STATE OF WISCONSIN
CONTINUING DISCLOSURE
ANNUAL REPORT

Filed Pursuant to Undertakings Provided to Permit Compliance With Securities Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS
(Base CUSIPs 977053, 977055, 977056, and 97705L)

MASTER LEASE CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION
(Base CUSIP 977087)

TRANSPORTATION REVENUE OBLIGATIONS
(Base CUSIP 977123)

CLEAN WATER REVENUE BONDS
(Base CUSIP 977092)

PETROLEUM INSPECTION FEE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS
(Base CUSIP 977109)

GENERAL FUND ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BONDS
(Base CUSIP 977100)

December 21, 2007

JIM DOYLE
GOVERNOR

MICHAEL L. MORGAN
SECRETARY

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WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

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December 21, 2007

Thank you for your interest in the State of Wisconsin.

This is the Continuing Disclosure Annual Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007 (**Annual Report**).

The Annual Report provides information on different securities that the State issues and fulfills the State's continuing disclosure undertakings. These undertakings of the State are intended to help dealers and brokers comply with Rule 15c2-12 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. As of this date, the State has filed the Annual Report with each nationally recognized municipal securities information repository using the central post office provided by the Texas Municipal Advisory Council.

Official Statements for securities that the State issues during the next year may incorporate parts of this Annual Report by reference.

Organization of the Annual Report

The Annual Report is divided into eight parts. The first two parts present general information.

- **Part I** presents the **State's continuing disclosure undertakings**. A Master Agreement on Continuing Disclosure establishes a general framework. Separate addenda describe the information to be provided for specific types of securities.

- **Part II** presents **general information about the State**, including its operations and financial results. This part includes the General Purpose External Financial Statements portion of the audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007. This part also includes the results of the 2006-07 fiscal year and budgets for the 2007-08 and 2008-09 fiscal years.

The remaining parts present information about different types of securities that the State issues.

- **Part III — General obligations (including bonds, commercial paper, and extendible municipal commercial paper)**
- **Part IV — Master lease certificates of participation**
- **Part V — Transportation revenue obligations (including bonds and commercial paper)**
- **Part VI — Clean water revenue bonds**
- **Part VII — Petroleum inspection fee revenue obligations (including bonds and extendible municipal commercial paper)**
- **Part VIII – General fund annual appropriation bonds (including bonds and auction rate certificates)**

Please note that certain terms may have different meanings in different parts.

Ratings on the State's Securities
The following chart presents a summary of the long-term ratings currently assigned to different types of securities that the State issues.

Security	Fitch Ratings	Moody's Investors Service, Inc.	Standard & Poor's Ratings Services
General Obligations	AA–	Aa3	AA– [1]
Master Lease Certificates of Participation	A+	A1	A+[1]
Transportation Revenue Bonds	AA	Aa3	AA+
Clean Water Revenue Bonds	AA+	Aa1	AA+
Petroleum Inspection Fee Revenue Bonds	AA–	Aa3	AA
General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds	A+	A1	A+[1]

[1] On November 13, 2007. Standard & Poor's Ratings Services revised its ratings outlook on the State's fixed rate general obligations, master lease certificates of participation, and general fund annual appropriation bonds from "positive" to "stable".

How to Get Additional Information

If you are interested in information about securities that the State issues, please contact the Capital Finance Office. *The Capital Finance Office is the only party authorized to speak on the State's behalf about the State's securities.*

The Capital Finance Office maintains a web site that provides access to both disclosure and non disclosure information.

www.doa.wi.gov/capitalfinance

The Capital Finance Office posts to this web site monthly general fund cash flow reports. The Capital Finance Office also posts to this web site all information and material event filings that it makes with each nationally recognized municipal securities information repository.

We welcome your comments or suggestions about the format and content of the Annual Report. The general telephone number of the Capital Finance Office is (608) 266-2305. The e-mail address is **DOACapitalFinanceOffice@wisconsin.gov.**

Sincerely,

Frank R. Hoadley
Capital Finance Director

SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING STATE OF WISCONSIN OBLIGATIONS AS OF DECEMBER 15, 2007

	Principal Balance 12/1/2006	Principal Issued 12/1/2006 – 12/15/07	Principal Matured, Redeemed, or Defeased 12/1/2006 – 12/15/07	Principal Balance 12/15/2007
		GENERAL OBLIGATIONS[a]		
Total	**$5,697,308,689**	**$802,855,000**	**$718,735,000**	**$5,781,428,689**
General Purpose Revenue (GPR)	4,080,518,842	533,428,198	549,472,853	4,064,474,187
Self-Amortizing: Veterans	380,220,000	20,570,000	35,905,000	364,885,000
Self-Amortizing: Other	1,236,569,846	248,856,802	133,357,147	1,352,069,501
		MASTER LEASE CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION		
Total	**$ 84,216,773**	**$20,696,164**	**$20,335,777**	**$84,577,160**
		TRANSPORTATION REVENUE OBLIGATIONS[a]		
Total	**$1,537,393,000**	**$355,610,000**	**$294,475,000**	**$1,598,528,000**
		CLEAN WATER REVENUE BONDS		
Total	**$ 776,660,000**	**—**	**$47,085,000**	**$729,575,000**
		PETROLEUM INSPECTION FEE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS[a]		
Total	**$ 272,590,000**	**—**	**$20,270,000**	**$252,320,000**
		TAXABLE GENERAL FUND ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BONDS[a]		
Total	**$1,794,850,000**	**—**	**—**	**$1,794,850,000**

(a) This table includes variable rate obligations that have been issued by the State. Please see the respective part of this Annual Report for more information on the variable rate obligations issued for each credit.

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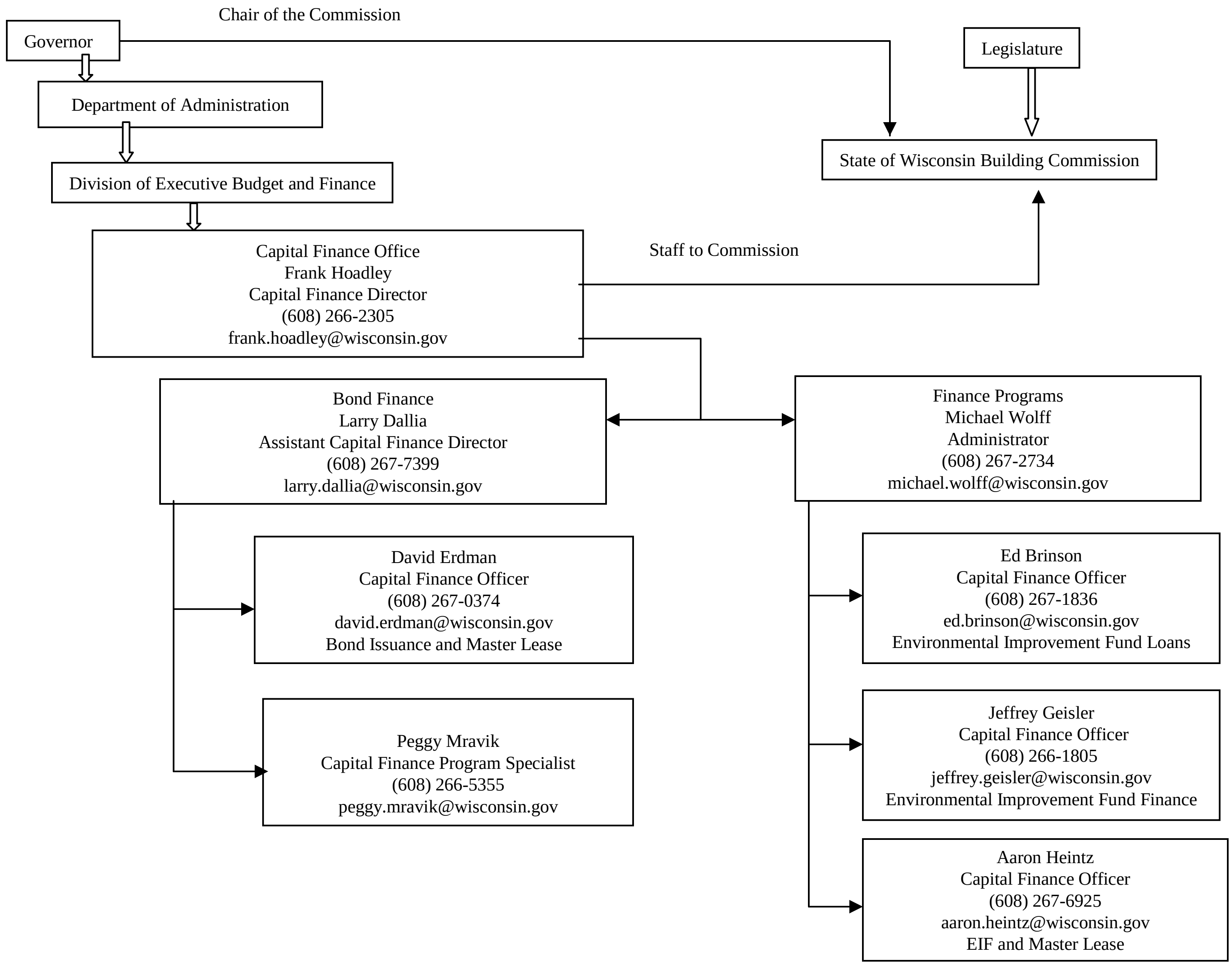
Capital Finance Office Staff (December 21, 2007)



STATE OFFICIALS PARTICIPATING IN THE ISSUANCE AND SALE OF THE BONDS AND NOTES

BUILDING COMMISSION MEMBERS

Voting Members	**Term of Office Expires**
Governor Jim Doyle, Chairperson	January 2, 2011
Senator Fred A. Risser, Vice-Chairperson	January 4, 2009
Senator Ted Kanavas	January 4, 2009
Senator Jeffrey Plale	January 2, 2011
Representative Dean Kaufert	January 4, 2009
Representative Phil Montgomery	January 4, 2009
Representative Jennifer Shilling	January 4, 2009
Mr. Terry McGuire, Citizen Member	At the pleasure of the Governor
Nonvoting, Advisory Members	
Mr. Adel Tabrizi, State Chief Engineer Department of Administration	——
Mr. Dave Haley, State Chief Architect Department of Administration	——
Building Commission Secretary	
Mr. David W. Helbach, Administrator Division of State Facilities Department of Administration	At the pleasure of the Building Commission and the Secretary of Administration

OTHER PARTICIPANTS

Mr. J.B. Van Hollen State Attorney General	January 2, 2011
Mr. Michael L. Morgan, Secretary Department of Administration	At the pleasure of the Governor

DEBT MANAGEMENT AND DISCLOSURE

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PART II

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

This Part II of the Annual Report provides general information about the State of Wisconsin **(State)**. It describes the following:

- Revenues
- Expenditures
- Accounting and Financial Reporting
- Budgeting Process and Fiscal Controls
- Results of 2006-07 Fiscal Year
- State Budget
- General Fund Information
- State Government Organization
- State Obligations
- Statistical Information

APPENDIX A to this Part II of the Annual Report includes the audited general purpose external financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007 and the independent auditor's report that is provided by the State Auditor.

Requests for additional information about the State may be directed as follows:

Contact:	Capital Finance Office Attn: Capital Finance Director
Phone:	(608) 266-2305
Mail:	101 East Wilson Street, FLR 10 P.O. Box 7864 Madison, WI 53707-7864
E-mail:	DOACapitalFinanceOffice@wisconsin.gov
Web site:	www.doa.wi.gov/capitalfinance

The State has independently provided, since July 2001, monthly reports on general fund financial information. These monthly reports are not required by any of the State's undertakings provided to permit compliance with Rule 15c2-12 adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These monthly reports are available on the State's Capital Finance Office web site that is listed above; however, such reports are not incorporated by reference into this Part II of the Annual Report, and the State is not obligated to continue providing such monthly reports in the future.

This Part II of the Annual Report presents financial information about the State in various formats. Some financial information is presented on a budgetary basis, while other information is presented on a cash basis. Some financial information relates to the General Fund, while other information relates to all funds. The reader should be aware of these different formats when using the financial information presented within the Annual Report.

The Annual Report includes information and defined terms for different types of securities issued by the State. The context or meaning of terms used in this Part II of the Annual Report may differ from that of terms used in another part. Any information or resource referred to in this Annual Report is not part of the Annual Report unless expressly included.

REVENUES

Revenue Structure

The State raises revenues from diverse sources:

- Various taxes levied by the State
- Federal government payments
- Various kinds of fees, licenses, permits, and service charges paid by users of specific services, privileges, or facilities
- Investment income
- Gifts, donations, and contributions

Table II-1 identifies the specific sources of revenue (all funds) and the amounts raised from each source for each of the last five years. There can be no assurance that future receipts will correlate with historical data.

Tax Structure

The State collects a diverse variety of taxes. The most significant taxes are based on individual income and on general sales and use. The following discussion briefly describes certain taxes that appear in Table II-1.

Individual Income Tax

The tax brackets and rates for the 2007 and 2008 tax years are as follows. The taxable income brackets have been indexed for changes in the consumer price index.

2007 Taxable Income Brackets		2007 Marginal Tax Rate
Single	**Married Filing Jointly**[a]	
$0 to 9,510	$0 to 12,680	4.60%
9,510 to 19,020	12,680 to 25,360	6.15
19,020 to 142,650	25,360 to 190,210	6.50
142,650+	190,210+	6.75

2008 Taxable Income Brackets		2008 Marginal Tax Rate
Single	**Married Filing Jointly**[a]	
$0 to 9,700	$0 to 12,930	4.60%
9,700 to 19,400	12,930 to 25,860	6.15
19,400 to 145,460	25,860 to 190,395	6.50
145,460+	190,395+	6.75

[a] Brackets for married filing separately are half of the brackets for married filing jointly.

General Sales and Use Tax

A 5% tax is imposed on the sale or use of services and all tangible personal property unless specifically exempted. The most notable exemptions are food, prescription drugs, and motor and heating fuel.

Corporate Income and Franchise Taxes

Both the franchise tax measured by net income and the income tax are levied at a rate of 7.9% of corporate net income. The net tax liability is determined by subtracting allowable credits.

Table II-1

REVENUES (ALL SOURCES)[a]

	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03
State Collected Taxes					
Individual Income....................................	$ 6,573,777,561	$ 6,144,298,451	$ 5,650,109,424	$ 5,277,119,228	$ 5,051,996,958
General Sales and Use..............................	4,158,611,819	4,127,584,502	4,038,715,364	3,899,263,728	3,737,912,069
Corporate Franchise and Income..............	890,056,403	780,320,708	764,053,392	650,526,145	526,544,586
Public Utility..	284,959,340	275,104,369	254,437,679	269,805,198	276,794,706
Excise...	365,848,384	368,693,206	359,443,539	355,495,288	354,759,924
Inheritance and Gift	121,113,660	108,570,770	112,345,511	86,357,310	68,702,274
Insurance Companies................................	141,405,453	134,665,536	129,838,587	123,620,317	114,896,687
Motor Fuel...	1,072,394,485	1,045,437,021	1,042,150,611	1,027,167,794	996,166,648
Forest..	87,405,411	84,001,009	81,739,715	76,799,830	70,922,998
Miscellaneous...	143,916,234	159,449,623	147,891,451	147,861,289	124,423,116
Subtotal..	13,839,488,750	13,228,125,195	12,580,725,273	11,914,016,127	11,323,119,967
Federal Aid					
Medical Assistance...................................	3,043,708,414	2,885,996,975	2,841,262,571	2,966,509,479	2,876,517,126
AFDC/W2..	374,577,319	411,227,833	448,154,411	424,401,099	477,330,616
Transportation..	779,233,666	773,152,018	755,659,339	740,140,823	726,594,153
Education...	1,621,624,190	1,574,934,049	1,503,395,791	1,452,793,378	1,316,197,365
Other...	1,550,011,689	1,535,906,709	1,642,411,725	1,718,620,059	2,121,671,098
Subtotal..	7,369,155,278	7,181,217,584	7,190,883,836	7,302,464,838	7,518,310,358
Fees					
University of Wisconsin System...............	1,104,929,700	1,040,358,601	960,481,330	880,582,998	775,395,525
Other...	462,295,973	427,060,300	427,786,023	385,584,864	377,001,995
Subtotal..	1,567,225,673	1,467,418,901	1,388,267,353	1,266,167,862	1,152,397,520
Licenses and Permits					
Vehicles and Drivers................................	388,656,396	358,350,142	352,220,463	353,943,546	319,449,151
Hunting and Fishing.................................	102,848,677	101,375,980	95,320,908	92,307,370	81,846,434
Other...	555,460,289	561,072,535	527,761,924	522,960,045	444,479,156
Subtotal..	1,046,965,362	1,020,798,657	975,303,294	969,210,960	845,774,742
Miscellany					
Service Charges..	680,620,012	846,656,031	679,698,283	756,319,038	711,017,199
Sales of Products......................................	787,903,733	799,739,375	735,620,836	761,904,361	723,916,809
Investment Income...................................	13,879,927,078	8,542,093,790	7,173,240,239	9,696,272,520	2,038,503,724
Gifts and Grants.......................................	498,194,701	384,897,037	375,899,897	341,902,613	343,153,253
Employee Benefit Contributions [b]......................................	2,540,833,629	2,672,969,933	2,063,105,741	2,980,854,560	2,038,154,899
General Obligation Proceeds [c].................	973,119,276	1,197,760,905	734,440,646	2,706,057,989	646,000,534
Other Revenues..	2,060,407,739	1,779,638,241	2,293,743,096	2,043,259,818	3,002,651,240
Subtotal..	21,421,006,168	16,223,755,312	14,055,748,739	19,286,570,899	9,503,397,656
Summary					
TOTAL NET REVENUE.........................	45,243,841,231	39,121,315,649	36,190,928,494	40,738,430,686	30,343,000,242
Transfers...	1,029,552,107	812,004,157	828,212,783	847,006,075	939,405,913
Gross Revenue..	$ 46,273,393,338	$ 39,933,319,806	$ 37,019,141,277	$ 41,585,436,761	$ 31,282,406,156

[a] The amounts shown are based on statutorily required accounting and not on GAAP. The amounts are unaudited.

[b] Figures include all State and non-State employer and employee contributions. State contributions for State employees totaled $1,263,140,598 for 2006-07, $1,406,452,694 for 2005-06, $823,519,064 for 2004-2005, $1,727,453,192 for 2003-04, and $975,778,983 for 2002-03.

[c] The increase from 2002-03 to 2003-04 reflects receipt of general fund annual appropriation bond proceeds. Approximately $705 million of proceeds were deposited into the General Fund and subsequently used to pay-off the State's accrued prior service liability and $782 million of proceeds were deposited into the Fixed Retirement Investment Fund to pay-off the State's accrued liability for sick leave conversion credits. While included under the title of "general obligation proceeds", the general fund annual appropriation bonds are not a general obligation of the State, but are subject to annual appropriation.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration

Public Utility Taxes

There are two methods used for taxing public utilities. An ad valorem method on property is used for pipeline companies, conservation and regulation companies, association of municipal electric, railroads, and airlines. The State assesses the value of the property, then the average statewide property tax rate is applied to derive the tax. An ad valorem tax on the real and tangible personal property is used for telephone companies.

The gross receipts tax is 3.19% for electric cooperatives and municipal power companies. Private light, heat, and power companies pay a gross receipts license fee at the rates of 0.97% of revenues from gas services, 3.19% of revenues from electric services, and 1.59% of revenues from wholesale electric. Each year's fee is based on revenues collected in the previous year. Revenue received from utilities is deposited to the General Fund; however, revenue from railroads and airlines is deposited in the segregated Transportation Fund. Car line companies, which are businesses that furnish or lease car line equipment to a railroad but do not operate a railroad, are subject to a tax at a rate equal to the State average net tax rate on property, which is deposited into the Transportation Fund.

Excise Taxes

Currently, cigarettes are taxed at the rate of 77 cents per pack of 20, and tobacco products, other than cigarettes, are taxed at the rate of 25% of the manufacturer's list price. The cigarette and tobacco products taxes are collected from distributors and subjobbers. Effective January 1, 2008, cigarettes will be taxed at the rate of $1.77 per pack of 20, and tobacco products, other than cigarettes and moist snuff, will be taxed at the rate of 50% of the manufacturer's list price. On January 1, 2008, the tax on moist snuff will be converted to a weight-based system and taxed at the rate of $1.31 per ounce.

Wine is taxed at $0.25 or $0.45 per gallon (or $0.066 or $0.119 per liter), depending on its alcohol content. Liquor is taxed at $3.25 per gallon (or $0.859 per liter). The wine and liquor tax is collected from wholesalers. Beer is taxed at the rate of $2 per barrel, and the tax is paid monthly by brewers.

Estate, Inheritance, and Gift Taxes

For deaths occurring after September 30, 2002 and before January 1, 2008, the State imposes an estate tax in an amount equal to the credit allowed for state inheritance or estate taxes under federal law in effect on December 31, 2000. For deaths occurring on or after January 1, 2008, State estate taxes will be based on the federal credit computed under federal law in effect on the date of death. Based on current federal law, this return to federal law will result in the elimination of State estate taxes for deaths occurring on or after January 1, 2008.

Insurance Company Premium Tax

Wisconsin-based life insurance companies pay a tax of 2% of the premiums received less a credit equal to 50% of personal property taxes. Small companies may choose to pay 2.5% of all income except premiums less the personal property tax credit. Nondomestic life insurance companies pay the 2% rate with no personal property tax credit.

Domestic and nondomestic property and casualty insurance companies are taxed 2% on allocated fire insurance premiums received. The 2% tax levied on fire insurance premiums is redistributed to local governments as a "fire department dues" tax. Nondomestic casualty insurance companies are taxed an additional 2.375% on allocated fire insurance premiums received, 2% on all forms of casualty premiums, and 0.5% on ocean marine coverages.

Domestic mortgage guaranty insurance companies pay a tax of 2% of premiums received.

Nondomestic companies are also subject to retaliation and reciprocation. If a nondomestic company's state of domicile assesses a Wisconsin domestic company, in aggregate, a greater amount than these rates, then Wisconsin retaliates. If a nondomestic company's state of domicile assesses a Wisconsin domestic company, in aggregate, a lesser amount than these rates, then Wisconsin reciprocates, subject to a minimum of the 2% "fire department dues," 0.375% for ocean marine and allocated fire insurance premiums, 0% for all forms of casualty premiums, and 2% for life premiums.

Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax

Motor vehicle fuel is taxed at the rate of 30.9 cents per gallon. Prior to April, 2006, the motor vehicle fuel tax was subject to an indexed adjustment using an inflation-only factor based on the Consumer Price Index; however, due to a statutory change, this adjustment no longer occurs. The tax is collected from the wholesaler but is specifically passed through to the user. The revenues are deposited in the Transportation Fund, where they are used primarily for highway purposes.

Forest Tax

The forest tax is the only State tax upon general property. It is a levy on all taxable property in the State. The tax is collected by municipal treasurers and remitted to the State during property tax settlements. After its receipt in the General Fund, it is transferred to the segregated Conservation Fund.

Miscellaneous Taxes

The State collects other miscellaneous taxes and fees, the largest of which is the real estate transfer fee. This fee is assessed at the time of a sale or transfer of real estate and at the rate of 30.0 cents per $100 value.

Tax Credits

Complementing the State's tax structure are tax credits designed to relieve certain taxes. These credits are reflected as expenditures for budgeting purposes. A brief description of the principal tax credits follows.

Homestead Tax Credit

Property tax relief is provided to low-income homeowners and renters through a homestead tax credit. The maximum household income limit is $24,500. The maximum amount of aidable property taxes is $1,450, and the amount of farm acreage on which the property tax is based is 120 acres. For renters, the amount of rent allocated as property tax is 25%, or 20% if heat is included in rent. In the 2006-07 fiscal year, low-income homeowners and renters received $118 million in homestead tax credit relief.

Earned Income Tax Credit

The earned income tax credit provides assistance to lower-income workers. The tax credit supplements the wages and self-employment income of such families. It offsets the impact of the social security tax and increases the incentive to work. As of December 1, 2006, the State was one of 19 states that offered an earned income tax credit. Fifteen of those states, including the State, offered a refundable earned income tax credit.

The State's earned income tax credit is calculated as a percentage of the federal tax credit. The federal earned income tax credit varies by income and family size. In addition to the federal standards, the State's tax credit varies the percent of the federal credit by the number of children: 4% of the federal credit for one child, 14% for two, and 43% for three or more. The maximum State tax credit in tax year 2007 ranged from $114 for one child, $660 for two children, and $2,028 for three or more children. In the 2006-07 fiscal year, low-income wage earners received $85 million in earned income tax credits.

Farmland Preservation Tax Credit

The farmland preservation program provides property tax relief to farmland owners and encourages local governments to develop farmland preservation policies. The tax credit reduces income tax liability or is rebated if the credit exceeds income tax due. The credit formula is based on household income, the amount of property tax levied by all governments, and the type of land use provisions protecting the farmland (either a preservation agreement or exclusive agricultural zoning). Claimants may receive a tax credit on up to $6,000 of property taxes. The maximum potential credit is $4,200. In the 2006-07 fiscal year, farmland owners received $13 million in farmland preservation tax credits.

School Levy Tax Credit

The school levy tax credit is distributed based on each municipality's share of statewide levies for school purposes and is provided to all classes of taxpayers (residential, commercial, industrial, and others). For property taxes levied in December 2006, $469 million of school levy tax credits was distributed statewide, and the tax credit lowered school property taxes paid by taxpayers by 5.4% of the total gross tax levy for all purposes. The tax credits are paid to municipalities to reduce the amount due from all property taxpayers.

Lottery Property Tax Credit.

The net proceeds of the state lottery are reserved for property tax relief. The lottery property tax credit is paid to municipalities to reduce the amount due from local taxpayers. The lottery property tax credit is paid only for property taxes on primary residences. The total lottery property tax credit was approximately $144 million in December 2006.

School Property Tax Credit

The school property tax credit is equal to 12% of the first $2,500 in property taxes, or rent relating to allocable property taxes, for a maximum credit of $300. In the 2006-07 fiscal year, the school property tax credit totaled $393 million.

Tax Collection Procedure (Delinquencies)

If a taxpayer does not file a valid return when requested, the State of Wisconsin Department of Revenue **(DOR** or **Department of Revenue)** may estimate the amount of tax due and send the taxpayer an assessment of the amount owing. Until the due date, the taxpayer may appeal the amount stated to be owing, and absent an appeal, the account is considered delinquent on the due date. A delinquency also occurs when a taxpayer fails to properly pay taxes on a filed return or undercomputes the tax due. In that case, the taxpayer is billed for the shortfall, and there is no appeal process. An assessment can also result from office or field audits. An audit adjustment may be appealed up to the due date of the assessment.

DOR uses a computer system to record payment and collection information for income, franchise, sales, and use taxes. Revenue agents around the state can access the case records for delinquent accounts.

Collection of a delinquent account begins with a notice of overdue tax, which is sent to the taxpayer. This notice informs the taxpayer that failure to pay within 10 days may result in a warrant being filed in the county of residence or other involuntary collection actions. The account is assigned to a revenue agent, who will contact the taxpayer to attempt to solicit payment in full or set up an installment payment plan. Records of all collection contacts and actions are maintained in the statewide computer system.

If voluntary payments cannot be arranged, then the revenue agent may proceed to a variety of involuntary collection actions, such as attachment of wages, levy, or garnishment of assets. If the amount owed is greater than $25,000 (which limit will be reduced to $5,000 in the upcoming calendar year), then the account will be posted on a DOR web site that identifies delinquent taxpayers. If the delinquent taxpayer has a refund coming from any tax program administered by DOR, then the refund is applied to the delinquent balance. Federal tax refunds are also applied to the delinquent balance.

Other actions that may be recommended to resolve a delinquent account include:

- Revocation of a business seller's permit
- Withholding of a business's liquor license
- Denial of a state-issued occupational license
- Referral to a private collection agency

If it is unknown whether the taxpayer has any assets that may be garnished, then a supplemental hearing may be called before the court commissioner in the taxpayer's county of residence, and the taxpayer's affairs could be placed in receivership. If the taxpayer is without any assets, then proceedings may be stayed and the account periodically reviewed until such time that a determination is made to write off the account.

An analysis of the overall delinquency rate for the income, franchise, and sales and use taxes is shown in Table II-26 of "STATISTICAL INFORMATION".

EXPENDITURES

General

State expenditures are categorized under eight functional categories and the general obligation bond program. They are subcategorized by three distinct types of expenditures. The eight functional categories, which are listed in Table II-2, are described later in this Part II of the Annual Report. See "STATE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION; Description of Services Provided by State Government". The three types of expenditures are described below.

- *State Operations.* Direct payments by State agencies to carry out State programs for expenses such as salaries, supplies, services, debt service, and permanent property, including the University of Wisconsin System.
- *Aids to Individuals and Organizations*. Payments from a State fund made directly to, or on behalf of, an individual or private organization (for example, Medicaid or student financial assistance).
- *Local Assistance*. Payments from a State fund to, or on behalf of, local units of government and school districts, including payments associated with State programs administered by local governments and school districts (for example, aid for families with dependent children and school aids).

Table II-2 shows the amounts expended (all funds) by function and type for each of the last five years.

General Fund Expenditures

In the 2006-07 fiscal year, about 56% of all general-fund taxes collected by the State were returned to local units of government. The remaining funds were used for aids to individuals and organizations (21%) and state operations and programs, including the University of Wisconsin System (23%). For the 2007-08 fiscal year, these percentages are expected to be about 56% returned to local units of government, 20% for aids to individuals and organizations, and 24% for state operations and programs, including the University of Wisconsin System.

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING

Statutory Basis

The State accounts for, reports, and budgets its operations as set forth in the Wisconsin Statutes. The Annual Fiscal Report (which is unaudited) must be published each year on or before October 15th. Except as noted in the following paragraph, under statutory accounting, receipts are recorded only at the time money or checks are deposited in the State Treasury, and disbursements are recorded only at the time a check is drawn. As a result, actions and circumstances, including discretionary decisions by certain governmental officials, can affect the timing of payments and deposits and therefore the amounts reported in a fiscal year.

Table II-2

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION AND TYPE (ALL FUNDS)[a]

	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03
Commerce					
State Operations	$ 191,501,974	$ 295,051,390	$ 177,270,715	$ 176,745,176	$ 176,083,715
Aids to Individuals and Organizations	143,445,023	118,049,619	134,274,721	172,583,246	187,477,215
Local Assistance	84,802,058	84,622,827	67,653,798	138,932,517	74,394,249
Subtotal	419,749,055	497,723,836	379,199,233	488,260,939	437,955,179
Education					
State Operations	4,019,108,540	3,783,691,755	3,680,666,682	3,475,747,413	3,303,821,334
Aids to Individuals and Organizations	633,206,998	601,027,490	569,282,647	512,024,280	485,812,841
Local Assistance	5,954,573,981	5,823,094,342	5,478,892,197	5,379,843,071	5,355,644,148
Subtotal	10,606,889,519	10,207,813,587	9,728,841,526	9,367,614,765	9,145,278,323
Environmental Resources					
State Operations	1,705,817,188	1,860,775,134	1,557,135,085	1,516,414,319	1,848,457,071
Aids to Individuals and Organizations	33,438,386	27,226,419	18,632,315	22,054,756	16,157,370
Local Assistance	1,108,055,130	1,092,290,371	1,111,255,497	1,033,697,144	1,115,024,574
Subtotal	2,847,310,704	2,980,291,924	2,687,022,898	2,572,166,219	2,979,639,014
Human Relations and Resources					
State Operations	2,394,696,169	2,211,919,381	2,338,807,640	2,270,811,372	2,407,000,030
Aids to Individuals and Organizations	7,470,421,798	7,324,304,971	7,236,447,598	7,076,266,703	7,214,104,334
Local Assistance	733,922,070	735,653,544	696,794,647	727,628,112	754,700,651
Subtotal	10,599,040,037	10,271,877,896	10,272,049,886	10,074,706,187	10,375,805,016
General Executive					
State Operations	5,732,317,622	5,394,516,734	5,156,121,321	7,172,782,711	4,534,745,855
Aids to Individuals and Organizations	433,449,569	429,604,138	374,960,654	384,804,781	375,249,497
Local Assistance	146,382,522	184,678,416	129,264,670	140,022,849	125,798,685
Subtotal	6,312,149,713	6,008,799,288	5,660,346,645	7,697,610,341	5,035,794,037
Judicial					
State Operations	97,376,449	91,336,070	90,426,703	87,121,028	85,979,874
Local Assistance	24,304,178	24,274,774	24,166,300	24,118,000	24,073,100
Subtotal	121,680,627	115,610,844	114,593,003	111,239,028	110,052,974
Legislative					
State Operations	63,371,991	61,342,707	58,234,658	59,302,088	61,219,698
Subtotal	63,371,991	61,342,707	58,234,658	59,302,088	61,219,698
General					
State Operations	798,270,888	871,018,049	663,012,446	758,203,351	850,238,866
Aids to Individuals and Organizations	244,774,255	244,294,326	242,099,193	234,367,276	836,426,667
Local Assistance	1,588,904,161	1,626,825,051	1,636,174,533	1,713,112,543	1,702,335,971
Subtotal	2,631,949,304	2,742,137,426	2,541,286,173	2,705,683,171	3,389,001,503
General Obligation Bond Program					
State Operations	932,693,348	898,483,799	818,835,725	817,151,948	447,479,707
Subtotal	932,693,348	898,483,799	818,835,725	817,151,948	447,479,707
Summary Totals					
State Operations	15,935,154,170	15,468,135,019	14,540,510,976	16,334,279,406	13,715,026,150
Aids to Individuals and Organizations	8,958,736,029	8,744,506,963	8,575,697,130	8,402,101,042	9,115,227,924
Local Assistance	9,640,944,100	9,571,439,325	9,144,201,642	9,157,354,236	9,151,971,378
GRAND TOTAL	$ 34,534,834,299	$ 33,784,081,307	$ 32,260,409,747	$ 33,893,734,685	$ 31,982,225,451

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

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration

For budgeting and Wisconsin Constitutional compliance purposes, the State's records are maintained in conformity with statutory requirements. The more important legal provisions are:

- In all cases the date of the contract or order determines the fiscal year in which it is charged unless it is determined that the purpose of the contract or order is to prevent lapsing of appropriations or to otherwise circumvent budgeting intent.
- The current year records must remain open until July 31st to permit departments to certify for payment bills applicable to the year ended June 30th and to deposit revenues applicable to such year, with the following exceptions: (1) amounts withheld for income taxes prior to July 1st, and (2) taxes imposed on sales prior to July 1st are deemed to be accrued tax receipts as of the close of the fiscal year, provided such revenue is deposited on or before August 15th.
- On July 31st all outstanding encumbrances entered for the previous year must be transferred to the new fiscal year and an equivalent prior year appropriation balance must also be forwarded to the new fiscal year.
- Revenues and expenditures are reported on a net basis. Overcollections refunded are deducted from revenues and current year overpayments made are deducted from expenditures.
- General Fund investments are carried at the lower of cost or par with discounts, premiums, and earnings recorded on an accrual basis.
- Encumbrances are treated as expenditures in the year of initiation.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

The State also accounts for and reports on its operations using generally accepted accounting principles (**GAAP**). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 the State has prepared a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (**CAFR**) in accordance with GAAP. The General Purpose External Financial Statements section of the CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 has been audited and is included as APPENDIX A to this Part II of the Annual Report.

Financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP differ from those prepared in accordance with the Wisconsin Statutes. A notable difference pertains to the General Fund balance. The undesignated, unreserved balance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 was $66 million on a budgetary basis. Under GAAP, the total fund balance of the General Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 was a deficit of $2.444 billion. The difference results primarily because GAAP recognizes accrued liabilities that are not taken into account under the statutory basis. The single largest accrued liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 was $873 million and related to the State's individual income tax accruals.

Blended Component Unit—Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation

For GAAP purposes, the financial reporting entity for the State encompasses all funds, elected offices, departments, and agencies of the State, as well as boards, commissions, authorities, and universities. The reporting entity also includes all potential component units based on criteria set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board **(GASB)**. A GASB technical bulletin released in 2004 provided guidance on the treatment of a tobacco settlement authority that is created to obtain the rights to all or a portion of future tobacco settlement resources. This guidance stated that such authorities must be treated as a component unit of the government that created it.

Consistent with this accounting guidance, the State has incorporated the financial results of the Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation **(BTASC)**, starting with the audited external financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2004, as a blended component unit to the State and as a debt service fund. Such accounting treatment was not requested or condoned by BTASC, and such accounting treatment does not create a liability of the State for the obligations of BTASC. In prior financial statements, the State treated BTASC as a discrete component unit. The Articles of Incorporation of BTASC requires that the corporation hold itself apart and separate from the State.

BUDGETING PROCESS AND FISCAL CONTROLS

Annual appropriations are made through the enactment of the State budget. Most of the budget process derives from statutory laws or custom and practice, and thus the process is subject to change.

The State budget is the legislative document that sets the level of authorized state expenditures for the two fiscal years in a biennium and the corresponding level of revenues (primarily taxes) projected to be available to finance those expenditures. A biennium begins on July 1st of each odd-numbered year and ends on June 30th of the subsequent odd-numbered year. The requirement for a state budget is linked directly to the Wisconsin Constitution, which provides that "No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law." The Wisconsin Constitution requires a balanced budget. It also requires that, if final budgetary expenses of any fiscal year exceed available revenues, then the Legislature must take actions to pay the deficiency in the succeeding fiscal year.

Budget Requests from Agencies

The formal budget process begins when the State Budget Office in the State of Wisconsin Department of Administration **(DOA** or **Department of Administration)** issues instructions to State agencies for submission of their budget requests for the next biennium. Larger agencies actually begin their internal processes for development of their budget requests several months prior to the issuance of these instructions.

Pursuant to the Wisconsin Statutes, agency budget requests are to be submitted no later than September 15th of each even-numbered year. Agencies are also required, to submit copies of their budget requests to the Legislative Fiscal Bureau **(LFB)** at the same time that copies are delivered to the State Budget Office.

Executive Budget

Pursuant to the Wisconsin Statutes, the Secretary of Administration is required, to provide to the Governor or Governor-Elect and to each member of the next Legislature, by November 20th of each even-numbered year, a compilation of the total amount of each agency's biennial budget request. The Wisconsin Statutes also require that DOR compile and provide, by November 20th of each even-numbered year, information on the actual and estimated revenues for the current and forthcoming biennium. These revenue estimates are used by the Governor as the basis on which total General Fund biennial budget spending levels are recommended. The State Budget Director (who is an appointee of the Secretary of Administration) is involved in the review of agency requests and the development of the Governor's budget recommendations for appropriations. In addition, the Governor's budget recommendations include any statutory language changes needed to accomplish the policy initiatives and program or appropriation changes that are part of the Governor's recommendations. A draft bill is prepared by the Legislative Reference Bureau incorporating the Governor's fiscal and statutory recommendations.

The Governor is required to deliver the biennial budget message and executive budget bill or bills to the Legislature on or before the last Tuesday in January of the odd-numbered year. However, upon request of the Governor, a later submission date may be allowed by the Legislature upon passage of a joint resolution. It is common for the Governor to request a later submission date; a late submission date was requested, and allowed, for each of the last ten executive budget bills.

The Wisconsin Statues provide that immediately after delivery of the Governor's budget message, the executive budget bill or bills must be introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance, without change, into one of the two houses of the Legislature. Upon introduction, the bill or bills must be referred to that committee for review. Because of both the complexity of the budget and its significance, committee review of the budget bill is the most extensive and involved review given to any bill in a legislative session.

Legislative Consideration

LFB usually provides initial overview briefings on the budget for the Joint Finance Committee. The committee holds public hearings on the proposed budget, including both hearings at which agencies present informational briefings and hearings to allow public comment. Other legislative committees may hold meetings, at the discretion of the committee chairperson, to inform committee members of particular aspects of the budget that may affect the substantive interests of the committee.

Upon conclusion of the public hearings, the Joint Committee on Finance commences executive sessions of the Governor's recommended budget. The committee invariably adopts a budget that contains numerous changes to the Governor's recommendations. The form of the committee's budget is usually a substitute amendment to the Governor's budget bill rather than being a separately identified new bill.

The two houses of the Legislature rarely pass identical versions of the budget in their first consideration. There are alternative methods available for achieving resolution of the differences between the two houses on bills. A common method is for one house to seek a committee of conference on the bill wherein a specified number of members from each house are delegated to meet as a bargaining committee with the goal of producing a report reconciling the differences. Another method that has been used from time to time has been to successively pass, between the houses, narrowing amendments dealing only with the points of difference between the respective budgets as initially recommended by the two houses.

While the Wisconsin Statutes require that summary information be compiled by DOR on the actual and estimated revenues for the current and forthcoming biennium and that this summary information be available on November 20th of each even-numbered year, LFB may use its discretion to provide updated revenue estimates at any time for the current and forthcoming biennium.

Governor's Partial Veto Power

The Wisconsin Constitution grants the Governor the power of partial veto for any appropriation bill. This means that rather than having to approve or reject the budget bill in its entirety, the Governor may selectively delete portions of the budget bill. Thus, both language and dollar amounts in a budget bill may be eliminated by the Governor's veto, and dollar amounts may be reduced. The budget bill (less any items deleted or reduced by the Governor's partial veto) then becomes the State's fiscal policy document for the next two years.

Just as it may do with a Governor's veto of a bill in its entirety, the Legislature may, with a two-thirds vote by each house, override a partial veto and enact the vetoed portion into law. This action may be taken before or after the budget becomes effective.

Continuing Authority

The failure of the Legislature to adopt a new budget before the commencement of a biennium does not result in a lack of spending authority. Under Wisconsin law an existing appropriation continues in effect until it is amended or repealed. Thus, in the event that a budget is not in effect at the start of a fiscal year, the prior year's budget serves as the budget until such time as a new one in enacted. Once a newly enacted budget becomes effective, the continuing authority is superseded by the new enacted appropriations.

The continuing authority of existing appropriations until a new budget is adopted helps to protect against the effect of a delay in the adoption of a budget. The biennial budget for the 2007-08 and 2008-09 fiscal years was not enacted until October 26, 2007. Since 1967, this is the second latest date that a budget has been adopted after the start of a fiscal year; the latest date occurred in early November of the first fiscal year of the biennium.

Fiscal Controls

No money shall be paid out of the State Treasury except as appropriated by law. The Wisconsin Statutes require that the Secretary of Administration and the State Treasurer must approve all payments. The Secretary of Administration is also responsible for audit of expenditures prior to disbursement. The Legislative Audit Bureau has postaudit responsibility.

The Department of Administration maintains separate accounts for all appropriations, showing the amounts appropriated, the amounts allotted, the amounts encumbered, the amounts expended, and certain other data necessary to the financial management and control of all State accounts. The Department of Administration also maintains the general ledgers of the General Fund and all other funds of the State.

State law prohibits the enactment of legislation that would cause the estimated General Fund balance to be less than a specified amount or percentage of the general purpose revenue appropriations for that fiscal year. The specified amount for the 2006-07 fiscal year was $65 million. State law currently requires that the amount remain $65 million each year through the 2010-11 fiscal year. State law also requires that, beginning with the 2011-12 fiscal year, the statutory required reserve should be 2.0% of the general purpose revenue appropriations for that fiscal year.

The budget could move out of balance if estimated revenues are less than anticipated in the budget or if expenditures for open-ended appropriations are greater than anticipated. 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.

The Secretary of Administration also has statutory power to order reductions in the appropriations of state agencies (which represent less than one-fourth of the General Fund budget). The Secretary of Administration may also temporarily reallocate free balances of certain funds to other funds that have insufficient balances and, further, may prorate or defer certain payments in the event current or projected balances are insufficient to meet current obligations. See "GENERAL FUND INFORMATION, General Fund Cash Flow." The Department of Administration may also request the issuance of operating notes by the State of Wisconsin Building Commission (**Commission**).

Budget Stabilization Fund

Statutory provisions require, for each fiscal year, the transfer of 50% of general purpose revenues received over the original budget estimate to the State's Budget Stabilization Fund, provided that the statutory required balance for that fiscal year is maintained. Pursuant to this requirement, a transfer of nearly $56 million was made in the 2006-07 fiscal year from the General Fund to the Budget Stabilization Fund (which is a "rainy day fund"). The current balance of the Budget Stabilization Fund is approximately $56 million. The transfers to the Budget Stabilization Fund, which only occur when general purpose revenues exceed the original budget estimates, are required to continue until the balance in the Budget Stabilization Fund is at least equal to 5% of the estimated expenditures from the General Fund.

RESULTS OF 2006-07 FISCAL YEAR

The Annual Fiscal Report (Budgetary Basis) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007 was published October 15, 2007. It reports that the State's actual General Fund tax collections for the 2006-07 fiscal year, on a budgetary basis, were $75 million more than LFB projections from January 2007, and about $588 million, or 4.9%, above collections in the 2005-06 fiscal year. It also reports that the State ended the 2006-07 fiscal year on a statutory and unaudited basis with an undesignated balance of $66 million.

The balance would have been $56 million higher had the transfer to the Budget Stabilization Fund not occurred.

The State did not issue any operating notes during the 2006-07 fiscal year.

The Annual Fiscal Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 is not part of this Annual Report. A complete copy of the Annual Fiscal Report may be obtained at the following address:

State of Wisconsin Capital Finance Office
Department of Administration
101 East Wilson Street, FLR 10
P.O. Box 7864
Madison, WI 53707-7864
(608) 266-2305
DOACapitalFinanceOffice@wisconsin.gov
www.doa.wi.gov/capitalfinance

Tables II-3, II-4, and II-5 in the section "STATE BUDGET" provide a summary of the results from the 2006-07 fiscal year.

STATE BUDGET

Budget for 2007-08 and 2008-09 Fiscal Years

On October 23, 2007 the Wisconsin legislature adopted a budget bill for the 2007-09 biennium, and on October 26, 2007, Governor Doyle signed this bill into law, with some partial vetoes (2007 Wisconsin Act 20). The State's 2007-08 fiscal year is the first year of the 2007-09 biennium. See "BUDGETING PROCESS AND FISCAL CONTROLS".

Table II-3 includes the General Fund condition statement for the budget for the 2007-08 and 2008-09 fiscal years. Tables II-4 and II-5 present more detail on the General Fund and All-Funds budgets (budgetary basis) for the 2007-09 biennium. Any additional information about the enacted budget for the 2007-09 biennium may be obtained at the following address:

State of Wisconsin Capital Finance Office
Department of Administration
101 East Wilson Street, FLR 10
P.O. Box 7864
Madison, WI 53707-7864
(608) 266-2305
DOACapitalFinanceOffice@wisconsin.gov
www.doa.wi.gov/capitalfinance

Table II-3
GENERAL FUND CONDITION STATEMENT
(in Millions)

	Actual 2006-07 Fiscal Year	Budget 2007-08 Fiscal Year	Budget 2008-09 Fiscal Year
Revenues			
Opening Balance	$ 49.2	$ 66.3	$ 67.0
Taxes	12,618.0	13,100.1	13,626.2
Department Revenues			
Tribal Gaming	22.1	96.7	46.3
Other	471.5	428.2	435.0
Total Available	13,160.8	13,691.3	14,175.5
Appropriations			
Gross Appropriations	13,013.6	13,824.0	14,212.1
Compensation Reserves	0.0	62.8	156.6
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund	55.6	n/a	n/a
Other Transfers	25.3	0.0	0.0
Less: Lapses	0.0	(262.4)	(262.0)
Net Appropriations	13,094.5	13,624.4	14,106.8
Balances			
Gross Balance	66.3	67.0	67.8
Less: Required Statutory Balance	n/a	(65.0)	(65.0)
Net Balance, June 30	$ 66.3	$ 2.0	$ 2.8

Litigation Regarding Transfer from Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund

The enacted budget for the 2007-09 biennium (2007 Wisconsin Act 20) provides for a $200 million transfer from the Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund to the State's Medical Assistance trust fund in the amounts of $72 million and $128 million, respectively, for the 2007-08 and 2008-09 fiscal years. On October 29, 2007, the Wisconsin Medical Society, Inc. filed a suit in Dane County Circuit Court to prevent this transfer. At this time, the State has filed its answer to the case, but no further proceedings have been scheduled. If the court were to invalidate the transfer, subsequent legislation may be needed to address the resulting shortfall in the Medical Assistance trust fund.

LFB Projected General Fund Tax Collections—January 30, 2007

The projections of General Fund tax collections released by LFB on January 30, 2007 included revenue estimates for the 2007-09 biennium, namely, $12.941 billion for the 2007-08 fiscal year and $13.398 billion for the 2008-09 fiscal year, or annual increases of 3.2% and 3.5%, respectively. The enacted budget for the 2007-09 biennium reflects these revenue estimates, as adjusted by provisions within the enacted budget. A complete copy of the January 30, 2007 LFB memorandum is available from the following address:

State of Wisconsin Capital Finance Office
Department of Administration
101 East Wilson Street, FLR 10
P.O. Box 7864
Madison, WI 53707-7864
(608) 266-2305
DOACapitalFinanceOffice@wisconsin.gov

Table II-4
STATE BUDGET–GENERAL FUND

	Actual 2006-07[a]	Budget 2007-08	Budget 2008-09
RECEIPTS			
Fund Balance from Prior Year	$ 49,217,000	$ 66,288,000	$ 66,986,400
Tax Revenue			
State Taxes Deposited to General Fund			
Individual Income	6,573,778,000	6,758,800,000	7,105,500,000
General Sales and Use	4,158,612,000	4,310,000,000	4,479,400,000
Corporate Franchise and Income	890,056,000	887,775,000	860,300,000
Public Utility	284,940,000	297,200,000	314,400,000
Excise			
Cigarette/Tobacco Products	313,644,000	485,400,000 [b]	572,200,000 [b]
Liquor and Wine	42,674,000	42,500,000	43,000,000
Malt Beverage	9,530,000	9,400,000	9,400,000
Inheritance, Estate & Gift	121,114,000	95,000,000	25,000,000
Insurance Company	141,405,000	141,000,000	144,000,000
Other	102,132,000	73,000,000	73,000,000
Subtotal	12,637,885,000	13,100,075,000	13,626,200,000
Nontax Revenue			
Departmental Revenue			
Tribal Gaming Revenues	n/a [c]	96,731,600	46,250,700
Other	291,316,000	428,177,700	434,968,800
Program Revenue-Federal	6,505,269,000	6,239,071,300	6,457,183,500
Program Revenue-Other	3,688,954,000	4,023,325,400	4,138,376,600
Subtotal	10,485,539,000	10,787,306,000	11,076,779,600
Total Available	$ 23,172,641,000	$ 23,953,669,000	$ 24,769,966,000
DISBURSEMENTS AND RESERVES			
Commerce	$ 281,047,000	$ 294,328,200	$ 294,718,400
Education	10,542,076,000	10,961,021,300	11,216,515,600
Environmental Resources	328,094,000	367,720,800	380,037,300
Human Relations and Resources	9,341,228,000	9,256,908,100	9,577,562,400
General Executive	720,467,000	947,430,200	963,061,100
Judicial	121,332,000	127,264,900	127,641,200
Legislative	63,372,000	71,124,100	70,324,700
General Appropriations	1,807,627,000	2,060,562,300	2,177,798,400
Subtotal	23,205,243,000	24,086,359,900	24,807,659,100
Less: (Lapses)	n/a	(262,436,900)	(262,022,300)
Compensation Reserves	n/a	62,759,600	156,617,900
Required Statutory Balance	n/a	65,000,000	65,000,000
Changes in Continuing Balance	(105,713,000)	n/a	n/a
Total Disbursements & Reserves	$ 23,099,530,000	$ 23,951,682,600	$ 24,767,254,700
Fund Balance	$ 73,111,000	$ 1,986,400	$ 2,711,300
Undesignated Balance	$ 66,288,000	$ 66,986,400	$ 67,711,300

(a) The amounts shown are unaudited, rounded to the nearest thousand dollars and are based on statutorily required accounting and not on GAAP.

(b) Reflects an increase in the cigarette tax to $1.77 per pack and creation of a weight-based tobacco products tax.

(c) Tribal gaming revenues are budgeted separately; however, when the payments are received by the State, they are not specifically reported but rather included within the category entitled "Nontax Revenue - Departmental Revenue".

