

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

New Issue

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

\$88,830,000 STATE OF WISCONSIN GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF 2015, SERIES B

Dated: Date of Delivery

Due: May 1, as shown below

Ratings	AA Fitch Ratings AA Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Inc. Aa2 Moody's Investors Service, Inc. AA Standard & Poor's Ratings Services
Tax Exemption	Interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not a specific item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on all taxpayers— <i>See pages 6-7.</i> Interest on the Bonds is not exempt from current State of Wisconsin income or franchise taxes— <i>See page 7.</i>
Redemption	The Bonds are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.
Security	General obligations of the State of Wisconsin— <i>See page 2.</i>
Purpose	Bond proceeds are being used for various governmental purposes— <i>See page 3.</i>
Interest Payment Dates	May 1 and November 1
First Interest Payment Date	November 1, 2015
Denominations	Multiples of \$5,000
Closing/Settlement	On or about June 30, 2015
Bond Counsel	Foley & Lardner LLP
Registrar/Paying Agent	Secretary of Administration
Issuer Contact	Wisconsin Capital Finance Office (608) 267-0374; DOACapitalFinanceOffice@wisconsin.gov
Book-Entry System	The Depository Trust Company— <i>See page 3.</i>
2014 Annual Report	This Official Statement incorporates by reference, and makes updates and additions to, Parts I, II, and III of the State of Wisconsin Continuing Disclosure Annual Report, dated December 26, 2014.

The Bonds were sold at competitive sale on June 11, 2015. The interest rates payable by the State, which are shown below, resulted from the award of the Bonds.

<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Year (May 1)</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>First Optional Call Date</u>	<u>Call Price</u>
97705M AE5	2017	\$ 17,710,000	4.00%	Not Callable	-
97705M AF2	2018	17,785,000	5.00	Not Callable	-
97705M AG0	2019	18,335,000	5.00	Not Callable	-
97705M AH8	2020	18,945,000	5.00	Not Callable	-
97705M AJ4	2021	16,055,000	5.00	Not Callable	-
Purchase Price \$99,999,103.27					

June 11, 2015

This document is called an official statement because it is the only document the State has authorized for providing information about 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.

Certain statements in this document are forward-looking statements that are based on expectations, estimates, projections, or assumptions. Forward-looking statements contained in this document are made as of the date hereof, and the State undertakes no obligation to update such statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances. Actual results could differ materially from the anticipated results.

Some of the people who prepared, compiled, or reviewed the information in this document had specific functions that covered some of its aspects but not others. For example, financial staff may have been asked to assist with quantitative financial information, and legal counsel, with specific documents or legal issues.

No dealer, broker, sales representative, or other person has been authorized by the State 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 incorporated.

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STATE OFFICIALS PARTICIPATING IN ISSUANCE AND SALE OF BONDS

BUILDING COMMISSION MEMBERS*

Voting Members

	Term of Office Expires
Governor Scott Walker, Chairperson	January 7, 2019
Senator Terry Moulton, Vice Chairperson	January 7, 2019
Senator Jerry Petrowski	January 7, 2019
Senator Janis Ringhand	January 7, 2019
Representative Mark Born	January 2, 2017
Representative Robb Kahl	January 2, 2017
Representative Rob Swearingen	January 2, 2017
Mr. Robert Brandherm, Citizen Member	At the pleasure of the Governor

Nonvoting, Advisory Members

Vacant, State Chief Engineer Department of Administration	_____
Mr. Daniel J. Stephans, State Ranking Architect Department of Administration	_____

Building Commission Secretary

Ms. Summer R. Strand, Administrator Division of Facilities Development Department of Administration	At the pleasure of the Building Commission and the Secretary of Administration
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OTHER PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Brad D. Schimel State Attorney General	January 7, 2019
Mr. Scott A. Neitzel, Secretary Department of Administration	At the pleasure of the Governor

DEBT MANAGEMENT AND DISCLOSURE

Department of Administration
Capital Finance Office
P.O. Box 7864
101 E. Wilson Street, FLR 10
Madison, WI 53707-7864
Telefax (608) 266-7645
DOACapitalFinanceOffice@wisconsin.gov

Mr. David Erdman
Assistant Capital Finance Director
(608) 267-0374
david.erdman@wisconsin.gov

* The Building Commission is composed of eight voting members. The Governor serves as the chairperson. Each house of the Wisconsin State Legislature appoints three members. State law provides for the two major political parties to be represented in the membership from each house. One citizen member is appointed by the Governor and serves at the Governor's pleasure.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

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

Description:	State of Wisconsin General Obligation Bonds of 2015, Series B
Principal Amount:	\$88,830,000
Denominations:	Multiples of \$5,000
Date of Issue:	Date of delivery (on or about June 30, 2015)
Record Date:	April 15 and October 15
Interest Payments:	May 1 and November 1, beginning November 1, 2015
Maturities:	May 1, 2017-2021— <i>See front cover.</i>
Redemption:	<i>Optional</i> — The Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity.
Form:	Book-entry-only— <i>See page 3.</i>
Paying Agent:	All payments of principal of, 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 DTC Participants as described herein.
Security:	The Bonds are general obligations of the State of Wisconsin. As of June 1, 2015, general obligations of the State were outstanding in the principal amount of \$7,619,359,852.
Additional General Obligation Debt:	The State may issue additional general obligation debt.
Authority for Issuance:	The Bonds are authorized by 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, bankers, 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 personal representatives, 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 excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not a specific item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on all taxpayers— <i>See pages 6-7.</i> Interest on the Bonds is not exempt from current State of Wisconsin income or franchise taxes— <i>See page 7.</i>
Legal Opinion:	Validity and tax opinion to be provided by Foley & Lardner LLP— <i>See page C-1.</i>
2014 Annual Report	This Official Statement incorporates by reference, and makes updates and additions to, Parts I, II, and III of the State of Wisconsin Continuing Disclosure Annual Report, dated December 26, 2014.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
\$88,830,000
STATE OF WISCONSIN
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF 2015, SERIES B

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement provides information about the \$88,830,000 General Obligation Bonds of 2015, Series B (**Bonds**), which are being issued by the State of Wisconsin (**State**). This Official Statement incorporates by reference, and makes updates and additions to, **Parts I, II, and III** of the State of Wisconsin Continuing Disclosure Annual Report, dated December 26, 2014 (**2014 Annual Report**).

The Bonds are authorized under the Wisconsin Constitution and the Wisconsin Statutes, and are being issued pursuant to an authorizing resolution that the State of Wisconsin Building Commission (**Commission**) adopted on January 14, 2015.

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 20th among the states in population and 25th 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 incorporates by reference Parts II and III of the 2014 Annual Report. **APPENDIX A** also makes updates and additions to Part II of the 2014 Annual Report, including but not limited to:

- Estimated General Fund condition statement for the 2014-15 fiscal year and General Fund tax collection projections for the 2014-15 fiscal year and 2015-17 biennium, as included in a memorandum provided by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau (**LFB**) on January 23, 2015 (**January 2015 LFB Report**) and further addressed in a LFB memorandum dated May 6, 2015 (**May 2015 LFB Memorandum**).
- General Fund information for the 2014-15 fiscal year through April 30, 2015, which is presented on either a cash basis or an agency-recorded basis, and projected General Fund information for the remainder of the 2014-15 fiscal year and the 2015-16 fiscal year, which is presented on a cash basis.
- Information about the executive budget bill for the 2015-17 biennium.

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

Contact: State of Wisconsin Department of Administration
Attn: Capital Finance Office
Mail: 101 East Wilson Street, FLR 10
P.O. Box 7864
Madison, WI 53707-7864
Phone: (608) 267-0374
E-mail: DOACapitalFinanceOffice@wisconsin.gov
Web site: www.doa.wi.gov/capitalfinance

THE BONDS

General

The **front cover of this Official Statement** sets forth the maturity dates, principal amounts, and interest rates for the Bonds. The Bonds are being issued in book-entry-only form, so the registered owner will be a securities depository or its nominee. The Commission has appointed, as the securities depository for the Bonds, The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (**DTC**). See **“THE BONDS; Book-Entry-Only Form”**.

The Bonds will be dated their date of delivery (expected to be June 30, 2015) and will bear interest from that date, payable on May 1 and November 1 of each year, beginning on November 1, 2015.

Interest on the Bonds will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. So long as the Bonds are in book-entry-only form, payments of the principal of, and interest on, each Bond will be paid to the securities depository.

The Bonds are being issued as fully-registered bonds in principal denominations of \$5,000 or multiples of \$5,000.

Security

The Bonds are direct and general obligations of the State. The Wisconsin Constitution pledges the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the State to make principal and interest payments on general obligations, and requires the Legislature to provide for their payment by appropriation. The Wisconsin Statutes establish, as security for the payment of all debt service on general obligations, a first charge upon all revenues of the State. Further, a sufficient amount of those revenues is irrevocably appropriated for the payment of the principal of, and interest on, general obligations, so that no subsequent legislative action is required to release such revenues. The Bonds are secured equally with all other outstanding general obligations issued by the State.

Redemption Provisions

The Bonds are not subject to redemption prior to their maturity date.

Registration and Payment of Bonds

So long as the Bonds are in book-entry-only form, payment of the principal of, and interest on, the Bonds on the payment date will be made by wire transfer to the securities depository or its nominee by the **Paying Agent**—which is the Secretary of Administration.

Ratings

The following ratings have been assigned to the Bonds:

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Rating Organization</u>
AA	Fitch Ratings
AA	Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Inc.
Aa2	Moody's Investors Service, Inc.
AA	Standard & Poor's Ratings Services

Any explanation of what a rating means may only be obtained from the rating organization giving the rating. A securities rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell, or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time. Any downgrade or withdrawal of a rating may adversely affect the market price of the Bonds. The State may elect not to continue requesting ratings on the Bonds from any particular rating organization or may elect to request ratings on the Bonds from a different rating organization.

Application of Bond Proceeds

The Wisconsin Legislature has established the borrowing purposes and amounts for which public debt may be issued. **APPENDIX B** presents a summary of the borrowing purposes and the amounts both authorized for, and previously attributed to, each borrowing purpose from the proceeds of general obligations (including in some cases purchase premium and interest earnings). **APPENDIX B** also presents the borrowing purposes and amounts for which the Bond proceeds are being used.

Bond proceeds will be deposited in the State's Capital Improvement Fund and will be spent as the State incurs costs for the various borrowing or issuance purposes; until spent, the money will be invested by the State of Wisconsin Investment Board.

Book-Entry-Only Form

The Bonds are being initially issued in book-entry-only form. Purchasers of the Bonds will not receive bond certificates but instead will have their ownership in the Bonds recorded in the book-entry system.

Bond certificates are to be issued and registered in the name of a nominee of DTC, which acts as a securities depository for the Bonds. Ownership of the Bonds by the purchasers is shown in the records of brokers and other organizations participating in the DTC book-entry system (**DTC Participants**). All transfers of ownership in the Bonds must be made, directly or indirectly, through DTC Participants.

Payment

The State will make all payments of principal of, and interest on, the Bonds to DTC. Owners of the Bonds will receive payments through the DTC Participants.

Notices and Voting Rights

The State will provide any notices or other communications about the Bonds to DTC. Owners of the Bonds will receive any notices or communications through the DTC Participants. In any situation involving voting rights, DTC will not vote but will rather give a proxy through the DTC Participants.

Discontinued Service

In the event that participation in DTC's book-entry system were to be discontinued without a successor securities depository being appointed, bond certificates would be executed and delivered to DTC Participants.

Further Information

Further information concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system is available at www.dtcc.com. The State is not responsible for any information available on DTC's web site. That information may be subject to change without notice.

The State is not responsible for a failure by DTC or any DTC Participant to transfer payments or notices to the owners of the Bonds or to follow the procedures established by DTC for its book-entry system.

Payment if Bonds Are Not in Book-Entry-Only Form

In the event the Bonds were not in book-entry-only form, how the Bonds are paid would differ.

Payment of principal would 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 would be made by check or draft mailed to the registered owner shown in the registration book at the close of business on the record date—which is the 15th day (whether or not a business day) of the calendar month before the interest payment date.

OTHER INFORMATION

Limitations on Issuance of General Obligations

General obligations issued by the State are subject to debt limits set forth in the Wisconsin Constitution and the Wisconsin Statutes. There is an annual debt limit of three-quarters of one percent, and a cumulative debt limit of five percent, of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the State. Currently, the annual debt limit is \$3,596,099,766, and the cumulative debt limit is \$23,973,998,440. Funding or refunding obligations are not subject to the annual limit but are accounted for in applying 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, 2015, general obligations of the State were outstanding in the principal amount of \$7,619,359,852. The issuance of the Bonds will not cause the State to exceed its annual debt limit or its cumulative debt limit.

Borrowing Plans for Calendar Year 2015

General Obligations

The State has previously issued the following three series of general obligation bonds in calendar year 2015:

- Two series of general obligation refunding bonds in the aggregate amount of \$428 million for the refunding of bonds previously issued for general governmental purposes.
- One series of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$275 million for general governmental purposes.

In addition, the State has drawn \$280 million under the term loan agreement it entered into with a bank in January, 2014. The proceeds were used for the refunding of bonds previously issued for general governmental purposes. A general obligation refunding note was issued to the bank to evidence the loan made by the bank.

The Commission has also authorized the issuance of the following general obligations:

- Up to \$202 million of additional general obligations for the refunding of general obligation bonds previously issued for general governmental purposes. The amount and timing of any sale and issuance of additional general obligations for refunding purposes depend on market conditions.
- Up to \$39 million of additional general obligation subsidy bonds to be purchased by the Environmental Improvement Fund for the Clean Water Fund Program. The amount and timing of any issuance of general obligation subsidy bonds for this purpose depend on various factors, including the amount and timing of loan disbursements from the Clean Water Fund Program.
- Up to \$75 million of general obligation refunding bonds to refund general obligation bonds previously issued for the veterans housing loan program. The amount and timing of any issuance of general obligation refunding bonds for this purpose depend on market conditions and other factors relating to the veterans housing loan program.

- General obligations for the funding of the State's outstanding general obligation commercial paper notes and extendible municipal commercial paper, which were outstanding in the amount of \$759 million as of June 1, 2015. The amount and timing of any issuance of general obligations for this purpose depend on a decision to fund outstanding obligations bearing variable interest rates either with a different form of variable-rate obligation or with bonds bearing a fixed interest rate.

Other Obligations

The State has issued \$207 million of transportation revenue refunding bonds this calendar year. In addition, the Commission has authorized \$375 million of additional transportation revenue obligations to refund outstanding transportation revenue bonds. The amount and timing of any issuance of additional transportation revenue refunding bonds depend on market conditions.

