Chief Engineer Department of Administration	—
Mr. Dave Haley, State Chief Architect Department of Administration	—

Building Commission Secretary

Mr. Robert G. Cramer, Administrator Division of Facilities Development Department of Administration	At the pleasure of the Building Commission and Secretary of Administration
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OTHER PARTICIPANTS

Ms. Peggy A. Lautenschlager State Attorney General	January 8, 2007
Mr. Marc J. Marotta, Secretary Department of Administration	At the pleasure of the Governor

DEBT MANAGEMENT AND DISCLOSURE

Department of Administration
Capital Finance Office
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Madison, WI 53707-7864
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Assistant Capital Finance Director
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Mr. David R. Erdman
Capital Finance Officer
(608) 267-0374
david.erdman@doa.state.wi.us

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

Selected information is presented on this page for the convenience of the reader. To make an informed decision regarding the Bonds, a prospective investor should read the entire Official Statement.

Description:	State of Wisconsin General Obligation Bonds of 2003, Series C
Principal Amount:	\$285,130,000
Denominations:	Multiples of \$5,000
Date of Issue:	October 15, 2003
Record Date:	April 15 and October 15
Interest Payment:	May 1 and November 1, commencing May 1, 2004
Maturities:	May 1, 2005-2024, 2026, 2029, and 2034— <i>See front cover</i>
Redemption:	<i>Optional</i> — The Bonds maturing on or after May 1, 2015 are subject to optional redemption at par at any time on or after May 1, 2014— <i>See page 2</i> <i>Sinking Fund</i> — The Bonds maturing on May 1, 2026, 2029, and 2034 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at par— <i>See pages 2-3</i>
Form:	Book-entry-only— <i>See pages 5-6</i>
Paying Agent:	All payments of principal and interest on the Bonds will be paid by the Secretary of Administration. All payments will be made to The Depository Trust Company, which will distribute payments to Beneficial Owners as described herein.
Security:	The Bonds are general obligations. As of June 1, 2003, there were \$4,289,779,172 of outstanding general obligations of the State.
Additional General Obligation Debt:	The State may issue additional general obligation debt.
Authority for Issuance:	The Bonds are issued under Article VIII of the Wisconsin Constitution and Chapters 18 and 20 of the Wisconsin Statutes.
Purpose:	Acquisition, construction, development, extension, enlargement, or improvement of land, water, property, highways, buildings, equipment, or facilities for public purposes.
Legality of Investment:	State law provides that the Bonds are legal investments for all banks, trust companies, savings banks and institutions, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, credit unions, investment companies, and other persons or entities carrying on a banking business; for all executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, and other fiduciaries; and for the State and all public officers, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, and public bodies.
Tax Exemption:	Interest on the Bonds is not included in gross income and not an item of tax preference for federal income tax purposes— <i>See pages 9-10</i> Interest on the Bonds is subject to State of Wisconsin income and franchise taxes— <i>See page 10</i>
Legal Opinion:	Validity and tax opinion to be provided by Foley & Lardner— <i>See page C-1</i>

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
\$285,130,000
STATE OF WISCONSIN
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF 2003, SERIES C

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement provides information about the \$285,130,000 General Obligation Bonds of 2003, Series C (**Bonds**) issued by the State of Wisconsin (**State**). This Official Statement includes by reference Parts I, II, and III of the State of Wisconsin Continuing Disclosure Annual Report, dated December 23, 2002 (**2002 Annual Report**).

The Bonds are authorized under the Wisconsin Constitution and the Wisconsin Statutes, as well as an authorizing resolution that the State of Wisconsin Building Commission (**Commission**) adopted on October 15, 2003.

The Commission, an agency of the State, is empowered by law to authorize, issue, and sell all the State's general obligations. The Commission is assisted and staffed by the State of Wisconsin Department of Administration (**Department of Administration**).

The Commission has authorized the Department of Administration to prepare this Official Statement. This Official Statement contains information furnished by the State or obtained from the sources indicated.

THE STATE

The State is located in the Midwest among the northernmost tier of states. The State ranks 18th among the states in population and 26th in land area. Wisconsin attained statehood in 1848, its capital is Madison, and its largest city is Milwaukee.

Information concerning the State, its financial condition, and its general obligation debt is included as **APPENDIX A**, which includes by reference Part II and Part III of the 2002 Annual Report. **APPENDIX A** also includes information on the following:

- 2003-05 biennial budget bill, as signed into law with some partial vetoes by Governor Doyle on July 24, 2003 (2003 Wisconsin Act 33).
- Results for the 2002-03 fiscal year, as reported in the Annual Fiscal Report (budgetary basis) dated October 10, 2003.

Requests for additional information about the State may be directed to:

Contact: Capital Finance Office
Attn: Capital Finance Director
Phone: (608) 266-2305
Mail: 101 East Wilson Street, FLR 10
P.O. Box 7864
Madison, WI 53707-7864
E-mail: capfin@doa.state.wi.us

THE BONDS

General

The **front cover of this Official Statement** sets forth the maturity dates, amounts, and interest rates for the Bonds.

The Bonds will be dated October 15, 2003 and will bear interest from that date payable on May 1 and November 1 of each year, beginning on May 1, 2004.

Interest on the Bonds will be computed on the basis of a 30-day month and a 360-day year. Payments of principal and interest for each Bond will be paid to the registered owner of the Bonds. The Bonds are being issued in book-entry-only form, so the registered owner will be a securities depository—initially, a nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (DTC). See **“THE BONDS; Book-Entry-Only Form”**.

The Bonds are issued as fully registered bonds without coupons in principal denominations of \$5,000 or multiples of \$5,000.

Security

The Bonds are direct and general obligations of the State. The full faith, credit, and taxing power of the State are irrevocably pledged to make principal and interest payments on the Bonds. There has been irrevocably appropriated, as a first charge upon all revenues of the State, a sum sufficient to make principal and interest payments on the Bonds as the payments become due. The Bonds are secured equally with all other outstanding general obligations issued by the State.

Redemption Provisions

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on or after May 1, 2015 may be redeemed on May 1, 2014 or any date after that date, in whole or in part in multiples of \$5,000, at a redemption price equal to par (100%) plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The Commission may decide whether to redeem Bonds, and it may direct the amounts and maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption

The Bonds due on May 1, 2026 (**2026 Term Bonds**) are subject to redemption before their maturity date at a redemption price equal to par (100%) of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, from mandatory sinking fund installments that are required to be made in amounts sufficient to redeem on May 1 of each year the respective amount of the 2026 Term Bonds specified below:

Redemption Date (May 1)	Principal Amount
2025	\$ 2,645,000
2026 ^(a)	2,775,000

^(a) Stated Maturity

The Bonds due on May 1, 2029 (**2029 Term Bonds**) are subject to redemption before their maturity date at a redemption price equal to par (100%) of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, from mandatory sinking fund installments that are required to be made in amounts sufficient to redeem on May 1 of each year the respective amount of the 2029 Term Bonds specified below:

Redemption Date (May 1)	Principal Amount
2027	\$ 2,915,000
2028	3,060,000
2029 ^(a)	3,215,000
^(a) Stated Maturity	

The Bonds due on May 1, 2034 (**2034 Term Bonds**) are subject to redemption before their maturity date at a redemption price equal to par (100%) of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, from mandatory sinking fund installments that are required to be made in amounts sufficient to redeem on May 1 of each year the respective amount of the 2034 Term Bonds specified below:

Redemption Date (May 1)	Principal Amount
2030	\$ 3,375,000
2031	3,545,000
2032	3,720,000
2033	3,910,000
2034 ^(a)	4,105,000
^(a) Stated Maturity	

Optional redemption (or the purchase in lieu of redemption) of the 2026 Term Bonds, 2029 Term Bonds, or 2034 Term Bonds for which sinking fund installments have been established will be applied to reduce the sinking fund installments established for the respective Term Bonds so redeemed or purchased in such manner as the Commission will direct.

Selection of Bonds

If less than all the Bonds of a particular maturity are to be redeemed, the selection of Bonds to be redeemed depends on whether the Bonds are in book-entry-only form or are in certificated form. See “THE BONDS; Book-Entry-Only Form”. If the Bonds are in book-entry-only form, selection of the beneficial owners affected by the redemption will be made by the securities depository and its participants in accordance with their rules. If the Bonds are not in book-entry-only form, selection will be by lot.

Notice of Redemption

If the Bonds are in book-entry-only form, any redemption notice will be sent to the securities depository between 30 and 45 days before the redemption date. A redemption notice may be revoked by sending notice to the securities depository at least 15 days before the proposed redemption date.

If the Bonds are not in book-entry-only form, any redemption notice will be published between 30 and 45 days before the date of redemption in a financial newspaper published or circulated in New York, New York. The notice will also be mailed, postage prepaid, between 30 and 45 days before the redemption date to the registered owners of any Bonds to be redeemed. The mailing, however, will not be a condition to the redemption; any proceedings to redeem the Bonds will still be effective even if the notice is not given. A redemption notice may be revoked by publication of a notice at least 15 days before the proposed redemption date in a financial newspaper published or circulated in New York, New York. The revocation notice will also be mailed, postage prepaid, at least 15 days before the proposed redemption date to the registered

owners of any Bonds to have been redeemed. The mailing, however, will not be a condition to the revocation; the revocation will still be effective even if the notice is not given.

Interest on any Bond called for redemption will cease to accrue on the redemption date so long as the Bond is paid or money is provided for its payment.

Registration and Payment of Bonds

How the Bonds are paid depends on whether or not they are in book-entry-only form.

If the Bonds are in book-entry-only form, payment of principal will be made by wire transfer to the securities depository or its nominee upon the presentation and surrender of the Bonds at the principal office of the Paying Agent—which is the Secretary of Administration. Payment of interest will be made by wire transfer to the securities depository or its nominee on the payment date.

If the Bonds are not in book-entry-only form, payment of principal will be made by check or draft issued upon the presentation and surrender of the Bonds at the principal office of the Paying Agent, as designated by the Commission. Payment of interest due on the Bonds will be made by check or draft mailed to the registered owner shown in the registration book at the close of business on the 15th day (whether or not a business day) of the calendar month before the interest payment date (**Record Date**).

Ratings

At the State’s request, several rating agencies have assigned a rating to the Bonds:

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Rating Agency</u>
AA	Fitch Ratings ⁽¹⁾
Aa3	Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. ⁽²⁾
AA-	Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services

⁽¹⁾ Fitch Ratings has placed the rating on the State’s general obligations on “rating watch negative”.

⁽²⁾ Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. has assigned a rating outlook on the State’s general obligations of “negative”.

Any explanation of what a rating means may only be obtained from the rating service giving the rating. No one can offer any assurance that a rating given to the Bonds will be maintained for any period of time; a rating agency may lower or withdraw the rating it gives if in its judgment circumstances so warrant. Any downgrade or withdrawal of a rating may adversely affect the market price of the Bonds.

Application of Bond Proceeds

The Wisconsin Legislature has established the borrowing purposes and amounts for which public debt may be issued. **APPENDIX B** includes a summary of these purposes and the amounts both authorized and previously issued for each borrowing purpose. **APPENDIX B** also identifies the purposes and amounts that the Bonds are being issued for.

Bond proceeds will be deposited in the State’s Capital Improvement Fund. Bond proceeds will be spent as the State incurs costs for the various borrowing purposes. Until the money is spent, the State of Wisconsin Investment Board will invest the Bond proceeds.

Book-Entry-Only Form

DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Secretary of Administration will register all Bonds in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee). DTC will receive one registered certificate for each maturity.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the same law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. DTC holds securities that its participants (**Direct Participants**) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement among Direct Participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in Direct Participants' accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates.

Direct Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is owned by a number of its Direct Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc., and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, banks, and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (**Indirect Participants**). The rules applicable to DTC and the **Participants**—that is, its Direct and Indirect Participants—are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Purchases of the Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond (**Beneficial Owner**) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. A Beneficial Owner will not receive a written confirmation from DTC of a purchase, but a Beneficial Owner is expected to receive a written confirmation providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participants through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction.

Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To make the system work more smoothly, all Bonds deposited by Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. This does not affect the beneficial ownership of any Bond. DTC has no idea who the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds are; its records show only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts the Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds as nominee for DTC, references to the Bond owners means Cede & Co. and not the Beneficial Owners.

Notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any legal requirements.

The State will send redemption notices to Cede & Co. If less than all of the Bonds are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the State as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants.

The State will make principal and interest payments on the Bonds to DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on the payable date. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of the Participant and not of the State or DTC, subject to any legal requirements. The State is responsible for sending payments to DTC. DTC is responsible for disbursing those payments to Direct Participants. Both Direct and Indirect Participants are responsible for disbursing those payments to the Beneficial Owners.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the State. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered at the State's expense.

The State may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). If that happens, bond certificates will be printed and delivered at the State's expense.

The information in this section about DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from DTC; the State takes no responsibility for its accuracy.

No one can give any assurance that DTC, Direct Participants, or Indirect Participants will promptly transfer payments or notices received with respect to the Bonds. The State is not responsible for the failure of DTC, Direct Participants, or Indirect Participants to transfer to the Beneficial Owner payments or notices received with respect to the Bonds.

Similarly, no one can give any assurance that DTC will abide by its procedures or that its procedures will not be changed. In the event that the State designates a successor securities depository, the successor may establish different procedures.

OTHER INFORMATION

Limitations on Issuance of General Obligations

All general obligations issued by the State fall within a debt limit set forth in the Wisconsin Constitution and Statutes. There is an annual limit of three-quarters of one percent, and a cumulative limit of five percent, of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the State. The annual limit is currently \$2,705,326,585, and the aggregate limit is currently \$18,035,510,565. A refunding obligation does not count for purposes of the annual debt limit or the cumulative debt limit. Accrued interest on any obligation that is not paid during the fiscal year in which it accrues is treated as debt and taken into account for purposes of the debt limitations. As of June 1, 2003, there were \$4,289,779,172 of outstanding general obligations of the State.

Borrowing Plans for 2003

General Obligations

This is the sixth series of general obligations to be issued in this calendar year. The State has previously issued in calendar year 2003:

- \$174 million of general obligation bonds for general governmental purposes.
- \$30 million of taxable general obligation bonds for the veterans housing loan program.
- \$21 million of general obligation bonds to refund general obligations previously issued for the veterans housing loan program. In addition, the State will deliver \$68 million of general obligation bonds on October 30, 2003, which will refund general obligations previously issued for this same purpose.

The Commission has also authorized the following general obligations that may be issued in calendar year 2003:

- Up to \$100 million of general obligation bonds or extendible municipal commercial paper for general governmental purposes.
- Up to \$20 million of taxable general obligation bonds for the veterans housing loan program. The amount and timing of any taxable general obligation bonds depend on activity of the veterans housing loan program.
- Up to \$444 million of general obligation bonds to refund general obligation bonds previously issued for general governmental purposes. The amount and timing of any general obligation refunding bonds depend on market conditions.
- Up to \$117 million of general obligation bonds to refund general obligation bonds previously issued for the veterans housing loan program. The amount and timing of any general obligation refunding bonds depend on market conditions.
- Up to \$30 million of general obligation subsidy bonds to be purchased by the Environmental Improvement Fund for the Clean Water Fund Program. The State intends to issue \$10 million of these general obligation subsidy bonds on or before October 30, 2003. The amount and timing of any additional general obligation subsidy bonds for this purpose depend on loan disbursements from the Clean Water Fund Program.

Other Obligations

The Commission has authorized \$250 million of transportation revenue obligations to fund projects in the transportation revenue obligation program. The State intends to issue all or a portion of these obligations in the fourth quarter of this calendar year. The Commission has authorized \$250 million of transportation revenue refunding bonds to refund previously issued transportation revenue bonds. The amount and timing of any refunding bonds depend on market conditions.

The Commission has authorized \$125 million of clean water revenue refunding bonds to refund previously issued clean water revenue bonds. The amount and timing of any refunding bonds depend on market conditions. The Commission may also authorize and issue clean water revenue bonds in the fourth quarter to fund loans in the Clean Water Fund Program.

The Commission has authorized \$96 million of petroleum inspection fee revenue obligations to fund claims under a soil remediation program. The State intends to issue about \$45 million of

petroleum inspection fee revenue bonds on or before November 30, 2003. The amount and timing of any additional petroleum inspection fee revenue obligations depend on funding of the claims. The Commission has authorized up to \$125 million of petroleum inspection fee revenue refunding bonds. The amount and timing of any refunding bonds depend on market conditions.

The State expects to issue approximately \$1.35 billion of appropriation bonds in the fourth quarter to fund all or part of the State's unfunded prior service pension liability and the State's unfunded accumulated sick leave conversion credit program liability.

The State expects to issue master lease certificates of participation in the fourth quarter of this calendar year.