Sources: Legislative Fiscal Bureau and Department of Administration

Table II-5
STATE BUDGET–ALL FUNDS[(A)]

	Actual 2006-07[(b)]	Budget 2007-08	Budget 2008-09
RECEIPTS			
Fund Balance from Prior Year	$ 49,217,000	$ 66,288,000	$ 66,986,400
Tax Revenue			
Individual Income	6,573,778,000	6,758,800,000	7,105,500,000
General Sales and Use	4,158,612,000	4,310,000,000	4,479,400,000
Corporate Franchise and Income	890,056,000	887,775,000	860,300,000
Public Utility	284,940,000	297,200,000	314,400,000
Excise			
Cigarette/Tobacco Products	313,644,000	485,400,000 (c)	572,200,000 (c)
Liquor and Wine	42,674,000	42,500,000	43,000,000
Malt Beverage	9,530,000	9,400,000	9,400,000
Inheritance, Estate & Gift	121,114,000	95,000,000	25,000,000
Insurance Company	141,405,000	141,000,000	144,000,000
Other	1,294,322,000 (d)	73,000,000 (d)	73,000,000 (d)
Subtotal	13,830,075,000	13,100,075,000	13,626,200,000
Nontax Revenue			
Departmental Revenue			
Tribal Gaming Revenues	n/a (e)	96,731,600	46,250,700
Other	291,316,000	428,177,700	434,968,800
Total Federal Aids	6,505,269,000	7,060,363,000	7,284,707,600
Total Program Revenue	3,688,954,000	4,023,325,400	4,138,376,600
Total Segregated Funds	4,603,731,000	3,052,886,200	3,179,051,900
Bond Authority	973,120,000	552,275,000	585,740,000
Employee Benefit Contributions (f)	16,371,516,000	8,952,664,000	9,173,493,000
Subtotal	32,433,906,000	24,166,422,900	24,842,588,600
Total Available	$ 46,313,198,000	$ 37,332,785,900	$ 38,535,775,000
DISBURSEMENTS AND RESERVES			
Commerce	$ 424,086,000	$ 464,124,700	$ 475,144,900
Education	11,018,490,000	11,044,036,800	11,296,681,700
Environmental Resources	3,180,555,000	3,300,384,600	3,395,780,800
Human Relations and Resources	10,682,544,000	9,589,940,200	9,954,173,100
General Executive	6,320,484,000	1,101,971,400	1,116,246,000
Judicial	121,681,000	128,020,700	128,397,000
Legislative	63,372,000	71,124,100	70,324,700
General Appropriations	2,723,622,000	2,260,935,300	2,377,486,900
General Obligation Bond Program	783,670,000	552,275,000	585,740,000
Employee Benefit Payments (f)	5,080,501,000	5,476,343,000	5,977,452,000
Reserve for Employee Benefit Payments (f)	11,291,015,000	3,476,321,000	3,196,041,000
Subtotal	51,690,020,000	37,465,476,800	38,573,468,100
Less: (Lapses)	n/a	(262,436,900)	(262,022,300)
Compensation Reserves	n/a	62,759,600	156,617,900
Required Statutory Balance	n/a	65,000,000	65,000,000
Change in Continuing Balance	5,449,933,000	n/a	n/a
Total Disbursements & Reserves	$ 46,240,087,000	$ 37,330,799,500	$ 38,533,063,700
Fund Balance	$ 73,111,000	$ 1,986,400	$ 2,711,300
Undesignated Balance	$ 66,288,000	$ 66,986,400	$ 67,711,300

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

(b) The amounts shown are unaudited, rounded to the nearest thousand dollars and are based on statutorily required accounting and not on GAAP.

(c) Reflects an increase in the cigarette tax to $1.77 per pack and creation of a weight-based tobacco products tax.

(d) The budgeted amounts do not include taxes collected for segregated funds. The largest such tax is the motor fuel tax. The State collected $995 million of motor fuel taxes in the 2006-07 fiscal year.

(e) Tribal gaming revenues are budgeted separately; however, when the payments are received by State, they are not specifically reported but rather included within the category entitled “Nontax Revenue - Departmental Revenue".

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

Sources: Legislative Fiscal Bureau and Department of Administration

Sale of Tobacco Settlement Revenues

The State has sold to BTASC the right of the State to receive, after June 30, 2003, tobacco settlement revenues to be made by the participating cigarette manufacturers under the Master Settlement Agreement, which was entered into among the participating cigarette manufacturers and the attorneys general of 46 states and six other U.S. jurisdictions on November 23, 1998 in connection with the settlement of certain smoking-related litigation.

In May 2002, BTASC issued $1.591 billion principal amount of bonds to finance the purchase and to fund necessary reserves, operating costs, and costs of issuance. The proceeds that the State received for selling its right to receive the tobacco settlement revenues have been expended. The bonds issued by BTASC are payable from the tobacco settlement revenues due the State, which have been sold and assigned to BTASC, and pledged accounts. The bonds issued by BTASC are not a debt or liability of the State or any political subdivision or agency of the State.

BTASC is a special purpose nonstock, nonprofit corporation, organized under the general nonstock corporation law of the State by the Secretary of Administration pursuant to authority granted under Section 16.63 of the Wisconsin Statutes. A three-member board of directors governs BTASC. The Secretary of Administration appoints all directors. Financial reports and further information may be obtained from BTASC, 10 East Doty Street, Suite 800, Madison, WI 53703. The e-mail address is btasc@btasc.org and the web site address is www.btasc.org. BTASC's web site is not incorporated by reference into this Part II of the Annual Report.

Potential Effect of Litigation

APPENDIX A to this Part II of the Annual Report includes the General Purpose External Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. The notes to the General Purpose External Financial Statements include a description of various legal proceedings, claims, and tax refunds that may have a potential budgetary effect. The potential budgetary impact of these legal proceedings and claims, and any updates to those proceedings subsequent to June 30, 2007, are outlined below. The following also includes a description of various other legal proceedings, claims, and tax refunds that were not included in the notes to the General Purpose External Financial Statements but may have a potential budgetary effect.

Environmental Clean-Up Actions

The State is involved in litigation concerning the environmental clean-up of property owned by the State that has the potential to cause soil and groundwater contamination associated with underground storage tanks. The estimated remediation costs of these properties are $0.3 million. The 2007-08 budget does not specifically provide for payment of these costs; however, the payment would be made from certain State funds.

Sales Tax on Customized Computer Software

The State Tax Appeals Commission previously ruled that sales of certain customized computer software are not subject to the State's sale tax. The State appealed this decision to the Dane County Circuit Court, which reversed the decision of the State Tax Appeals Commission. The plaintiffs in this case then appealed this decision to a Wisconsin court of appeals, which reversed the circuit court decision and affirmed the decision of the State Tax Appeals Commission to grant a refund for sales tax paid on sales of certain customized computer software. On May 22, 2007, the State Supreme Court accepted the State's petition to review the court of appeals' decision, oral arguments were heard on November 29, 2007, and the matter is pending before the State Supreme Court.

Should the State Supreme Court rule against the State, LFB projected in its January 30, 2007 memorandum that General Fund revenues could be reduced by approximately $278 million prior to the end of the 2007-09 biennium ($221 million for refunds and $28 million annually associated with computer software sales during each fiscal year). While both the precise magnitude and timing of the fiscal effect are uncertain, at the time, these projections represented the expected combined effect of refunds and annual costs through the end of the biennium.

At the time of the January 30, 2007 LFB memorandum, the State had not decided whether to appeal this decision. As a result, the sales tax estimates included in the January 30, 2007 LFB memorandum do not incorporate the potential effect of this decision.

The 2007-08 budget does not provide for payment of refunds or loss of tax revenue in the event that the State should fail to prevail on this matter.

Other

The State, its officers, and its employees are defendants in numerous other lawsuits. It is the opinion of the Attorney General that such pending litigation will not be finally determined so as to result individually or in the aggregate in a final judgment against the State which would materially impair its financial position. Potential liability for such pending litigation does not constitute a significant impairment of the State's financial position or payment of debt service.

Employment Relations

Of the State's approximately 44,800 civil service employees, approximately 38,470 are employees whose wage rates, fringe benefits, hours, and conditions of employment are determined by collective bargaining agreements. All these classified employees are either assigned to a collective bargaining unit or are exempted from bargaining unit coverage due to their "confidential" or "management" designation. Covered employees are assigned to one of 22 bargaining units set up by occupational groupings based on their civil service classification. An exclusive bargaining agent represents 19 of the bargaining units. The 19 represented bargaining units are working under extensions of their respective 2005-07 collective bargaining agreements which expired June 30, 2007, and are currently engaged in negotiations on their 2007-09 agreements.

The employment of non-represented civil service employees is covered by civil service statutes, rules, and the nonrepresented compensation plan.

Each contract contains a no-strike and no-lockout provision, and State law specifies that it is illegal for a State employee "to engage in, induce, or encourage any employee to engage in a strike or a concerted refusal to work or perform their usual duties as employees". Also, the State and its agencies have established contingency plans to staff and operate the various State agencies, programs, and institutions should an incident occur that could disrupt the delivery of critical State services and necessary agency functions. These plans covering various situations including strikes and work stoppages are updated annually.

The budget provides for salary and fringe benefits in an amount that is expected to be sufficient to meet all contractual obligations. The Wisconsin Statutes require the agreements between the State and the individual bargaining units to be two-year contracts that coincide with the State's biennium. A contract agreement requires ratification by the members of the labor unions, approval by the Joint Committee on Employment Relations, passage by both houses of the Legislature, and signature of the Governor.

State Budget Assumptions

Tax revenues for the 2007-09 biennial budget were based on January 30, 2007 estimates from LFB. In addition, a review of these estimated tax revenues was completed by LFB on June 4, 2007, but no changes in the estimates for the 2007-09 biennium were made. The estimates are based on the State tax structure and on assumptions about basic economic factors and their historical relationships to State tax receipts. Revenue sources other than taxes are estimated in the preparation of the budget. The all-funds budget establishes estimates of these nontax revenues and presumes that an equal amount of expenditures will be made. Any variation from that expected level of revenue will result in a corresponding increase or decrease in expenditures.

State disbursements for the budget are based on assumptions relating to economic and demographic factors, desired levels of services, and the success of expenditure control mechanisms applied by the Secretary of Administration pursuant to statutory authority in controlling disbursements for State operations. Factors that may affect the level of disbursements in the budgets and make the projected levels difficult to maintain include uncertainties relating to the economy of the nation and the State.

Economic Assumptions

The economic forecast underlying the review of the estimated tax revenues by LFB on June 4, 2007 was based primarily on certain projections presented in the May 7, 2007 national economic forecast by Global Insight, Inc. **(Global Insight)**, which provides national economic forecasts, data base support, and consulting services. Table II-6 contains excerpts from Global Insight's May 7, 2007 national economic forecast and a summary of information from DOR's Wisconsin Econometric Model **(Model),** both of which were included in the Wisconsin Economic Outlook, published by DOR on June 1, 2007.

Wisconsin Econometric Model

The Model is a forecasting tool used for assessing the future of the State's economy, measured primarily by income and employment. The Model provides DOR with information about how the State's economy responds to changes in the national economic conditions and plays a critical role in the revenue estimating process. The Model was first designed in 1978 by a predecessor of Global Insight (Data Resources Inc.). DOR has periodically redesigned the Model to correspond to changes in national modeling concepts in the Global Insight macro model of the U.S. economy and to incorporate new data definitions as embodied in the national and regional income accounts.

The Model provides forecasts of the major components of income and employment. Income measures correspond to the measures of State personal income provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Employment measures correspond to the North American Industry Classification System **(NAICS)** as provided by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics through their current employment statistics program. The Model is a structural model that employs accounting identities and theoretical constructs for predictions on each economic variable. It is driven by a set of variables that are exogenous, or determined outside the Model. These variables include forecasts of both national and State data. The forecast data are used in the Model to generate forecasts of State employment, income, tax revenue, and other economic indicators.

The Model is similar to many economic models in that the economy is described by a set of mathematical equations. There are equations for employment, wages, proprietary income, transfer payments, industrial production, housing permits, and taxes among others. The Model currently consists of 125 equations, 65 of which are econometric regressions.

The equations of the Model are a mixture of definitional equations and stochastic equations. Definitional equations are used to formulate accounting relationships (for example, total employment is the sum of employment for each industry). Stochastic equations are used to specify probability or statistical relationships in which the relation between any two economic measures cannot be defined exactly. Stochastic equations within the Model are determined using regression techniques. Both types of equations rely on an extensive historical database that contains both national and State measures.

Forecasts of economic variables at the national level are required to solve the Model's equations. National forecast data include measures of industry output, factor costs, tax levels and rates, interest rates, inflation, etc. Currently, the Model uses forecasts provided by Global Insight for these national variables.

Other exogenous data come from both federal and State agencies. These data are principally measures of State personal income, employment, population, wages, milk prices, and State tax rates and collections. After the data are compiled into the Model, the system of equations can be simultaneously solved for income, employment, and other economic variables.

DOR maintains the Model through a process of keeping the Model's database up to date and re-examining the Model's equations when historical data are revised significantly. The Model is calibrated to be temporally consistent with current data estimates either by adjusting the equations to accurately reflect current levels or by re-estimating the system of equations.

Updating and revising the Model is necessary to keep the Model's forecasts as reliable as possible. It is believed that if the Model can account for previous changes in income and employment, then it should be able to accurately forecast current levels of income and employment barring any large, unforeseen changes in the structure of the economy.

Table II-6
ECONOMIC FORECASTS

U.S. Economic Forecast

	Calendar Year				
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Real GDP and its Components (Amounts in Billions of Chain Weighted 2000 Dollars)					
GDP	$11,650.2	$11,976.7	$12,369.7	$12,747.7	$13,085.3
Percent Change	2.1	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.6
Consumption	8,342.3	8,570.3	8,824.3	9,102.3	9,369.7
Investment (including inventory)	1,846.4	1,875.4	1,993.3	2,072.5	2,138.5
Nonresidential Structures	292.1	294.3	293.1	300.2	306.2
Business Equipment	1066.0	1117.4	1200.5	1262.2	1321.9
Residential Fixed	487.7	464.5	492.7	512.4	522.1
Change in Inventory	17.0	27.7	46.0	42.3	41.2
Exports	1,386.1	1,513.7	1,650.3	1,783.4	1,907.7
Imports	1,964.2	2,044.2	2,161.7	2,286.7	2,415.6
Federal Government	755.3	769.2	767.9	770.7	768.0
State and Local Government	1,286.0	1,299.2	1,312.6	1,330.4	1,348.7
GDP (Current Dollars)	13,856.9	14,524.2	15,301.4	16,104.4	16,886.6
Employment, Unemployment, Wages, and Prices					
Nonfarm Employment (Millions)	$137.9	$139.3	$141.4	$143.4	$144.9
Percent Change	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4
Compensation per Hour (% Change)	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2
Consumer Price Index (% Change)	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0
Industrial Production (% Change)	1.7	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.4
Money and Interest Rates					
Money Supply (M2) (billions)	$7,338.4	$7,628.9	$7,979.7	$8,340.4	$8,706.8
Percent Change	5.1	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.4
Prime Commercial Rate	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
3-Month Treasury Bills (rate)	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
10-Year Treasury Note Yield (rate)	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.4
G.O. AAA Municipals (rate)	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.5
30-Year Mortgage (rate)	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.0

Income, Profits and Savings
(Amounts in Billions)

Personal Income	$11,506.1	$12,111.4	$12,820.1	$13,583.6	$14,321.1
Percent Change	5.7	5.3	5.9	6.0	5.4
Personal Income ($ 2000)	9,836.4	10,169.9	10,550.8	10,960.6	11,325.3
Percent Change	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.3
Savings Rate (%)	(1.1)	(0.4)	0.2	0.6	0.9
Corporate Profits Before Tax	1,734.7	1,816.7	1,877.2	1,891.5	1,914.9

Source: Global Insight May 2007

Wisconsin Employment Forecast

	Calendar Year				
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Industry Detail Average (Thousands of Workers)					
Manufacturing	499.9	497.0	496.6	496.9	495.2
Percent Change	(1.0)	(0.6)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.3)
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	548.6	555.7	563.1	569.0	573.3
Percent Change	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8
Government	413.8	412.3	412.1	414.5	414.8
Percent Change	(0.4)	(0.4)	0.0	0.6	0.1
Total Nonfarm	2,872.4	2,898.4	2,935.9	2,968.8	2,989.4
Percent Change	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.7

Source: Department of Revenue, Wisconsin Economic Outlook, June 2007

Wisconsin Income Forecast

	Calendar Year				
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Components of Personal Income (Amounts in Billions)					
Total Personal Income	$202.248	$212.19	$223.442	$235.29	$246.263
Wages and Salaries	110.914	115.779	121.620	127.672	133.286
Supplements to Wages/Salaries	28.307	29.272	30.378	31.711	33.143
Proprietor's Income	12.437	12.977	13.685	14.497	15.214
Rental Income	1.552	1.345	1.099	1.076	1.136
Personal Dividend Income	14.623	16.375	17.954	19.305	20.283
Personal Interest Income	19.381	20.579	22.429	24.364	26.100
Current Transfer Receipts	28.828	30.136	31.151	32.179	33.236
Residence Adjustment	3.692	3.932	4.213	4.507	4.806
Contributions to Social Insurance	17.486	18.205	19.085	20.022	20.941
Personal Taxes and Nontax Pmts	25.218	26.145	27.644	29.537	31.071
Disposable Personal Income	177.029	186.045	195.798	205.754	215.192
Related Income Measures (2000 Dollars)					
Personal Income (billions)	$172.897	$178.176	$183.892	$189.857	$194.75
Percent Change	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.6
Per Capita Income	31,298	32,126	33,035	33,980	34,730
Percent Change	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.2
Per Capita Income (current $)	36,611	38,258	40,141	42,112	43,917
Percent Change	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.3
Per Capita Income as % of U.S.	96.2	96.3	96.3	96.2	96.0

Source: Department of Revenue, Wisconsin Economic Outlook, June 2007

Budget Format

The State prepares two budgets—a general-fund budget and an all-funds budget—as well as subbudgets for each fund.

The general-fund budget includes the money appropriated for the fiscal year from:

- All state-collected general taxes
- Revenues collected by State agencies that are deposited into the General Fund and lose their identity (departmental revenues)
- Various miscellaneous receipts

A portion of these revenues is returned to local governments in the form of shared tax payments and to school districts in the form of general equalization aid payments. Additionally, some of the revenues are used for aids to individuals. The remaining portion constitutes the operating budget for State agencies conducting State-administered programs.

The all-funds budget includes all money appropriated for the fiscal year from:

- All revenues included in the general-fund budget
- Revenues collected by State agencies that are paid into a specific fund (such as the Transportation or Conservation Fund)
- Federal funds that are estimated to be received and either paid into a specific fund (such as the Transportation or Conservation Fund) for a specified program or purpose, or credited to an appropriation to finance a specific program or agency
- Revenues resulting from the contracting of public debt

The all-funds budget presented in this Annual Report also includes employee benefits, which under State law are separated from the budget. The all-funds budget assumes that certain categories of revenues are expended in like amounts. These categories include federal funds, revenues paid into specific funds (other than the General Fund) for a specified program or purpose or which are credited to an appropriation to finance a specific program or agency, and proceeds of general obligation debt. In any given fiscal year, there may be a balance at year-end in the funds, specific program, or agency. Because it includes only estimates of federal funds to be received and expended, the all-funds budget may vary during the course of the fiscal year.

Impact of Federal Programs

The State does not typically receive substantial amounts of Federal aid. Any reduction in Federal aid would have a more immediate effect on individuals, local governments, and other service providers than on the State directly. Any reduction would, however, increase the likelihood of the State being asked to increase its support of the affected parties, which could not happen without the Legislature's approval.

Supplemental Appropriations

Even after the budget is adopted, the State may increase appropriations or reduce taxes. However, it has been the State's practice that supplemental appropriations adopted by the Legislature will be within revenue projections for that fiscal period or balanced by reductions in other appropriations.

No legislation directly or indirectly affecting general purpose revenue may be enacted if it would cause the estimated General Fund balance at the end of the fiscal year to be less than the required statutory reserve.

GENERAL FUND INFORMATION

General Fund Cash Flow

Many of the budgetary tables presented thus far in this Part II of the Annual Report have reported information on a budgetary basis. The following tables present information primarily on a cash basis.

The State has experienced and expects to continue to experience certain periods when the General Fund is in a negative cash position. The Wisconsin Statutes provide certain administrative remedies to deal with these periods. The Secretary of Administration may temporarily reallocate cash in other funds (up to 5% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect) to the General Fund. This amount is approximately $691 million for the 2007-08 fiscal year. In addition, the Secretary of Administration may also temporarily reallocate an additional amount of up to 3% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect (approximately $415 million for the 2007-08 fiscal year) for a period of up to 30 days. The Secretary of Administration may set priorities for payments from the General Fund as well as prorate certain payments.

The Wisconsin Statutes provide that all payments shall be in accordance with the following order of preference:

- All direct and indirect payments of principal and interest on State general obligation debt have first priority and may not be prorated or reduced.
- All direct and indirect payments of principal and interest on operating notes have second priority and may not be prorated or reduced.
- All State employee payrolls have third priority and may be prorated or reduced.
- All other payments shall be paid in a priority determined by the Secretary of Administration and may be prorated or reduced. The Secretary of Administration has covenanted to give high priority to payments due under the Master Lease Program and debt service due on the General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds, pursuant to contracts entered into in connection with the issuance of those obligations.

Table II-7 is presented over two pages and includes the detailed actual cash flow for the 2006-07 fiscal year and the detailed actual cash flow (through November 30, 2007) and projected cash flow (December 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008) for the 2007-08 fiscal year. Table II-8 provides year-to-date receipts and disbursement on a cash basis along with a comparison to estimates for the same period and actual receipts and disbursements for the same period of the previous fiscal year. Table II-9 presents a monthly summary of the General Fund from July 1, 2005 through November 30, 2007 and a projected summary for December 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008.

No operating notes were issued in the 2005-06 and 2006-07 fiscal years, but $600 million of operating notes have been issued to date for the 2007-08 fiscal year. These operating notes mature on June 16, 2008.

The tables should be read in conjunction with other information concerning the State budget set forth elsewhere in this Part II of the Annual Report, including "BUDGETING PROCESS AND FISCAL CONTROLS", "STATE BUDGET", and "STATE OBLIGATIONS; Operating Notes". As noted above, there has been and will continue to be differences in the amounts shown for the cash-flow basis and the budgetary basis presentations. For example, the cash-flow basis presentation in the following tables includes all tax receipts as revenues and tax refunds as disbursements, while the budgetary basis presentations in Tables II-3 through II-5 include tax revenues that are net of tax refunds.

Monthly projections of cash flow are based upon on the 2007-09 biennial budget, which reflects LFB revenue estimates from January 30, 2007, and upon historical experience as adjusted to reflect economic conditions, statutory, and administrative changes and anticipated payment dates for debt service, payrolls, and State aid. The projections for the 2007-08 budget assume receipt of approximately $124 million pursuant to the amended gaming compacts with tribal governments. This amount reflects (i) $72 million, which is the estimate of all payments due in the 2007-08 fiscal year, and (ii) $52 million, which is an estimate of payments due in previous fiscal years from a tribal government that are expected to be made in the 2007-08 fiscal year. With respect to the amount that was due in previous years, the State and this tribal government continue arbitration with respect to the tribal government's amended gaming compact.

Unforeseen events or variations from underlying assumptions may cause a decrease in receipts or an increase in disbursements from those projected for a given month and thus may adversely affect the projection of cash flow for the time shown. Additionally, the timing of transactions from month to month may vary from the forecast.

Table II-10 presents the actual cash balances available for interfund borrowings from July 31, 2005 through November 30, 2007 and the projected balances for December 31, 2007 through June 30, 2008.

Tables II-11 and II-12 present recorded revenues deposited into the General Fund and recorded expenditures made from the General Fund, as recorded by State agencies, for the period of July 1, 2007 to November 30, 2007 as compared to the period of July 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006.   These tables present information that is based on the revenues and expenditures that are recorded in, or processed through, the State's central accounting system.

Table II-7
ACTUAL GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW; JULY 1, 2006 TO JUNE 30, 2007[a]

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	July 2006	August 2006	September 2006	October 2006	November 2006	December 2006	January 2007	February 2007	March 2007	April 2007	May 2007	June 2007
BALANCES[b]												
Beginning Balance	$ 4,563	$ (195,929)	$ 108,161	$ 355,567	$ 1,112,712	$ 882,489	$ 172,573	$ 1,025,510	$ 1,028,184	$ (37,253)	$ 614,881	$ 1,098,523
Ending Balance [c]	(195,929)	108,161	355,567	1,112,712	882,489	172,573	1,025,510	1,028,184	(37,253)	614,881	1,098,523	49,149
Lowest Daily Balance [c]	(451,652)	(488,713)	(100,789)	355,566	628,474	(547,039)	138,110	594,866	(37,254)	(397,049)	289,082	(497,774)
RECEIPTS												
TAX RECEIPTS												
Individual Income	$ 565,897	$ 474,676	$ 605,681	$ 680,238	$ 502,370	$ 508,275	$ 1,035,880	$ 515,293	$ 446,568	$ 1,276,649	$ 503,010	$ 641,597
Sales & Use	402,145	401,109	397,579	396,789	378,295	345,906	430,155	334,817	300,179	357,353	362,545	398,458
Corporate Income	37,496	28,116	185,473	34,815	23,319	173,619	43,211	22,369	237,573	51,427	26,470	168,888
Public Utility	50	11	99	1,468	143,824	250	178	76	244	2,228	146,026	211
Excise	34,911	32,778	34,592	28,986	30,956	29,561	27,603	27,221	25,851	24,537	28,496	30,483
Insurance	316	938	30,876	592	820	33,568	4,405	18,619	21,349	30,011	2,152	32,774
Inheritance	7,193	9,971	8,044	9,665	10,691	15,756	12,666	7,390	11,941	6,716	13,764	12,037
Subtotal Tax Receipts	$ 1,048,008	$ 947,599	$ 1,262,344	$ 1,152,553	$ 1,090,275	$ 1,106,935	$ 1,554,098	$ 925,785	$ 1,043,705	$ 1,748,921	$ 1,082,463	$ 1,284,448
NON-TAX RECEIPTS												
Federal	$ 502,417	$ 581,763	$ 513,024	$ 546,768	$ 477,516	$ 444,362	$ 608,224	$ 518,096	$ 467,030	$ 520,055	$ 710,788	$ 511,648
Other & Transfers [d]	370,205	166,183	513,130	431,228	288,729	240,339	408,411	505,994	358,552	279,736	216,299	510,993
Note Proceeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Non-Tax Receipts	$ 872,622	$ 747,946	$ 1,026,154	$ 977,996	$ 766,245	$ 684,701	$ 1,016,635	$ 1,024,090	$ 825,582	$ 799,791	$ 927,087	$ 1,022,641
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 1,920,630	$ 1,695,545	$ 2,288,498	$ 2,130,549	$ 1,856,520	$ 1,791,636	$ 2,570,733	$ 1,949,875	$ 1,869,287	$ 2,548,712	$ 2,009,550	$ 2,307,089
DISBURSEMENTS												
Local Aids	$ 896,807	$ 130,871	$ 824,354	$ 131,610	$ 911,622	$ 1,297,119	$ 204,888	$ 236,990	$ 1,311,244	$ 145,745	$ 162,288	$ 2,007,042
Income Maintenance	509,527	436,928	399,100	442,531	442,391	437,168	435,225	503,594	427,964	436,025	448,909	349,463
Payroll and Related	295,693	358,565	411,764	307,885	336,493	350,578	384,840	355,111	508,573	333,782	328,897	419,855
Tax Refunds	64,862	80,941	45,628	52,478	33,584	115,915	102,004	481,641	385,436	357,598	102,631	152,576
Debt Service	58,612	2,473	0	160,015	0	0	0	0	0	320,114	35,757	0
Miscellaneous[d]	295,621	381,677	360,246	278,885	362,653	300,772	590,839	369,865	301,507	303,314	447,426	427,527
Note Repayment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$ 2,121,122	$ 1,391,455	$ 2,041,092	$ 1,373,404	$ 2,086,743	$ 2,501,552	$ 1,717,796	$ 1,947,201	$ 2,934,724	$ 1,896,578	$ 1,525,908	$ 3,356,463

(a) Projections in this table had assumed that the State will receive approximately $112 million pursuant to the amended gaming compacts with tribal governments. Included in this amount is $82 million, which is the estimate of all payments due in the 2006-07 fiscal year, and $30 million, which is an estimate of a payment due in the previous biennium that is expected to be made in the 2006-07 fiscal year by a tribal government. With respect to the estimated $82 million of payments due in the 2006-07 fiscal year, the estimated amount due was subsequently revised downward to $70 million pursuant to provisions of the compacts. The State did receive payments due in the 2006-07 fiscal year totaling $51 million from all but one tribal government. That tribal government has not made the payment due in a previous biennium or its scheduled payment due in the 2005-06 fiscal year. The State and this tribal government continue arbitration with respect to this tribal government’s amended gaming compact. This table does not include interfund borrowings.

(b) The General Fund cash balances presented in this schedule are not based on generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The General Fund includes funds designated for operations and capital purposes of certain proprietary programs of the State's universities. Receipts and disbursements of such funds for the designated programs and the disbursement of such funds for other purposes are reflected in the cash flow. A use of the designated funds for purposes other than the proprietary programs is, in effect, a borrowing of such funds. Therefore, at any time that the balance in the General Fund is less than the balance of such designated funds, the State is obligated to replenish the designated funds to the extent of the shortfall. The designated funds were expected to range from $160 to $300 million during the 2006-07 fiscal year. In addition, the General Fund holds deposits for several escrow accounts pursuant to court orders or federal rulings. These funds were expected to average approximately $30 million during the 2006-07 fiscal year.

(c) The Statutes provide certain administrative remedies to deal with periods when the General Fund is in a negative cash position. The Secretary of Administration may temporarily reallocate cash in other funds (up to 5% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect) to the General Fund. This amount was approximately $661 million for the 2006-07 fiscal year. In addition, the Secretary of Administration may also temporarily reallocate an additional amount up to 3% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect (approximately $397 million for the 2006-07 fiscal year) for a period of up to 30 days. If the amount of interfund borrowing available to the General Fund is not sufficient, then the Secretary of Administration is authorized to prorate and defer certain payments.

(d) Includes $20 million that were transferred from the Petroleum Inspection Fund to the General Fund on September 1, 2006, $88 million that were transferred from the Transportation Fund to the General Fund on October 12, 2006, and $25 million that were transferred from the General Fund to the Medical Assistance Trust Fund on June 30, 2007.

Table II-7—(Continued)
ACTUAL GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW; JULY 1, 2007 TO NOVEMBER 30, 2007
PROJECTED GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW; DECEMBER 1, 2007 TO JUNE 30, 2008[(a)]

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	July 2007	August 2007	September 2007	October 2007	November 2007	December 2007	January 2008	February 2008	March 2008	April 2008	May 2008	June 2008
BALANCES[(b)]												
Beginning Balance	$ 49,148	$ 349,749	$ 638,780	$ 723,620	$ 1,417,676	$ 1,131,328	$ 725,921	$ 1,570,070	$ 1,300,813	$ (66,740)	$ 391,837	$ 409,087
Ending Balance [(c)]	349,749	638,780	723,620	1,417,676	1,131,328	725,921	1,570,070	1,300,813	(66,740)	391,837	409,087	(118,729)
Lowest Daily Balance [(c)]	39,257	(441)	159,554	606,183	783,121	(23,544)	725,921	1,066,949	(66,737)	(272,837)	180,006	(732,379)
RECEIPTS												
TAX RECEIPTS												
Individual Income	$ 682,211	$ 500,798	$ 651,858	$ 695,206	$ 521,419	$ 549,723	$ 1,101,300	$ 534,900	$ 524,400	$ 998,300	$ 526,800	$ 705,600
Sales & Use	414,387	413,404	401,674	396,967	385,034	354,400	426,300	327,300	316,600	360,800	363,900	396,600
Corporate Income	35,238	20,042	154,364	51,110	31,669	177,000	31,200	22,100	233,100	37,300	24,300	171,200
Public Utility	20	20	509	1,871	148,786	1,500	100	1,100	100	2,700	149,900	900
Excise	30,620	34,376	36,523	27,764	36,994	32,100	36,000	73,800	46,200	51,200	55,300	56,900
Insurance	584	1,777	33,083	489	1,004	36,711	2,721	19,695	25,773	28,905	1,700	30,831
Inheritance	12,784	17,121	14,108	14,117	15,580	7,700	7,600	6,300	7,600	6,600	9,200	9,100
Subtotal Tax Receipts	$ 1,175,844	$ 987,538	$ 1,292,119	$ 1,187,524	$ 1,140,486	$ 1,159,134	$ 1,605,221	$ 985,195	$ 1,153,773	$ 1,485,805	$ 1,131,100	$ 1,371,131
NON-TAX RECEIPTS												
Federal	$ 579,248	$ 553,559	$ 479,277	$ 518,519	$ 557,015	$ 501,200	$ 601,800	$ 551,700	$ 490,382	$ 522,000	$ 553,100	$ 586,100
Other & Transfers	397,510	231,439	414,249	418,712	264,756	450,809	484,209	570,209	407,227	363,809	300,309	579,628
Note Proceeds[(d)]	594,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Non-Tax Receipts	$ 1,570,758	$ 784,998	$ 893,526	$ 937,231	$ 821,771	$ 952,009	$ 1,086,009	$ 1,121,909	$ 897,609	$ 885,809	$ 853,409	$ 1,165,728
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 2,746,602	$ 1,772,536	$ 2,185,645	$ 2,124,755	$ 1,962,257	$ 2,111,143	$ 2,691,230	$ 2,107,104	$ 2,051,382	$ 2,371,614	$ 1,984,509	$ 2,536,859
DISBURSEMENTS												
Local Aids	$ 1,088,886	$ 170,143	$ 841,399	$ 120,205	$ 928,976	$ 1,299,400	$ 267,000	$ 314,100	$ 1,373,400	$ 159,700	$ 204,000	$ 1,983,500
Income Maintenance	554,657	462,141	430,767	475,577	408,147	483,919	406,889	416,936	410,942	424,007	417,660	209,916
Payroll and Related	293,794	439,220	257,475	384,708	457,197	283,297	467,311	489,317	286,550	435,077	460,002	279,832
Tax Refunds	114,634	89,140	53,251	63,034	69,419	151,283	88,800	539,200	463,800	387,300	154,300	164,100
Debt Service	95,411	5,720	170,526	-	3,239	-	-	1,537	327,165	-	90,637	-
Miscellaneous	294,406	317,141	347,387	387,175	381,627	298,651	617,081	463,034	400,628	350,503	484,210	427,327
Note Repayment[(d)]	4,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	152,237	156,450	156,450	156,450	-
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$ 2,446,001	$ 1,483,505	$ 2,100,805	$ 1,430,699	$ 2,248,605	$ 2,516,550	$ 1,847,081	$ 2,376,361	$ 3,418,935	$ 1,913,037	$ 1,967,259	$ 3,064,675

(a) The projections in this table reflect the enacted budget bill for the 2007-09 biennium (2007 Wisconsin Act 20) and the projected General Fund revenues released by LFB on January 30, 2007. The projections in this table also assume that the State will receive approximately $124 million pursuant to the amended gaming compacts with tribal governments. This amount reflects (i) $72 million, which is the estimate of all payments due in the 2007-08 fiscal year, and (ii) $52 million, which is an estimate of payments due in previous years from a tribal government that are expected to be made in the 2007-08 fiscal year. With respect to the amount that was due in previous years, the State and this tribal government continue arbitration with respect to the tribal government's amended gaming compact. This table does not include interfund borrowings. 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 General Fund cash balances presented in this schedule are not based on generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The General Fund includes funds designated for operations and capital purposes of certain proprietary programs of the State's universities. Receipts and disbursements of such funds for the designated programs and the disbursement of such funds for other purposes are reflected in the cash flow. A use of the designated funds for purposes other than the proprietary programs is, in effect, a borrowing of such funds. Therefore, at any time that the balance in the General Fund is less than the balance of such designated funds, the State is obligated to replenish the designated funds to the extent of the shortfall. The designated funds are expected to range from $191 to $324 million during the 2007-08 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 $22 million during the 2007-08 fiscal year.

(c) The Statutes provide certain administrative remedies to deal with periods when the General Fund is in a negative cash position. The Secretary of Administration may temporarily reallocate cash in other funds (up to 5% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect) to the General Fund. Based on the enacted budget bill, this amount is approximately $691 million for the 2007-08 fiscal year. In addition, the Secretary of Administration may also temporarily reallocate an additional amount up to 3% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect (approximately $415 million for the 2007-08 fiscal year) for a period of up to 30 days. If the amount of interfund borrowing available to the General Fund is not sufficient, then the Secretary of Administration is authorized to prorate and defer certain payments.

(d) Includes $600 million of proceeds from an operating note issue that was issued on July 2, 2007 and impoundment payments to be made on February 29, 2008, March 31, 2008, April 30, 2008, and May 30, 2008. The February 29, 2008 impoundment payment reflects the premium that was received on July 2, 2007 and deposited into the Operating Note Redemption Fund.

Table II-8

GENERAL FUND CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS YEAR-TO-DATE COMPARED TO ESTIMATES AND PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR[(a)]

(Cash Basis)

As of November 30, 2007

	FY07 through November 2006	FY08 through November 2007				
	Actual	Actual	Estimate[(b)]	Variance	Adjusted Variance[(c)]	Difference FY07 Actual to FY08 Actual
RECEIPTS						
Tax Receipts						
Individual Income	$ 2,828,862	$ 3,051,492	$ 2,981,012	$ 70,480	$ 70,480	$ 222,630
Sales	1,975,917	2,011,466	1,984,600	26,866	26,866	35,549
Corporate Income	309,218	292,423	285,300	7,123	7,123	(16,795)
Public Utility	145,452	151,206	151,369	(163)	(163)	5,754
Excise	162,223	166,277	174,169	(7,892)	(7,892)	4,054
Insurance	33,542	36,937	32,285	4,652	4,652	3,395
Inheritance	45,564	73,710	36,784	36,926	36,926	28,146
Total Tax Receipts	$ 5,500,778	$ 5,783,511	$ 5,645,519	$ 137,992	$ 137,992	$ 282,733
Non-Tax Receipts						
Federal	$ 2,621,488	$ 2,687,618	$ 2,756,964	$ (69,346)	$ (69,346)	$ 66,130
Other and Transfers	1,772,478	1,726,666	1,773,815	(47,149)	(47,149)	(45,812)
Note Proceeds [(d)]	-	594,000	594,000	-	-	594,000
Total Non-Tax Receipts	$ 4,393,966	$ 5,008,284	$ 5,124,779	$ (116,495)	$ (116,495)	$ 614,318
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 9,894,744	$ 10,791,795	$ 10,770,298	$ 21,497	$ 21,497	$ 897,051
DISBURSEMENTS						
Local Aids	$ 2,895,264	$ 3,149,609	$ 3,143,882	$ (5,727)	$ (5,727)	$ 254,345
Income Maintenance	2,230,475	2,331,289	2,313,499	(17,790)	(17,790)	100,814
Payroll & Related	1,710,400	1,832,394	1,860,628	28,234	28,234	121,994
Tax Refunds	277,493	389,478	246,100	(143,378)	(143,378)	111,985
Debt Service	221,100	274,896	304,753	29,857	29,857	53,796
Miscellaneous	1,679,084	1,727,736	1,694,114	(33,622)	(33,622)	48,652
Note Repayment [(d)]	-	4,213	4,213	-	-	4,213
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$ 9,013,816	$ 9,709,615	$ 9,567,189	$ (142,426)	$ (142,426)	$ 695,799
VARIANCE FY08 YEAR-TO-DATE				$ (120,929)	$ (120,929)	

(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 projections in this table through the month of September, 2007 reflected the projected General Fund revenues released by LFB on January 30, 2007 and the governor's proposed budget for the 2007-08 fiscal year. The projections in this table for the months of October and November, 2007 reflected the projected General Fund revenues released by LFB on January 30, 2007, but the enacted budget for the 2007-08 fiscal year (2007 Wisconsin Act 20).

(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 and results in large variances. This column includes adjustments to the variances to more accurately reflect the variance between the estimated and actual amounts.

(d) Operating notes were not issued for the 2006-07 fiscal year but were issued for the 2007-08 fiscal year.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration

Table II-9

GENERAL FUND MONTHLY CASH POSITION
July 1, 2005 through November 30, 2007 — Actual
December 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008 — Estimated[a]
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Starting Date	Starting Balance		Receipts[c]	Disbursements[c]
2005	July	$ (193,683)	[d]	$ 1,826,490	$ 2,049,886
	August	(417,079)	[d]	1,862,861	1,309,154
	September	136,628	[d]	2,279,058	2,106,633
	October	309,053		1,832,855	1,323,363
	November	818,545		1,850,883	2,082,660
	December	586,768	[d]	1,829,742	2,535,436
2006	January	(118,926)	[d]	2,453,770	1,452,062
	February	882,782		2,082,942	1,820,094
	March	1,145,630		1,949,288	2,979,887
	April	115,031	[d]	2,316,434	1,600,131
	May	831,334		2,035,524	1,496,923
	June	1,369,935	[d]	2,033,941	3,399,313
	July	4,563	[d]	1,920,630	2,121,122
	August	(195,929)	[d]	1,695,545	1,391,455
	September	108,161	[d]	2,288,498	2,041,092
	October	355,567		2,130,549	1,373,404
	November	1,112,712		1,856,520	2,086,743
	December	882,489	[d]	1,791,636	2,501,552
2007	January	172,573		2,570,733	1,717,796
	February	1,025,510		1,949,875	1,947,201
	March	1,028,184		1,869,287	2,934,724
	April	(37,253)	[d]	2,548,712	1,896,578
	May	614,881		2,009,550	1,525,908
	June	1,098,523	[d]	2,307,089	3,356,463
	July	49,149		2,746,602	2,446,001
	August	349,750		1,772,536	1,483,505
	September	638,781		2,185,645	2,100,805
	October	723,621		2,124,755	1,430,699
	November	1,417,677		1,962,257	2,248,605
	December	1,131,329	[d]	2,111,143	2,516,550
2008	January	725,922		2,691,230	1,847,081
	February	1,570,071		2,107,104	2,376,361
	March	1,300,814	[d]	2,051,382	3,418,935
	April	(66,739)	[d]	2,371,614	1,913,037
	May	391,838		1,984,509	1,967,259
	June	409,088	[d]	2,536,859	3,064,675

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

[b] The projections in this table reflect the projected General Fund revenues released by LFB on January 30, 2007 and the enacted budget for the 2007-08 fiscal year (2007 Wisconsin Act 20).

[c] Operating notes were not issued for the 2005-06 and 2006-07 fiscal years but were issued for the 2007-08 fiscal year.

[d] The Statutes provide certain administrative remedies to deal with periods when the General Fund is in a negative cash position. The Secretary of Administration may temporarily reallocate cash in other funds (up to 5% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect) to the General Fund. This amount is approximately $691 million for the 2007-08 fiscal year. In addition, the Secretary of Administration may also temporarily reallocate an additional amount up to 3% of the general-purpose revenue appropriations then in effect (approximately $415 million for the 2007-08 fiscal year) for a period of up to 30 days. If the amount of interfund borrowing available to the General Fund is not sufficient, then the Secretary of Administration is authorized to prorate and defer certain payments.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration

Table II-10
CASH BALANCES IN FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR INTERFUND BORROWING[a]
July 31, 2005 to November 30, 2007 — Actual
December 31, 2007 to June 30, 2008 — Estimated
(Amounts in Millions)

The following shows, on a monthly basis, the cash balances available for interfund borrowing. The first table does not include balances in the Local Government Investment Pool **(LGIP)**; the second table does include such balances. Though the LGIP is available for interfund borrowing, 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 $2.2 billion during November 2005 to a high of $4.2 billion during April 2003.

Available Balances; Does Not Include Balances in the LGIP

Month (Last Day)	2005	2006	2007	2008
January		$ 1,118	$ 1,048	$ 1,048
February		1,041	1,131	1,131
March		1,188	1,154	1,188
April		957	1,114	957
May		912	1,202	912
June		1,074	1,208	1,074
July	$ 1,048	932	1,141	
August	1,100	1,052	1,204	
September	1,176	1,067	1,205	
October	1,115	925	1,110	
November	1,167	966	1,229	
December	1,135	1,019	1,019	

Available Balances; Includes Balances in the LGIP

Month (Last Day)	2005	2006	2007	2008
January		$ 4,232	$ 4,509	$ 4,509
February		4,237	4,773	4,773
March		4,476	4,860	4,476
April		3,981	4,593	3,981
May		3,708	4,408	3,708
June		3,940	4,536	3,941
July	$ 4,193	4,218	4,862	
August	3,823	3,978	4,383	
September	3,746	3,845	4,264	
October	3,361	3,361	3,901	
November	3,370	3,477	4,018	
December	3,692	3,764	3,764	

[a] The following funds are available for interfund borrowing. The amounts shown reflect a reduction in the aggregate cash balances available to the extent any fund listed below has a negative balance and is subject to interfund borrowing.

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

Source: Department of Administration.

Table II-11

GENERAL FUND RECORDED REVENUES[(a)]
(Agency Recorded Basis)
July 1, 2007 to November 30, 2007 compared with previous year[(b)]

	Annual Fiscal Report Revenues 2006-07 FY[(c)]	Projected Revenues 2007-08 FY[(d)]	Recorded Revenues July 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006[(e)]	Recorded Revenues July 1, 2007 to November 30, 2007[(f)]
Individual Income Tax	$ 6,573,778,000	$ 6,758,800,000	$ 2,389,116,743	$ 2,457,371,164
General Sales and Use Tax	4,158,612,000	4,310,000,000	1,452,760,629	1,508,654,001
Corporate Franchise and Income Tax	890,056,000	887,775,000	280,450,783	249,244,884
Public Utility Taxes	284,940,000	297,200,000	141,001,234	145,972,770
Excise Taxes	365,848,000	537,300,000	129,512,717	133,075,742
Inheritance Taxes	121,114,000	95,000,000	43,675,680	71,065,662
Insurance Company Taxes	141,405,000	141,000,000	31,922,433	34,863,161
Miscellaneous Taxes	82,244,000	73,000,000	45,875,898	31,308,997
SUBTOTAL.........................	12,617,997,000	13,100,075,000	4,514,316,117	4,631,556,380
Federal and Other Inter-Governmental Revenues[(g)]	6,505,269,000	6,239,071,300	2,634,221,228	2,651,627,372
Dedicated and Other Revenues[(h)]	4,000,158,000	4,548,254,700	1,837,676,640	1,786,190,835
TOTAL.............................	$ 23,123,424,000	$ 23,887,401,000	$ 8,986,213,985	$ 9,069,374,587

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

(b) This table does not include the revenues for the 2006-07 fiscal year that were recorded by State agencies during the months of July and August, 2007.

(c) The amounts are from the Annual Fiscal Report (unaudited and budgetary basis) for the 2006-07 fiscal year, dated October 15, 2007.

(d) The projections in this table reflect the projected General Fund revenues released by LFB on January 30, 2007 and the enacted budget for the 2007-08 fiscal year (2007 Wisconsin Act 20).

(e) The amounts shown are 2006-07 fiscal year revenues as recorded by state agencies.

(f) The amounts shown are 2007-08 fiscal year revenues as recorded by state agencies.

(g) 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.

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

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration.

Table II-12

GENERAL FUND RECORDED EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION[a]
(Agency Recorded Basis)
July 1, 2007 to November 30, 2007 compared with previous year[b]

	Annual Fiscal Report Expenditures 2006–07 FY[c]	Appropriations 2007–08 FY[d]	Recorded Expenditures July 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006[e]	Recorded Expenditures July 1, 2007 to November 30, 2007[f]
Commerce	$ 281,047,000	$ 294,328,200	$ 107,019,183	$ 95,917,789
Education	10,542,076,000	10,961,021,300	3,048,986,534	3,143,375,977
Environmental Resources	328,094,000	367,720,800	107,427,491	112,439,195
Human Relations & Resources	9,341,228,000	9,256,908,100	3,823,012,594	3,925,204,035
General Executive	720,467,000	947,430,200	360,401,613	389,278,794
Judicial	121,332,000	127,264,900	52,481,598	54,412,332
Legislative	63,372,000	71,124,100	21,305,269	23,206,921
General Appropriations	1,807,627,000	2,060,562,300	1,515,159,852	1,698,282,390
TOTAL	$ 23,205,243,000	$ 24,086,359,900	$ 9,035,794,134	$ 9,442,117,433

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

(b) This table does not include the expenditures for the 2006-07 fiscal year that were recorded by State agencies during the months of July and August, 2007.

(c) The amounts are from the Annual Fiscal Report (unaudited and budgetary basis) for the 2006-07 fiscal year, dated October 15, 2007.

(d) The estimates in this table reflect the projected General Fund revenues released by LFB on January 30, 2007 and the enacted budget for the 2007-08 fiscal year (2007 Wisconsin Act 20).

(e) The amounts shown are 2006-07 fiscal year expenditures as recorded by state agencies.

(f) The amounts shown are 2007-08 fiscal year expenditures as recorded by state agencies.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration.

General Fund History

Table II-13 presents the General Fund condition for the previous five years.

Table II-13
COMPARITIVE CONDITION OF THE GENERAL FUND[(a)]
(As of June 30; Amounts in Thousands)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
ASSETS					
Cash & Investment Pool Shares…………	$ (295,396)	$ (15,344)	$ (133,959)	$ 9,240	$ 53,874
Contingent Fund Advances………………	3,533	3,521	3,080	3,077	3,128
Investments………………………………	445	445	255	255	255
Receivables					
Accounts Receivable……………………	1,050,580	1,098,109	1,074,269	992,426	947,740
Due from Other Funds…………………	60,087	79,682	22,014	143,541	31,131
Inventory…………………………………		172	330	404	327
Prepayments……………………………	59,731	62,535	64,332	80,028	75,134
Other Assets……………………………………			5	(2)	2,347
TOTAL ASSETS…………………………	$ 878,980	$ 1,229,120	$ 1,030,326	$ 1,228,969	$ 1,113,936
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable………………………	$ 413,162	$ 338,083	$ 541,033	$ 437,990	$ 347,758
Operating Notes Payable………………….					6,000
Due to Other Funds………………………	62,182	78,020	37,607	121,883	120,299
Tax and Other Deposits…………………	33,539	39,332	33,908	29,128	41,986
Deferred Revenue………………………	27,752	47,287	24,589	41,493	20,942
TOTAL LIABILITIES……………………	$ 536,635	$ 502,722	$ 637,137	$ 630,494	$ 536,985
FUND BALANCE					
Reserves					
Encumbrances & GPR Balances ………	$ 98,324	$ 144,651	$ 102,211	$ 132,679	$ 124,009
Program Revenue Balances……………	407,629	454,378	422,653	430,782	416,475
Total Reserves…………………………	$ 505,953	$ 599,029	$ 524,864	$ 563,461	$ 540,484
Unreserved Balance-Undesignated………	(163,608)	127,369	(131,675)	35,014	36,467
TOTAL FUND BALANCE………………	$ 342,345	$ 726,398	$ 393,189	$ 598,475	$ 576,951
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE…………………………	$ 878,980	$ 1,229,120	$ 1,030,326	$ 1,228,969	$ 1,113,936

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

Source: Department of Administration

STATE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

The State is located in the Midwest. The State ranks 20th among the states in population and 26th in land area. Wisconsin attained statehood in 1848, its capital is Madison, and its largest city is Milwaukee. The following is a summary of the general organization of, and services provided by, State government.

General Organization

Executive Branch

The executive branch is under the direction of the Governor. The Governor is the chief executive officer of the State and is assisted by five elected constitutional officers (each elected to a four-year term):

- *Lieutenant Governor*. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected on the same ballot. The Lieutenant Governor serves as Acting Governor during the absence or incapacity of the Governor.

- *Attorney General*. The Attorney General heads the State of Wisconsin Department of Justice, which provides all State agencies with legal advice and counsel.
- *State Treasurer*. The State Treasurer receives and disburses all money of the State Treasury in accordance with law.
- *Secretary of State*. The Secretary of State keeps a record of the official acts of the Legislature and executive agencies.
- *Superintendent of Public Instruction*. The Superintendent of Public Instruction heads the State of Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, which supervises the operations of and establishes standards for schools throughout the State.

The executive branch consists of 18 departments (including two headed by other constitutional officers) and 12 independent agencies.

Legislative Branch

The legislative branch consists of the Legislature and its subordinate service agencies. The Legislature is bicameral, composed of the Senate and the Assembly. The 33 members of the Senate serve staggered four-year terms, and the 99 members of the Assembly serve identical two-year terms. Both the Senate and the Assembly operate on a committee system. The Legislature's biennial session begins in odd-numbered years on the first Tuesday after the eighth day of January. By a joint resolution, the biennial session is divided into floor periods interspersed with committee work periods. In odd-numbered years, the floor periods generally cover six months, while in even-numbered years the floor periods usually run for shorter periods. The Legislature also meets in special session when so called by the Governor, at which time it may transact only that business for which the special session is called.

Judicial Branch

The judicial branch consists of:

- *Supreme Court*. The Supreme Court is composed of seven justices who are elected statewide for staggered ten-year terms.
- *Court of Appeals.* The Court of Appeals is composed of 16 judges who are elected district-wide for staggered six-year terms, generally sitting in three-judge panels.
- *Circuit Courts.* There are 69 Circuits (the State's trial courts). Each has one or more branches and judges who are locally elected for six-year terms, and all are administered from ten administrative districts. A recently enacted law provides for an increase in the number of judges in the upcoming calendar year.

The State pays all costs of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals and certain costs of the Circuit Courts.

Description of Services Provided by State Government

The State provides a wide range of services to its residents and to its local government units. These services are organized for both budgetary and financial reporting of the General Fund into eight functional groupings. Each State agency is categorized into one of these functions. There are some agency activities that fit into more than one function. Listed below is a description of each function, an identification of those State agencies within each function, and a brief summary of the responsibilities of each State agency.

Commerce

The State's involvement in the commerce function is in the regulation of conduct of commercial transactions. The objective is to protect the public as consumers of agricultural and manufactured goods and services and as participants in financial transactions. The State also actively promotes economic development by working with companies seeking to expand or move to the State and broadening markets for State goods and services. These objectives are met in several ways:

- Inspection of raw products and conditions under which they are grown or obtained, including conducting research in areas such as animal or plant diseases, grading of products, and establishing standards for contents of processed foods.
- Licensing of members of various trades and professions whose activities affect the health of individuals, such as doctors and nurses, or whose actions are considered important for public safety, such as architects and engineers.
- Maintaining an orderly market in which to conduct business and specifying methods of fair competition by:
    - regulating the rates that public utilities may charge for their services
    - setting standards for the operation of banks, savings and loan companies, and credit unions to protect depositors
    - regulating the sale of securities and insurance offered for sale in the State
    - approving or disapproving the establishment or discontinuance of transportation routes

Several State agencies participate in the field of commerce:

- *Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection* provides consumer protection and regulates the conditions of the growth and processing of food and fair trade practices in general.
- *Department of Regulation and Licensing* supervises a variety of examining boards in various trades and professions.
- *Department of Financial Institutions* regulates securities transactions and supervises banks, credit unions, and savings and loans.
- *Public Service Commission* regulates the rates and services offered by railroads and heat, light, power, and water companies.
- *Department of Commerce* promotes industrial development in the State and coordinates relations between the State and local governments and between the Federal Government and State and local governments.
- *Department of Tourism* promotes the State's many attributes to visitors.