The State has not issued any clean water revenue bonds in this calendar year. The Commission has authorized up to \$100 million of clean water revenue bonds and up to \$325 million of clean water revenue refunding bonds. The amount and timing of any issuance of clean water revenue bonds depend on loan activity in the State's Clean Water Fund Program. The State released a Preliminary Official Statement on June 5, 2015 for approximately \$129 million of Clean Water Revenue Refunding Bonds. The amount and timing of any issuance of clean water revenue refunding bonds depend on market conditions.

The State does not have authority to issue any general fund annual appropriation bonds for purposes other than refunding outstanding bonds. The amount and timing of any authorization and issuance of general fund annual appropriation refunding bonds in this calendar year depend on market conditions.

The State has not issued any master lease certificates of participation in this calendar year, but does expect to complete a sale of such securities in the approximate amount of \$40 million by June 30, 2015. The amount and timing of any additional issuance of master lease certificates of participation depend on market conditions and originations in the State's Master Lease Program.

At this time, the State does not expect to issue operating notes for the 2014-2015 or 2015-16 fiscal years.

Underwriting

The Bonds were purchased through competitive bidding on June 11, 2015 by the following account (**Underwriters**): J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, book-running manager, Academy Securities, and Estrada Hinojosa & Company. The Underwriters paid \$99,999,103.27, and their bid resulted in a true-interest-cost rate to the State of 1.485284%.

Reference Information About the Bonds

Information about the Bonds is provided for reference in both the table on the following page and the [table on the front cover](#) of this Official Statement. The CUSIP number for each maturity has been obtained from a source 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 for the Bonds.

Legal Investment

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

- Banks, trust companies, bankers, 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.
- Personal representatives, guardians, trustees, and other fiduciaries.
- The State and all public officers, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, and public bodies.

\$88,830,000
State of Wisconsin
General Obligation Bonds of 2015, Series B

Dated Date: Date of Delivery

First Interest Date: November 1, 2015

Delivery/Settlement Date: On or about June 30, 2015

CUSIP	Year (May 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield at Issuance	Price at Issuance	First Optional Call Date	Call Price
97705M AE5	2017	\$ 17,710,000	4.00%	0.68%	106.047%	Not Callable	-
97705M AF2	2018	17,785,000	5.00	1.09	110.888	Not Callable	-
97705M AG0	2019	18,335,000	5.00	1.36	113.558	Not Callable	-
97705M AH8	2020	18,945,000	5.00	1.60	115.759	Not Callable	-
97705M AJ4	2021	16,055,000	5.00	1.86	117.287	Not Callable	-

Legal Opinions

Bond Opinion

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

Attorney General

As required by law, the office of the Attorney General will examine a certified copy of all proceedings leading to issuance of the Bonds. When the Bonds are delivered, the Attorney General will deliver an opinion on the regularity and validity of the proceedings with respect to the Bonds. The Attorney General's opinion will also state that there is no action, suit, or proceeding, either pending or threatened in writing, known to the Attorney General, restraining or enjoining the issuance, sale, execution, or delivery of the Bonds, and there also is no action, suit, or proceeding, either pending or threatened in writing, known to the Attorney General, in any way contesting or affecting (1) the titles to their respective offices of any of the State officers involved in the issuance of the Bonds, (2) the validity of the Bonds or any of the proceedings taken with respect to the issuance, sale, execution, or delivery of the Bonds, or (3) the pledge or application of any moneys or security provided for the payment of the Bonds.

If certificated Bonds were issued, then a certificate of the Attorney General would be printed on the reverse side of each Bond.

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 and is not a specific item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on all taxpayers; however, interest on the Bonds is taken into account in determining adjusted current earnings for purposes of computing the alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations. The State must comply with certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code 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 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 on which the Bonds are issued. No provision is made for an increase in interest rates or a redemption of the Bonds in the event interest on the Bonds is included in gross income.

The opinion of Bond Counsel will be based on legal authorities that are current as of its date, will cover certain matters not directly addressed by those authorities, and will represent Bond Counsel's judgment regarding the proper treatment of the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. It will not be binding on the

Internal Revenue Service (**IRS**) or the courts and will not be a guaranty of result. As to questions of fact, Bond Counsel will rely upon certified proceedings and certifications of public officials and others without independently undertaking to verify them.

Bond Counsel will express no opinion about other federal tax matters regarding the Bonds. Other federal tax law provisions may adversely affect the value of an investment in the Bonds for particular owners of those Bonds. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors about the tax consequences of owning a Bond.

The IRS has an active tax-exempt bond enforcement program. Under current IRS procedures, owners of the Bonds would have little or no right to participate in an IRS examination of the Bonds. Moreover, it may not be practicable to obtain judicial review of IRS positions with which the State disagrees. Any action of the IRS, including selection of the Bonds for examination, the conduct or conclusion of such an examination, or an examination of obligations presenting similar tax issues, may affect the marketability of the Bonds.

Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, may cause the interest on the Bonds to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or otherwise prevent the owners of the Bonds from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals may also affect the marketability of the Bonds. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors about federal legislative proposals.

State of Wisconsin Income and Franchise Taxes

Interest on the Bonds is not exempt from current State of Wisconsin income or franchise taxes. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors about the state and local tax consequences of owning a Bond.

Premium Bonds

Under existing law, no deduction is allowed for any amortizable bond premium on the Bonds. The excess of the issue price over the principal amount of that Bond is the amortizable bond premium. The issue price of the Bonds having a common maturity date and interest rate generally is the initial offering price to the public, excluding underwriters or other intermediaries, at which price a substantial amount of such maturity of the Bonds were first sold. Based on representations from the Underwriters, the State expects the issue price of each maturity of the Bonds to be the Price at Issuance set forth in the table under **“OTHER INFORMATION; Reference Information About the Bonds”**.

During each taxable year, an owner of Bonds with amortizable bond premium must reduce his, her, or its tax basis in the Bond by the amount of the amortizable bond premium that is allocable to the portion of that taxable year during which the owner owned the Bond. The adjusted tax basis in a 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 the Bond.

Owners of Bonds purchased at a premium should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the federal tax consequences of owning such Bonds, including computation of their tax basis and the effect of any purchase of Bonds that is not made in the initial offering at the issue price. Owners of such Bonds should also consult their own tax advisors with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning those Bonds.

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 Reports**). By December 27 of each year, the State will file the Annual Report with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (**MSRB**) through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (**EMMA**) system. The State will also provide to the MSRB notices of the occurrence of certain events specified in the

undertaking. [Part I of the 2014 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 Department of Administration
Attn: Capital Finance Office
101 East Wilson Street, FLR 10
P.O. Box 7864
Madison, WI 53707-7864
(608) 267-0374
DOACapitalFinanceOffice@wisconsin.gov
www.doa.wi.gov/capitalfinance

The undertaking also describes the consequences if the State fails to provide any required information. The State must report the failure to the MSRB. In the last five years, the State has not failed to comply in any material respect with this, or any similar, undertaking. During that period, rating agencies have changed their respective ratings with respect to various bond insurers. Certain obligations previously issued by the State were insured by policies issued by these bond insurers, and the State did not file notice of those rating changes, based on a determination that the changes were not material. On July 31, 2014, the State filed with the MSRB through its EMMA system, as a technical clarification, a written notice of those rating changes of bond insurers where the rating before the change was above the underlying rating of the respective State obligations.

Dated: June 11, 2015

STATE OF WISCONSIN

/S/ SCOTT WALKER

Governor Scott Walker, Chairperson
State of Wisconsin Building Commission

/S/ SCOTT A. NEITZEL

Scott A. Neitzel, Secretary
State of Wisconsin Department of Administration

/S/ SUMMER R. STRAND

Summer R. Strand, Secretary
State of Wisconsin Building Commission

APPENDIX A

INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATE

This Appendix includes by reference information concerning the State of Wisconsin (**State**) contained in [Parts II and III of the State of Wisconsin Continuing Disclosure Annual Report, dated December 26, 2014 \(2014 Annual Report\)](#), which can be obtained as described below. This Appendix also makes updates and additions to the information presented in Part II of the 2014 Annual Report, including, but not limited to:

- Estimated General Fund condition statement for the 2014-15 fiscal year and General Fund tax collection projections for the 2014-15 fiscal year and 2015-17 biennium, as included in a memorandum provided by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau (LFB) on January 23, 2015 (**January 2015 LFB Report**) and further addressed in a LFB memorandum dated May 6, 2015 (**May 2015 LFB Memorandum**).
- General Fund information for the 2014-15 fiscal year through April 30, 2015, which is presented on either a cash basis or an agency-recorded basis, and projected General Fund information for the remainder of the 2014-15 fiscal year and the 2015-16 fiscal year, which is presented on a cash basis.
- Information about the executive budget bill for the 2015-17 biennium.

[Part II of the 2014 Annual Report](#) contains general information about the State. More specifically, that part presents information about the following matters:

- State's revenue and expenditures
- State's operations, financial procedures, accounting, and financial reporting
- Organization of, and services provided by, the State
- Budget process and fiscal controls
- State budget (including results of fiscal year 2013-14 and State budget for fiscal year 2014-15)
- Potential effects of litigation
- State obligations
- Employee pension funds and other post-employment benefits
- State Investment Board
- Statistical information about the State's population, income, and employment

Included as APPENDIX A to [Part II of the 2014 Annual Report](#) are the audited general purpose external financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (**GAAP**) for governments as prescribed by the Government Accounting Standards Board, and the independent auditor's report provided by the State Auditor.

[Part III of the 2014 Annual Report](#) contains information concerning general obligations issued by the State. That part discusses the security provisions for general obligations (including the flow of funds to pay debt service on general obligations) and presents data about the State's outstanding general obligations and the portion of outstanding general obligations that is revenue supported.

The 2014 Annual Report was filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (**MSRB**) through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (**EMMA**) system, and also is 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.wi.gov/capitalfinance

Copies of the 2014 Annual Report may also be obtained from:

State of Wisconsin Department of Administration
Attn: Capital Finance Office
101 E. Wilson Street, FLR 10
P.O. Box 7864
Madison, WI 53707-7864
(608) 267-0374
DOACapitalFinanceOffice@wisconsin.gov

The State has independently provided, starting in July 2001, monthly reports on general fund financial information. The State did not provide such reports during the period of June, 2013 until March, 2014, at which time it resumed the preparation of such reports. These monthly reports are not required by any of the State's undertakings to provide information concerning the State's securities. These monthly reports are available on the State's Capital Finance Office web site that is listed above and also filed as additional voluntary information with the MSRB through its EMMA system; however, such reports are not incorporated by reference into this Official Statement or Part II of the 2014 Annual Report. The State is not obligated to provide such monthly reports now or at any time in the future.

After publication and filing of the 2014 Annual Report, certain changes or events have occurred that affect items discussed in the 2014 Annual Report. Listed below, by reference to particular sections of Part II of the 2014 Annual Report, are changes or additions to the discussion contained in those particular sections. Many of the following changes or additions have not been filed with the MSRB. However, the State has filed, and expects to continue to file, informational notices with the MSRB, some of which may be notices that are not required to be filed under the State's undertakings.

State Budget; Budget for 2014-15 Fiscal Year (Part II; Pages 33-34). Update with the following information:

January 2015 LFB Report – General Fund Condition Statement

The January 2015 LFB Report included an estimated General Fund condition statement for the 2014-15 fiscal year. The table on the following page includes this updated General Fund condition statement for the 2014-15 fiscal year and shows a projected ending net balance of negative \$283 million.

The table on the following page also includes, for comparison, the actual General Fund condition statement for the 2013-14 fiscal year and the estimated General Fund condition statements for the 2014-15 fiscal year from the 2013-15 biennial budget (2013 Wisconsin Act 20), as approved on May 6, 2014 by the Legislature's Joint Committee on Finance (JCF), and from a report provided by DOA on November 20, 2014 (**November 2014 DOA Report**).

Other Developments

The revenues included in the November 2014 DOA Report and the January 2015 LFB Report do not include any amounts for tribal gaming. This was due to one of the larger tribal governments withholding its payment due in the 2013-14 fiscal year while the Governor considered an application for a new off-reservation casino in the State. On January 23, 2015, the Governor announced that he had rejected this application, and on the same date, that tribal government made the 2013-14 payment that it had been withholding. This late payment, and receipt of a payment due in the 2014-15 fiscal year, could increase revenues by approximately \$50 million compared to the revenues included in the projected General Fund condition statement in the January 2015 LFB Report.

On January 23, 2015, the State of Wisconsin Department of Revenue (**Department of Revenue** or **DOR**) provided a letter to the Secretary of Administration stating that its analysis shows estimated General Fund tax collections for the 2014-15 fiscal year of \$14.568 billion, or approximately \$99 million more than the projected \$14.470 billion included in the January 2015 LFB Report.

Finally, the executive budget bill for the 2015-17 biennium, as released by the Governor on February 3, 2015, incorporates a 2014-15 fiscal year gross ending balance of \$0.3 million.

Statutory Controls

As outlined in the 2014 Annual Report, the Wisconsin Constitution requires the Legislature to enact a balanced biennial budget, which the Legislature did for the 2014-15 fiscal year. The Wisconsin Statutes provide that, following the enactment of the budget, if the Secretary of Administration determines that budgeted expenditures will exceed revenues by more than one-half of one percent of general purpose revenues (consisting of general taxes, miscellaneous receipts, and revenues collected by state agencies which lose their identity and are available for appropriation by the Legislature), then no approval of expenditure estimates can occur. Further, the Secretary of Administration must notify the Governor and the Legislature, and the Governor must submit a bill correcting the imbalance. If the Legislature is not in session, then the Governor must call a special session to take up the matter. At this time, the Secretary of Administration has not made such a determination.

The Secretary of Administration is empowered to utilize fiscal controls and other measures provided by Wisconsin Statutes to address any projected shortfall. If after utilization of fiscal controls and other measures provided to the Secretary of Administration, the final budgetary expenses of any fiscal year exceed available revenues, then the Legislature must take action to balance the budget in the succeeding fiscal year.