Underwriting

The Bonds were purchased through competitive bidding on October 22, 2003 by the following account (**Underwriters**): Citigroup Global Markets Inc., book-running manager; UBS Financial Services Inc.; and Banc One Capital Markets, Inc., managers; First Albany Corporation; Axelrod Associates, Inc.; William Blair & Company, L.L.C.; A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.; Hutchinson, Shockey, Erley & Co.; Isaak Bond Investments, Inc.; McDonald Investments, Inc.; Morgan Keegan & Co., Inc.; Raymond James & Associates; South Trust Securities, Inc.; and Stephens Inc.; in association with Harris Trust and Savings Bank.

The Underwriters paid \$302,188,624.50, and their bid resulted in a true interest cost rate to the State of 4.351584%.

Reference Information About the Bonds

The table on the next page—as well as the table on the front cover—includes information about the Bonds and is provided for reference. The CUSIP number for each maturity has been obtained from sources the State believes to be reliable, but the State is not responsible for the correctness of the CUSIP numbers. The Underwriters have provided the reoffering yields and prices to allow the computation of yield for federal tax law compliance. The price at issuance is the lower of the price to maturity or the price to call.

Legal Investment

State law provides that the Bonds are legal investments for the following:

- Banks, trust companies, savings banks and institutions, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, credit unions, investment companies, and other persons or entities carrying on a banking business.
- Executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, and other fiduciaries.
- The State and all public officers, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, and public bodies.

Legal Opinion

Legal matters relating to the authorization, issuance, and sale of the Bonds are subject to the approval of Foley & Lardner (**Bond Counsel**). Bond Counsel will deliver an approving opinion when the Bonds are delivered, in substantially the form shown in **APPENDIX C**. If certificated Bonds are issued, the opinion will be printed on the reverse side of each Bond.

As required by law, the Attorney General will examine a certified copy of all proceedings leading to issuance of the Bonds. The Attorney General will deliver an opinion on the regularity and validity of the proceedings. In the event certificated Bonds are issued, a certificate of the Attorney General will be printed on the reverse side of each Bond.

\$285,130,000
State of Wisconsin
General Obligation Bonds of 2003, Series C

Dated Date: October 15, 2003
First Interest Date: May 1, 2004
Closing/Settlement Date: November 6, 2003

CUSIP	Year (May 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield at Issuance	Price at Issuance	First Optional Call Date (May 1)	Call Price
977056 6K1	2005	\$ 10,230,000	3.00%	1.375%	102.382%	Not Callable	-
977056 6L9	2006	11,795,000	4.00	1.800	105.325	Not Callable	-
977056 6M7	2007	12,405,000	5.00	2.170	109.452	Not Callable	-
977056 6N5	2008	13,055,000	5.00	2.550	110.323	Not Callable	-
977056 6P0	2009	13,745,000	5.00	2.880	110.686	Not Callable	-
977056 6Q8	2010	14,420,000	5.00	3.220	110.344	Not Callable	-
977056 6R6	2011	15,180,000	5.00	3.500	109.803	Not Callable	-
977056 6S4	2012	15,975,000	5.25	3.730	110.969	Not Callable	-
977056 6T2	2013	16,810,000	5.25	3.860	110.953	Not Callable	-
977056 6U9	2014	17,695,000	5.25	3.980	110.800	Not Callable	-
977056 6V7	2015	8,735,000	5.00	4.100	107.607	^(b) 2014	100%
977056 6W5	2016	9,195,000	5.00	4.210	106.641	^(b) 2014	100
977056 6X3	2017	9,680,000	5.00	4.290	105.944	^(b) 2014	100
977056 6Y1	2018	10,185,000	5.00	4.390	105.081	^(b) 2014	100
977056 6Z8	2019	10,700,000	5.00	4.480	104.312	^(b) 2014	100
977056 7A2	2020	11,235,000	5.00	4.600	103.297	^(b) 2014	100
977056 7B0	2021	11,790,000	5.00	4.660	102.794	^(b) 2014	100
977056 7C8	2022	12,385,000	5.00	4.740	102.128	^(b) 2014	100
977056 7D6	2023	13,000,000	5.00	4.810	101.549	^(b) 2014	100
977056 7E4	2024	13,650,000	5.00	4.890	100.893	^(b) 2014	100
977056 7F1	2026 ^(a)	5,420,000	5.00	4.920	100.648	^(b) 2014	100
977056 7G9	2029 ^(a)	9,190,000	5.00	4.950	100.404	^(b) 2014	100
977056 7H7	2034 ^(a)	18,655,000	5.00	4.980	100.161	^(b) 2014	100

^(a) These maturities are term bonds. For a schedule of the mandatory sinking fund redemption payments, see "THE BONDS; Redemption Provisions; *Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption*" herein.

^(b) These bonds are priced to the May 1, 2014 call date.

Tax Exemption

Federal Income Tax

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Interest also is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on all taxpayers. For the purpose of computing the alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations, however, interest on the Bonds is taken into account in determining adjusted current earnings. Moreover, the State must comply with all requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (**Code**), that must be satisfied after the Bonds are issued for interest on the Bonds to be, or continue to be, excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The State has promised to comply with those requirements to the extent it may lawfully do so. Its failure to do so may cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes, perhaps even starting from the date the Bonds were issued. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion about other federal tax consequences arising regarding the Bonds. The proceedings authorizing the Bonds do not provide for an increase in interest rates or a redemption of the Bonds in the event of taxability.

All of the Bonds have an issue price that is greater than the amount payable at maturity of each Bond (**Premium Bonds**).

Any Premium Bond purchased in the initial offering at the issue price will have "amortizable bond premium" within the meaning of Section 171 of the Code. An owner of a Premium Bond

that has amortizable bond premium is not allowed any deduction for the amortizable bond premium. During each taxable year, such an owner must reduce his or her tax basis in such Premium Bond by the amount of the amortizable bond premium that is allocable to the portion of such taxable year during which the owner owned such Premium Bond. The adjusted tax basis in a Premium Bond will be used to determine taxable gain or loss upon a disposition (for example, upon a sale, exchange, redemption, or payment at maturity) of such Premium Bond.

Owners of Premium Bonds who did not purchase such Premium Bonds in the initial offering at the issue price should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of owning such Premium Bonds.

The Code contains many provisions that could affect the economic value of the Bonds to particular Bond owners. For example:

- Section 265 of the Code denies a deduction for interest on any indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry the Bonds or, in the case of financial institutions, a portion of an owner's interest expense allocable to interest on the Bonds.
- Property and casualty insurance companies will be required in each taxable year to reduce the amount of their deductible losses by 15% of the amount of tax-exempt interest received or accrued during such taxable year, including interest on the Bonds, and life insurance companies are subject to similar provisions under which taxable income is increased by reason of receipt or accrual of tax-exempt interest.
- Interest on the Bonds earned by certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States could be subject to a branch profits tax imposed by Section 884 of the Code.
- Passive investment income, including interest on the Bonds, may be subject to federal income taxation under Section 1375 of the Code for S corporations that have Subchapter C earnings and profits at the close of the taxable year if greater than 25% of the gross receipts of the S corporation is passive investment income.
- Section 86 of the Code requires certain recipients of social security and railroad retirement benefits to include a portion of such benefits in gross income by reason of receipt or accrual of interest on the Bonds.
- A portion of the original issue discount, if any, that accrues in each year to an owner of a Discount Bond may result in collateral federal income tax consequences similar to the consequences of receipt of interest on the Bonds and may result in tax liability in the year of accrual, even though the owner of the Discount Bond will not receive a corresponding cash payment until a later year.

This section does not present an exhaustive discussion of collateral tax consequences arising from ownership of the Bonds. There may be other federal tax law provisions that could adversely affect the value of an investment in the Bonds for particular owners of Bonds. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors about the tax consequences of owning a Bond.

State of Wisconsin Income and Franchise Taxes

Interest on the Bonds is subject to State of Wisconsin income and franchise taxes. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors about the state and local tax consequences of owning a Bond.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

The State has made an undertaking, for the benefit of the beneficial owners of the Bonds, to provide an annual report presenting certain financial information and operating data about the State (**Annual Report**). By about December 27 of each year, the State will send the report to each nationally recognized municipal securities information repository (**NRMSIR**) and to any state information depository (**SID**). The State will also provide notices of the occurrence of certain events specified in the undertaking to each NRMSIR, or the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (**MSRB**), and to any SID. As of the date of this Official Statement, no SID has been established. [Part I of the 2002 Annual Report, which contains information on the undertaking, is included by reference as part of this Official Statement.](#)

Copies of the Annual Reports and notices may be obtained from:

State of Wisconsin Capital Finance Office
Department of Administration
101 East Wilson Street, FLR 10
P.O. Box 7864
Madison, WI 53707-7864
(608) 266-2305
capfin@doa.state.wi.us

The undertaking also describes the consequences if the State fails to provide any required information. The State must report the failure to the NRMSIRS, or the MSRB, and to any SID. In the last five years, the State has not failed to comply in any material respect with this or any similar undertaking.

Dated: October 22, 2003

STATE OF WISCONSIN

/s/ JIM DOYLE

Governor Jim Doyle, Chairperson
State of Wisconsin Building Commission

/s/ MARC J. MAROTTA

Marc J. Marotta, Secretary
State of Wisconsin Department of Administration

/s/ ROBERT G. CRAMER

Robert G. Cramer, Secretary
State of Wisconsin Building Commission

APPENDIX A

INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATE

This appendix includes information concerning the State of Wisconsin (**State**). [Parts II and III](#) of the State of Wisconsin Continuing Disclosure Annual Report, dated December 23, 2002 (**2002 Annual Report**) are included by reference as part of this APPENDIX A.

This appendix also includes information on the following:

- Estimated tax collections for the 2003-04 and 2004-05 fiscal years, as released by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau in a memorandum dated January 23, 2003.
- 2003-05 biennial budget bill, as signed into law with some partial vetoes by Governor Doyle on July 24, 2003 (2003 Wisconsin Act 33).
- Results for the 2002-03 fiscal year, as included in the Annual Fiscal Report (budgetary basis), dated October 10, 2003.

[Part II to the 2002 Annual Report](#) contains general information about the State. More specifically, that part presents information on the following matters:

- State's operations and financial procedures
- State's accounting and financial reporting
- Organization of, and services provided by, the State
- Results of fiscal year 2001-02
- State budget
- Obligations of the State
- State Investment Board
- Statistical information about the State's population, income, and employment

Included as [APPENDIX A to Part II of the 2002 Annual Report](#) are the audited general purpose external financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2002, prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Government Accounting Standards Board, and the State Auditor's report.

[Part III to the 2002 Annual Report](#) contains information concerning general obligations issued by the State. That part presents a discussion of the security provisions for general obligation debt (including the flow of funds to pay debt service on general obligations), data pertaining to the State's outstanding general obligation debt, and the portion of that general obligation debt that is revenue-supported general obligation debt.

The 2002 Annual Report has been filed with each nationally recognized municipal securities information repository (NRMSIR). As of the date of this Official Statement, [Parts II and III](#) of the 2002 Annual Report are available from the part of the Capital Finance Office web site called "Official Disclosure for Bonds, Notes, and Other Securities Issued by the State of Wisconsin". The Capital Finance Office web site is located at the following address:

www.doa.state.wi.us/capitalfinance

Copies of the 2002 Annual Report may also be obtained from:

State of Wisconsin Capital Finance Office
Department of Administration
101 East Wilson Street, FLR 10
P.O. Box 7864
Madison, WI 53707-7864
(608) 266-2305
capfin@doa.state.wi.us

After publication and filing of the 2002 Annual Report, certain changes or events have occurred that affect items discussed in the 2002 Annual Report. Listed below, by reference to particular sections of the 2002 Annual Report, are changes or additions to the discussion contained in those particular sections. Many of the following changes have not been filed with the NRMSIRs. However, the State has filed, and expects to continue to file, certain informational notices with the NRMSIRs. These informational notices do not constitute listed material events under the State's Master Agreement on Continuing Disclosure.

State Budget; Budget for 2001-03 (Part II–Pages 24-28). Add the following new sections:

Projected Condition of General Fund for 2002-03 Fiscal Year

On January 23, 2003, the Legislative Fiscal Bureau provided projections of the ending General Fund condition for the 2002-03 fiscal year. These projections showed a gross ending balance (not including the statutory required reserve) of negative \$373 million. This was approximately \$188 million less than the balance that was projected as a result of the revenue estimates provided by the Department of Revenue on November 20, 2002. The difference was the result of:

- A decrease of \$178 million in estimated tax collections.
- A decrease of \$49 million in departmental revenues.
- A decrease of \$39 million in expenditures.

These projections were part of a report that included tax collection estimates for the 2003-04 and 2004-05 fiscal years. A complete copy of the [memorandum from the Legislative Fiscal Bureau appears on pages A-7 to A-23 of this Official Statement.](#)

Budget Emergency Bill for 2002-03

On February 27, 2003, Governor Doyle signed into law the budget emergency bill for the 2002-03 fiscal year (2003 Wisconsin Act 1). As a result of this bill, the projected ending balance for the 2002-03 fiscal year was reduced by approximately \$90 million to a negative \$284 million.

A copy of 2003 Wisconsin Act 1 may be obtained from the State at the address at the top of this page.

Results of 2002-03 Fiscal Year

The Department of Revenue has reported that preliminary general purpose revenue collections for the 2002-03 fiscal year were only \$24 million less than projections made by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau in January, 2003. With regard to the major reporting categories, the Department of Revenue report shows that individual income and general sales and use tax collections fell short of projections by \$68 million and \$22 million, respectively, but that corporate franchise and public utility tax collections exceeded projections by \$37 million and \$16 million, respectively.

The Annual Fiscal Report (budgetary basis) for the 2002-03 fiscal year was published on October 10, 2003. It reports the State ended the 2002-03 fiscal year on a statutory and unaudited basis

with an undesignated balance of negative \$282 million, which is \$2 million better than the balance projected after enactment of 2003 Wisconsin Act 1 in February, 2003. The State did not issue any operating notes during the 2002-03 fiscal year.

The Wisconsin Constitution requires the Legislature to enact a balanced biennial budget, which did occur, and the Wisconsin Constitution also requires that if final budgetary expenses of any fiscal year exceed available revenues, the Legislature must take actions to balance the budget in the succeeding fiscal year. As shown below, the 2003-05 biennial budget provides for a balanced budget in the 2003-04 fiscal year.

A complete copy of the Annual Fiscal Report (budgetary basis) can be obtained from the State at the [address on page A-2](#).

State Budget; Budget for 2003-05. Add the following new sections:

Budget for 2003-05

Governor Doyle's proposed budget for the 2003-04 and 2004-05 fiscal years was introduced on February 18, 2003. The Legislature approved a budget bill for the 2003-04 and 2004-05 fiscal years, which included differences from Governor Doyle's proposed budget. Governor Doyle signed the budget bill for the 2003-04 and 2004-05 fiscal years into law, with some partial vetoes, on July 24, 2003 (2003 Wisconsin Act 33). A two-thirds vote in each house is required to override any veto.

The budget for the 2003-04 and 2004-05 fiscal years (2003 Wisconsin Act 33) is summarized on pages A-4 through A-6. The tax collection estimates for the 2003-04 and 2004-05 fiscal years are taken from projections in a memorandum released by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau on January 23, 2003. A complete copy of the [memorandum from the Legislative Fiscal Bureau appears on pages A-7 to A-23 of this Official Statement](#).

Additional information on 2003 Wisconsin Act 33 can be obtained from the State [at the address on page A-2](#).

Updated Budget Tables

The tables on page A-4 provide a general summary, and the tables on pages A-5 and A-6 provide a more detailed summary, of (1) the budget for the 2002-03 fiscal year, through the budget emergency bill for that fiscal year (2003 Wisconsin Act 1), (2) the results for the 2002-03 fiscal year (Annual Fiscal Report, budgetary basis, dated October 10, 2003), and (3) the budget bill for the 2003-04 and 2004-05 fiscal years (2003 Wisconsin Act 33).