Education

The State views its responsibilities in education to encompass all levels and nearly all types of education and related activities. As a result the State provides significant financial support to primary and secondary schools, technical colleges operated at the local level, assists private higher educational institutions, and operates the University of Wisconsin system.

- *Primary and Secondary Schools.* There were 425 school districts in the State for the 2006-07 school year, which administer the elementary and secondary schools within those districts. There were approximately 876,700 students attending public elementary and secondary schools in the

2006-07 school year. Elementary and secondary schools are operated by district boards, with supervision of the system provided by the Department of Public Instruction.

- *Technical Colleges.* The State is divided into 16 technical college districts. In the 2006-07 academic year, 400,057 full- and part-time students were enrolled in the technical college system. The technical colleges are operated by district boards, with supervision of the system provided by the Technical College System Board.
- *University of Wisconsin System.* The University of Wisconsin System consists of its doctoral campuses in Madison (the largest campus in the State) and Milwaukee as well as 11 other four-year degree-granting institutions and 13 two-year colleges. The system's total enrollment in 2006-07 was 169,706 students.

Other agencies concerned with the education function of the State include:

- *Educational Communications Board*, which operates the State public radio network, the State public television network, and the State educational television network.
- *The State Historical Society*, which maintains the State historical library, museum, and various historical sites.
- *Arts Board,* which encourages and assists artistic and cultural activities within the State.
- *Higher Educational Aids Board,* which is responsible for management and oversight of the State's student financial aid system for residents attending institutions of higher education.

Environmental Resources

Two major State agencies, the Department of Transportation and the Department of Natural Resources, are concerned with the development or protection of the land, forest, water, air, and minerals of the State.

The State works with municipalities and industries to treat sewage or industrial wastes to retain the purity of State lakes and streams. Smokestack and automobile exhausts are monitored to prevent air pollution. Parks and forests have been established and are maintained both to preserve unusual phenomena of nature and to provide the public with recreational and educational opportunities. Private forest owners are given incentives to observe scientific conservation practices so that new growth may replace cut timber. Hunting and fishing limits are set, and hunters and fishermen licensed, to preserve the fish and wildlife from extinctive practices. Farming methods that preserve the quality and stability of the soil are encouraged.

Governmental activities for preserving and protecting the State's natural resources are largely the province of the Department of Natural Resources, but the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection is also actively involved.

The State has an elaborate system of highways. It consists of interstate highways financed from federal and State funds and of State highways, county trunk highways, town roads, city and village streets, and park and forest roads. Closely connected with the highway building functions of the State government and the aid granted to local units for streets and highways are the objects for which these roads are built—the motor vehicle and its occupants. While the State is concerned with the building and maintenance of an adequate number of roads of certain standards to meet the traffic demands, it is also very much concerned with the safety and convenience of the people who are using those roads. Approximately 5.6 million vehicles are currently registered.

The Department of Transportation also gives various forms of driver examination tests when driver licenses are issued or renewed to ensure drivers know the laws, are physically fit to drive, and have the required driving skills. Road building and motor vehicle regulation are also responsibilities of the

Department of Transportation, which also has charge of the State's aeronautical activities, the administration of funds to assist mass transit, railroad preservation, and intermodal transportation planning.

Human Relations and Resources

Various State agencies have responsibilities to maximize human growth and development, including health, living standards, safety, and working relationships with each other.

Public health covers the prevention and detection of disease, health education programs, assistance in hospital construction, maintenance of institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally handicapped, the setting of standards of cleanliness of public facilities and safety in construction, and the maintenance of public health records.

Improving living standards for needy, aged, handicapped, and minors in need of assistance is also a goal of the State. Such health and welfare activities are primarily the work of the Department of Health and Family Services, including the State's Badger Care program, which provides health insurance coverage for low-income working families, and a prescription drug program for the elderly. The Board of Aging and Long Term Care makes recommendations on programs to benefit the aged and those individuals needing long term care services. The Department of Veterans Affairs operates additional assistance programs for military service veterans.

As a worker, the individual comes in contact with the State in many ways:

- Minimum wages and maximum hours are set by law.
- State worker's compensation provides financial assistance if a worker is injured on the job.
- Unemployment compensation is provided to the worker if the worker's job is lost.
- Employment services are provided by the State (in partnership with the Federal Government) to help a worker find a job or to acquire the skills necessary for employment.
- Investigation of discrimination occurs if a worker suspects employment discrimination based on race, age, gender, creed, or handicap.

The State mediates or arbitrates labor disputes between workers and their employers, which is the task of the Employment Relations Commission. The State's agent in protecting and assisting the worker is the Department of Workforce Development, which is also currently responsible for the State's employment and training services, including the Wisconsin Works **(W-2)** program.

The 2007-09 biennial budget creates the Department of Children and Families. It is expected that this new department will be operational by July, 2008. The department will focus exclusively to helping and protecting children and families within the State. It will unify more than 30 services currently divided between the Department of Health and Family Services and the Department of Workforce Development including, but not limited to, child welfare and the W-2 program.

To promote the general welfare of citizens and insure peaceable relations among them, the State seeks to protect citizens from lawless elements in society by maintaining those conditions of stability and order necessary for a well-functioning society. Law enforcement is largely a local matter, but the State's Department of Corrections is responsible for segregating convicted adult and juvenile criminals in its penal institutions and rehabilitating them for eventual return to society. The Department of Justice furnishes legal services to State agencies and provides technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies. The Office of the State Public Defender makes determinations of indigence and provides legal representation for specified defendants who are unable to afford a private attorney.

The State also provides an armed military force to protect the populace in times of State or national emergencies, natural or man-made, and to supplement the federal armed forces in time of war. These activities come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Military Affairs.

General Executive

The administrative or staff functions that support the direct services provided to Wisconsin residents and local governments are included in this functional group. While each operating agency may conduct some staff functions, some agencies perform staff functions almost exclusively.

- *Department of Administration* duties include budgeting, information technology, data processing, accounting, payroll, financial reporting, processing the receipt and disbursement of monies received or expended by the State, engineering, and facilities management and planning.
- *Office of State Employment Relations* supervises State personnel practices.
- *Government Accountability Board* combines the duties of the previous Ethics Board and State Elections Board, which includes administering a code of ethics for State public officials, overseeing the election processes of the State, administering public funding of campaigns, monitoring candidate expenditures, and keeping election records.
- *Department of Revenue* collects the taxes imposed by State law, distributes that part of the revenue that is to be returned to the local units of government, and calculates the equalized value of the property that has been assessed by local government.
- *Department of Employee Trust Funds* manages the State's public employee retirement system.
- *Office of the State Treasurer* serves as custodian of unclaimed property and administers the EdVest Program, which is a Section 529 college savings program.
- *Office of the Secretary of State* keeps and authenticates various state records.
- *Department of Financial Institutions* is responsible for chartering corporations.

Judicial

The judicial function provides for the operation of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, and the Circuit Courts, as well as several State agencies that serve the courts, establish professional standards, and conduct legal research.

Legislative

The legislative function provides for the operation of the State Legislature, its committees, and service agencies.

General Appropriations

The function of general appropriations is assigned those appropriations that do not fit easily into any of the other functions. Most general appropriations are for payments to local governments of taxes collected by the State, whose revenues are shared with local governments, and for other payments intended to relieve local taxes.

The major portion of this reporting area relating to State operations is the funding of any planned adjustments to employee compensation, which is budgeted centrally but transferred to and ultimately paid by each agency.

STATE OF WISCONSIN BUILDING COMMISSION

The Commission supervises all matters relating to the State's issuance of general obligations, revenue obligations, and operating notes. In addition, the Commission also oversees the planning, improvement, major maintenance, and renovation of State facilities.

Limitations in the Wisconsin Constitution severely restricted the issuance of direct State debt until 1969, when the Wisconsin Constitution was amended to authorize the State to borrow money. Chapter 18 of the Wisconsin Statutes delegates powers to the Commission and establishes the procedures for the issuance of debt.

The Commission is composed of eight members. The Governor serves as the chairperson. Each house of the Legislature appoints three members. One citizen member is appointed by the Governor and serves at the Governor's pleasure. State law provides for the two major political parties to be represented in the membership from each house, and one member appointed from each house must be a member of the Legislative State Supported Program Study and Advisory Committee. The members act without liability except for misconduct.

The Department of Administration assists the Commission. The Administrator of the Division of State Facilities, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Administration, serves as the Secretary to the Building Commission. The Secretary of Administration, the head of the engineering function, and the ranking architect in the Department of Administration serve as nonvoting advisory members. Employees of the Division of Executive Budget and Finance serve as the Capital Finance Director and staff responsible for managing the State's various borrowing programs.

The Commission's office is located at the Administration Building, 7th Floor, 101 East Wilson Street, its mailing address is P.O. Box 7866, Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7866, and its telephone number is (608) 266-1855.

STATE OBLIGATIONS

General Obligations

The State, acting through the Commission, may issue general obligation bonds and notes or enter into loans that are secured by the State's full faith, credit, and taxing power. Payments of debt service on State general obligations are paramount to all other obligations of the State. As of December 15, 2007, the State had $5.781 billion of outstanding general obligations.

The State has never defaulted in the punctual payment of principal or interest on any general obligation indebtedness and has never attempted to prevent or delay such required payments. The State has reserved no right to reduce or modify any terms with respect to security or source of payment of general obligation bonds or notes. See Part III of this Annual Report for additional information on general obligations.

Operating Notes

The Commission may issue operating notes to fund operating expenses upon the request of the Department of Administration if it determines that a deficiency will occur in the funds of the State that will not permit the State to pay its operating expenses in a timely manner. The Governor and the Joint Finance Committee of the Legislature must also approve the request for issuance.

Operating notes may be issued in an amount not exceeding 10% of budgeted appropriations of general purpose and program revenues in the year in which operating notes are issued. Operating notes are not general obligations of the State and are not on parity with State general obligations. The General Fund may be pledged for the repayment of operating notes, and money of the General Fund may be impounded for future payment of principal and interest; however, any such repayment or impoundment must be made subsequent to the payment of the amounts due the Bond Security and Redemption Fund securing the repayment of State general obligation bonds. All payments and impoundments securing the operating notes are also subject to appropriation. Owners of the operating notes have a right to file suit against the State in accordance with procedures established in State law.

The State has issued to date $600 million of operating notes for the 2007-08 fiscal year. These operating notes mature on June 16, 2008.

Master Lease Program

The State, acting by and through the Department of Administration, has entered into a master lease for the purpose of acquiring property (and in limited situations, prepaid service contracts) for state agencies through installment payments. The State's obligation to make lease payments is subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature. The full faith and credit of the State are not pledged to the lease payments; the State is not obligated to levy or pledge any tax to pay the lease payments. The State's obligation to make the lease payments does not constitute debt for purposes of the Wisconsin Constitutional debt limit, and there is no limit to the amount of such obligations that the State can incur. Although an effort is made to use the master lease program for all property acquired by the State through nonappropriation leases, it is possible that state agencies may separately incur such obligations through other lease arrangements. Certificates of participation have been issued that evidence a proportionate interest in certain lease payments to be made by the State. As of December 15, 2007, the outstanding principal amount of the State's obligations under the master lease program was approximately $85 million. See Part IV of this Annual Report for additional information on master lease certificates of participation.

State Revenue Obligations

Subchapter II of Chapter 18 of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizes the State, acting through the Commission, to issue revenue obligations. Revenue obligations may be in one of the following forms:

- *Enterprise obligations.* Secured by a pledge of revenues or property derived solely from the operation of a program funded by the issuance of the revenue obligations.
- *Special fund obligations.* Secured by a pledge of revenues or property derived from any program or any pledge of revenues.

Any such program to be undertaken or obligations to be issued must be specifically authorized by the Legislature. The resulting obligations are not general obligations of the State.

Revenues pledged to the repayment of revenue obligations are deposited with a trustee for the obligations. Because these revenues are pledged to the owners of revenue obligations, who have a first lien on all such monies, the owners of State general obligations have no claim to the revenues pledged for the repayment of such revenue obligations.

Three such programs have been authorized and are currently outstanding:

- *Transportation revenue bond program.* This program finances a portion of the costs of the State highways and related transportation facilities. The obligations are secured by motor vehicle registration fees and other registration-related fees. The Commission has issued 23 series of bonds (which includes refunding bond issues) and two series of commercial paper notes for this program, which were outstanding in the aggregate amount of $1.599 billion as of December 15, 2007. See Part V of this Annual Report for additional information on transportation revenue obligations.
- *Clean water fund program.* This program makes loans to municipalities in the State for the construction or improvement of their water pollution control facilities. The Commission has

issued 13 series of bonds for this program (which includes refunding bond issues), which were outstanding in the amount of $730 million as of December 15, 2007. See Part VI of this Annual Report for additional information on clean water revenue bonds.

- *Petroleum inspection fee revenue obligations program.* This program funds environmental remediation claims submitted under the Petroleum Environmental Cleanup Fund Award Program. Obligations issued for this program are secured by petroleum inspection fees. The Commission has issued four series of bonds (which includes refunding bond issues) and two series of extendible municipal commercial paper for this program, which were outstanding in the aggregate amount of $252 million as of December 15, 2007. See Part VII of this Annual Report for additional information on petroleum inspection fee revenue obligations.

General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds

The State has issued general fund annual appropriation bonds to pay the State's unfunded accrued prior service (pension) liability, determined as of January 1, 2003, and the State's unfunded accrued liability for sick leave conversion, determined as of October 1, 2003. See "STATE OBLIGATIONS; Prior Service Pension Liabilities and Other Post Employment Benefits". The general fund annual appropriation bonds are not a debt of the State, and the State's obligation to make debt service payments is subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature. The full faith and credit of the State are not pledged, and the State is not obligated to levy or pledge any tax, to make the debt service payments. The State has issued the general fund annual appropriation bonds in the form of taxable fixed rate bonds and taxable auction rate certificates, which in aggregate were outstanding in the amount of $1.795 billion as of December 15, 2007. With respect to the general fund annual appropriation bonds issued in the form of taxable auction rate certificates, the State has hedged its variable-rate exposure by entering into interest rate exchange agreements (commonly called swap agreements). See Part VIII of this Annual Report for additional information on general fund annual appropriation bonds.

Independent Authorities

State law creates and grants to three independent special purpose authorities the power to issue bonds and notes. None of these entities is a department or agency of the State, and none can issue bonds or notes that are legal obligations of the State. By law, the Commission serves as financial advisor for two of these independent authorities in the issuance of their debt.

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority

The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (**WHEDA**) acts as a funding vehicle for the development of housing for low- and moderate-income families and economic development projects. WHEDA is also authorized to administer the State's agricultural production loan guaranty and interest subsidy program.

WHEDA may issue bonds and notes, which are to be general obligations of WHEDA (except for bonds for the housing rehabilitation loan program) unless WHEDA chooses to limit the obligation. The State is expressly not liable on WHEDA obligations. Repayment may be secured by capital reserve funds, which may be created for each bond issue in an amount that is appropriate for the type of projects being funded. Invasion of this reserve triggers a moral obligation pledge on the part of the State and prevents further WHEDA borrowing until the reserve is replenished. In the event a capital reserve fund is not established for a particular bond issue, the moral obligation pledge would not be applicable. WHEDA has borrowing authority for several specific programs:

- *Programs secured by capital reserve fund.* Borrowing authority of $600 million, excluding debt issued to refund other debt, of which $398 million of borrowing authority was available on November 30, 2007.

- *Housing rehabilitation programs.* Borrowing authority of $100 million, of which $100 million of borrowing authority was available on November 30, 2007.
- *Single-family home ownership mortgage loan program.* WHEDA has issued $6.911 billion in such bonds as of November 30, 2007. In the one-year period ending November 30, 2007, WHEDA sold three single-family issues totaling $535 million.
- *Residential facilities for the elderly and chronically disabled.* Borrowing authority of $99 million, and as of November 30, 2007, WHEDA had sold three bond issues totaling $5 million.
- *Economic development and agriculture loans.* Borrowing authority of $217 million of which, as of November 30, 2007, WHEDA had sold 142 series of bonds for economic development and agriculture totaling $83 million, which are not general obligations of WHEDA, and 56 series of bonds, totaling $92 million, which are general obligations of WHEDA.
- *General programs not secured by capital reserve fund.* Approximately $68 million of obligations issued for this purpose remain outstanding as of November 30, 2007.

WHEDA is directed by a twelve-member board comprising the Secretary of the Department of Administration, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, two representatives to the Assembly and two State Senators who are appointed in the same manner as the members of standing committees in their respective houses and equally represent the two major political parties, and six public members serving staggered terms, nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Financial reports may be obtained from the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, P.O. Box 1728, Madison, WI 53701. The phone number is (608) 266-7884, the e-mail address is info@wheda.com, and the web site address is www.wheda.com.

Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority

The Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority (**WHEFA**) provides revenue bond financing for hospitals, nursing homes, other health-related organizations, and private educational facilities. It may finance any qualifying capital project and may refinance any qualifying outstanding indebtedness. As of November 30, 2007, WHEFA had outstanding 293 issues totaling approximately $7.864 billion. All bonds are limited obligations of WHEFA, payable only from revenues specified in the documents pertaining to each bond financing and are not State debt. There is no capital reserve fund or authorization for a moral obligation pledge. An annual program and financial report to the Legislature and the Governor is required. The State Auditor is empowered to investigate WHEFA's financial affairs and prescribe methods of accounting. The governance of WHEFA is by a seven-member, staggered-term board nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Governor annually appoints the chairperson. Financial reports may be obtained from Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority, 18000 West Sarah Lane, Suite 300, Brookfield, WI 53045-5841. The phone number is (262) 792-0466, the e-mail address is info@whefa.com, and the web site address is www.whefa.com.

University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority

The University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority (**UWHC**) operates the University of Wisconsin hospital and a number of clinics. It provides instruction for medical and other health related professions, students, and sponsors. It also supports medical research and assists health care programs and personnel throughout the State. As of November 30, 2007, UWHC had outstanding five issues totaling approximately $242 million.

UWHC may issue bonds and notes payable solely from the funds pledged in the bond resolution or any trust indenture or mortgage or deed of trust that secures the obligations. The State is not liable for the payment of principal or interest on the debt, nor is it liable for the performance of any pledge, mortgage, obligation, or agreement entered into by UWHC.

UWHC is directed by a fifteen-member board that consists of the Secretary of the Department of Administration, a faculty member of a University of Wisconsin-Madison (**UW**) health professions school (other than the Medical School) appointed by the UW Chancellor, a chairperson of a department of the Medical School appointed by the UW Chancellor, the dean of the Medical School, the UW Chancellor, three members appointed by the Board of Regents, the co-chairs of the Legislature's joint committee on finance, three members serving three-year terms nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and two nonvoting members from labor organizations that represent UWHC employees. Financial reports can be obtained from the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority, Room H5/803, 600 Highland Avenue, Madison, WI 53792-8360. The phone number is (608) 263-8025.

Local Districts

The Legislature has authorized the creation of the following types of local districts, which may be created by one or more local units of government:

- *Exposition center district.* A district is authorized to issue bonds for costs related to an exposition center. If the Secretary of Administration determines that certain conditions are met, the State may have a moral obligation to appropriate moneys to make up deficiencies in the district's reserve funds that secure up to $200 million principal amount of bonds in the event that project revenues and tax revenues received by the district are inadequate to pay debt service on the bonds. To date, one such district has been created (the Wisconsin Center District).
- *Local professional baseball park district.* A district's territory consists of each county with a population of more than 600,000 and all contiguous counties. A district is authorized to issue bonds for costs related to a baseball park. If the Secretary of Administration determines that certain conditions are met, the State may have a moral obligation to appropriate moneys to make up deficiencies in the district's reserve funds that secure up to $160 million principal amount of bonds in the event the project revenues and tax revenues received by the district are inadequate to pay debt service. To date, one such district has been created (the Southeast Wisconsin Professional Baseball Park District).
- *Local professional football park district.* A district's territory consists of any county with a population of more than 150,000 that includes the principal site of a stadium that is the home of a professional football team. A district is authorized to issue revenue bonds for costs related to a football park. If the Secretary of Administration determines that certain conditions are met, the State may have a moral obligation to appropriate moneys to make up deficiencies in the district's reserve funds that secure up to $160 million principal amount of bonds in the event the project revenues and tax revenues received by the district are inadequate to pay debt service. To date, one such district has been created (the Green Bay-Brown County Professional Football Stadium District).

Moral Obligations

In certain situations where the State does not have a legal obligation to make a payment, the Legislature has recognized a moral obligation to make an appropriation for the payment and has expressed its expectation and aspiration that, if ever called upon to do so, it would. These situations and amount of outstanding obligations that are subject to the State's moral obligation include:

- Payments to reserve funds securing certain obligations of WHEDA. Currently there are 7 issues outstanding in the aggregate amount of $415 million that carry a moral obligation of the State.

Name of WHEDA Issue	Maturity Date	Principal Issued	Outstanding Balance
Housing Revenue Bonds			
1998 Series A, B & C	11/1/2032	$ 39,895,000	22,155,000
1999 Series A & B	11/1/2031	41,400,000	31,520,000
2000 Series A & B	11/1/2032	10,785,000	9,760,000
2002 Series A-I	5/1/2034	169,160,000	110,305,000
2003 Series A-E	5/1/2044	41,975,000	39,915,000
2005 Series A-F	11/1/2045	179,535,000	173,080,000
2006 Series A-D	5/1/2037	28,580,000	28,430,000
Totals			$415,165,000

- In its legislation authorizing the issuance of the petroleum inspection fee revenue obligations, the Legislature, recognizing a moral obligation to do so, expressed its expectation that, if the Legislature were to reduce the rate of the petroleum inspection fee (which has happened) and if the petroleum inspection fee were insufficient to pay debt service on the petroleum inspection fee revenue obligations when due (which has not happened), then the Legislature would make an appropriation from the general fund sufficient to pay such debt service. The petroleum inspection fee revenue obligations are currently outstanding in the principal amount of $252 million.

- Payments to reserve funds securing certain obligations of different types of local districts, subject to the Secretary of Administration's determination that certain conditions have been met. Currently there is one issue from a local district (Wisconsin Center District) that is outstanding in the amount of $126 million that carries a moral obligation of the State.

  Two other local districts (the Southeast Wisconsin Professional Baseball Park District and the Green Bay-Brown County Professional Football Stadium District) each have authority to issue $160 million of revenue obligations that, subject to the Secretary of Administration's determination that certain conditions have been met, could carry a moral obligation of the State. Both districts have issued revenue obligations but not ones that carry the moral obligation of the State.

- Payments to reserve funds securing obligations issued by certain redevelopment authorities, subject to the Secretary of Administration's determination that certain conditions have been met. Currently there are three issues by a redevelopment authority (Redevelopment Authority of the City of Milwaukee) for the Milwaukee Public Schools Neighborhood Schools Initiative that are outstanding in the total amount of $109 million that carry a moral obligation of the State.

- Payments required to be made by municipalities on loans from the Clean Water Fund Program, if so designated by the State. Currently no Clean Water Fund Program loan carries a moral obligation of the State.

Employee Pension Funds

The State's pension obligations are defined by formulas that establish monthly retirement benefits as a function of annual compensation and years of service. The State's current contributions to meet these pension obligations are established first by a yearly actuarial determination of the value of the retirement benefits that have accrued to State employees and will have to be paid out in the future. After deducting the fixed contributions of employees, the State then contributes an amount sufficient to meet the remaining value of the obligations. A description of the Wisconsin Retirement System **(WRS** or

Retirement System) and an identification of the State's obligation follows. This is supplemented with additional statistical material in Tables II-14 through II-20.

The actuarial method used to determine the size of the contributions is known as "Frozen Initial Liability" for prior service liability and "Entry Age Normal" for current contributions. Actuarial assumptions that have been adopted in application of this method are shown in Tables II-21, II-22, and II-23.

The Department of Employee Trust Funds administers the pension programs of both the State and local governments, and the State of Wisconsin Investment Board is responsible for investment of all the funds. Although the State provides pension and investment management staff for its own and local government employees, *the State has no financial obligation for payment of any local government contribution.*

WRS covers all full-time employees of the State. The total retirement contribution consists of a member (employee) contribution and an employer contribution. Member contributions for calendar year 2008 are set at the following rates:

- 5.0% of salary for general employees including teachers
- 3.0% for elected officials, judges, and certain other positions in State government
- 5.1% for protective occupation participants who are also covered by Social Security
- 3.4% for protective occupation participants not covered by Social Security

Employer pick-up of some or all of the member's required contribution is permitted by the Wisconsin Statutes. Currently the entire member contribution of 5% of each State employee's salary is assumed by the State. An additional 1.0% nonrefundable contribution is required from general employees, including teachers.

The employer contribution is actuarially determined each year by an independent actuarial firm. As of December 1, 2007, the calendar year 2008 employer contributions have been established at the following rates:

- 8.2% for protective participants with Social Security
- 10.8% for protective participants without Social Security
- 8.5% for elected officials and judges
- 4.6% for general employees

In addition, the State is also charged 3.8% of its protective payroll for special duty disability coverage.

Monthly benefits upon retirement at normal retirement age (65 for general employees, 62 for elected officials and certain other state positions, and 55 for protective occupation participants) are computed on a formula basis (the formula varies by particular class of participation). Some inactive members and a small number of currently active employees may have benefits computed on some other basis when they apply for benefits.

Contributions into the Wisconsin Retirement System are invested by the State of Wisconsin Investment Board as provided by law, and are maintained in two separate funds: the Core Retirement Investment Trust and the Variable Retirement Investment Trust. Investments are recorded pursuant to the Wisconsin Statutes as follows:

- The assets of the Core Retirement Trust are carried by a hybrid method providing for the amortization of capital gains and losses as well as deferred items over a five-year period.

- The Variable Retirement Investment Trust assets are recorded at market value with all market adjustments included in current operations.

Except for certain protective occupation employees and a few other minor exceptions, employees under the Wisconsin Retirement System are also covered by Social Security.

Table II-14 provides comparative actuarial balance sheets for the most recent reporting periods. The unfunded accrued liability presented is solely the responsibility of local governments and is not an obligation of the State.

Prior Service Pension Liabilities and Other Post Employment Benefits.

Pension Liabilities in Accompanying Financial Statements

Liabilities of WRS are reported in the accompanying financial statements. While WRS covers most public employers and employees in the State of Wisconsin, including local governments, the State and its participants account for 27% of the all participants in the system. WRS tracks unfunded prior service liabilities in separate accounts for each employer. The unfunded prior service liabilities reported in the accompanying financial statements are entirely attributable to other units of government and not to the State of Wisconsin.

Pension and Sick Leave Conversion Benefits

Prior to 2004, the State of Wisconsin recognized for accounting and disclosure purposes an unfunded prior service liability for the State's account within WRS. The State also recognized for accounting and disclosure purposes an unfunded prior service liability for sick leave conversion, which permits employees, at retirement, to use the value of unused sick leave to pay for health insurance premiums. Proceeds from the State's issuance of General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds in calendar year 2003 fully funded both of these prior service liabilities, and the State currently has no prior service liabilities associated with these benefits.

Implied Subsidy of Group Health Insurance

GASB Statement 45 establishes accounting requirements for prior service Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB). The State permits its retirees to participate, at their own expense, in the State's group health insurance plans at the same risk premiums as active employees. Retirees, as a group, have significantly higher health care costs than active employees. Their inclusion in the same risk pool as active employees results in a higher premium for active employees than the premium would be if retirees were not included in the same risk pool. The additional cost for active employee group health insurance is referred to as an implied subsidy of each retiree's group health insurance premiums. Group health insurance for active employees and retirees converts to Medicare at age 65.

Under GASB Statement 45, the State will be required to estimate and disclose any unfunded prior service liability for the implied subsidy. The State has started, but not yet completed, an actuarial study of the cost of the implied subsidy of retirees' group health insurance premiums.

Implied Subsidy of Retiree Life Insurance Program

A Retiree Life Insurance Program may also have an implied subsidy component. The State provides post-retirement life insurance coverage to retired plan participants over the age of 65 at no cost to the employee. An actuarial valuation of this plan as of January 1, 2006 calculated an unfunded liability of approximately $34 million.

Table II-14

WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM
ACTUARIAL STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
December 31, 2006 (Unaudited)
(Amounts in Millions)

	12/31/2005	12/31/2006	Increase (Decrease)
Assets and Employer Obligations:			
Net Assets			
Cash, Investments & Receivables			
Less: Payables & Suspense Items			
Core Division	$62,230.4	$65,870.8	$3,640.4
Variable Division	6,384.7	7,022.5	637.8
Totals	68,615.1	72,893.3	4,278.2
Obligations of Employers			
Unfunded Accrued Liability	372.4	320.5	(51.9)
TOTAL ASSETS	$68,987.5	$73,213.8	$4,226.3
Reserves and Surplus:			
Reserves			
Actuarial Present Value of Projected Benefits Payable to Terminated Vested Participants and Active Members:			
Member Normal Contributions	$15,010.6	$15,745.1	$ 734.5
Member Additional Contributions	144.7	157.3	12.6
Employer Contributions	21,164.2	21,536.7	372.5
Total Contributions	$36,319.5	$37,439.1	$1,119.6
Actuarial Present Value of Projected Benefits Payable to Current Retirees And Beneficiaries:			
Core Annuities	$28,359.7	$30,273.9	$1,914.2
Variable Annuities	3,970.7	4,145.2	174.5
TOTAL ANNUITIES	32,330.4	34,419.1	$2,088.7
TOTAL RESERVES	$68,649.9	$71,858.2	$3,208.3
Surplus			
Core Annuity Reserve Surplus	$ 215.6	$ 906.6	$ 691.0
Variable Annuity Reserve Surplus	122.0	449.0	327.0
TOTAL SURPLUS	337.6	1,355.6	1,018.0
TOTAL RESERVES AND SURPLUS	$68,987.5	$73,213.8	$4,226.3

Notes to Wisconsin Retirement System

All eligible State of Wisconsin employees participate in the Wisconsin Retirement system **(System)**, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system **(PERS)**. The payroll for employees covered by the system for the year ended December 31, 2006 was $3.40 billion.

All permanent employees expected to work over 600 hours a year are eligible to participate in the System. Covered employees are required by statute to contribute 5.0% of their salary (3.0% for Executive and Elected Officials, 5.1% for Protective Occupations with Social Security, and 3.4% for Protective Occupations without Social Security), to the plan. Participants are also required to make a non-refundable Benefit Adjustment Contribution to the plan. Employers may make these contributions to the plan on behalf of the employees. Employers are required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to pay the projected cost of future benefits. The total required contribution for the year ended December 31, 2006 was $369 million, which consisted of $173 million or 5.1% of payroll from the employer and $196 million or 5.8% of payroll from employees.

Employees who retire at or after age 65 (55 for protective occupation employees) are entitled to receive a retirement benefit. The benefit is calculated as 1.6% (2.0% for Executives, Elected Officials, and Protective Occupations with social security and 2.5% for protective occupations without social security) of final average earnings for each year of creditable service after December 31, 1999. Service earned before January 1, 2000 accrue benefits at a rate of 1.765% (2.165% for Executives, Elected Officials, and Protective Occupations with social security and 2.665% for protective occupations without social security). Final Average Earnings is the average of the employee" three highest years' earnings. Employees may retire at age 55 (50 for protective occupation employees) and receive reduced benefits. Employees terminating covered employment before becoming eligible for a retirement benefit may withdraw their contributions and forfeit all rights to any subsequent benefit. Benefits are fully vested upon entry into the System.

The System also provides death and disability benefits for employees. Eligibility for and the amount of all benefits are determined under Chapter 40 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

The System utilizes the "Entry Age Normal with Frozen Initial Liability" actuarial method in establishing employer contribution rates. Under this method, the Unfunded Accrued Actuarial Liability is affected only by the monthly amortization payments, compound interest, the added liability created by new employer units, and any added liabilities caused by changes in benefit provisions. All actuarial gains or losses arising from the difference between actual and assumed experience are reflected in the determination of the normal cost. The unfunded accrued actuarial liability is being amortized over a 40-year period beginning January 1, 1990. However, periodically, the Employe Trust Funds Board has reviewed and, when appropriate, adjusted the actuarial assumptions used to determine this liability. Changes in the assumptions affect the unfunded accrued actuarial liability, and the resulting actuarial gains or losses are credited or charged to employer's unfunded liability accounts. The State of Wisconsin, as of December 31, 2006, had no unfunded liability. The total system unfunded liability of $321 million, as of December 31, 2006, is attributable to local governments.

Ten-year historical trend information showing the System's progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the System's December 31, 2006 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

The preceding provides a comparative actuarial balance sheet for the most recent reporting periods.

Table II-15

WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FUNDING RATIO
(Amounts in Thousands)

Year	A Net Real Assets	B Unfunded Actuarial Liability	C Reserve Requirement (A+B)	D Funding Ratio (A÷C)
1997	$ 38,584,600	$ 2,178,300	$ 40,762,900	94.7%
1998	43,390,500	2,226,600	45,617,100	95.1
1999	49,403,700	2,145,800	51,549,500	95.8
2000	51,824,600	2,169,000	53,993,600	96.0
2001	58,024,300	2,110,400	60,134,700	96.5
2002	57,861,900	1,756,900	59,618,800	97.1
2003	62,685,300	526,400	63,211,700	99.2
2004	66,209,400	412,900	66,622,300	99.4
2005	68,615,100	372,500	68,987,500	99.5
2006	73,415,300	320,500	73,735,800	99.6

Source: Department of Employee Trust Funds

Table II-16

WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM
COVERED EMPLOYEES

Year	Active State	Active Local	Retired
1997	64,381	179,531	95,128
1998	65,663	183,074	99,112
1999	66,716	186,582	102,817
2000	68,330	189,710	107,425
2001	70,512	193,371	112,142
2002	71,222	195,128	116,289
2003	71,031	194,119	121,582
2004	70,933	193,667	126,211
2005	70,006	193,116	131,674
2006	70,366	192,490	137,117

Source: Department of Employee Trust Funds

Table II-17

WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM
REQUIRED CONTRIBUTIONS BY SOURCE[(a)]
(Amounts in Thousands)

	State		Local		Total	
Year	Employee	Employer	Employee	Employer	Employee	Employer
1997	$6,006	$294,834	$8,336	$761,116	$14,342	$1,055,950
1998	1,686	298,793	4,015	777,419	5,701	1,076,212
1999	886	294,436	3,564	863,003	4,450	1,157,439
2000	800	305,049	3,543	754,516	4,343	1,059,565
2001	739	283,567	3,467	765,541	4,206	1,049,108
2002	763	315,782	3,679	733,748	4,442	1,049,530
2003	860	304,740	3,871	758,829	4,731	1,063,569
2004	937	324,297	4,106	784,860	5,043	1,109,156
2005	1,038	344,760	4,339	829,156	5,377	1,173,916
2006	1,169	368,020	4,606	863,256	5,775	1,231,276

(a) Employer contributions include employer pick-up of employee contributions.

Source: Department of Employee Trust Funds

Table II-18

WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM
STATE EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATES[(a)]

Employee Classification	Current Service	Prior Service	Total
Protective	8.2%	0.0%	8.2%
Elected	8.5	0.0	8.5
General	4.6	0.0	4.6

(a) Effective January 1, 2008

Source: Department of Employee Trust Funds

Table II-19

WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM
REVENUES BY TYPE
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Contributions						
Year	**Required Employee**	**Required Employer[(a)]**	**Additional Employee**	**Investment Income**	**Supplemental**	**Misc.**	**Total**
1997	$410,567	$ 659,725	$ 6,422	$ 7,241,025	$216,590	$ 179	$ 8,534,508
1998	520,864	561,049	9,848	7,037,489	7,315	231	8,136,796
1999	505,411	656,478	8,802	9,235,371	6,272	205	10,412,539
2000	511,661	561,052	10,441	(1,032,185)	5,496	184	56,649
2001	496,012	557,303	5,086	(1,990,408)	4,517	211	(927,279)
2002	513,038	910,181	13,593	(5,880,598)	3,873	184	(4,439,279)
2003	564,754	1,737,816	6,329	12,043,429	3,301	3,563	14,359,192
2004	605,184	645,476	18,236	7,512,872	3,082	191	8,785,131
2005	623,250	603,012	17,468	5,492,548	3,039	173	6,739,490
2006	614,726	653,849	16,891	10,962,280	1,764	127	12,249,637

(a) The amount in 2003 reflects payment made by the State from proceeds of obligations issued to fund the State's unfunded accrued prior service liability, as of January 1, 2003. Employer contributions include current service and, for employers other than the State, amounts required to reduce their respective unfunded accrued liability over a 40–year amortization period beginning in 1990.

Source: Department of Employee Trust Funds

Table II-20

WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM
BENEFIT EXPENDITURES BY TYPE[(a)]
(Amounts in Thousands)

Year	**Separations**	**Death**	**Annuities**	**Supplemental[(b)]**	**Misc.**	**Total**
1997...............	$41,039	$12,332	$1,514,634	$ 216,590	$ 11,108	$1,795,703
1998...............	41,931	13,939	1,624,293	7,315	10,978	1,698,456
1999...............	35,609	13,858	1,844,479	6,272	12,328	1,912,546
2000...............	49,814	25,724	2,237,824	5,496	183,350	2,502,208
2001...............	40,740	22,308	2,467,690	4,517	15,635	2,550,890
2002...............	38,470	27,551	2,603,193	3,873	18,667	2,691,754
2003...............	28,847	32,725	2,627,877	3,301	16,392	2,729,142
2004..............	24,967	28,028	2,797,263	3,082	13,496	2,866,836
2005..............	25,221	26,633	3,041,029	3,039	17,859	3,113,781
2006..............	25,072	37,507	3,195,279	1,764	16,316	3,275,938

(a) Amounts include payments from employee additional contributions.

(b) Supplemental benefits were granted to certain employees by the Legislature in 1974. These benefits are paid out of the State General Fund.

Source: Department of Employee Trust Funds

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

The following set forth the actuarial assumptions that will be applied in the determination of contribution levels required for the funding of the retirement system effective January 1, 2007.

Table II-21

WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SEPARATION BEFORE AGE AND SERVICE RETIREMENT

Select and Ultimate Withdrawal

	% of Active Participants Terminating								
	Protective		Public Schools		University			Others	
Age & Service	With Soc. Sec.	Without Soc. Sec.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Executive &Elected	Males	Females
0	12.0%	5.0%	14.0%	11.0%	20.0%	20.0%	16.0%	21.0%	20.0%
1	6.5	3.0	11.0	9.0	16.0	17.0	14.0	13.0	14.0
2	4.5	2.0	7.0	7.0	13.0	14.0	12.0	9.5	10.0
3	4.1	1.5	5.2	6.0	11.0	12.0	10.0	7.5	8.0
4	3.2	1.4	4.0	5.0	9.0	10.0	9.5	5.5	7.0
5 & over									
25	2.0	0.9	2.0	2.5	3.5	5.5	7.0	3.0	4.0
30	2.0	0.8	1.8	2.2	3.5	5.5	7.0	3.0	3.7
35	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.8	3.5	5.5	7.0	2.6	3.2
40	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.4	3.4	4.7	5.8	2.0	2.7
45	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.2	2.8	3.4	4.7	1.6	2.2
50	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.9	2.1	4.2	1.3	1.9
55	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.6	4.0	1.3	1.8
60	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.6	4.0	1.3	1.8

Disability Rates

	% of Active Participants Becoming Disabled							
	Protective		Public Schools		University		Others	
Age	With Soc. Sec.	Without Soc. Sec.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
20	0.02%	0.05%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
25	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
30	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
35	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.05
40	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.07
45	0.07	0.16	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.10
50	0.11	0.92	0.14	0.16	0.05	0.10	0.23	0.15
55	1.73	0.68	0.26	0.23	0.15	0.15	0.43	0.28
60	2.92	0.20	0.43	0.34	0.20	0.23	0.77	0.39

Source: Department of Employee Trust Funds

Table II-22

WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM
RETIREMENT PATTERNS

Rates of Retirement for Those Eligible to Retire
(Normal Retirement Pattern)

% Retiring Next Year

	General		Public Schools		University		Protective		
							With	Without	Executive
Age	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Soc. Sec.	Soc. Sec.	& Elected
50							8%	3%	
51							8	3	
52							8	7	
53							30	25	
54							20	30	
55							20	30	
56							18	30	
57	25%	20%	40%	30%	20%	15%	18	35	15%
58	25	20	35	30	15	15	18	30	15
59	25	20	30	30	15	15	18	20	15
60	25	20	30	30	15	15	18	20	15
61	20	20	30	35	17	25	18	20	15
62	35	30	40	40	17	25	20	20	10
63	35	30	40	35	17	20	30	20	10
64	25	25	25	25	17	20	20	20	10
65	25	25	25	30	20	20	30	40	10
66	25	25	25	25	20	20	25	40	20
67	10	15	15	25	20	20	25	40	20
68	10	10	15	20	20	20	25	40	20
69	10	10	20	20	20	20	25	40	20
70	10	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	10
71	10	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	10
72	10	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	10
73	10	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	10
74	10	10	20	20	20	20	100	100	10
75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: **Department of Employee Trust Funds**

Table II-23

WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM
OTHER ASSUMPTIONS

Mortality Rates

Active & Retired Life Mortality Rates

Sample Attained Ages	Future Life Expectancy (years) Males	Females
40	40.9	45.3
45	36.2	40.5
50	31.5	35.7
55	27.0	30.9
60	22.7	26.4
65	18.5	22.0
70	14.5	17.8
75	11.0	13.9
80	8.1	10.4
85	5.7	7.4

Salary Scale

% Increases in Salaries Next Year

	Merit					Total			
Age	Other	Teachers	Protective	Executive & Elected	Base (Economy)	Other	Teachers	Protective	Executive & Elected
1	3.5%	3.5%	5.0%	1.2%	4.1%	7.6%	7.6%	9.1%	5.3%
2	3.5	3.5	5.0	1.2	4.1	7.6	7.6	9.1	5.3
3	3.2	3.4	4.4	1.2	4.1	7.3	7.5	8.5	5.3
4	2.9	3.3	3.7	1.2	4.1	7.0	7.4	7.8	5.3
5	2.6	3.2	3.1	1.1	4.1	6.7	7.3	7.2	5.2
10	1.6	2.9	1.6	1.0	4.1	5.7	7.0	5.7	5.1
15	1.3	2.4	1.0	0.9	4.1	5.4	6.5	5.1	5.0
20	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.8	4.1	5.2	6.0	5.0	4.9
25	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	4.1	5.0	5.4	4.8	4.7
30	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.4	4.1	4.8	5.3	4.8	4.5

Future Annual Investment Return

For purposes of the above tables, the future annual invested return is assumed to be 7.8%.

For benefit calculation purposes, an assumed benefit rate of 5.0% is used.

Source: Department of Employee Trust Funds

STATE OF WISCONSIN INVESTMENT BOARD

The State of Wisconsin Investment Board (**SWIB**) invests the assets of the State Investment Fund, the Wisconsin Retirement System, and several smaller trust funds established by the State. Overall policy direction for SWIB is established by an independent, nine-member Board of Trustees (**Trustees**). The Trustees establish long-term investment polices, set guidelines for each investment portfolio, and monitor investment performance.

Pursuant to Wisconsin Statutes, the State Investment Fund consists of cash balances of the General Fund, State agencies and departments, and Wisconsin Retirement System reserves. In addition, the State Investment Fund also includes investment deposits from elective participants consisting of over 1,000 municipalities and other public entities, which are accounted for in the LGIP, which is a subset of the State Investment Fund. The LGIP portion of the State Investment Fund is additionally insured as to most credit risks by an independent insurer.

The objectives of the State Investment Fund are to provide (in order of priority):

- Safety of principal
- Liquidity
- Reasonable rate of return

This fund includes the cash balances from retirement trust funds while they are pending longer-term investment. This fund also acts as the State's cash management fund and provides the State's General Fund with liquidity for operating expenses. The State Investment Fund is strategically managed as a money market fund, but has the ability to have a longer average maturity than a typical money market fund. This strategy is made possible by the mandatory investment of State funds for which the cash-flow requirements can be determined significantly in advance. Because of the role played by the State Investment Fund, the cash balances available for investment vary daily as cash is accumulated or withdrawn from various funds.

With regard to investments of the State Investment Fund, State law establishes parameters and the Trustees establish and monitor policies covering:

- Types of assets and the amount that can be acquired
- Delegation of powers to purchase and sell and specific guidelines for various types of investments
- Emergency powers in the event the Trustees are unable to meet
- Guidelines pertaining to use of derivatives, financial futures, and related options

The policies seek to achieve safety of principal and liquidity by attention to quality standards, maturity, and marketability. The policies seek to enhance return through portfolio management that considers, among other things, anticipated changes in interest rates and the yield curve.

SWIB's executive director is appointed by the Trustees. The executive director is responsible for oversight of staff activities and developing and recommending policies for adoption by the Trustees. The portfolio managers and analysts are all responsible for daily investment decisions in their markets. Their activities are monitored by SWIB's chief investment officer and the head of fixed income, who are all appointed by the executive director with participation of the Trustees.

The nine members of the Board of Trustees include:

- The Secretary of Administration or a designee.
- Two members are participants in the Wisconsin Retirement System. One of these is a teacher who is appointed by the Teacher Retirement Board. The other represents non-teacher participants and is appointed by the Wisconsin Retirement Board.
- Six members, called public members, are appointed by the Governor. Of these public members, four are required to have at least ten years of investment experience and one is required to be a non-elected government official from a smaller LGIP participant, with at least ten years of financial experience.

All appointed members serve six-year terms. The Trustees usually meet on a monthly basis.

As a public agency, SWIB is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Investment Advisor Act of 1940, or the Commodity Exchange Act. However, a description of LGIP and State Investment Fund risk factors, guidelines, and investment objectives may be obtained from the State of Wisconsin Investment Board, P.O. Box 7842, Madison, WI 53707-7842 . The phone number is (608) 266-2381, the e-mail address is info@swib.state.wi.us, and the web site address is www.swib.state.wi.us.

Table II-24 presents unaudited financial and statistical information for the State Investment Fund. A copy of SWIB's annual report or information on the LGIP and State Investment Fund may be obtained from SWIB.

Table II-24

STATE INVESTMENT FUND
(As of October 31, 2007; Unaudited)

Holdings Detail Report

	Amortized Cost	Market Value	Percent of Portfolio at Amortized Cost
U.S. Governments Agencies	$1,950,258,000	$1,950,494,574	28.0%
U.S. Government Open Repurchase Agreements	3,802,000,000	3,802,000,000	54.7
Commercial Paper and Corporate Notes	647,290,000	647,275,525	9.3
Certificates of Deposit and Bankers Acceptance	554,730,000	554,730,000	8.0
Mortgage-Backed	227,000	227,483	0.0
	$6,954,505,000	$6,954,727,582	100.0%

Accrued Gross Income: $11,623,005

Average Maturity for the Last Six Months

Reporting Date	Average Maturity (Days)	Reporting Date	Average Maturity (Days)
10/31/2007	20	7/31/2007	30
9/30/2007	29	6/30/2007	36
8/31/2007	38	5/31/2007	24

Summary of Investment Fund Participants

	Par Amount	Percent of Portfolio
Mandatory Participants		
State of Wisconsin and Agencies	$ 3,235,535,000	47.8%
State of Wisconsin Investment Board	740,662,000	11.0
Elective Participants		
Local Government Investment Pool	2,789,766,000	41.2
	$ 6,765,963,000	100.0%

NOTE: The difference between the total of the participants' share ($6,765,963,000) and the amortized cost ($6,954,505,000) is the result of check float (checks written and posted at the Department of Administration that have not cleared the bank) and a timing delay by the State in posting bank receipts that have already been invested by SWIB.

Source: State of Wisconsin Investment Board

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The following tables present information pertaining to the State's economic condition, including property value, population, income, and employment.

Table II-25
STATE ASSESSMENT
(EQUALIZED VALUE)
OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

Calendar Year	Value of Taxable Property	Rate of Increase (Decrease)
1998	$248,994,915,200	—
1999	266,567,513,500	7.1%
2000	286,321,491,800	7.4
2001	312,483,706,600	9.1
2002	335,326,478,700	7.3
2003	360,710,211,300	7.6
2004	391,187,814,700	8.4
2005	427,933,562,000	9.4
2006	468,983,199,800	9.6
2007	497,920,348,700	6.2

Source: Department of Revenue

Table II-26
DELINQUENCY RATE:
INCOME, FRANCHISE, GIFT, SALES, AND USE TAXES

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues Expected (Amounts in Thousands)	Delinquent Balance[a] (Amounts in Thousands)	Delinquent Balance as a Percent of Total Revenues Expected
1998	$ 8,767,838	$549,488	6.27%
1999	9,011,610	478,883	5.31
2000	10,144,899	515,487	5.08
2001	9,327,051	538,914	5.78
2002	9,255,488	615,933	6.65
2003	9,264,797	564,275	6.09
2004	9,775,264	585,170	5.99
2005	10,480,113	562,729	5.37
2006	11,049,893	585,246	5.30
2007	11,712,103	638,804	5.45

[a] The collectible delinquent balance is generally less than shown. The collectible delinquent balance is determined by decreasing the delinquent balance by the amounts that are most likely not collectible. For example, to determine the collectible delinquent tax for the 2006-07 fiscal year, the delinquent balance is decreased by a factor of 20% for the amounts owed by taxpayers in bankruptcy, the amounts owed by deceased taxpayers, the amounts owed by defunct corporations, and the amounts owed by accounts assigned to field revenue agents.

Source: Department of Revenue

Table II-27
POPOPULATION TREND

	Wisconsin Total (Amounts in Thousands)	Rank	% Change Wisconsin	% Change U.S.	Population Per Sq. Mile Wisconsin	Population Per Sq. Mile U.S.
1910	2,334	13	12.8	21.0	42.2	26.0
1920	2,632	13	12.8	15.0	47.6	29.9
1930	2,939	13	11.7	16.2	53.7	34.7
1940	3,138	13	6.8	7.3	57.3	37.2
1950	3,435	14	9.5	14.5	62.8	42.6
1960	3,952	15	15.1	18.5	72.6	50.6
1970	4,418	16	11.8	13.3	81.1	57.5
1980	4,706	16	6.5	11.4	86.5	64.0
1990	4,892	16	4.0	9.8	90.1	70.3
2000	5,364	18	9.6	13.2	98.8	79.6
2001	5,404	18	0.8	1.3	99.5	80.6
2002	5,439	20	0.6	1.0	100.2	81.4
2003	5,472	20	0.6	1.0	100.8	82.2
2004	5,504	20	0.6	1.0	101.4	83.0
2005	5,536	20	0.6	1.0	101.9	84.0
2006	5,557	20	0.9	0.9	103.0	85.0

Source: Decennial census and land area statistics—2000 Census of Population and Housing, and U.S. Bureau of the Census World Wide Web Site; Tables GCT-T1-R and TM-M2

Table II-28
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
(April 2000)

	Wisconsin	U.S.
% Urban	68.3	79.0
% Rural/nonfarm	29.1	19.9
% Rural/farm	2.6	1.1
% Foreign-born	3.6	11.1
Dependency Ratio [a]	1.59	1.62

Years of School Completed
(as % of population age 25 and over)

	Wisconsin	U.S.
Grade School - 8 years	94.6	92.5
High School - 4 years	85.0	80.4
Bachelor's Degree	22.5	24.4

[a] Population age 18-64 years of age divided by population less than 18 years of age and population 65 years of age and older.