**PROJECTED GENERAL FUND CONDITION STATEMENT
2014-15 FISCAL YEAR
(in Millions)**

	2013-14 Annual Fiscal Report	2013-15 Biennial Budget	2014-15 Fiscal Year		
			JCF May 2014	November 2014 DOA Report	January 2015 LFB Report
Revenues					
Opening Balance	\$ 759.2	\$ 463.5	\$ 724.3	\$ 516.9	\$ 516.9
Prior Year Designation	18.7				
Taxes	13,948.1	14,517.5	14,724.6	14,643.3	14,469.8
Department Revenues					
Tribal Gaming		27.0	23.5		
Other	<u>587.2</u>	<u>534.2</u>	<u>535.2</u>	<u>507.6</u>	<u>504.9</u>
Total Available	15,313.3	15,542.3	16,007.7	15,667.8	15,491.6
Appropriations					
Gross Appropriations	15,043.2	15,433.4	15,883.1	15,817.2	15,883.2
2013 Wisconsin Act 9		10.6			
Transfers to Other Funds	40.4	143.8	143.8	169.6	169.6
Compensation Reserves	57.8	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1
Less: Sum Sufficient Reestimates					(82.1)
Less: Biennial Appro. Adjustments					(4.4)
Less: Lapses	<u>(345.2)</u>	<u>(334.9)</u>	<u>(317.7)</u>	<u>(320.0)</u>	<u>(324.4)</u>
Net Appropriations	14,796.4	15,386.0	15,842.3	15,799.9	15,775.0
Balances					
Gross Balance	516.9	156.3	165.3	(132.1)	(283.4)
Less: Req. Statutory Balance	<u>n/a</u>	<u>(65.0)</u>	<u>(65.0)</u>	<u>(65.0)</u>	<u>n/a</u>
Net Balance, June 30	\$ 516.9	\$ 91.3	\$ 100.3	\$ (197.1)	\$ (283.4)

State Budget; Revenue Projections for 2014-15 Fiscal Year (Part II; Pages 33-34). Update with the following information:

May 2015 LFB Memorandum – General Fund Tax Collections

The May 2015 LFB Memorandum addresses the status of estimated General Fund tax collections for the 2014-15 fiscal year, as included in the January 2015 LFB Report. While not quantified, LFB notes that it is possible that General Fund tax collections in the 2014-15 fiscal year may exceed the estimate included in the January 2015 LFB Report.

January 2015 LFB Report – General Fund Tax Collections

The January 2015 LFB Report included estimates of General Fund tax collections for the 2014-15 fiscal year, which are \$14.470 billion, or an increase of \$174 million (or 3.7%) from collections in the 2013-14 fiscal year, but a decrease of \$173 million from the projections provided by DOR in the November 2014 DOA Report. The following table includes a summary of the estimated General Fund tax collections for the 2014-15 fiscal year, and also includes, for comparison, the actual General Fund tax collections for the 2013-14 fiscal year and the projected General Fund tax collections for the 2014-15 fiscal year included in the 2013-15 biennial budget (2013 Wisconsin Act 20), as approved by JCF in May, 2014, and provided by DOR for the November 2014 DOA Report.

The projections in the following table further reflect (i) certain reduced General Fund taxes in the 2013-15 biennial budget (2013 Wisconsin Act 20), (ii) adjustments on or after April 1, 2014 by DOR to the individual income tax withholding tables to reflect the recent changes in tax rates and tax brackets, and (iii) legislation enacted on March 24, 2014 that further reduced certain General Fund taxes.

**ESTIMATED GENERAL FUND TAX REVENUE COLLECTIONS
2014-15 FISCAL YEAR
(in Millions)**

	2013-14 <u>Actual</u>	Budget <u>2013 Act 20</u>	JCF <u>May 2014</u>	DOR <u>Nov. 2014</u>	Jan. 2015 <u>LFB Report</u>
Individual Income	\$ 7,061.4	\$ 7,651.0	\$ 7,514.1	\$ 7,499.8	\$ 7,350.0
Sales and Use	4,628.3	4,607.2	4,808.4	4,819.7	4,880.0
Corp. Income & Franchise	967.2	993.8	1,099.9	1,008.3	935.0
Public Utility	361.0	355.9	358.3	371.9	377.9
Excise					
Cigarettes	573.0	541.4	570.0	577.2	556.5
Liquor & Wine	49.0	66.7	69.8	70.2	69.3
Tobacco Products	67.7	51.5	48.3	48.7	47.6
Beer	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8
Insurance Company	165.8	168.0	172.0	173.6	176.0
Miscellaneous Taxes	<u>65.8</u>	<u>73.0</u>	<u>74.9</u>	<u>65.1</u>	<u>68.7</u>
TOTAL	\$13,948.1	\$14,517.5	\$14,724.6	\$14,643.3	\$14,469.8

A complete copy of the January 2015 LFB Report is included at the end of this [Appendix A](#). In addition, the State has filed the January 2015 LFB Report with the MSRB through its EMMA system, and a copy is available from the State as provided on [pages A-1 and A-2](#).

State Budget; Budget for 2015-17 Biennium (Part II; Pages 34-35). Update with the following information:

2015-17 Executive Budget

The Governor’s executive budget for the 2015-16 and 2016-17 fiscal years was released on February 3, 2015. The Governor’s executive budget bill was introduced in both houses of the Legislature and referred to the JCF for review (2015 Wisconsin Senate Bill 21). The JCF has completed public hearings and has nearly completed executive sessions on the executive budget.

Both detailed and summary information about the Governor's executive budget for the 2015-17 biennium can be obtained from the following websites:

<http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb/publications/budget/2015-17%20Budget/Pages/Governor.aspx>

<http://doa.wi.gov/divisions/budget-and-finance/biennial-budget>

After JCF completes its review and changes to the Governor's executive budget, any changes will be contained in a substitute amendment to the executive budget bill. In addition, it is expected that LFB will prepare a summary of the substitute amendment, and when available, this summary will be available from the following website:

<http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb/publications/budget/2015-17%20Budget/Pages/publications.aspx>

The websites included above are identified for the convenience of the reader only and are not incorporated by reference into this Official Statement. In addition, the Governor's executive budget for the 2015-17 biennium has been filed with the MSRB through its EMMA system, and additional information about the executive budget is available from the State as provided on [pages A-1 and A-2](#).

Based on LFB's summary of the Governor's executive budget for the 2015-17 biennium, the following table includes the estimated General Fund condition statement for the 2015-16 and 2016-17 fiscal years.

**Estimated General Fund Condition Statement
2015-16 and 2016-17 Fiscal Years
(in Millions)**

	Governor's Executive Budget <u>2015-16 Fiscal Year</u>	Governor's Executive Budget <u>2016-17 Fiscal Year</u>
Revenues		
Opening Balance	\$ 0.3	\$ 92.0
Taxes	15,190.8	15,827.2
Department Revenues		
Tribal Gaming	23.5	24.1
Other	<u>507.3</u>	<u>499.1</u>
Total Available	15,721.7	16,442.5
Appropriations		
Gross Appropriations	15,876.0	16,961.3
Transfers	38.0	39.6
Compensation Reserves	10.7	18.6
Less: Lapses	<u>(295.0)</u>	<u>(700.0)</u>
Net Appropriations	15,629.7	16,319.5
Balances		
Gross Balance	92.0	123.0
Less: Required Statutory Balance	<u>(65.0)</u>	<u>(65.0)</u>
Net Balance, June 30	\$ 27.0	\$ 58.0

2015-17 General Fund Tax Collections

While not quantified, the May 2015 LFB Memorandum notes that the growth rate for estimated General Fund tax collections in the 2015-16 and 2016-17 fiscal years may be reduced from that assumed in the January 2015 LFB Report.

Taking into account the May 2015 LFB Memorandum and estimated General Fund tax collections for the 2014-15 fiscal year, LFB concludes that the estimates in the January 2015 LFB Report for the three year period are still reasonable and should not be adjusted.

The January 2015 LFB Report included estimates of General Fund tax collections for the 2015-16 and 2016-17 fiscal years in the amounts of \$15.146 billion and \$15.719 billion, respectively. These amounts

were \$111 million and \$66 million, respectively, greater than projections provided by DOR in the November 2014 DOA Report.

The Governor's executive budget for the 2015-17 biennium includes certain provisions that would affect the General Fund tax collections for that biennium. The following table includes a summary of the estimated General Fund tax collections for the 2015-16 and 2016-17 fiscal years as included in the Governor's executive budget for the 2015-17 biennium and, for comparison, the estimated General Fund tax collections for the same fiscal years as set forth in the January 2015 LFB Report and as provided by DOR for the November 2014 DOA Report.

**ESTIMATED GENERAL FUND TAX REVENUE COLLECTIONS
2015-16 AND 2016-17 FISCAL YEARS
(in Millions)**

	2015-16 Fiscal Year			2016-17 Fiscal Year		
	DOR	Jan. 2015	Exec.	DOR	Jan. 2015	Exec.
	<u>Nov. 2014</u>	<u>LFB Report</u>	<u>Budget Bill</u>	<u>Nov. 2014</u>	<u>LFB Report</u>	<u>Budget Bill</u>
Individual Income	\$ 7,787.8	\$ 7,845.0	\$ 7,848.3	\$8,174.0	\$ 8,255.0	\$ 8,268.3
Sales and Use	4,954.7	5,030.0	5,054.2	5,142.8	5,190.0	5,224.1
Corp. Income & Franchise	970.0	970.0	986.9	999.8	960.0	1,021.0
Public Utility	364.5	366.8	366.8	368.9	373.4	373.4
Excise						
Cigarettes	574.6	551.0	551.0	565.9	545.5	545.5
Liquor & Wine	72.8	71.4	71.4	75.8	73.6	73.6
Tobacco Products	50.7	48.6	48.6	52.1	49.6	49.6
Beer	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.4
Insurance Company	184.4	181.0	181.0	195.8	187.0	187.0
Miscellaneous Taxes	<u>67.2</u>	<u>73.9</u>	<u>73.9</u>	<u>69.4</u>	<u>76.3</u>	<u>76.3</u>
TOTAL	\$15,035.4	\$15,146.3	\$15,190.8	\$15,652.9	\$15,718.8	\$15,827.2

General Fund Information; General Fund Cash Flow (Part II; Pages 42-53). The following tables provide updates and additions to various tables containing General Fund information for the 2014-15 fiscal year, which are presented on either a cash basis or an agency-recorded basis. Unless otherwise noted, the following tables include information through April 30, 2015 and projected General Fund information (cash basis) for the remainder of the 2014-15 fiscal year. In addition, many of the following tables include projected General Fund information for the 2015-16 fiscal year, which is presented on a cash basis.

The 2014-15 fiscal year results, projections, and estimates in the following tables (except where noted in such tables) reflect the budget bill for the 2013-15 biennium (2013 Wisconsin Act 20), the impacts of withholding table changes that DOR made on or after April 1, 2014, the General Fund tax cuts and other provisions included in legislation signed into law on March 24, 2014 (2013 Wisconsin Act 145), and the estimated General Fund tax revenues in the January 2015 LFB Report.

The 2015-16 fiscal year projections and estimates in the following tables reflect the Governor's executive budget for the 2015-17 biennium and the estimated General Fund tax revenues in the January 2015 LFB Report.

The comparison of monthly General Fund information that is presented on a cash basis has many inherent problems. Unforeseen events or variations from underlying assumptions may cause a decrease or increase in receipts and disbursements from those projected for any specific month. The following tables may show negative balances on a cash basis. The State can have a negative cash balance at the end of a fiscal year.

The Wisconsin 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 to the General Fund in an amount up to 9% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect and may also temporarily reallocate for a period of up to 30 days an additional amount up to 3% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect.

If the amount available for temporary reallocation to the General Fund is not sufficient, then the Secretary of Administration is authorized to set priorities for payments from the General Fund and to prorate and defer certain payments.

Table II-11; General Fund Cash Flow (Part II; Page 45). Replace with the following updated table.

**ACTUAL GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW; JULY 1, 2014 TO APRIL 30, 2015
PROJECTED GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW; MAY 1, 2015 TO JUNE 30, 2015^(a)**

(Amounts in Thousands)

	July 2014	August 2014	September 2014	October 2014	November 2014	December 2014	January 2015	February 2015	March 2015	April 2015	May 2015	June 2015
BALANCES^{(a)(b)}												
Beginning Balance	\$ 1,500,597	\$ 621,109	\$ 756,170	\$ 1,729,087	\$ 2,072,479	\$ 1,847,944	\$ 1,201,953	\$ 2,162,015	\$ 1,884,580	\$ 1,218,387	\$ 1,501,617	\$ 1,778,699
Ending Balance^(c)	621,109	756,170	1,729,087	2,072,479	1,847,944	1,201,953	2,162,015	1,884,580	1,218,387	1,501,617	1,778,699	1,221,512
Lowest Daily Balance^(c)	474,074	404,168	756,170	1,530,791	1,689,582	743,846	1,201,952	1,884,579	1,020,531	865,557	1,078,384	646,038
RECEIPTS												
TAX RECEIPTS												
Individual Income	\$ 626,833	\$ 390,635	\$ 915,187	\$ 654,655	\$ 441,890	\$ 714,038	\$ 996,881	\$ 637,145	\$ 831,546	\$ 1,293,430	\$ 355,466	\$ 856,523
Sales & Use	462,971	453,323	455,697	456,193	432,190	401,625	486,898	374,866	352,849	420,413	420,827	451,553
Corporate Income	52,188	37,424	211,697	41,057	19,493	192,904	36,648	35,594	235,115	53,465	24,374	161,664
Public Utility	130	-	120	1,191	184,956	124	90	1	49	1,275	173,543	805
Excise	67,966	60,757	64,696	61,704	60,015	53,433	58,670	47,320	52,594	60,493	54,952	59,808
Insurance	1,680	4,088	12,290	3	1,895	13,649	9,831	21,449	6,576	12,187	791	16,239
Subtotal Tax Receipts	\$ 1,211,768	\$ 946,227	\$ 1,659,687	\$ 1,214,803	\$ 1,140,439	\$ 1,375,773	\$ 1,589,018	\$ 1,116,375	\$ 1,478,729	\$ 1,841,263	\$ 1,029,953	\$ 1,546,592
NON-TAX RECEIPTS												
Federal	\$ 810,205	\$ 834,417	\$ 968,988	684,990	\$ 644,460	\$ 710,538	\$ 950,927	\$ 833,415	\$ 704,361	\$ 690,057	\$ 766,872	\$ 669,170
Other & Transfers	501,229	144,917	681,077	497,759	320,689	383,155	372,813	604,961	412,421	497,436	377,352	488,300
Note Proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Non-Tax Receipts	\$ 1,311,434	\$ 979,334	\$ 1,650,065	\$ 1,182,749	\$ 965,149	\$ 1,093,693	\$ 1,323,740	\$ 1,438,376	\$ 1,116,782	\$ 1,187,493	\$ 1,144,224	\$ 1,157,470
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 2,523,202	\$ 1,925,561	\$ 3,309,752	\$ 2,397,552	\$ 2,105,588	\$ 2,469,466	\$ 2,912,758	\$ 2,554,751	\$ 2,595,511	\$ 3,028,756	\$ 2,174,177	\$ 2,704,062
DISBURSEMENTS												
Local Aids	\$ 1,441,859	\$ 150,140	\$ 753,269	\$ 77,962	\$ 859,761	\$ 1,247,477	\$ 185,941	\$ 645,375	\$ 1,363,068	\$ 101,079	\$ 155,788	\$ 1,863,487
Income Maintenance	883,285	628,138	674,194	724,905	642,959	749,144	745,401	698,831	697,885	740,807	643,826	303,112
Payroll and Related	277,483	399,958	274,523	631,072	308,187	431,543	474,119	503,796	281,894	503,420	375,614	480,969
Tax Refunds	94,130	95,975	81,377	117,186	104,514	168,934	92,063	490,238	514,846	501,268	133,733	108,239
Debt Service	238,014	-	-	126,795	-	-	-	-	-	534,810	99,444	257
Miscellaneous	467,919	516,289	553,472	376,240	414,702	518,360	455,172	493,946	404,011	364,142	488,690	505,185
Note Repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 3,402,690	\$ 1,790,500	\$ 2,336,835	\$ 2,054,160	\$ 2,330,123	\$ 3,115,458	\$ 1,952,696	\$ 2,832,186	\$ 3,261,704	\$ 2,745,526	\$ 1,897,095	\$ 3,261,249

(a) The results, projections, or estimates in this table reflect the budget bill for the 2013-15 biennium (2013 Wisconsin Act 20), the withholding table changes that DOR made on or after April 1, 2014, the General Fund tax cuts and other provisions included in legislation signed into law on March 24, 2014 (2013 Wisconsin Act 145), and the estimated General Fund tax revenues included in the January 2015 LFB Report. The projections or estimates in this table do not include any temporary reallocations of cash.