**State Budget Summary
General Fund Basis
(Amounts in Millions)**

	<u>Actual 2003-03</u>	<u>Budget 2002-03</u>	<u>Budget 2003-04</u>	<u>Budget 2004-05</u>
Beginning Balance	\$ 54	\$ 54	\$ (284) ^(c)	\$ 144
Tax Revenues	10,218	10,223	10,742	11,346
Tobacco Settlement Payments	154	149	n/a	n/a
Tribal Gaming Revenues	n/a	n/a	78	79
Nontax Revenues	<u>10,312</u>	<u>8,240</u>	<u>7,561</u>	<u>9,294</u>
Total Amount Available	\$ 20,738	\$ 18,666	\$ 18,097	\$ 20,863
Total Disbursements/Reserves	<u>\$ 20,985</u>	<u>\$ 18,950</u>	<u>\$ 17,988</u>	<u>\$ 20,717</u>
Estimated Gross Balance	\$ (157)	\$ (284)	\$ 109	\$ 146 ^(d)
GPR Designated and PR Balances ^(e)	(125)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Required Statutory Reserve	<u>n/a</u>	<u>0^(a)</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>40</u>
Net Balance	\$ (282) ^(b)	\$ (284) ^(b)	\$ 144	\$ 186

**All-Funds Basis^(f)
(Amounts in Millions)**

	<u>Actual 2003-03</u>	<u>Budget 2002-03</u>	<u>Budget 2003-04</u>	<u>Budget 2004-05</u>
Beginning Balance	\$ 54	\$ 54	\$ (284) ^(c)	\$ 144
Tax Revenues	11,323	10,223	10,742	11,346
Tobacco Settlement Payments	154	149	n/a	n/a
Tribal Gaming Revenues	n/a	n/a	78	79
Nontax Revenues	<u>19,805</u>	<u>20,988</u>	<u>20,557</u>	<u>20,462</u>
Total Amount Available	\$ 31,336	\$ 31,414	\$ 31,093	\$ 32,031
Total Disbursements/Reserves	<u>\$ 31,493</u>	<u>\$ 31,698</u>	<u>\$ 30,984</u>	<u>\$ 31,885</u>
Estimated Gross Balance	\$ (157)	\$ (284)	\$ 109	\$ 146
GPR Designated and PR Balances ^(e)	(125)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Required Statutory Reserve	<u>n/a</u>	<u>0^(a)</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>40</u>
Net Balance	\$ (282) ^(b)	\$ (284) ^(b)	\$ 144	\$ 186 ^(d)

^(a) The budget emergency bill for the 2002-03 fiscal year included an exemption from the statutory balance requirement for that fiscal year.

^(b) The Wisconsin Constitution requires the Legislature to enact a balanced biennial budget, which did occur, and the Wisconsin Constitution also requires that, if final budgetary expenses of any fiscal year exceed available revenues, the Legislature must take actions to balance the budget in the succeeding fiscal year.

^(c) The actual ending balance for the 2002-03 fiscal year is negative \$282 million.

^(d) The Legislative Fiscal Bureau's estimated impact of the veto of property tax limits decreases individual income tax by \$17 million and increases expenditures by \$16 million over the 2003-05 biennium. This results in a balance at June 30, 2005 of \$186 million. The Department of Administration's estimate of the impact of the veto of the property tax limits decreases individual income tax by \$9 million and increases expenditures by \$9 million over the 2003-05 biennium. This results in a balance at June 30, 2005 of \$205 million.

^(e) See Exhibit A-2 of the Annual Fiscal Report (budgetary basis) for the 2002-03 fiscal year.

^(f) The all-funds budget assumes that certain categories of revenues are expended in like amounts. This includes federal funds, revenues paid into specific funds (other than the General Fund) for a specified program or purpose or which are credited to an appropriation to finance a specific program or agency, and proceeds of general obligation debt. In any given fiscal year, there may be a balance at year-end in the funds, specific program, or agency.

Table II-4; State Budget-General Fund (Part II–Page 27). Replace with the following:

State Budget–General Fund^(a)

	Actual 2002-2003^(b)	Budget 2002-2003	Budget 2003-2004	Budget 2004-2005
RECEIPTS				
Fund Balance from Prior Year.....	\$ 53,782,000	\$ 53,782,000	\$ (283,633,300) ^(d)	\$ 144,469,900
Tax Revenue				
State Taxes Deposited to General Fund				
Individual Income.....	5,051,997,000	5,120,000,000	5,405,800,000	5,795,900,000
General Sales and Use.....	3,737,912,000	3,760,000,000	3,915,400,000	4,107,200,000
Corporate Franchise and Income.....	526,545,000	490,000,000	539,750,000	554,350,000
Public Utility.....	276,790,000	260,400,000	268,000,000	278,000,000
Excise				
Cigarette/Tobacco Products.....	309,205,000	307,900,000	305,200,000	302,600,000
Liquor and Wine.....	36,038,000	36,300,000	37,200,000	38,500,000
Malt Beverage.....	9,517,000	9,700,000	9,800,000	9,900,000
Inheritance, Estate & Gift.....	68,702,000	67,000,000	85,000,000	90,000,000
Insurance Company.....	114,897,000	105,000,000	105,000,000	95,000,000
Other.....	86,391,000	67,200,000	71,300,000	74,700,000
Subtotal.....	10,217,994,000	10,223,500,000	10,742,450,000	11,346,150,000
Nontax Revenue				
Departmental Revenue				
Tobacco Settlement.....	153,923,000	149,081,600	n/a	n/a
Tobacco Securitization.....	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Tribal Gaming Revenues.....	n/a	n/a	78,305,500	79,172,100
Other.....	253,879,000	278,613,700	331,285,900	329,447,800
Program Revenue-Federal.....	6,668,346,000	4,860,982,500	5,707,550,800	5,435,423,200
Program Revenue-Other.....	3,389,779,000	3,100,962,000	1,521,606,300	3,529,154,200
Subtotal.....	10,465,927,000	8,389,639,800	7,638,748,500	9,373,197,300
Total Available.....	\$ 20,737,703,000	\$ 18,666,921,800	\$ 18,097,565,200	\$ 20,863,817,200
DISBURSEMENTS AND RESERVES				
Commerce.....	\$ 222,143,000	\$ 228,319,500	\$ 267,951,200	\$ 270,736,800
Education.....	9,087,026,000	8,849,025,300	7,372,173,100	9,369,734,400
Environmental Resources.....	264,282,000	248,745,100	252,915,200	251,677,800
Human Relations and Resources.....	8,630,020,000	7,552,695,500	7,704,344,000	8,355,526,200
General Executive.....	646,171,000	637,880,200	622,251,300	627,647,400
Judicial.....	109,697,000	103,786,900	110,945,700	110,988,200
Legislative.....	61,219,000	57,649,200	62,468,300	62,479,800
General Appropriations.....	1,935,927,000	1,386,187,500	1,687,946,100	1,690,239,300
Subtotal.....	20,956,485,000	19,064,289,200	18,080,994,900	20,739,029,900
Less: (Lapses).....	n/a	(208,894,700)	(237,052,500)	(224,586,700)
Compensation Reserves.....	n/a	79,815,500	109,152,900	163,019,600
Required Statutory Balance.....	n/a	0 ^(e)	35,000,000	40,000,000
Transfer to Tobacco Control Board.....	n/a	15,345,100	-	-
Changes in Continuing Balance.....	(61,576,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Disbursements & Reserves.....	\$ 20,894,909,000	\$ 18,950,555,100	\$ 17,988,095,300	\$ 20,717,462,800
Fund Balance.....	\$ (157,206,000)	\$ (283,633,300)	\$ 109,469,900	\$ 146,354,400
GPR Designated Balance	\$ (6,402,000) ^(c)			
PR Balance	\$ (118,613,000) ^(c)			
Undesignated Balance.....	\$ (282,221,000) ^(d)	\$ (283,633,300)	\$ 144,469,900	\$ 186,354,400 ^(g)

(a) The amounts shown are based on statutorily required accounting and not on GAAP.

(b) The amounts shown are unaudited and rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

(c) See Exhibit A-2 of the Annual Fiscal Report (budgetary basis) for the 2002-03 fiscal year.

(d) The budget for the 2003-04 fiscal year anticipated a negative \$284 million beginning balance and projects a balance of \$144 million at June 30, 2004.

(e) A required balance for the 2002-03 fiscal year was not specified in State Statutes.

(f) The Wisconsin Constitution requires the Legislature to enact a balanced biennial budget. Subsequent to adoption of the 2001-2003 biennial budget (2001 Wisconsin Act 16), there was in January 2002 a downward re-estimate of revenues resulting in projected negative ending balances. 2001 Wisconsin Act 109 eliminated the projected negative ending balances. The projected fund balance reflects the revenue estimates and projections contained in a memorandum released by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau on January 23, 2003 and the General Fund condition statement following enactment of the budget emergency bill for the 2002-03 fiscal year (2003 Wisconsin Act 1).

(g) The Legislative Fiscal Bureau's estimated impact of the veto of property tax limits lowers individual income tax by \$17 million and increases expenditures by \$16 million over the 2003-05 biennium. This results in a balance at June 30, 2005 of \$186 million. The Department of Administration's estimated impact of the veto of property tax limits decreases individual income tax by \$9 million and increases expenditures by \$9 million over the 2003-05 biennium. This results in a balance at June 30, 2005 of \$205 million.

Sources: Legislative Fiscal Bureau and Wisconsin Department of Administration.

Table II-6; State Budget-All Funds^(a) (Part II–Page 28). Replace with the following:

	Actual 2002-2003 ^(b)	Budget 2002-2003	Budget 2003-2004	Budget 2004-2005
RECEIPTS				
Fund Balance from Prior Year.....	\$ 53,782,000	\$ 53,782,000	\$ (283,633,300)	\$ 144,469,900
Tax Revenue				
Individual Income.....	5,051,997,000	5,120,000,000	5,405,800,000	5,795,900,000
General Sales and Use.....	3,737,912,000	3,760,000,000	3,915,400,000	4,107,200,000
Corporate Franchise and Income.....	526,545,000	490,000,000	539,750,000	554,350,000
Public Utility.....	276,790,000	260,400,000	268,000,000	278,000,000
Excise				
Cigarette/Tobacco Products.....	309,205,000	307,900,000	305,200,000	302,600,000
Liquor and Wine.....	36,038,000	36,300,000	37,200,000	38,500,000
Malt Beverage.....	9,517,000	9,700,000	9,800,000	9,900,000
Inheritance, Estate & Gift.....	68,702,000	67,000,000	85,000,000	90,000,000
Insurance Company.....	114,897,000	105,000,000	105,000,000	95,000,000
Other.....	1,191,518,000	67,200,000 ^(c)	71,300,000 ^(c)	74,700,000 ^(c)
Subtotal.....	11,323,121,000	10,223,500,000	10,742,450,000	11,346,150,000
Nontax Revenue				
Departmental Revenue				
Tobacco Settlement.....	153,923,000	149,081,600	n/a	n/a
Tobacco Securitization.....	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tribal Gaming Revenues.....	n/a	n/a	78,305,500	79,172,100
Other.....	253,879,000	278,613,700	331,285,900	329,447,800
Total Federal Aids.....	7,518,310,000	5,687,824,500	6,341,233,000	6,098,611,900
Total Program Revenue.....	3,389,779,000	3,101,975,200	3,385,952,400	3,529,154,200
Total Segregated Funds.....	3,925,129,000	3,647,172,000	3,187,386,300	2,815,900,300
Bond Authority.....	646,000,000	383,000,000	475,000,000	485,000,000
Employee Benefit Contributions ^(d)	4,072,266,000	7,889,603,973	6,835,282,000	7,203,432,000
Subtotal.....	19,959,286,000	21,137,270,973	20,634,445,100	20,540,718,300
Total Available.....	\$ 31,336,189,000	\$ 31,414,552,973	\$ 31,093,261,800	\$ 32,031,338,200
DISBURSEMENTS AND RESERVES				
Commerce.....	\$ 467,587,000	\$ 417,323,800	\$ 459,932,200	\$ 466,314,600
Education.....	9,313,180,000	8,921,866,800	9,334,721,500	9,492,726,500
Environmental Resources.....	3,072,187,000	2,750,095,800	2,333,184,400	2,474,026,200
Human Relations and Resources.....	10,481,535,000	8,230,228,400	8,607,732,800	8,803,584,600
General Executive.....	5,056,589,000	771,359,700	775,791,000	782,718,500
Judicial.....	110,053,000	104,496,000	111,659,000	111,701,500
Legislative.....	61,219,000	57,649,200	62,468,300	62,479,800
General Appropriations.....	3,419,880,000	2,286,296,700	2,080,920,300	2,024,567,200
General Obligation Bond Program.....	348,603,000	383,000,000	475,000,000	485,000,000
Employee Benefit Payments ^(d)	3,979,708,000	3,830,081,149	4,028,899,000	4,428,317,000
Reserve for Employee Benefit Payments ^(d)	92,558,000	4,059,522,824	2,806,383,000	2,775,115,000
Subtotal.....	36,403,099,000	31,811,920,373	31,076,691,500	31,906,550,900
Less: (Lapses).....	n/a	(208,894,700)	(237,052,500)	(224,586,700)
Compensation Reserves.....	n/a	79,815,500	109,152,900	163,019,600
Required Statutory Balance.....	n/a	- ^(g)	35,000,000	40,000,000
Transfer to Tobacco Control Board.....	n/a	15,345,100	-	-
Change in Continuing Balance.....	(4,909,704,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Disbursements & Reserves.....	\$ 31,493,395,000	\$ 31,698,186,273	\$ 30,983,791,900	\$ 31,884,983,800
Fund Balance.....	\$ (157,206,000)	\$ (283,633,300) ^(h)	\$ 109,469,900	\$ 146,354,400
GPR Designated Balance	\$ (6,402,000) ^(c)			
PR Balance	\$ (118,613,000) ^(c)			
Undesignated Balance.....	\$ (282,221,000) ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ (283,633,300)	\$ 144,469,900	\$ 186,354,400 ⁽ⁱ⁾

(a) The amounts shown are based on statutorily required accounting and not on GAAP. The all-funds budget assumes that certain categories of revenues are expended in like amounts. This includes federal funds, revenues paid into specific funds (other than the General Fund) for a specified program or purpose or which are credited to an appropriation to finance a specific program or agency, and proceeds of general obligation debt. In any given fiscal year, there may be a balance at year-end in the funds, specific program, or agency.

(b) The amounts shown are unaudited and rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

(c) The budgeted amounts do not include taxes collected for segregated funds. The largest such tax is the motor fuel tax. The State collected \$902 million of motor fuel taxes in the 2002-03 fiscal year.

(d) State law separates the accounting of employee benefits from the budget. They are included for purposes of comparability to the figures presented in this table and Tables II-1 and II-2 in Part II of the 2002 Annual Report.

(e) See Exhibit A-2 of the Annual Fiscal Report (budgetary basis) for the 2002-03 fiscal year.

(f) The budget for the 2003-04 fiscal year anticipated a negative \$284 million beginning balance and projects a balance of \$144 million at June 30, 2004.

(g) A required balance for the 2002-03 fiscal year was not specified in State Statutes.

(h) The Wisconsin Constitution requires the Legislature to enact a balanced biennial budget. Subsequent to adoption of the 2001-2003 biennial budget (2001 Wisconsin Act 16), there was in January 2002 a downward re-estimate of revenues resulting in projected negative ending balances. 2001 Wisconsin Act 109 eliminated the projected negative ending balances. The projected fund balance reflects the revenue estimates and projections contained in a memorandum released by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau on January 23, 2003 and the General Fund condition statement following enactment of the budget emergency bill for the 2002-03 fiscal year (2003 Wisconsin Act 1).

(i) The Legislative Fiscal Bureau's estimated impact of the veto of property tax limits lowers individual income tax by \$17 million and increases expenditures by \$16 million over the 2003-05 biennium. This results in a balance at June 30, 2005 of \$186 million. The Department of Administration's estimated impact of the veto of property tax limits decreases individual income tax by \$9 million and increases expenditures by \$9 million over the 2003-05 biennium. This results in a balance at June 30, 2005 of \$205 million.

Sources: Legislative Fiscal Bureau and Wisconsin Department of Administration.

Legislative Fiscal Bureau

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January 23, 2003

Senator Alberta Darling, Senate Chair
Representative Dean Kaufert, Assembly Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Senator Darling and Representative Kaufert:

Annually, this office prepares general fund expenditure and revenue projections for the Legislature as it begins to consider the state's budget and other legislation.

In the odd-numbered years, our report includes estimated revenues and expenditures for the current fiscal year and tax collection projections for each year of the next biennium. The purpose of this report is to present the conclusions of our analysis.

Comparison with the Administration's November 20, 2002, Report

On November 20, 2002, the Departments of Administration and Revenue submitted a report to the Governor and Legislature that identified revenue projections for the 2002-03 fiscal year and the 2003-05 biennium. Our analysis indicates that for that three-year period, the state's general fund will have \$656 million less than is reflected in the November 20 report.

The \$656 million is the net result of: (1) a projected decrease in tax collections of \$646 million for the three-year period; (2) a decline in departmental revenues of \$49 million for 2002-03; and (3) reduced expenditures of \$39 million for 2002-03.