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Bureau of the Census World Wide Web Site

Table II-29
POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(2006)

	Wisconsin	U.S.
Under 5	6.3%	6.8%
5-14	13.0	13.5
15-44	41.5	42.2
45-59	21.7	20.5
60 and over	17.5	17.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: 2006 American Community Survey Table B01001

Table II-30
ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME

Year	Wisconsin Total (Amounts in Millions)	Per Capita Wisconsin	Per Capita U.S.	Percentage Wis. to U.S.
1996	$121,864	$23,301	$24,270	96.0%
1997	128,920	24,481	25,412	96.3
1998	137,759	26,004	26,893	96.7
1999	143,589	26,926	27,880	96.6
2000	153,548	28,570	29,845	95.7
2001	158,888	29,392	30,575	96.1
2002	163,273	30,011	30,814	97.4
2003	167,586	30,613	31,487	97.2
2004	176,630	32,063	33,041	97.0
2005	185,821	33,511	34,586	96.8
2006	191,567	34,701	36,276	95.6

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, World Wide Web Site

Table II-31
MEDIAN INCOME FOR FOUR-PERSON FAMILY

Year	Wisconsin	U.S.	Percentage Wis. To U.S.
1996	$52,986	$51,518	102.8%
1997	57,270	53,350	107.3
1998	58,000	56,061	103.5
1999	63,436	59,981	105.8
2000	66,725	62,228	107.2
2001	65,441	63,278	103.4
2002	66,988	62,732	106.8
2003	69,010	65,093	106.0
2004	71,267	66,111	107.7
2005	71,064	67,019	106.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census for Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; World Wide Web Site

Table II-32
DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY
(By Place of Work)

	Wisconsin Distribution		U.S. Distribution	
	2005	**2006**	**2005**	**2006**
Farm	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Nonfarm				
Private Nonfarm	84.7	84.9	82.6	82.9
Natural Resources & Mining	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.1
Utilities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Construction	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.8
Manufacturing	22.2	22.0	12.4	12.2
Wholesale Trade	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8
Retail Trade	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.8
Transportation & Warehousing	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.1
Information	2.2	2.2	3.4	3.4
Finance & Insurance	6.5	6.7	7.9	8.1
Professional & Technical Services	5.0	5.1	8.6	8.9
Educational & Health Services	13.3	13.4	11.5	11.5
Leisure & Hospitality	3.3	3.3	4.2	4.2
Other Services	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0
Government	14.7	14.5	17.1	16.8
Total Earnings by Industry	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: This table reflects NAICS and items may not total due to rounding.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce Table SA07, World Wide Web Site

Table II-33
ESTIMATED EMPLOYEES IN WISCONSIN ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS[a]
(2006 Annual Average)

	Wisconsin		U.S.	
	(Amounts in Thousands)	**%**	**(Amounts in Thousands)**	**%**
Natural Resources & Mining	3.9	0.1	684	0.5
Construction	127.0	4.4	7,689	5.6
Manufacturing	505.0	17.7	14,197	10.4
Retail Trade	120.9	4.2	15,319	11.2
Wholesale Trade	313.5	11.0	5,898	4.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	109.6	3.8	5,014	3.7
Information	49.2	1.7	3,055	2.2
Financial Activities	161.1	5.6	8,363	6.1
Professional & Business Services	269.2	9.4	17,552	12.9
Educational & Health Services	391.5	13.7	17,838	13.1
Leisure & Hospitality	258.0	9.0	13,143	9.7
Other Services	136.2	4.8	5,432	4.0
Government	415.6	14.5	21,990	16.1
Total	2,860.7	100.0	136,174	100.0

[a] Not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Department of Workforce Development

Table II-34
GENERAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING[(a)]

	2000	**2005**
New Capital Expenditures (millions)	$ 4,363.4	$ 3,902.8
Number of Employees (thousands)	574.9	473.0
Total Payroll (millions)	$ 21,012.9	$ 19,334.4
Number of Production Workers (thousands)................................	425.6	342.1
Value Added by Manufacturer (millions).........	$ 63,684.4	$ 66,964.9
Value of Shipments (millions).........................	$131,754.9	$144,243.8

(a) Data for 2000 and 2005 is from census of manufacturers.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; World Wide Web Site

Table II-35
ESTIMATED PRODUCTION WORKERS
IN MANUFACTURING: HOURS AND EARNINGS
(Annual Average)

	Wisconsin			**United States**		
	1999	**2006**	**% Change**	**1999**	**2006**	**% Change**
Weekly Earnings	$620.80	$673.18	10.7	$603.58	$690.83	19.1
Weekly Hours........................	40.7	40.7	(2.9)	40.7	41.1	(1.4)
Hourly Earnings	$ 15.25	$ 16.54	14.0	$ 14.83	$ 16.80	20.8
Number of All Manufacturer Workers (Amounts in thousands).........	588	505	(18.0)	17,695	14,197	(23.4)

Source: Department of Workforce Development

Table II-36
TOTAL NEW HOUSING UNITS AUTHORIZED
IN PERMIT–ISSUING PLACES

		% Change	
Year	**Wisconsin**	**Wisconsin**	**U.S.**
1997	31,925	(4.1)	1.1
1998	35,436	11.0	11.9
1999	35,570	0.4	3.2
2000	34,154	(4.0)	(4.3)
2001	37,773	10.6	2.8
2002	38,208	1.2	6.8
2003	40,884	7.0	8.1
2004	39,992	(2.2)	8.6
2005	35,334	(11.6)	4.1
2006	27,329	(19.8)	(14.6)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, World Wide Web Site

Table II-37
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE COMPARISON[a]
By Month 2002 To 2007
By Quarter 1998 To 2001

	2007		2006		2005		2004		2003		2002	
	Wis.	U.S.	Wis.	U.S.	Wis.	U.S.	Wis.	U.S.	Wis.	U.S.	Wis.	U.S.
January.......	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.5	5.9	6.3
February.....	5.9	4.9	5.7	5.1	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.1
March	5.6	4.5	5.6	4.8	5.6	5.4	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.1
April	5.3	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7
May............	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.0	5.5
June............	5.3	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.5	5.5	6.0
July	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.3	5.2	5.9
August........	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.6	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.0	5.7
September..	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.8	4.2	5.1	4.9	5.8	4.4	5.4
October......	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.6	4.1	5.1	4.6	5.6	4.3	5.3
November ..			4.3	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.2	4.8	5.6	4.8	5.6
December...			4.5	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.7
Annual Average ...			4.7	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.3	5.8

2001 Quarters	Wis.	U.S.
I	4.7	4.6
II	4.4	4.3
III	4.1	4.8
IV	4.5	5.2
Annual Average...............	4.4	4.7

2000 Quarters	Wis.	U.S.
I	3.9	4.4
II	3.4	3.9
III	3.3	4.0
IV	3.0	3.7
Annual Average	3.4	4.0

1999 Quarters	Wis.	U.S.
I	3.9	4.6
II	3.0	4.2
III	2.6	4.3
IV	2.7	3.8
Annual Average...............	3.0	4.2

1998 Quarters	Wis.	U.S.
I	3.9	5.1
II	3.2	4.3
III	3.4	4.5
IV	3.1	4.1
Annual Average	3.4	4.5

[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

APPENDIX A

GENERAL PURPOSE EXTERNAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following material is a reprint of the “General Purpose External Financial Statements” section of the audited CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. The entire CAFR is available from the State Controller’s Office, Department of Administration, P.O. Box 7864, Madison, WI 53707-7864. The entire CAFR is also available on the internet at:

www.doa.wi.gov/capitalfinance

{This page number is the last sequential page number of the Annual Report to be used in this Part II of the Annual Report. The following uses page numbers from the general purpose external financial statements. The sequential page numbers for the Annual Report continue in Part III.}

STATE OF
WISCONSIN

GENERAL PURPOSE EXTERNAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007

Jim Doyle, Governor

Department of Administration
Michael L. Morgan, Secretary
Stephen J. Censky, State Controller

Prepared by the State Controller's Office DOA-6082AP (R12/07)

WISCONSIN

GENERAL PURPOSE EXTERNAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007

State of Wisconsin

General Purpose External Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

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WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF
ADMINISTRATION

JIM DOYLE
GOVERNOR

MICHAEL L. MORGAN
SECRETARY

Office of the Secretary
Post Office Box 7864
Madison, WI 53707-7864
Voice (608) 266-1741
Fax (608) 267-3842

December 14, 2007

The Honorable Jim Doyle
The Honorable Members of the Legislature
Citizens of the State of Wisconsin

We are pleased to submit the General Purpose External Financial Statements of the State of Wisconsin for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007.

These General Purpose External Financial Statements are part of the audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. They include management's discussion and analysis (MD&A), the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information (RSI). MD&A introduces the basic financial statements and provides an analytical overview of the State's financial activities. The basic financial statements provide a summary overview of the government as a whole (excluding the State's fiduciary activities), as well as detailed information on all governmental, proprietary, fiduciary fund activity, together with notes to the financial statements. RSI includes data on infrastructure and the budgetary comparison schedule with accompanying notes. These statements, which present financial information in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, will benefit users requiring summary information about our State's finances.

The General Purpose External Financial Statements, as well as the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, are on file at the office of the State Controller. Additional copies are available upon request. A copy of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report is also available on the Department of Administration homepage on the World Wide Web: http://www.doa.state.wi.us/debf.

Sincerely,

Michael L. Morgan
Secretary

Stephen J. Censky, CPA
State Controller

STATE OF WISCONSIN
Legislative Audit Bureau

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Janice Mueller
State Auditor

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Members of the Legislature The Honorable James Doyle, Governor

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Wisconsin as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the State of Wisconsin's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the following financial statements: the Wisconsin Department of Transportation Revenue Bond Program and Commercial Paper Program, which represent 12 percent of the liabilities of the governmental activities and 3 percent of the expenditures of the aggregate remaining fund information; the Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Fund, which represents 10 percent of the liabilities of the governmental activities; the Environmental Improvement Fund, which is a major fund and represents 19 percent of the assets and 20 percent of the liabilities of the business-type activities; and the College Savings Program Trust, which represents 2 percent of the assets of the aggregate remaining fund information. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts audited by others, are based solely upon their reports. In addition, we did not audit the financial statements of the discretely presented component units. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors. Our opinion on the aggregate discretely presented component units, insofar as it relates to the amounts audited by others, is based upon the reports of the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority, and the University of Wisconsin Foundation.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. The financial statements of the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, which were audited by other auditors, were also audited in accordance with these standards. The financial statements of the other funds and component units that were audited by other auditors upon whose reports we are relying were audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, but not in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. Auditing standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit and the reports of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial positions of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Wisconsin as of June 30, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 21 to the financial statements, the State implemented accounting changes related to the Department of Employee Trust Funds' administration of certain other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans,* addresses financial statement and note disclosure requirements for reporting by administrators of OPEB plan assets. As provided for in GASB Number 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, the State plans to implement accounting changes and additional note disclosures for its fiscal year 2007-08 financial statements related to the State's OPEB expense/expenditures and any related liabilities or assets.

As discussed in Note 18A(3) to the financial statements, the Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund's projected ultimate loss liability is an estimate based on recommendations of a consulting actuary. The Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund Board of Governors believes that the estimated loss liability is reasonable and adequate to cover the cost of claims incurred to date. However, uncertainties inherent in projecting the frequency and severity of large medical malpractice claims because of the Fund's unlimited liability coverage, and extended reporting and settlement periods, make it likely that amounts paid will ultimately differ from the recorded estimated liabilities. These differences cannot be quantified.

Management's discussion and analysis, the infrastructure narrative, and the budgetary comparison schedule with related notes as listed in the table of contents are not required parts of the basic financial statements of the State of Wisconsin but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have prepared a report dated December 14, 2007, on our consideration of the State's internal control over financial reporting; tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements; and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. The report on internal control and compliance is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT BUREAU

Janice Mueller

December 14, 2007 by

Janice Mueller
State Auditor

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The *Management's Discussion and Analysis* of the State of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) presents a discussion and analysis of the State's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2007. It should be read in conjunction with the transmittal letter located at the front of this CAFR, and the State's financial statements, which follow this part of the CAFR.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS -- PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

Government-wide (Tables 2 and 3 on Pages 8 and 9)

- *Net Assets.* The assets of the State of Wisconsin exceeded its liabilities at the close of Fiscal Year 2007 by $12.6 billion (reported as "net assets"). Of this amount, $(7.7) billion was reported as "unrestricted net assets". A positive balance in unrestricted net assets would represent the amount available to be used to meet a government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- *Changes in Net Assets.* The State's total net assets increased by $0.6 billion in Fiscal Year 2007. Net assets of governmental activities increased by $191.5 million or 3.6 percent, while net assets of the business-type activities showed an increase of $402.2 million or 5.9 percent.
- *Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenses -- Governmental Activities.* During Fiscal Year 2007, the State's total revenues for governmental activities of $22.2 billion were $1.3 billion more than total expenses (excluding transfers) for governmental activities of $20.9 billion. Of these expenses, $8.0 billion were covered by program revenues. General revenues, generated primarily from various taxes, totaled $14.2 billion.

Fund

- *Governmental Funds -- Fund Balances.* As of the close of Fiscal Year 2007, the State's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $(1,337.9) million, a decrease of $370.1 million in comparison with the prior year. Of this total amount, $(3.4) billion represents the "unreserved fund balances".
- *General Fund -- Fund Balance*. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unreserved fund deficit for the General Fund was $(2.9) billion, or (16.1) percent of total General Fund expenditures.

Additional information regarding individual funds begins on Page 13.

Long-term Debt

- The State's total long-term debt obligations (bonds and notes payable) increased by $290.4 million during the current fiscal year which represents the net difference between new issuances, payments and refundings of outstanding debt. The key factors contributing to this increase are the issuance during the fiscal year of $867.6 million of general obligation bonds and $455.6 million of revenue bond obligations, and the early redemptions and refundings of general obligation and revenue bonds. Additional detail regarding these activities begins on Page 17.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Basic Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Table 1, continued)

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

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

Additional Required Supplementary Information

In addition to this Management's Discussion and Analysis, which is required supplementary information, the basic financial statements are followed by a section of required supplemental information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. The required supplementary information includes (1) condition and maintenance data regarding the State's infrastructure, and (2) a budgetary comparison schedule of the General and the Transportation funds, including reconciliations between the statutory and GAAP fund balances at fiscal year-end.

Other Supplementary Information

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

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE AS A WHOLE

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

Net Assets

As presented in Table 2, total assets of the State on June 30, 2007 were $31.6 billion, while total liabilities were $19.0 billion, resulting in combined net assets (government and business-type activities) of $12.6 billion. The largest component of the State's total net assets, $15.5 billion or approximately 122.8 percent, reflects its investment in capital assets (i.e., land, buildings, equipment, infrastructure, and others), less any related debt outstanding that was needed to acquire or construct the assets. Approximately $4.8 billion of net assets were restricted by external sources or the State Constitution or Statutes, and were not available to finance the day-to-day operations of the State.

The unrestricted net assets, which, if positive, could be used at the State's discretion, showed a negative balance of $(7.7) billion. Therefore, based on this measurement, no funds were available for discretionary purposes. A contributing factor to the negative balance is that governments recognize a liability on the government-wide statement of net assets as soon as an obligation is incurred. While financing focuses on when a liability will be paid, accounting is primarily concerned with when a liability is incurred. Accordingly, the State recognizes long-term liabilities (such as general obligation debt, compensated absences, and future benefits and loss liabilities – listed in Note 10 to the financial statements) on the statement of net assets. In addition to the effect of reporting long-term liabilities when incurred, the General Fund's total deficit fund balance of $(2.4) billion at year-end, as discussed on Page 13, also contributed to the deficit unrestricted net assets reported in the statement of net assets.

During Fiscal Year 2007, the State issued $0.9 billion of general obligation bonds, primarily for the acquisition or improvement of land, water, property, highways, buildings, and equipment, the refunding of certain outstanding bonds, and the funding of veterans loan programs. General obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2007 totaled $5.2 billion. Outstanding appropriation bonds, issued in Fiscal Year 2004 to pay the State's unfunded accrued prior service (pension) liability and its unfunded accrued liability for sick leave conversion credits, were $1.8 billion at June 30, 2007. Outstanding revenue bonds, which are not considered general obligation debt of the State, were $3.9 billion at June 30, 2007.

Table 2
Net Assets
(in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total Percentage Change
	2007	2006	2007 (a)	2006	2007	2006	2007-2006
Current and Other Assets	$ 5,073.8	$ 5,027.0	$ 6,778.8	$ 6,679.8	$ 11,852.6	$ 11,706.8	1.2 %
Capital Assets	15,573.0	14,981.4	4,176.2	3,806.7	19,749.2	18,788.2	5.1
Total Assets	20,646.8	20,008.4	10,955.0	10,486.5	31,601.8	30,495.0	3.6
Long-term Liabilities	9,277.7	9,265.5	3,074.4	3,052.5	12,352.2	12,318.0	0.3
Other Liabilities	5,931.2	5,496.5	695.0	715.2	6,626.2	6,211.7	6.7
Total Liabilities	15,208.9	14,762.0	3,769.5	3,767.7	18,978.4	18,529.8	2.4
Net Assets:							
Invested in Capital Assets Net of Related Debt	12,275.6	12,272.2	3,225.1	3,243.6	15,500.8	15,515.8	(0.1)
Restricted	1,331.1	1,218.0	3,503.3	3,336.8	4,834.4	4,554.8	6.1
Unrestricted (deficit)	(8,168.9)	(8,243.8)	457.1	138.4	(7,711.8)	(8,105.4)	4.9
Total Net Assets	$ 5,437.9	$ 5,246.4	$ 7,185.5	$ 6,718.8	$ 12,623.4	$ 11,965.2	5.5

(a) In 2007, the State adopted GASB Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans*. As a result, the Duty Disability Fund and a portion of the Health Insurance Fund were reclassified to fiduciary funds. The related net assets reclassified at July 1, 2006 were $(119) million and $31 million, respectively. In addition, the State created the Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan Authority for the activities formerly reported in the Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan enterprise fund. The net assets of this fund, reclassifed at the beginning of Fiscal Year 2007, totaled $23.4 million on June 30, 2006.

Changes in Net Assets

The revenues and expenses information, as shown in Table 3, was derived from the government-wide statement of activities and reflects how the State's net assets changed during the fiscal year. The State earned program revenues of $13.5 billion and general revenues of $14.4 billion for total revenues of $28.0 billion during Fiscal Year 2007. Expenses for the State during Fiscal Year 2007 were $27.4 billion. As a result of the excess of revenues over expenses, the total net assets of the State increased $0.6 billion, net of contributions and transfers.

Table 3
Changes in Net Assets
(in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government		Total Percentage Change
	2007	2006	2007 (a)	2006	2007	2006	2007-2006
Program Revenues:							
Charges for Goods and Services	$ 1,472.8	$ 1,518.6	$ 5,028.8	$ 5,310.7	$ 6,501.6	$ 6,829.3	(4.8) %
Operating Grants and Contributions	5,819.8	5,724.1	389.0	332.4	6,208.8	6,056.4	2.5
Capital Grants and Contributions	717.8	600.7	112.8	35.7	830.5	636.4	30.5
General Revenues:							
Income Taxes	7,365.4	6,867.0	-	-	7,365.4	6,867.0	7.3
Sales and Excise Taxes	4,517.6	4,489.7	-	-	4,517.6	4,489.7	0.6
Public Utility Taxes	271.2	250.1	-	-	271.2	250.1	8.5
Motor Fuel Taxes	1,020.8	990.7	-	-	1,020.8	990.7	3.0
Other Taxes	565.6	565.3	-	-	565.6	565.3	0.1
Other General Revenues	485.0	456.3	213.9	58.8	698.9	515.1	35.7
Total Revenues	22,236.0	21,462.4	5,744.4	5,737.6	27,980.4	27,200.0	2.9
Program Expenses:							
Commerce	289.5	267.2	-	-	289.5	267.2	8.3
Education	6,413.1	6,270.2	-	-	6,413.1	6,270.2	2.3
Transportation	1,850.6	1,776.5	-	-	1,850.6	1,776.5	4.2
Environmental Resources	471.8	467.0	-	-	471.8	467.0	1.0
Human Relations and Resources	8,698.9	8,437.5	-	-	8,698.9	8,437.5	3.1
General Executive	540.3	542.0	-	-	540.3	542.0	(0.3)
Judicial	120.0	114.9	-	-	120.0	114.9	4.5
Legislative	62.5	59.9	-	-	62.5	59.9	4.2
Tax Relief and Other General Expenditures	956.7	857.9	-	-	956.7	857.9	11.5
Intergovernmental - Shared Revenue	1,016.3	1,016.7	-	-	1,016.3	1,016.7	0.0
Interest on Long-term Debt	479.4	477.5	-	-	479.4	477.5	0.4
Injured Patients and Families Compensation	-	-	57.9	(2.3)	57.9	(2.3)	2609.1
Environmental Improvement	-	-	42.7	42.8	42.7	42.8	(0.2)
University of Wisconsin System	-	-	3,663.1	3,519.7	3,663.1	3,519.7	4.1
Unemployment Reserve	-	-	882.6	821.1	882.6	821.1	7.5
Lottery	-	-	494.6	481.3	494.6	481.3	2.8
Other Business-type	-	-	1,367.9	1,602.9	1,367.9	1,602.9	(14.7)
Total Expenses	20,899.0	20,287.3	6,508.8	6,465.5	27,407.8	26,752.8	2.4
Excess (deficiency) before Contributions and Transfers	1,337.0	1,175.2	(764.4)	(728.0)	572.5	447.2	28.0
Contributions to Term and Permanent Endowments	-	-	3.1	0.2	3.1	0.2	1197.5
Contributions to Permanent Fund Principal	18.0	21.6	-	-	18.0	21.6	(16.7)
Transfers	(1,163.5)	(1,022.9)	1,163.5	1,022.9	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in Net Assets	191.5	173.9	402.2	295.2	593.6	469.1	26.6
Net Assets - Beginning (Restated)	5,246.4	5,072.5	6,783.3	6,423.6	12,029.8	11,496.2	4.6
Net Assets - Ending	$ 5,437.9	$ 5,246.4	$ 7,185.5	$ 6,718.8	$ 12,623.4	$ 11,965.2	5.5

(a) In 2007, the State adopted GASB Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans*. As a result, the Duty Disability Fund and a portion of the Health Insurance Fund were reclassified to fiduciary funds. The related net assets reclassified at July 1, 2006 were $(119) million and $31 million, respectively. In addition, the State created the Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan Authority for the activities formerly reported in the Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan enterprise fund. The net assets of this fund, reclassifed at the beginning of Fiscal Year 2007, totaled $23.4 million on June 30, 2006.

Governmental Activities

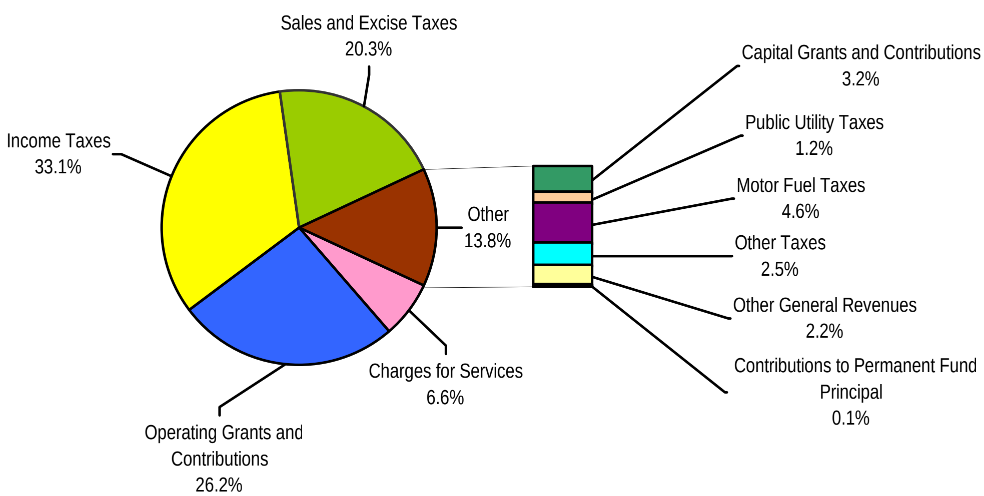
The net assets of governmental activities increased $0.2 billion in Fiscal Year 2007. Revenues for the governmental activities (including Contributions to Permanent Fund Principal) totaled $22.3 billion, while expenses and net transfers totaled $22.1 billion in 2007.

General and program revenues of governmental activities increased $773.6 million during this fiscal year. The largest increase, $577.9 million, relates to tax revenues and largely was the result of an increase in income tax revenues due to the growth in employment and wages in the State.

The State's governmental activities program expenses increased $611.8 million during Fiscal Year 2007. Human Relations and Resources expenditures increased $261.5 million. Expenditures for programs such as medical assistance and correctional services contributed to this change. Fiscal Year 2007 Education expenditures grew $142.9 million, reflecting increased state aid payments to schools.

As shown in Table 4, below, approximately 61.7 percent of revenues from all sources earned came from taxes (sales and excise, income, public utility, motor fuel, and other taxes). Operating grants and contributions, which represent amounts received from other governments/entities – primarily the federal government – for non-capital purposes provided 26.2 percent of total revenues. Charges for services contributed 6.6 percent, and various other revenues provided 5.5 percent of the remaining governmental activity revenue sources.

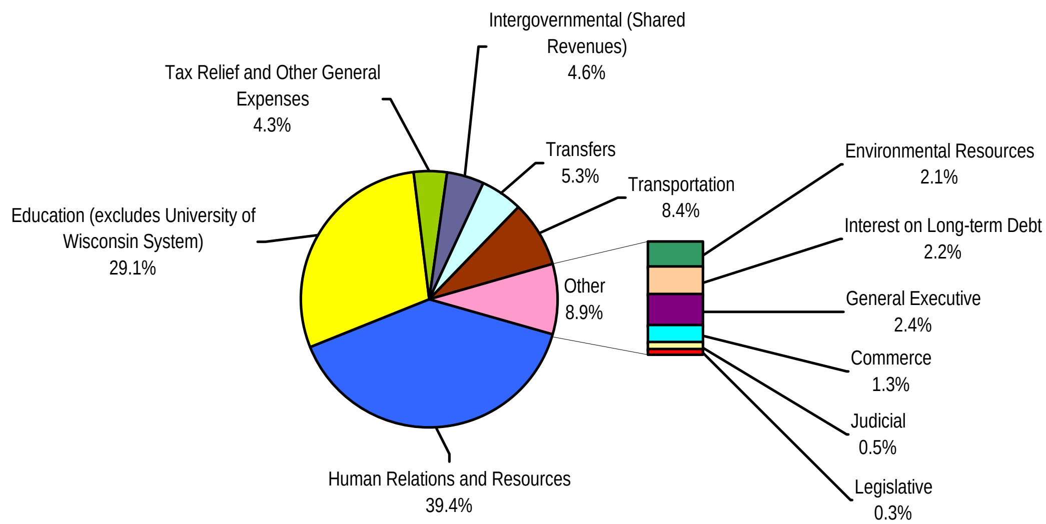
Table 4
Governmental Activities - 2007 Revenues



As shown in Table 5, below, expenses for Human Relations and Resources programs make up the largest portion – 39.4 percent – of total governmental expenses and transfers. Included in this function are various programs such as Medical Assistance, the prison system, and the temporary assistance for needy families "TANF" program.

Educational expenses, which include various school aids but exclude expenses of the University of Wisconsin System, make up 29.1 percent. Tax Relief and Other General Expenses and the municipal and county shared revenue program represent 8.9 percent of the total, while Transportation expenses represent 8.4 percent. Net transfers to business-type activities, which include a general purpose revenue "GPR" subsidy to the University of Wisconsin System, make up 5.3 percent of the total expenses/transfers. The interest on long-term debt and remaining functional expenses total 8.9 percent.

Table 5
Governmental Activities - 2007 Expenses



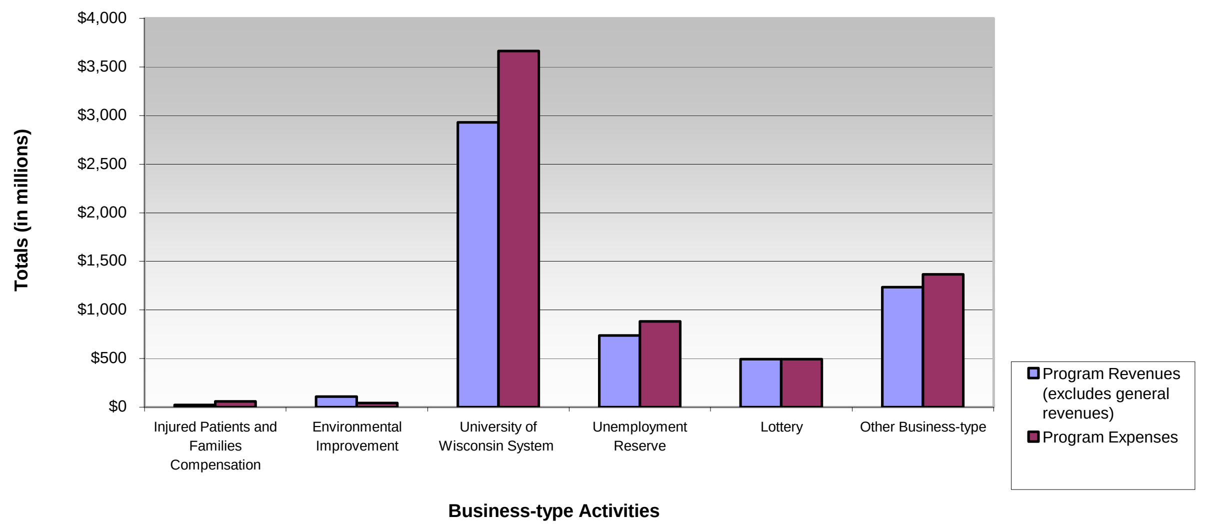
Business-Type Activities

Net assets of the State's business-type activities increased $402.2 million in Fiscal Year 2007. Total business-type program revenues decreased $148.2 million. A significant portion of this decrease was due to the reclassification of the duty disability program and a portion of the health insurance program from the business-type activities to fiduciary funds as a result of the implementation of GASB 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, and the removal of the Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan, which became a related organization in Fiscal Year 2007. The resulting decrease was offset in part by increases in other program revenues, such as an increase in University of Wisconsin System program revenues due primarily to a 6.8 percent increase in tuition rates. Program expenses of business-type activities increased $43.3 million from Fiscal Year 2006 to 2007. The largest increase in program expenses, $143.4 million, related to the University of Wisconsin System. However, like the program revenues, the change in total program expenses from the prior year was impacted by the removal of the duty disability, health insurance, and health insurance risk sharing plan programs from the business-type activities in 2007.

Revenues of business-type activities totaled $5.7 billion for Fiscal Year 2007. The program revenues consisted of $5.0 billion of charges for services, $0.4 billion of operating grants and contributions, and $112.8 million of capital grants and contributions. General revenues, contributions to endowments and permanent fund principal, and net transfers totaled $213.9 million, $3.1 million, and $1,163.5 million, respectively. The total expenses for business-type activities were $6.5 billion.

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

Table 6
Fiscal Year 2007
Business-type Activities
Comparison of Program Revenues to Program Expenses



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S INDIVIDUAL FUNDS

Governmental Funds

At the end of Fiscal Year 2007, the State's governmental funds reported a negative combined fund balance of $(1,337.9) million. Funds with significant changes in fund balance are discussed below:

General Fund

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the State. At June 30, 2007, the State's General Fund reported a total fund deficit of $(2,444.1) million. The net change in fund balance during Fiscal Year 2007 was $(295.3) million, in contrast to $(7.5) million in Fiscal Year 2006. Major revenue, expenditure and other sources/uses contributing to the change in fund balance are as follows:

Revenues

Revenues of the General Fund totaled $18,942.3 million in Fiscal Year 2007, an increase of $703.5 million from Fiscal Year 2006. Factors contributing to the increase included the following:

- Revenues from taxes increased $552.8 million from Fiscal Year 2006 to Fiscal Year 2007. The most significant increase related to individual income tax withholdings, which increased $332.6 million or 5.6 percent, and estimated individual income tax payments, which increased $90.4 million or 8.8 percent. These increases were due to the growth in employment and wages in the State during that period. In addition, sales tax collections increased 0.6 percent, or approximately $26.8 million from Fiscal Year 2006 to Fiscal Year 2007. Further, corporate taxes increased approximately 17.7 percent, or $126.9 million from Fiscal Year 2006 to Fiscal Year 2007. This increase is consistent with growth in corporate profits during this period.

- Intergovernmental revenues (e.g., federal assistance) increased $197.3 million in Fiscal Year 2007, primarily due to an increase in expenditures that were eligible for Federal reimbursement. The most significant changes related to intergovernmental revenues for human relations and resources programs, which increased $204.4 million, while those covering environmental programs decreased $6.6 million.

- Charges for goods and services decreased $56.8 million in Fiscal Year 2007. The majority of this change, $(67.2) million, resulted from a reduction in collections from the tribal gaming operations in the State.

- Other revenues, such as investment income, and fines and forfeitures, increased $10.3 million.

Expenditures

Expenditures of the General Fund totaled $17,765.5 million in Fiscal Year 2007, an increase of $745.8 million from Fiscal Year 2006. The factors contributing to the increase included the following:

- An increase in education expenditures of $145.2 million primarily resulted from an increase in State assistance to school districts (school aids) of $142.3 in Fiscal Year 2007.

- An increase in human relations and resources expenditures of $458.8 million, including an additional $417.5 million of medical assistance payments, some of which previously had been paid out of the Medical Assistance Trust Fund. Wisconsin, along with other states, continues to struggle with increasing Medical Assistance costs.

- Tax relief expenditures increased by $99.9 million, primarily due to a budgeted increase in the state property tax credit program of $94.3 million, from $353.4 million in Fiscal Year 2006 to $447.7 million in Fiscal Year 2007.

- Other functional expenditures, including environmental resources, judicial, and legislative increased by $30.8 million. In addition, capital outlay expenditures grew by $11.2 million between Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007.

Other Financing Sources and Uses

Other financing sources/uses and increases/decreases totaled a net $(1,472.1) million in Fiscal Year 2007, a change of $(245.5) million from the prior year. The components of this change included the following:

- Transfers in of the General Fund decreased by $301.2 million to $212.6 million in Fiscal Year 2007.

  The majority of the decrease relates to the reduction of statutory lapses to the General Fund as required by 2005 Wisconsin Act 25. In Fiscal Year 2006, statutory mandated transfers from the Transportation, Utility Public Benefits, Petroleum Inspection, Environmental and Recycling funds totaled $390.8 million. In contrast, in Fiscal Year 2007 these funds transferred $138.2 million to the General Fund, a reduction of $252.6 million.

- Transfers out of the General Fund totaled $1,694.2 million, a decrease of $49.2 million from the prior year.

  The major reason for this change is the decrease in transfers to the Medical Assistance Trust Fund (a reduction of $175.6 million in Fiscal Year 2007). This large decrease is partially offset by increases to the Annual Appropriation Bonds Fund of $58.6 million, the Common School Fund of $32.5 million, and General Purpose Revenue supplements to other funds of $25.0 million.

- Other financing sources/uses and other increases/decreases resulted in a net increase to fund balance of $6.5 million from the prior fiscal year.

As of June 30, 2007, the General Fund reported a deficit of $(2,863.8) million in its "Unreserved" Fund Balance. This compares to a General Fund Unreserved Fund Deficit of $(2,506.9) million as of June 30, 2006. A deficit unreserved fund balance represents the excess of the liabilities of the General Fund over its assets and reserved fund balance accounts. Reservations of fund balances of governmental funds represent amounts that are not available for appropriation. Examples of fund balance reservations reported in the General Fund include reserves for encumbrances, inventories, prepaid items, and the Budget Stabilization Fund.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget were significant (a $1.3 billion increase in appropriations). This was due primarily to the fact that several of the State's programs and various transfers (including Food Stamps and the transfer to the Budget Stabilization Fund - see the items denoted with *, below) are not included in the original budget. In addition, numerous adjustments to spending estimates were needed as the year progressed because of changing circumstances (spending needs can change dramatically over a one-year period). The largest variances incurred in the following appropriations (in millions):

Program	Variance
Department of Public Instruction Federal Aids; Local Aids	$ 74.3
UW-System General Program Operations – Doctoral Universities	58.3
UW-System Gifts and Donations – General	76.0
UW-System Federal Aid – Special Projects	54.6
General Program Operations – Adult Correctional Services	127.3
Medical Assistance Program Benefits	(87.8)
Food Stamps, Electronic Benefit Transfer	360.0 *
GPR Funds General Program Supplement	(69.4)
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund	55.6 *

Actual charges to appropriations (expenditures) were $1.5 billion below the final budgeted estimates. One of the most significant positive variances occurred in Department of Public Instruction General Equalization Aids ($90.8 million).

During the past fiscal year the budgetary-based fund balance decreased by $21.5 million for the General Fund, primarily due to the statutorily required transfer of $55.6 million to the Budget Stabilization Fund.

Transportation Fund

In Fiscal Year 2007, the Transportation Fund reported a net change in fund balance of $70.2 million as compared to $(26.1) million in Fiscal Year 2006, an increase of $96.4 million. This increase resulted primarily from the following factors:

- The decrease in transfers out of $235.3 million from 2006 to 2007 was the largest contributing factor for the increase. Under 2005 Wisconsin Act 25, $88.7 million was transferred to the General Fund in Fiscal Year 2007 compared to $338.4 million transferred in 2006 (a change of $249.8 million).

- This decrease in transfers out was partially offset by an increase in expenditures of $160.6 million. Expenditures totaled $2,020.5 million in Fiscal Year 2007 compared to $1,859.9 million in Fiscal Year 2006.

Transportation maintenance and capital outlay expenditures, which are funded with general obligation bonds and reported in the Capital Improvement Fund (a capital projects fund) rather than the Transportation Fund, totaled $182.1 million in Fiscal Year 2007, a decrease of $21.9 million from Fiscal Year 2006.

Medical Assistance Trust Fund

The Medical Assistance Trust Fund, which was created to account for revenues received under the intergovernmental transfers program, ended the year with a fund balance of $2.7 million. Revenues in this fund decreased by $1.8 million in the past year, from $29.6 million in Fiscal Year 2006 to $27.8 million in Fiscal Year 2007. Expenditures decreased by $225.8 million, due to the shift of a portion of Medical Assistance costs back to the General Fund. The reduction of expenditures in Fiscal Year 2007 has been partially matched by a corresponding decrease in transfers from the General Fund ($303.4 million in Fiscal Year 2006 compared to $127.8 million in Fiscal Year 2007, a decrease of $175.6 million).

Proprietary Funds

The State's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements but in more detail. Significant changes to balances of proprietary funds from Fiscal Year 2006 to Fiscal Year 2007 include the following:

- The Environmental Improvement Fund issued new revenue bonds of $100.0 million in Fiscal Year 2007, which contributed to a net increase of the fund's liabilities of $54.5 million or approximately 7.8 percent over Fiscal Year 2006. Given that a primary purpose of this fund is to provide loans to local governments for environmental purposes (e.g., clean water projects), loans receivable reported a corresponding increase of $73.1 million or 4.9 percent over Fiscal Year 2006.

- In Fiscal Year 2007, the University of Wisconsin System's Tuition and Fees revenue increased $63.5 million or 8.2 percent, due primarily to a 6.8 percent increase in tuition. Fiscal Year 2007 operating expenses increased $128.8 million or 3.7 percent from Fiscal Year 2006, due primarily to a 4.2 percent increase in personal services that includes health insurance increases and pay plan adjustments.

- The fund equity of the Unemployment Reserve Fund decreased by $111.1 million during Fiscal Year 2007 to $783.9 million at June 30, 2007. Although there was no significant change in the overall economy during the past year, benefit expenses increased 7.5 percent and tax receipts decreased by 3.6 percent. The Wisconsin Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council is reviewing the solvency of the Fund and is considering various alternative law changes to recommend for future improvement.

- Due to the implementation of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, a portion of the Health Insurance Fund, which accounts for group health insurance provided to State employees and employees of other participating governments, was reclassified to an agency fund beginning with Fiscal Year 2007. Therefore, the Health Insurance Fund's revenues and expenses, as well as its fund balance, decreased from Fiscal Year 2006.

- The Lottery Fund reported a decrease in operating revenues of $16.1 million, or 3.2 percent, in Fiscal Year 2007. This decrease was attributed primarily to lower online Lottery ticket sales from the previous year. The property tax credit, which serves to provide property tax relief through application of net proceeds from the Wisconsin Lottery, totaled $138.7 million in Fiscal Year 2007 in contrast to $122.1 million in 2006, reflecting an increase of 13.6 percent.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the close of Fiscal Year 2007, the State had $19.7 billion invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation of $3.5 billion. This represents an increase of $961.0 million, or 5.1 percent, from Fiscal Year 2006. Depreciation charges totaled $112.2 million and $176.1 million for governmental and business-type activities, respectively, in Fiscal Year 2007. The details of these assets are presented in Table 7, below. Additional information about the State's capital assets is presented in Note 7 to the financial statements.

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

	Governmental Activities		Business Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2007	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
Land and Land Improvements	$ 1,776	$ 1,651	$ 124	$ 120	$ 1,900	$ 1,771
Buildings and Improvements	1,304	1,323	2,409	2,042	3,712	3,365
Library Holdings	80	79	1,053	1,037	1,132	1,115
Machinery and Equipment	245	233	270	261	516	494
Infrastructure	11,027	10,727	-	-	11,027	10,727
Construction in Progress	1,141	968	321	347	1,461	1,315
Totals	$ 15,573	$ 14,981	$ 4,176	$ 3,807	$ 19,749	$ 18,788

The major capital asset additions completed during Fiscal Year 2007 included the:

- Microbiological Science Building – Madison ($118.2 million),
- Mechanical Engineering Remodeling and Addition – Madison ($37 million)
- Student Center – River Falls ($27.2 million), and
- Home-skilled nursing Facility – Southern Wisconsin Center ($17.2 million).

In addition to these completed projects, construction in progress as of June 30, 2007 for governmental and business type activities totaled $1,140.5 million and $320.9 million, respectively. (For business type activities, certain construction in progress for the University of Wisconsin System is reported within various other categories of capital assets.) A list of construction in progress projects is provided in Note 7.

The State's continuing or proposed major capital projects for Fiscal Year 2007 through 2016 include the:

- Wisconsin Institute for Discovery (2005-2015) – Madison (estimated budget of $150 million),
- Jarvis Science Wing renovation and addition (2005-2008) – Stout (estimated budget of $40.6 million),
- University Square Development (2005-2009) – Madison (estimated budget of $56.8 million),
- Tri-State initiative (2005-2009) – Various locations (estimated budget of $50.6 million), and
- Business & Economics building (2005-2009) – Whitewater (estimated budget of $41.0 million).

Debt Administration

The State of Wisconsin Building Commission, an agency of the State, is empowered by law to consider, act upon, authorize, issue and sell all debt obligations of the State. The total general obligation debt outstanding for the State as of June 30, 2007 was $5.2 billion, as shown in Table 8.

During Fiscal Year 2007, $867.6 million of these general obligation bonds were issued to provide for the acquisition or improvement of land, water, property, highways, buildings, equipment, or facilities for public purposes, to refund current outstanding bonds and the funding of veterans loan programs.

In Fiscal Year 2004, the State issued $1.8 billion of annual appropriation bonds to pay the State's unfunded accrued prior service (pension) liability and its unfunded accrued liability for sick leave conversion credits. The first payment of principal on these bonds is due in Fiscal Year 2009.

Chapter 18 of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizes the State to issue revenue obligations. These obligations, which are not general obligation debt of the State, are secured by a pledge of revenues or property derived from the operations of a program funded by the issuance of the obligations. Revenue bonds of the primary government totaled $3.9 billion outstanding at June 30, 2007, as shown in Table 8. These bonds included $1,566.8 million of Transportation Revenue Bonds, $132.2 million of Petroleum Inspection Revenue Bonds, $746.2 million of Environmental Improvement Revenue Bonds, and $1,436.1 million of Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation bonds.

Based on the application of the criteria contained in GASB Statement No. 14, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39 and clarified by GASB Technical Bulletin No. 2004-1, the Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (BTASC) is reported as a blended component unit in a debt service fund. The bylaws of BTASC require that the corporation hold itself apart and separate from the State of Wisconsin. Bonds issued by the BTASC are the sole obligation of the BTASC. The State is not legally liable for payment of principal and interest on these bonds nor is the debt dependent upon any dedicated stream of revenue generated by the State.

Table 8
Outstanding Debt as of June 30, 2007 and 2006
(in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2007	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
General obligation bonds	$ 4,066.3	$ 4,042.0	$ 1,122.3	$ 896.3	$ 5,188.6	$ 4,938.3
Annual appropriation bonds	1,792.7	1,792.4	--	--	1,792.7	1,792.5
Revenue bonds	3,135.1	3,150.6	746.2	690.9	3,881.3	3,841.5
Totals	$ 8,994.1	$ 8,985.0	$ 1,868.5	$ 1,587.2	$ 10,862.6	$ 10,572.2

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

At June 30, 2007, State of Wisconsin fixed bonds had a rating of Aa3 from Moody's Investors Services, AA- from Standard and Poor's Corporation, and AA- from Fitch Investors Service, L.P. Variable notes had a rating of P-1 from Moody's, A-1+ from Standard and Poor's Corporation, and F-1+ from Fitch Investors Services, L.P.

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

INFRASTRUCTURE -- MODIFIED APPROACH

The State reports infrastructure (i.e., roads, bridges, and buildings considered an ancillary part of roads) as capital assets. The State has elected to report its infrastructure assets (11,200 centerline miles of roads and 4,900 bridges with a combined value of $11.0 billion), using the modified approach. Under this method, infrastructure assets are not required to be depreciated if the State manages its eligible infrastructure assets using an asset management system designed to maintain and preserve these assets at a condition level established and disclosed by the State.

All infrastructure assets constructed prior to July 1, 2000 have been recorded at estimated historical cost. Historical cost was determined by calculating current costs of a similar asset and deflating that cost, using a price-index, to the estimated average construction date. Infrastructure costs, which exclude right of way, are expressed in 2000 dollars and deflated back to the average construction date using the Federal Highway Administration's composite index for federal-aid highway construction.

In order to adequately serve the traveling public and support the State economy, it is the State's policy to ensure at least 85 percent of the state-owned roads and bridges are in good or fair condition. As of June 30, 2007, 93.6 percent of the roads and 95.9 percent of bridges were in good or fair condition, consistent with State policies.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, actual maintenance and preservation costs for the State's road network were $458.6 million, or $43.2 million less than the estimated amount. On that same date, actual maintenance and preservation costs for the State's bridge network were $46.9 million, or $10.9 million more than the estimated amount. In developing estimated costs at the beginning of the fiscal year it is difficult to predict the types of projects that will actually incur costs during the year. In addition, the State of Wisconsin, Department of Transportation's multi-year contracting process, allowing encumbrances to carry forward, makes a comparison of actual to estimated amounts difficult since expenditures for the current year may have been budgeted and committed to a project in prior years.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

In calendar year 2006, the Wisconsin economy continued its economic expansion.

Wisconsin employment continues to grow. Wisconsin employment increased 1.15 percent in 2004, 1.25 percent in 2005 and 0.65 percent in 2006. Wisconsin has participated in the national recovery. Nationally, employment increased 1.10 percent in 2004, 1.73 percent in 2005 and 1.85 percent in 2006.

The improved employment performance led to gains in income growth. Wisconsin personal income increased 3.9 percent in 2004, 4.1 percent in 2005 and 5.3 percent in 2006. Nationally, income growth was 5.9 percent in 2005 and 6.6 percent in 2006. On a per capita basis, Wisconsin's performance is closer to the nation's. Per capita income in Wisconsin increased 3.6 percent in 2005 and 4.7 percent in 2006 compared to 4.9 percent and 5.6 percent nationally. Since 2000, Wisconsin's per capita income has fallen away from the national average from 95.7 percent in 2000 to 94.3 percent in 2006.

Wisconsin's employment continues to expand. Through September 2007, Wisconsin non-farm employment is up 0.54 percent compared to a year ago. Nationally, employment was up 1.17 percent over the same period. Wisconsin's unemployment rate in September was 5.2 percent compared to 4.7 percent nationally.

Wisconsin's property values reflect an expanding economy. Real property values increased significantly in 2006 and 2007, up 9.6 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively. Commercial and residential real estate have increased at similar rates in these years.