(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 ending monthly balances of designated funds ranged from \$1.2 billion to \$1.9 billion during the 2012-13 fiscal year, ranged from \$1.2 billion to \$1.9 billion during the 2013-14 fiscal year, and are expected to range from \$1.1 billion to \$1.8 billion for the 2014-15 fiscal year. In addition, the General Fund holds deposits for several escrow accounts pursuant to court orders or federal rulings. These funds are expected to average approximately \$25 million during the 2014-15 fiscal year.

(c) While no negative cash positions have occurred or are currently projected, the Wisconsin Statutes provide certain administrative remedies to deal with periods when the General Fund may be in a negative cash position. For the 2014-15 fiscal year, the Secretary of Administration may temporarily reallocate cash in other funds to the General Fund in an amount up to 9% of the total general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect with an additional amount up to 3% for a period of up to 30 days. The resulting amounts available for temporary reallocation in the 2014-15 fiscal year are approximately \$1.429 billion and \$477 million, respectively. If the amount available for temporary reallocation to the General Fund is not sufficient, then the Secretary of Administration is authorized to set priorities for payments from the General Fund and to prorate and defer certain payments.

PROJECTED GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW; JULY 1, 2015 TO JUNE 30, 2016^(a)

(Amounts in Thousands)

	July 2015	August 2015	September 2015	October 2015	November 2015	December 2015	January 2016	February 2016	March 2016	April 2016	May 2016	June 2016
BALANCES^{(a)(b)}												
Beginning Balance	\$ 1,221,511	\$ 375,577	\$ 789,887	\$ 1,405,501	\$ 1,586,153	\$ 1,534,046	\$ 841,395	\$ 1,793,691	\$ 1,771,030	\$ 876,999	\$ 1,044,556	\$ 1,631,680
Ending Balance^(c)	375,577	789,887	1,405,501	1,586,153	1,534,046	841,395	1,793,691	1,771,030	876,999	1,044,556	1,631,680	971,536
Lowest Daily Balance^(c)	299,725	138,930	522,972	1,028,298	1,405,929	(88,084)	629,304	1,650,280	871,724	646,394	562,379	(68,325)
RECEIPTS												
TAX RECEIPTS												
Individual Income	\$ 635,284	\$ 547,435	\$ 811,485	\$ 534,226	\$ 728,968	\$ 618,108	\$ 1,023,366	\$ 775,148	\$ 689,159	\$ 1,189,665	\$ 665,929	\$ 783,022
Sales & Use	482,403	465,204	467,628	468,367	450,713	413,434	498,262	378,697	363,248	437,168	434,876	469,009
Corporate Income	42,727	39,056	195,617	40,540	23,957	195,940	44,916	33,940	237,920	72,369	30,034	192,280
Public Utility	126	-	116	1,156	179,523	120	87	1	48	11,241	168,446	782
Excise	61,964	63,279	64,941	56,356	61,133	55,386	57,671	50,125	48,394	55,040	55,109	62,932
Insurance	1,728	4,204	12,639	3	1,949	14,037	10,110	22,058	6,763	15,059	814	16,700
Subtotal Tax Receipts	\$ 1,224,232	\$ 1,119,178	\$ 1,552,426	\$ 1,100,648	\$ 1,446,243	\$ 1,297,025	\$ 1,634,412	\$ 1,259,969	\$ 1,345,532	\$ 1,780,542	\$ 1,355,208	\$ 1,524,725
NON-TAX RECEIPTS												
Federal	\$ 869,808	\$ 776,440	\$ 1,111,460	\$ 721,720	\$ 704,552	\$ 694,885	\$ 1,049,596	\$ 910,649	\$ 778,557	\$ 741,079	\$ 792,464	\$ 693,371
Other & Transfers	514,361	316,664	559,381	589,765	338,009	428,529	400,195	641,829	464,450	440,928	436,134	477,926
Note Proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Non-Tax Receipts	\$ 1,384,169	\$ 1,093,104	\$ 1,670,841	\$ 1,311,485	\$ 1,042,561	\$ 1,123,414	\$ 1,449,791	\$ 1,552,478	\$ 1,243,007	\$ 1,182,007	\$ 1,228,598	\$ 1,171,297
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 2,608,401	\$ 2,212,282	\$ 3,223,267	\$ 2,412,133	\$ 2,488,804	\$ 2,420,439	\$ 3,084,203	\$ 2,812,447	\$ 2,588,539	\$ 2,962,549	\$ 2,583,806	\$ 2,696,022
DISBURSEMENTS												
Local Aids	\$ 1,453,911	\$ 145,818	\$ 781,317	\$ 118,972	\$ 884,389	\$ 1,312,714	\$ 193,579	\$ 646,599	\$ 1,263,054	\$ 118,169	\$ 147,743	\$ 1,875,048
Income Maintenance	1,036,399	744,822	782,765	812,897	752,563	805,288	839,641	771,680	842,313	775,709	735,338	380,959
Payroll and Related	400,940	260,608	381,422	621,546	350,287	397,874	462,713	438,306	475,242	493,804	389,280	495,557
Tax Refunds	96,483	98,374	83,411	120,116	107,127	173,157	85,778	456,768	479,696	410,519	124,603	100,849
Debt Service	-	5,882	-	169,381	7,054	258	-	5,882	-	537,195	124,347	257
Miscellaneous	466,602	542,468	578,738	388,569	439,491	423,800	550,196	515,873	422,265	459,596	475,371	503,496
Note Repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 3,454,335	\$ 1,797,972	\$ 2,607,653	\$ 2,231,481	\$ 2,540,911	\$ 3,113,091	\$ 2,131,907	\$ 2,835,108	\$ 3,482,570	\$ 2,794,992	\$ 1,996,682	\$ 3,356,166

(a) The projections or estimates in this table reflect the proposed executive budget for the 2015-17 biennium (2015 Wisconsin Senate Bill 21) and the estimated General Fund tax revenues included in the January 2015 LFB Report. The May 2015 LFB Memorandum notes, while not quantified, that the growth rate for General Fund tax collections in the 2015-16 fiscal year may be reduced. The projections or estimates in this table do not include any temporary reallocations of cash.

(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 ending monthly balances of designated funds ranged from \$1.2 billion to \$1.9 billion during the 2013-14 fiscal year, and are expected to range from \$1.1 billion to \$1.8 billion for the 2014-15 fiscal year and from \$1.0 billion to \$1.8 billion for the 2015-16 fiscal year. In addition, the General Fund holds deposits for several escrow accounts pursuant to court orders or federal rulings. These funds are expected to average approximately \$25 million during the 2015-16 fiscal year.

(c) The Wisconsin Statutes provide certain administrative remedies to deal with periods when the General Fund may be in a negative cash position. For the 2015-16 fiscal year, based on the proposed executive budget for the 2015-17 biennium, the Secretary of Administration may temporarily reallocate cash in other funds to the General Fund in an amount up to 9% of the total general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect with an additional amount up to 3% for a period of up to 30 days. The resulting amounts available for temporary reallocation in the 2015-16 fiscal year would be approximately \$1.429 billion and \$476 million, respectively. If the amount available for temporary reallocation to the General Fund is not sufficient, then the Secretary of Administration is authorized to set priorities for payments from the General Fund and to prorate and defer certain payments.

Table II-12; General Fund Cash Receipts and Disbursements Year-to-Date Compared to Estimates and Previous Fiscal Year (Part II; Page 47). Replace with the following updated table.

**GENERAL FUND CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS YEAR-TO-DATE
COMPARED TO ESTIMATES AND PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR^(a)
(Cash Basis)
As of April 30, 2015
(Amounts in Thousands)**

	<u>2013-14 Fiscal Year through April, 2014</u>		<u>2014-15 Fiscal Year through April, 2015</u>			
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual^(b)</u>	<u>Estimate^(b)</u>	<u>Variance</u>	<u>Adjusted Variance^(c)</u>	<u>Difference FY14 Actual to FY15 Actual</u>
RECEIPTS						
Tax Receipts						
Individual Income	\$ 7,804,166	\$ 7,502,240	\$ 7,371,791	\$ 130,449	\$ 130,449	\$ (301,926)
Sales	4,068,508	4,297,025	4,229,090	67,935	67,935	228,517
Corporate Income	879,305	915,585	827,058	88,527	88,527	36,280
Public Utility	201,814	187,936	212,028	(24,092)	(24,092)	(13,878)
Excise	579,411	587,648	570,582	17,066	17,066	8,237
Insurance	89,457	83,648	96,016	(12,368)	(12,368)	(5,809)
Total Tax Receipts	\$ 13,622,661	\$ 13,574,082	\$ 13,306,565	\$ 267,517	\$ 267,517	\$ (48,579)
Non-Tax Receipts						
Federal	\$ 7,622,100	\$ 7,832,358	\$ 7,979,439	\$ (147,081)	\$ (147,081)	\$ 210,258
Other and Transfers	4,188,928	4,416,457	4,113,746	302,711	302,711	227,529
Note Proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Tax Receipts	\$ 11,811,028	\$ 12,248,815	\$ 12,093,185	\$ 155,630	\$ 155,630	\$ 437,787
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 25,433,689	\$ 25,822,897	\$ 25,399,750	\$ 423,147	\$ 423,147	\$ 389,208
DISBURSEMENTS						
Local Aids	\$ 6,453,699	\$ 6,825,931	\$ 6,998,043	\$ 172,112	\$ 172,112	\$ 372,232
Income Maintenance	6,834,116	7,185,549	7,417,822	232,273	232,273	351,433
Payroll & Related	3,933,056	4,138,560	4,154,374	15,814	15,814	205,504
Tax Refunds	2,513,086	2,260,531	2,075,757	(184,774)	(184,774)	(252,555)
Debt Service	955,971	899,619	809,233	(90,386)	(90,386)	(56,352)
Miscellaneous	4,451,355	4,511,688	4,779,040	267,352	267,352	60,333
Note Repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 25,141,283	\$ 25,821,878	\$ 26,234,269	\$ 412,391	\$ 412,391	\$ 680,595
2014-15 FISCAL YEAR VARIANCE YEAR-TO-DATE				\$ 835,538	\$ 835,538	

- (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) The results, projections, and estimates in this table for the 2014-15 fiscal year reflect the budget bill for the 2013-15 biennium (2013 Wisconsin Act 20), impacts of withholding table changes that DOR made on or after April 1, 2014, the General Fund tax cuts and other provisions included in legislation signed into law on March 24, 2014 (2013 Wisconsin Act 145), and the estimated General Fund tax revenues in the January 2015 LFB Report.
- (c) Changes are sometimes made after the beginning of the fiscal year to the projected revenues and disbursements. Depending on when these changes occur, there are situations in which prior estimates cannot be changed, which may result in large variances. This column includes adjustments to the variances, if any, to more accurately reflect the variance between the estimated and actual amounts.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration

Table II-13; General Fund Monthly Cash Position (Part II; Page 48). Replace with the following updated table.

GENERAL FUND MONTHLY CASH POSITION^(a)
July 1, 2013 through April 30, 2015 – Actual
May 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016 – Estimated^(b)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Starting Date</u>	<u>Starting Balance</u>	<u>Receipts^(c)</u>	<u>Disbursements^(c)</u>	
2013	July.....	\$ 1,826,568	\$ 2,612,216	\$ 3,479,525	
	August.....	959,259	1,942,353	1,805,260	
	September.....	1,096,352	3,301,997	2,422,051	
	October.....	1,976,298	2,359,585	1,745,587	
	November.....	2,590,296	2,087,185	2,476,392	
	December.....	2,201,089	2,402,394	2,738,822	
	2014	January.....	1,864,661	3,079,425	1,964,632
		February.....	2,979,454	2,494,932	2,538,836
		March.....	2,935,550	2,385,627	3,251,761
		April.....	2,069,416	2,767,975	2,718,417
		May.....	2,118,974	2,107,332	2,164,396
		June.....	2,061,910	2,836,257	3,397,570
July.....		1,500,597	2,523,202	3,402,690	
August.....		621,109	1,925,561	1,790,500	
September.....		756,170	3,309,752	2,336,835	
October.....		1,729,087	2,397,552	2,054,160	
November.....		2,072,479	2,105,588	2,330,123	
December.....		1,847,944	2,469,466	3,115,458	
2015	January.....	1,201,952	2,912,758	1,952,696	
	February.....	2,162,014	2,554,751	2,832,186	
	March.....	1,884,579	2,595,511	3,261,704	
	April.....	1,218,386	3,028,756	2,745,526	
	May.....	1,501,616	2,174,177	1,897,095	
	June.....	1,778,698	2,704,062	3,261,249	
	July.....	1,221,511	2,608,401	3,454,335	
	August.....	375,577	2,212,282	1,797,972	
	September.....	789,887	3,223,267	2,607,653	
	October.....	1,405,501	2,412,133	2,231,481	
	November.....	1,586,153	2,488,804	2,540,911	
	December.....	1,534,046 ^(d)	2,420,439	3,113,091	
2016	January.....	841,394	3,084,203	2,131,907	
	February.....	1,793,690	2,812,447	2,835,108	
	March.....	1,771,029	2,588,539	3,482,570	
	April.....	876,998	2,962,549	2,794,992	
	May.....	1,044,555	2,583,806	1,996,682	
	June.....	1,631,679 ^(d)	2,696,022	3,356,166	

^(a) The General Fund balances presented in this table are not based on generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

^(b) The results, projections, or estimates in this table for the 2014-15 fiscal year reflect the budget bill for the 2013-15 biennium, impacts of withholding table changes that DOR made on or after April 1, 2014, the General Fund tax cuts and other provisions included in legislation signed into law on March 24, 2014 (2013 Wisconsin Act 145), and the estimated General Fund tax revenues in the January 2015 LFB Report. The projections or estimates in this table for the 2015-16 fiscal year reflect the proposed executive budget for the 2015-17 biennium (2015 Wisconsin Senate Bill 21) and the estimated General Fund tax revenues included in the January 2015 LFB Report.