Prior to addressing the reasons for this difference, it is important to note the nature of the November 20 document. The DOA/DOR report is required, by statute, to be submitted at that time to inform the Governor, Governor-Elect, and Legislature of the magnitude of agency budget requests and present a projection of tax collections. Given the report's timing in the 2002-03 fiscal

year, sufficient data is not available to reestimate certain revenues and expenditures for the current fiscal year. Thus, as indicated in their report, departmental revenues and expenditures were not reestimated by DOA. This is consistent with previous November 20 reports.

2002-03 General Fund Condition Statement

Our analysis indicates that, unless addressed by the Governor and Legislature prior to the end of the current fiscal year, the gross balance of the general fund on June 30, 2003, will be -\$373 million. This is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Estimated 2002-03 General Fund Condition Statement

	<u>2002-03</u>
Revenues	
Opening Balance, July 1	\$53,782,000
Taxes	10,223,500,000
Departmental Revenues	
Tobacco Settlement	149,081,600
Other	<u>216,673,800</u>
Total Available	\$10,643,037,400
 Appropriations	
Gross Appropriations	\$11,121,564,300
Compensation Reserves	79,815,500
Transfer to Tobacco Control Board	15,345,100
Less: Lapses and Sum Sufficient Reestimates	<u>-200,490,700</u>
Net Appropriations	\$11,016,234,200
 Balance	
Gross Balance	-\$373,196,800

The administration's November 20 report contained a 2002-03 general fund condition statement that showed a gross balance of -\$185 million. Thus, the projected gross balance of this report (-\$373 million) is \$188 million less than that shown in the November 20 report.

The \$188 million consists of a decrease in estimated tax collections of \$178 million, a decrease in departmental revenues of \$49 million, and decreased expenditures of \$39 million. The reduction in departmental revenues is primarily due to a projected reduction of \$27 million in interest earnings, and an \$8.5 million decline in tobacco settlement monies because of a reduction in the volume of cigarettes shipped in, or to, the United States. The primary item of the expenditure reduction is a projected lapse of \$24.3 million from the appropriation for SeniorCare (prescription drug program for the elderly). When the SeniorCare program was enacted in the 2001-03 biennial budget, it was not anticipated that federal funds would be available to support the program. That changed in July, 2002, when the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services waived a federal law and allowed the state to claim medical assistance (MA) matching funds for a portion of Wisconsin's eligible, elderly population. In addition, enrollments in the program are below budgeted estimates.

In reviewing the 2002-03 condition statement, the following points should be noted. First, it is currently estimated that MA and BadgerCare benefit costs will exceed amounts budgeted for these programs in 2002-03 by \$64 million GPR. If this shortfall were to be addressed in 2002-03, the gross balance of -\$373 million would instead be -\$437 million. Second, it is uncertain at this time if the 2001-03 collective bargaining agreements and proposed amendments to the state compensation plan will be approved by the Legislature and Governor. If they do not take effect in 2002-03, the deficit figure shown above would improve by an estimated \$33 million. Finally, the -\$373 million is a gross balance figure and does not include a statutory reserve amount. If the Governor and Legislature were to address the gross deficit and maintain a statutory balance (\$134 million), the total amount needed in 2002-03 would be \$507 million.

2003-05 Projected Imbalance

In addition to projecting the \$185 million deficit for 2002-03, the administration's November 20 report indicated a potential general fund imbalance for the 2003-05 biennium. In preparing the estimate, the November 20 report assumed the following: (1) a 2003-04 opening balance of -\$185 million; (2) the general fund revenue estimates for each year of the next biennium as contained in the November 20 report; (3) general fund appropriation amounts requested by state agencies for 2003-05; and (4) the current statutory balance requirements of 1.6% of appropriations in 2003-04 and 1.8% in 2004-05. Using those assumptions, the November 20 report showed an imbalance in 2003-04 of \$1,597 million and an additional imbalance of \$972 million in 2004-05. Thus, for the 2003-05 biennium, the November 20 report showed an imbalance of \$2,569 million (\$1,597 million plus \$972 million).

If the 2003-04 opening balance of -\$373 million and the 2003-05 tax collections of this report were used along with the other assumptions of the November 20 document, the projected imbalance would be \$1,999 million in 2003-04 and an additional \$1,226 million in 2004-05 for a biennial total of \$3,225 million. This is \$656 million more than the \$2,569 million imbalance figure of the November 20 report for the next biennium.

The imbalance figure above is shown for comparative purposes only. At this time, the level of appropriations, departmental revenues, compensation reserves, and other items of the Governor's budget recommendations and those of the Legislature for 2003-05 are unknown. Also, the Constitution requires that the Legislature adopt a balanced budget. Thus, any imbalance projections for 2003-05 will be addressed by the Governor and Legislature in upcoming budget recommendations and deliberations.

General Fund Tax Revenues

The following sections provide information related to general fund tax revenues for 2002-03 and the 2003-05 biennium. The information provided includes a review of the economy in 2002, a discussion of the national economic forecast for 2003 through 2005, and detailed general fund tax revenue projections for the current fiscal year and the next biennium.

Review of the Economy in 2002

Last January, this office prepared general fund revenue estimates for the 2001-03 biennium based on the January, 2002, forecast of the economy prepared by DRI-WEFA (a subsidiary of Global Insight, Inc. that was formed by integrating DRI and Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates). Global Insight, Inc. now prepares the forecast. The forecast reflected the effects on the national economy of the recession that was declared to have started in March, 2001, by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The recession was projected to bottom out in the first quarter of 2002, followed by gradually accelerating growth during the rest of the year. Relatively strong growth was forecast for 2003. The forecast indicated that the federal tax cuts approved before the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, increased federal spending on education, security, defense, and intelligence, and monetary policy that enhanced liquidity and produced low interest rates would all contribute to an economic turn-around. The forecast also assumed a reversal of a build-up of inventories beginning in the first quarter of 2002, and increased expenditures for travel and leisure activities as the impact of September 11 began to fade.

Nominal gross domestic product (GDP) was projected to increase 1.9% in 2002 and 6.0% in 2003, while real GDP was forecast to increase by 0.6% in 2002 and 3.7% in 2003. Inflation would remain relatively low, with the consumer price index at 1.9% in 2002 and 2.6% in 2003. The economic slowdown would cause unemployment to increase to 6.2% in 2002 and then decrease slightly to 5.9% in 2003, as the economy rebounded. Reflecting increased unemployment and the sluggish economy, the growth in personal income was projected to slow in 2002, then pick up in 2003. Growth in personal income was anticipated to be 2.2% in 2002 and increase to 5.2% in 2003, as employment began to grow again. Consumer spending was expected to drop in early 2002 then increase and help spur economic recovery beginning in the spring of 2002. The January, 2002, forecast assumed growth in personal consumption expenditures of 2.3% in 2002 and 6.1% in 2003.

Based on estimated growth in real GDP, it appears that the recession ended in the fourth quarter of 2001, and positive growth occurred in each quarter of 2002. However, when the final numbers are computed for 2002, the economy's quarterly growth rates will exhibit an erratic

pattern, with peaks of 5% and 4% of real growth in the first and third quarters and lower growth rates of 1.3% and 1.0% in the second and fourth quarters, respectively. Consumer spending was the primary force behind economic growth during the year, although spending patterns were somewhat inconsistent. Consumer spending increased by 4.5% last year, with growth rates ranging from 3.9% in the first quarter to 5.4% in the third quarter. Both total personal income and disposable personal income increased to support spending. In 2002, personal income increased 3.0%, while disposable income increased 5.9%. Low prices, product innovations, low interest rates, and the return of zero-percent financing for automobiles led to additional purchases. In addition, falling mortgage rates and increasing home values allowed consumers to tap into the equity in their homes for additional funds for consumer purchases. Although consumers generally kept spending through the year, their mood mirrored the erratic pattern of the economy. Consumer confidence improved over most of the first half of 2002, declined for five months, rebounded in November, and then dropped back at year-end. The Conference Board's index of consumer confidence was 80.3 for December, down from 84.9 in November. The University of Michigan's index of consumer sentiment increased in December to 86.7 from 84.2 in November. Overall, the confidence indices taken together made no strong gains through the end of the year. Consumers were concerned about the stagnant job market, falling stock market, and the possibility of war in the Middle East.

The continuing boom in the housing market made a significant contribution to economic growth during the year. Primarily as a result of low interest rates, sales of both new and existing homes posted their best year ever. Sales of new houses increased 7.6% over 2001 while existing home sales increased from about 5.3 million to 5.6 million, or 5.6% for the year. The increased demand for housing stimulated construction as housing starts were up 5.5% in 2002. The growing demand also bid up home prices as the average price for new homes increased from \$210,100 in 2001 to \$223,300 in 2002. Similarly, the average price of existing homes went from \$184,200 in 2001 to \$200,000 in 2002. Assisted by the expansionary monetary policy followed by the Federal Reserve, mortgage interest rates fell to historic lows. In November, the Federal Open Market Committee cut the target federal funds rate 50 basis points to 1.25%. This was the first decrease in 2002, but the twelfth rate cut in two years. The annual average conventional 30-year fixed mortgage rate dropped from 7.0% in 2001 to 6.5% in 2002. The combination of low interest rates and rising home values spurred homeowners to refinance. According to the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, an estimated \$1.24 trillion in mortgages were refinanced in 2002, and a study by an economist at Goldman, Sachs & Co. found that refinancing provided an amount equal to 2% of disposable income during the first half of 2002.

The year-end employment picture was not good. Payroll contracted by 101,000 in December and there were downward revisions in reported employment for October and November. However, the monthly unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.0%. For the year, the unemployment rate was 5.8%, up from 4.8% for 2001. The unemployment rate reflects weak labor force growth. Businesses have been reluctant to add employees. In addition, firms are uncertain about the potential economic impact of a war with Iraq, the standoff with North Korea, and any future terrorist attacks. This uncertainty has also contributed to a lack of business investment. Firms are not sure that demand will remain strong enough to justify an increase in capital budgets and to start new capital projects. In addition, operating rates at many companies are quite low. The average

factory operating rate was 70% for 2002. Finally, strong productivity growth allows businesses to increase output without adding new machinery. Real nonresidential fixed investment decreased 5.7% for the year, while purchases of equipment and software declined 1.8%.

In 2002, productivity gains were the best in decades. Nonfarm output per hour increased 4.7%, while manufacturing output per hour increased 5.2%. In 2001, the rate of growth of those factors was 1.1% and 0.9% respectively. At the same time, compensation per hour increased 2.9% and unit labor costs actually declined 1.8%. As a result, businesses were able to increase employee pay and improve profitability. As noted, personal income increased 3.0% in 2002. After declining in 2001, after-tax corporate profits turned around and started increasing throughout the year. The bonus depreciation provisions enacted in the federal Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 also increased business cash flow.

Inflation remained contained in 2002, with consumer prices increasing 1.6% for the year. Producer prices for finished goods declined by 1.3% for the year. However, energy prices jumped 9.0% in the last quarter, as a result of the strike against the Venezuela national oil company and concern over war with Iraq. Core CPI inflation was a stable 2.0% for the same quarter.

Although the value of the dollar began declining against most currencies of industrialized countries in 2002, it did not drop far enough to have a positive effect on international trade. As a result, trade was a drag on the U. S. economy for the year. The strong dollar makes imports relatively cheap, while U.S. exporting firms have difficulty selling products and services overseas. The annualized current account balance deficit was almost \$500 billion. America is importing more than it exports, while the income it gets from foreign investments is less than the amount paid to foreigners for investments in the U. S. The combination of a relatively strong dollar and tough competition from countries with low production costs has led to elimination of two million jobs in the manufacturing sector of the economy since 2000.

A series of corporate governance scandals, major bankruptcies, and revelations of accounting fraud that began in late 2001 shook the financial markets in 2002. These events severely undermined confidence in the financial markets. Combined with sluggish economic growth and corporate earnings, rising unemployment, and apprehension about war and terrorism, the market declined in 2002. The market did rally some late in the year, climbing two straight months in the fourth quarter, the first time since March, 1998. However, this was not enough to offset the annual decline. By the end of 2002, the market value of household equity holdings had fallen by an estimated \$3.2 trillion, bringing the three-year decrease to \$7.0 trillion, or 22%. Similarly, for 2002, the Dow index was down 17%, the S&P 500 was down 24%, and the Nasdaq was down 33%. The last time the market saw a three-year run in losses was 1939 to 1941.

National Economic Forecast

The revenue estimates included in this report are based on the January, 2003, forecast of the economy by Global Insight, Inc.

As 2003 began, the United States faced a world filled with uncertainties that could have significant consequences beyond the effects on the economy. The possibility of war with Iraq looms, the North Korean government has revived a program for enriching uranium and threatened aggression if certain conditions are not met, and terrorist groups remain at large and dangerous. The events surrounding potential war in Iraq, the outcome of the confrontation with North Korea, and possible terrorist activities could have substantial impacts on the U. S. economy.

Many economists believe that apprehension by consumers and businesses regarding potential war in Iraq helped contribute to a slowdown in the economy at the end of 2002. The final quarter of 2002 is expected to have a real annual rate of GDP growth of 1.0%. Final demand, reflecting depressed consumer confidence, only increased at an annual rate of 0.3%. Industrial production dropped and the unemployment rate increased. However, according to Global Insight, Inc., the slowdown in growth and increase in unemployment in the fourth quarter of 2002 gives a misleading picture of the health of the economy. Personal income grew at an annual rate of 3.8% and consumer spending for nondurables and services increased more than in the third quarter. After-tax corporate profits were strong and real nonresidential fixed investment changed from a negative annual rate of growth to a positive increase of 3.3%. Government purchases also contributed to economic growth. Inflation remained constrained and interest rates were low.

The Global Insight, Inc. forecast incorporates the effects of a war with Iraq, new federal income tax cuts, and the extension of unemployment benefits into its economic projections for 2003 and beyond. Concern about possible setbacks and a jump in oil prices are expected to depress consumer confidence and the stock market. Consumer spending and business investment will be constrained until a successful outcome of the war is assured.

An additional \$50 billion in federal spending is projected, with most of the initial spending for activating reserves and combat pay. Federal expenditures to replace equipment and munitions used in the war will occur in late 2003 and 2004. The tax cut package finally adopted by Congress and approved by the President and the extension of unemployment benefits is assumed to amount to another \$50 billion. Thus the total fiscal stimulus provided by possible war with Iraq, federal tax cuts, and extended unemployment benefits is forecast to be \$100 billion over the next 18 months.

A resolution of the situation in Iraq, combined with the underlying strengths in the economy and the fiscal stimulus provided by war expenditures, the federal tax cuts, and unemployment compensation benefits, are expected to propel economic recovery beginning in the second half of 2003 and carrying on into 2004. Economic expansion will continue in 2005, but at a lower rate. For the forecast period, moderating growth in consumer spending will be offset by the jump in federal spending, the reversal of business investment in equipment from annual decreases to annual increases, and a decline in the value of the dollar that will improve trade. Global Insight, Inc. estimates that real GDP will grow at an annual rate of 5.5% the last two quarters of 2003. For the year, real GDP will increase 3.1%, compared to 2.4% for 2002. Real GDP growth will increase to 4.7% in 2004, and then moderate to 3.3% in 2005. Nominal GDP, which increased 3.6% in 2002, is projected to increase 5.2% in 2003, 7.2% in 2004, and 5.7% in 2005.

Consumer spending was the primary force behind economic growth in 2002. Purchasing power was enhanced by zero-percent financing for autos, federal tax cuts, and low mortgage interest rates that allowed individuals to borrow from the equity of their homes through refinancing or by taking out new home-equity loans. Despite the year-end drop in consumer confidence and slowdown in spending, the consumer will continue to be a key contributor to economic growth. Since the factors, such as mortgage refinancings, that spurred consumer spending are likely to be less significant, increasing income is expected to be the primary source of additional spending. Continued productivity gains and slowly increasing employment will cause incomes to grow. Increasing productivity gives employers the opportunity to increase wages for their workers and still maintain or increase profit margins. The Global Insight, Inc. forecast estimates that personal income will increase 5.0% in 2003, 6.5% in 2004, and 5.6% in 2005. Productivity (output per hour) is projected to increase 3.3% in 2003, 2.5% in 2004, then slow to 2.0% in 2005. Although consumer spending is expected to continue pushing economic growth during the next three years, the anticipated war with Iraq will weaken consumer spending in the first half of 2003. Oil prices are forecast to increase to almost \$32 per barrel in the first quarter and consumer confidence will fall. However, it is projected that later in 2003 oil prices will decline and consumer confidence and the stock market will surge. Spending is forecast to jump in late 2003 and 2004, as increasing incomes and the proposed federal tax cut provide consumers with more disposable income. Increased hiring over the forecast period will also raise the willingness of consumers to spend. The forecast estimates the annual growth in personal consumption expenditures will be 4.4% for the first half of 2003, then increase to 5.2% for the second half of the year. Annually, personal consumption expenditures are expected to increase 4.8% in 2003, 6.7% in 2004, and 5.8% in 2005. The consumer sentiment index is projected to jump almost ten points from 86.9 in 2003 to 96.4 in 2004. The index will then stabilize at 95.8 in 2005.