CONTACTING THE STATE'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

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

* * * *

State of Wisconsin

Statement of Net Assets
June 30, 2007

(In Thousands)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Totals	Component Units
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 838,701	$ 2,583,028	$ 3,421,729	$ 321,057
Investments	133,278	1,460,827	1,594,105	1,263,615
Cash and Investments with Other Component Units	-	-	-	254,222
Receivables (net of allowance)	2,981,557	2,514,261	5,495,818	3,076,805
Internal Balances	14,976	(14,976)	-	-
Inventories	48,193	44,654	92,847	7,205
Prepaid Items	320,230	74,794	395,024	3,671
Capital Leases Receivable - Component Units	-	11,972	11,972	-
Restricted and Limited Use Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	393,727	84,821	478,548	175,033
Investments	195,755	-	195,755	1,642,813
Cash and Investments with Other Component Units	-	-	-	14,432
Other Restricted Assets	1,297	-	1,297	3,626
Deferred Charges	91,278	13,912	105,190	14,923
Capital Assets:				
Depreciable	1,440,869	2,681,072	4,121,941	339,467
Nondepreciable:				
Infrastructure	11,027,101	-	11,027,101	-
Other	3,105,036	1,495,130	4,600,166	89,416
Other Assets	54,808	5,479	60,286	50,088
Total Assets	20,646,805	10,954,976	31,601,780	7,256,375
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	1,319,620	344,145	1,663,765	128,684
Due to Other Governments	1,884,201	15,438	1,899,639	-
Tax Refunds Payable	1,196,318	-	1,196,318	-
Tax and Other Deposits	59,548	19,131	78,678	90,775
Amounts Held in Trust by Component Unit for Other Component Units	-	-	-	205,339
Amounts Held in Trust by Component Unit for Others	-	-	-	15,174
Unearned Revenue	426,284	223,742	650,026	2,836
Interest Payable	118,884	12,514	131,397	37,546
Short-term Notes Payable	926,326	80,078	1,006,404	-
Long-term Liabilities:				
Current Portion	492,598	271,762	764,359	97,356
Noncurrent Portion	8,785,129	2,802,675	11,587,805	3,348,878
Total Liabilities	15,208,906	3,769,484	18,978,390	3,926,588
Net Assets				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	12,275,649	3,225,114	15,500,763	134,549
Restricted for:				
Transportation Programs	117,767	-	117,767	-
Capital Projects	24,314	-	24,314	-
Debt Service	330,303	-	330,303	-
Unemployment Compensation	-	783,852	783,852	-
Environmental Improvement	-	1,291,658	1,291,658	-
Permanent Trusts:				
Expendable	15,433	249,682	265,116	17,467
Nonexpendable	739,288	162,513	901,800	1,521,191
Future Benefits	-	505,645	505,645	28,410
Other Purposes	103,997	509,939	613,936	1,163,358
Unrestricted	(8,168,852)	457,089	(7,711,763)	464,812
Total Net Assets	$ 5,437,898	$ 7,185,492	$ 12,623,390	$ 3,329,787

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

Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

(In Thousands)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government:				
Governmental Activities:				
Commerce	$ 289,452	$ 196,564	$ 73,169	$ -
Education	6,413,120	21,614	784,475	-
Transportation	1,850,586	515,046	96,315	708,013
Environmental Resources	471,767	190,149	61,281	6,510
Human Relations and Resources	8,698,915	233,679	4,628,011	3,235
General Executive	540,268	248,221	150,853	-
Judicial	119,991	61,698	428	-
Legislative	62,457	1,733	-	-
Tax Relief and Other General Expenses	956,749	4,121	25,232	-
Intergovernmental - Shared Revenue	1,016,313	-	-	-
Interest on Debt	479,402	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	20,899,020	1,472,826	5,819,764	717,758
Business-type Activities:				
Injured Patients and Families Compensation	57,873	24,265	-	-
Environmental Improvement	42,671	43,845	65,353	-
University of Wisconsin System	3,663,119	2,515,487	304,297	111,219
Unemployment Reserve	882,622	719,517	18,283	-
Lottery	494,640	493,104	-	-
Other Business-type	1,367,885	1,232,540	1,070	1,554
Total Business-type Activities	6,508,809	5,028,759	389,004	112,773
Total Primary Government	$ 27,407,829	$ 6,501,584	$ 6,208,768	$ 830,531
Component Units:				
Housing and Economic Development Authority	$ 305,155	$ 168,263	$ 140,780	$ -
Health Care Liability Insurance Plan	54	5,996	-	-
University Hospitals and Clinics Authority	768,991	802,468	1,213	3,614
University of Wisconsin Foundation	176,339	232,620	160,912	-
State Fair Park Exposition Center, Inc.	5,465	4,482	-	-
Total Component Units	$ 1,256,004	$ 1,213,829	$ 302,905	$ 3,614

General Revenues:
Dedicated for General Purposes:
Income Taxes
Sales and Excise Taxes
Public Utility Taxes
Other Taxes
Motor Fuel/Other Taxes Dedicated for Transportation
Other Dedicated Taxes
Interest and Investment Earnings
Miscellaneous
Contributions to Term and Permanent Endowments
Contributions to Permanent Fund Principal
Transfers
Total General Revenues, Contributions, and Transfers
Change in Net Assets
Net Assets - Beginning
Net Assets - Ending

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

Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets			
Primary Government			
$ (19,719)		$ (19,719)	
(5,607,032)		(5,607,032)	
(531,211)		(531,211)	
(213,826)		(213,826)	
(3,833,989)		(3,833,989)	
(141,194)		(141,194)	
(57,865)		(57,865)	
(60,725)		(60,725)	
(927,395)		(927,395)	
(1,016,313)		(1,016,313)	
(479,402)		(479,402)	
(12,888,672)		(12,888,672)	
	$ (33,608)	(33,608)	
	66,528	66,528	
	(732,115)	(732,115)	
	(144,821)	(144,821)	
	(1,536)	(1,536)	
	(132,721)	(132,721)	
-	(978,273)	(978,273)	
(12,888,672)	(978,273)	(13,866,945)	
			$ 3,888
			5,942
			38,304
			217,192
			(982)
			264,344
7,365,400	-	7,365,400	-
4,517,594	-	4,517,594	-
271,222	-	271,222	-
366,139	-	366,139	-
1,020,793	-	1,020,793	-
199,444	-	199,444	-
80,472	213,850	294,323	57,096
404,566	8	404,573	-
-	3,054	3,054	129
18,039	-	18,039	-
(1,163,529)	1,163,529	-	-
13,080,141	1,380,441	14,460,582	57,225
191,469	402,168	593,637	321,570
5,246,429	6,783,324	12,029,753	3,008,217
$ 5,437,898	$ 7,185,492	$ 12,623,390	$ 3,329,787

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
June 30, 2007

(In Thousands)

	General	Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 4,563	$ 333,562	$ 478,493	$ 816,618
Investments	981	-	132,297	133,278
Receivables (net of allowance):				
Taxes	1,119,388	102,903	32,055	1,254,347
Loans to Local Governments	8,623	-	495,840	504,463
Other Loans Receivable	19,243	25,839	75	45,158
Other Receivables	178,429	7,925	89,789	276,143
Due from Other Funds	147,147	29,675	70,658	247,479
Due from Other Governments	623,038	203,986	27,547	854,570
Inventories	12,886	18,858	3,105	34,849
Prepaid Items	301,542	3,255	14,749	319,546
Advances to Other Funds	85	-	-	85
Restricted and Limited Use Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	393,727	393,727
Investments	-	-	195,755	195,755
Other Restricted Assets	-	-	1,297	1,297
Other Assets	54,808	-	-	54,808
Total Assets	$ 2,470,734	$ 726,002	$ 1,935,387	$ 5,132,123
Liabilities and Fund Balances				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	$ 659,875	$ 132,128	$ 67,195	$ 859,197
Due to Other Funds	132,987	38,214	68,238	239,440
Interfund Payables	357,376	-	27,085	384,461
Due to Other Governments	1,800,570	76,705	6,926	1,884,201
Tax Refunds Payable	1,192,097	4,094	127	1,196,318
Tax and Other Deposits	50,364	595	8,589	59,548
Deferred Revenue	721,606	15,189	66,746	803,541
Interest Payable	-	-	38,333	38,333
Advances from Other Funds	-	-	2,864	2,864
Short-term Notes Payable	-	-	906,826	906,826
Revenue Bonds and Notes Payable	-	-	95,335	95,335
Total Liabilities	4,914,876	266,924	1,288,263	6,470,063
Fund Balances:				
Reserved for Encumbrances	167,139	612,990	231,126	1,011,255
Reserved for Inventories	12,886	18,858	3,105	34,849
Reserved for Prepaid Items	180,853	3,255	14,749	198,857
Reserved for Budget Stabilization Fund	56,395	-	-	56,395
Reserved for Restricted Funds	2,322	-	278,048	280,370
Reserved for Long-term Receivables	-	-	457,787	457,787
Reserved for Advances to Other Funds	85	-	-	85
Unreserved, Reported In:				
General Fund	(2,863,822)	-	-	(2,863,822)
Special Revenue Funds	-	(176,025)	17,033	(158,992)
Debt Service Funds	-	-	62,612	62,612
Capital Projects Funds	-	-	(718,729)	(718,729)
Permanent Funds	-	-	301,394	301,394
Total Fund Balances	(2,444,142)	459,078	647,124	(1,337,940)
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 2,470,734	$ 726,002	$ 1,935,387	$ 5,132,123

(Continued)

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
June 30, 2007

(Continued)

		Total Governmental
Reconciliation to the Statement of Net Assets:		
Total Fund Balances from previous page	$	(1,337,940)
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Infrastructure		11,027,101
Other Capital Assets		5,067,356
Accumulated Depreciation		(818,903)
Other long-term assets that are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		100,952
Some of the State's revenues will be collected after year-end but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		377,257
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance and telecommunications, to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets.		8,696
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Revenue Bonds Payable		(3,039,759)
Appropriation Bonds Payable		(1,792,686)
General Obligation Bonds Payable		(3,907,010)
Accrued Interest on Bonds		(80,551)
Capital Leases		(23,600)
Installment Contracts		(451)
Compensated Absences		(128,073)
Claims and Judgments		(14,491)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities as reported on the Statement of Net Assets (See page 21)	$	5,437,898

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

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

(In Thousands)

	General	Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental
Revenues:				
Taxes	$ 12,524,052	$ 1,020,543	$ 198,760	$ 13,743,355
Intergovernmental	5,582,282	804,809	40,933	6,428,024
Licenses and Permits	240,713	339,598	560,806	1,141,117
Charges for Goods and Services	271,809	19,920	15,720	307,449
Investment and Interest Income	19,020	13,789	83,314	116,123
Fines and Forfeitures	38,279	353	19,345	57,976
Gifts and Donations	8,459	-	10,422	18,881
Other Revenues:				
Tobacco Settlement	-	-	125,908	125,908
Other	257,684	12,905	9,001	279,590
Total Revenues	18,942,299	2,211,916	1,064,208	22,218,423
Expenditures:				
Current Operating:				
Commerce	235,825	-	59,036	294,861
Education	6,341,685	-	43,866	6,385,551
Transportation	4,978	1,736,115	26,173	1,767,266
Environmental Resources	103,869	-	358,632	462,502
Human Relations and Resources	8,468,291	-	152,296	8,620,586
General Executive	425,639	-	136,934	562,573
Judicial	116,946	-	343	117,289
Legislative	61,949	-	-	61,949
Tax Relief and Other General Expenditures	945,475	-	10,321	955,796
Intergovernmental - Shared Revenue	1,016,313	-	-	1,016,313
Debt Service:				
Principal	-	-	407,677	407,677
Interest	-	-	489,910	489,910
Other Expenditures	-	-	3,487	3,487
Capital Outlay	44,548	284,366	430,866	759,780
Total Expenditures	17,765,519	2,020,481	2,119,540	21,905,540
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,176,780	191,435	(1,055,332)	312,883
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Long-term Debt Issued	-	-	454,408	454,408
Long-term Debt Issued - Refunding Bonds	-	-	436,193	436,193
Payments to Refunding Bond Escrow Agent	-	-	(472,849)	(472,849)
Premium on Bonds	-	-	48,898	48,898
Transfers In	212,601	8,852	805,275	1,026,728
Transfers Out	(1,694,218)	(133,818)	(364,630)	(2,192,666)
Capital Lease Acquisitions	8,941	3,772	-	12,712
Installment Purchase Acquisitions	-	-	653	653
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,472,677)	(121,194)	907,947	(685,924)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(295,897)	70,241	(147,385)	(373,041)
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	(2,148,843)	387,227	793,731	(967,885)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Inventories	598	1,610	778	2,986
Fund Balances, End of Year	$ (2,444,142)	$ 459,078	$ 647,124	$ (1,337,940)

(Continued)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

(Continued)

		Total Governmental
Reconciliation to the Statement of Activities:		
Net Change in Fund Balances from previous page	$	(373,041)
Inventories, which are recorded under the purchases method for governmental fund reporting, are reported under the consumption approach on the Statement of Activities. As a result of this change, the Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Inventories on the fund statement has been reclassified as functional expenses on the government-wide statement.		2,986
Repayment of bond principal is reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the payment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets.		407,677
Governmental funds report the acquisition or construction of capital assets as expenditures, while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate the cost of these assets over their estimated useful life. Donated assets are set up at fair value with a corresponding amount of revenue recognized. In the current period, these amounts are:		
Capital Outlay/Functional Expenditures		758,679
Depreciation Expense		(82,233)
Grants and Contributions (Donated Assets)		7,235
Transfers of capital assets between governmental and business-type activities results in the movement of those assets on the Statement of Net Assets and corresponding recognition of the related transfer in/out on the Statement of Activities.		(362)
In the Statement of Activities, only the gain/(loss) on the sale/disposal of capital assets is reported, while in the governmental funds, any proceeds from the sale increases financial resources. Thus, the change in net assets differs from the change in fund balance by the cost of the capital assets sold/disposed.		(82,610)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		5,741
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets.		
Bonds Issued		(890,600)
Payments to Refunding Bond Escrow Agent		472,849
Bond Premium		(48,898)
Bond Issuance Costs		988
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Net decrease (increase) in accrued interest		21,876
Decrease (increase) in Capital Leases		980
Decrease (increase) in Installment Contracts		(21)
Decrease (increase) in Compensated Absences		(2,536)
Decrease (increase) in Claims and Judgments		(1,062)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance and telecommunications to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.		(6,179)
Changes in Net Assets of Governmental Activities as reported on the Statement of Activities (See page 23)	$	191,469

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

Balance Sheet
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2007

(In Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Injured Patients and Families Compensation	Environmental Improvement	University of Wisconsin System
Assets			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 41,417	$ 241,042	$ 745,084
Investments	34,250	37,808	-
Loans to Local Governments (net of allowance)	-	118,498	-
Other Loans Receivable (net of allowance)	-	-	34,385
Other Receivables (net of allowance)	9,592	387	128,618
Due from Other Funds	-	92	35,353
Due from Component Units	-	-	2,972
Due from Other Governments	-	8,663	77,573
Inventories	3	-	36,837
Prepaid Items	6	22	31,394
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	-
Capital Leases Receivable - Component Units	-	-	2,254
Deferred Charges	-	-	7,061
Other Assets	-	-	-
Total Current Assets	85,268	406,512	1,101,533
Noncurrent Assets:			
Investments	713,220	131,518	371,735
Loans to Local Governments (net of allowance)	-	1,446,970	-
Other Loans Receivable (net of allowance)	-	-	158,485
Other Receivables	-	-	5,840
Prepaid Items	-	269	-
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	-
Capital Leases Receivable - Component Units	-	-	9,718
Restricted and Limited Use Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	84,821	-
Deferred Charges	-	2,493	-
Depreciable Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	-	-	2,509,628
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	-	-	1,485,092
Other Assets	-	-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	713,220	1,666,070	4,540,497
Total Assets	$ 798,489	$ 2,072,582	$ 5,642,030
Liabilities and Fund Equity			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	$ 389	$ 106	$ 134,103
Due to Other Funds	245	1,301	58,488
Due to Component Units	-	-	2,442
Interfund Payables	-	-	-
Due to Other Governments	-	82	7,085
Tax and Other Deposits	-	-	2,041
Deferred Revenue	1,407	-	147,285
Interest Payable	-	3,086	5,815
Short-term Notes Payable	-	-	72,808
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities:			
Future Benefits and Loss Liabilities	58,852	-	-
Capital Leases	-	-	4,863
Compensated Absences	14	40	55,614
General Obligation Bonds Payable	-	-	25,852
Revenue Bonds and Notes Payable	-	54,985	-
Total Current Liabilities	60,907	59,601	516,395
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	-	-	-
Due to Other Governments	-	761	-
Noncurrent Portion of Long-term Liabilities:			
Future Benefits and Loss Liabilities	643,147	-	-
Capital Leases	-	-	114,371
Compensated Absences	27	46	53,109
General Obligation Bonds Payable	-	-	683,890
Revenue Bonds and Notes Payable	-	691,196	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	643,173	692,003	851,371
Total Liabilities	704,080	751,604	1,367,766
Fund Equity:			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	-	-	3,092,935
Restricted for Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-
Restricted for Environmental Improvement	-	1,291,658	-
Restricted for Expendable Trusts	-	-	249,682
Restricted for Nonexpendable Trusts	-	-	162,513
Restricted for Future Benefits	94,409	-	-
Restricted for Other Purposes	-	-	447,672
Unrestricted	-	29,321	321,462
Total Fund Equity	94,409	1,320,978	4,274,264
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	$ 798,489	$ 2,072,582	$ 5,642,030

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

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds: Unemployment Reserve	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds: Nonmajor Enterprise	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds: Totals	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
$ 651,191	$ 904,294	$ 2,583,028	$ 22,083
-	16,616	88,674	-
-	264	118,762	-
-	14,790	49,175	-
143,509	51,300	333,406	84
272	16,272	51,988	31,183
-	-	2,972	126
3,906	9,450	99,592	179
-	7,814	44,654	6,235
-	42,985	74,407	684
-	-	-	25
-	-	2,254	-
-	321	7,382	791
-	1,261	1,261	-
798,878	1,065,367	3,457,558	61,389
-	155,679	1,372,153	-
-	2,101	1,449,070	-
-	279,975	438,460	-
16,338	-	22,178	-
-	118	387	-
-	-	-	2,839
-	-	9,718	-
-	-	84,821	-
-	4,038	6,531	5
-	171,444	2,681,072	270,017
-	10,038	1,495,130	27,436
-	4,218	4,218	-
16,338	627,611	7,563,737	300,296
$ 815,217	$ 1,692,978	$ 11,021,295	$ 361,685
$ 22,036	$ 56,229	$ 212,862	$ 8,694
4,165	32,032	96,231	4,299
-	-	2,442	-
-	30,332	30,332	25,037
5,164	2,345	14,676	13,631
-	17,090	19,131	-
-	75,050	223,742	-
-	3,612	12,514	1,705
-	7,271	80,078	19,499
-	52,684	111,536	21,241
-	312	5,176	8,673
-	3,131	58,799	1,104
-	15,415	41,267	8,824
-	-	54,985	-
31,365	295,502	963,770	112,708
-	72,295	72,295	103
-	-	761	-
-	211,878	855,024	74,743
-	1,637	116,008	8,935
-	6,195	59,376	2,351
-	397,180	1,081,071	150,452
-	-	691,196	-
-	689,184	2,875,731	236,584
31,365	984,686	3,839,501	349,292
-	132,179	3,225,114	101,807
783,852	-	783,852	-
-	-	1,291,658	-
-	-	249,682	-
-	-	162,513	-
-	411,231	505,640	-
-	62,267	509,939	-
-	102,615	453,397	(89,413)
783,852	708,292	7,181,794	12,393
$ 815,217	$ 1,692,978	$ 11,021,295	$ 361,685

Total Fund Equity Reported Above	$ 7,181,794
Adjustment to Reflect the Consolidation of Internal Service Activities Related to Enterprise Funds	3,697
Net Assets of Business-type Activities	$ 7,185,492

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Equity - Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

(In Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Injured Patients and Families Compensation	Environmental Improvement	University of Wisconsin System
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for Goods and Services	$ 24,119	$ -	$ -
Participant and Employer Contributions	-	-	-
Tuition and Fees	-	-	836,341
Federal Grants and Contracts	-	-	741,621
Local and Private Grants and Contracts	-	-	119,455
Sales and Services of Educational Activities	-	-	253,642
Sales and Services of Auxiliary Enterprises	-	-	286,015
Sales and Services to UW Hospital Authority	-	-	45,931
Investment and Interest Income	-	25,452	-
Interest Income Used as Security for Revenue Bonds	-	18,347	-
Other Income:			
Federal Aid for Unemployment Insurance Program	-	-	-
Reimbursing Financing Revenue	-	-	-
Other	-	46	226,653
Total Operating Revenues	24,119	43,845	2,509,656
Operating Expenses:			
Personal Services	580	3,824	2,460,383
Supplies and Services	666	1,158	909,552
Lottery Prize Awards	-	-	-
Scholarships and Fellowships	-	-	82,526
Depreciation	-	-	163,677
Benefit Expense	56,625	-	-
Interest Expense	-	36,163	-
Other Expenses	-	-	4,823
Total Operating Expenses	57,871	41,145	3,620,962
Operating Income (Loss)	(33,752)	2,701	(1,111,305)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):			
Operating Grants	-	41,235	-
Investment and Interest Income	68,164	8,886	73,460
Investment Income Used as Security for Revenue Bonds	-	15,835	-
Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Capital Assets	-	-	(8,128)
Interest Expense	-	-	(30,284)
Gifts and Donations	-	-	244,906
Other Revenues	145	-	5,831
Other Expenses:			
Property Tax Credits	-	-	-
Grants Disbursed	-	(1,526)	-
Federal Settlement	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	68,309	64,430	285,786
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	34,558	67,131	(825,519)
Capital Contributions	-	-	111,219
Additions to Endowments	-	-	3,054
Transfers In	-	28,545	1,142,583
Transfers Out	(10)	(6,088)	(48,784)
Net Change in Fund Equity	34,547	89,588	382,553
Total Fund Equity, Beginning of Year	59,861	1,231,390	3,891,711
Total Fund Equity, End of Year	$ 94,409	$ 1,320,978	$ 4,274,264

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

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Unemployment Reserve	**Nonmajor Enterprise**	**Totals**	
$ -	$ 782,543	$ 806,662	$ 242,671
655,188	920,158	1,575,347	-
-	-	836,341	-
-	-	741,621	-
-	-	119,455	-
-	-	253,642	-
-	-	286,015	-
-	-	45,931	-
-	17,956	43,408	-
-	-	18,347	-
18,283	-	18,283	-
59,545	-	59,545	-
4,784	691	232,174	214
737,801	1,721,349	5,036,770	242,885
-	266,407	2,731,194	52,699
-	154,072	1,065,448	136,212
-	292,046	292,046	-
-	-	82,526	-
-	12,468	176,145	29,926
882,622	959,073	1,898,319	17,697
-	20,980	57,143	-
-	7,732	12,555	-
882,622	1,712,778	6,315,376	236,534
(144,821)	8,571	(1,278,606)	6,351
-	1,046	42,281	-
33,401	97,614	281,524	144
-	-	15,835	-
-	(821)	(8,949)	(613)
-	(2,046)	(32,330)	(8,883)
-	24	244,931	-
-	4,295	10,272	1,902
-	(138,744)	(138,744)	-
-	(5,869)	(7,395)	-
-	-	-	(13,574)
-	(524)	(524)	72
33,401	(45,025)	406,901	(20,953)
(111,420)	(36,454)	(871,705)	(14,602)
-	1,554	112,773	-
-	-	3,054	-
305	77,807	1,249,240	7,732
-	(30,829)	(85,711)	(4,794)
(111,115)	12,078	407,651	(11,663)
894,967	696,214	6,774,143	24,056
$ 783,852	$ 708,292	$ 7,181,794	$ 12,393

Total Net Change in Fund Equity Reported Above	$ 407,651
Consolidation Adjustment of Internal Services Activities Related to Enterprise Funds	(5,484)
Change in Net Assets of Business-Type Activities	$ 402,168

Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

(In Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Injured Patients and Families Compensation	**Environmental Improvement**	**University of Wisconsin System**
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash Receipts from Customers	$ 24,262	$ -	$ -
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(424)	(898)	(949,615)
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(572)	(3,723)	(2,478,135)
Tuition and Fees	-	-	835,316
Grants and Contracts	-	-	889,784
Cash Payments for Lottery Prizes	-	-	-
Cash Payments for Loans Originated	-	-	(41,562)
Collection of Loans	-	-	36,522
Interest Income	-	-	-
Cash Payments for Benefits	(39,594)	-	-
Sales and Services of Educational Activities	-	-	250,235
Sales and Services of Auxiliary Enterprises	-	-	294,044
Sales and Services to UW Hospital Authority	-	-	47,829
Scholarships and Fellowships	-	-	(82,526)
Other Operating Revenues	-	4	229,691
Other Operating Expenses	-	-	-
Other Sources of Cash	145	-	-
Other Uses of Cash	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(16,182)	(4,618)	(968,417)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:			
Operating Grants Receipts	-	40,969	-
Grants Disbursed	-	(1,526)	-
Proceeds from Issuance of Debt	-	104,149	-
Repayment of Bonds and Notes	-	(47,085)	-
Interest Payments	-	(38,242)	-
Property Tax Credit Payments	-	-	-
Noncapital Gifts and Grants	-	-	247,960
Interfund Loans Received	-	-	-
Interfund Loans Repaid	-	-	-
Interfund Advances Collected	-	-	-
Transfers In	-	28,545	1,040,434
Transfers Out	(10)	(6,088)	(36,013)
Student Direct Lending Receipts	-	-	166,976
Student Direct Lending Disbursements	-	-	(166,952)
Other Cash Inflows from Noncapital Financing Activities	-	-	4,867
Other Cash Outflows from Noncapital Financing Activities	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(10)	80,722	1,257,273
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from Issuance of Debt	-	-	443,609
Capital Contributions	-	-	118,725
Repayment of Bonds and Notes	-	-	(112,813)
Interest Payments	-	-	(78,512)
Capital Lease Obligations	-	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	-
Payments for Purchase of Capital Assets	-	-	(454,697)
Other Cash Inflows from Capital Financing Activities	-	-	-
Other Cash Outflows from Capital Financing Activities	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	-	-	(83,689)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Proceeds from Sale and Maturities of Investment Securities	208,335	75,615	189,536
Purchase of Investment Securities	(197,811)	(103,615)	(208,418)
Cash Payments for Loans Originated	-	(191,123)	-
Collection of Loans	-	118,060	-
Investment and Interest Receipts	33,069	81,792	27,680
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	43,593	(19,270)	8,798
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	27,401	56,834	213,965
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	14,016	269,029	531,119
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$ 41,417	$ 325,863	$ 745,084

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Unemployment Reserve	Nonmajor Enterprise	Totals	
$ 663,179	$ 1,764,269	$ 2,451,711	$ 236,676
-	(116,530)	(1,067,467)	(144,099)
-	(275,638)	(2,758,068)	(53,099)
-	-	835,316	-
-	-	889,784	-
-	(304,094)	(304,094)	-
-	(45,843)	(87,405)	-
-	43,286	79,808	-
-	18,130	18,130	-
(881,727)	(878,845)	(1,800,165)	(21,875)
-	-	250,235	-
-	-	294,044	-
-	-	47,829	-
-	-	(82,526)	-
82,462	7,035	319,191	-
-	(40,280)	(40,280)	-
-	8,761	8,906	2,092
-	-	-	(549)
(136,086)	180,251	(945,051)	19,146
-	1,037	42,005	-
-	(5,309)	(6,836)	-
-	68,130	172,279	-
-	(71,195)	(118,280)	-
-	(20,011)	(58,253)	(7)
-	(144,592)	(144,592)	-
-	-	247,960	-
-	9,782	9,782	5,579
-	(2,912)	(2,912)	(3,608)
-	-	-	25
-	75,151	1,144,129	7,286
(4,232)	(31,879)	(78,223)	(4,775)
-	-	166,976	-
-	-	(166,952)	-
-	1,392	6,259	119
-	(746)	(746)	-
(4,232)	(121,154)	1,212,597	4,619
-	10,179	453,788	16,012
-	1,554	120,279	-
-	(8,980)	(121,793)	(10,461)
-	(2,020)	(80,532)	(8,192)
-	(280)	(280)	(4,653)
-	4,150	4,150	267
-	(14,472)	(469,169)	(21,280)
-	1,002	1,002	-
-	(163)	(163)	(236)
-	(9,029)	(92,718)	(28,543)
-	22,411	495,897	-
-	(4,658)	(514,501)	-
-	(252)	(191,374)	-
-	871	118,932	-
33,401	97,767	273,709	143
33,401	116,140	182,662	143
(106,917)	166,208	357,490	(4,634)
758,109	738,086	2,310,359	26,717
$ 651,191	$ 904,294	$ 2,667,849	$ 22,083

(Continued)

Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

(Continued)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Injured Patients and Families Compensation	**Environmental Improvement**	**University of Wisconsin System**
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operations:			
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (33,752)	$ 2,701	$ (1,111,305)
Adjustment to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation	-	-	163,677
Amortization	-	(1,538)	-
Provision for Uncollectible Accounts	-	-	-
Operating Income (Investment Income) Classified as Investing Activity	-	(43,799)	-
Operating Expense (Interest Expense) Classified as Noncapital Financing Activity	-	38,301	-
Miscellaneous Nonoperating Income (Expense)	145	-	19,048
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:			
Decrease (Increase) in Receivables	(116)	-	18,248
Decrease (Increase) in Due from Other Funds	-	(2,512)	(8,477)
Decrease (Increase) in Due from Component Units	-	-	2,430
Decrease (Increase) in Due from Other Governments	-	-	7,411
Decrease (Increase) in Inventories	-	-	(2,573)
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Items	2	15	(2,355)
Decrease (Increase) in Other Assets	-	-	-
Decrease (Increase) in Deferred Charges	-	-	(1,242)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	83	10	17,119
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences	6	3	10,144
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Funds	160	2,761	(67,464)
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Component Units	-	-	899
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Governments	-	41	398
Increase (Decrease) in Tax and Other Deposits	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Revenue	259	-	(14,373)
Increase (Decrease) in Interest Payable	-	(601)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Future Benefits and Loss Liabilities	17,031	-	-
Total Adjustments	17,570	(7,318)	142,889
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	$ (16,182)	$ (4,618)	$ (968,417)
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:			
Assets Acquired through Capital Leases	$ -	$ -	$ 79,572
Contributions/Transfer In (Out) of Noncash Assets and Liabilities from/to Other Funds	-	-	-
Net Change in Unrealized Gains and Losses	(7,263)	-	29,654
Other	(954)	-	5,482

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

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Unemployment Reserve	Nonmajor Enterprise	Totals	
$ (144,821)	$ 8,571	$ (1,278,606)	$ 6,351
-	12,468	176,145	29,926
-	-	(1,538)	-
1,184	(93)	1,091	-
-	(253)	(44,052)	-
-	20,980	59,281	-
-	3,795	22,988	1,329
8,087	4,670	30,889	107
72	62,548	51,630	(6,155)
-	-	2,430	(123)
(629)	9,172	15,954	174
-	483	(2,091)	4
-	63,886	61,548	(33)
-	522	522	-
-	131	(1,112)	-
(415)	(14,163)	2,633	(3,899)
-	(676)	9,477	(330)
167	(3,064)	(67,439)	(4,017)
-	-	899	-
270	1,320	2,029	(11)
-	170	170	-
-	(8,719)	(22,833)	-
-	-	(601)	-
-	18,504	35,535	(4,178)
8,735	171,679	333,555	12,795
$ (136,086)	$ 180,251	$ (945,051)	$ 19,146
$ -	$ -	$ 79,572	$ 10,093
-	478	478	446
-	17	22,409	-
-	(6)	4,522	427

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets
June 30, 2007

(In Thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust	Investment Trust	Private-Purpose Trust	Agency
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 1,231,112	$ 2,968,275	$ 113,428	$ 87,736
Securities Lending Collateral	7,405,234	-	-	-
Prepaid Items	9,397	-	1	564
Receivables (net of allowance):				
Loans Receivable	-	-	44	-
Prior Service Contributions Receivable	305,771	-	-	-
Benefits Overpayment Receivable	2,753	-	-	-
Due from Other Funds	52,339	-	-	926
Due from Component Units	2,197	-	-	-
Interfund Receivables	1,341,864	439,830	-	-
Due from Other Governments	125,411	-	-	8,016
Financial Futures Contracts	1,718	-	-	-
Interest and Dividends Receivable	190,115	-	-	-
Investment Sales Receivable	187,294	-	-	-
Other Receivables	294	-	103	7,471
Total Receivables	2,209,757	439,830	148	16,413
Investments:				
Fixed Income	22,517,169	-	-	-
Stocks	56,908,048	-	-	-
Limited Partnerships	4,787,914	-	-	-
Preferred Securities	164,080	-	-	-
Convertible Securities	48,610	-	-	-
Mortgages	180,641	-	-	-
Real Estate	505,485	-	-	-
Investments of Private Purpose Trust Funds	-	-	2,048,164	-
Investments of Agency Funds	-	-	-	755
Multi-asset Investments	899,621	-	-	-
External Investment Pool	542,081	-	-	-
Total Investments	86,553,650	-	2,048,164	755
Inventories	96	-	-	-
Capital Assets	43	-	6	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	298,936
Total Assets	97,409,290	3,408,105	2,161,748	$ 404,404
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	62,560	-	56	$ 90,741
Securities Lending Collateral Liability	7,405,234	-	-	-
Annuities Payable	242,560	-	-	-
Advance Contributions	225	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	43,618	126	7	195
Interfund Payables	1,341,864	-	-	-
Due to Other Governments	29,924	-	-	-
Tax and Other Deposits	1,334	-	-	313,468
Investment Payable	329,302	-	-	-
Deferred Revenue	2,563	-	-	-
Advances from Other Funds	-	-	85	-
Compensated Absences Payable	1,960,014	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	11,419,197	126	149	$ 404,404
Net Assets				
Held in Trust for Pension Benefits, Pool Participants and Other Purposes	$ 85,990,092	$ 3,407,979	$ 2,161,599	

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

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

(In Thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust	Investment Trust	Private-Purpose Trust
Additions			
Contributions:			
Employer Contributions	$ 692,483	$ -	$ -
Employee Contributions	743,814	-	-
Other	-	-	25
Total Contributions	1,436,297	-	25
Deposits	-	9,763,516	321,192
Investment Income:			
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in Fair Value of Investments	12,571,963	-	-
Interest	622,337	-	-
Dividends	487,049	-	-
Securities Lending Income	365,830	-	-
Other	97,793	-	-
Investment Income of Investment, Private Purpose, and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	419,098	181,998	286,241
Less:			
Investment Expense	(214,532)	(2,320)	(7,612)
Securities Lending Rebates and Fees	(353,208)	-	-
Investment Income Distributed to Other Funds	(478,522)	-	-
Net Investment Income	13,517,809	179,678	278,629
Interest on Prior Service Receivable	23,193	-	-
Miscellaneous Income			
Other	828	-	-
Total Miscellaneous Income	828	-	-
Total Additions	14,978,127	9,943,194	599,846
Deductions			
Retirement Benefits and Refunds:			
Retirement, Disability, and Beneficiary	3,368,131	-	-
Separations	25,182	-	-
Total Retirement Benefits and Refunds	3,393,313	-	-
Distributions	23,145	9,467,833	159,009
Other Benefit Expense	300,929	-	-
Unusual Write-off of Receivable	6	-	-
Administrative Expense	20,668	263	8,777
Transfers Out	163	-	4
Total Deductions	3,738,225	9,468,095	167,790
Net Increase (Decrease)	11,239,902	475,098	432,056
Net Assets - Beginning of Year	74,750,190	2,932,881	1,729,543
Net Assets - End of Year	$ 85,990,092	$ 3,407,979	$ 2,161,599

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

Notes To The Financial Statements

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NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of Presentation

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

B. Financial Reporting Entity

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

The decision to include a potential component unit in the State's reporting entity is based on the criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity,* and GASB Statement No. 39*, Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*. GASB Statement No. 14 criteria include the ability to appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body and (1) the ability of the State to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the State. GASB Statement No. 39 provisions relate to separately legal, tax-exempt organizations and include: (1) the economic resources received or held are entirely or almost entirely for the direct benefit of the State, (2) the State is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, a majority of the economic resources received or held by the separate organization, and (3) the economic resources received or held by an individual organization that the State is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, are significant to the State.

In addition, GASB Technical Bulletin No. 2004-1 (TB), *Tobacco Settlement Recognition and Financial Reporting Entity Issues*, clarified guidance on whether a Tobacco Settlement Authority (TSA) that is created to obtain the rights to all or a portion of future tobacco settlement resources is a component unit of the government that created it. This guidance resulted in the Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (BATSC) to be reported as a blended component unit in the primary government in a debt service fund. The State has no legal liability for the obligations of BTASC.

Based upon the application of the criteria contained in GASB Statement No. 14, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39 and clarified by GASB Technical Bulletin No. 2004-1, the Wisconsin Public Broadcasting Foundation, Inc., Celebrate Children Foundation, Inc., and the Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation are reported as blended component units; and the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, the Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan, the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority, the University of Wisconsin Foundation and the State Fair Park Exposition Center, Inc., are presented as discrete component units, as discussed below.

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

Wisconsin Public Broadcasting Foundation Inc.
Wisconsin Educational Communications Board
3319 West Beltline Highway
Madison, WI 53702

Celebrate Children Foundation, Inc.
110 East Main Street, Suite 614
Madison, WI 53703

Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation
10 East Doty Street, Suite 800
Madison, WI 53703

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority
201 West Washington Avenue, Suite 700
Madison, WI 53702

Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan
Office of the Commissioner of Insurance
125 South Webster Street
Madison, WI 53702

University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority
635 Science Drive, Room 310
Madison, WI 53711

University of Wisconsin Foundation
Attn: Finance
PO Box 8860
Madison, WI 53708-8860

State Fair Park Exposition Center, Inc.
8200 West Greenfield Avenue
West Allis, WI 53214

Blended Component Units

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

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

Celebrate Children Foundation, Inc. (CCF) – The Celebrate Children Foundation, Inc., was organized as a nonstock, nonprofit corporation for the exclusive purposes of soliciting and accepting contributions, grants, gifts and bequests for the State's Children's Trust Fund or for deposit into a fund maintained by the CCF; and administering statewide projects or other programs that the Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board has contracted with the CCF to administer. The Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board (a 20 member Board attached to the State Department of Health and Family Services) administers the Children's Trust Fund, a statutory fund included in the State's CAFR as a special revenue fund. In addition to the State appointing a voting majority of the CCF, the State is able to impose its will on the CCF and a financial benefit/burden relationship exists. The CCF is reported as a special revenue fund.

Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (BTASC) – A nonstock public corporate entity created under Chapter 181 of the Wisconsin Statutes was created for the purpose of making a one-time purchase of Tobacco Settlement Revenues (TSRs) from the State. In May 2002, BTASC issued bonds to provide sufficient funds for carrying out its purpose. Bonds issued by the BTASC are the sole obligation of the BTASC. The State is not legally liable for payment of principal and interest on these bonds nor is the debt dependent upon any dedicated stream of revenue generated by the State. Directors of the corporation are appointed by the Secretary of Administration for staggered three-year terms. Once appointed, directors can only be removed for cause. At least one of the directors must be determined to be "independent" for federal bankruptcy law purposes. The State appoints the BTASC board and a financial benefit exists. BTASC reports on a fiscal year ended May 31. BTASC is reported as a debt service fund (Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization).

Pursuant to a Purchase and Sale Agreement with the State, BTASC acquired all of the State's right, title, and interest in the TSRs under the Master Settlement Agreement and the Consent Decree and Final Judgment (MSA). The MSA was entered into on November 23, 1998, among the attorneys general of 46 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (the "Settling States") and the four largest United States tobacco manufacturers.

On May 23, 2002 the State sold the TSRs to BTASC for $1.3 billion and a residual certificate. Upon discharge of BTASC's obligations under its May 1, 2002 bond indenture, all subsequent TSRs are owned by the State pursuant to the residual certificate.

Discretely Presented Component Units

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

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

Authority through legislation. The State appoints the Authority's Board. The Authority reports on a June 30 fiscal year-end.

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

University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority – The University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority (Hospital) is a not-for-profit academic medical center. The Hospital operates an acute-care hospital with approximately 480 available beds, numerous specialty clinics, and seven ambulatory facilities providing comprehensive health care to patients, education programs, research and community service to residents of southern Wisconsin. Prior to June 1996, the Hospital was a unit of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. In June 1996, in accordance with legislation enacted by the State Legislature, the Hospital was restructured as a Public Authority, a public body corporate and politic created by State statutes. The State appoints a majority of the Hospital's Board of Directors and a financial benefit/burden relationship exists between the Hospital and the State. The Hospital reports on a June 30 fiscal year-end.

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

The Affiliation Agreement requires the Hospital to continue to support the educational, research and clinical activities of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, which are administered by the Hospital. Under the terms of a Lease Agreement, the Hospital leases facilities, which were occupied by the Hospital as of June 29, 1996 (see Note 12A to the financial statements). Under a Conveyance Agreement, certain assets and liabilities related to the Hospital were identified and transferred to the Hospital effective July 1, 1996. Subject to the Contractual Services Agreement and Operating and Service Agreement between the Board of Regents and the Hospital, the two parties have entered into contracts for the continuation of services in support of programs and operations.

University of Wisconsin Foundation – The University of Wisconsin Foundation (the Foundation) is a legally separate, tax-exempt component unit of the State. The Foundation acts primarily as a fund-raising organization to supplement the resources that are available to the University of Wisconsin-Madison and several other units of the University of Wisconsin System (a fund of the State) in support of its programs. These include scientific, literary, athletic and educational program purposes. Although the State does not control the timing or amount of receipts from the Foundation, the majority of resources, or income thereon, that the Foundation holds and invests are restricted to the activities of the University of Wisconsin-Madison and other units of the University of Wisconsin System by the donors. Because these restricted resources held by the Foundation can only be used by, or for the benefit of, the University of Wisconsin-Madison and several other units of the University of Wisconsin System, the Foundation is considered a component unit of the State. The Foundation reports on a fiscal year ended December 31.

State Fair Park Exposition Center, Inc. – In October 2000, the State Fair Park Exposition Center, Inc. (the Center) was organized by the State of Wisconsin State Fair Park as a nonstock, not-for-profit corporation under the Internal Revenue Code 501(c)(3). Authorization for the Center's organization is found under Chapter 42, Wis. Stats. The Center has broad general powers that include approving the sale, lease, or purchase of any real estate and obtaining financing through loans or other methods. The board of the Center includes the chairperson of the State Fair Park Board, and three members appointed by the Center's Board. In addition to the State appointing a voting majority of the Center, the State is able to impose its will on the Center, and a financial benefit relationship exists. The Center reports on a fiscal year ended December 31.

Related Organizations

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

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

Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation – a public body politic and corporate that operates the Bradley Center.

World Dairy Center Authority - an authority created to establish a center for the development of dairying in the United States and the world; to analyze worldwide trends in the dairy industry and recommend actions to be taken by the State; promote dairy cattle, technology, products and services; and develop new markets for dairy and dairy-related products.

Wisconsin Advanced Telecommunications Foundation – organized as a nonstock corporation, administers an endowment fund to support advanced telecommunications technology application projects and efforts to educate telecommunications users about advanced services.

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

Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan Authority – created under 2005 Wisconsin Act 74, Chapter 149, to assume all responsibilities for administration of the health insurance risk-sharing plan.

C. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

In reporting the financial activity of its enterprise funds and business-type activities, the State applies all applicable GASB pronouncements as well as the following pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless these pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements: Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins of the Committee on Accounting Procedure. Further, except for the State Life Insurance Fund, the State has elected not to apply the provisions of relevant pronouncements of FASB issued after November 30, 1989 for its enterprise funds and business-type activities. The State Life Insurance Fund is reported as an insurance enterprise fund and, accordingly, applies the provisions of relevant pronouncements of FASB, including those issued after November 30, 1989.

The Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan (Plan) and the State Fair Park Exposition Center, Inc. (the Center) are reported as component units, and in applying GAAP, have elected to apply the provisions of relevant pronouncements of FASB including those issued after November 30, 1989.

The University of Wisconsin Foundation, a discretely presented component unit, prepares its separately issued financial statements on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements. The financial information presented in the State's government-wide financial statements and the accompanying footnote disclosures has been adjusted to an accrual basis in conformity with GAAP. Certain accrual adjustments not reported are not considered material.

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

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

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

The State reports the following major funds:

Major Governmental Funds

- *General Fund* – the primary operating fund of the State, accounts for all financial transactions except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

- *Transportation Fund* – a special revenue fund, accounts for the proceeds from motor fuel taxes, vehicle registrations, licensing fees, and federal and local governments which are used to supply and support safe, efficient and effective transportation in Wisconsin.

Major Enterprise Funds

- *Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund* – accounts for the program to provide excess medical malpractice insurance for Wisconsin health care providers. The revenues to finance this insurance are primarily derived from assessments against health care providers.

- *Environmental Improvement Fund* – accounts for financial resources generated and used for clean water projects. Federal capitalization grants, interest earnings, revenue bond proceeds, and general obligation bond proceeds are its primary funding sources.

- *University of Wisconsin System Fund* – accounts for the 13 universities, 13 two-year colleges, the University of Wisconsin Extension and System Administration.

- *Unemployment Reserve Fund* – accounts for unemployment contributions made by employers, federal program receipts, benefit payment recoveries and unemployment benefits paid to laid off workers in the State.

In addition, the State reports the following fund types:

Governmental Funds

- *Special Revenue Funds* – account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. Examples include the Conservation Fund and the Petroleum Inspection Fund.

- *Debt Service Funds* – account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

- *Capital Projects Funds* – account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

- *Permanent Funds* – account for resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the State's programs.

Proprietary Funds

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

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

Fiduciary Funds

- *Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds* – account for the Wisconsin Retirement System as well as other employee benefit programs including accumulated sick leave, duty disability, employee reimbursement accounts, life insurance, and retiree life insurance.

- *Investment Trust Funds* – account for the local government investment pool managed by the State Treasurer and the Milwaukee Retirement System.

- *Private-purpose Trust Funds* – account for the State-sponsored college savings programs and the BadgerRx for Individuals Fund.

- *Agency Funds* – account for the assets of liquidated insurance companies to insure payments to claimants, transactions of the retiree health insurance program, assets held by the State for inmates and residents of state facilities, deposits of bank and insurance companies doing business in the state, and the collection and disbursement of court-ordered support payments.

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

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

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

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

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

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets/Fund Balances/Fund Equity

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash balances of most funds are deposited with the Department of Administration where the available balances beyond immediate needs are pooled in the State Investment Fund for short-term investment purposes. Balances pooled are restricted to legally stipulated investments valued consistent with GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*. Cash balances not controlled by the Department of Administration may be invested where permitted by statute.

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

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

2. Investments

Primary Government

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

Generally, investments of the primary government are reported at fair value consistent with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*. Typically, fair value information is determined using quoted market prices. However, when quoted market prices are not available for certain securities, fair values are estimated through techniques such as discounted future cash flows, matrix pricing and multi-tiers.

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

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

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

Component Units

Except for forward delivery agreements, investments of the Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation, a blended component unit, are reported at fair value. Forward delivery agreements are securities with maturities of one year or less and are reported at cost.

Investments of the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (the Authority) are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices. Collateralized and uncollateralized investment agreements are not transferable and are considered nonparticipating contracts. As such, both types of investment agreements are reported at contract value.

Investments of the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority (the Hospital) in equity securities with readily determinable fair values and all investments in debt securities are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices.

Certain investments of the Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan are reported on a cost basis; however, the impact on the financial statements is not material.

Investments of the University of Wisconsin Foundation are primarily reported at fair value.

3. Mortgage and Other Loans

Mortgage loans of the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, a component unit, are carried at their unpaid principal balance, less allowance for possible loan losses. Loan origination fees and associated costs are deferred and recognized as income or expenses over the projected life of the loan.

Mortgage loans of the Veterans Mortgage Loan Repayment Fund and the Veterans Trust Fund programs, business-type activities, are stated at the outstanding loan balance with origination fees and associated costs deferred and recognized over a fifteen year period using the straight-line method.

4. Forestation State Tax

The State levies an annual tax of two-tenths of one mill for each dollar of the assessed valuation of the property in the State, as described in Wis. Stat. Sec. 70.58. This tax is levied for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; for forest crop law and county forest law administration and aid payments; and for the acquisition, purchase and development of forests. The proceeds of the tax are paid to the Conservation Fund.

This tax, the only property tax levied by the State, is levied to each county on or before the fourth Monday in August of each year on assessed valuation as of January 1 of that year. The tax is due and payable January 31 or on the due dates established through an installment option permitted under Wis. Stat. Sec. 74.12.

Consistent with the requirements of GASB Interpretation No. 5, *Property Tax Revenue Recognition in Governmental Funds,* collections received July 1 through August 31 that were due but unpaid at June 30 are accrued.

5. Interfund Assets/Liabilities

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

Long-term interfund loans are classified as "Advances to Other Funds" and "Advances from Other Funds." Advances to Other Funds, as reported in the governmental fund financial statements, are offset with a fund balance reserve to indicate that they are neither available for appropriation nor expendable available financial resources.

Balances that exist between the primary government and component units are classified as “Due to/from Primary Government” and, correspondingly, “Due to/from Component Units”. Further, cash and investments invested by one component unit with another component unit are reported on the statement of net assets as “Cash and Investments with Other Component Units” and “Amounts Held in Trust by Component Units for Other Component Units”.

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

6. Inventories and Prepaid Items

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

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

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

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

7. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, land and infrastructure assets (roads, bridges, and buildings considered an ancillary part of roads), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Assets of the primary government, other than infrastructure and land purchased for the construction of infrastructure assets, are capitalized when they have a unit cost of $5,000 or more (except for a collection of library resources that must have a cumulative value equal to or greater than $5.0 million) and a useful life of two or more years. Assets of the discretely presented component units are capitalized when they have a unit cost of $5,000 or more, except for the University of Wisconsin Foundation, which capitalizes assets greater than $2,500, and the State Fair Park Exposition Center, Inc., which capitalizes assets greater than $500.

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

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

Exhaustible capital assets of the primary government and the component units generally are depreciated on the straight-line method over the asset’s useful life. Select buildings of the University of Wisconsin System are depreciated using the componentized method over the estimated useful life of the related assets. Depreciation expense is recorded in the government-wide financial statements, as well as the proprietary funds and component units. There is no depreciation recorded for land, construction in process, infrastructure and other capital assets defined as inexhaustible. Generally, estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and improvements	2 - 40 years
Equipment, machinery and furnishings	2 - 40 years

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

8. Restricted and Limited Use Assets

Governmental fund and proprietary fund assets required to be held and/or used as specified in bond indentures, bond resolutions, trustee agreements, board resolutions, and donor specifications have been reported as Restricted and Limited Use Assets. Likewise, assets of the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority, and the University of Wisconsin Foundation (discretely presented component units) that meet similar criteria have been reported as Restricted and Limited Use Assets. These assets are classified into four categories: Cash and Cash Equivalents, Investments, Cash and Investments with Other Component Units, and Other Restricted Assets.

9. Local Assistance Aids

Municipal and County Shared Revenue Program

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

At June 30, 2007, the State was liable to various local governments for unpaid shared revenue aid. To measure the amount of the program allocable to the State's fiscal year, the amount is prorated over portions of recipient local governments' calendar fiscal years that are within the State's fiscal year. The result is that a liability of $476.0 million representing one-half of the total appropriated amount is reported at June 30, 2007 as Due to Other Governments.

State Property Tax Credit Program

At June 30, 2007, the State was liable to various taxing jurisdictions for property tax credits paid through the State Property Tax Credit Program. Under the program, payments to local taxing jurisdictions provide property tax relief directly to taxpayers in the form of State credits on individual property tax bills. State statutes require that payment to local taxing jurisdictions be made during July. Although the property tax credit is calculated on the property tax levy for school purposes, the State's July payment is paid to an administering municipality who treats the payment the same as other tax collections and distributes the collections to the various tax levying jurisdictions (e.g., cities; towns; villages; school districts; technical colleges).

The school portion of the property tax credit liability represents the amount of the July payment earned over the school districts' previous fiscal year ended June 30. Since the entire school districts' portion of the July payment occurs within the State's fiscal year, 100 percent of the July payment relating to the school taxing jurisdictions' levy is reported as a liability at June 30, 2007.

The general government portion of the property tax credit liability represents the amount of the July payment prorated over the portion of the local governments' calendar year which is within the State's fiscal year. The result is that 50 percent of the July payment based on the general government taxing jurisdictions' levy is reported as a liability at June 30, 2007.

The aggregated State Property Tax Credit Program liability of $447.7 million is reported in the General Fund as Due to Other Governments.

Lottery Property Tax Credit Program

The Lottery Property Tax Credit provides direct property tax relief to taxpayers in the form of State Credits on property tax bills. Under the program, owners of property used as a primary residence receive a tax credit equal to the school property tax on a portion of the dwelling's value.

The State pays municipal treasurers for lottery credits who distribute the moneys to the various taxing jurisdictions. For credits reducing the calendar year 2007 property tax bills, the State made this payment in March 2007.

The Lottery Tax Credit Program is accounted for in the Lottery Fund, an enterprise fund, that records revenues and expenses on the accrual basis. A portion of the State's March payment distributed to the general government taxing jurisdictions applies to their fiscal year that ends on December 31. Therefore, part of the March distribution represents an expense of the State in Fiscal Year 2007, while the remaining portion represents a prepaid item. The resulting prepaid item reported within the Lottery Fund totals $35.4 million at June 30, 2007.

State Aid for Exempt Computers

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

At June 30, 2007, the State was liable to various local governments and other taxing jurisdictions for unpaid exempt computer aid payments of $46.3 million.

10. Long-term Debt Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt is reported as a liability. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized using the effective interest rate method on a prospective basis beginning in Fiscal Year 2002, except for the annual appropriation bonds that are amortized ratably over the life of the obligations to which they relate. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums and discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources and other financing uses, respectively.

Debt issuance costs, as well as bond premiums and discounts, relating to revenue obligations of the Environmental Improvement Fund, an enterprise fund, were deferred and are being amortized using the effective interest rate method.

Debt issuance costs relating to general obligation bonds of the University of Wisconsin System Fund and the Veterans Mortgage Loan Repayment Fund, both enterprise funds, are amortized ratably over the life of the obligations to which they relate. On the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, related to the Transportation Revenue Bonds and the Petroleum Inspection Fee Obligation Revenue Bonds (which finance programs in a capital projects fund and a special revenue fund, respectively) are also amortized ratably over the life of the obligations to which they relate. Results from the use of this method do not vary materially from those that would be obtained by use of the effective interest rate method.

Debt issuance costs, and bond premiums and discounts, of the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority and the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority, both discretely presented component units, are amortized ratably over the life of the obligations to which they relate.

Debt issuance costs, bond premiums and discounts of the Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation, a blended component unit, are capitalized and amortized over the lives of the related debt using the interest method.

Debt issuance costs of the State Fair Park Exposition Center, Inc., a discretely presented component unit, are being amortized using the effective-interest method over the life of the related bonds.

11. Compensated Absences

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

Annual Leave

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

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

Sick Leave

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

12. Deferred Revenue

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

Deferred revenues of the University of Wisconsin System consist of payments received but not earned at June 30, 2007, primarily for summer session tuition, tuition and room deposits for the next fall term, advance ticket sales for upcoming intercollegiate athletic events, and amounts received from grant and contract sponsors that have not yet been earned under the terms of the agreement.

13. Self-Insurance

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

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

14. Fund Balance Reserves and Restricted Net Assets/Fund Equity

Fund Balance Reserves

Reservations of fund balances of governmental funds represent amounts that are not available for appropriation. Examples of fund balance reservations include reserves for encumbrances, inventories, prepaid items, and the Budget Stabilization Fund.

Restricted Net Assets/Fund Equity

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

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

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

During the year ended June 30, 2007, the following adjustments and reclassifications were necessary to reconcile the information from the fund-based Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds to the amounts presented in the governmental section of the Statement of Net Assets (in thousands). The differences result primarily from the long-term economic focus of the Statement of Net Assets compared to the current financial focus of the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds.

	Total Governmental Funds	Long-term Assets and Liabilities (1)	Internal Service Funds (2)	Reclassifications and Eliminations (3)	Total Amount for Statement of Net Assets
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 816,618	$ -	$ 22,083	$ -	$ 838,701
Investments	133,278	-	-	-	133,278
Receivables (net of allowance):					
Taxes	1,254,347	-	-	(1,254,347)	-
Loans to Local Governments	504,463	-	-	(504,463)	-
Other Loans Receivable	45,158	-	-	(45,158)	-
Other Receivables	276,143	3,361	389	2,701,664	2,981,557
Due from Other Funds	247,479	-	34,047	(281,526)	-
Due from Other Governments	854,570	-	-	(854,570)	-
Internal Balances	-	-	(3,697)	18,673	14,976
Inventories	34,849	7,109	6,235	-	48,193
Prepaid Items	319,546	-	684	-	320,230
Advances to Other Funds	85	-	-	(85)	-
Restricted Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	393,727	-	-	-	393,727
Investments	195,755	-	-	-	195,755
Other Restricted Assets	1,297	-	-	-	1,297
Deferred Charges	-	90,482	796	-	91,278
Depreciable Capital Assets	-	1,170,853	270,017	-	1,440,869
Infrastructure	-	11,027,101	-	-	11,027,101
Other Non-depreciable Capital Assets	-	3,077,600	27,436	-	3,105,036
Other Assets	54,808	-	-	-	54,808
Total Assets	$ 5,132,123	$ 15,376,506	$ 357,988	$ (219,812)	$ 20,646,805
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities	$ 859,197	$ -	$ 24,133	$ 436,289	$ 1,319,620
Due to Other Funds	239,440	-	29,337	(268,777)	-
Interfund Payables	384,461	-	-	(384,461)	-
Due to Other Governments	1,884,201	-	-	-	1,884,201
Tax Refunds Payable	1,196,318	-	-	-	1,196,318
Tax and Other Deposits	59,548	-	-	-	59,548
Deferred Revenue/Unearned Revenue	803,541	(377,257)	-	-	426,284
Interest Payable	38,333	80,551	-	-	118,884
Advances from Other Funds	2,864	-	-	(2,864)	-
Short-term Notes Payable	906,826	-	19,499	-	926,326
Long-term Liabilities:					
Current Portion	95,335	357,421	39,842	-	492,598
Noncurrent Portion	-	8,548,648	236,481	-	8,785,129
Total Liabilities	6,470,063	8,609,363	349,292	(219,812)	15,208,906
Fund Balances/Net Assets	(1,337,940)	6,767,142	8,696	-	5,437,898
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances/Net Assets	$ 5,132,123	$ 15,376,506	$ 357,988	$ (219,812)	$ 20,646,805

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

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

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

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

During the year ended June 30, 2007, the following adjustments and reclassifications were necessary to reconcile the information from the fund-based Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds to the amounts presented in the governmental section of the Statement of Activities (in thousands). The differences result primarily from the long-term economic focus of the Statement of Activities compared to the current financial focus of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds.