^(c) Operating notes have not been issued for the 2013-14 or 2014-15 fiscal years, and at this time are not expected to be issued for the 2015-16 fiscal year.

^(d) At some period during this month, the General Fund was, or is projected to be, in a negative cash position. The Wisconsin Statutes provide certain administrative remedies for periods when the General Fund is in a negative cash position. Based on the proposed executive budget for the 2015-17 biennium, the Secretary of Administration may temporarily reallocate cash in other funds to the General Fund up to 9% of the total general purpose revenue appropriations then in effect. For the 2015-16 fiscal year this amount is projected to be \$1.429 billion. In addition, the Secretary of Administration may also temporarily reallocate an additional amount of up to 3% of total general purpose revenue appropriations for a period of up to 30 days. For the 2015-16 fiscal year this amount is projected to be \$476 million. If the amount available for temporary reallocation to the General Fund is insufficient, then the Secretary of Administration is authorized to set priorities for payments from the General Fund and to prorate and defer certain payments.

Table II-14; Cash Balances in Funds Available for Temporary Reallocation (Part II; Page 49).
 Replace with the following updated table.

CASH BALANCES IN FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR TEMPORARY REALLOCATION^(a)
July 31, 2013 to April 30, 2015 – Actual
May 31, 2015 to June 30, 2016 – Estimated
(Amounts in Millions)

The following two tables show, on a monthly basis, the cash balances available for temporary reallocation. The first table does not include balances in the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), and the second table does include LGIP balances. Though the LGIP is available for temporary reallocation, funds in the LGIP are deposited and withdrawn by local units of government and thus are outside the control of the State. The monthly average daily balances in the LGIP for the past five years have ranged from a low of \$2.113 billion during November 2011 to a high of \$3.464 billion during February 2013. The Secretary of Administration may not exercise the authority to make temporary reallocation if doing so would jeopardize the cash flow of any fund or account from which the temporary reallocation would be made.

Available Balances; Does Not Include Balances in the LGIP

<u>Month (Last Day)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
January		\$ 1,465	\$ 1,264	\$ 1,465
February		1,518	1,368	1,518
March		1,534	1,406	1,534
April		1,644	1,415	1,644
May		1,620	1,620	1,620
June		1,533	1,533	1,533
July	\$ 1,557	1,396	1,395	
August	1,569	1,311	1,569	
September	1,616	1,373	1,616	
October	1,419	1,294	1,419	
November	1,454	1,266	1,454	
December	1,518	1,346	1,518	

Available Balances; Includes Balances in the LGIP

<u>Month (Last Day)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
January		\$ 4,586	\$ 4,198	\$ 4,586
February		4,642	4,464	4,642
March		4,884	4,688	4,884
April		4,605	4,354	4,605
May		4,173	4,173	4,173
June		4,012	4,012	4,012
July	\$ 4,865	4,588	4,588	
August	4,283	3,879	4,283	
September	4,005	3,821	4,005	
October	3,615	3,438	3,615	
November	3,614	3,440	3,614	
December	4,255	3,965	4,255	

^(a) The amounts shown reflect a reduction in the aggregate cash balances available to the extent any fund had a negative balance and temporary reallocations were made from such fund.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration

Table II-15; General Fund Recorded Revenues (Part II; Page 51). Replace with the following updated table.

GENERAL FUND RECORDED REVENUES^(a)
(Agency-Recorded Basis)
July 1, 2014 to April 30, 2015 compared with previous year

	Annual Fiscal Report Revenues <u>2013-14 Fiscal Year^(b)</u>	Projected Revenues <u>2014-15 Fiscal Year^(c)</u>	Recorded Revenues July 1, 2013 to <u>April 30, 2014^(d)</u>	Recorded Revenues July 1, 2014 to <u>April 30, 2015^(e)</u>
Individual Income Tax	\$ 7,061,390,000	\$ 7,514,100,000	\$ 5,640,441,009	\$ 5,819,247,536
General Sales and Use Tax	4,628,338,000	4,808,400,000	3,412,912,092	3,604,848,078
Corporate Franchise and Income Tax	967,184,000	1,099,900,000	724,287,678	704,793,269
Public Utility Taxes	360,967,000	358,300,000	197,548,782	196,686,848
Excise Taxes	698,687,000	697,000,000	522,000,278	520,145,164
Inheritance Taxes	(78,000)	-	19,928	(123,171)
Insurance Company Taxes	165,765,000	172,000,000	111,596,995	133,266,972
Miscellaneous Taxes	65,848,000	74,900,000	80,639,639	64,872,495
SUBTOTAL	<u>13,948,101,000</u>	<u>14,724,600,000</u>	<u>10,689,446,401</u>	<u>11,043,737,189</u>
Federal and Other Inter- Governmental Revenues ^(f)	10,168,393,000	10,022,639,400	8,397,433,979	8,457,728,619
Dedicated and Other Revenues ^(g)	<u>5,649,427,000</u>	<u>4,773,215,600</u>	<u>4,744,497,253</u>	<u>4,960,435,880</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 29,765,921,000</u>	<u>\$ 29,520,455,000</u>	<u>\$ 23,831,377,633</u>	<u>\$ 24,461,901,688</u>

- (a) The revenues in this table are presented on an agency-recorded basis and not a budgetary basis. None of the data presented in this table 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 2013-14 fiscal year, dated October 15, 2014.
- (c) The results, projections, or estimates included in this table on an agency-recorded basis reflect the 2013-15 biennial budget (2013 Wisconsin Act 20), the estimated General Fund tax revenues included in a memorandum provided by LFB in January, 2014, the impacts of withholding table changes that DOR made on or after April 1, 2014, and the General Fund tax cuts and other provisions included in legislation signed into law on March 24, 2014 (2013 Wisconsin Act 145), but do not reflect the estimated General Fund tax revenues, as provided by DOR, in the November 2014 DOA Report or the estimated General Fund tax revenues in the January 2015 LFB Report.
- (d) The amounts shown are 2013-14 fiscal year revenues as recorded by all State agencies. There may be differences between the tax revenues shown in this table and those reported by DOR from time to time in its monthly general purpose revenue collections report; the DOR report only includes general purpose revenues or taxes that are actually collected by DOR.
- (e) The amounts shown are 2014-15 fiscal year general purpose revenues and program revenue taxes collected across all State agencies. There may be differences between the tax revenues shown in this table and those reported by DOR from time to time in its monthly general purpose revenue collections report; the DOR report only includes general purpose revenues or taxes that are actually collected by DOR.
- (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-16; General Fund Recorded Expenditures by Function (Part II; Page 53). Replace with the following updated table.

GENERAL FUND RECORDED EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION^(a)
(Agency-Recorded Basis)
July 1, 2014 to April 30, 2015 compared with previous year

	Annual Fiscal Report Expenditures 2013-14 Fiscal Year^(b)	Appropriations 2014-15 Fiscal Year^(c)	Recorded Expenditures July 1, 2013 to April 30, 2014^(d)	Recorded Expenditures July 1, 2014 to April 30, 2015^(e)
Commerce.....	\$ 197,230,000	\$ 227,465,900	\$ 135,625,547	\$ 174,417,979
Education.....	12,451,421,000	12,993,697,600	9,587,346,454	10,211,887,767
Environmental Resources.....	434,226,000	395,938,000	402,838,492	305,644,128
Human Relations & Resources.....	13,384,219,000	12,754,047,600	11,160,685,494	11,671,467,913
General Executive.....	1,001,832,000	1,123,118,300	883,984,086	870,564,558
Judicial.....	126,672,000	135,823,100	101,114,954	107,209,818
Legislative.....	65,525,000	74,923,700	49,172,880	49,021,792
General Appropriations.....	2,296,866,000	2,374,477,200	2,280,477,314	2,250,298,470
TOTAL.....	\$ 29,957,991,000	\$ 30,079,491,400	\$ 24,601,245,221	\$ 25,640,512,425

- (a) The expenditures in this table are presented on an agency-recorded basis and not a budgetary basis. None of the data presented in this table 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 2013-14 fiscal year, dated October 15, 2014.
- (c) The results and estimates included in this table reflect the 2013-15 biennial budget (2013 Wisconsin Act 20).
- (d) The amounts shown are 2013-14 fiscal year expenditures as recorded by all State agencies.
- (e) The amounts shown are 2014-15 fiscal year expenditures as recorded by all State agencies.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration

State Obligations; Employee Pension Funds (Part II; Pages 65-68). Update with the following information:

Annual annuity adjustments for the remainder of calendar year 2015 were announced by the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS) on March 18, 2015, and include an increase of 2.9% for retirees in the WRS Core Retirement Trust.

Statistical Information; Table II-39; Unemployment Rate Comparison (Part II; Page 86). Replace with the following updated table.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE COMPARISON^(a)
By Month 2010 to 2015
By Quarter 2006 to 2009

	<u>2015</u>		<u>2014</u>		<u>2013</u>		<u>2012</u>		<u>2011</u>		<u>2010</u>	
	<u>Wis.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Wis.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Wis.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Wis.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Wis.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Wis.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
January	5.4	6.1	6.5	7.0	8.0	8.5	7.7	8.8	8.5	9.8	10.0	10.6
February	5.6	5.8	6.8	7.0	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.7	8.6	9.5	10.3	10.4
March	5.4	5.6	6.6	6.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	8.4	8.3	9.2	10.1	10.2
April	4.4	5.1	5.6	5.9	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.5	8.7	8.8	9.5
May			5.4	6.1	6.7	7.3	6.7	7.9	7.3	8.7	8.3	9.3
June			5.7	6.3	7.0	7.8	7.4	8.4	8.0	9.3	8.5	9.6
July			5.5	6.5	6.8	7.7	7.2	8.6	7.6	9.3	8.2	9.7
August			5.2	6.3	6.2	7.3	6.8	8.2	7.3	9.1	7.9	9.5
September..			4.7	5.7	5.9	7.0	6.1	7.6	6.8	8.8	7.3	9.2
October.....			4.5	5.5	5.7	7.0	5.9	7.5	6.6	8.5	7.2	9.0
November..			4.7	5.5	5.8	6.6	6.2	7.4	6.5	8.2	7.5	9.3
December ..			4.7	5.4	<u>5.8</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>9.1</u>
Annual Average.....			5.5	6.2	6.8	7.4	6.9	8.1	7.5	8.9	8.5	9.6
	2009 Quarters		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>		2008 Quarters		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>			
I			8.7	8.8	I			5.1	5.3			
II			9.0	9.1	II			4.4	5.2			
III			8.8	9.6	III			4.5	6.0			
IV			8.4	9.5	IV			5.3	6.6			
	2007 Quarters		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>		2006 Quarters		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>			
I			5.6	4.8	I			5.4	5.0			
II			4.9	4.4	II			4.7	4.6			
III			4.5	4.7	III			4.4	4.7			
IV			4.1	4.6	IV			4.2	4.2			

^(a) Figures show the percentage of labor force that is unemployed and are *not seasonally adjusted*.

Source: Department of Workforce Development and U.S. Bureau of Labor Standards

Legislative Fiscal Bureau

Robert Wm. Lang, Director

One East Main, Suite 301 • Madison, WI 53703
Email: Fiscal.Bureau@legis.wisconsin.gov
Telephone: (608) 266-3847 • Fax: (608) 267-6873



State of Wisconsin

January 23, 2015

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

Dear Representative Nygren and Senator Darling:

Annually, this office prepares general fund revenue and expenditure projections for the Legislature prior to commencement of legislative deliberations on the state's budget.

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. This report presents the conclusions of our analysis.

Comparison with the Administration's November 20, 2014, Report

On November 20, 2014, the Departments of Administration and Revenue submitted a report to the Governor and Legislature that identified general fund revenue and expenditure projections for the 2014-15 fiscal year and the 2015-17 biennium. That report, required by statute, identifies the magnitude of state agency biennial budget requests and presents a projection of general fund tax collections.

Our analysis indicates that for the three-year period, aggregate general fund tax collections vary by only \$3.3 million from the November 20 report. However, our annual projections compared to the administration's estimates are \$173.5 million lower in 2014-15, \$110.9 million higher in 2015-16, and \$65.9 million higher in 2016-17.

Based upon the November report, the administration's general fund condition statement for 2014-15 reflects a gross ending balance (June 30, 2015) of -\$132.1 million.

Our analysis indicates a gross balance of -\$283.4 million for 2014-15. This is \$151.3 million below that of the administration's report. The 2014-15 general fund condition statement is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1**Estimated 2014-15 General Fund Condition Statement**

	<u>2014-15</u>
Revenues	
Opening Balance, July 1	\$516,891,000
Taxes	14,469,800,000
Departmental Revenues	
Tribal Gaming	0
Other	<u>504,934,500</u>
Total Available	\$15,491,625,500
Appropriations	
Gross Appropriations	\$15,883,157,300
Transfers to Transportation Fund	169,587,100
Compensation Reserves	133,056,500
Biennial Appropriation Adjustment	-4,395,000
Sum Sufficient Reestimates	-82,011,800
Less Lapses	<u>-324,403,800</u>
Net Appropriations	\$15,774,990,300
Balance	-\$283,364,800

The factors that cause the \$151.3 million variance are as follows. First, based on economic forecasts and tax collections to date, the estimated tax collections of this memorandum are \$173.5 million below the projections of the November 20 report. Second, departmental revenues (non-tax amounts deposited into the general fund) are projected to be \$2.7 million less than the estimate of the administration. Third, it is estimated that net appropriations will be \$24.9 million below the amount reflected in the administration's report. The primary reason for this difference is a reduction of \$18.4 million in debt service payments.

It should be noted that in both the November 20 report and this analysis no amounts are shown for tribal gaming revenues for the 2014-15 fiscal year. In 2013-14, no tribal gaming revenues were deposited into the general fund. This was primarily due to the Potawatomi Tribe withholding its 2013-14 payment. It is unknown, at this time, if the Tribe will make a payment in 2014-15 and, if so, at what amount.

Revenue Shortfall Provisions

As shown in Table 1, the 2014-15 fiscal year is projected to end with a balance of -\$283.4 million. Section 16.50(7) of the statutes establishes a process if there is a revenue shortfall. Under this provision, if at any time after enactment of the biennial budget the Secretary of the Department of Administration determines that previously authorized expenditures will exceed revenues in either year of the biennium by more than 0.5% of the estimated general fund

appropriations for that fiscal year, the Secretary is required to immediately notify the Governor, the presiding officer of each house of the Legislature, and the Joint Committee on Finance of the revenue shortfall. Following this notification, the Governor is required to submit to the Legislature a bill containing the Governor's recommendations for correcting the imbalance between projected revenues and authorized expenditures.