At the start of 2003, the state of affairs in the world is reinforcing risk-averse behavior in businesses. In addition to the possibility of war with Iraq and confrontation with North Korea, the strike against the national oil company in Venezuela has created fears of an oil-price spike. Until these situations are cleared up, businesses will be reluctant to undertake substantial investment projects. A strong economic recovery depends on businesses' willingness to take risks and invest. Without investment, businesses are not making commitments to future growth and new hires. The forecast assumes that, once the situation with Iraq is resolved, business investment will be a primary contributor to economic growth from the second half of 2003 through 2005. The underlying factors for increased investment seem to be in place. Businesses have engaged in cost-cutting activities over the past two years. Jobs have been pared, major capital investment projects have been delayed, and worker productivity has increased. As a result, income from sales is generally going directly to a firm's bottom line. Federal bonus depreciation tax provisions will provide additional short-term cash flow to certain businesses as well. Improved earnings and cash flow are expected to drive a rebound in capital spending. In addition, a weakening dollar should make exports more competitive and foreign goods more expensive. This will improve the pricing power of U. S. businesses. The forecast assumes that, in the aftermath of a successful resolution of the situation in Iraq, the economy will experience a substantial increase in growth. Finally, increasing consumer demand is helping raise earnings. Reflecting increased consumer spending and continued strong productivity, pre-tax corporate profits will surge to an annual rate of growth of

15.0% in 2003 and 16.5% in 2004. Businesses will make the capital purchases and start the capital investment projects that have been postponed the past two years. With the ratio of inventories to sales below the ten-year trend, new orders for replacements are likely. This should spur additional investment to support expanded output. Under the forecast, real nonresidential fixed investment is projected to increase 4.8% in 2003, 10.7% in 2004, and 8.2% in 2005. Similarly, real investment in equipment and software is expected to grow by 7.6% in 2003, 12.1% in 2004, and 7.0% in 2005.

The state of the labor market deteriorated in the fourth quarter of 2002, as the unemployment rate moved up to 6.0% and the economy lost jobs. Businesses have focused on reducing costs and have been reluctant to add workers. Moreover, increased productivity from the existing workforce lets businesses increase output without increasing the workforce. Employers will have to regain confidence in the stability of demand and profits before they begin hiring at a pace strong enough to significantly lower the unemployment rate. However, by historical standards, the 6.0% jobless rate is quite low at this stage of a recovery. Under the forecast, the unemployment rate is expected to edge up to 6.4% by the second quarter of 2003. Then, as the economy accelerates in the second half of the year, employment will improve gradually from the third quarter of 2003 through 2005. The annual unemployment rate is projected to be 6.2% in 2003, 5.3% in 2004, and 5.0% in 2005. After increasing only 0.7% in 2003, payroll employment will increase 2.6% in 2004 and 1.9% in 2005.

The housing market was a major contributor to economic growth in 2002. The historic low level of mortgage rates and decline of the stock market made housing a preferred investment. The low mortgage rates accelerated the transition of some households from renters to buyers, and allowed current owners to expand consumption of housing without significantly increasing their housing budgets. The Global Insight, Inc. forecast sees a reduced role for housing and construction as factors in economic growth. Early in 2003, a downswing in housing activity is anticipated once the negative impact of rising unemployment and weak wage gains outweigh the positive impact of low mortgage rates. Beginning in the second half of the year, increasing interest rates are expected to offset an improving employment outlook. The average conventional 30-year mortgage rate is projected to increase slightly from 6.5% in 2002 to 6.7% in 2003, and then jump to 8.1% in 2004, and 8.2% in 2005. Conversely, total housing starts are forecast to drop from 1.69 million units in 2002 to 1.56 million units in 2003, before rebounding somewhat to 1.64 million and 1.67 million units in 2004 and 2005, respectively. Sales of existing homes will follow a similar pattern, while sales of new homes will show annual declines. Real residential construction is projected to decrease 1.3% in 2003, and then increase 2.3% in 2004 and jump 5.4% in 2005.

The U. S. trade deficit is expected to set a record high in 2002, even though the dollar fell to a three-year low against the Euro by mid-January, 2003. Although the dollar has dropped from its peak in February, 2002, it has not fallen enough to create a competitive environment for U. S. exporters. In recessions and times of slow economic growth, trade deficits typically narrow as consumer spending weakens, and a weak economy tends to undermine the value of the dollar, and imports become more expensive and exports cheaper for foreign consumers. While U. S. economic growth has been sluggish, the economies of many of the United States' trading partners are growing more slowly, depressing overseas demand for U. S. goods, services, and financial assets. And even

though the value of the dollar is falling relative to the currencies of other trading partners, many economists believe it could take up to two years for a drop in the currency to translate into noticeable export gains or declining imports. Rather than show a fairly smooth quarterly pattern of gradual expansion of the trade deficit, the forecast projects a minor improvement in trade for several quarters of 2003, as automotive manufacturers reduce North American production and imports of completed vehicles into the United States. The trade deficit is then expected to deteriorate until later in the forecast period when foreign economies improve. The trade deficit is forecast to increase from \$414.9 billion in 2002 to \$421.5 billion in 2003 and \$431.1 billion in 2004, before dropping to \$423.2 billion in 2005.

The forecast indicates that, despite recent jumps in energy prices, the inflation environment remains benign. While many broad measures of inflation have been showing modest acceleration recently, and inflation is expected to rise, Global Insight, Inc. does not consider the rise alarming. The annual rate of increase in core inflation (the Consumer Price Index, excluding food and energy) decreased through November. Part of the drop in core inflation was due to lower wage cost escalation. Lower labor cost increases may have been the single most important reason inflation has been trending down over the past few years. The annual increase in total labor costs decreased from 4.6% in 2000 to 3.7% in 2002. The annual growth in labor costs is projected to decrease to 3.3% in 2003, then to increase 4.0% in 2004 and 3.7% in 2005, as the economy rebounds. However, there is some concern about the rising cost of employee benefits, particularly health care. The producer price index (PPI) for finished goods is also seemingly under control, having declined 1.3% in 2002, partially due to decreased auto prices. The CPI and PPI are expected to increase in the first half of 2003, as a result of the strike against the Venezuelan national oil company and the possibility of war in Iraq. The PPI for energy is expected to increase 15.3% in the first quarter of 2003, while the CPI for energy will be up 17.7% for the same period. However, when these matters are resolved, energy prices are expected to drop. The drop in energy prices is expected to dampen the inflationary effects of the increased ability of producers to raise prices as the economy recovers beginning in the second half of 2003. Moreover, sluggish growth in the manufacturing sector and moderate increases in employment costs will keep prices under control. The annual change in the PPI is expected to be 1.2% in 2003 and 2004, and 1.4% in 2005. The annual increase in the CPI is projected to be 2.3% in 2003, 2.4% in 2004, and 2.6% in 2005. Finally, core inflation is forecast to grow 2.2% in 2003 and 2.7% in both 2004 and 2005.

For most of the past two years, monetary policy has been the primary government tool used to manage the economy. The Federal Reserve's actions to continuously cut interest rates have thus far prevented the economy from tumbling into a major recession. The rate reductions have had the greatest effect on the automotive, housing, and mortgage markets. However, the lower rates have not had a significant effect on business investment. Global Insight, Inc. does not expect the Federal Reserve to take any actions during the first two quarters of 2003. Once the situation in Iraq is successfully resolved, economic growth will begin to surge and pressure will increase on prices. The forecast indicates that, in order to head off any inflationary pressures related to the recovery, the Federal Reserve will approve a rate hike next summer. The timing could be affected by the situation in Iraq or passage of a version of the administration's fiscal package.

In early January, President Bush proposed a fiscal stimulus package of tax cuts, extended unemployment compensation benefits, and personal re-employment accounts, with a total cost of almost \$700 billion over ten years. [The extended unemployment benefits package has already been enacted into law.] As noted, the forecast includes the estimated effect of a stimulus package on the economy. In addition, the forecast assumes that Congress will pass an omnibus budget bill that is close to the administration's target. Increased federal outlays are anticipated for income security, Medicare, Medicaid, and defense. The federal deficit is expected to be \$300 billion or more for the next two years. A budget surplus is not projected until 2011.

Over the past six quarters, state and local governments, in aggregate, have been running an annual operating deficit of about \$50 billion, or about 4% of their operating budgets. This amounts to about 20% of non-wage, non-transfer spending. Since state and local governments must have balanced budgets, these governments have worked to fund the deficits mainly through the use of reserve funds, accounting adjustments, and short-term borrowing. These devices are generally not permanent solutions. As a result, Global Insight, Inc. anticipates that, during the next few years, state and local governments will use layoffs and spending cuts to bring their budgets back into balance. Also, some revenue increases, beyond cigarette taxes and casino gambling, are anticipated.

Table 2 shows projected values for several economic indicators that underlie the general fund revenue estimates for 2002-03 and the 2003-05 biennium.

TABLE 2

Summary of National Economic Indicators
Global Insight, Inc.
January, 2003
(\$ in Billions)

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Nominal Gross Domestic Product	\$10,448.9	\$10,987.1	\$11,775.8	\$12,448.7
Percent Change	3.6%	5.2%	7.2%	5.7%
Real Gross Domestic Product	\$9,437.7	\$9,730.0	\$10,188.0	\$10,524.3
Percent Change	2.4%	3.1%	4.7%	3.3%
Consumer Price Index	1.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%
Personal Income	\$8,947.0	\$9,391.6	\$10,004.3	\$10,566.7
Percent Change	3.0%	5.0%	6.5%	5.6%
Personal Consumption Expenditures	\$7,299.0	\$7,650.6	\$8,164.6	\$8,640.9
Percent Change	4.5%	4.8%	6.7%	5.8%
Corporate Profits Before Tax	\$659.4	\$758.4	\$883.4	\$851.1
Percent Change	-1.6%	15.0%	16.5%	-3.7%
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	6.2%	5.3%	5.0%

The January, 2003, Global Insight, Inc. economic forecast includes a fairly extensive list of risks that could have an effect on the U. S. economy in 2003, which are described below. Most of these risks would negatively impact the economy; however, the last three risks would lead to stronger growth.

Extensive War with Iraq. Although the effects of a short war with Iraq have been built into the forecast, there is a possibility that the war could be longer and more difficult. In such a scenario, oil prices would increase more and the negative impacts on the stock market and consumer confidence would be greater. The additional uncertainty and higher oil prices could trigger recessions in the United States and other countries.

Major Terrorist Attack. A major terrorist attack in the United States or Europe would severely damage business and consumer confidence and reduce the prospects for economic recovery.

Stock Market Dive. Lackluster earnings, further corporate scandals, and geopolitical events, such as a nuclear showdown with North Korea, could cause stock prices to drop again. Though

unlikely, a further large decrease in key market indexes could significantly weaken consumer spending and prevent a recovery in capital expenditures.

Housing "Bubble" Bursts. About a dozen urban housing markets in the U. S. have exhibited some symptoms of "bubble" activity, especially at the high ends of the price spectrum. Recent data indicates that these "bubbles" are slowly deflating rather than bursting. A plunge in housing prices could only occur if interest rates jumped, which is a remote possibility in 2003. However, a drop in housing wealth could reduce consumer spending.

U. S. Dollar Crashes. If the U. S. dollar were to fall precipitously, both inflation and interest rates in the U.S. could spike. A plunge in the dollar would also undermine the export-led recoveries in Europe and Asia. Global Insight, Inc. indicates that the odds of a crash in the value of the dollar are low for two reasons. First, stronger growth in the U. S. relative to most other parts of the world will support the dollar. Second, if the dollar actually started a free-fall, the Federal Reserve and central banks in other countries would likely intervene to prevent disruption of global markets.

A Financial Crisis in a Foreign Country. Many analysts worry that a world financial crisis could be set off by a default in a large, emerging market such as Brazil, or by a financial meltdown in Japan. The likelihood of this scenario is low.

Capital Spending Accelerates. Typically, spending on equipment and structures tends to rebound strongly after a recession. It is believed that worldwide weak growth and large amounts of excess capacity are discouraging companies from making capital investments. However, ratios of inventories to sales and corporate sector net investment to GDP are at historically very low levels. There is a possibility that there is a pent-up demand for capital spending that could take off after the uncertainty about the war with Iraq dissipates. This could significantly increase economic growth above the forecasted level.

Stronger Economic Growth in Europe and Japan. The forecast anticipates weak growth in Europe and Japan. The European Central Bank is showing greater willingness to promote growth. This, combined with more flexibility on fiscal policy, could mean greater growth in domestic European demand. At the same time, banking reform could occur in Japan. If accompanied by macroeconomic policies to offset any initial negative impact on growth, the net result could benefit the worldwide economy.

No War with Iraq. The forecast assumes a short war with Iraq. An alternative would be no attack on Iraq. Under this scenario, there would be less short-term fiscal stimulus from the federal government because of lower military spending. However, the economy would get a boost in 2003 from four other sources: (1) lower oil prices; (2) higher consumer sentiment, resulting in stronger consumer spending; (3) an earlier rebound in capital spending, particularly on equipment; and (4) higher economic growth in foreign trading partners, resulting in increased exports. Under this alternative, a broad recovery starts early in 2003.

General Fund Tax Collections

Table 3 shows revenue estimates for all general fund tax sources for the 2002-03 fiscal year and each year of the 2003-05 biennium. Over the three-year period, these estimates are lower than the Department of Revenue's November 20 projections by \$646.1 million (\$177.5 million in 2002-03, \$215.1 million in 2003-04, and \$253.5 million in 2004-05). In the current fiscal year, the difference is primarily due to the individual income and sales taxes, and reflects more recent collections and employment data that are less favorable than the information that was available when DOR's estimates were prepared. In the two years of the 2003-05 biennium, overall growth rates similar to DOR's are projected (5.1% in 2003-04 and 5.6% in 2004-05). However, the reduced base-year (2002-03) estimate results in lower projections in each of the two out-years. Revenues from the estate tax are also expected to be significantly lower than DOR's figures during the next two fiscal years, based on collection patterns that prevailed prior to the recent federal and state law changes in that tax (as discussed later in this report in the section on estate taxes).

TABLE 3

Projected General Fund Tax Collections (\$ in Millions)

	<u>2001-03 Biennium</u>		<u>2003-05 Biennium</u>	
	<u>2001-02</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2002-03</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>2003-04</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>2004-05</u> <u>Estimated</u>
Individual Income	\$4,979.7	\$5,120.0	\$5,410.0	\$5,800.0
Sales and Use	3,695.8	3,760.0	3,910.0	4,100.0
Corporate Income & Franchise	503.0	490.0	540.0	555.0
Public Utility	252.2	260.4	268.0	278.0
Excise				
Cigarettes	288.8	292.0	288.4	284.7
Liquor and Wine	36.0	36.3	37.2	38.5
Tobacco Products	13.9	15.9	16.8	17.9
Beer	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9
Insurance Company	96.1	105.0	105.0	95.0
Estate	82.6	67.0	85.0	90.0
Miscellaneous Taxes	<u>62.5</u>	<u>67.2</u>	<u>71.3</u>	<u>74.7</u>
TOTAL	\$10,020.2	\$10,223.5	\$10,741.5	\$11,343.7
Change from Prior Year		\$203.3	\$518.0	\$602.2
Percent Change		2.0%	5.1%	5.6%

Individual Income Tax. Individual income tax receipts are estimated to total \$5,120.0 million in 2002-03, which represents a 2.8% increase over collections during 2001-02. For the 2003-05 biennium, individual income tax collections are estimated to be \$5,410.0 million in 2003-

04 and \$5,800.0 million in 2004-05. These figures represent increases of 5.7% and 7.2%, respectively, over prior year estimates, and are based on the forecast and assumptions about taxable personal income growth in 2003 and 2004.

General Sales and Use Tax. Sales tax revenues totaled \$3,695.8 million in 2001-02 and are estimated at \$3,760.0 million in 2002-03, \$3,910.0 million in 2003-04, and \$4,100.0 million in 2004-05. These projections are based on historical experience and forecast growth in personal consumption expenditures, with adjustments for expenditures on food, gas and oil, and services to more closely reflect Wisconsin's sales tax base. The estimates represent growth rates of 1.7% in 2002-03, 4.0% in 2003-04, and 4.9% in 2004-05.

Corporate Income and Franchise Tax. Corporate income and franchise tax revenues are projected to decline from \$503.0 million in 2001-02 to \$490.0 million in 2002-03. Revenues are then forecast to increase to \$540.0 million in 2003-04 and to \$555.0 million in 2004-05.