	Total Governmental Funds	Long-term Revenues and Expenses (1)	Capital-Related Items (2)
Revenues:			
Taxes	$ 13,743,355	$ -	$ -
Income Taxes	-	(7,898)	-
Sales & Excise Taxes	-	4,119	-
Public Utility Taxes	-	-	-
Other Taxes	-	81	-
Motor Fuel (Transportation) Taxes	-	251	-
Other Dedicated Taxes	-	684	-
Intergovernmental	6,428,024	-	-
Operating Grants	-	-	625
Capital Grants	-	-	6,583
Licenses and Permits	1,141,117	-	-
Charges for Goods and Services	307,449	3,772	-
Investment and Interest Income	116,123	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures/Contributions to Permanent Fund	57,976	-	-
Gifts and Donations	18,881	-	-
Other Revenues:		4,731	(5,831)
Tobacco Settlement	125,908	-	-
Other	279,590	-	-
Total Revenues	22,218,423	5,741	1,377
Expenditures/Expenses:			
Current Operating:			
Commerce	294,861	(1,020)	1,275
Education	6,385,551	(77)	2,951
Transportation	1,767,266	(1,240)	84,102
Environmental Resources	462,502	463	9,717
Human Relations and Resources	8,620,586	(3,295)	49,023
General Executive	562,573	(7,003)	8,995
Judicial	117,289	1,731	3,107
Legislative	61,949	(825)	916
Tax Relief and Other General Expenditures	955,796	-	-
Intergovernmental - Shared Revenue	1,016,313	-	-
Debt Service:			
Principal	407,677	-	-
Interest and Other Charges	493,397	1,141	-
Capital Outlay	759,780	-	(759,780)
Total Expenditures/Expenses	21,905,540	(10,125)	(599,694)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures/Expenses	312,883	15,866	601,071
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Net Transfers	(1,165,939)	-	(362)
Long-term Debt Issued	890,600	-	-
Premium/Discount on Bonds	48,898	-	-
Payments to Refunding Bond Escrow Agent	(472,849)	-	-
Capital Lease Acquisitions	12,712	(12,712)	-
Installment Purchase Acquisitions	653	(653)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(685,924)	(13,366)	(362)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(373,041)	$ 2,500	$ 600,709
Change in Reserve for Inventories	2,986		
Net Change for the Year	$ (370,055)		

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

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

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

Internal Service Funds (3)	Long-term Debt Transactions (4)	Eliminations (5)	Revenue/Expense Reclassifications (6)	Total Amount for Statement of Activities
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (13,743,355)	$ -
-	-	-	7,373,298	7,365,400
-	-	-	4,513,475	4,517,594
-	-	-	271,222	271,222
-	-	-	366,058	366,139
-	-	-	1,020,543	1,020,793
-	-	-	198,760	199,444
-	-	-	(6,428,024)	-
-	-	47,617	5,771,522	5,819,764
-	-	-	711,175	717,758
-	-	-	(1,141,117)	-
12,284	-	(31,735)	1,181,056	1,472,826
144	-	-	(35,795)	80,472
-	-	-	(39,937)	18,039
-	-	-	(18,881)	-
-	-	-	405,666	404,566
-	-	-	(125,908)	-
-	-	-	(279,590)	-
12,428	-	15,881	167	22,254,018
(572)	-	(4,842)	(250)	289,452
3,229	-	21,983	(517)	6,413,120
1,807	273	-	(1,621)	1,850,586
(277)	265	(37)	(866)	471,767
5,695	1,062	25,633	211	8,698,915
2,839	-	(26,857)	(280)	540,268
(103)	(2,033)	-	-	119,991
48	369	-	-	62,457
(2)	1,087	-	(132)	956,749
-	-	-	-	1,016,313
-	(407,677)	-	-	-
8,883	(24,489)	-	470	479,402
-	-	-	-	-
21,546	(431,142)	15,881	(2,986)	20,899,020
(9,118)	431,142	-	3,153	1,354,998
2,939	-	-	(167)	(1,163,529)
-	(890,600)	-	-	-
-	(48,898)	-	-	-
-	472,849	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
2,939	(466,649)	-	(167)	(1,163,529)
$ (6,179)	$ (35,506)	$ 0	2,986	191,469
			(2,986)	-
			$ 0	$ 191,469

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

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

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

NOTE 3. BUDGETARY CONTROL

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

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

NOTE 4. DEFICIT FUND BALANCE/FUND EQUITY AND RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

A. Deficit Fund Balance/Fund Equity

In addition to the General Fund, funds reporting a deficit fund balance, fund equity, or net assets position at June 30, 2007 are (in thousands):

Special Revenue:		
Petroleum Inspection	$	145,846
Dry Cleaner Environmental Response		90
VendorNet		2,864
Capital Projects:		
Capital Improvement		516,197
Transportation Revenue Bonds		86,622
Enterprise:		
Northern Developmental Disabilities Center		3,272
Internal Service:		
Risk Management		84,753

B. Restricted Net Assets

GASB Statement No. 46, *Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation*, which amends GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments,* provides guidance in determining when net assets have been restricted to a particular use by the passage of enabling legislation and how those net assets should be reported in financial statements when there are changes in the circumstances surrounding such legislation. Net assets restricted (1) by external parties or for constitutional purposes or (2) by enabling legislation were as follows on June 30, 2007 (in thousands):

Governmental Activities:		
Net Assets Restricted by External Parties or for Constitutional Purposes	$	1,263,110
Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation		67,991
Business-type Activities:		
Net Assets Restricted by External Parties or for Constitutional Purposes		3,079,721
Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation		423,568

NOTE 5. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

A. Deposits

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

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

1. Primary Government

As of June 30, 2007, $285.9 million of the primary government's bank balance of $295.8 million (excluding two bank overdrafts totaling $25.2 million in two bank accounts that are covered by compensating balances in other accounts) was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows (in millions):

Uninsured and uncollateralized	$	285.9

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of a deposit. Deposits in foreign currency at June 30, 2007 are immaterial. The primary government does not have a formal policy specifically related to foreign currency risk.

The State’s Unemployment Reserve Fund had $658.3 million on deposit with the U.S. Treasury. This amount is presented as Cash and Cash Equivalents and is not included in the carrying amount of deposits nor is it categorized according to risk because it is neither a deposit with a financial institution nor an investment.

2. Component Units

The bank balance of deposits of the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority at June 30, 2007, the Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan at December 31, 2006, the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority at June 30, 2007, the University of Wisconsin Foundation at December 31, 2006, and the State Fair Park Exposition Center, Inc. at December 31, 2006 was $227.5 million.

As of their fiscal year end, $224.9 million of the component units' bank balance of $227.5 million was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows (in millions):

Uninsured and uncollateralized	$	224.9

B. Investments

1. Primary Government

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

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

- Primary government, excluding the University of Wisconsin System, the Wisconsin Retirement System and the State Investment Fund. The primary government portfolios include various funds managed by the State of Wisconsin Investment Board consisting of the following:
  -- Local Government Property Insurance Fund (LGPIF)
  -- State Life Insurance Fund (SLF)
  -- Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund (IPFCF)
  -- Historical Society Fund
  -- Tuition Trust Fund
- University of Wisconsin System (UWS)
- Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)
- State Investment Fund (SIF) -- functions as the State's cash management fund by "pooling" the idle cash balances of all State funds and other public institutions. Investments of the SIF are discussed in section B 3 of this note disclosure.

Primary Government *(excluding the University of Wisconsin System (UWS), the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS), and the State Investment Fund (SIF))*

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

The State of Wisconsin Investment Board (the Board) has exclusive control over the investments of the Local Government Property Insurance Fund (LGPIF), the State Life Insurance Fund (SLF), the Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund (IPFCF), the Historical Society Fund, and the Tuition Trust Fund, which are collectively known as the “various funds”.

Wisconsin Statutes allows investments of the LGPIF in direct obligations of the United States and Canada, securities guaranteed by the United States, unsecured notes of financial and industrial issuers, Yankee/Euro dollar issues, and certificates of deposit issued by banks in the United States, and solvent financial institutions in this State.

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

Funds available for the Historical Society Fund are authorized to be invested in every kind of property, real, personal or mixed, and every kind of investment specifically including but not limited to bonds, debentures and other corporate obligations, preferred or common stocks, and shares of investment companies and investment trusts.

The Board is directed to invest moneys held in the Tuition Trust Fund in investments with maturities and liquidity that are appropriate for the needs of the fund as reported by the State Treasurer.

University of Wisconsin System (UWS)

The University of Wisconsin System (UWS) investment policies and guidelines are governed and authorized by the Board of Regents. The current approved asset allocation policy for long-term funds sets a general target of 30 percent marketable equities, 14 percent fixed income, 31 percent alternatives, and 25 percent tactical strategies. The approved asset allocation for intermediate term funds is 100 percent intermediate maturity, investment-grade fixed income.

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

All assets of the WRS are invested by the State of Wisconsin Investment Board (the Board). The WRS consists of shares in the core retirement trust fund and the variable retirement trust fund.

The investments of the core retirement trust fund consist of a highly diversified portfolio of securities. Wis. Stat. Sec. 25.17(3)(a) allows investments in loans, securities and any other investments as authorized by Wis. Stat. Sec. 620.22. Permitted classes of investments include bonds of governmental units or of private corporations, loans secured by mortgages, preferred or common stock, real property and other investments not specifically prohibited by statute.

Investments of the variable retirement trust fund are authorized under Wis. Stat. Sec. 25.14 and 25.17. Wis. Stat. Sec. 25.17(5) states assets of the variable retirement trust fund shall be invested primarily in equity securities which shall include common stocks, real estate or other recognized forms of equities whether or not subject to indebtedness, including securities convertible into common stocks and securities of corporations in the venture capital stage. The variable retirement trust fund consists primarily of common stock and bonds convertible into common stock, although, because of existing conditions in the securities market, there may temporarily be other types of investments.

Custodial Credit Risk

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

Primary Government *(excluding the University of Wisconsin System (UWS), the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS), and the State Investment Fund (SIF))*

At June 30, 2007, the reported amount of investments of the primary government, including the various funds, was $4,887.6 million, of which $524.8 million is reported as cash equivalents and $353.7 million is reported as “Other Assets”. The primary government, including the various funds, does not have an investment policy specifically for custodial credit risk, however, at June 30, 2007, the primary government had no custodial credit risk exposure for these investments.

University of Wisconsin System (UWS)

At June 30, 2007, the UWS reported investments of $410.9 million, of which $39.2 million is reported as cash equivalents. No custodial credit risk exposure existed for these investments.

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

At June 30, 2007, the WRS investments were $86,011.6 million. The WRS does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2007, the WRS held 11 tri-party repurchase agreements totaling $1,001.1 million. The securities lending collateral account and cash management account participate in repurchase agreement pools, purchasing only a portion of a repurchase agreement in which the manager of these accounts is the buyer-lender. Since the manager that purchased the repurchase agreements is the counterparty, the securities are not held in the WRS’s name. They are held in the counterparty’s name and held by the counterparty’s agent.

Interest Rate Risk

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

Primary Government *(excluding the University of Wisconsin System (UWS), the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS), and the State Investment Fund (SIF))*

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

The following table provides information about the interest rate risks associated with the primary government's investments, except those of the various funds. The investments include certain short-term cash equivalents, and various long-term items.

At June 30, 2007, the primary government's investments were (in millions):

Primary Government (excluding Badger Tobacco Securitization Corporation, the various funds, UWS, WRS, SIF, and investments in an external investment pool)

	Investment Maturities				
Investment Type	**Less Than 1 Year**	**1 to 5 Years**	**6 to 10 years**	**More Than 10 Years**	**Fair Value**
U.S. Government and U.S. agency holdings	$ 128.1	$ 43.6	$ 22.2	$ 17.8	$ 211.7
State and municipal bonds and notes	2.0	88.3	40.6	111.1	242.0
Repurchase agreements	7.6	--	--	--	7.6
Forward delivery agreements	37.8	--	--	--	37.8
Guaranteed investment contracts	28.1	--	--	--	28.1
Money market funds	269.2	--	--	--	269.2
Mutual funds – open ended	37.9	46.9	532.8	--	617.6
Total	$ 510.6	$ 178.8	$ 595.6	$ 128.9	$ 1,414.0

External Invetsment Pool

Investments of the Retiree Life Insurance Fund and the Life Insurance Fund (reported as pension and other employee benefit trust funds) are held in an external investment pool with the investment objective of maintaining levels in its general account sufficient to guarantee principal amounts of reserves. The interest rate exposure of this pool expressed in terms of duration and average remaining life is 4.8 and 7 to 8 years, respectively.

As of May 31, 2007, the Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation's investments were as follows (in millions):

Investment	**Fair Value**	**Weighted Average Maturity (Years)**
JPM Prime Moneymarket Fd 829 Inst	$ 130.1	0.10
ABN AMRO	68.6	0.13
ANZ National	68.6	0.13
Federated Tax-free Obligations Fund 15	0.8	0.00
Total Fair Value	$ 268.1	
Portfolio weighted average maturity		0.12

The various funds, which are managed by the Board, use the duration method to identify and manage interest rate risk. Three of the various funds have investment guidelines relating to interest rate risk. The LGPIF guidelines provide that a bond's maturity must not exceed ten years. The SLF guidelines provide the weighted average maturity (WAM), including cash, shall be a minimum of ten years. The IPFCF guidelines provide that the average duration of the aggregate bond portfolio shall be less than ten years.

As of June 30, 2007, the various funds had interest rate risk statistics as detailed below (in millions):

Various Funds
Duration for Fixed Income Securities (in years)

	LGPIF		SLF		IPFCF		Historical Society		Tuition Trust	
	Fair Value	Duration	Fair Value	WAM	Fair Value	Duration	Fair Value	Duration	Fair Value	Duration
Government/ Agency	$ --	--	$ 33.9	16.40	$ 242.0	4.48	$ --	--	$ 7.0	4.95
Corporate	--	--	44.9	18.06	367.9	5.79	--	--	1.0	4.87
Bond Funds	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	5.08	--	--
Total/Average	$ 0	--	$ 78.8	17.35	$ 609.9	5.27	$ 2.5	5.08	$ 8.0	4.94

University of Wisconsin System (UWS)

The UWS uses the option adjusted duration method to analyze interest rate risk. The UWS's investment guidelines mandate that individual fixed income manager portfolios must maintain an effective modified duration within one year of the effective modified duration of the index. As of June 30, 2007, all investment managers were in compliance with the effective modified duration guideline.

As of June 30, 2007, the UWS had interest rate risk statistics as detailed below (in millions):

UWS

Fixed Income Sector	Fair Value	Option Adjusted Duration
Corporate and other credit	$ 10.3	3.18
U.S. Government mortgages	19.3	3.49
Government	17.2	5.87
Commercial mortgage backed securities	4.1	1.97
Collateralized mortgage obligations: U. S. Agencies	4.5	2.83
U.S. private placements	2.7	2.79
Asset backed securities	1.0	3.12
Collateralized mortgage obligations: Corporate	.5	2.29
Treasury inflation protected securities	11.0	6.15
Total	$ 70.6	

As of June 30, 2007, the University of Wisconsin System's Long Term Fund had an aggregated modified duration of 3.33 while the Lehman Aggregate benchmark had an aggregated modified duration of 4.9. As of June 30, 2007, the University of Wisconsin System's Intermediate Term Fund had an aggregated modified duration of 3.97 while the Lehman Government/Credit Intermediate benchmark had an aggregated modified duration of 3.76.

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

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

On the other hand, short term portfolios use the weighted average maturity to analyze interest rate risk. Weighted average maturity is the maturity of each position in a portfolio weighted by the dollar value of the position to compute an average maturity for the portfolio as a whole. This measure indicates a portfolio's sensitivity to interest rate changes: a longer average weighted maturity implies greater volatility in response to interest rate changes. SWIB's investment guidelines related to interest rate risk vary by portfolio. Some fixed income portfolios are required to be managed within a range of a targeted duration, while others are required to maintain a weighted average maturity at or below a specified number of days or years.

Interest rate risk exposure as of June 30, 2007, stated in terms of modified duration and weighted average maturity, is presented below (in millions):

WRS

Investment Type	Fair Value	Modified Duration (Years)
Asset backed securities	$ 8.5	1.92
Certificates of deposit	23.0	0.51
Commercial paper	161.1	0.12
Corporate bonds	2,499.5	5.08
Corporate bonds	16.0	N/A
Municipal bonds	4.2	9.33
Government agency	884.8	2.94
Commercial mortgages	180.6	2.66
Private placements	471.0	5.15
Repurchase agreements	112.3	0.01
Sovereign debt	3,552.7	5.65
Sovereign debt	3.2	N/A
U.S. Treasury securities	3,186.0	8.58
Total	$11,102.9	

Pooled Investments

Pooled Investment	Fair Value	Modified Duration (Years)
Emerging market fixed income	$ 493.0	6.2345
Global fixed income	1,218.9	5.8105
Domestic fixed income	10,274.4	4.8372
	$ 11,986.3	

Securities Lending Collateral Pool	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
Asset backed securities	$ 939.7	39
Certificate of deposit	194.0	47
Commercial paper	916.5	26
Corporate bonds	2,807.5	48
Repurchase agreements	888.7	2
Pooled investments	925.2	41
	$ 6,671.6	

	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
Short term pooled investments	$ 340.5	50

Credit Quality Risk

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

Primary Government *(excluding the University of Wisconsin System (UWS), the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS), and the State Investment Fund (SIF)*

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

As of June 30, 2007, the above mentioned investments for the primary government including the various funds, were rated by Standard and Poor's, Moody's Investors Service, and Fitch Ratings and the ratings are presented below using the Standard and Poor's rating scale (in millions):

Primary Government
(excluding the various funds, UWS, WRS and SIF)

Credit Quality Ratings	Fair Value
AAA	$ 585.8
AA	654.7
A	21.5
Not Rated	715.8
Total	$ 1,977.8

The various funds' (except for the Tuition Trust Fund) investments guidelines provide that issues be rated "A-" or better at the time of purchase based on the minimum credit ratings as issued by nationally recognized rating agencies. IPFCF guidelines provide that at least 80 percent of the bond portfolio must be rated "A3/A1-" or better. The Tuition Trust Fund guidelines do not specifically list a minimum credit quality.

The following schedule displays the credit ratings at June 30, 2007, for the various funds (in millions):

Various Funds

	LGPIF	SLF	IPFCF	Historical Society	Tuition Trust
	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value
AAA	$ --	$ 35.9	$ 268.9	$ --	$ 7.2
AA	--	9.4	78.0	--	.2
A	--	21.7	155.9	--	.2
BBB	--	9.2	84.9	--	.2
BB	--	--	9.9	--	.1
B	--	.8	4.4	--	--
CCC	--	.8	7.9	--	.1
Not rated	--	1.0	--	2.5	--
Totals	$ 0	$ 78.8	$ 609.9	$ 2.5	$ 8.0

University of Wisconsin System (UWS)

The UWS's investment guidelines prohibit security transactions that involve a counterparty rated below AA by Standard & Poor's and/or Aa by Moody's. In addition, all securities in that individual manager's portfolio must have a minimum quality rating of investment grade of BBB- by Standard & Poor's and/or Baa3 by Moody's with an average portfolio quality of at least AA as rated by Standard & Poor's and/or Aa by Moody's.

The following schedule displays the lowest credit rating available as rated by several nationally recognized statistical rating organizations on debt securities held as of June 30, 2007 (in millions). Obligations of the United States and obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government have been included in the AAA rating below although they are considered to be without credit risk.

UWS

Ratings	Fair Value
AAA	$ 60.2
AA+	.5
AA	.9
AA-	1.2
A+	1.4
A	1.6
A-	1.4
BBB+	1.1
BBB	.8
BBB-	1.6
Unrated Pooled Cash	39.2
Total	$ 109.9

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

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

The following schedule displays the lowest credit rating available as rated by several nationally recognized statistical rating organizations on debt securities held as of June 30, 2007 (in millions). Obligations of the United States and obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government have been included in the AAA rating below although they are considered to be without credit risk.

WRS

Ratings	Fair Value
P-1 of A-1	$ 1,266.5
AAA	7,795.8
AA	2,749.9
A	1,930.8
BBB	672.4
BB	389.8
B	311.6
CCC	92.8
CC	4.5
C	5.0
D	8.3
Commingled or pooled	13,251.9
Not rated	1,622.0
Total	$ 30,101.3

Concentration of Credit Risk

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

Primary Government *(excluding the University of Wisconsin System (UWS), the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS), and the State Investment Fund (SIF)*

Although the primary government, except for the various funds discussed later, does not have a formal policy on limiting the exposure to concentrations of credit risk, it is the primary government's policy to comply with the provisions contained within the general resolutions of revenue bond indentures and other program policy investment criteria. For example, the College Savings Program Trust Fund's exposure to a particular industry is limited to no more than double that industry's percentage in the ML All Corporate Index (COAO).

The primary government's, except for the various funds, largest concentration by a single issuer is the State of Wisconsin Global Certificates with approximately 2.7 percent and the State of Wisconsin's general obligation bonds with approximately 1.6 percent of investments.

With the exception of the Tuition Trust Fund, the various funds investment guidelines limit concentrations of credit risk by establishing maximum issuer and/or sector exposure limits. Generally, the guidelines provide that no single issuer may exceed 5 percent of the fund investments, with the exception of U.S. Government and its agencies, which may be unlimited. The LGPIF further limits AAA-rated mortgage-backed, AAA-rated asset-backed and individual corporate issuers to 3 percent of the market value of the fund investments.

As of June 30, 2007, none of the various funds had more than five percent of their total investments in a single issuer.

University of Wisconsin System (UWS)

The UWS's investment guidelines prohibit more than 7 percent of the fund be invested in the securities of any one issuer, unless the issue is U.S. Government guaranteed, or an issue of an agency of the U.S. government. The UWS's largest concentration by issuer is Citigroup with .5 percent of total trust fund assets.

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

For investments of the WRS, concentration of credit risk is limited by establishing investment guidelines for individual portfolios or groups of portfolios that generally restrict issuer concentrations in any one company or Rule 144A securities below 5 percent of assets.

Foreign Currency Risk

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

Primary Government *(excluding the University of Wisconsin System (UWS), the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS), and the State Investment Fund (SIF)*

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

At June 30, 2007, the primary government, except for the various funds, did not own any issues denominated in a foreign currency.

The various fund's investment guidelines do not specifically address foreign currency risk with the exception that SLF only allows investments in U.S. dollar denominated instruments. As of June 30, 2007, the various funds did not own any issues denominated in a foreign currency.

University of Wisconsin System (UWS)

As of June 30, 2007, the UWS held equity securities denominated in foreign currencies within pooled investment vehicles only, with market values totaling $116.0 million. Some of the trades for such foreign positions will not settle in foreign currencies until after the fiscal year end. Foreign currency forward exchange contracts are often used to manage the risk related to fluctuations in currency exchange rates between the time of purchase or sale and the actual settlement of foreign currencies. The UWS's foreign pooled investment managers also use foreign exchange forwards and futures to manage longer term currency risk exposures. Counterparty risk in foreign exchange forwards and futures instruments is negligible.

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

The WRS held foreign currency denominated cash and securities directly in designated actively managed portfolios and indirectly through its investment in certain commingled invest funds.

As of June 30, 2007, the following assets were denominated in the following currencies (in millions):

Currency Exposure by Investment Type

Currency	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Convertible Securities	Equity	Fixed Income	Preferred Securities	Limited Partnerships	Mortgage	Real Estate	Multi Asset	Total Exposure by Currency
Argentina Peso	0.4	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Australian Dollar	5.1	--	362.7	109.4	--	--	--	--	--	477.2
Brazil Real	0.9	--	4.7	50.4	112.4	--	--	--	--	168.4
British Pound Sterling	19.0	--	1,761.7	395.6	--	124.1	--	--	--	2,300.4
Canadian Dollar	9.1	--	448.5	109.1	--	30.9	--	--	--	597.6
Columbian Peso	--	--	--	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	12.5
Danish Krone	0.3	--	39.2	26.0	--	--	--	--	--	65.5
Euro Currency Unit	40.6	--	2,966.8	1,340.1	36.4	260.4	--	--	--	4,644.3
German Mark	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	0.2
Hong Kong Dollar	3.9	--	137.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	140.9
Hungarian Forint	0.4	--	16.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.4
Iceland Krona	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	3.0
Indian Rupee	1.0	--	18.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.6
Indonesian Rupian	--	--	2.0	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	35.3
Israeli Shekel	0.4	--	33.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.4
Italian Lira	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Japanese Yen	25.4	--	1,768.9	812.6	--	--	--	--	--	2,606.9
Malaysian Ringgit	0.5	--	9.3	55.8	--	--	--	--	--	65.6
Mexican New Peso	2.5	--	47.1	61.0	--	--	--	--	--	110.6
Taiwan Dollar	2.3	--	187.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	189.3
Turkish Lira	1.0	--	46.3	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	58.0
New Zealand Dollar	0.6	--	3.4	59.1	--	--	--	--	--	63.1
Norwegian Krone	1.4	--	73.9	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	81.6
Peruvian Nuevo Sol	0.2	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	4.5
Philippines Peso	0.2	--	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.4
Polish Zloty	--	--	6.5	67.3	--	--	--	--	--	73.8
South African Rand	0.9	--	36.4	36.7	--	--	--	--	--	74.0
Singapore Dollar	2.9	--	73.6	57.6	--	--	--	--	--	134.1
South Korean Won	--	--	185.2	9.1	11.5	--	--	--	--	205.8
Swedish Krona	5.5	--	143.6	113.7	--	--	--	--	--	262.8
Swiss Franc	4.9	--	443.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	448.0
Thailand Baht	--	--	42.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.4
Uruguayan Peso	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	5.0
Total Foreign Currency Exposure	129.5	--	8,864.2	3,381.1	160.3	415.4	--	--	--	12,950.5
United States Dollar	1,662.7	48.6	48,043.9	19,136.0	3.8	4,372.5	180.6	567.7	899.7	74,915.4
Total Investments by Currency Exposure	1,792.2	48.6	56,908.1	22,517.1	164.1	4,787.9	180.6	567.7	899.7	87,865.9

Securities Lending Transactions

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

Securities Lending Transactions – State statutes and Board policies permit the use of investments of the WRS to enter into securities lending transactions. These transactions involve the lending of securities to broker-dealers and other entities for collateral, in the form of cash or securities, with the simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The securities custodian is an agent in lending the domestic and international securities. When domestic securities are delivered to a borrower as part of a securities lending agreement, the borrower is required to place collateral equal to 102 percent of the loaned securities' fair value, including interest accrued, as of the delivery date with the lending agent. In the event that foreign securities are loaned, the borrower is required to place collateral totaling 105 percent of the loaned securities' fair value, including interest accrued, as of the delivery date with the lending agent except when the collateral is denominated in the same currency as the loaned security. In this case, collateral is required to total 102 percent of the loaned securities' fair value including interest accrued, as of the delivery date.

The cash collateral is reinvested by the lending agent or its affiliate in accordance with the contractual investment guidelines, which are designed to insure the safety of principal and obtain a moderate rate of return. The investment guidelines include very high credit quality standards and also allow for a portion of the collateral investments to be invested with short-term securities. The earnings generated from the collateral investments, less the amount of rebates paid to the dealers and fees paid to agents, results in the gross earnings from lending activities, which is then split on a percentage basis with the lending agent.

At year end, no credit risk exposure to borrowers existed because the amounts owed the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed. The contract with the lending agent requires it to indemnify if the borrowers fail to return the loaned securities and the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent. Losses resulting from violations of investment guidelines are also indemnified.

The majority of securities loans can be terminated on demand. The average term of the loans is approximately one week, which is shorter than the weighted average maturity of 32 days for investments made with the U.S. dollar cash collateral and the weighted average maturity of 41 days for investments made with foreign cash collateral.

Pledging or selling collateral securities cannot be done without a borrower default. The quantity of dollar value of securities lending contracts entered into is not restricted.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Various Funds

Interest Only Strips — Interest only strips are securities that derive cash flow from the payment of interest on underlying debt securities. The Tuition Trust Fund held several interest only strips for yield enhancing purposes. Because the underlying securities are United States Treasury obligations, the credit risk is low. On the other hand, interest only strips are more volatile in terms of pricing, and thus the market risk is higher than traditional United States Treasury obligations.

As of June 30, 2007 the Tuition Trust Fund held interest only strips valued at $6.9 million representing approximately 72.0 percent of portfolio investments.

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

Derivatives offer a very liquid, low cost and effective way to establish or hedge existing portfolio positions. Investment guidelines define allowable derivative activity for each portfolio and are based on the investment objectives which have been established by the Board. Where derivatives are permitted, guidelines stipulate allowable instruments and the manor in which they are to be used. For those portfolios given the authority to utilize derivatives, all derivative issuers or counterparties used must be a recognized exchange or a bank or broker dealer with an actual credit rating of at least: (1) 'B/C' or better from Fitch; (2) 'A1/P1' or better on short term debt from S&P or Moody's; or (3) 'A' or better on long term debt from S&P or Moody's.

Foreign Currency Forwards and Options – Currency exposure management is permitted through the use of exchange traded currency instruments, and through the use of spot and forward contracts in foreign currencies. Direct currency hedging is permitted to hedge currency exposure back to the U.S. dollar when consistent with the strategy of the portfolio. Cross-currency exposure management to transfer out of an exposed currency and into a benchmark currency is permitted. Losses may arise from future changes in the value of the underlying currency, or if the counterparties do not perform under the terms of the contract.

During Fiscal Year 2007, currency exposure management involved foreign currency spot and forward contracts only. Generally, these contracts are entered into to hedge foreign exchange risk. At June 30, 2007, the fair value of foreign currency forward contract assets totaled $3.7 billion, while the liabilities totaled $3.7 billion.

Futures Contracts – A financial futures contract is an exchange traded agreement to buy or sell a financial instrument at an agreed upon price and time in the future. Upon entering into a futures contract, collateral is deposited with the broker in accordance with the initial margin requirements of the broker. Futures contracts are marked to market daily by the board of trade or exchange on which they are traded. The resulting gain/loss is received/paid the following day until the contract expires. Futures contracts involve, to varying degrees, risk of loss in excess of the variation margin. Losses may arise from future changes in the value of the underlying instrument, or if the counterparties do not perform under the terms of the contract.

Investment guidelines allow external fixed income portfolio managers to manage interest rate exposure, adjust duration and manage anticipated cash flows through the use of exchange-traded interest rate instruments. Guidelines stipulate that derivatives are not to be used to establish a leverage position. As of June 30, 2007, the Board was invested in exchange-traded interest rate futures contracts with a net exposure of a negative $889.8 million at June 30, 2007.

Externally managed equity portfolios are permitted by investment guidelines to use exchange-traded equity index futures contracts to equitize cash holdings provided these positions do not exceed 5 percent of the fair value of the portfolio. Some international equity managers are allowed to invest in equity futures and options provided the equity equivalent value of the equity futures and optioned equities does not exceed 20 percent of the total assets in the portfolio. The net equity futures exposure as of June 30, 2007 was $36.9 million.

Asset Backed Securities – Asset backed securities are debt securities whose value is derived from payments and prepayments of principal and interest generated from whole loan mortgages, mortgage pass-through securities, credit card receivables, car loans and leases receivables, insurance proceeds receivable, as well as, airline and railroad car loans receivable. In some cases, cash flows are distributed to different investment classes or traunches in accordance with the security's established payment order. Some traunches have more stable cash flows relative to changes in interest rates while others are significantly more sensitive to interest rate fluctuations. In a declining interest rate environment, some asset backed securities may be subject to a reduction in interest payments as a result of prepayment of underlying mortgages, leases or loans that make up the collateral pool. A reduction in interest payments causes a decline in cash flows and thus a decline in the fair value of the security. Rising interest rates may cause an increase in anticipated interest payments, thus an increase in fair value of the security. Only high quality, senior traunches, resulting in minimal risks of default and prepayment are held for the WRS. The degree of prepayment risk also varies with the type of underlying assets. Mortgage backed securities tend to have a higher degree of prepayment risk due to the long term nature of the security. At June 30, 2007, mortgage backed securities with a fair value totaling $404.6 million were held for the WRS.

Credit Default Swaps – Certain fixed income portfolios are permitted to manage credit exposures through the use of credit default swaps. A credit default swap (CDS) is an over-the-counter contract whereby the credit risk associated with an investment is transferred by entering into an agreement with another party who, in exchange for periodic fees, agrees to make payments in the event of a default or other predetermined credit event. This agreement effectively introduces credit exposure to the seller's portfolio without actually holding the bond, basket of investments, or bond index. One of the main advantages of CDS is that it allows for exposure to credit risk while limiting exposure to other risks such as interest rate, currency, and call risk, that often come with a typical bond. Losses may arise in the event of the bond issuer's bankruptcy or failure to make a coupon payment, or if the counterparties do not perform under the terms of the contract. Liquidity in the cash bond market may also affect performance of these instruments, if the contract is structured to have a physical, rather than a cash settlement.

As with other over-the-counter derivative products, investment guidelines required counterparties be a recognized exchange or bank or broker dealer with an actual credit rating of at least: (1) 'B/C' or better from Fitch; (2) 'A1/P1' or better on short term debt from S&P or Moody's; or (3) 'A' or better on long term debt from S&P or Moody's.

As of June 30, 2007, one externally managed portfolio held CDS positions. Because this manager holds the view that a specific credit market will improve, they entered into agreement to sell protection in the third quarter of Fiscal Year 2007. As a result, periodic payments are received based upon the negotiated deal spread. Under the terms of the contracts, the Board would assume coupon and/or principal payments to the counterparty in the event of a default. These contracts have a total notional value of $5.6 million and mature in 2012, although they can be effectively nullified by entering into a reverse agreement at an earlier date, at the manager's discretion.

Options – Option contracts give the purchaser of the contract the right to buy (call) or sell (put) the security or index underlying the contract at an agreed upon price on or before the expiration of the option contract. The seller of the contract is subject to market risk, while the purchaser is subject to credit risk and market risk to the extent of the premium paid to enter into the contract. Internal U.S. equity portfolios are allowed to buy put options and sell call options in connection with existing portfolio positions. Generally, external international equity managers are allowed to invest in futures and options as long as the equity equivalent value of the equity futures and options equities do not exceed 20 percent of total portfolio assets. In addition, most fixed income portfolios are permitted to enter into option contracts to manage interest rate exposure. At June 30, 2007, the WRS held no options.

Unfunded Capital Commitments

University of Wisconsin System (UWS)

The UWS has unfunded limited partnership commitments of $23.4 million as of June 30, 2007.

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

The Board has committed to fund various limited partnerships and side-by-side agreements related to its private equity and real estate holdings. Commitments that have not been funded as of June 30, 2007 totaled $4.2 billion.

2. Component Units

Component Units *except for the Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan and the University of Wisconsin Foundation (Other Component Units)*

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (Authority) – The Authority is required by statute to invest at least fifty percent of its General Fund funds in obligations of the State, of the United States, or of agencies or instrumentalities of the United States, or obligations, the principal and interest of which are guaranteed by the United States, or agencies or instrumentalities of the United States. Each investment portfolio specifies what constitutes a permitted investment and such investments may include obligations of the U.S. government and agencies securities; corporate bonds and notes; money market mutual funds; commercial paper; and repurchase agreements and investment agreements.

The Authority enters into collateralized investment contracts with various financial institutions. The investment contracts are generally collateralized by obligations of the United States government.

The Authority is also authorized to invest its funds in the State Investment Fund.

The Authority's aggregate investments at June 30, 2007 were $798.2 million of which $264.5 million are reported as cash equivalents.

University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics Authority – The University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority's (the Hospital) aggregate investments at June 30, 2007 were $271.3 million of which $268.6 million (invested with the University of Wisconsin Foundation, see subsequent investment disclosure discussion for the University Wisconsin Foundation) are reported as "Cash and Investments with Other Component Units." The board of directors has authorized management to invest in debt and equity securities. In addition, the Hospital reported $2.6 million of investments in highly liquid short-term securities.

State Fair Park Exposition Center, Inc. – The aggregate investments at December 31, 2006 were $3.8 million, consisting of $3.3 million of money market funds that are reported as cash equivalents.

Custodial Credit Risk

The component units do not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk. At fiscal year end, the reported amount of investments was $804.6 million. Of this amount, $256.3 million were securities held by the counterparty but in the State's name.

Interest Rate Risk

It is the component units' policy to comply with the provisions contained within the general resolutions of revenue bond indentures and other program policy investment criteria. For example, investment maturities will coincide with the anticipated debt service payment dates and cash flow obligations associated with the life of bonds outstanding. Market conditions, rates of return, interest rate spreads within and across asset classes, and other factors will influence maturity selection for all funds in excess of those required to meet the projected cash flow obligations. No investment will mature after the final bond maturity of the issue.

The following table provides information about the interest rate risks associated with the component units' investments. The investments include certain short-term cash equivalents, and various long-term items. As of fiscal year end, the component units had the following debt investments and maturities (in millions):

	Investment Maturities				
Investment Type	Less Than 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	6 to 10 years	More Than 10 Years	Fair Value
U.S. Government and U.S. agency holdings	$ 35.4	$ 82.4	$ 10.1	$ 3.8	$ 131.7
Corporate notes and bonds	2.7	2.7	--	--	5.4
Money market funds	270.8	--	--	--	270.8
Noncollateralized investment contracts	76.0	180.3	--	--	256.3
Mortgage-backed securities	--	2.5	0.1	--	2.6
Collateralized investment contracts	123.5	--	--	--	123.5
Negotiable certificates of deposit	13.1	1.1	--	--	14.2
Total	$ 521.5	$ 269.0	$ 10.2	$ 3.8	$ 804.5

Credit Quality Risk

The component units have established different investment policies for different investment types that generally include minimum rating requirements. For example, corporate bonds and notes are limited to U.S. domestic corporations having been rated not less than AA category or its equivalent as to investment quality by two or more nationally recognized investment rating firms. At least one rating must be in the top two short- or long-term rating categories and all other ratings must be in the top three rating categories. Further, money market funds must be regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and must consist of Government securities or other dollar-denominated permitted investments. Securities purchased by money market funds must be rated by at least one nationally recognized rating agency in the top two short-term rating categories or must be guaranteed by an entity with such ratings. Any other ratings must be in the top three rating categories. The following table presents the component units' ratings at fiscal year end (in millions):

		Credit Quality Ratings			
Investment Type	Fair Value	AAA	AA	A	Unrated
Corporate notes and bonds	$ 5.4	$ --	$ 2.7	$ 2.7	$ --
Money market funds	270.9	264.5	6.4	--	--
Noncollateralized investment contracts	256.3	--	256.3	--	--
Negotiable certificates of deposit	14.2	--	--	--	14.2
Mortgage-backed securities	2.7	--	--	--	2.7
Collateralized investment contracts	123.5	--	123.5	--	--

Concentration of Credit Risk

Investment policies generally limit the concentration of credit risk with an issuer to a predetermined dollar value and/or percent. For example, the investment policy outlined in a general resolution requires that for funds not invested in government securities or money market mutual funds, no more than 5 percent of total portfolio market value can be invested with any issuer or secured by any one guarantor, and not more than 15 percent of the portfolio's market value will be invested in any municipal or industry sector. There were no non-government investments that exceeded 5 percent of the total portfolio.

Foreign Currency Risk

The component units' policy generally prohibits investments traded in foreign currencies. Although trading in foreign currencies may be acceptable for a limited number of portfolios, no exposure to foreign currency existed at fiscal year end.

Securities Lending

The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority's (Authority) Finance committee approved the use of a security-lending program with the trust department of a bank acting as an agent. As of June 30, 2007 the Authority had $99.2 million of securities on loan to broker-dealers for a fee.

Security lending transactions involve the lending of securities to broker-dealers and other entities for collateral, in the form of cash or securities, with the simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The securities custodian is an agent in lending the domestic and international securities for collateral of 102 percent and 105 percent, respectively, of the loaned securities' market value. The lending agent in accordance with contractual investment guidelines, which are designed to insure the safety of principal and obtain a moderate rate of return, reinvests the collateral. The investment guidelines include very high credit quality standards and also allow for a portion of the collateral investments to be invested with short-term securities. The Authority has the following types of securities on loan: U.S. agency securities, U.S. government securities and corporate notes. The Authority has received the following types of collateral for the securities lent: cash, government securities or irrevocable letters of credit. The fair value of the investment securities loaned was $99.2 million as of June 30, 2007, and the fair value of the collateral received was $99.2 million. The Authority may request the bank to terminate any loan of securities for any reason at any time.

As of June 30, 2007, no credit risk exposure to borrowers existed because the amounts owed the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed. The contract with the lending agent states that in the event that a borrower fails to return the lent security, the bank will indemnify the Authority for the following amounts: a) The difference between the closing market value of security on the date it should have been returned to the account and the cash collateral substituted for the lent securities, or b) In the case of collateral received in kind, the difference between the closing market value of the security on the date it should have been returned to the account and the closing market value of the collateral in kind on the same date.

The Authority assumes all risk of loss arising out of collateral investment loss and any resulting collateral deficiencies. The bank expressly assumes the risk of loss arising from negligent or fraudulent operations of its securities lending program. The bank operates the securities lending program as a business trust investment pool with open and matched components. In the matched portion of the investment pool, the maturities of the securities lent and collateral are the same. The open portions of the pool maintain a weighted average maturity of the portfolio at approximately 15 days, with a range from one day to 25 days. The open portions of the pool generally have a 15-day mismatch between the portfolio coverage maturity and the open loans. As of June 30, 2007 approximately 100 percent of the securities lent were in the open portion of the investment pool. No restrictions on the amount of the loans exist or can be made. The earnings generated from the securities lending program is reported as other income. During the year ended June 30, 2007 the Authority received $45 thousand of income related to security lending transactions.

Other Component Units

Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan (WHCLIP) – Aggregate investments of the WHCLIP were $75.4 million, of which $9.3 million are money market and other highly liquid debt instruments reported as cash equivalents.

The board of governors is responsible for and establishment of appropriate investment policies relating to the investment of the WHCLIP's assets. The following investment guidelines are established: a minimum of 30 percent of the loss reserves must be invested in U.S. treasuries or agency securities and AAA rated CMOs, investments must be in the form of marketable debt issues, at the time of purchase all bonds must be rated no lower than A by a major rating bond agency, at least 80 percent of the bond portfolio must be rated A or better, adequate corporate diversification by issuer and sector must be maintained (the securities of any issuer should not exceed 1.5 percent of the bond portfolio based on market value at the time of purchase, excluding government or government agency securities), the average duration of the aggregate bond portfolio shall be less than 10 years, as deemed appropriate by the investment manager(s) and is not permitted to invest in common stock.

Excluded investments include: bonds rated below A by a major rating service at the time of purchase, foreign bonds not denominated in U.S. currency, futures transactions, short selling, use of margin, derivatives and hedge funds.

The investments of the WHCLIP at December 31, 2006 were $66.1 million consisting of the following (in millions):

Investment Type	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of the U.S. government corporations and agencies	$ 17.4	$ 18.2
Debt securities issued by foreign governments and corporations	2.0	2.0
Industrial and miscellaneous	23.7	24.0
Public utilities	1.5	1.5
Loan-backed securities	21.5	21.4
Total	$ 66.1	$ 67.1

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the component units will not be able to recover the value of investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investments are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured and unregistered and are either held by the counterparty, or by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the name of the WHCLIP. The WHCLIP had no custodial credit risk exposure for these investments.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of bonds at December 31, 2006, by contractual maturity are presented in the table below (in millions):

	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
1 Year or Less	$ 7.0	$ 7.0
1 to 5 Years	25.1	24.7
6 to 10 Years	8.6	9.4
More Than 10 Years	3.9	4.6
	44.6	45.7
Loan-backed securities	21.5	21.4
Total	$ 66.1	$ 67.1

Mortgage-backed securities (includes residential and commercial MBS) consist of the following (in millions):

Pass-through securities:		
Guaranteed by GNMA	$	.1
Issued by FNMA and FHLMC		20.6
Privately issued		.5

The WHCLIP does not hold investments in any one issuer that exceeds 5 percent of total assets.

As of December 31, 2006, the WHCLIP did not own any issues denominated in a foreign currency.

University of Wisconsin Foundation (the Foundation) - Aggregate investments of the Foundation are $2,303.5 million. In addition, the Foundation includes $155.1 million of highly liquid short-term instruments in cash equivalents.

The following table summarizes the types of investments of the Foundation at December 31, 2006 (in millions):

Investment Type	Fair Value
U.S. government and agency holdings	$ 18.2
Stocks	353.8
Corporate notes and bonds	309.3
Money market funds	.6
Mutual funds	971.0
International equities	508.1
Limited partnerships	142.5
Total	$ 2,303.5

The Foundation's interests in alternative investments, which consist of non-marketable limited partnerships, hedge funds, and real assets have a market value of $142.5 million, $360.9 million, and $90.0 million, respectively, at December 31, 2006. The market value of these interests represent 59 non-marketable limited partnerships, 58 hedge funds, and 25 real assets at December 31, 2006.

Pooled funds and unitrusts carry investments in the University of Wisconsin Foundation Collective Bond Fund at cost on the date the units are purchased. Cost per unit is determined by the market value of the principal in the funds on the date of unit transactions. The cost and market value of University of Wisconsin Foundation Collective Bond Fund investments are as follow at December 31, 2006 (in millions):

	Cost	Market Value
Cash and Money Market Funds	$ .6	$ .6
Bonds and Debentures	9.4	9.5
Federal Agencies	4.2	4.2
U.S. Government Securities	3.5	3.5
Total	$ 17.7	$ 17.8

Custodial Credit Risk

At December 31, 2006, the reported amount of investments was $2,303.5 million. The Foundation had no custodial credit risk exposure for these investments.

3. State Investment Fund

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

Wis. Stat. Secs. 25.17(3)(b), (ba), (bd) and (dg) enumerate the various types of securities in which the SIF can invest, which include direct obligations of the United States or its agencies, corporations wholly owned by the Untied States or chartered by an act of Congress, securities guaranteed by the United States, unsecured notes of financial and industrial issuers, direct obligations of or guaranteed by the government of Canada, certificates of deposit issued by banks in the United States and solvent financial institutions in Wisconsin, and bankers acceptances. Other prudent investments may be approved by the State of Wisconsin Investment Board's (the Board) Board of Trustees. The Board may approve other prudent investments and has granted derivatives authority, subject to review and approval of the Investment Committee, limited to positions in financial futures, forwards, options and swaps and only if the purpose is to hedge existing positions, to adjust portfolio duration within statutory guidelines, or otherwise to reduce the interest rate risk to which the Board is subjected in the normal course of business. Interest only and principal only securities, inverse floaters, and off balance sheet synthetic derivatives are not permitted.

Investments are valued at fair value for financial statement purposes and amortized cost for purposes of calculating income to participants. The custodial bank has compiled fair value information for all securities by utilizing third party pricing services. The fair value of investments is determined at the end of each month. Government and agency securities and commercial paper are priced using matrix pricing. This method estimates a security's fair value by using quoted market prices for securities with similar interest rates, maturities, and credit ratings. Short-term debt investments with remaining maturities of up to 90 days are valued using amortized costs to estimate fair value, provided that the fair value of those investments is not significantly affected by the impairment of the credit standing of the issuer or by other factors. Repurchase agreements and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are valued at cost because they are nonparticipating contracts that do not capture interest rate changes in their value. In addition, a bond issued by another State agency having a par value of $0.3 million is valued at par, which management believes approximates fair value.

For purposes of calculating earnings to each participant, all investments are valued at amortized cost. Specifically, income is distributed to pool participants monthly based on their average daily share balance. Distributed income includes realized investment gains and losses calculated on an amortized cost basis, interest income based on stated rates (both paid and accrued), amortization of discounts and premiums on a straight-line basis, and investment and administrative expenses. This method differs from the fair value method used to value investments because the amortized cost method is not designed to distribute to participants all unrealized gains and losses in the fair values of the pool's investments.

Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the Board will not be able to recover the value of investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investments are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured and unregistered and are either held by the counterparty or by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the name of the Board.

At June 30, 2007, the reported amount of investments was $6,464.1 million. The SIF had no custodial credit risk exposure for these investments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of investments. The weighted average maturity method is used to analyze interest rate risk and investment guidelines mandate that the weighted average maturity for the entire portfolio will not exceed one year. At June 30, 2007, the following table shows the investments by investment type, amount and the weighted average maturities (in millions):

Investment	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
Repurchase agreements	$ 2,011.0	2
Government and agency	3,155.3	46
Commercial paper	730.5	33
Certificates of deposit	517.0	116
Yankee/Euro issues	50.0	37
Mortgage backed securities	0.3	697
Total	$ 6,464.1	
Portfolio weighted average maturity		36

Credit Quality Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. This credit risk is measured by the credit quality ratings of investments in debt securities as described by nationally recognized rating agencies such as Standard and Poor's, Moody's Investors Service, and Fitch Ratings. Investment guidelines establish numerous, very specific maximum exposure limits based on the minimum credit ratings as issued by a nationally recognized rating agency.

The following table presents the SIF's ratings as of June 30, 2007 (in millions):

	Ratings	Fair Value	Percent
Repurchase agreements (collateral):			
U.S. government debt	AAA/Aaa	$ 1,508.2	23.3%
Government sponsored entity U.S agency	AAA/Aaa	502.8	7.8
Federal Home Loan Board	A-1+/P-1	917.1	14.2
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	A-1+/P-1	1,184.0	18.3
Federal National Mortgage Association	A-1+/P-1	1,054.3	16.3
Commercial paper	A-1+/P-1	705.6	10.9
Commercial paper	A-1/P-1	24.9	0.4
Certificates of deposit:			
Nonnegotiable (Var Wis Banks)	N/R	467.0	7.2
Negotiable	A-1+/P-1	50.0	0.8
Yankee	A-1+/P-1	50.0	0.8
Mortgage backed securities	N/R	0.2	0.0
Totals		$ 6,464.1	100.0%

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may occur due to the amount of investments in a single issuer. The SIF's investment guidelines limit concentrations of credit risk by establishing numerous maximum issuer and/or issue exposure limits based on credit rating. These guidelines do not place a limit on maximum exposure for any U.S. agency. As of June 30, 2007 the SIF has more than five percent of its investments in FHLB (14.2 percent), FHLMC (18.3 percent), FNMA (16.3 percent), and repurchase agreement collateral consisting of various securities issued by these same three U.S. agencies (7.8 percent). Since the repurchase agreements mature each day, new collateral, consisting of a different blend of U.S. Treasury and agency securities, is assigned each night.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The SIF is permitted to invest in Canadian or Euro denominated issues provided they are fully hedged against foreign currency risk. At June 30, 2007 the SIF did not own any issues denominated in foreign currency.

Copies of the separately issued financial report that includes financial statements and other supplementary information for the SIF may be obtained by writing to:

State of Wisconsin Investment Board
PO Box 7842
Madison, WI 53707-7842

4. Lottery Investments and Related Future Prize Obligations

Investments of the State Lottery Fund totaling $93.4 million are held to finance grand prizes payable over a 20-year or 25-year period. The investments in prize annuities are debt obligations of the U.S. government and backed by its full faith and credit as to both principal and interest. Liabilities related to the future prize obligations are presented at their present value and included as Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Liabilities. The following is a schedule of future prize obligations (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Amount
2008	$ 16,979
2009	16,974
2010	14,564
2011	9,747
2012	7,284
Thereafter	58,854
Total future value	124,402
Less: Present value adjustment	(35,537)
Present value of payments	$ 88,865

NOTE 6. RECEIVABLES AND NET REVENUES

A. Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2007 were as follows (in thousands):

	Taxes	Loans to Local Governments	Other Loans Receivable: Student Loans	Veterans Loans	Mortgage Loans	Other Loans	Other Receivables	Due From Other Governments	Due From Component Units	Total Receivables
Governmental Activities:										
General	$ 1,119,388	$ 8,623	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 19,243	$ 178,429	$ 623,038	$ -	$ 1,948,722
Transportation	102,903	-	-	-	-	25,839	7,925	203,986	-	340,652
Nonmajor Governmental	32,055	495,840	-	-	-	75	89,789	27,547	-	645,307
Total Governmental:	1,254,347	504,463	-	-	-	45,158	276,143	854,570	-	2,934,681
Government-wide Adjustments:										
Internal Service Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	179	126	389
Accrual Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,361	-	-	3,361
Fiduciary Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,126	-	-	43,126
Total – Governmental Activities	$ 1,254,347	$ 504,463	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 45,158	$ 322,714	$ 854,749	$ 126	$ 2,981,557
Related revenue deferral because the receivable does not meet the availability criteria	$ 288,509	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 95,857	$ 0	$ 0	$ 384,366
Business-type Activities:										
Current:										
Injured Patients and Families Compensation	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,592	$ -	$ -	$ 9,592
Environmental Improvement	-	118,498	-	-	-	-	387	8,663	-	127,548
University of Wisconsin System	-	-	34,385	-	-	-	128,618	77,573	2,972	243,549
Unemployment Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,509	3,906	-	147,415
Nonmajor Enterprise	-	264	-	6,078	8,712	-	51,300	9,450	-	75,804
Total Current:	-	118,762	34,385	6,078	8,712	-	333,406	99,592	2,972	603,908
Noncurrent:										
Environmental Improvement	-	1,446,970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,446,970
University of Wisconsin System	-	-	158,485	-	-	-	5,840	-	-	164,325
Unemployment Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,338	-	-	16,338
Nonmajor Enterprise	-	2,101	-	24,100	252,786	3,090	-	-	-	282,076
Total Noncurrent	-	1,449,070	158,485	24,100	252,786	3,090	22,178	-	-	1,909,709
Government-wide Adjustments:										
Fiduciary Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	645	-	-	645
Total – Business-type Activities	$ 0	$ 1,567,833	$ 192,870	$ 30,178	$ 261,498	$ 3,090	$ 356,229	$ 99,592	$ 2,972	$ 2,514,261

B. Net Revenues

Certain revenues of the University of Wisconsin System are reported net of scholarship allowances. For Fiscal Year 2007, these scholarship allowances totaled as follows (in thousands):

Student Tuition and Fees	$ 80,560
Sales and Services of Auxiliary Enterprises	14,284
Total	$ 94,844

NOTE 7. CAPITAL ASSETS

Primary Government

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 was as follows (in thousands):

Primary Government	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and Land Improvements	$ 1,598,443	$ 128,301	$ (1,473)	$ 1,725,271
Buildings and Improvements	157,651	1,142	-	158,793
Library Holdings	78,850	986	(13)	79,823
Equipment	642	-	-	642
Construction in Progress	968,345	172,982	(820)	1,140,507
Infrastructure	10,727,026	377,477	(77,403)	11,027,101
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	13,530,957	680,888	(79,708)	14,132,137
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	89,690	4,423	-	94,112
Buildings and Improvements	1,726,279	24,759	(230)	1,750,807
Equipment	596,846	77,225	(24,545)	649,526
Totals	2,412,814	106,407	(24,776)	2,494,445
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land Improvements	37,251	5,708	-	42,959
Buildings and Improvements	560,601	45,312	(171)	605,742
Equipment	364,469	61,174	(20,768)	404,875
Totals	962,322	112,193	(20,939)	1,053,576
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	1,450,492	(5,786)	(3,837)	1,440,869
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 14,981,450	$ 675,102	$ (83,545)	$ 15,573,006
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and Land Improvements	$ 117,477	$ 4,389	$ (299)	$ 121,567
Library Holdings	1,036,636	22,199	(6,177)	1,052,658
Construction in progress	346,823	225,156	(251,074)	320,905
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	1,500,936	251,744	(257,550)	1,495,130
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	9,532	19	(236)	9,314
Buildings	3,729,716	271,388	196,995	4,198,098
Equipment	816,699	71,643	(15,698)	872,644
Totals	4,555,946	343,049	181,060	5,080,056
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land Improvements	6,827	491	(236)	7,083
Buildings	1,687,582	112,091	(10,178)	1,789,496
Equipment	555,739	63,562	(16,896)	602,406
Totals	2,250,149	176,145	(27,310)	2,398,984
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	2,305,798	166,904	208,370	2,681,072
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$ 3,806,734	$ 418,648	$ (49,180)	$ 4,176,202

In addition to the capital assets reported by governmental and business-type activities, the fiduciary funds reported gross capital assets of $2,760 thousand at June 30, 2007, with accumulated depreciation totaling $2,711 thousand.