The projected general fund balance for 2014-15 is estimated to be -\$283.4 million. Consequently, authorized expenditures exceed revenues by more than 0.5%. As indicated, if the s. 16.50(7) process is to be implemented, the Secretary of the Department of Administration must first submit notification of the shortfall to the Governor and Legislature.

General Fund Tax Revenues

The following sections present information related to general fund tax revenues for 2014-15 and the 2015-17 biennium. The information provided includes a review of the U.S. economy in 2014, a summary of the national economic forecast for 2015 through 2017, and detailed general fund tax revenue estimates for the current fiscal year and the next biennium.

Review of the National Economy in 2014

In January, 2014, this office prepared updated revenue estimates for the 2013-15 biennium based on IHS Global Insight, Inc.'s January, 2014, forecast for the U.S. economy. That forecast called for real growth in gross domestic product (GDP) of 2.7% in 2014 and 3.2% in 2015. Global Insight incorporated the following assumptions into its forecast for 2014: (a) that the federal discretionary spending level agreed upon in the Bipartisan Budget Act would remain in place; (b) emergency unemployment benefits would not be extended; (c) the Federal Reserve would reduce the amount of long-term securities it purchased by \$10 billion per month following each meeting; and (d) Brent spot prices for crude oil would remain between \$99 and \$108 per barrel. Global Insight also noted that projecting growth in the first quarter of 2014 was complicated by the impacts of a number of significant changes to federal programs, such as the start-up of the federal exchanges under the Affordable Care Act and the expiration of emergency unemployment benefits. In addition, the build-up of excess business inventory during the third quarter of 2013 and the October federal government shutdown were expected to be a drag on real GDP growth in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Real GDP contracted in the first quarter of 2014 by 2.1%, the sharpest quarterly decline in growth since the 2008-2009 recession. However, Global Insight noted that the contraction in the first quarter was primarily a function of the inventory cycle and abnormal weather. Inventory accumulation during the second half of 2013, which was a drag on first quarter 2014 growth rather than on the fourth quarter of 2013 as previously forecasted, coupled with an unseasonably cold winter during the first quarter of 2014, were the primary causes of the first quarter contraction rather than underlying weakness in the economy. Growth rebounded sharply over the next two quarters, ending 2014 with real GDP growth of 2.4%, which was 0.3 percentage points lower than was forecast in January, 2014. The second and third quarters of 2014 showed strong growth of 4.6% and 5.0%, but growth slowed to 2.6% in the fourth quarter. Slower growth in the fourth quarter of 2014 was affected by a reduction in federal defense spending,

which subtracted an estimated 1.4 percentage points from the quarterly growth rate.

Private sector employment grew in 2014 at the fastest pace since the recession, as an average of nearly 207,000 jobs per month were added. Despite these payroll gains, the labor force participation rate continued to decline to 61.4%, which is more than three percentage points lower than the pre-recession rate of 64.6% in 2007. Consumer spending accelerated in 2014, with growth in personal consumption expenditures (PCE) of 3.9% in 2014. PCE growth was strongest for net purchases of used motor vehicles and motor vehicle leasing.

Federal fiscal policy and Fed monetary policy were consistent with Global Insight's assumptions in its January, 2014, forecast. Discretionary spending remained at the levels agreed upon in the Bipartisan Budget Act and the emergency unemployment insurance benefits were not extended. A number of temporary tax breaks that were scheduled to expire following calendar year 2013 were extended through 2014 under the Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014, including the federal research and development credit, bonus depreciation, higher Section 179 expensing limits, the deduction for state and local sales taxes, and certain deductions related to education. The Federal Reserve's tapering of long-term securities purchases, which began following the Fed's meeting in December of 2013, was completed following its October, 2014, meeting. Prior to tapering, the Fed was purchasing long-term securities of \$85 billion per month to keep downward pressure on interest rates to support the economic recovery.

Oil prices were in line with Global Insight's January, 2014, forecast during the first three quarters, but declined significantly during the fourth quarter of 2014. Brent spot oil prices were expected to be between \$99/barrel and \$108/barrel at the end of 2014; however, the Brent spot price in the fourth quarter of 2014 averaged \$78/barrel and continued to decline, ending 2014 at \$56/barrel. As of mid-January, average U.S. gasoline prices had, in turn, declined by \$1.55/gallon from their June 30, 2014, peak and were \$1.17/gallon below prior-year levels. According to Global Insight, reduced oil prices have been caused by increased U.S. production, OPEC countries continuing to retain market share rather than cutting production, and weak non-U.S. economic growth, particularly in Europe and China, reducing demand for oil. Lower gasoline prices provide consumers increased disposable income that can be used for other discretionary spending.

National Economic Forecast

Global Insight's January, 2015, forecast calls for accelerated economic growth in 2015, followed by slower, but positive growth in 2016 and 2017. The main drivers of faster growth in the short term are expected to be continued lower gasoline prices, income gains, and positive consumer sentiment. Conversely, low energy prices are expected to reduce investment in industrial equipment and nonresidential structures, particularly in the mining and petroleum sectors.

Global Insight must make certain assumptions regarding fiscal policy, monetary policy, foreign economic growth, and changes in commodity prices when constructing its forecast for the national economy. The forecast assumes that Congress will increase the debt ceiling prior to the mid-March 2015 deadline, rather than default on federal obligations, and that the Federal

Reserve will begin increasing the federal funds rate in June of 2015. It is also assumed that real GDP among major trading partners of the United States and other important trading partners will grow at average annual rates of 2.0% and 4.3%, respectively, over the next decade. In addition, the trade-weighted value of the dollar is expected to appreciate 5.7% in 2015. Finally, it is assumed that oil prices will bottom out in the second quarter of 2015, and then rise throughout the remainder of the forecast period. After averaging \$100/barrel in 2014, the Brent spot price is expected to average \$64/barrel in 2015, \$75/barrel in 2016, and \$84/barrel in 2017. Over the longer term, prices are expected to continue rising to \$145/barrel by 2024.

Gross Domestic Product. It is estimated that real GDP grew by 2.4% in 2014. Global Insight expects accelerated GDP growth of 3.1% in 2015, primarily caused by lower energy prices, which stimulates growth by increasing the amount of disposable income that consumers can spend on discretionary purchases. Real GDP is expected to grow at a rate of 2.7% in 2016 and 2017. Growth in nominal (current-dollar) GDP is expected to track a similar course, accelerating from 4.0% in 2014 to 4.9% in 2015, followed by a slight slowdown to 4.6% in 2016 and 2017.

Consumer Prices. The consumer price index (CPI) increased by 1.6% in 2014. Global Insight expects the CPI to remain nearly flat in 2015 at 0.1% growth, before increasing at a 2.3% pace in 2016 and 2.4% in 2017. The anticipated decrease in consumer prices in 2015 primarily reflects the aforementioned decline in energy prices. After rising by 2.4% in 2014, food prices are expected to increase by between 1.5% and 2.0% through 2017. As in recent years, core inflation (which excludes food and energy) is expected to be approximately 2.0% per year.

Monetary Policy. The Federal Reserve began tightening monetary policy from its very accommodative position following the Federal Open Markets Committee (FOMC) meeting in December of 2013. Prior to that meeting, the Fed had been purchasing \$45 billion of long-term Treasuries and \$40 billion of mortgage-backed securities each month in a process known as quantitative easing. These purchases were intended to exert downward pressure on interest rates in support of the economic recovery. After its meeting in December of 2013, the Fed began reducing these purchases until they were terminated in late October of 2014.

In addition to quantitative easing, the Fed has maintained the federal funds rate at less than 0.25% since early 2009. At its meeting in December of 2014, the Fed indicated that it would be appropriate to maintain the 0% to 0.25% target for the federal funds rate for a considerable time following the termination of quantitative easing. Based on this guidance, Global Insight expects the first rate increase to occur in June of 2015. As the impact of oil price declines diminishes, Global Insight expects that additional gradual increases will occur throughout the remainder of the forecast period. The average federal funds rate is expected to increase from 0.09% in 2014 to 0.44% in 2015, 1.56% in 2016, and 3.33% in 2017.

Among other benchmark interest rates in 2014, the yield on 10-year U.S. Treasury notes averaged 2.54% and the rate for a 30-year conventional fixed-rate mortgage averaged 4.17%. Global Insight expects average annual yields on 10-year U.S. Treasury notes to increase over the forecast period to 2.68% in 2015, 3.59% in 2016, and 4.21% in 2017. The average annual interest rate on 30-year conventional fixed-rate mortgages is expected to follow a similar pattern, rising to 4.35% in 2015, 5.43% in 2016, and 6.10% in 2017.

Personal Consumption Expenditures. Nominal PCE rose by an estimated 3.9% in 2014. Sales of items generally subject to the state sales tax (most durable goods, clothing, restaurant meals and accommodations, and other taxable nondurable goods and services) grew by 3.4% in 2014, while sales of nontaxable items (food for home consumption, gasoline, certain medical equipment and products, and most services) grew 4.2%.

Global Insight expects that wage gains in 2015 and 2016 should outpace consumer price increases. In 2015, growth in nominal PCE is projected to remain at 3.9% before accelerating to 4.9% in 2016 and 2017. Purchases of items subject to the state sales tax are expected to grow at a faster rate in 2015, led by strong growth in sales of new and used light trucks and motor vehicle leasing services. Sales of taxable goods and services are anticipated to grow 4.5% in 2015, 4.3% in 2016, and 4.6% in 2017. Conversely, expenditures for goods and services that are generally not subject to sales tax are expected to grow at a slower rate in 2015, before growing at a faster pace in 2016 and 2017. The forecast for nontaxable items is significantly affected by the anticipated drop and rebound in oil prices, which affect personal consumption expenditures of gasoline and other energy products. Sales of nontaxable goods and services are expected to increase by 3.5% in 2015, 5.4% in 2016, and 5.2% in 2017.

Personal Income. Personal income grew by an estimated 3.9% in 2014. Global insight expects personal income growth to accelerate through the forecast period, with growth of 4.4% in 2015, 5.0% in 2016, and 5.5% in 2017. Growth in personal income will be driven primarily by higher private sector wages and personal interest income over the forecast period.

Employment. The average unemployment rate for 2014 was 6.2%, an improvement from a rate of 7.4% in 2013. The unemployment rate is expected to continue to decline through the forecast period, dropping to an average rate of 5.5% in 2015, 5.3% in 2016, and 5.2% in 2017. The labor force participation rate has fallen each year from 2006 through 2014, declining a total of 3.2 percentage points from 64.6% to 61.4%. This trend is expected to reverse over the forecast period, with the labor force participation rate increasing to 61.6% in 2015, 61.8% in 2016, and 62.0% in 2017.

Total nonfarm payrolls reached their first quarter 2008 pre-recession peak of 138.3 million during the second quarter of 2014. Global Insight expects total nonfarm payrolls to continue growing over the forecast period, increasing to average payrolls of 141.7 million in 2015, 144.2 million in 2016, and 146.0 million in 2017. Private sector payrolls, which reached their prerecession level in the first quarter of 2014, increased 2.5 million in 2014 and are expected to increase an additional 2.8 million in 2015, 2.4 million in 2016, and 1.6 million in 2017. Public sector payrolls grew by an estimated 37,000 in 2014, and are expected to continue growing by 59,000 in 2015, 87,000 in 2016, and 210,000 in 2017 due to increases in state and local employment. Federal employment is expected to decline slightly. Public sector payrolls are not expected to reach prerecession levels over the forecast period.

Housing. The housing market showed mixed growth in 2014. Average interest rates for conventional 30-year fixed-rate mortgages increased slightly from 4.0% to 4.2%. Sales of new and existing homes decreased by 2.7%, as sales of existing homes declined by 151,000 while sales of new homes increased by 3,000. Sales of new and existing homes are expected to grow

by 10.4% in 2015 and 7.4% in 2016, and then decline by 1.3% in 2017. Conversely, at 993,000, the number of housing starts grew by 6.9% in 2014, and is expected to continue strong growth of 169,000 additional starts in 2015, 186,000 in 2016, and 148,000 in 2017. It should be noted that sales of new and existing homes and the number of housing starts remain 36% and 52% below 2005 peak levels, respectively, and Global Insight believes that single-family home sales have reached a new normal level, given the recent rate of household formation.

Home prices continued to climb in 2014 by 6.3%, but at a slower pace than in 2013. Growth in home prices is expected to decelerate in the first two years of the forecast, increasing by 4.4% in 2015, 2.0% in 2016, and 3.6% in 2017. Unlike new and existing home sales and housing starts, overall home prices now exceed pre-recession levels.

Corporate Profits. In 2014, before-tax profits grew at a relatively fast pace of 9.1% over the prior year. Global Insight projects that before-tax profits will grow at a 5.5% rate in 2015, but then contract by 0.1% in 2016 and 5.8% in 2017. Economic profits, which are not affected by federal tax laws, grew by 0.7% in 2014 and are expected to show strong growth of 10.6% in 2015, slower growth of 1.8% in 2016, and contract by 3.9% in 2017. Both before-tax and economic profits are expected to grow in 2015, primarily from accelerated GDP growth, but are expected to decline in the future years due to anticipated higher business costs from rising oil prices, rising corporate interest payments, and rising wage growth in a tightening labor market. Before-tax profits are expected to contract faster than economic profits due to the scheduled expiration of a number of temporary federal business tax provisions.

Business Investment. Business investment in equipment showed growth of 7.2% in 2014, and is expected to show continued, strong growth of 7.8% in 2015, 7.6% in 2016, and 5.8% in 2017. Investment in nonresidential structures grew by 10.8% in 2014, but is expected to decelerate sharply to 0.3% growth in 2015 before rebounding to growth of 6.1% in 2016 and 11.9% in 2017. Global Insight notes that lower oil prices, uncertainty over single-family housing starts, weak foreign economic growth, and appreciation of the U.S. dollar are expected to drag on equipment spending over the first three quarters of 2015.

According to Global Insight, the reduction in growth of nonresidential structures is primarily caused by an anticipated decline in mining and petroleum investment, which grew by 10.2% in 2014 but is expected to contract by 14.3% in 2015 and 1.2% in 2016 before growing by 11.2% in 2017. The forecasted drop in investments for nonresidential structures is the flipside to lower energy prices. The steep decline in oil prices will likely make U.S. shale oil extraction less profitable. The mining and petroleum sector accounted for 30% of total nonresidential structure investment in 2014, and Global Insight notes that the expected decline in drilling activity in response to lower oil prices will be a drag on GDP growth of 0.35 percentage points during the first two quarters of 2015.