The 2002-03 estimate reflects lower year-to-date corporate income and franchise tax collections and slow profit growth in the first quarter of 2003. Through December, 2002, monthly corporate income and franchise tax collections have declined significantly from 2001-02 monthly collections. In addition, corporate profits declined in 2002 and are not expected to rebound until the spring of 2003.

As the economy expands beginning in the second half of 2003, improving employment and consumer spending are expected to increase demand for business outputs and services. A surge in capital spending will also increase demand for business products. Continued productivity growth is expected to contribute to profit margins.

Public Utility Taxes. Public utility taxes are estimated to be \$260.4 million in 2002-03. The estimate represents a 3.3% increase over the \$252.2 million in utility taxes collected in 2001-02 and is based on year-to-date collections and assumptions about the pattern of estimated tax payments over the remainder of the fiscal year. Utility tax revenues are estimated at \$268.0 million in 2003-04 and \$278.0 million in 2004-05, representing year-over-year increases of 2.9% and 3.7%. These figures incorporate the reduced tax rate on wholesale electricity sales that was provided under 2001 Wisconsin Act 16 (the 2001-03 biennial budget), starting with receipts from electricity sales in 2004.

Excise Taxes. Excise taxes on cigarettes, tobacco products, and alcoholic beverages totaled \$348.3 million in 2001-02. These collections are projected to be \$353.9 million in 2002-03, \$352.2 million in 2003-04, and \$351.0 million in 2004-05. Revenues from the most significant of the excise taxes, the cigarette tax, are projected to decline during both years of the 2003-05 biennium, reflecting the continuation of a trend of gradual year-to-year consumption declines. An 18¢ increase in the cigarette excise tax (from 59¢ per pack to 77¢ per pack) was enacted in Act 16 and took effect on October 1, 2001. Because the higher rate will be in effect for the entirety of fiscal year 2002-03 but was in effect only for nine months of fiscal year 2001-02, a year-over-year

increase in revenues (1.1%) is projected for 2002-03, even though year-over-year pack sales are expected to decline.

Estimates of revenues from the tobacco products tax also reflect a rate increase--from 20% of the manufacturer's list price to 25% of the price, effective October 1, 2001. In addition, sales of tobacco products are expected to grow each year during the 2003-05 biennium, trending in the opposite direction of cigarettes.

The remaining excise taxes on beer, wine, and liquor are estimated to post modest year-over-year revenue increases during all three years for which estimates have been prepared.

Insurance Premiums Taxes. Insurance premiums taxes are projected to increase from \$96.1 million in 2001-02 to \$105 million in 2002-03 and in 2003-04. It is estimated that insurance premiums tax revenues will then decrease to \$95 million in 2004-05. The increased revenues in the first two years are due to a significant annual increase in premiums, mainly from higher prices and to a lesser extent from higher demand. Investment income is generally a significant source of income for insurers. In response to lower investment income, which reflects declining returns from equity markets, insurance companies have increased premium rates to maintain some level of profitability. Industrywide net written premiums are expected to increase 13.6% in 2002 and 12.3% in 2003. Insurance premiums tax collections to-date are significantly above last year's level. Collections are expected to moderate in 2005 as the improving economy and equity markets reduce the importance of premiums as a source of insurance company profits.

Estate Taxes. Estate tax revenues are estimated at \$67.0 million in 2002-03, \$85.0 million in 2003-04, and \$90.0 million in 2004-05. These estimates reflect a decrease of 18.9% in 2002-03 from 2001-02 collections of \$82.6 million, and increases of 26.9% and 5.9% in 2003-04 and 2004-05, respectively, over prior year estimates.

Annual estate tax collections are significantly affected by the settlement, or lack thereof, of a small number of large estates. Collections may, therefore, vary considerably from year to year. However, the variation in actual collections and estimated estate taxes from 2001-02 through 2004-05 primarily reflects the effects of the federal law changes under the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (EGTRRA) and subsequent state law changes under Act 16.

Prior to Act 16, state estate taxes were coupled to federal law. Following the federal estate tax reductions under EGTRRA (which provided for the gradual elimination of the estate tax, starting with deaths in 2002, and the phase-out of the federal credit for state death taxes upon which the state estate tax was based), Act 16 decoupled state estate taxes from current federal law. Act 16 provided, instead, that state estate taxes would be linked to federal law in effect on December 31, 2000, (prior to the EGTRRA reductions) for a specified period starting October 1, 2002. The combined effect of the federal and state law changes was to temporarily reduce state estate taxes, which is reflected in the estimate of \$67.0 million in estate taxes in 2002-03. Starting with fiscal year 2003-04, it is expected that state estate tax revenues will return to levels similar to those

received prior to the change in the federal law. The estimates for 2003-04 and 2004-05 are based on collection patterns prior to EGTRRA.

Miscellaneous Taxes. Collections from the miscellaneous taxes--the real estate transfer fee, which comprises over 80% of miscellaneous tax revenues, and municipal and circuit court-related fees--are expected to increase by 7.4% during 2002-03, to an estimated \$67.2 million, then exhibit somewhat slower growth in the two years of the 2003-05 biennium, 6.1% and 4.8%, respectively. Interest rate increases expected to occur during the economic recovery, with their dampening effects on home sales and other property transfers, are the primary factor underlying the slower growth estimates in future years.

We will continue to monitor tax collections, economic forecasts, and expenditures and keep you apprised of any modifications that may be necessary.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bob". The letters are stylized and cursive.

Robert Wm. Lang
Director

RWL/sas

cc: Members, Wisconsin Legislature

General Fund Information; General Fund Cash Flow (Part II–Pages 36-44).

The following provide updates to various tables containing General Fund information that is presented on a cash or recorded basis. Information presented earlier in this APPENDIX A has been presented on a budgetary basis. Unless noted, the following information reflects *the revised revenue estimates released by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau on January 23, 2003 and the budget bill for the 2003-04 and 2004-05 fiscal years (2003 Wisconsin Act 33)*.

The following tables show negative balances on a cash basis. Wisconsin Statutes provide certain administrative remedies, such as interfund borrowing, to deal with periods when the balance, on a cash basis, is negative. If the amount of interfund borrowing available to the General Fund is not sufficient, the Secretary of Administration is authorized to prorate and defer certain payments.

The State can have a negative cash balance at the end of a fiscal year. This is different than budgetary requirements, in which the Wisconsin Constitution requires the Legislature to enact a balanced biennial budget. The Wisconsin Constitution also requires that if final budgetary expenses of any fiscal year exceed available revenues, the Legislature must take actions to balance the budget in the succeeding fiscal year.

Table II-7; State Budget-General Fund (Part II–Page 39). Replace the table with the following:

ACTUAL GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW; JULY 1, 2002 TO JUNE 30, 2003

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	July 2002	August 2002	September 2002	October 2002	November 2002	December 2002	January 2003	February 2003	March 2003	April 2003	May 2003	June 2003
BALANCES^(a)												
Beginning Balance	-421,915	-616,711	-151,597	312,086	637,718	631,559	159,706	833,727	940,167	209,055	597,754	516,851
Ending Balance ^(b)	-616,711	-151,597	312,086	637,718	631,559	159,706	833,727	940,167	209,055	597,754	516,851	-301,120
Lowest Daily Balance ^(b)	-835,846	-682,211	-292,593	146,623	562,154	-164,082	159,706	677,134	31,400	-95,472	285,166	-735,433
RECEIPTS												
TAX RECEIPTS												
Individual Income	515,747	350,778	629,833	469,429	306,427	591,751	753,704	448,331	425,443	800,494	350,610	627,194
Sales & Use	360,882	367,587	361,239	344,735	335,382	318,549	366,893	283,770	278,331	319,239	320,108	347,662
Corporate Income	14,037	12,214	110,295	24,404	14,643	120,855	21,494	12,509	172,994	22,473	12,993	114,972
Public Utility	197	19	211	4,299	145,137	5,492	-2,773	5,070	23	2,018	120,118	2,175
Excise	32,420	32,992	32,434	32,234	33,477	26,215	28,962	31,172	21,643	25,512	32,534	29,407
Insurance	1,086	1,897	22,836	784	1,291	23,036	1,889	16,309	24,750	24,504	2,581	24,962
Inheritance	6,834	7,406	14,701	3,871	4,538	3,497	7,799	2,124	2,625	3,761	8,797	3,650
Subtotal Tax Receipts	931,203	772,893	1,171,549	879,756	840,895	1,089,395	1,177,968	799,285	925,809	1,198,001	847,741	1,150,022
NON-TAX RECEIPTS												
Federal	451,110	384,251	473,314	500,946	491,232	443,561	628,967	537,288	523,444	511,718	354,871	660,374
Other & Transfers ^(c)	318,163	479,857	381,016	225,312	150,199	173,532	298,922	385,219	203,021	391,682	282,728	219,984
Note Proceeds ^(d)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Non-Tax Receipts	769,273	864,108	854,330	726,258	641,431	617,093	927,889	922,507	726,465	903,400	637,599	880,358
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,700,476	1,637,001	2,025,879	1,606,014	1,482,326	1,706,488	2,105,857	1,721,792	1,652,274	2,101,401	1,485,340	2,030,380
DISBURSEMENTS												
Local Aids ^(e)	903,055	166,454	704,521	101,549	410,446	1,175,368	223,251	244,546	1,199,379	133,429	214,765	1,810,134
Income Maintenance	357,630	355,727	306,119	359,298	357,037	365,688	357,190	353,772	326,068	404,651	347,535	289,515
Payroll and Related	289,522	317,944	213,252	361,884	396,657	234,841	410,335	305,602	230,548	314,141	434,080	281,801
Tax Refunds	46,735	41,583	44,505	55,983	70,935	133,298	70,374	377,534	358,377	355,000	166,318	134,427
Debt Service	0	1,159	0	120,742	1,281	0	0	893	0	262,262	6,797	0
Miscellaneous	298,330	289,020	293,799	280,926	252,129	269,146	370,686	333,005	269,014	243,219	396,748	332,474
Note Repayment ^(d)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,895,272	1,171,887	1,562,196	1,280,382	1,488,485	2,178,341	1,431,836	1,615,352	2,383,386	1,712,702	1,566,243	2,848,351

(a) The General Fund cash balances presented in this schedule are not based on Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The General Fund includes funds designated for operations and capital purposes of certain proprietary programs of the State's Universities. Receipts and disbursements of such funds for the designated programs and the disbursement of such funds for other purposes are reflected in the cash flow. A use of the designated funds for purposes other than the proprietary programs is, in effect, a borrowing of such funds. Therefore, at any time that the balance in the General Fund is less than the balance of such designated funds, the State is obligated to replenish the designated funds to the extent of the shortfall. The designated funds were expected to range from \$150 to \$300 million during the 2002-03 fiscal year. In addition, the General Fund is the depository for several escrow accounts pursuant to court orders or federal rulings. These funds were expected to average approximately \$50 million during the 2002-03 fiscal year.

(b) The Statutes provide certain administrative remedies to deal with periods when the General Fund is in a negative cash position. The Secretary of Administration may temporarily reallocate cash in other funds (up to 5% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect) to the General Fund. This amount was approximately \$556 million for the 2002-03 fiscal year. In addition, the Secretary of Administration may also temporarily reallocate an additional amount up to 3% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect (approximately \$334 million for the 2002-03 fiscal year) for a period of up to 30 days. If the amount of interfund borrowing available to the general fund is not sufficient, the Secretary of Administration is authorized to prorate and defer certain payments.

(c) Reflects receipt on August 1, 2002 of \$231 million of proceeds from the sale and subsequent securitization of payments due the State from tobacco manufacturers under the Master Settlement Agreement.

(d) No operating notes were issued in the 2002-03 fiscal year; therefore, the table does not include any proceeds from the issuance of operating notes or any impoundment payments.

(e) Reflects use in November 2002 of approximately \$600 million of proceeds from the sale and subsequent securitization of payments due the State from tobacco manufacturers under the Master Settlement Agreement to make a portion of the shared revenue payment.

Table II-7; State Budget-General Fund (Part II–Page 39). Add the following table:

**ACTUAL GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW; JULY 1, 2003 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2003
PROJECTED GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW; OCTOBER 1, 2003 TO JUNE 30, 2004^(a)**

	(In Thousands of Dollars)											
	July 2003	August 2003	September 2003	October 2003	November 2003	December 2003	January 2004	February 2004	March 2004	April 2004	May 2004	June 2004
BALANCES^(b)												
Beginning Balance	-301,120	-622,418	-400,502	418,507	858,824	627,751	197,869	966,939	1,176,877	65,906	530,164	626,525
Ending Balance ^(c)	-622,418	-400,502	418,507	858,824	627,751	197,869	966,939	1,176,877	65,906	530,164	626,525	-119,788
Lowest Daily Balance ^(e)	-762,702	-757,258	-654,756	368,861	429,121	-479,956	146,850	854,681	14,411	-125,518	324,578	-340,177
RECEIPTS												
TAX RECEIPTS												
Individual Income ^(d)	535,668	361,664	632,800	517,300	343,800	539,700	800,000	464,400	460,900	855,700	332,900	651,300
Sales & Use	368,518	363,614	375,775	368,100	364,000	304,400	408,000	318,600	287,700	324,400	344,800	354,000
Corporate Income	15,220	19,228	126,009	27,100	13,600	137,000	23,000	12,000	159,900	25,000	16,400	114,200
Public Utility	296	0	325	3,800	138,500	4,300	0	3,700	200	5,200	118,000	1,700
Excise	38,152	34,660	28,651	29,200	36,200	28,900	28,200	29,900	25,000	27,500	30,800	30,400
Insurance	828	1,375	25,541	1,400	1,200	22,100	1,800	12,000	19,100	24,100	3,900	23,200
Inheritance	5,660	11,035	7,017	5,200	6,200	4,900	8,200	5,500	6,200	10,300	6,300	5,600
Subtotal Tax Receipts	964,342	791,576	1,196,118	952,100	903,500	1,041,300	1,269,200	846,100	959,000	1,272,200	853,100	1,180,400
NON-TAX RECEIPTS												
Federal	420,678	479,004	507,840	629,400	422,500	448,900	610,800	525,300	471,600	533,500	518,900	553,400
Other & Transfers ^(d)	291,431	190,445	519,577	245,600	253,500	237,900	385,600	387,100	328,100	329,800	312,300	411,100
Note Proceeds ^(e)	0	0	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Non-Tax Receipts	712,109	669,449	1,427,417	875,000	676,000	686,800	996,400	912,400	799,700	863,300	831,200	964,500
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,676,451	1,461,025	2,623,535	1,827,100	1,579,500	1,728,100	2,265,600	1,758,500	1,758,700	2,135,500	1,684,300	2,144,900
DISBURSEMENTS												
Local Aids	890,876	172,578	741,814	119,573	824,806	1,156,159	205,865	256,886	1,179,936	123,589	247,081	1,774,181
Income Maintenance	439,565	373,987	352,115	393,262	337,164	345,825	390,021	335,896	391,678	360,479	340,741	310,329
Payroll and Related	317,741	312,301	225,424	478,497	258,142	304,330	415,696	225,616	305,368	476,187	255,458	302,883
Tax Refunds	68,585	50,293	54,656	59,488	68,592	70,100	57,200	327,007	328,885	293,412	219,400	195,000
Debt Service	0	984	118,305	0	3,892	0	0	3,892	263,998	0	36,394	0
Miscellaneous	280,982	328,966	312,212	335,963	317,977	281,568	427,748	300,863	298,137	315,906	387,197	308,820
Note Repayment ^(e)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98,402	101,669	101,669	101,668	0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,997,749	1,239,109	1,804,526	1,386,783	1,810,573	2,157,982	1,496,530	1,548,562	2,869,671	1,671,242	1,587,939	2,891,213

(a) Projections reflect the 2003-05 biennial budget bill that Governor Doyle signed into law with some partial vetoes on July 24, 2003 (2003 Wisconsin Act 33). The projections also reflect the revenue estimates released by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau on January 23, 2003 and adjustments made starting in September to better reflect end-of-month electronic fund transfers. While the projections are based on budgetary assumptions, they are presented on a cash basis and not a budgetary basis. Projections do not include interfund borrowings.

(b) The General Fund cash balances presented in this schedule are not based on Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The General Fund includes funds designated for operations and capital purposes of certain proprietary programs of the State's Universities. Receipts and disbursements of such funds for the designated programs and the disbursement of such funds for other purposes are reflected in the cash flow. A use of the designated funds for purposes other than the proprietary programs is, in effect, a borrowing of such funds. Therefore, at any time that the balance in the General Fund is less than the balance of such designated funds, the State is obligated to replenish the designated funds to the extent of the shortfall. The designated funds are expected to range from \$150 to \$300 million during the 2003-04 fiscal year. In addition, the General Fund is the depository for several escrow accounts pursuant to court orders or federal rulings. These funds are expected to average approximately \$50 million during the 2003-04 fiscal year.