Depreciation Expense

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

Governmental Activities		
Commerce	$	1,188
Education		2,885
Transportation		9,101
Environmental Resources		9,549
Human Relations and Resources		45,386
General Executive		8,748
Judicial		3,107
Legislative		902
Depreciation on capital assets held by the internal service funds		31,329
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	$	112,193

Business-type Activities		
University of Wisconsin System	$	163,677
Lottery		44
Veterans Mortgage Loan Repayment		15
Other Business-Type		12,409
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	$	176,145

Construction in Progress

Construction in progress of the primary government reported in the government-wide statement of net assets at June 30, 2007 included the following projects (in thousands):

	Allotments	Expended to June 30, 2007	Encumbrances Outstanding	Unencumbered Allotment Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Reported through capital projects funds:				
State Highway Rehabilitations and Marquette Interchange	$ 320,877	$ 320,877	$ --	$ --
Wild Rose Fish Hatchery	24,300	13,703	1,379	9,218
Winnebago Corrections Facility Replacement	13,900	313	555	13,032
Madison Crime Lab Remodeling	11,159	10,485	--	674
Other projects with allotments totaling less than $10 million		50,852		
		396,230		
Other:				
Transportation-related funded through sources other than capital projects		713,913		
Other		30,365		
Total construction in progress – governmental activities		$ 1,140,508		
Business-type Activities:				
University of Wisconsin System:				
Interdisciplinary Center – Madison	144,680	$ 75,482	63,913	5,285
Institute for Discovery – Madison	119,025	7	--	119,018
Business and Economics Building – Whitewater	42,273	3,018	31,391	7,864
Grainger Hall Addition – Madison	41,091	16,572	16,059	8,460
Dayton Street Residence Hall – Madison	35,900	30,843	3,286	1,771
Phoenix Sports Center – Green Bay	32,825	30,047	2,599	179
Campus Utility Upgrade – Madison	28,688	3,928	22,729	2,031
Ullsvik Center Remodeling – Platteville	25,670	16,558	6,167	2,945
Student Union Expansion – Parkside	25,191	4,733	16,892	3,566
University Center Upgrade – Stevens Point	24,422	21,812	2,846	(236)
Rothwell Student Center – Superior	21,093	695	45	20,353
Student Recreation/Wellness Center – Oshkosh	21,000	15,215	1,709	4,076
Conner Center Addition – Whitewater	20,249	14,215	5,621	413
University Square Development – Madison	17,060	7,939	8,166	955
Taylor Hall Renovation – Oshkosh	12,261	11,943	--	318
Other projects with allotments totaling less than $10 million:				
University of Wisconsin System		70,747		
Other		6,815		
Total construction in progress – business-type activities		$ 330,569		

Certain construction in progress of the University of Wisconsin System as listed above is reported in the applicable major capital assets categories. Construction in progress of the University of Wisconsin System and of the other business-type activities as reported in the financial statements totaled $314.1 million and $6.8 million as of June 30, 2007, respectively.

Component Units

Capital Assets balance of the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority at June 30, 2007, the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority at June 30, 2007, the University of Wisconsin Foundation at December 31, 2006, and the State Fair Park Exposition Center, Inc. at December 31, 2006 were as follows (in thousands)

		Amount
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:		
Land and Land Improvements	$	12,689
Construction in Progress		76,727
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated		89,416
Capital Assets, being depreciated:		
Buildings		424,222
Equipment		198,247
Totals		622,469
Less accumulated depreciation for:		
Buildings		161,818
Equipment		121,184
Totals		283,002
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated, net		339,468
Component Units Capital Assets, net	$	428,883

NOTE 8. ENDOWMENTS

Primary Government

University of Wisconsin System

The University of Wisconsin System invests its trust funds, principally gifts and bequests designated as endowments or quasi-endowments, in two of its own investment pools: the Long Term Fund and the Intermediate Term Fund. Benefiting University of Wisconsin System entities receive quarterly distributions from the Long Term Fund, principally endowed assets, based on an annual spending rate applied to a 12-quarter moving average market value of the fund. Effective since the final quarter of Fiscal Year 2005, a spending rate of 4.0 percent was applied. Distributions from the Intermediate Term Fund, principally quasi-endowments and unspent income distributions, consist of interest earnings distributed quarterly. Spending rate and interest distributions from both of these funds are transferred to the State Investment Fund, pending near-term expenditures. At June 30, 2007, net appreciation of $10.5 million was available to be spent.

University of Wisconsin System investment policies and guidelines for the Long Term Fund and Intermediate Term Fund are governed and authorized by the Board of Regents. The approved asset allocation policy for the Long Term Fund sets a general target of 30 percent marketable equities, 14 percent fixed income, 31 percent alternatives, and 25 percent tactical strategies. Accordingly, the fund includes investments in domestic and non-U.S. stocks and bonds, and limited partnerships consisting of venture capital and other private equity investments. The approved asset allocation for the Intermediate Term Fund is 100 percent intermediate maturity, investment-grade fixed income.

The fair value of Endowments as of June 30, 2007 was $420.3 million including unrealized gain of $29.6 million when fair values as of June 30, 2007 are compared to asset acquisition costs. This compares to a fair value as of June 30, 2006 of $366.1 million. The net increase in fund balance during 2006-07 was $54.2 million.

The book value of Endowments under control of the University of Wisconsin System was $366.1 million as of June 30, 2007 compared to a book value of $344.2 million as of June 30, 2006. The calculation of realized gains and losses is independent of a calculation of the net change in the fair value of investments since realized gains and losses are based on the difference between the selling price and the acquisition cost of the asset. Therefore, when assets are reported at fair value much of the realized gain or loss may have already been included in prior years as part of the overall change in the fair value of investments.

At June 30, 2007, the book value and fair value of principal funds under control of the University of Wisconsin System was (in millions):

Original Contributions and Distributed Net Gains	$ 143.4
Realized Gains – Undistributed	222.7
Book Value	366.1
Unrealized Net Gains/Losses - Undistributed	54.2
Fair Value	$ 420.3

On June 30, 2007, the portfolio at market contained 50.3 percent in stocks, 7.0 percent in fixed income obligations, 15.0 percent in alternative assets, 17.3 percent in tactical allocation strategies, and 10.4 percent in short-term investments. The total return on the principal Long Term Fund including capital appreciation was 21.0 percent. The total return on the principal Intermediate Fund including capital appreciation was 6.2 percent. External investment counsel was furnished for funds representing 89.6 percent of market-value principal.

Component Unit

University of Wisconsin Foundation

At December 31, 2006 there were 3,511 funds pooled in an endowment fund for investment purposes. Generally, principal of the funds is to be kept intact with income from investments being distributed according to the wishes of the donor. For certain funds, principal is also available for distribution.

The University of Wisconsin Foundation’s investment policies and guidelines are governed and authorized by the University of Wisconsin Foundation’s Board of Directors. The Board does not limit the types of investments allowed.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, the endowment fund accounts reported cash and money market funds of $123.4 million and investments with a fair value of $1,444.4 million. This compares to a fair value for investments as of December 31, 2005 of $1,296.9 million. The asset allocation for endowment assets at December 31, 2006 is 36.3 percent in domestic equities, 16.3 percent in international equities, 26.4 percent in alternative investment managers, 8.6 percent in fixed income, 10.5 percent in real assets and 1.9 percent in cash.

NOTE 9. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund balances as of or for the year ended June 30, 2007 consist of the following (in thousands):

A. Due from/to Other Funds:

Due from Other Funds and the Due to Other Funds represent short-term interfund accounts receivable and payable. The balances in these accounts at June 30, 2007 were as follows (in thousands):

	Due to Other Funds:			
	General	Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental	Injured Patients and Families Compensation
Due from Other Funds:				
General	$ -	$ 16,930	$ 20,833	$ 215
Transportation	1,370	-	28,022	-
Nonmajor Governmental	50,688	14,927	3,426	19
Environmental Improvement	92	-	-	-
University of Wisconsin System	32,413	1,079	1,763	-
Unemployment Reserve	272	-	-	-
Nonmajor Enterprise	10,264	46	4,715	-
Internal Service	15,460	3,775	7,156	6
Fiduciary	22,428	1,458	2,323	4
Total	$ 132,987	$ 38,214	$ 68,238	$ 245

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

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

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

Environmental Improvement	University of Wisconsin System	Unemployment Reserve	Nonmajor Enterprise	Internal Service	Fiduciary	Total
$ 56	$ 32,837	$ 4,165	$ 29,289	$ 2,853	$ 39,967	$ 147,147
-	283	-	-	-	-	29,675
1,129	38	-	14	416	-	70,658
-	-	-	-	-	-	92
1	-	-	3	94	-	35,353
-	-	-	-	-	-	272
-	-	-	560	41	645	16,272
109	811	-	479	313	3,073	31,183
6	24,519	-	1,685	582	260	53,265
$ 1,301	$ 58,488	$ 4,165	$ 32,032	$ 4,299	$ 43,946	$ 383,916

B. Due from/to Component Units

Receivables and payables between funds and component units at June 30, 2007 were as follows (in thousands);

	Due from Component Unit			Due from Primary Government		
	University of Wisconsin System	Internal Service	Fiduciary	University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority	Timing Differences	Total
Due to Primary Government:						
Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	$ -	$ 20	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 20
University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority	2,972	106	2,197	-	-	5,275
State Fair Park Exposition, Center Inc.	-	-	-	-	33	33
Due to Component Unit:						
University of Wisconsin System	-	-	-	2,443	-	2,443
Total	$ 2,972	$ 126	$ 2,197	$ 2,443	$ 33	$ 7,771

Receivables and liabilities between the primary government and the discretely presented component unit do not agree because the State Fair Park Exposition Center, Inc. has a December 31 fiscal year end.

C. Interfund Receivables/Payables

Interfund Receivables/Payables represent short-term loans from one fund to another to cover cash overdrafts. Interfund receivables/payables at June 30, 2007 were as follows (in thousands):

	Interfund Receivables
	Fiduciary
Interfund Payables:	
General	$ 357,376
Nonmajor Governmental	27,085
Nonmajor Enterprise	30,332
Internal Service	25,037
Fiduciary	1,341,864
Total	$ 1,781,694

D. Advances to/from Other Funds

Advances to/from Other Funds represent long-term loans to one fund from another fund. Advances at June 30, 2007 were as follows (in thousands):

	Advances to Other Funds (asset):		
	General	Internal Service	Total
Advances from Other Funds (liability):			
Nonmajor Governmental	$ -	$ 2,864	$ 2,864
Fiduciary	85	-	85
Total	$ 85	$ 2,864	$ 2,949

E. Interfund Transfers

Interfund Transfers in and out that occurred during Fiscal Year 2007 were as follows (in thousands):

	Transfers in:								
	General	Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental	Environmental Improvement	University of Wisconsin System	Unemployment Reserve	Nonmajor Enterprise	Internal Service	Total
Transfers out:									
General	$ -	$ 2,395	$ 678,694	$ -	$ 945,403	$ 305	$ 61,538	$ 5,883	$ 1,694,218
Transportation	96,795	-	36,993	-	30	-	-	-	133,818
Nonmajor Governmental	68,344	6,439	49,627	28,545	197,089	-	14,208	379	364,630
Injured Patients and Families Compensation	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	10
Environmental Improvement	43	-	6,045	-	-	-	-	-	6,088
University of Wisconsin System	19,723	-	29,032	-	-	-	-	29	48,784
Nonmajor Enterprise	25,129	-	3,233	-	-	-	2,145	323	30,829
Internal Service	2,563	18	1,478	-	62	-	1	673	4,794
Fiduciary	1	-	166	-	-	-	-	-	167
Noncurrent Assets Transferred Between Proprietary Funds and Governmental Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	(85)	446	362
Total	$ 212,601	$ 8,852	$ 805,275	$ 28,545	$ 1,142,583	$ 305	$ 77,807	$ 7,732	$ 2,283,700

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

Nonroutine and Other Transfers

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, transfers considered non-routine or inconsistent with the fund making the transfer included the following (in thousands):

Funds Reporting the Transfer	Amount
Transfers to the General Fund from other funds to address revenue shortfalls:	
Transportation	$88,682
Recycling	12,500
Utility Public Benefit	16,949
Petroleum Inspection	20,087
Other funds	2,422
Transfers to the General Fund from other funds to reflect savings related to the issuance of the annual appropriation bonds, which were issued to pay the unfunded pension liability and unfunded accumulated unused sick leave:	
Transportation	1,136
University of Wisconsin System	9,382
Other funds	2,067

Continued

Funds Reporting the Transfer	Amount
Transfers to the General Fund for the Accountability, Consolidation, Efficiency (ACE) initiative:	
Transportation	$ 4,542
Other	1,778
Transfers to the Medical Assistance Trust Fund from the General Fund	127,805

NOTE 10. CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

During the year ended June 30, 2007, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities (in thousands):

Primary Government

Governmental Activities	Balance July 1, 2006	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2007	Amounts Due Within One Year
Bonds Payable:					
General Obligation Bonds for Governmental Funds	$ 3,758,137	$ 534,990	$ 507,683	$ 3,785,444	$ 268,529
General Obligation Bonds for Internal Services Funds	158,706	18,404	21,503	155,606	8,352
Annual Appropriation Bonds	1,794,850	-	-	1,794,850	-
Revenue Bonds	3,096,740	355,610	380,105	3,072,245	114,524
Less Deferred Amounts:					
Issuance Premiums and Discounts	233,194	49,364	40,484	242,075	
Refundings	(56,532)	(6,068)	(6,446)	(56,154)	
Total Bonds Payable	8,985,095	952,300	943,330	8,994,066	391,405
Other Liabilities:					
Future Benefits and Loss Liability	100,161	17,638	21,815	95,984	21,241
Capital Leases	36,840	22,805	18,437	41,208	16,709
Installment Contracts	666	653	868	451	372
Compensated Absences	129,322	57,209	55,002	131,528	45,475
Claims, Judgments and Commitments	13,429	1,062	-	14,491	-
Total Governmental Activities Long-term Liabilities	$ 9,265,513	$ 1,051,667	$ 1,039,452	$ 9,277,728	$ 475,202

Repayment of the general obligation bonds is made from the Bond Security and Redemption Fund. The amount presented in this fund represents the liability to be paid from resources accumulated to provide debt service payments in Fiscal Year 2007. Repayment of the revenue bonds principal and interest is made from the appropriate debt service fund with payments secured by registration and inspection fees collected by the appropriate program. The compensated absences liability will be liquidated by the State's governmental and internal service funds. Long-term liabilities for claims, judgments and commitments are generally liquidated with resources of the governmental activities.

Business-type Activities	Balance July 1, 2006	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2007	Amounts Due Within One Year
Bonds Payable:					
General Obligation Bonds	$ 883,109	$ 314,198	$ 93,196	$ 1,104,111	$ 39,221
Revenue Bonds	676,660	100,000	47,085	729,575	54,985
Less Deferred Amounts:					
Issuance Premiums and Discounts	50,591	15,196	9,882	55,905	
Refundings	(23,220)	(1,442)	(3,589)	(21,072)	
Total Bonds Payable	1,587,140	427,953	146,574	1,868,518	94,206
Other Liabilities:					
Future Benefits and Loss Liability	927,982	174,008	135,430	966,560	111,536
Capital Leases	47,686	119,235	45,737	121,183	5,176
Compensated Absences	108,940	13,793	4,558	118,175	58,799
Total Business-type Activities Long-term Liabilities	$ 2,671,748	$ 734,988	$ 332,300	$ 3,074,437	$ 269,717

Component Units

The following table presents the changes in long-term liabilities of the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority at June 30, 2007, the Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan at December 31, 2006, the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority at June 30, 2007, the University of Wisconsin Foundation at December 31, 2006, and the State Fair Park Exposition Center, Inc. at December 31, 2006:

	Balance July 1, 2006	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2007	Amounts Due Within One Year
Bonds and Notes Payable:					
Revenue Bonds and Notes	$ 2,853,892	$ 899,856	$ 428,738	$ 3,325,010	$ 77,468
Future Benefits and Loss Liability	32,167	--	2,361	29,806	9,617
Capital Leases	14,760	--	2,788	11,972	2,254
Compensated Absences	5,882	6,049	5,386	6,545	6,049
Pension Related	78,331	--	5,430	72,901	1,968
Total Component Units Long-term Liabilities	$ 2,985,032	$ 905,905	$ 444,703	$ 3,446,234	$ 97,356

NOTE 11. BONDS, NOTES AND OTHER DEBT OBLIGATIONS

The following schedule summarizes outstanding long-term bonds and notes payable at June 30, 2007 (in thousands):

Primary Government	
Governmental Activities:	
General Obligation Bonds	$ 4,066,287
Annual Appropriation Bonds	1,792,686
Revenue Bonds:	
Transportation	1,566,842
Petroleum Inspection	132,189
Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation	1,436,063
Total Governmental Activities	8,994,067
Business-type Activities:	
General Obligation Bonds:	
University of Wisconsin System	709,742
Other Business-type	412,596
Revenue Bonds:	
Environmental Improvement	746,181
Total Business-type Activities	1,868,519
Total Primary Government	10,862,586
Component Units:	
Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority Revenue Bonds	3,040,952
University of Wisconsin Hospitals And Clinics Authority Revenue Bonds	231,767
State Fair Park Exposition Center, Inc. Revenue Bonds and Notes Payable	40,795
University of Wisconsin Foundation Note Payable	11,496
Total Component Units	3,325,010
Total at June 30, 2007	$14,187,596

A. General Obligation Bonds

Primary Government

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

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

At June 30, 2007, $2,364.6 million of general obligation bonds were authorized but unissued.

General obligation bonds issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2007 were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Issued	Series	Dates	Interest Rates	Maturity Through	Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding
1990	1990 Series D	5/90	7.0	5/10	$ 65,859	$ 11,629
1991	1991 Series B	5/91	6.80 to 6.85	5/11	117,136	25,102
1992	1992 Refunding Issue	3/92	6.25	5/15	448,935	62,190
1993	1992 2; 1993 1, 2	10/92; 1/93; 3/93	5.0 to 6.5	5/15	423,565	147,155
1994	1993 Refunding Issues 3, 5, 6; 1994 Refunding Issue 2	8/93; 12/93; 10/93; 3/94	5.125 to 6.2	5/24	515,830	162,495
1995	1994 Series 3 and C; 1995 Series B and 1	9/94; 9/94; 2/95; 2/95	5.8 to 6.65	5/25	100,400	5,230
1996	1995 Series 2; 1996 Series B	10/95; 5/96	5.75 to 6.2	11/24	87,850	8,720
1997	1996 D; 1997 1 and A	10/96; 3/97; 3/97	5.75 to 6.0	5/27	75,000	6,490
1998	1997 B, C and D; 1998 A, B and C	7/97; 9/97; 9/97; 3/98; 5/98; 5/98	4.5 to 7.25	11/28	411,765	57,290
1999	1998 Series 1, 2, D, E and F; 1999 Series 1, A and B	8/98; 9/98; 9/98; 10/98; 10/98; 5/99; 2/99; 5/99	4.0 to 7.25	11/30	590,675	217,070
2000	1999 C and D; 2000 A	10/99; 11/99; 3/00	5.0 to 7.7	11/30	315,000	45,145
2001	2000 Series B and E; 2001 Series A, B, C and D	7/00;11/00; 2/01; 4/01; 6/01; 6/01	4.5 to 8.05	11/31	259,030	54,680
2002	2001 Series 1, E, F; 2002 Series 1, A, B, C, D	10/01; 10/01; 10/01; 3/02; 3/02; 3/02; 6/02; 6/02	4.0 to 6.96	5/33	819,545	440,730
2003	2002 Series E, F, G and H; 2003 Series 1, 2, and A	9/02; 9/02; 10/02; 12/02; 4/03; 4/03; 5/03	2.85 to 5.25	5/33	415,190	230,485
2004	2003 B, C, and 3; 2004 1, 2, A, 3 and CWGBC	7/03; 10/03;10/03; 1/04; 1/04; 3/04; 6/04; 4/04	0 to 19.088	5/34	1,305,096	1,061,385
2005	2004 Series 4, B, C, D and E; 2005 Series 1, A, B and C	7/04; 8/04; 8/04; 8/04; 10/04; 2/05; 2/05; 4/05; 4/05	3.0 to 5.65	5/35	1,079,440	995,950
2006	2005 Series D and E; 2006 Series 1 and A	8/05; 12/05; 1/06; 3/06	4.0 to 5.25	5/26	662,910	645,845
2007	2006 Series B, C and D; 2007 Series AW, BW and I; 2007 Series A and B	7/07; 8/06; 8/06; 2/07; 2/07; 2/07; 2/07; 6/07	4.25 to 5.76	5/37	867,570	867,570
Total					8,560,451	5,045,161
Premiums/Discounts					--	209,154
Deferred Amount on Refunding					--	(65,691)
Total General Obligation Bonds					$ 8,560,451	$ 5,188,624

As of June 30, 2007, general obligation bond debt service requirements for principal and interest for governmental activities and business - type activities are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2008	$ 276,882	$ 210,589	$ 39,221	$ 56,570
2009	288,829	193,997	40,420	53,683
2010	291,949	165,240	40,926	51,676
2011	286,481	147,036	40,510	49,603
2012	273,032	133,548	43,345	47,544
2013-2017	1,219,338	478,767	242,744	203,503
2018-2022	908,282	215,653	268,764	138,977
2023-2027	396,257	45,765	286,911	69,440
2028-2032	--	--	67,145	18,426
2033-2037	--	--	34,125	3,830
Total	3,941,050	1,590,595	1,104,111	693,252
Premiums/Discounts	179,332	--	29,822	--
Deferred Amount on Refunding	(54,095)	--	(11,596)	--
Total	$ 4,066,287	$ 1,590,595	$ 1,122,337	$ 693,252

Zero Coupon Bonds

The general obligation bonds of 1990, Series D (Higher Education Series), are zero coupon bonds recorded in the amount of $11.6 million which is the accreted value at June 30, 2007. The bonds mature on May 1 through the year 2010.

The general obligation bonds of 1991, Series B, are zero coupon bonds recorded in the amount of $25.1 million. The bonds mature on May 1 through the year 2011.

B. Annual Appropriation Bonds

In December 2003, the State issued $1.8 billion of General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds consisting of Series A (Taxable Fixed Rate) and Series B (Taxable Auction Rate Certificates). These appropriation obligations were authorized by Wisconsin Statutes to obtain proceeds to pay the State's anticipated unfunded accrued prior service (pension) liability under Wis. Stat. Section 40.05(2)(b) and its unfunded accrued liability for sick leave conversion credits under Wis. Stat. Section 40.05(4)(b), (bc), and (bw) and Subchapter IX of Chapter 40.

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

The General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds, Series A (Taxable Fixed Rate) in the amount of $850.0 million ("Series A Bonds"), bear interest at rates from 4.80 percent to 5.70 percent computed on the basis of a 30-day month and a 360-day year, payable semiannually on each May 1 and November 1 until their maturity dates.

The General Fund Annual Appropriation Bonds, Series B (Taxable Auction Rate Certificates), in the amount of $944.9 million, are multimodal bonds issued in multiple subseries, as taxable Auction Rate Certificates ("Series B Bonds" or "ARCs"). Interest on the Series B Bonds is variable and is computed on the basis of a 360-day year and for the number of days actually elapsed.

As of June 30, 2007, the debt service requirements for principal and interest on these bonds are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest
2008	$ --	$ 94,471
2009	6,100	94,424
2010	10,850	94,105
2011	16,050	93,561
2012	21,800	92,773
2013 - 2017	369,880	399,431
2018 - 2022	281,620	345,096
2023 - 2027	684,950	225,142
2028 - 2032	403,600	60,823
Total	1,794,850	1,499,826
Unamortized Premium/Discount	(2,164)	--
Total, net	$ 1,792,686	$ 1,499,826

Interest Rate Swaps

The State has entered into interest rate exchange agreements, or swap agreements, to modify interest rates on all of the Series B bonds. Other than the net interest expenditures resulting from these agreements, no amounts are recorded in the financial statements.

Objective – In December 2003, the State issued annual appropriation bonds in the amount of $1.8 billion. Of this amount, $944.9 million was issued as taxable auction rate certificates (ARCs) in nine sub-series and having variable interest rates set every respective 28 days at an auction. The State entered into four interest rate exchange agreements with four different counterparties in order to reduce the interest rate risk in connection with $595.2 million of ARCs. In June 2005, the State entered into four additional interest rate exchange agreements with three counterparties in order to reduce the interest rate risk on the balance of the ARCs ($349.7 million).

Terms – All of the ARCs are subject to the interest rate exchange agreements. The ARCs mature and a related notional amount of the related interest rate exchange agreements decline from May 1, 2009 through 2032. Based on the interest rate exchange agreements, the State owes to the counterparties an amount calculated at fixed rates ranging from 4.523 percent to 5.47 percent and the counterparties owe the State interest an amount based on a variable rate, which is the one-month LIBOR. The net amount is paid monthly.

Fair Value – As of June 30, 2007, the aggregate fair value of the interest exchange agreements was $51.5 million. The fair value was valued by a third party consultant based on information contained in the broker Interest Rate Swap Confirmations supplied by the five counterparties -- JP Morgan Chase, Citibank N.A. New York, UBS AG, Bear Stearns Financial Products, and Morgan Stanley Bank. The fair value takes into consideration the prevailing interest rate environment and the specific terms and conditions of the interest rate exchange agreement. The fair valued was estimated using the zero-coupon discounting method. This method calculates the future payments required by the interest rate exchange agreements, assuming that the current forward rates implied by the yield curve are the market's best estimate of future spot interest rates. These payments are then discounted using the spot rates implied by the current yield curve for a hypothetical zero-coupon rate bond due on the date of each future net settlement payment on the interest rate exchange agreements. Based on those parameters, and swap market conditions prevailing on the June 30, 2007 valuation date, the third party consultant calculated the estimate market value. The valuations of derivative transactions provided by the third party consultant are indicative values based on mid-market levels as of the close of business on the date for which they are provided. The fair value may vary throughout the life of the swap agreements due to any changes in fixed swap interest rates and swap market conditions.

Associated Debt – Using rates as of June 30, 2007, debt service requirements are presented for the ARCs that are subject to the interest rate exchange agreements and the net swap payments assuming that interest rates remain the same for their term. As rates vary, interest payments on the ARCs and net swap payments will vary.

(in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Interest Rate Swaps, Net	Totals
2008	$ --	$ 50,623	$ (2,332)	$ 48,291
2009	6,100	50,432	(2,186)	54,346
2010	10,850	50,064	(2,134)	58,780
2011	16,050	49,439	(2,046)	63,443
2012	21,800	48,664	(2,053)	68,411
2013 - 2017	48,050	229,890	(7,886)	270,054
2018 - 2022	103,000	219,621	(6,435)	316,186
2023 - 2027	335,400	168,015	52	503,466
2028 - 2032	403,600	59,528	730	463,858
	$ 944,850	$ 926,276	$ (24,290)	$ 1,846,835

Interest Rate Risk – Currently, the State does not have interest rate risk because it is paying a fixed-rate of interest on the interest rate exchange agreements. However, if for some unforeseen reason any of the swaps agreements are terminated prior to maturity, the State will have interest rate risk associated with the outstanding ARCs until their maturity. Although the interest rate is synthetically fixed under the interest rate exchange agreements, interest payments on the ARCs subject to the interest rate exchange agreements and net swap payments will vary as interest rates vary.

Credit Risk – As of June 30, 2007, the State was exposed to credit risk in the amount of the aggregate fair value of the interest rate exchange agreements. The State has entered into eight interest rate agreements with five different counterparties. The lowest rating assigned to these counterparties is, as of June 30, 2007, Aa3 by Moody's, A+ by Standard & Poor's, and AA- by Fitch Ratings (which only assigns a rating for four of the five counterparties). Under the interest rate exchange agreements and to mitigate the potential for credit risk, if any of the counterparties' credit quality falls below A3 by Moody's Investors Service or A- by either Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings, the fair value of the interest rate exchange agreement for that respective counterparty will be fully collateralized by that counterparty. In addition, an event of termination occurs if any of the counterparties' credit quality falls below Baa2 by Moody's investors service or BBB by either Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings.

Basis Risk – The interest rate exchange agreements expose the State to basis risk (i.e., a shortfall or surplus between the variable interest rate received on the interest rate exchange agreements and the interest rate paid on the ARCs) as the relationship between the one-month LIBOR and the ARCs vary, which changes the synthetic rate on the bonds. As of June 30, 2007, the one-month LIBOR was 5.33 percent and the interest rate on the ARCs was 5.27 percent. This current positive variance effectively reduces the nominal synthetic fixed interest rate paid by the State on the interest rate exchange agreements. The relationship between the one-month LIBOR and ARCs will vary over time and any variation will result in a de facto adjustment to the nominal synthetic fixed interest rates.

Termination Risk – The interest rate exchange agreements may be terminated by the State, upon two business days written notice, designating to the counterparty the termination date. The State or the counterparties may terminate the interest rate exchange agreements if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the interest rate exchange agreements or if other various events occur. If any interest rate exchange agreement is terminated, the State would be unhedged and exposed to additional interest rate risk on the related ARCs. In addition, if the interest rate exchange agreement has a negative fair value at the time of termination, the State would incur a loss and would be required to make a settlement payment to the related counterparty. Actual termination payments, if required to be made, can be made, at the State's discretion, from the Stabilization Fund, or delayed until funds are available in the Subordinated Payment Obligations Fund or until the next biennium when appropriations can be made in the biennial budget for the termination payments. To further mitigate the risk of an involuntary termination event, the State has also purchased a swap insurance policy from a financial guaranty insurance company that was rated Aaa by Moody's and AAA by Standard & Poor's and Fitch. The State's regularly scheduled net payment obligations under six of the eight interest rate exchange agreements are insured subject to the terms and conditions of the policy.

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

C. Revenue Bonds

Primary Government

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

Transportation Revenue Bonds

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

The Department of Transportation is authorized to issue a total of $2,708.3 million of revenue bonds. Presently, there are twelve issues of Transportation Revenue Bonds totaling $1,566.8 million. Debt service payments are secured by driver and vehicle registration fees and also a reserve fund, which will be used in the event that a deficiency exists in the redemption fund.

The Transportation Revenue Bonds issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2007 were as follows (in thousands):

Issue	Issue Date	Interest Rates	Maturity Through	Issued	Outstanding
2007A	3/07	4.25 to 5.0	7/27	$ 148,710	$ 148,710
20071	3/07	4.35 to 5.0	7/22	206,900	206,900
2005B	9/05	4.0 to 5.0	7/25	158,400	158,400
2005A	3/05	3.0 to 5.25	7/25	235,585	235,255
2004 1	9/04	5.0 to 5.25	7/17	95,905	87,725
2003A	11/03	3.0 to 5.0	7/24	166,230	150,730
2002A	10/02	3.0 to 5.0	7/23	119,785	100,715
2002 1& 2	4/02	3.625 to 5.75	7/15 & 7/19	200,080	133,130
2001A	11/01	4.0 to 5.0	7/22	106,450	78,955
1998A&B	8&10/98	4.25 to 5.5	7/9 & 7/16	169,115	119,010
1993A	9/93	4.7 to 5.0	7/12	116,450	62,065
				1,723,610	1,481,595
Unamortized Premium				--	85,247
Total				$1,723,610	$1,566,842

Petroleum Inspection Fee Revenue Bonds

Petroleum Inspection Fee (PIF) Revenue Bonds are issued to finance claims made under the Petroleum Environmental Cleanup Fund Award (PECFA) Program for reimbursement of cleanup costs to soil and groundwater contamination. The program reimburses owners for 75 percent to 99 percent of cleanup costs associated with soil and groundwater contamination.

Presently, PIF Bonds outstanding are $132.2 million. Debt service payments are secured by petroleum inspection fees.

The PIF revenue bonds issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2007 were as follows (in thousands):

Issue	Issue Date	Interest Rates	Maturity Through	Issued	Outstanding
2004-A&1	2/04; 5/04	3.0 to 5.0	7/12	$ 140,470	$ 130,290
Deferred amount on refunding				--	(2,059)
Unamortized Premium				--	3,958
Total				$ 140,470	$ 132,189

Clean Water Revenue Bonds

The Environmental Improvement Fund (the Fund) provides loans and grants to local municipalities to finance wastewater treatment planning and construction. The Fund is authorized to issue up to $1,616.0 million in Revenue Bonds. At June 30, 2007, there were eleven issues of Revenue Bonds outstanding totaling $746.2 million. These bonds are secured by payments on program loans and earnings of investments.

Bonds issued and outstanding for the Fund as of June 30, 2007 were as follows (in thousands):

Issue	Issue Date	Interest Rates	Maturity Through	Issued	Outstanding
2006-2	11/06	4.0 to 5.0	6/27	$ 100,000	$ 100,000
2006-1	3/06	3.5 to 5.0	6/27	80,000	80,000
2004-2	1/05	3.25 to 5.25	6/20	107,025	107,025
2004-1	3/04	4.0 to 5.0	6/24	116,795	109,645
2002-2	8/02	3.0 to 5.5	6/16	85,575	59,260
2002-1	5/02	4.0 to 5.25	6/23	100,000	59,305
2001-1	4/01	4.5 to 5.25	6/21	70,000	36,100
1999-1	9/99	5.0 to 5.75	6/20	80,000	6,910
1998-2	8/99	4.0 to 5.5	6/17	104,360	90,400
1998-1	1/98	4.0 to 5.0	6/18	90,000	23,485
1991-1	4/91	6.875	6/11	225,000	57,445
				1,158,755	729,575
Unamortized Premium				--	26,167
Less: Unamortized discount and charge				--	(9,561)
Total, net of discount, charge and premium				$1,158,755	$ 746,181

As of June 30, 2007, revenue bond debt service requirements for principal and interest for governmental activities and business-type activities are as follows (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities				Business-Type Activities	
	Transportation Revenue Bonds		Petroleum Inspection Fee Revenue Bonds		Clean Water Revenue Bonds	
Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2008	$ 75,065	$ 68,146	$ 20,270	$ 5,671	$ 54,985	$ 37,036
2009	80,395	67,601	21,280	4,686	57,735	34,506
2010	79,395	63,768	22,350	3,622	60,760	31,377
2011	71,600	60,045	23,470	2,507	64,310	28,054
2012	75,325	56,254	24,635	1,366	44,030	24,601
2013-2017	401,515	219,066	18,285	391	205,850	90,119
2018-2022	432,805	115,665	--	--	156,785	42,434
2023-2027	247,155	23,173	--	--	85,120	10,775
2028-2032	18,340	390	--	--	--	--
Total	1,481,595	674,108	130,290	18,243	729,575	298,902
Unamortized Premium	85,247	--	3,958	--	26,167	--
Unamortized Discount/Charge	--	--	(2,059)	--	(9,561)	--
Total, net	$ 1,566,842	$ 674,108	$ 132,189	$ 18,243	$ 746,181	$ 298,902

Component Units – Blended Presentation

Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation

In May 2002, the Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (BTASC) (a blended component unit – debt service fund) issued $1.6 billion of bonds for the purpose of making a one-time purchase of Tobacco Settlement Revenue (TSRs) from the State. Interest on the bonds is due on June 1 and December 1. These bonds are revenue obligations of the BTASC secured by, and payable solely and only out of, the moneys, assets or revenues pledged by the BTASC.

Debt service requirements for principal and interest for the BTASC at May 31, 2007 were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Principal	Interest
2008	$ 12,485	$ 89,370
2009	31,220	88,261
2010	33,565	86,642
2011	35,070	84,838
2012	32,770	82,932
2013-2017	196,570	382,303
2018-2022	244,335	315,933
2023-2027	370,320	224,243
2028-2032	452,815	107,864
2033	51,210	1,632
Total	1,460,360	1,464,018
Unamortized Premium/Discount	(24,297)	--
Total	$ 1,436,063	$ 1,464,018

Component Units – Discrete Presentation

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority

Bonds and notes payable at June 30, 2007 of the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (Authority) consisted of the following (in thousands):

Revenue bonds and notes	$ 2,973,398
Special obligation and subordinated Special obligation	72,503
Total	3,045,901
Less: Deferred amount on refunding	(4,949)
Total, net	$ 3,040,952

Authority's Revenue Bonds and Notes

The Authority's revenue bonds and notes are collateralized by the revenues and assets of the Authority, subject to the provisions of resolutions and note agreements which pledge particular revenues or assets to specific bonds or notes. The bonds are subject to mandatory sinking fund requirements and may be redeemed at the Authority's option at various dates and at prices ranging from 100 percent to 108 percent of par value. Any particular series contains both term bonds and serial bonds which mature at various dates.

The Authority's revenue bonds and notes outstanding at June 30, 2007 consisted of the following (in thousands):

Series/ Issue	Date	Rates	Maturity Through	Outstanding
Housing Revenue Bonds:				
1998 A,B&C	2/98	4.75 to 6.88	2032	$ 22,975
1999 A&B	10/99	5.1 to 6.18	2031	32,790
2000 A&B	9/00	Variable	2032	9,950
2002 A,B&C	5/02	3.9 to 5.6	2033	70,160
2002 D,E,F,G&I	5/02	Variable	2034	31,190
2002 H	5/02	Variable	2033	23,315
2003 A&B	12/03	Variable	2034	6,180
2003 C	12/03	2.75 to 5.25	2043	13,810
2003 D&E	12/03	Variable	2044	20,175
2005 A,B&C	12/05	3.2	2035	9,775
2005 D&E	12/05	3.55 to 5.15	2035	41,265
2005 F	12/05	4.31	2030	123,770
2006 A&B	12/06	3.65 to 4.75	2037	19,450
2006 C&D	12/06	Variable	2030	9,130
				433,935
Home Ownership Revenue Bonds:				
1996 A&B	3/96	5.6 to 5.7	2015	1,565
1996 E&F	11/96	5.4 to 5.9	2016	3,360
1997 A,B&C	4/97	5.5 to 5.7	2010	4,280
1997 D&E	6/97	5.25 to 5.8	2017	13,190
1997 G,H&I	11/97	5.15 to 5.35	2017	3,275
1998 A,B&C	4/98	4.75 to 5.5	2027	39,720
1998 D&E	6/98	5.35	2028	18,025
1999 C,D&E	4/99	4.45 to 6.17	2029	11,905
1999 F,G&H	7/99	5.25 to 7.07	2027	12,430
2000 A,B&C	3/00	5.5 to 5.8	2030	6,005
2000 D,E&F	6/00	5.75 to 7.91	2029	9,195
2000 F	7/00	Variable	2015	3,605
2000 G&H	11/00	7.21	2031	4,575
2000 H	11/00	Variable	2024	9,485
2001 A,B&C	5/01	4.85 to 6.4	2032	15,360
2002 A&C	2/02	3.9 to 5.5	2032	45,445
2002 B	2/02	Variable	2032	10,595
2002 C	2/02	Variable	2016	12,100
2002 E&G	3/03	3.5 to 4.85	2022	40,890
2002 I	10/02	3.05 to 4.85	2032	26,230
2002 E & F	7/02	Variable	2032	46,625
2002 I	10/02	Variable	2032	39,040

(Continued)

Series/ Issue	Date	Rates	Maturity Through	Outstanding
2003 A	4/03	2.55 to 4.95	2024	11,075
2003 A	4/03	Variable	2033	72,215
2003 B	7/03	Variable	2034	85,285
2003 C	11/03	2.65 to 4.85	2024	13,155
2003 C	11/03	Variable	2034	59,335
2003 D	11/03	Variable	2028	17,505
2004 A	4/04	Variable	2035	95,800
2004 A	4/04	2.65 to 4.2	2014	15,130
2004 B	4/04	Variable	2035	5,615
2004 C&D	7/04	3.35 to 5.1	2024	26,525
2004 D	7/04	Variable	2035	110,135
2004 E	11/04	Variable	2035	90,875
2005 A	4/05	3.25 to 4.95	2025	25,220
2005 A	4/05	Variable	2036	91,085
2005 B	4/05	Variable	2035	10,420
2005 C	6/05	Variable	2033	161,595
2005 C	6/05	4.875	2036	33,695
2005 D&E	9/05	2.83 to 4.875	2036	143,370
2006 A&B	1/06	3.07 to 4.32	2037	198,260
2006 C&D	5/06	4.85 to 6.0	2037	245,135
2006 E&F	10/06	4.7 to 5.727	2037	179,895
2007 A&B	4/07	4.7 to 5.75	2038	151,215
2007 B	4/07	Variable	2026	28,785
2007 C&D	4/07	Variable	2038	165,815
2007 C&D	4/07	3.82 to 6.06	2038	59,185
				2,473,225
Business Development Bonds:				
1989 3	Various	7.75	2014	775
1995 1-2,4-9	Various	Variable	2015	4,070
				4,845
Multifamily Housing Bonds:				
2006 A&B	7/06	Variable	2036	7,500
2007 A&B	6/07	Variable	2040	11,520
				19,020
Notes Payable	Various	Variable	2021	42,373
Authority's Total Revenue Bonds and Notes				$ 2,973,398

Authority's Special Obligation Bonds

The Authority's Special Obligation Bonds are special limited obligations of the Authority and are collateralized by the revenues and assets of each bond resolution.

Special obligation bonds at June 30, 2007 consist of the following (in thousands):

Series/ Issue	Date	Rates	Maturity Through	Outstanding
Home Ownership Revenue Bonds:				
1998 F&G	10/98	4.4 to 5.51	2029	$ 13,490
Single Family Drawdown Revenue Bonds:				
2006-1	4/06	Variable	2011	59,013
Total Special Obligation Bonds				$ 72,503

Debt service requirements for principal and interest for the Authority at June 30, 2007 are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Principal	Interest
2008	$ 75,075	$ 133,623
2009	64,515	133,787
2010	87,403	131,071
2011	126,028	127,524
2012	66,145	122,367
2013-2017	336,945	565,286
2018-2022	444,135	475,199
2023-2027	569,900	358,864
2028-2032	671,825	218,734
2033-2037	541,390	76,258
Thereafter	62,540	5,233
Total	3,045,901	2,347,946
Deferred Amount on Refunding	(4,949)	--
Total	$ 3,040,952	$ 2,347,946

Under a Business Development Program and a Beginning Farmer Program, revenue bonds are issued which do not constitute indebtedness of the Authority within the meaning of any provision or limitation of the Constitution or Statutes of the State of Wisconsin. They do not constitute or give rise to a pecuniary liability of the Authority or a charge against its general credit. They are payable solely out of the revenues derived pursuant to the loan agreement, or in the event of default of the loan agreement, out of any revenues derived from the sale, releasing or other disposition of the mortgaged property. Therefore, the bonds are not reflected in the financial statements. As of June 30, 2007, the Authority had issued 142 series of such bonds in an aggregate principal amount of $82.6 million for economic projects in Wisconsin.

The commercial paper obligations are issued for terms of one to 270 days. These obligations bear interest at various rates, which are 3.9 percent and 3.4 to 3.8 percent at June 30, 2007 and June 30, 2006 respectively. The obligations are backed by a line of credit agreement which is renewable annually and bears interest at variable rates, based on an index defined in the agreement. The Authority has entered into various line of credit agreements. A WAHA, LLC. line of credit bears interest at the rate of 5.54 percent at June 30, 2007, while a Construction Plus line of credit bears interest at the rate of 5.51 percent at June 30, 2007. Both line of credit rates are based on the 30 day Eurodollar rate.

The Authority has entered into various interest rate swap agreements. The agreements provide the Authority with synthetic fixed interest rates on a portion of its debt. During the term of the swap agreements, the Authority expects to effectively pay a fixed rate on the debt. In return, the counterparty pays interest based on a contractually agreed upon variable rate. The Authority will be exposed to variable rates on the outstanding bonds if the counterparty to the swap defaults, the swap is terminated such that the bonds outstanding is greater than the swap notional value or the effective interest rate, determined by the remarketing agent used for bond holder payments, increases over the variable rate index used for calculating the interest received from the counterparty. All interest rate swap agreements at June 30, 2007 are classified as effective. The Authority does not intend to terminate these agreements other than at par and for purposes of maintaining a match between bonds outstanding and the swap notional value prior to their maturity.

Using rates as of June 30, 2007, debt service requirements of the Authority outstanding variable rate debt and net swap payments, assuming current interest rates remain the same for their term, are as follows (in thousands). As rates vary, variable rate bond interest payments and net swap payments will vary.

Fiscal Year Ended	Principal	Interest	Interest Rate Swaps, Net	Total
2008	$ 41,860	$ 58,972	$ 2,141	$ 102,973
2009	48,225	57,176	2,948	108,349
2010	53,210	56,090	2,200	111,500
2011	56,035	53,011	3,120	112,166
2012	53,005	50,634	3,311	106,950
2013 - 2044	1,241,215	585,027	50,709	1,876,951
Totals	$1,493,550	$ 860,910	$ 64,429	$2,418,889

The following table outlines information related to agreements in place as of June 30, 2007 (in thousands):

Program and Bond Issue	Notional Value at 6/30/06	Effective Date	Swap Termination Date	Counterparty Credit Rating	Percent Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate/Index Received	Swap Termination Market Value at 6/30/07
Housing Revenue Bonds							
2002 Series H	$ 23,315	5/21/2002	11/1/2033	AAA	4.68	70% of one month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)	$ (253)
2003 Series D	8,595	1/5/2005	5/1/2044	AAA	4.21	65% of one month LIBOR + 25 basis points	63
2003 Series E	11,580	1/5/2005	5/1/2043	AAA	4.05	63.5% of one month LIBOR + 20 basis points	89
2005 Series F	82,855	1/17/2006	11/1/2030	AAA	5.21	One month LIBOR	2,969
2006 Series C	3,960	12/14/2006	11/1/2016	AAA	3.64	BMA + 2 basis points	84
2006 Series D	5,170	12/14/2006	11/1/2016	AAA	3.64	BMA + 2 basis points	110
							3,062
Multifamily Housing Bonds							
2006 Series A&B	7,500	7/19/2006	10/1/2013	AAA	4.21	BMA + 2 basis points	(120)
2007 Series A	7,580	6/29/2007	10/1/2022	AAA	4.43	BMA + 6 basis points	(156)
2007 Series B	3,940	6/27/2007	10/1/2022	AAA	5.9	BMA + 2 basis points	(96)
							(372)
1987 Home Ownership Revenue Bonds							
2002 Series B	10,595	2/6/2002	3/1/2020	AAA	5.88	One month LIBOR + 35 basis points	7
2002 Series C	12,100	2/6/2002	9/1/2012	AAA	3.69	67 percent of one month LIBOR	(38)
2002 Series I	4,020	10/17/2002	3/1/2008	AA+	2.33	70 percent of one month LIBOR	41
2002 Series I	35,020	10/17/2002	9/1/2032	AA+	4.07	70 percent of one month LIBOR	1,067
2003 Series B	85,285	7/29/2003	9/1/2034	AAA	3.94	65 percent of one month LIBOR +25 basis points	1,103
2004 Series A	31,020	4/29/2004	9/1/2022	AAA	4.47	BMA + 8 basis points	(388)
2004 Series A	24,030	4/29/2004	9/1/2012	AAA	2.87	65 percent of one month LIBOR + 25 basis points	439
2004 Series A	40,750	4/29/2004	3/1/2035	AAA	4.27	65 percent of one month LIBOR + 25 basis points	302
2005 Series A	91,085	4/12/2005	3/1/2036	AAA	4.03	65 percent of one month LIBOR + 25 basis points	550
2005 Series D	81,275	9/29/2005	9/1/2036	AAA	3.9	65 percent of one month LIBOR + 25 basis points	1,503
2007 Series B	28,785	4/10/2007	9/1/2029	AAA	5.195	One month LIBOR + 35 basis points	966
							5,552
1988 Home Ownership Revenue Bonds							
2002 Series E	11,375	7/11/2002	3/1/2011	AAA	3.24	70 percent of one month LIBOR	81
2002 Series E	23,890	7/11/2002	9/1/2032	AAA	4.67	70 percent of one month LIBOR	28
2002 Series F	11,360	7/11/2002	9/1/2014	AAA	5.20	Three months LIBOR + 40 basis points	180
2003 Series A	22,920	4/3/2003	9/1/2014	AAA	2.98	65 percent one month LIBOR + 25 basis points	573
2003 Series A	31,375	4/3/2003	9/1/2030	AAA	4.26	65 percent one month LIBOR + 25 basis points	636
2003 Series A	17,920	4/3/2003	9/1/2033	AAA	4.17	65 percent one month LIBOR + 25 basis points	554
2003 Series C	20,730	11/4/2003	3/1/2019	AAA	3.32	65 percent one month LIBOR + 25 basis points	478
2003 Series C	38,605	11/4/2003	3/1/2034	AAA	4.3	65 percent one month LIBOR + 25 basis points	210
2004 Series D	110,135	7/27/2004	9/1/2035	AAA	4.04	65 percent one month LIBOR + 25 basis points	483
2004 Series E	90,875	7/27/2004	9/1/2035	AAA	3.99	65 percent one month LIBOR + 25 basis points	781
2005 Series C	98,905	8/3/2005	3/1/2024	AAA	3.34	BMA + 8 basis points until 3/1/06, then 65 percent one month LIBOR + 25 basis points	2,927
2003 Series C	62,690	8/3/2005	9/1/2033	AAA	4.07	BMA + 8 basis points until 3/1/06, then 65 percent one month LIBOR + 25 basis points	1,706
2006 Series A	100,075	1/9/2006	3/1/2029	AAA	3.65	65 percent of one month LIBOR + 25 basis points	2,187
2006 Series A	59,020	1/9/2006	3/1/2037	AAA	4.27	65 percent of one month LIBOR + 25 basis points	744
2007 Series C	26,500	6/28/2007	9/1/2007	AAA	4.32	BMA + 8 basis points	(261)
2007 Series C	22,575	6/28/2007	9/1/2023	AAA	4.63	BMA + 8 basis points	(452)
2007 Series C	46,805	6/28/2007	9/1/2016	AAA	4.11	BMA + 8 basis points	(430)
2007 Series D	23,760	6/28/2007	9/1/2027	AAA	6.48	100 percent of one month LIBOR	(532)
2007 Series D	27,445	6/28/2007	9/1/2016	AAA	5.62	100 percent of one month LIBOR	(288)
2007 Series D	18,730	6/28/2007	9/1/2028	AAA	6.01	100 percent of one month LIBOR	(407)
							9,198
							$ 17,440

Swap Valuation -- The swap termination market values presented above were estimated by the Authority's counterparties to the swap agreements using proprietary valuation models based on standard valuation methodology. The market values in the table above represent the termination payments that would have been due had the swaps terminated on June 30, 2007. A positive value represents money due to the Authority by the counterparty upon termination while a negative value represents money payable by the Authority.

Termination Risk -- Counterparties to the Authority's swap agreements have ordinary termination rights that require a settlement payment by the Authority or the counterparty based on the market value of the swap agreement at the time of termination. As of June 30, 2007, no termination events have occurred.

Credit Risk -- The Authority is exposed to credit risk, the risk that the counterparty fails to perform according to its contractual obligations, on all swap agreements. To mitigate this risk, the Authority has entered into swap agreements with highly rated counterparties. As of June 30, 2007, the counterparties in 92 percent of the outstanding swaps were rated AAA/Aaa and the remaining counterparty was rated AA+/Aa2 by Standard and Poor's and Moody's Financial Services, respectively.

Basis and Interest Rate Risk -- This risk arises when the amount that is paid by the swap counterparty is different than the variable rate interest payment due to the bondholders. For the Authority, this can happen when the swap counterparty payment is based on a taxable index (LIBOR) while the underlying bonds are traded in the tax exempt market. Based on market conditions, the relationship between taxable and tax exempt rates may vary. To minimize this risk, the Authority has chosen to use the formula that best represents the relationship between the taxable index and the Authority's historical bond rates. In addition, even when the swap counterparty payment is based on a tax exempt index (BMA) and the underlying bonds are tax exempt, or the swap counterparty payment is based on a taxable index (LIBOR) and the underlying bonds are taxable, the Authority's variable rate bonds may be traded differently from the market indices.

Rollover Risk -- The Authority is exposed to rollover risk only on swaps that mature or may be terminated at the counterparty's option prior to the maturity of the associated bond. For the home ownership revenue bonds (HORB) issues, the Authority's swap agreements have limited rollover risk. The swap agreements contain scheduled reductions to the notional amounts that are expected to follow the scheduled and anticipated reductions in the associated bonds under a wide range of mortgage prepayment speeds. In the case of the housing revenue bonds (HRB) and multifamily housing bonds (MHB) issues, the underlying mortgages will adjust at the swap termination date to current market conditions.

The following swaps expose the Authority to rollover risk:

Associated Debt Issuance	Bond Maturity Date	Swap Termination Date
1987 HORB 2002 Series B	9/1/2032	3/1/2020
1987 HORB 2002 Series C	9/1/2016	9/1/2012
1987 HORB 2002 Series D	9/1/2022	9/1/2006
1987 HORB 2002 Series I	3/1/2025	3/1/2008
1987 HORB 2002 Series J	9/1/2032	9/1/2006
1987 HORB 2004 Series A	9/1/2028	9/1/2012
1988 HORB 2002 Series E	3/1/2028	3/1/2011
1988 HORB 2002 Series F	9/1/2032	9/1/2014
1988 HORB 2003 Series A	3/1/2029	9/1/2014
1988 HORB 2003 Series C	9/1/2033	3/1/2019
1988 HORB 2005 Series C	3/1/2028	3/1/2024
1988 HORB 2006 Series A	9/1/2030	3/1/2029
1988 HORB 2007 Series C	9/1/2035	9/1/2016
1988 HORB 2007 Series C	9/1/2034	9/1/2016
1988 HORB 2007 Series C	3/1/2038	9/1/2028
1974 HRB 2006 Series C&D	5/1/2037	11/1/2016
2006 MHB 2006 Series A&B	10/1/2036	10/1/2013
2006 MHB 2007 Series A&B	10/1/2040	10/1/2022

University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority

In April 1997, the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority (the Hospital) issued $50.0 million of Variable Rate Demand Hospital Revenue Bonds, Series 1997. Principal payments on the Series 1997 Bonds are due annually commencing in April 2010 through April 2026. Interest is payable monthly. The effective annual estimated interest rate was 3.7 percent in 2007.