International Trade. Exports increased \$77 billion (3.4%) in 2014 compared to increased imports of \$89 billion (3.2%), which increased net imports by \$12 billion. Weak foreign growth (particularly in Europe and China), continued U.S. growth, and a stronger dollar are likely to cause international trade to be a drag on U.S. economic growth as imports strengthen over the medium-term of the forecast period. The recent decline in oil prices coupled with increased

domestic production in North Dakota and Texas, which have reduced crude oil imports to the slowest pace since February, 1993, are expected to cause a drop in 2015 net imports, with oil imports bottoming out in the second quarter of 2015. The dollar value of imports is expected to decline by 1.9% in 2015 (primarily caused by a 39.9% drop in the total value of petroleum imports) before increasing 6.7% in 2016 and 7.6% in 2017. The dollar value of exports is expected to continue growing over the forecast period, with growth of 3.0% in 2015, 5.2% in 2016, and 5.5% in 2017.

The projections outlined above, which reflect Global Insight's baseline forecast, are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2
Summary of National Economic Indicators
IHS Global Insight, Inc., Baseline Forecast, January, 2015
(\$ in Billions)

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Nominal Gross Domestic Product	\$17,441.3	\$18,301.4	\$19,149.2	\$20,037.1
Percent Change	4.0%	4.9%	4.6%	4.6%
Real Gross Domestic Product	\$16,089.0	\$16,587.5	\$17,031.2	\$17,486.1
Percent Change	2.4%	3.1%	2.7%	2.7%
Consumer Prices (Percent Change)	1.6%	0.1%	2.3%	2.4%
Personal Income	\$14,715.3	\$15,355.6	\$16,125.5	\$17,015.8
Percent Change	3.9%	4.4%	5.0%	5.5%
Personal Consumption Expenditures	\$11,928.4	\$12,394.4	\$13,006.4	\$13,646.4
Percent Change	3.9%	3.9%	4.9%	4.9%
Economic Profits	\$2,121.2	\$2,345.9	\$2,389.3	\$2,296.3
Percent Change	0.7%	10.6%	1.8%	-3.9%
Unemployment Rate	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.2%
Total Nonfarm Payrolls (millions)	138.88	141.71	144.20	145.96
Percent Change	1.8%	2.0%	1.8%	1.2%
Light Vehicle Sales (millions)	16.41	16.89	17.24	17.49
Percent Change	5.7%	2.9%	2.1%	1.4%
Sales of New and Existing Homes (millions)	5.356	5.911	6.348	6.265
Percent Change	-2.7%	10.4%	7.4%	-1.3%
Housing Starts (millions)	0.994	1.163	1.349	1.497
Percent Change	6.9%	17.0%	16.0%	11.0%

Global Insight's forecast also includes an optimistic scenario and a pessimistic scenario. The January, 2015, forecast assigns a 15% probability to the former. Under the optimistic

scenario, oil prices are lower than the baseline forecast, and U.S. drilling activity remains higher than anticipated as producers assume the current price per barrel of oil is temporary. Reduced oil prices encourage additional consumer spending on other items. Expanded monetary policy successfully stimulates growth in the Eurozone and emerging markets implement structural reforms to increase labor productivity, which results in an appreciation of foreign currencies relative to the dollar. Under this scenario, higher exports lead to significant domestic wage and payroll gains. Real GDP growth increases under the optimistic scenario to 4.0% in 2015, 3.9% in 2016, and 3.4% in 2017.

Under the pessimistic scenario (also assigned a 15% probability), household formation declines as compared to the baseline, partly because of poor wage growth, which depresses housing starts. Declining stock prices lower consumer confidence, causing consumption to fall compared to the baseline forecast. Slower foreign growth in the pessimistic scenario further weakens businesses, which slows payroll growth, and the Federal Reserve elects to maintain a near-zero level for the federal funds rate until 2017. Real GDP growth is reduced under the pessimistic scenario to 1.9% in 2015, 0.8% in 2016, and 1.8% in 2017.

General Fund Taxes

Table 3 shows general fund tax revenue estimates for 2014-15 and each year of the 2015-17 biennium. Over the three-year period, these estimates are \$3.3 million higher than the projections released by the Department of Revenue (DOR) last November. By year, the new estimate for 2014-15 is \$173.5 million lower than DOR's estimate, while the new estimates for 2015-16 and 2016-17 are higher than DOR's figures by \$110.9 million and \$65.9 million, respectively.

TABLE 3

Projected General Fund Tax Collections (Millions)

	<u>2013-15 Biennium</u>		<u>2015-17 Biennium</u>	
	<u>2013-14</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2014-15</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>2015-16</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>2016-17</u> <u>Estimated</u>
Individual Income	\$7,061.4	\$7,350.0	\$7,845.0	\$8,255.0
Sales and Use	4,628.3	4,880.0	5,030.0	5,190.0
Corporate Income & Franchise	967.2	935.0	970.0	960.0
Public Utility	361.0	377.9	366.8	373.4
Excise				
Cigarettes	573.0	556.5	551.0	545.5
Tobacco Products	67.7	69.3	71.4	73.6
Liquor and Wine	49.0	47.6	48.6	49.6
Beer	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.4
Insurance Company	165.8	176.0	181.0	187.0
Miscellaneous Taxes	<u>65.8</u>	<u>68.7</u>	<u>73.9</u>	<u>76.3</u>
Total	\$13,948.1	\$14,469.8	\$15,146.3	\$15,718.8
Change from Prior Year		521.7	676.5	572.5
Percent Change		3.7%	4.7%	3.8%

In 2014-15, the total variance of \$173.5 million is due primarily to the individual income tax and the corporate income and franchise tax. The new projection of individual income tax collections in that year is lower than DOR's estimate by \$149.8 million and the new estimate for the corporate tax is \$73.3 million lower. These figures reflect more recent collections data. Smaller differences are estimated for the other tax sources and in each of the two years of the next biennium.

With the exception of Section 179 expensing, which is discussed below, all of the estimates reflect year-to-date collections data, the most recent national economic forecast, and all federal and state tax law changes enacted to-date.

Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code allows taxpayers to claim an immediate deduction for the cost of acquiring certain types of business property, instead of depreciating such property over its useful life. There is a limit on the annual amount that may be deducted (deduction limit), which is decreased on a dollar-for-dollar basis if the taxpayer's total annual investment in eligible property exceeds a specified threshold (investment limit). Beginning in 2003, the permanent deduction limit was scheduled to be \$25,000 and the investment limit was scheduled to be \$200,000. However, Congress enacted a number of temporary increases to these limits in an effort to stimulate business investment. Although these increases have been enacted with sunset dates, subsequent federal legislation has continued or increased the higher limits each year since 2003. Most recently, the deduction limit of \$500,000 and the investment limit of \$2 million were extended to tax year 2014 under the federal Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014, which was passed in late December. These limits were first enacted in 2010 and have been extended twice since then. Beginning in 2014, state law automatically conforms to the federal Section 179 provisions. The revised individual and corporate income tax estimates shown in Table 3 reflect the higher deduction and investment limits in 2014, and assume that they will be continued indefinitely. This assumption reflects the expectation that Congress will continue to extend these provisions as it has done since 2003.

Individual Income Tax. Individual income tax revenues are estimated to total \$7,350.0 million in 2014-15, which represents a 4.1% increase relative to income tax collections in 2013-14 of \$7,061.4 million. Individual income tax revenues are estimated at \$7,845.0 million in 2015-16 and \$8,255.0 million in 2016-17. These amounts represent increases of 6.7% in the first year and 5.2% in the second year.

The January, 2015, Global Insight forecast projects national personal income growth of 3.9% in 2014, 4.4% in 2015, 5.0% in 2016, and 5.5% in 2017. However, personal income includes both taxable components, such as wage and salary disbursements, and nontaxable components, such as employer contributions for employee fringe benefits and government transfer payments to individuals. The taxable components of personal income are estimated to increase by 3.9% in 2014, 4.6% in 2015, 5.3% in 2016, and 5.7% in 2017. Personal income, as measured by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, does not include income from capital gains realizations, which are subject to state and federal taxation.

Year-to-date income tax receipts through December are 6.4% below 2013-14 collections. However, this growth rate is significantly affected by changes to the withholding tables that were

implemented last April. Over the remainder of 2014-15, it is anticipated that collections will increase by 15.1% due to several factors. First, refunds for tax year 2014 will be significantly reduced and final payments will be increased because of the decreased amount of withholding taxes paid since last April. Also, beginning in April, 2015, growth in withholding collections should improve significantly because the current-year receipts will no longer be compared to collections that were based on the previous, higher withholding tables. In addition, it is believed that federal tax increases enacted late in 2012 induced taxpayers to realize additional investment income in that year, which otherwise would have been realized in 2013. This is believed to have artificially suppressed collections last Spring, which should lead to a "bounce-back" this year. These positive impacts will be partially offset by the effects of state tax reductions, primarily the decrease in the bottom marginal tax rate enacted in 2013 Act 145 and the continued phase-in of the manufacturing and agriculture credit. As noted, for the entire year, income tax collections in 2014-15 are expected to be 4.1% higher than in 2013-14.

An above-average growth rate of 6.7% is estimated for 2015-16, primarily because a large one-time revenue loss associated with the withholding table changes will no longer occur. In 2016-17, the increase in individual income tax collections is estimated to more closely approximate the increase in personal income, as a more normal pattern of growth in tax collections returns.

General Sales and Use Tax. State sales and use tax revenues totaled \$4,628.3 million in 2013-14, and are estimated at \$4,880.0 million for 2014-15. The estimate represents an increase of 5.4% over the prior year. Sales tax revenues in the next biennium are estimated at \$5,030.0 million in 2015-16 and \$5,190.0 million in 2016-17, reflecting growth of 3.1% and 3.2%, respectively.

Sales tax collections through December, 2014, are 4.7% higher than the same period in 2013 and are projected to accelerate to 6.0% for the remainder of the 2014-15 fiscal year.

Corporate Income/Franchise Tax. Corporate income/franchise taxes are estimated to decrease from \$967.2 million in 2013-14 to \$935.0 million in 2014-15. Corporate income/franchise tax revenues are forecast to increase to \$970.0 million in 2015-16 and decrease to \$960.0 million in 2016-17. This represents a decrease in revenues of 3.3% in 2014-15, followed by a 3.7% increase in 2015-16 and a decrease of 1.0% in 2016-17.

The estimate for 2014-15 is based, in part, on year-to-date corporate income/franchise collections. Through December, 2014, collections were 8.5% lower when compared to the same period in 2013-14. A number of tax law changes, including the phase-in of the manufacturing and agriculture tax credit, the expansion of the historic rehabilitation tax credit, and the automatic adoption of federal law changes to Section 179 expensing provisions, will reduce corporate income/franchise tax collections in 2014-15.

Projected corporate income/franchise tax revenues for 2015-16 and 2016-17 reflect the forecast for economic profits through the remainder of the forecast period. The forecast incorporates state tax law changes that are anticipated to have an impact on future state tax revenues, such as the continued increase in the manufacturing and agriculture tax credit and the

expiration of a number of business tax credits pursuant to 2013 Wisconsin Act 20. As previously noted, it is assumed that Congress will continue to extend the current Section 179 provisions through the forecast period, which would automatically be adopted under state law and cause further reductions in state corporate income/franchise tax revenues over the 2015-17 biennium.

Public Utility Taxes. Public utility taxes are estimated at \$377.9 million in 2014-15, \$366.8 million in 2015-16, and \$373.4 million in 2016-17. These estimates represent year-to-year changes of 4.7% in 2014-15, -2.9% in 2015-16, and 1.8% in 2016-17. The gross revenues tax group comprises about 70% of estimated collections over the three-year period, and private light, heat, and power companies are the largest taxpayer group among gross revenues taxpayers. As such, they exert considerable influence on total utility collections, and private light, heat, and power company tax collections are estimated to increase 4.3% in 2014-15, decrease 1.4% in 2015-16, and increase 3.4% in 2016-17. This pattern is influenced by cold weather and increased natural gas prices in the first quarter of 2014, more normal winter weather and lower natural gas prices in subsequent periods, and declining or low growth in commercial and industrial electricity sales due to a sluggish recovery from the economic downturn. Companies subject to a state ad valorem tax comprise the other group of taxpayers with public utility tax liabilities. Collections from these taxpayers are estimated to increase 6.0% in 2014-15, but then decrease by 6.7% in 2015-16 and 1.8% in 2016-17. The decreases result from falling ad valorem tax rates and the loss of tax base due to depreciation and obsolescence.

Excise Tax Revenues. General fund excise taxes are imposed on cigarettes, liquor (including wine and hard cider), tobacco products, and beer. In 2013-14, excise tax collections totaled \$698.7 million. Of this amount, \$573.0 million (approximately 82%) was from the excise tax on cigarettes. Excise tax revenues are estimated at \$682.2 million in 2014-15, which represents reduced revenue of 2.4%. The estimated reduction in excise tax revenues in 2014-15 is primarily from weak growth through December, 2014, in year-to-date cigarette tax collections, which are currently 3.1% lower than collections over the same period in 2013. Excise tax revenues over the next biennium are estimated at \$679.6 million in 2015-16 and \$677.1 million in 2016-17, which reflects reduced revenue of 0.4% in 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Insurance Premiums Taxes. Insurance premiums taxes are projected to increase from \$165.8 million in 2013-14 to \$176.0 million in 2014-15, \$181.0 million in 2015-16, and \$187.0 million in 2016-17. The 2014-15 estimate is based, in part, on year-to-date insurance premiums tax collection growth of 7.6%, whereas the estimates for 2015-16 and 2016-17 reflect historic growth trends and industry forecasts of premiums growth for most lines of insurance. The estimates reflect annual growth in insurance premiums tax revenues of 6.2% in 2014-15, 2.8% in 2015-16, and 3.3% in 2016-17.

Miscellaneous Taxes. Miscellaneous taxes include the real estate transfer fee, municipal and circuit court-related fees, and a small amount from the occupational tax on coal. Miscellaneous tax revenues were \$65.8 million in 2013-14, of which 78% was generated through the real estate transfer fee. Based on the economic forecast for the housing sector, as well as collections through December, 2014, miscellaneous taxes are projected to increase to \$68.7 million in 2014-15, which represents a 4.5% increase from 2013-14 collections. Miscellaneous taxes are estimated to increase to \$73.9 million in 2015-16 and \$76.3 million in 2016-17,

primarily due to an anticipated continuation of the housing recovery.

This office will continue to monitor state revenues and expenditures and new economic forecasts, and notify you and your colleagues of any further adjustments that may be necessary.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bob". The letters are cursive and stylized, with the "B" being particularly large and the "o" and "b" following in a fluid, connected script.