(c) The Statutes provide certain administrative remedies to deal with periods when the General Fund is in a negative cash position. The Secretary of Administration may temporarily reallocate cash in other funds (up to 5% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect) to the General Fund. This amount is approximately \$542 million for the 2003-04 fiscal year. In addition, the Secretary of Administration may also temporarily reallocate an additional amount up to 3% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect (approximately \$325 million for the 2003-04 fiscal year) for a period of up to 30 days. If the amount of interfund borrowing available to the General Fund is not sufficient, the Secretary of Administration is authorized to prorate and defer certain payments.

(d) The July Individual Income Tax Receipts and Non-Tax Receipts for Other & Transfers have been restated due to a subsequent reporting reclassification by the Department of Revenue.

(e) Includes \$400 million in operating note proceeds received in September, 2003 and impoundment payments due on February 27, March 31, April 30, and May 28, 2004. The February 27, 2004 impoundment payment excludes the premium deposited on September 18, 2003 into the operating note redemption fund.

Table II-8; General Fund Cash Receipts and Disbursements Year To Date; Compared to Estimates and Previous Fiscal Year. (Page 40). Update the table with the following:

2002-03 FISCAL YEAR
GENERAL FUND CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS YEAR-TO-DATE
COMPARED TO ESTIMATES AND PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR^(a)
(Cash Basis)
As of June 30, 2003
(Amounts in Thousands)

	2001-02 Fiscal Year		2002-03 Fiscal Year			Difference FY02 Actual to FY03 Actual
	Actual		Actual	Estimate ^(b)	Variance	
RECEIPTS						
Tax Receipts						
Individual Income	\$ 6,103,348		\$ 6,269,741	\$ 6,198,997	\$ 70,744	\$ 166,393
Sales	3,977,953		4,004,377	3,994,441	9,936	26,424
Corporate Income	631,507		653,883	626,913	26,970	22,376
Public Utility	267,913		281,986	265,996	15,990	14,073
Excise	349,072		359,002	363,293	(4,291)	9,930
Insurance	123,627		145,925	129,776	16,149	22,298
Inheritance	85,059		69,603	68,462	1,141	(15,456)
Total Tax Receipts	\$ 11,538,479		\$ 11,784,517	\$ 11,647,878	\$ 136,639	\$ 246,038
Non-Tax Receipts						
Federal	\$ 4,981,947		\$ 5,961,076	\$ 5,120,168	\$ 840,908	\$ 979,129
Other and Transfers	3,998,844		3,509,635	3,795,920	(286,285)	(489,209)
Note Proceeds ^(c)	800,000		-	-	-	(800,000) ^(c)
Total Non-Tax Receipts	\$ 9,780,791		\$ 9,470,711	\$ 8,916,088	\$ 554,623	\$ (310,080)
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 21,319,270		\$ 21,255,228	\$ 20,563,966	\$ 691,262	\$ (64,042)
DISBURSEMENTS						
Local Aids	\$ 7,627,031		\$ 7,286,897	\$ 7,385,261	\$ 98,364	\$ (340,134)
Income Maintenance	4,258,424		4,180,230	4,009,219	(171,011)	(78,194)
Payroll & Related	3,619,178		3,790,607	3,780,954	(9,653)	171,429
Tax Refunds	1,820,377		1,855,069	1,828,106	(26,963)	34,692
Debt Service	307,668		393,134	397,322	4,188	85,466
Miscellaneous	3,577,903		3,628,496	3,272,128	(356,368)	50,593
Note Repayment ^(c)	812,169		-	-	-	(812,169)
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 22,022,750		\$ 21,134,433	\$ 20,672,990	\$ (461,443)	\$ (888,317)
VARIANCE FY03 YEAR-TO-DATE					\$ 229,819	

- (a) None of the data presented here has been subjected to customary fiscal period closing procedures or other procedures used in the preparation of a financial statement, including verification, reconciliation, and identified adjustments. In addition, comparison of monthly General Fund financial information has many inherent problems. Unforeseen events (including even a change in weather conditions) or variations from underlying assumptions may cause a decrease in receipts or an increase in disbursements from those projected for a given month.
- (b) Estimates include assumptions from all fiscal bills enacted into law through 2003 Wisconsin Act 1 but are presented on a cash basis and not a budgetary basis. The projections also reflect the revenue estimates released by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau on January 23, 2003.
- (c) Operating Notes were issued in the 2001-02 fiscal year but were not issued in the 2002-03 fiscal year.

Table II-8; General Fund Cash Receipts and Disbursements Year To Date; Compared to Estimates and Previous Fiscal Year. (Page 40). Add the following table:

2003-04 FISCAL YEAR
GENERAL FUND CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS YEAR-TO-DATE
COMPARED TO ESTIMATES AND PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR^(a)
(Cash Basis)
As of September 30, 2003
(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>FY03 through September 2002</u>	<u>FY04 through September 2003</u>				<u>Difference FY03 Actual to FY04 Actual</u>
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate^(b)</u>	<u>Variance</u>	<u>Adjusted Variance^(c)</u>	
RECEIPTS						
Tax Receipts						
Individual Income	\$ 1,496,358	\$ 1,530,132	\$ 1,629,000	\$ (98,868)	\$ (36,268)	\$ 33,774
Sales	1,089,708	1,107,907	1,107,200	707	707	18,199
Corporate Income	136,546	160,457	156,800	3,657	3,657	23,911
Public Utility	427	621	200	421	421	194
Excise	97,846	101,463	96,500	4,963	4,963	3,617
Insurance	25,819	27,744	24,600	3,144	3,144	1,925
Inheritance	28,941	23,712	25,300	(1,588)	(1,588)	(5,229)
Total Tax Receipts	\$ 2,875,645	\$ 2,952,036	\$ 3,039,600	\$ (87,564)	\$ (24,964)	\$ 76,391
Non-Tax Receipts						
Federal	\$ 1,308,675	\$ 1,407,522	\$ 1,333,100	\$ 74,422	\$ 74,422	\$ 98,847
Other and Transfers	1,179,036	1,001,453	947,400	54,053	54,053	(177,583)
Note Proceeds	-	400,000	400,000	-	-	400,000
Total Non-Tax Receipts	\$ 2,487,711	\$ 2,808,975	\$ 2,680,500	\$ 128,475	\$ 128,475	\$ 321,264
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 5,363,356	\$ 5,761,011	\$ 5,720,100	\$ 40,911	\$ 103,511	\$ 397,655
DISBURSEMENTS						
Local Aids	\$ 1,774,030	\$ 1,805,268	\$ 1,812,497	\$ 7,229	\$ 7,229	\$ 31,238
Income Maintenance	1,019,476	1,165,667	1,085,052	(80,615)	(80,615)	146,191
Payroll & Related	820,718	855,466	844,855	(10,611)	(10,611)	34,748
Tax Refunds	132,823	173,534	160,975	(12,559)	(12,559)	40,711
Debt Service	1,159	119,289	129,228	9,939	9,939	118,130
Miscellaneous	881,149	922,160	938,381	16,221	16,221	41,011
Note Repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 4,629,355	\$ 5,041,384	\$ 4,970,988	\$ (70,396)	\$ (70,396)	\$ 412,029
VARIANCE FY04 YEAR-TO-DATE				\$ (29,485)	\$ 33,115	

- (a) None of the data presented here has been subjected to customary fiscal period closing procedures or other procedures used in the preparation of a financial statement, including verification, reconciliation, and identified adjustments. In addition, comparison of monthly General Fund financial information has many inherent problems. Unforeseen events (including even a change in weather conditions) or variations from underlying assumptions may cause a decrease in receipts or an increase in disbursements from those projected for a given month.
- (b) Estimates include assumptions from the 2003-05 biennial budget bill, as signed into law with some partial vetoes by Governor Doyle on July 24, 2003 (2003 Wisconsin Act 33), but are presented on a cash basis and not a budgetary basis. The projections also reflect the revenue estimates released by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau on January 23, 2003.
- (c) Changes were made, after the beginning of the fiscal year, to the estimates of receipts starting in September 2003. These changes were made to better reflect the timing of end-of-month electronic fund transfers. Because the changes were made starting in September 2003, the July and August 2003 estimates could not be changed. Since the timing of end-of-month electronic fund transfers impacted August and September 2003, the changes to the estimates of receipts include an increase in September 2003 but could not include any decrease in August 2003. As a result, the variance has been adjusted by \$63 million to show the result if the August 2003 estimate were changed.
- (d) Operating Notes were issued in the 2003-04 fiscal year but were not issued in the 2002-03 fiscal year.

Table II-9; General Fund Monthly Position (Page 41). Update the table with the following:

GENERAL FUND MONTHLY CASH POSITION^(a)
July 1, 2001 through September 30, 2003 — Actual
October 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004 — Estimated^(b)
 (Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Starting Date</u>	<u>Starting Balance</u>	<u>Receipts^(c)</u>	<u>Disbursements^(c)</u>	
2001	July.....	281,565 ^(d)	\$ 1,575,450	\$ 1,853,617	
	August.....	3,398 ^(d)	1,497,565	1,103,304	
	September.....	397,659 ^(d)	2,520,198	1,627,038	
	October.....	1,290,819	1,631,893	1,101,102	
	November.....	1,821,610	1,469,470	2,347,429	
	December.....	943,651 ^(d)	1,530,624	2,090,608	
	2002	January.....	383,667	2,014,638	1,293,585
		February.....	1,104,720	1,570,087	1,705,687
		March.....	969,120 ^(d)	1,530,532	2,730,873
		April.....	(231,221) ^(d)	2,070,342	1,573,434
		May.....	265,687 ^(d)	2,155,171	1,844,456
		June.....	576,402 ^(d)	1,753,300	2,751,617
July.....		(421,915) ^(d)	1,700,476	1,895,272	
August.....		(616,711) ^(d)	1,637,001	1,171,887	
September.....		(151,597) ^(d)	2,025,879	1,562,196	
October.....		312,086	1,606,014	1,280,382	
November.....		637,718	1,482,326	1,488,485	
December.....		631,559 ^(d)	1,706,488	2,178,341	
2003	January.....	159,706	2,105,857	1,431,836	
	February.....	833,727	1,721,792	1,615,352	
	March.....	940,167	1,652,274	2,383,386	
	April.....	209,055 ^(d)	2,101,401	1,712,702	
	May.....	597,754	1,485,340	1,566,243	
	June.....	516,851 ^(d)	2,030,380	2,848,351	
	July.....	(301,120) ^(d)	1,676,451	1,997,749	
	August.....	(622,418) ^(d)	1,461,025	1,239,109	
	September.....	(400,502) ^(d)	2,623,535	1,804,526	
	October.....	418,507	1,827,100	1,386,783	
	November.....	858,824	1,579,500	1,810,573	
	December.....	627,751 ^(d)	1,728,100	2,157,982	
2004	January.....	197,869	2,265,600	1,496,530	
	February.....	966,939	1,758,500	1,548,562	
	March.....	1,176,877	1,758,700	2,869,671	
	April.....	65,906 ^(d)	2,135,500	1,671,242	
	May.....	530,164	1,684,300	1,587,939	
	June.....	626,525 ^(d)	2,144,900	2,891,213	

- (a) The General Fund balances presented in this table are not based on Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).
- (b) The monthly receipt and disbursement projections for October 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004 are based on the revenue estimates released by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau on January 23, 2003 and the budget for the 2003-05 biennium as signed into law with some partial vetoes by Governor Doyle on July 24, 2003 (2003 Wisconsin Act 33). Adjustments have been made to the cash flow projections to better reflect end-of-month electronic fund transfers.
- (c) The amounts shown in October 2001 and September 2003 include receipts from the issuance of operating notes, and amounts shown in February through May 2002 and February through May 2004 include disbursements for impoundment payments required in connection with the issuance of operating notes. No operating notes were issued for the 2002-03 fiscal year.
- (d) The Statutes provide certain administrative remedies to deal with periods when the General Fund is in a negative cash position. The Secretary of Administration may temporarily reallocate cash in other funds (up to 5% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect) to the General Fund. This amount was \$556 million for the 2002-03 fiscal year and is approximately \$542 million for the 2003-04 fiscal year. In addition, the Secretary of Administration may also temporarily reallocate an additional amount up to 3% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect (\$334 million for the 2002-03 fiscal year and approximately \$325 million for the 2003-04 fiscal year) for a period of up to 30 days. If the amount of interfund borrowing available to the General Fund is not sufficient, the Secretary of Administration is authorized to prorate and defer certain payments.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration.

Table II-10; Balances in Funds Available for Interfund Borrowing (Page 42). Update the table with the following:

BALANCES IN FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR INTERFUND BORROWING^(a)
July 31, 2001 to September 30, 2003 — Actual
October 31, 2003 to June 30, 2004— Estimated^(b)
 (Amounts in Millions)

<u>Month (Last Day)</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
January		\$ 5,360	\$ 5,025	\$ 1,738
February		5,463	5,235	1,802
March		5,628	5,438	1,917
April		5,135	5,113	1,765
May		4,819	4,674	1,724
June		5,001	4,836	1,819
July	\$ 5,275	5,401	5,135	
August	4,785	4,785	4,579	
September	4,897	4,898	4,378	
October	4,328	4,328	1,575 ^(b)	
November	4,242	4,242	1,528	
December	4,737	4,737	1,649	

^(a) Consists of the following funds:

Transportation	Common School
Conservation (Partial)	Normal School
Wisconsin Health Education Loan Repayment	University
Waste Management	Local Government Investment Pool
Wisconsin Election Campaign	Farms for the Future
Investment & Local Impact	Agrichemical Management
Elderly Property Tax Deferral	Historical Society Trust
Lottery	School Income Fund
Children's Trust	Benevolent
Racing	Groundwater
Work Injury Supplemental Benefit	Petroleum Storage Environmental Cleanup
Unemployment Compensation Interest Repayment	Environmental Improvement Fund
Uninsured Employers	Environmental
Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan	Recycling
Local Government Property Insurance	University Trust Principal
Patients Compensation	Veterans Mortgage Loan Repayment
Mediation	State Building Trust
	Agricultural College

^(b) Estimated balances for October 31, 2003 and subsequent months include as an assumption that only 20% of the amount will be available for the local government investment pool. The local government investment pool is composed of funds deposited by local units of government that may be withdrawn without notice. Balances in the local government investment pool the past five years have ranged from a low of \$2.096 billion on November 14, 1997 to a high of \$4.684 billion on March 26, 2002. Under Section 20.002 (11), Wisconsin Statutes, the Secretary of Administration may temporarily reallocate cash in other funds (up to 5% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect) to the General Fund. This amount was \$556 million for the 2002-03 fiscal year and is approximately \$542 million for the 2003-04 fiscal year. In addition, the Secretary of Administration may also temporarily reallocate an additional amount up to 3% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect (\$334 million for the 2002-03 fiscal year and approximately \$325 million for the 2003-04 fiscal year) for a period of up to 30 days. If the amount of interfund borrowing available to the General Fund is not sufficient, the Secretary of Administration is authorized to prorate and defer certain payments.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration.

Table II-11; General Fund Recorded Revenues (Page 43). Update the table with the following:

**(Agency Recorded Basis)
July 1, 2003 to September 30, 2003 compared with previous year ^(a)**

	Annual Fiscal Report Revenues 2002-03 FY^(b)	Projected Revenues 2003-04 FY^(c)	Recorded Revenues July 1, 2002 to September 30, 2002^(d)	Recorded Revenues July 1, 2003 to September 30, 2003^(e)
Individual Income Tax	\$ 5,052,500,000	\$ 5,405,800,000	\$ 1,021,226,855	\$ 1,010,938,565
General Sales and Use Tax	3,738,000,000	3,915,400,000	658,448,707	676,936,656
Corporate Franchise and Income Tax	526,500,000	539,750,000	120,927,283	137,011,602
Public Utility Taxes	276,800,000	268,000,000	427,066	127,289
Excise Taxes	354,800,000	352,200,000	65,465,130	62,812,494
Inheritance Taxes	68,700,000	105,000,000	28,322,605	23,221,510
Insurance Company Taxes	114,900,000	85,000,000	2,258,277	1,810,598
Miscellaneous Taxes	67,500,000	71,300,000	25,537,551	23,264,845
SUBTOTAL.....	<u>10,199,700,000</u>	<u>10,742,450,000</u>	<u>1,922,613,473</u>	<u>1,936,123,559</u>
Federal and Other Inter- Governmental Revenues ^(f)	6,668,346,000	5,707,551,000	1,259,668,069	1,401,715,388
Dedicated and Other Revenues ^(g)	<u>3,815,875,000</u>	<u>1,931,197,500</u>	<u>889,391,507</u>	<u>950,120,470</u>
TOTAL.....	<u>\$ 20,683,921,000</u>	<u>\$ 18,381,198,500</u>	<u>\$ 4,071,673,049</u>	<u>\$ 4,287,959,418</u>

(a) None of the data presented here has been subjected to customary fiscal period closing procedures or other procedures used in the preparation of a financial statement, including verification, reconciliation, and identified adjustments.

(b) The amounts are from the Annual Fiscal Report (budgetary basis) for the 2002-03 fiscal year, dated October 10, 2003.

(c) Projected revenues are based on the 2003-05 budget signed into law, with some partial vetoes, on July 24, 2003 by Governor Doyle (2003 Wisconsin Act 33) and also reflect the revenue estimates for the 2002-03 fiscal year that were released by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau on January 23, 2003.

(d) The amounts shown are 2002-03 fiscal year revenues as recorded by state agencies.

(e) The amounts shown are 2003-04 fiscal year revenues as recorded by state agencies.

(f) This category includes intergovernmental transfers. The amount of these transfers may vary greatly between fiscal years, and therefore, this category may not be comparable on a historical basis.

(g) Certain transfers between General Fund appropriations are recorded as both revenues and expenditures of the General Fund. The amount of these transfers may vary greatly between fiscal years, and therefore, this category may not be comparable on a historical basis.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration.

Table II-12; General Fund Recorded Expenditures By Function (Page 44). Update the table with the following:

(Agency Recorded Basis)
July 1, 2003 to September 30, 2003 compared with previous year ^(a)

	Annual Fiscal Report Expenditures <u>2002-03 FY^(b)</u>	Appropriations <u>2003-04 FY^(c)</u>	Recorded Expenditures July 1, 2002 to <u>September 30, 2002^(d)</u>	Recorded Expenditures July 1, 2003 to <u>September 30, 2003^(e)</u>
Commerce.....	\$ 222,143,000	\$ 267,951,200	\$ 57,665,514	\$ 71,053,788
Education.....	9,087,026,000	7,372,173,100	1,742,379,419	1,843,310,741
Environmental Resources.....	264,282,000	252,915,200	21,951,927	67,168,538
Human Relations & Resources	8,630,020,000	7,704,344,000	1,883,510,982	2,016,119,140
General Executive.....	646,171,000	622,251,300	133,105,523	141,818,347
Judicial.....	109,697,000	110,945,700	32,054,066	32,430,589
Legislative.....	61,219,000	62,468,300	12,914,358	10,895,831
General Appropriations.....	<u>1,935,927,000</u>	<u>1,687,946,100</u>	<u>682,467,747</u>	<u>687,818,662</u>
TOTAL.....	<u>\$ 20,956,485,000</u>	<u>\$ 18,080,994,900</u>	<u>\$ 4,566,049,536</u>	<u>\$ 4,870,615,636</u>

- (a) None of the data presented here has been subjected to customary fiscal period closing procedures or other procedures used in the preparation of a financial statement, including verification, reconciliation, and identified adjustments.
- (b) The amounts are from the Annual Fiscal Report (budgetary basis) for the 2002-03 fiscal year, dated October 10, 2003.
- (c) Estimated appropriations based on the 2003-05 budget bill signed into law, with some partial vetoes, on July 24, 2003 by Governor Doyle (2003 Wisconsin Act 33).
- (d) The amounts shown are 2002-03 fiscal year expenditures as recorded by state agencies.
- (e) The amounts shown are 2003-04 fiscal year expenditures as recorded by state agencies.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration.

APPENDIX B

State of Wisconsin General Obligation Issuance Status Report October 1, 2003

<u>Program Purpose</u>	<u>Legislative Authorization</u>	<u>General Obligations Issued to Date</u>	<u>Interest Earnings^(a)</u>	<u>G.O. Bonds of 2003, Series C</u>	<u>Total Authorized Unissued Debt</u>
University of Wisconsin; academic facilities.....	\$ 1,107,898,000	\$ 892,992,229	\$ 12,046,136	\$ 32,000,000	\$ 170,859,635
University of Wisconsin; self-amortizing facilities.....	992,385,200	434,847,621	1,643,606	116,300,000	439,593,973
Natural resources; Warren Knowles - Gaylord Nelson stewardship 2000 program.....	572,000,000	150,550,000	13,392		421,436,608
Natural resources; municipal clean drinking water grants.....	9,800,000	9,518,744	141,818		139,438
Clean water fund program.....	637,743,200	407,334,053		8,000,000	222,409,147
Safe drinking water loan program.....	26,210,000	22,186,520			4,023,480
Natural resources; nonpoint source grants.....	85,310,400	64,130,658	132,570		21,047,172
Natural resources; nonpoint source compliance.....	2,000,000	2,000,000			
Natural resources; environmental repair.....	48,000,000	39,114,900	161,017		8,724,083
Natural resources; urban nonpoint source cost-sharing.....	22,400,000	10,190,000		375,000	11,835,000
Natural resources; environmental segregated fund supported administrative facilities.....	6,770,400	1,981,100		150,000	4,639,300
Natural resources; segregated revenue supported dam safety projects.....	6,600,000	5,843,000		150,000	607,000
Natural resources; pollution abatement and sewage collection facilities, ORAP funding.....	145,060,325	145,010,325	50,000		
Natural resources; pollution abatement and sewage collection facilities.....	893,493,400	874,914,888	18,513,076		65,436
Natural resources; pollution abatement and sewage collection facilities; combined sewer overflow.....	200,600,000	194,312,599	6,287,401		
Natural resources; recreation projects.....	56,055,000	56,053,994	1,006		
Natural resources; local parks land acquisition and development.....	2,490,000	2,447,741	42,259		
Natural resources; recreation development.....	23,061,500	22,863,110	141,227		57,163
Natural resources; land acquisition.....	45,608,600	45,116,930	491,671		

GENERAL OBLIGATION ISSUANCE STATUS REPORT—CONTINUED
October 1, 2003

<u>Program Purpose</u>	<u>Legislative Authorization</u>	<u>General Obligations Issued to Date</u>	<u>Interest Earnings^(a)</u>	<u>G.O. Bonds of 2003, Series C</u>	<u>Total Authorized Unissued Debt</u>
Natural resources; Wisconsin natural areas heritage program.....	2,500,000	2,445,793	17,174		37,032
Natural resources; segregated revenue supported facilities.....	45,296,900	19,969,722	45,287	1,275,000	24,006,891
Natural resources; general fund supported administrative facilities.....	10,882,400	9,856,075	21,432	330,000	674,893
Natural resources; ice age trail.....	750,000	700,000		30,000	20,000
Natural resources; dam safety projects.....	5,500,000	5,417,000	49,701		33,299
Natural resources; segregated revenue supported land acquisition.....	2,500,000	2,500,000			
Natural resources; Warren Knowles - Gaylord Nelson stewardship program.....	231,000,000	222,435,000	1,293,404	2,000,000	5,271,596
Transportation; administrative facilities.....	8,890,400	8,759,479	33,943		96,978
Transportation; accelerated bridge improvements.....	46,849,800	46,849,800			
Transportation; rail passenger route development...	50,000,000	1,410,000			48,590,000
Transportation; accelerated highway improvements.....	185,000,000	185,000,000			
Transportation; connecting highway improvements.....	15,000,000	15,000,000			
Transportation; federally aided highway facilities.....	10,000,000	10,000,000			
Transportation; highway projects.....	41,000,000	41,000,000			
Transportation; major highway and rehabilitation projects.....	1,000,000,000 ^(b)			100,000,000	900,000,000
Transportation; harbor improvements.....	28,000,000	19,548,000	232,605	190,000	8,029,395
Transportation; rail acquisitions and improvements.....	32,500,000	20,635,000	16		11,864,984
Transportation; local roads for job preservation, state funds.....	2,000,000	620,000		590,000	790,000
Corrections; correctional facilities.....	793,787,700	749,452,362	11,467,003	2,000,000	30,868,335
Corrections; self-amortizing facilities and equipment.....	7,337,000	2,071,000	99	44,000	5,221,901
Corrections; juvenile correctional facilities.....	27,726,500	25,448,556	102,026		2,175,918
Health and family services; mental health and secure treatment facilities.....	129,057,200	119,705,268	895,124	150,000	8,306,808

GENERAL OBLIGATION ISSUANCE STATUS REPORT—CONTINUED
October 1, 2003

<u>Program Purpose</u>	<u>Legislative Authorization</u>	<u>General Obligations Issued to Date</u>	<u>Interest Earnings^(a)</u>	<u>G.O. Bonds of 2003, Series C</u>	<u>Total Authorized Unissued Debt</u>
Agriculture; soil and water.....	20,575,000	7,213,000	1,248	550,000	12,810,752
Agriculture; conservation reserve enhancement...	40,000,000	3,625,000		2,330,000	34,045,000
Administration; Black Point Estate.....	1,600,000				1,600,000
Building commission; previous lease rental authority.....	143,071,600	143,068,654			2,946
Building commission; refunding corporation self-amortizing debt.....	870,000				870,000
Building commission; refunding tax-supported general obligation debt.....	2,102,086,430	2,102,086,530 ^(c)			
Building commission; refunding self-amortizing general obligation debt.....	272,863,034	272,863,033 ^(c)			
Building commission; refunding tax-supported and self-amortizing general obligation debt incurred before June 30, 2003...	75,000,000	75,000,000			
Building commission; refunding tax-supported and self-amortizing general obligation debt.....	440,000,000				440,000,000
Building commission; housing state departments and agencies.....	480,088,500	397,454,121	2,329,712	2,500,000	77,804,667
Building commission; 1 West Wilson street parking ramp.....	15,100,000	14,805,521	294,479		
Building commission; project contingencies.....	47,961,200	30,990,000	62,251	1,300,000	15,608,949
Building commission; capital equipment acquisition.....	117,042,900	95,254,191	729,518	1,000,000	20,059,191
Building commission; discount sale of debt.....	90,000,000	66,758,598			23,241,402
Building commission; discount sale of debt (higher education bonds).....	100,000,000	99,988,833 ^(c)			11,167
Building commission; other public purposes.....	1,513,901,000	1,059,737,317	6,188,961	10,001,000	437,973,722
Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.; basic science education and health information technology facilities....	10,000,000	10,000,000			
HR Academy, Inc.....	1,500,000				1,500,000
Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.; biomedical research and technology incubator.....	25,000,000				25,000,000
Marquette University; dental clinic and education facility...	15,000,000	14,999,182	818		
Swiss cultural center.....	1,000,000				1,000,000
Racine County; Discovery Place museum.....	1,000,000				1,000,000
Milwaukee Police Athletic League; youth activities center.....	1,000,000	1,000,000			

GENERAL OBLIGATION ISSUANCE STATUS REPORT—CONTINUED
October 1, 2003

<u>Program Purpose</u>	<u>Legislative Authorization</u>	<u>General Obligations Issued to Date</u>	<u>Interest Earnings^(a)</u>	<u>G.O. Bonds of 2003, Series C</u>	<u>Total Authorized Unissued Debt</u>
Administration; school educational technology infrastructure financial assistance.....	90,200,000	64,985,000	431,066		24,783,934
Administration; public library educational technology infrastructure financial assistance.....	300,000	268,918	41		31,041
Educational communications board; educational communications facilities.....	22,858,100	15,889,539	37,069	50,000	6,881,492
Historical society; self-amortizing facilities.....	3,173,600	1,029,156	3,896		2,140,547
Historical society; historic records.....	400,000				400,000
Historical society; historic sites.....	1,839,000	1,825,756			13,244
Historical society; museum facility.....	4,384,400	4,362,469			21,931
Historical society; Wisconsin history center.....	131,500,000				131,500,000
Public instruction; state school, state center and library facilities.....	7,367,700	7,330,612	32,508		4,579
Military affairs; armories and military facilities.....	24,393,800	19,312,527	192,632	600,000	4,288,641
Veterans affairs; veterans facilities.....	10,090,100	9,448,065	50,593		591,442
Veterans affairs; self-amortizing mortgage loans.....	2,120,840,000	2,023,652,395	2,133,000		95,054,605
Veterans affairs; refunding bonds.....	840,000,000	653,279,245			186,720,755
Veterans affairs; self-amortizing facilities.....	34,412,600	3,635,000	501	250,000	30,527,099
State fair park board; board facilities.....	13,587,100	9,825,000		2,645,000	1,117,100
State fair park board; housing facilities.....	11,000,000	10,969,000	13	30,000	987
State fair park board; self-amortizing facilities.....	56,787,100	50,673,800	22,328	290,000	5,800,972
Total.....	<u>\$16,446,857,089</u>	<u>\$12,161,561,929</u>	<u>\$66,333,628</u>	<u>\$285,130,000</u>	<u>\$3,933,831,631</u>

^(a) Interest earnings reduce issuance authority by the same amount.

^(b) Governor Doyle's veto message limits the amount of borrowing under this purpose to \$565,480,400 during the 2003-05 biennium.

^(c) Accrued interest on any obligation that is not paid during the fiscal year in which it accrues is treated as debt and taken into account for purposes of the statutory authority to issue debt.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration.

Appendix C

EXPECTED FORM OF LEGAL OPINION

Upon delivery of the Bonds, it is expected that Foley & Lardner will deliver a legal opinion in substantially the following form:

(Letterhead of Foley & Lardner)

\$285,130,000

**STATE OF WISCONSIN
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF 2003, SERIES C**

We have served as bond counsel in connection with the issuance by the State of Wisconsin (**State**) of its \$285,130,000 General Obligation Bonds of 2003, Series C, dated October 15, 2003 (**Bonds**). The Bonds are being issued pursuant to Chapter 18, Wisconsin Statutes (**Act**) and a resolution adopted by the State of Wisconsin Building Commission (**Commission**) on October 15, 2003 (**Resolution**).

We examined the law, a certified copy of the proceedings relating to the issuance of the Bonds, and certifications of public officials and others. As to questions of fact material to our opinion, we relied upon those certified proceedings and certifications without independently undertaking to verify them.

Based upon this examination, it is our opinion that, under existing law:

1. The Bonds are valid and binding general obligations of the State.
2. The Resolution has been duly adopted by the Commission and is a valid and binding obligation of the State enforceable upon the State as provided in the Resolution.
3. The full faith, credit, and taxing power of the State are irrevocably pledged to the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds as the Bonds mature and become due. There has been irrevocably appropriated, as a first charge upon all revenues of the State, a sum sufficient for such purpose.
4. Interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. It also is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on all taxpayers. For the purpose of computing the alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations, however, interest on the Bonds is taken into account in determining adjusted current earnings. The State must comply with all requirements of the Internal Revenue Code that must be satisfied after the Bonds are issued for interest on the Bonds to be, or continue to be, excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The State has agreed to do so. A failure to comply may cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes, in some cases retroactive to the date the Bonds were issued. This letter expresses no opinion about other federal tax law consequences regarding the Bonds.

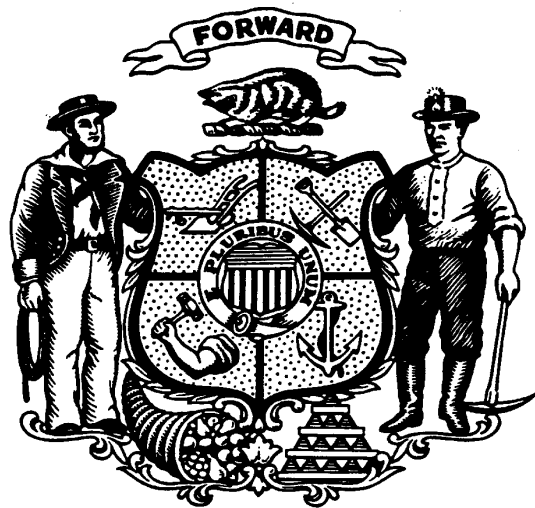
The rights of the owners of the Bonds and the enforceability of the Bonds may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights and by equitable principles (which may be applied in either a legal or an equitable proceeding). This letter expresses no opinion as to the availability of any particular form of judicial relief.

We have not been engaged or undertaken to review the accuracy, completeness, or sufficiency of the Official Statement or other offering material relating to the Bonds (except to the extent, if any, stated in the Official Statement), and we express no opinion relating thereto (except only the matters set forth as our opinion in the Official Statement). However, in serving as bond counsel, nothing has come to our attention that would lead us to believe that the Official Statement (except for the financial statements and other financial or statistical data included therein, as to which we express no view), as of the date of delivery of the Bonds, contained any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements contained therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

This letter speaks as of its date. We assume no duty to change this letter to reflect any facts or circumstances that later come to our attention or any changes in law.

Very truly yours,

FOLEY & LARDNER



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