Robert Wm. Lang
Director

RWL/sas
cc: Members, Wisconsin Legislature

APPENDIX B

GENERAL OBLIGATION ISSUANCE STATUS REPORT

JUNE 1, 2015

Program Purpose	Legislative Authorization	General Obligations Issued to Date	Credit to Capital Improvement Fund		G.O. Bonds of 2015, Series B ^(b)	Total Authorized Unissued Debt
			Interest Earnings ^(a)	Premium ^(a)		
University of Wisconsin; academic facilities.....	\$ 2,255,401,100	\$ 1,865,375,284	\$ 13,072,507	\$ 30,653,702	\$ 9,198,603	\$ 337,101,004
University of Wisconsin; self-amortizing facilities.....	2,718,606,300	2,021,500,474	2,911,822	26,218,773	6,582,506	661,392,725
Natural resources; Warren Knowles - Gaylord Nelson stewardship 2000 program.....	1,134,500,000	758,352,369	405,319	11,409,766	4,517,738	359,814,808
Natural resources; municipal clean drinking water grants.....	9,800,000	9,518,744	141,818			139,438
Clean water fund program.....	740,843,200	624,296,959		2,191,602		114,354,639
Safe drinking water loan program.....	60,200,000	58,976,808		954,360	266,108	2,724
Natural resources; nonpoint source grants.....	94,310,400	93,954,036	190,043	165,567	749	5
Natural resources; nonpoint source.....	32,000,000	18,524,552	1,454	712,096	168,601	12,593,296
Natural resources; environmental repair.....	57,000,000	48,526,386	203,594	193,665	220,433	7,855,922
Natural resources; urban nonpoint source cost-sharing.....	46,900,000	36,411,029	30,671	621,598	156,885	9,679,817
Natural resources; contaminated sediment removal.....	32,000,000	21,581,139		765,583	563,990	9,089,288
Natural resources; environmental segregated fund supported administrative facilities.....	19,969,200	10,391,142	143	101,234	26,015	9,450,666
Natural resources; segregated revenue supported dam safety projects.....	6,600,000	6,571,582	617	27,795		6
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	874,927,239	18,513,077			53,084
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	22,919,742	141,325	68		364
Natural resources; land acquisition.....	45,608,600	45,116,929	491,671			
Natural resources; Wisconsin natural areas heritage program.....	2,500,000	2,445,793	17,174			37,032
Natural resources; segregated revenue supported facilities.....	102,365,300	69,628,941	93,544	740,621	615,425	31,286,770

GENERAL OBLIGATION ISSUANCE STATUS REPORT—CONTINUED
JUNE 1, 2015

<u>Program Purpose</u>	<u>Legislative Authorization</u>	<u>General Obligations Issued to Date</u>	<u>Credit to Capital Improvement Fund</u>		<u>G.O. Bonds of 2015, Series B ^(b)</u>	<u>Total Authorized Unissued Debt</u>
			<u>Interest Earnings ^(a)</u>	<u>Premium ^(a)</u>		
Natural resources; general fund supported administrative facilities.....	\$ 16,514,100	\$ 11,270,777	\$ 21,753	\$ 1,726	\$ 2,383	\$ 5,217,461
Natural resources; ice age trail.....	750,000	750,000				
Natural resources; dam safety projects.....	17,500,000	11,112,282	49,701	301,473		6,036,544
Natural resources; segregated revenue supported land acquisition.....	2,500,000	2,500,000				
Natural resources; Warren Knowles - Gaylord Nelson stewardship program.....	231,000,000	228,867,912	1,306,849	75,952	57,988	691,300
Transportation; administrative facilities.....	8,890,400	8,759,479	33,943			96,978
Transportation; accelerated bridge improvements.....	46,849,800	46,849,800				
Transportation; major interstate bridge construction.....	225,000,000	156,688,387		23,182,736	19,858,814	25,270,063
Transportation; rail passenger route development.....	122,000,000	51,529,513	3,016	584,531		69,882,940
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.....	565,480,400	565,480,400				
Transportation; Southeast rehabilitation projects, southeast megaprojects, and high- cost bridge projects.....	1,011,750,000	859,596,237	3,018,078	42,098,807	20,207,793	86,829,085
Transportation; state highway rehabilitation projects, southeast megaprojects.....	820,063,700	615,591,803	1,182,897	11,534,702	5,869,831	185,884,467
Transportation; major highway projects.....	100,000,000	98,948,179		1,051,814		7
Transportation; state highway rehabilitation, certain projects.....	141,000,000	134,901,461		6,072,437		26,102
Transportation; harbor improvements.....	92,700,000	75,287,677	234,581	2,479,582		14,698,160
Transportation; rail acquisitions and improvements.....	208,500,000	97,303,436	5,187	2,629,717	672,317	107,889,344
Transportation; local roads for job preservation, state funds.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	-			-
Corrections; correctional facilities.....	875,075,600	822,498,025	11,467,562	2,716,615	2,223,990	36,169,408
Corrections; self-amortizing facilities and equipment.....	7,337,000	2,115,438	99			5,221,463

GENERAL OBLIGATION ISSUANCE STATUS REPORT—CONTINUED
JUNE 1, 2015

<u>Program Purpose</u>	<u>Legislative Authorization</u>	<u>General Obligations Issued to Date</u>	<u>Credit to Capital Improvement Fund</u>		<u>G.O. Bonds of 2015, Series B ^(b)</u>	<u>Total Authorized Unissued Debt</u>
			<u>Interest Earnings ^(a)</u>	<u>Premium ^(a)</u>		
Corrections; juvenile correctional facilities.....	\$ 28,984,500	\$ 28,535,951	\$ 108,861	\$ 598		\$ 339,090
Health services; mental health and secure treatment facilities.....	181,108,800	166,784,654	895,124	1,140,932	\$ 595,764	11,692,325
Agriculture; soil and water.....	54,075,000	47,993,832	3,025	1,104,891	387,247	4,586,005
Agriculture; conservation reserve enhancement.....	28,000,000	13,219,711		64,540	29,788	14,685,961
Administration; Black Point Estate.....	1,600,000	1,598,655	445			900
Administration; energy conservation projects; capital improvement fund.....	200,000,000	121,848,233		4,030,512		74,121,255
Building commission; previous lease rental authority.....	143,071,600	143,068,654				2,946
Building commission; refunding tax-supported general obligation debt.....	2,102,086,430	2,102,086,530				
Building commission; refunding self-amortizing general obligation debt.....	272,863,033	272,863,033				
Building commission; refunding tax-supported and self-amortizing general obligation debt incurred before June 30, 2005.....	250,000,000	250,000,000				
Building commission; refunding tax-supported and self-amortizing general obligation debt incurred before July 1, 2011.....	474,000,000	473,651,084				348,916
Building commission; refunding tax-supported and self-amortizing general obligation debt incurred before July 1, 2013.....	264,200,000	263,420,000				780,000
Building commission; refunding tax-supported and self-amortizing general obligation debt.....	3,785,000,000	3,582,843,916				202,156,084
Building commission; housing state departments and agencies.....	820,767,100	527,118,771	2,356,097	3,537,528		287,754,704
Building commission; 1 West Wilson street parking ramp.....	15,100,000	14,805,521	294,479			
Building commission; project contingencies.....	47,961,200	46,762,855	64,761	85,359	43,094	1,005,131
Building commission; capital equipment acquisition.....	126,335,000	122,949,116	740,327	205,850	80,398	2,359,309
Building commission; discount sale of debt.....	90,000,000	72,869,266				17,130,734
Building commission; discount sale of debt (higher education bonds).....	100,000,000	99,988,833 ^(c)				11,167
Building commission; other public purposes.....	2,484,671,700	2,188,836,908	8,728,268	30,263,976	23,781,988	233,060,559
Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.; basic science education and health information technology facilities.....	10,000,000	10,000,000				

GENERAL OBLIGATION ISSUANCE STATUS REPORT—CONTINUED
JUNE 1, 2015

<u>Program Purpose</u>	<u>Legislative Authorization</u>	<u>General Obligations Issued to Date</u>	<u>Credit to Capital Improvement Fund</u>		<u>G.O. Bonds of 2015, Series B ^(b)</u>	<u>Total Authorized Unissued Debt</u>
			<u>Interest Earnings ^(a)</u>	<u>Premium ^(a)</u>		
Norskedalen Nature and Heritage Center.....	\$ 1,048,300					\$ 1,048,300
Bond Health Center.....	1,000,000	\$ 983,307		\$ 16,682		10
Lac du Flambeau Indian Tribal Cultural Center..	250,000	166,026		33,991	\$ 49,647	336
Dane County; livestock facilities.....	9,000,000	5,976,938		1,223,662	1,787,293	12,107
K I Convention Center.....	2,000,000					2,000,000
HR Academy, Inc.....	1,500,000	1,500,000				
Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.; biomedical research and technology incubator.....	35,000,000	32,962,072		794,675	716,628	526,625
AIDS Resource Center of Wisconsin, Inc.....	800,000	800,000				
Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation.....	5,000,000	4,869,792		130,053		155
Medical College of Wisconsin; community medical education facilities.....	7,384,300					7,384,300
Family justice center.....	10,625,000					10,625,000
Marquette University; dental clinic and education facility	23,000,000	22,181,423	\$ 818	775,440	42,034	285
Civil War exhibit at the Kenosha Public Museums.....	500,000	500,000				
AIDS Network, Inc.....	300,000	300,000				
Swiss cultural center.....	1,000,000					1,000,000
Wisconsin Maritime Center of Excellence.....	5,000,000					5,000,000
Hmong cultural centers.....	2,250,000	250,000				2,000,000
Milwaukee Police Athletic League; youth activities center.....	1,000,000	1,000,000				
Children's research institute.....	10,000,000	10,000,000				
Domestic Abuse Intervention Services, Inc.....	560,000.00	222,865		45,627	66,644	224,864
Administration; school educational technology infrastructure financial assistance.....	71,911,300	71,480,216	431,066			18
Myrick Hixon EcoPark, Inc.....	500,000	500,000				
Madison Children's Museum.....	250,000	250,000				
Marshfield Clinic.....	10,000,000					10,000,000
Administration; public library educational technology infrastructure financial assistance.....	269,000	268,918	42			41
Educational communications board; educational communications facilities.....	24,503,200	24,112,683	38,515	11,925		340,077
Grand Opera House in Oshkosh.....	500,000	500,000				
Aldo Leopold climate change classroom and interactive laboratory	500,000	485,000		14,992		8
Historical society; self-amortizing facilities.....	1,157,000	1,029,156	3,896			123,947
Historical society; historic records.....	26,650,000	2,343,445		115,932	65,733	24,124,890

GENERAL OBLIGATION ISSUANCE STATUS REPORT—CONTINUED
JUNE 1, 2015

<u>Program Purpose</u>	<u>Legislative Authorization</u>	<u>General Obligations Issued to Date</u>	<u>Credit to Capital Improvement Fund</u>		<u>G.O. Bonds of 2015, Series B ^(b)</u>	<u>Total Authorized Unissued Debt</u>
			<u>Interest Earnings ^(a)</u>	<u>Premium ^(a)</u>		
Historical society; historic sites.....	\$ 10,067,800	\$ 9,005,965	\$ 847	\$ 282,410		\$ 778,578
Historical society; museum facility.....	19,384,400	4,362,469				15,021,931
Historical society; Wisconsin history center.....	20,000,000					20,000,000
Public instruction; state school, state center and library facilities.....	12,350,600	11,804,318	32,509	460,673	\$ 13,703	39,398
Military affairs; armories and military facilities.....	46,272,700	33,243,941	195,308	702,875	913,108	11,217,468
Veterans affairs; veterans facilities.....	10,090,100	9,405,485	50,593			634,021
Veterans affairs; self-amortizing mortgage loans.....	2,400,840,000	2,122,542,395				278,297,605
Veterans affairs; refunding bonds.....	1,015,000,000	761,594,245				253,405,755
Veterans affairs; self-amortizing facilities.....	51,347,100	24,716,097	1,613	733,540	215,865	25,679,985
State fair park board; board facilities.....	14,787,100	14,769,363	1			17,736
State fair park board; housing facilities.....	11,000,000	10,999,985	15			
State fair park board; self-amortizing facilities.....	53,687,100	52,698,530	22,401	13,470		952,699
Total.....	\$28,823,384,688 ^(d)	\$24,818,964,771 ^(d)	\$73,888,124	\$213,276,656	\$99,999,103	\$3,617,256,134

^(a) Amounts previously credited to the Capital Improvement Fund (which include interest earnings and may include sale proceeds representing purchase premium) reduce issuance authority by the same amount.

^(b) Amounts include total of the par amount issued and nearly \$11.2 million of purchase premium expected to be received from the sale of the Bonds and credited to the Capital Improvement Fund.

^(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.

^(d) The enacted budget for the 2013-15 biennium (2013 Wisconsin Act 20) provides that the Building Commission shall not issue, until July 1, 2015, \$250 million of general obligations that are otherwise statutorily authorized in such enacted biennial budget.

Source: Department of Administration.

APPENDIX C

EXPECTED FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION

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

(Letterhead of Foley & Lardner LLP)

State of Wisconsin Building Commission
101 East Wilson Street, 7th Floor
Madison, Wisconsin 53703

Subject:

\$88,830,000

**STATE OF WISCONSIN
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF 2015, SERIES B**

We have acted as bond counsel in connection with the issuance by the State of Wisconsin (**State**) of its \$88,830,000 General Obligation Bonds of 2015, Series B, dated the date hereof (**Bonds**). The Bonds are authorized by Article VIII of the Wisconsin Constitution and Chapters 18 and 20 of the Wisconsin Statutes, and are being issued pursuant to a resolution adopted by the State of Wisconsin Building Commission (**Commission**) on January 14, 2015 (**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, and 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 and is not a specific item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on all taxpayers; however, interest on the Bonds is taken into account in determining adjusted current earnings for purposes of computing the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations. The State must comply with all requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, 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 retroactively to the date the Bonds were issued. We express no opinion about other federal tax law consequences regarding the Bonds.

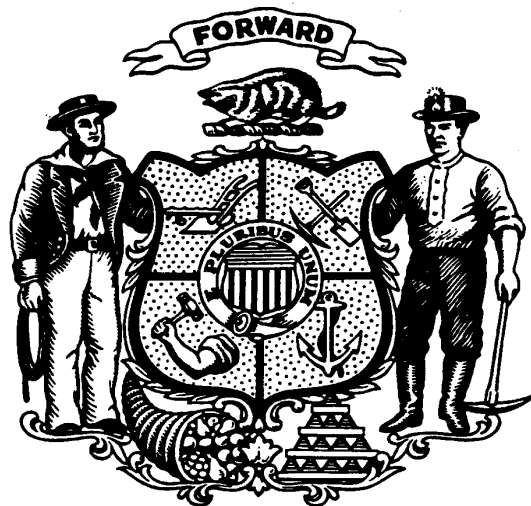
The rights of the owners of the Bonds and the enforceability of the Bonds may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights and by equitable principles (which may be applied in either a legal or an equitable proceeding). This letter 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 dated June 11, 2015 or other offering material relating to the Bonds (except to the extent, if any, stated in the Official Statement), and we express no opinion as to those matters (except only the matters set forth as our opinion in the Official Statement).

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. In acting as bond counsel, we have established an attorney-client relationship solely with the State.

Very truly yours,

FOLEY & LARDNER LLP



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