In March 2000, the Hospital issued $56.5 million of Hospital Revenue Bonds Series 2000. Principal payments are due annually commencing in April 2008 through April 2010. Interest rates range from 5.35 percent to 5.5 percent and interest is payable semiannually on April 1 and October 1 each year beginning October 1, 2000. The effective annual interest rate was 5.7 percent in 2007.

The Series 1997 Bonds, Series 2000 Bonds, Series 2002 Bonds, Series 2004 Bonds and Series 2005 Bonds are collateralized by a security interest in substantially all of the Hospital's revenue. The borrowing agreements contain various covenants and restrictions including compliance with the terms and conditions of the lease agreement (Note 1-B) and provisions limiting the amount of additional indebtedness which may be incurred. The borrowing agreements also require the establishment and maintenance of certain funds under the control of a trustee.

In October 2002, the Hospital issued $68.5 million of Hospital Revenue Bonds, Series 2002 (Series 2002 Bonds) consisting of $55.6 million Series 2002A Short-term Adjustable Securities and $12.9 million Series 2002B Fixed Interest Rate Bonds. The bond proceeds are designated to finance qualified capital projects. Principal payments on the Series 2002A Bonds range from $500 thousand to $3.9 million due annually commencing in April 2013 through 2032. The interest rates and the interest payment dates for the Series 2002A Bonds vary depending on if the bonds are in auction mode, daily mode, weekly mode, or in flexible mode beginning November 29, 2002. Principal payments on the Series 2002B Bonds range from $1.5 million to $1.9 million due annually commencing in April 2008 through April 2013. Interest rates for the Series 2002B Bonds range from 5.25 percent to 5.50 percent and interest is payable semiannually on April 1 and October 1 of each year beginning April 1, 2003. The effective annual interest rate of the Series 2002 A Bonds was 3.7 percent in 2007. The effective annual interest rate of the Series 2002B Bonds was 5.7 percent in 2007.

In October 2002, the Hospital entered into an interest rate swap in order to convert a portion of the Series 2002A Short-term Adjustable Rate Securities to fixed rates. The notional amount of this swap agreement was $21.4 million at June 30, 2007 which matures on April 1, 2022. The terms of the swap agreement are for the Hospital to pay the counterparty a fixed rate of 3.85 percent per annum, payable semiannually, and the Hospital to receive a floating rate of 70 percent of one-month LIBOR per annum, payable monthly. As of June 30, 2007 the interest rate received by the Hospital was 3.8 percent. The Hospital will be exposed to variable rates if the counterparty to the swap defaults or if the swap is terminated. The swap exposes the Hospital to basis risk should the relationship between LIBOR and auction rate converge, changing the synthetic rate on the bonds. The Hospital does not intend to terminate this agreement. The fair value of the swap is $62,276 at June 30, 2007.

In November 2004, the Hospital issued $60.0 million of Hospital Revenue Bonds, Series 2004 consisting of Short-term Adjustable Rate Securities, Series 2004 (“Series 2004 Bonds”). The bond proceeds are designated to finance qualified capital projects. Principal payments on the Series 2004 Bonds range from $9.7 million to $15.1 million due annually commencing in April 2030 through 2034. The interest rates and the interest payment date for the Series 2004 Bonds vary depending on if the bonds are in auction mode, daily mode, weekly mode, or in flexible mode. The effective annual interest rate of the Series 2004 Bonds was 3.7 percent in 2007.

In November 2004, the Hospital entered into an interest rate swap in order to convert a portion of the Series 1997 Variable Rate Demand Bonds to fixed rates. The notional amount of this swap agreement was $26.8 million at June 30, 2007, which matures on April 1, 2021. The terms of the swap agreement are for the Hospital to pay the counterparty a fixed rate of 3.45 percent per annum, payable semiannually, and the Hospital to receive a floating rate of 70 percent of one-month LIBOR per annum, payable monthly. In 2007, the effective interest rate received by the Hospital was 3.7 percent. The Hospital will be exposed to variable rates if the counterparty to the swap defaults or if the swap is terminated. The swap exposes the Hospital to basis risk should the relationship between LIBOR and auction rate converge, changing the synthetic rate on the bonds. The Hospital does not intend to terminate this agreement. The fair value of the swap was $792,569 at June 30, 2007.

In September 2005, the Hospital issued $59.8 million of Variable Rate Demand Hospital Revenue Bonds, Series 2005 (“Series 2005 Bonds”). The bond proceeds were designated to refund a portion of the Series 2000 Bonds. Principal payments on the Series 2005 Bonds, ranging from $480,000 to $8.1 million are due annually in April 2008 through April 2029. Series 2005 Bonds bear interest at a weekly rate determined by a remarketing agent. Interest is payable monthly. The effective interest rate was 3.7 percent in 2007.

In September 2005, the Hospital entered into an interest rate swap in order to convert the Series 2005 Variable Rate Demand Hospital Revenue Bonds to fixed rates. The notional amount of the swap agreement was $59.1 million at June 30, 2007, which matures on April 1, 2029. The terms of the swap agreement are for the Hospital to pay the counterparty a fixed rate of 3.31 percent per annum, payable monthly, and the Hospital will receive a floating rate of 58.3 percent of one-month LIBOR per annum plus 0.36 percent payable monthly. The effective interest rate received by the Hospital was 3.5 percent in 2007. The Hospital will be exposed to variable rates if the counterparty to the swap defaults or if the swap is terminated. The swap exposes the Hospital to basis risk should the relationship between LIBOR and auction rate converge, changing the synthetic rate of the bonds. The Hospital does not intend to terminate this agreement. The fair value of the 2005 swap agreement of $1.8 million at June 30, 2007.

The Series 1997 Revenue Bonds and Series 2005 Revenue Bonds with variable interest rates are subject to remarketing provisions that require the Hospital to repurchase the bonds if they cannot be sold to a third party. The Hospital has entered into standby bond purchase agreements (the “Agreements”) with a commercial bank, which expire in 2008 and 2010, to provide the funding for such repurchases as necessary. In the absence of the Agreements, the Hospital would be required to replace them with similar credit arrangements, convert the related debt from variable to fixed rate debt, or fund required repurchases from available funds. As of and for the year ended June 30, 2007 there were no borrowings under the Agreements.

Scheduled principal and interest repayments on all of the Hospital’s long-term debt, including the effect of the swap, are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Principal	Interest	Interest Rate Swap, Net	Total
2008	$ 5,214	$ 10,023	$ (135)	$ 15,102
2009	5,357	9,748	(134)	14,971
2010	5,638	9,462	(133)	14,967
2011	5,926	9,186	(129)	14,983
2012	6,701	8,901	(125)	15,477
2013-2017	36,992	39,959	(537)	76,414
2018-2022	42,759	32,336	(326)	74,769
2023-2027	50,935	23,341	(182)	74,094
2028-2032	60,815	12,508	(12)	73,311
2033-2035	29,825	1,685	--	31,510
Deferred loss on refunding	(6,793)	--	--	(6,793)
Premium on 2002B Bonds	370	--	--	370
	$243,739	$ 157,149	$ (1,713)	$399,175

The Hospital is limited to total borrowings, exclusive of amounts payable to the primary government, to $235.0 million, with limited exceptions.

The revenue bonds of the Hospital do not constitute debt of the State nor is the State liable on those bonds.

Debt service requirements for principal and interest for the Hospital's revenue bonds at June 30, 2007 are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Principal	Interest
2008	$ 2,960	$ 9,293
2009	3,310	9,135
2010	3,835	8,960
2011	4,215	8,783
2012	5,060	8,592
2013-2017	34,635	39,201
2018-2022	42,600	31,985
2023-2027	50,935	23,159
2028-2032	60,815	12,495
2033-2034	29,825	1,686
Total	238,190	153,289
Deferred loss on refunding	(6,793)	--
Premium/Discount	370	--
Total	$ 231,767	$ 153,289

State Fair Park Exposition Center, Inc.

In August 2001, the State Fair Park Exposition Center, Inc. (the Center) issued $44.9 million of City of West Allis, Wisconsin, Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds, Series 2001, which were issued to finance the construction of the exposition center. The bonds call for monthly interest-only payments until date of maturity. The bonds have a final maturity date of August 1, 2028, with no set schedule for principal repayment. However, the bonds require mandatory redemption to the extent of unused bond proceeds. Repayment of the bonds is guaranteed by a ground lease and license agreement, and letter of credit issued by US Bank which expired on April 15, 2005. The letter of credit was renewed effective April 15, 2005 through April 15, 2008. The Center has not been notified of any event of default with respect to the industrial revenue bonds payable restrictive covenants as of December 31, 2006. The outstanding balance on these bonds was $40.8 million as of December 31, 2006.

Debt service requirements for interest for the Center, at December 31, 2006 are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Principal	Interest
2007	$ --	$ 2,488
2008	--	2,488
2009	--	2,488
2010	--	2,488
2011	--	2,489
2012-2016	--	12,423
2017-2021	9,955	11,528
2022-2026	20,690	7,031
2027-2028	10,150	938
Total	$ 40,795	$ 44,361

University of Wisconsin Foundation

Long-term debt of the University of Wisconsin Foundation consists of two notes payable to U.S. Bank, N.A. One of the notes is payable in accreting monthly principal installments with a final balloon payment due February 2010. The note is collateralized by certain investments equal to the outstanding loan balance. The outstanding balance as of December 31, 2006 was $2.4 million.

The second note is a mortgage that was assumed in April 2004. The note is payable in monthly installments, including interest, with a final balloon payment due September 2009. The outstanding balance as of December 31, 2006, is $9.1 million.

Future maturities of long-term debt as of December 31, 2006 are as follows (in thousands):

Year ended December 31	Total Principal
2007	$ 661
2008	699
2009	8,281
2010	1,855
Total	$ 11,496

D. Refundings, Exchanges and Early Extinguishments

Refunding Provisions of GASB Statement No. 23

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

In February 1996, the State participated in a refunding (1996 Series 1) of general obligation debt that fell within the provisions of GASB Statement No. 23. The State is amortizing these deferred amounts over a period of approximately 19 years, using the straight-line method.

Current Year Refundings/General Obligation Bonds

In February 2007, the State issued $299.0 million of general obligation refunding bonds (2007 Series 1), the proceeds of which were deposited in an escrow account to provide for future debt service payments and redemption of $308.1 million of various general obligation bonds outstanding at the time of the refunding. As a result of the refunding, the bonds are considered defeased and the associated liability removed from the financial statements. The refunding resulted in a decrease in total debt service payments by $13.2 million and an economic gain of $12.6 million.

In August 2006, the State issued $61.7 million of general obligation refunding bonds (2006 Series C), the proceeds of which were used for the redemption of $61.0 million of Extendible Municipal Commercial Paper (EMCP), (2005 Series A) outstanding at the time of the refunding. As a result of the refunding, EMCP (2005 Series A) were paid in full and the associated liability removed from the financial statements.

Prior Year Refundings/General Obligation Bonds

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 7 *Advance Refundings Resulting in Defeasance of Debt*, provides that refunded debt and assets placed in escrow for the payment of related debt service be excluded from the financial statements. At June 30, 2007, approximately $1.2 billion of general obligation bond principal have been defeased.

Current Year Refundings/Revenue Bonds

In March 2007, the State issued $206.9 million of transportation revenue refunding bonds (2007 Series 1), the proceeds of which were deposited in an escrow account to provide for future debt service payments and redemption of $212.6 million of various transportation revenue bonds outstanding at the time. As a result of the refunding, the bonds are considered defeased and the associated liability removed from the financial statements. The refunding resulted in a decrease in total debt service payments by $9.2 million and an economic gain of $9.0 million.

Prior Year Refundings/Revenue Bonds

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

- Environmental Improvement Fund revenue bonds – At June 30, 2007, revenue bonds outstanding of $279.7 million have been defeased.

- Transportation revenue bonds – At June 30, 2007, revenue bonds outstanding of $516.6 million have been defeased.

Refundings -- Component Units

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority

The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (the Authority) defeased Insured Mortgage Revenue Bonds payable aggregating $48.4 million and sold the related Insured Mortgage Loan portfolio on March 1, 1990. As of June 30, 2007, the remaining outstanding defeased debt was $26.1 million.

Early Extinguishments/Redemptions

Revenue Bonds

In July 2006, the State redeemed the 2001 Series A Petroleum Inspection Fee Revenue Bonds each in the par amount of $15.0 million, and due in July 2007 and July 2008. In August 2006, the State redeemed the last remaining maturity of the 2000 Series A Petroleum Inspection Fee Revenue Bonds, in the par amount of $7.9 million, and due July 2012. The early redemption will result in a decrease in total debt service (interest) payments of $4.8 million.

Component Units

Badger Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation

On December 2006 and June 2007, the Trustee in aggregate redeemed $12.5 million in serial maturities and $33.4 million of the turbo term bonds due June 2027.

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority

During 2007, the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (the Authority) redeemed early various outstanding bonds according to the redemption provisions in the bond resolutions. None of these redemptions resulted in extraordinary losses due to the write-off of remaining unamortized deferred debt financing costs. A summary of these early redemptions follows (in thousands):

Bond Issue	**Redemptions 2007**
Home Ownership Revenue	
Bond Resolutions:	
1987	$ 41,635
1988	53,180
All Other	32,907
Housing Revenue Bonds	12,480
General funds	590

E. Short-term Financing

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

General Obligation Commercial Paper Notes

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

The State intends to make annual May 1 payments on the outstanding commercial paper notes that reflect principal amortization of the notes. The State also intends to make regular deposits to the issuing and paying agent that will be used to pay interest due on maturing notes. At June 30, 2007, the amount of general obligation commercial paper notes outstanding was $213.2 million which had interest rates ranging from 3.5 percent to 3.82 percent and maturities ranging from July 2, 2007 to October 5, 2007.

Short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2007 for the general obligation commercial paper notes was as follows (in millions):

Balance July 1, 2006	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2007
$ 100.1	$ 123.5	$ 10.4	$ 213.2

General Obligation Extendible Municipal Commercial Paper

The State has authorized general obligation extendible municipal commercial paper for the acquisition, construction, development, extension, enlargement, or improvement of land, waters, property, highway, buildings, equipment or facilities. Periodically, additional extendible municipal commercial papers are issued to pay for maturing extendible municipal commercial paper. The State intends to make annual May 1 payments on the outstanding extendible commercial paper that reflect principal amortization of the paper. The State also intends to make regular deposits to the issuing and paying agent that will be used to pay interest due on maturing notes. At June 30, 2007, the amount of the general obligation extendible municipal commercial paper outstanding was $452.2 million which had interest rates ranging from 3.67 percent to 3.80 percent and maturities ranging from July 6, 2007, to October 5, 2007.

Short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2007 for the general obligation extendible municipal commercial paper was as follows (in millions):

Balance July 1, 2006	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2007
$ 468.7	$ 96.2	$ 112.7	$ 452.2

Petroleum Inspection Fee Revenue Extendible Municipal Commercial Paper

The State has authorized petroleum inspection fee revenue extendible municipal commercial paper to pay the costs of claims under the Petroleum Environmental Cleanup Fund Award (PECFA) Program. Periodically, additional extendible municipal commercial paper is issued to pay for maturing paper. The State may periodically deposit money into the Junior Subordinate Principal Account, which represents principal payments to be made on the extendible municipal commercial paper. The State also intends to make regular deposits to the issuing and paying agent that will be used to pay interest due on maturing paper. At June 30, 2007, the amount of petroleum inspection fee revenue extendible commercial paper outstanding was $142.3 million which had interest rates ranging from 3.72 percent to 3.78 percent and maturities ranging from August 6, 2007 to August 9, 2007.

Short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2007 for the petroleum inspection fee revenue extendible municipal commercial paper was as follows (in millions):

Balance July 1, 2006	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2007
$ 142.3	$ --	$ --	$ 142.3

Transportation Revenue Commercial Paper Notes

The State authorized transportation revenue commercial paper notes to pay the costs of major highway projects and certain State transportation facilities. Periodically, additional commercial paper notes are issued to pay for maturing commercial paper notes. The State intends to make annual July 1 payments on the commercial paper notes that reflect principal amortization of the notes. The State also intends to make regular deposits to the issuing and paying agent that will be used to pay interest due on maturing notes. At June 30, 2007, the amount of transportation revenue commercial paper notes outstanding was $198.8 million which had interest rates ranging from 3.62 percent to 3.70 percent and maturities ranging from July 10, 2007 to November 7, 2007.

Short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2007 for the transportation revenue commercial paper notes was as follows (in millions):

Balance July 1, 2006	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2007
$ 113.9	$ 91.3	$ 6.4	$ 198.8

F. Certificates of Participation

The State established a facility in 1992 that provides lease purchase financing for property and certain service items acquired by State agencies. This facility is the Third Amended and Restated Master Lease 1992-1. Pursuant to the terms and conditions of this agreement, the trustee for the facility issues parity Master Lease certificates of participation that evidence proportionate interest of the owners thereof in lease payments. A common pool of collateral ratably secures all Master Lease certificates. Title in the property and service items purchased under the facility remains with the State and the State grants to the Trustee, for the benefit of all Master Lease certificate holders, a first security interest in the leased items. At June 30, 2007, the following parity Master Lease certificates were outstanding:

- Master Lease Certificates of Participation of 2000, Series A, in the amount of $0.2 million. This series of Master Lease certificates has an interest rate of 4.75 percent and matures on September 1, 2007.

- Master Lease Certificates of Participation of 2002, Series A, in the amount of $0.9 million. This series of Master Lease certificates has an interest rate of 3.75 percent and matures on September 1, 2007.

- Master Lease Certificates of Participation of 2002, Series D, in the amount of $1.7 million. This series of Master Lease certificates has an interest rate of 5.0 percent and matures on September 1, 2007.

- Master Lease Certificates of Participation of 2006, Series A, in the amount of $65.2 million. This series of Master Lease certificates has interest rates ranging from 4.0 percent to 5.0 percent and matures semi-annually through September 1, 2016.

- Master Lease Certificates of Participation of 2007, Series A (Revolving Credit Agreement – Taxable) in the amount of $20.8 million. This Master Lease certificate evidences the State's obligation to repay advances under a Revolving Credit Agreement, dated June 22, 2007, between U.S. Bank National Association (as trustee), the State of Wisconsin, acting by and through its Department of Administration, as lessee, and Dexia Credit Local. The scheduled termination date under the Revolving Credit Agreement is September 1, 2010. This Master Lease certificate shall bear interest at the rates and mature on the dates provided for in the Revolving Credit Agreement. The balance of this Master Lease certificate may include some accrued interest that will be payable at the next semi-annual interest payment date.

The Third Amended and Restated Master Lease 1992-1 provides that certain lease schedules to the facility can be terminated if the State deposits with the Trustee an amount that is equal to the outstanding amount of the lease schedule, or in amounts that are sufficient to purchase investments that mature on dates and in amounts to make the lease payments when due. At June 30, 2007, the State has deposited with the Trustee amounts, that when invested, will terminate lease schedules having an aggregate outstanding amount of $0.6 million. As a result of terminating these lease schedules, the associated liability is removed from the financial statements.

G. Arbitrage Rebate

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 requires that governmental entities issuing tax-exempt debt subsequent to August 1986, calculate and rebate arbitrage earnings to the federal government. Specifically, the excess of the aggregated amount earned on investments purchased with bond proceeds over the amount that would have been earned if the proceeds were invested at a rate equal to the bond yield, is to be rebated to the federal government. As of June 30, 2007, a liability of $.5 million was recorded for the State arbitrage rebate.

H. Moral Obligation Debt

Through legislation enacted in 1999, the State authorized the creation of local districts. These districts (Wisconsin Center District, Southeast Wisconsin Professional Baseball Park District, and the Green Bay/Brown County Professional Football Stadium District) are authorized to issue bonds for their respective purpose, and if the State determines that certain conditions are satisfied, the State may have a moral obligation to appropriate moneys to make up deficiencies in the districts' special debt service reserve funds. To date, the Wisconsin Center District has the authority to issue up to $200.0 million and has issued $125.8 million of bonds that are subject to the moral obligation. The two other local districts each have authority to issue $160.0 million of revenue obligations that, subject to the Secretary of Administration's determination that certain conditions have been met, could carry a moral obligation of the State. All of the districts have issued revenue obligations that do not carry the moral obligation of the State.

Through legislation enacted in 1999, the State authorized the issuance of up to $170.0 million principal amount of bonds to finance the development or redevelopment of sites and facilities to be used for public schools. If certain conditions are satisfied, and if a special debt service reserve fund is created for the bonds, the State will provide a moral obligation pledge, which would restore the special debt reserve fund established for the bonds to an amount not to exceed the maximum annual debt service on the bonds. Three bond issues with an aggregate outstanding balance of $109.5 million have been issued that have a special debt service reserve fund secured by the State's moral obligation.

I. Credit Agreements

Primary Government

The State has, as part of the working bank contract, a letter of credit agreement with the US Bank National Association under which the Bank has agreed to provide to the State an open line of credit in the amount of $50.0 million. The agreement provides for advances in anticipation of bond issuance proceeds. As of June 30, 2007, $50.0 million was unused and available.

The State has entered into a credit agreement to provide a line of credit for liquidity support for up to $233.0 million of general obligation commercial paper notes. The line of credit expires in March, 2013, but is subject to renewal as provided for in the credit agreement. The cost of this line of credit is 0.095 percent per year.

Also, the State has entered into a credit agreement to provide a line of credit for liquidity support for its transportation revenue commercial paper program. The amount of the line of credit is $207.0 million. This line of credit expires in April, 2013, but is subject to termination and renewal as provided for in the credit agreement. The cost of this line of credit is 0.100 percent per year.

NOTE 12. LEASE COMMITMENTS AND INSTALLMENT PURCHASES

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

A. Capital Leases

Primary Government

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

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

The following is an analysis of the gross minimum lease payments along with the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2007 for capital leases (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
2008	$ 18,734	$ 10,099
2009	16,504	9,775
2010	4,851	9,650
2011	2,270	9,428
2012	1,994	9,343
2013 - 2017	766	41,173
2018 - 2022	-	23,463
2023 - 2027	-	28,468
2028 - 2032	-	34,636
2033 - 2037	-	33,039
Total minimum future payments	45,119	209,074
Less: Interest	(3,911)	(87,891)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	$ 41,208	$ 121,183

Assets acquired through capital leases are valued at the lower of fair market value or the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease. The following is an analysis of capital assets recorded under capital leases as of June 30, 2007 (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Land and Land Improvements	$ 376	$ 209
Buildings and Improvements	1,000	145,234
Machinery and Improvements	90,721	12,681
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(36,072)	(27,280)
Carrying Amount	$ 56,025	$ 130,844

Master Lease Program

The State established a facility in 1992 that provides lease purchase financing for property and certain service items acquired by state agencies. This facility is the Third Amended and Restated Master Lease between the State acting by and through the Department of Administration and U.S. Bank National Association. Lease purchase obligations under the Master Lease are not general obligations of the State, but are payable from appropriations of State agencies participating in the Master Lease Program, subject to annual appropriation. The interest component of each lease/purchase payment is subject to a separate determination. Pursuant to terms of the Master Lease, the Trustee for the facility issues parity Master Lease certificates of participation that evidence proportionate interest of the owners thereof in lease payments. The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2007 was as follows:

Balance Due	Average Life (Weighted Term)
$88,304,733	2.8693 Years

Component Unit

Under the terms of a lease agreement, the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority (the Hospital) leases facilities which were occupied by the Hospital as of June, 1996 (see Note 1B to the financial statements). The initial term of the lease is 30 years to be renewed annually with automatic extensions of one additional year on each July 1 until action is taken to stop the extensions. Included in the consideration for the lease is an amount equal to the debt service during the term of the lease agreement on all outstanding bonds issued by the State for the purpose of financing the acquisition, construction or improvement of the leased facilities. The balance at June 30, 2007 for amounts related to this agreement was $12.0 million.

B. Operating Leases

Operating leases, those leases not recorded as capital leases as required by FASB Statement No. 13, are not recorded in the statement of net assets. These leases contain various renewal options, the effect of which are reflected in the minimum lease payments only if it is considered that the option will be exercised. Certain other operating leases contain escalation clauses and contingent rentals which are not included in the calculation of the future minimum lease payments. The State has adopted the operating lease scheduled rent increase provisions of FASB Statement No. 13. Operating lease expenditures/expenses are recognized as incurred or paid over the lease term.

Governmental and business-type activities and fiduciary funds rental expenses under operating leases for Fiscal Year 2007 were $78.5 million. Of this amount, $78.3 million relates to minimum rental payments stipulated in lease agreements, $263 thousand relates to contingent rentals, and $408 thousand relates to sublease rental payments received. Component unit rental expenses under operating leases were $13.7 million, of which $13.7 million relates to minimum rental payments stipulated in lease agreements.

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

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Fiduciary Funds	Component Units
2008	$ 44,942	$ 21,581	$ 95	$ 11,623
2009	38,108	13,523	38	9,698
2010	32,009	10,927	4	6,516
2011	27,680	7,619	-	4,752
2012	24,361	5,852	-	3,078
2013 - 2017	66,381	23,187	-	7,071
2018 - 2022	18,492	20,838	-	-
2023 - 2027	2,885	22,560	-	-
2028 - 2032	120	27,016	-	-
2033 - 2037	72	-	-	-
2038 - 2042	83	-	-	-
2043 -2047	279	-	-	-
Minimum lease payments	$ 255,410	$ 153,104	$ 136	$ 42,737

C. Installment Purchases

The State has entered into installment purchase agreements. The following is an analysis of the gross minimum installment payments, along with the present value of the minimum installment payments, as of June 30, 2007 for installment purchases (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities
2008	$ 381
2009	77
Total minimum future payments	457
Less: Interest	(6)
Present value of net minimum installment payments	$ 451

NOTE 13. RETIREMENT PLAN

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

The WRS is considered part of the State of Wisconsin's financial reporting entity. Copies of the separately issued financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the year ending December 31, 2005, may be obtained by writing to:

Department of Employee Trust Funds
801 West Badger Road
P.O. Box 7931
Madison, WI 53707-7931.

The separately issued financial reports for the year ended December 31, 2006 will be available at a later date.

Plan Description

The WRS, governed by Chapter 40 of the Wisconsin Statutes, is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. It provides coverage to all eligible State of Wisconsin, local government and other public employees. Any employee of a participating employer who is expected to work at least 600 hours per year (440 hours per year for teachers) for at least one year must be covered by the WRS. As of December 31, 2006, the number of participating employers was:

State Agencies	58
Cities	152
Counties	71
4^{th} Class Cities	34
Villages	240
Towns	223
School Districts	427
Wisconsin Technical College System Board Districts	16
Cooperative Educational Service Agencies	12
Other	192
Total Employers	1,425

For employees beginning participation on or after January 1, 1990 and no longer actively employed on or after April 24, 1998, creditable service in each of five years is required for eligibility for a retirement annuity. Participants employed prior to 1990 and on or after April 24, 1998 are immediately vested. Employees who retire at or after age 65 (55 for protective occupation employees, 62 for elected officials and State executive participants) are entitled to receive an unreduced retirement benefit. The factors influencing the benefit are: (1) final average earnings, (2) years of creditable service, and (3) a formula factor.

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

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

Accounting Policies and Plan Asset Matters

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

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

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

The WRS does not have any investments (other than those issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government) in any one organization that represent 5.0 percent or more of plan net assets.

State Contributions Required and Contributions Made

Covered State employees in the General/Teacher category are required by statute to contribute 5.0 percent of their salary (3.0 percent for Executives and Elected Officials, 5.1 percent for Protective Occupations with Social Security, and 3.4 percent for Protective Occupations without Social Security) to the plan as of June 30, 2007. Employers may make these contributions to the plan on behalf of employees.

Employers are required to contribute an actuarially determined amount necessary to fund the remaining projected cost of future benefits. State contributions made for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were as follows (in millions):

	2006	2005	2004
Employer current service	$ 170.6	$ 159.2	$ 149.2
Percent of payroll	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%
Employer prior service	$ 2.5	$ 2.2	$ 2.0
Percent of payroll	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Employee required	$ 169.5	$ 161.6	$ 157.2
Percent of payroll	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%
Benefit adjustment contributions	$ 26.6	$ 22.8	$ 16.8
Percent of payroll	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Percent of Required Contributions	100%	100%	100%

The WRS uses the "Entry Age Normal with Frozen Initial Liability" actuarial method in establishing employer contribution rates. Under this method, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) is generally affected only by the monthly amortization payments, compound interest, the added liability created by new employer units, and any liabilities caused by changes in benefit provisions. The UAAL is being amortized over a 40 year period beginning January 1, 1990. However, periodically, the Employee Trust Funds Board has reviewed and, when appropriate, adjusted the actuarial assumptions used to determine this liability. Changes in the assumptions may affect the UAAL, and the resulting actuarial gains or losses are credited or charged to employers' unfunded liability accounts.

All actuarial gains or losses arising from the difference between actual and assumed experience are reflected in the determination of the normal cost.

As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, the WRS's unfunded actuarial accrued liability was $0.3 billion and $0.3 billion, respectively. These amounts are presented as Prior Service Contributions Receivable on the financial statements. New prior service liabilities resulting from employers entering the WRS or increasing their prior service coverage are recognized as contributions in the year service is granted and are added to the Prior Service Contributions Receivable. Employer contributions for prior service reduce the receivable. The receivable is increased as of calendar year end with interest at the assumed interest rate of 7.8 percent.

NOTE 14. MILWAUKEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Milwaukee Retirement System (MRS) is reported as an Investment Trust Fund. MRS participants provide assets to the State of Wisconsin, Department of Employee Trust Funds (DETF) for investing in its Core Retirement Investment Trust (CRIT) and the Variable Retirement Investment Trust (VRIT), funds of the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS). Participation of the MRS in the CRIT and VRIT is described in the DETF Administrative Code, Chapter 10.12. The State of Wisconsin Investment Board (SWIB) manages the CRIT and VRIT with oversight by a Board of Trustees as authorized in Wis. Stat. 25.14 and 25.17. SWIB is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company.

The investments of the CRIT and VRIT consist of a highly diversified portfolio of securities. Wis. Stat. 25.17(3)(a) allow investments in loans, securities and any other investments as authorized by Wis. Stat. 620.22. Permitted classes of investments include bonds of governmental units or of private corporations, loans secured by mortgages, preferred or common stock, real property and other investments not specifically prohibited by statute.

Investments are revalued monthly to fair value, with unrealized gains and losses reflected in income.

Monthly, the DETF distributes a pro-rata share of the total CRIT and VRIT earnings less administrative expenses to the MRS accounts. The MRS accounts are adjusted to fair value and gains/losses are recorded directly in the accounts per DETF Administrative Code, Chapter 10.12(2).

Neither State statute, a legal provision nor a legally binding guarantee exists to support the value of shares.

Copies of the separately issued financial report that includes financial statements along with the accompanying footnote disclosures and supplementary information for the CRIT and the VRIT may be obtained by writing to:

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

NOTE 15. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYEE TRUST FUNDS

The State of Wisconsin, Department of Employee Trust Funds (DETF), administers three postemployment benefit plans other than pension plans – the Duty Disability Fund, the Retiree Life Insurance Fund, and the Retiree Health Insurance Fund. The Retiree Health Insurance Fund contains certain non-OPEB components relating to post-Medicare pharmacy and health insurance benefits.

Plan Descriptions

The *Duty Disability Fund* is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan. The State and 494 local employers currently participate. The plan is reported as an other employee benefit trust fund.

The *Retiree Health Insurance Fund* contains a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan. The State and 336 local employers currently participate. The plan is reported as an agency fund.

The *Retiree Life Insurance Fund* is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan. The State and 674 local employers currently participate. The plan is reported as an other employee benefit trust fund.

Contributions

The Duty Disability Fund, the Retiree Life Insurance Fund, and the Retiree Health Insurance Fund do not have any long-term contracts for contributions.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The OPEB plans are reported in accordance with GASB 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, and accounted for using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

Method Used to Value Investments

Duty Disability Fund

Investments for the *Duty Disability Fund* are invested in the Core Retirement Investment Trust, which is managed by the State of Wisconsin Investment Board (SWIB). These investments are valued at fair value. Generally, fair value information represents actual bid prices or the quoted yield equivalent at the end of the year for securities of comparable maturity, quality, and type, as obtained from one or more major investment brokers. If quoted market prices are not available, a variety of third-party pricing methods are used, including appraisals, certifications, pricing models, and other methods deemed acceptable by industry standards.

Retiree Health Insurance Fund

Investments for the *Retiree Health Insurance Fund* are invested in the State Investment Fund, which is managed by SWIB. Investments are valued at fair value for financial statement purposes and amortized cost for purposes of calculating income to participants. The custodial bank has compiled fair value information for all securities by utilizing third party pricing services. Government and agency securities and commercial paper are priced using matrix pricing. This method estimates a security's fair value by using quoted market prices for securities with similar interest rates, maturities, and credit ratings. Repurchase agreements and certificates of deposit are valued at cost because they are nonparticipating contracts that do not capture interest rate changes in their value.

Retiree Life Insurance Fund

Investments for the *Retiree Life Insurance Fund* are held with the insurance carrier (the Company). The Retiree Life Insurance Fund's investment is a share in the investment pool.

Fixed maturity securities, which may be sold prior to maturity, including fixed maturities on loan, are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value. Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted over the estimated lives of the securities based on the interest yield method.

The Company uses book value as cost for applying the retrospective adjustment method to loan-backed fixed maturity securities purchased. Prepayment assumptions for single class and multi-class mortgage-backed securities were obtained from broker/dealer survey values or internal estimates.

Marketable equity securities are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value. Mutual funds and exchange traded fund investments in select asset classes that are sub-advised are carried at the fair value of the underlying net assets of the funds.

Available-for-sale securities are stated at fair value.

Mortgage loans are carried at amortized cost less any valuation allowances. Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted over the terms of the mortgage loans based on the effective interest yield method. Impairments are determined by specific identification. A mortgage loan is considered impaired if it is probable that amounts due for principal and interest will not be collected in accordance with the contractual terms. Impaired mortgage loans are valued at the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, or the fair value of the underlying collateral, if the loan is collateral dependent.

Private equity investments in limited partnerships are carried at the amount invested, adjusted to recognize the Company's ownership share of the earnings or losses of the investee after the date of the acquisition, adjusted for any distributions received (equity method accounting).

Investments in partnerships, which represent minority interests owned in certain general agencies, are carried at the amount invested, adjusted to recognize the Company's ownership share of the earnings or losses of the investee after acquisition adjusted for any distributions received (equity method accounting).

Fair values of fixed maturity securities are based on quoted market prices where available. Fair values of marketable equity securities are based on quoted market prices. Fair values of private equity investments are obtained from the financial statement valuations of the underlying fund or independent broker bids. For fixed maturity securities not based on quoted market prices, generally private placement securities, securities that do not trade regularly, and embedded derivatives, an internally developed pricing model using a commercial software application is most often used. The internally developed pricing model is developed by obtaining spreads versus the U.S. Treasury yield for corporate securities with varying weighted average lives and bond ratings.

Real estate is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and an allowance for estimated losses.

The Company's derivative instrument holdings are carried at fair value. All derivatives are recorded as non-hedge transactions. Derivative instrument fair values are based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes. If a quoted market price is not available, fair value is estimated using current market assumptions and modeling techniques, which are then compared with quotes from counterparties.

For mortgage-backed securities of high credit quality, excluding interest-only securities, the Company recognizes income using a constant effective yield method based on prepayment assumptions obtained from an outside service provider or upon analyst review of the underlying collateral and the estimated economic life of the securities.

For interest-only securities and mortgage-backed securities not of high credit quality, the Company recognizes the excess of all cash flows, including estimated prepayments, attributable to the security estimated at the acquisition date over the initial investment using the effective yield method with adjustments made as a result of subsequent cash flow information recorded prospectively. If the fair value of the security has declined below its carrying amount, the Company will write the security down to fair value if the decline is deemed other-than-temporary.

Policy loans are carried at the unpaid principal balance.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates fair value. The Company considers all money market funds and commercial paper with original maturity dates of less than three months to be cash equivalents.

Finance receivables that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoffs are reported at their outstanding unpaid principal balances reduced by any charge-offs.

The Company holds "To-Be-Announced" (TBA) Government National Mortgage Association forward contracts that require the Company to take delivery of a mortgage-backed security at a settlement date in the future. Most of the TBAs are settled at the first available period allowed under the contract. However, the deliveries of some of the Company's TBA securities happen at a later date, thus extending the forward contract date. These securities are reported at fair value as derivative instruments with the changes in fair value reported in net realized investment gains and losses on the consolidated statements of operations.

Required Supplementary Information

Required Supplementary Information about the OPEB plans is presented in the Department of Employee Trust Funds audited financial statements. The December 31, 2006 financial report will be available at a later date.

Separately issued financial reports are available at www.etf.wi.gov and on request from:

The Department of Employee Trust Funds
801 West Badger Road
P.O. Box 7931
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7931

NOTE 16. PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYEE TRUST FUNDS

The Department of Employee Trust Funds operates four public entity risk pools: group health insurance, group income continuation insurance, long-term disability insurance, and pharmacy benefits. The information provided in this note applies to the period ending December 31, 2006.

A. Description of Funds

The Health Insurance Fund offers group health insurance for current employees of the State government and of participating local public employers. All public employers in the State are eligible to participate. Approximately 325 local employers plus the State currently participate. The State and local government portions of the fund are accounted for separately and have separate contribution rates, benefits, and actuarial valuations. The fund includes both a self-insured, fee-for-service plan as well as various prepaid plans, primarily Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO's) and a self-insured plan that provides for pharmacy benefits of covered members.

The Income Continuation Insurance Fund offers disability wage continuation insurance for current employees of the State government and of participating local public employers. All public employers in the State are eligible to participate. Approximately 165 local employers plus the State currently participate. The State and local government portions of the fund are accounted for separately and have separate contribution rates, benefits, and actuarial valuations. The plan is self-insured.

The Long-term Disability Insurance Fund offers long-term disability benefits to participants in the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS). The long-term disability benefits provided by this program are an alternative coverage to that currently provided by the WRS. All new WRS participants on or after October 15, 1992, are eligible only for the long-term disability insurance coverage, while participating employees active prior to October 15, 1992, may elect coverage through WRS or the long-term disability insurance program.

B. Accounting Policies for Risk Pools

Basis of Accounting - All Public Entity Risk Pools are accounted for in enterprise funds using the full accrual basis of accounting and the flow of economic resources measurement focus.

Valuation of Investments - Assets of the Health Insurance Fund are invested in the State Investment Fund. Assets of the Income Continuation Insurance and Long-term Disability Insurance funds are invested in the Core Retirement Investment Trust. Investments are valued at fair value.

Unpaid Claims Liabilities - Claims liabilities are based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims that have been reported but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported. The estimate includes the effects of inflation and other societal and economic factors. Adjustments to claims liabilities are charged or credited to expense in the periods in which they are made. Unpaid claims liability is presented at face value and is not discounted for health insurance. It is discounted using an interest rate of 7.8 percent for income continuation and long-term disability insurance. The liabilities for income continuation, long-term disability, and health insurance were determined by actuarial methods.

Administrative Expenses - All maintenance expenses are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Acquisition costs are immaterial and are treated as maintenance expenses. Premium deficiencies are not calculated because acquisition costs are immaterial. Claim adjustment expenses are also immaterial.

Reinsurance - Health insurance plans provided by HMO's and health insurance for local government annuitants are fully insured by outside insurers. All remaining risk is self-insured with no reinsurance coverage.

Risk Transfer - Participating employers are not subject to supplemental assessments in the event of deficiencies. If the assets of the fund were exhausted, participating employers would not be responsible for the fund's liabilities.

Premium Setting - Premiums are established by the Group Insurance Board in consultation with actuaries.

C. Unpaid Claims Liabilities

As discussed in Section B of this Note, each fund establishes a liability for both reported and unreported insured events, which is an estimate of future payments of losses. The following represents changes in those aggregate liabilities for the nonreinsured portion of each fund during Calendar Year 2006 (in millions):

	Health Insurance		Income Continuation Insurance		Long-term Disability Insurance		Pharmacy Benefits	
	2006 *	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006 *	2005
Unpaid claims at beginning of the calendar year	$ 7.8	$ 9.6	$ 67.1	$ 60.7	$ 90.3	$ 71.3	$ (8.2)	$ (4.3)
Incurred claims:								
Provision for insured events of the current calendar year	72.0	73.6	29.1	31.6	34.6	30.6	144.9	160.6
Changes in provision for insured events of prior calendar years	0.1	(2.3)	(8.7)	(11.3)	(2.3)	(0.1)	(1.0)	1.7
Total incurred claims	72.1	71.3	20.4	20.3	32.3	30.5	143.9	162.3
Payments:								
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of the current calendar year	62.1	65.8	4.4	5.1	1.1	0.7	153.6	168.8
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of prior calendar years	7.9	7.3	11.8	8.8	13.2	10.8	(9.2)	(2.6)
Total payments	70.0	73.1	16.2	13.9	14.3	11.5	144.4	166.2
Total unpaid claims expenses at end of the calendar year	$ 9.9	$ 7.8	$ 71.3	$ 67.1	$ 108.3	$ 90.3	$ (8.7)*	$ (8.2) **

* Starting in 2006, in accordance with GASB 43, retiree health is reported separately in an agency fund and is not included with the active health information in this table.

** Total unpaid claims at the end of 2006 is the net of $8.8 million in unpaid claims and $17.5 million in rebates due from pharmaceutical companies; total unpaid claims at the end of 2005 is the net of $10.0 million in unpaid claims and $18.2 million in rebates due from pharmaceutical companies.

D. Trend Information

Historical trend information showing revenue and claims development information is presented in the Department of Employee Trust Funds audited financial statements. The separately issued financial report for the year ended December 31, 2005 is available at www.etf.wi.gov and on request from:

The Department of Employee Trust Funds
801 West Badger Road
P.O. Box 7931
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7931

The December 31, 2006 financial report will be available at a later date.

NOTE 17. SELF-INSURANCE

It is the general policy of the State not to purchase commercial insurance for the risks of losses to which it is exposed. Instead, the State believes it is more economical to manage its risks internally and set aside assets for claim settlement in its internal service fund, the Risk Management Fund. The fund services most claims for risk of loss to which the State is exposed, including damage to State owned property, liability for property damages and injuries to third parties, and worker's compensation. All funds and agencies of the State participate in the Risk Management Fund.

State Property Damage

Property damages to State-owned properties are covered by the State's self-funded property program up to $2.5 million per occurrence and $2.7 million annual aggregate. When claims, which exceed $25,000 per occurrence, total $2.7 million, the State's private insurance becomes available. Losses to property occurring after the threshold are first subject to a $25,000 deductible. The amount of loss in excess of $25,000 is covered by the State's private insurance company. During Fiscal Year 2007, the excess insurance limits were written to $300 million.

The liabilities for State property damage are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. The estimate for future benefits and loss liabilities is based on the reserves on open claims and paid claims. Losses incurred but not reported are expected to be immaterial. Claims incurred but not paid as of June 30, 2007 are estimated to total $2.8 million.

Property Damages and Bodily Injuries to Third Parties

The State is self-funded for third party liability to a level of $4 million per occurrence and purchases insurance in excess of this self-funded retention. The policy limit during Fiscal Year 2007 was $50 million.

The liabilities for property damages and injuries to third parties are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. The estimate for future benefits and loss liabilities for the prior fiscal year was the reserves on open claims. The estimate for future benefits and loss liabilities is calculated by an actuary based on the reserves on open claims and prior experience. No liability is reported for environmental impairment liability claims either incurred or incurred but not reported because existing case law makes it unlikely the State would be held liable for material amounts. Because actual claims liabilities depend upon complex factors such as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liability does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claims incurred but not paid as of June 30, 2007 are estimated to total $25.3 million.

Worker's Compensation

The Worker's Compensation Program was created by Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 102 to provide benefits to workers injured on the job. All employees of the State are included in the program. An injury is covered under worker's compensation if it is caused by an accident that arose out of and in the course of employment.

The responsibility for claiming compensation is on the employee. A claim must be filed with the program within two years from the date of injury, otherwise the claim is not allowable.

The worker's compensation liability has been determined by an actuary using paid claims and current claims reserves. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Because actual claims liabilities are affected by external factors, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claims incurred but not paid as of June 30, 2007 are estimated to total $67.8 million.

Changes in the balances of claims liability for the Risk Management Fund during the current and prior fiscal years are as follows (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Beginning of fiscal year liability	$ 100,161	$ 113,165
Current year claims and changes in estimates	17,638	7,370
Claim payments	(21,815)	(20,374)
Balance at fiscal year-end	$ 95,984	$ 100,161

Settlements have not exceeded coverages for each of the past three fiscal years.

Annuity Contracts

The Risk Management Fund purchased annuity contracts in various claimants' names to satisfy claim liabilities. The likelihood that the fund will be required to make future payments on those claims is remote and, therefore, the fund is considered to have satisfied its primary liability to the claimants. Accordingly, the annuity contracts are not reported in, and the related liabilities are removed from, the fund's balance sheet. The aggregate outstanding amount of liabilities removed from the financial statements at June 30, 2007 is $8.7 million.

NOTE 18. INSURANCE FUNDS

A. Primary Government

1. Local Government Property Insurance Fund

Created by the Legislature in 1911, the purpose of the Local Government Property Insurance Fund is to provide property insurance coverage to tax-supported local government units such as counties, towns, villages, cities, school districts and library boards. Property insured includes government buildings, schools, libraries and motor vehicles. Coverage is available on an optional basis. As of June 30, 2007, the Local Government Property Insurance Fund insured 1,147 local governmental units. The total amount of insurance in force as of June 30, 2007 was $42.8 billion.

Valuation of Cash Equivalents and Investments - All investments of the Local Government Property Insurance Fund are managed by the State of Wisconsin Investment Board, as discussed in Note 5-B to the financial statements. At June 30, 2007, the fund had $54.7 million of shares in the State Investment Fund which are considered cash equivalents.

Premium - Unearned premium reported as deferred revenue represents the daily pro rata portion of premium written which is applicable to the unexpired terms of the insurance policies in force. Policies are generally written for annual terms.

Unpaid Claims Liabilities - The Local Government Property Insurance Fund establishes the unpaid claim liability titled future benefits and loss liabilities on the financial statements based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported. Estimated amounts of reinsurance recoverable on unpaid claims are deducted from the liability for unpaid claims. Claims liabilities are recomputed periodically to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claim frequency, and other economic factors. Adjustments to future benefits and loss liabilities are charged or credited to expense in the periods in which they are made.

Policy Acquisition Costs - Since the Local Government Property Insurance Fund has no marketing staff and incurs no sales commissions, acquisition costs are minimal and charged to operations as incurred.

Reinsurance - The Local Government Property Insurance Fund uses reinsurance agreements to reduce its exposure to large losses on all types of insured events. Reinsurance permits recovery of a portion of losses from reinsurers, although it does not discharge the primary liability of the fund as direct insurer of the risks reinsured. The fund does not report reinsured risks as liabilities unless it is probable that those risks will not be covered by reinsurers. As of June 30, 2007 the fund had $425.0 million of per occurrence excess of loss reinsurance in force with a $2.0 million combined single limit retention for each occurrence, and an annual aggregate reinsurance contract with a $18.0 million annual aggregate retention plus a per claim retention of $5 thousand once the aggregate is met, as respects occurrences for the term of the agreement. Premiums ceded to reinsurers, which is netted against premium revenue (charges for sales and services in the financial statements), amounted to $4.1 million during the fiscal year. Reinsurance loss and adjusting expense recoveries earned, which reduces claims paid (benefit expense on the financial statements), amounted to $6.1 million during the fiscal year.

Unpaid Claims Liabilities

As discussed above, the Local Government Property Insurance Fund establishes a liability for both reported and unreported insured events, which includes estimates of both future payments of losses and related claim adjustment expenses. The following represents changes in those aggregate liabilities for the fund during the past two fiscal years (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at beginning of the year	$9,619	$4,077
Less: Reinsurance recoverable	(912)	(265)
Net unpaid loss liability at beginning of year	8,707	3,812
Incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses:		
Provision for insured events of the current year	16,260	15,652
Increase (decrease) in provision for insured events of prior years	959	1,741
Total incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses	17,219	17,393
Payments:		
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of the current year	7,855	8,790
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events prior years	8,540	3,708
Total payments	16,395	12,498
Net unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at end of year	9,532	8,707
Reinsurance recoverable	6,684	912
Total unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses	$16,215	$9,619

Trend Information

Historical trend information showing revenue and claims development information is presented in the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance June 30, 2007 financial statements. Copies of these statements may be requested from:

Office of the Commissioner of Insurance
125 South Webster Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

2. State Life Insurance Fund

The State Life Insurance Fund was created under Chapter 607, Wisconsin Statutes, to offer life insurance to residents of Wisconsin in a manner similar to private insurers. This fund functions much like a mutual life insurance company and is subject to the same regulatory requirements as any life insurance company licensed to operate in Wisconsin.

Premiums are reported as earned when due. Benefits and expenses are associated with earned premiums so as to result in recognition of profits over the life of the contracts. This association is accomplished by means of the provision for liabilities for future benefits and the amortization of acquisition costs.

The costs of policy issuance and underwriting, all of which vary with, and are primarily related to, the production of new business, have been deferred. These deferred acquisition costs are amortized over a forty year period, considered representative of the life of the contract. The amortization is in proportion to the ratio of annual in-force business to the amount of business issued. Such anticipated in-force business was estimated using similar assumptions to those used for computing liabilities for future policy benefits.

Deferred Acquisition Cost Assumptions

Issue Years	Interest Rate	Lapse Rate	Mortality
1913-1966	3.0%	2.0%	None
1967-1976	3.0	2.0	None
1977-1985	4.0	2.0	None
1986-1994	5.0	2.0	None
1995+	4.0	2.0	None

The State Life Insurance Fund does not pay commissions nor does it incur agent expenses.

Future benefits and loss liabilities have been computed by the net level premium method based upon estimated future investment yield and mortality. The composition of liabilities and the more material assumptions pertinent thereto are presented below (in thousands):

Issue Year	Ordinary Life Insurance in Force	Amount of Policy Liability
1913-1966	$ 11,291	$ 8,073
1967-1976	34,579	16,389
1977-1985	79,869	22,359
1986-1994	53,075	7,641
1995+	40,086	4,039
	$ 218,900	$ 58,501

Bases of Assumptions

Issue Year	Interest Rate	Mortality
1913-1966	3.0%	American Experience, ANB*
1967-1976	3.0	1958 CSO, ALB, Unisex
1977-1985	4.0	1958 CSO, ALB, Female Setback 3 years
1986-1994	5.0	1980 CSO, ALB, Aggregate
1995+	4.0	1980 CSO, ALB, Aggregate

* Age Next Birthday

All of the State Life Insurance Fund's ordinary life insurance in force is participating. This fund is required by statute to maintain surplus at a level between 7 percent and 10 percent of statutory admitted assets as far as practicably possible. All excess surplus is to be returned to the policyholders in the form of policyholder dividends. Policyholder dividends are declared each year in order to achieve the required level of surplus.

The statutory assets at December 31, 2006 were $84.8 million and the statutory capital and surplus were $4.9 million, and the capital and surplus at June 30, 2007 was $6.5 million.

3. Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund

The Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund was created in 1975 for the purpose of providing excess medical malpractice insurance for health care providers in the state. The Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund pays that portion of a medical malpractice claim which is in excess of the legal primary insurance limit prescribed under law, or the maximum liability limit for which the health provider is insured, whichever limit is greater. Most health care providers permanently practicing or operating in the State of Wisconsin are required to pay Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund operating fees. Risk of loss is retained by the fund.

The Future Benefits and Loss Liability account includes individual case estimates for reported losses and estimates for incurred but not reported losses based upon the projected ultimate losses. Individual case estimates of the liability for reported losses and net losses paid from inception of the Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund are deducted from the projected ultimate loss liabilities to determine the liability for incurred but not reported losses as of June 30, 2007 as follows (in thousands):

Projected ultimate loss liability	$ 1,412,981
Less: Net loss paid from inception	(649,899)
Less: Liability for reported losses	(49,119)
Liability for incurred but not reported losses	$ 713,963

The Future Benefits and Loss Liability account also includes a provision for the estimated future payment of the costs to settle claims. These ultimate loss adjustment expenses as of June 30, 2007 are estimated at 20.0 percent of the projected ultimate loss liabilities. The loss reserves are actuarially determined. The loss adjustment expenses paid from the inception of the Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund are deducted from the projected ultimate loss adjustment expenses provision to determine the liability for loss adjustment expenses as of June 30, 2007 as follows (in thousands):

Projected ultimate loss adjustment expense liability	$ 210,978
Less: Loss adjustment expense paid from inception	(54,189)
Liability for loss adjustment expense	$ 156,789

The uncertainties inherent in projecting the frequency and severity of large claims because of the Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund's unlimited liability coverage, and extended reporting and settlement periods, makes it likely that the amounts ultimately paid will differ from the recorded estimated liabilities. These differences cannot be quantified.

The liability for reported losses, liability for incurred but not reported losses, and liability for loss adjustment expense are maintained on a present value basis with the difference from full value being reported as a contra account to the loss reserve liabilities. The loss reserve liabilities are discounted only to the extent that they are matched by cash and invested assets. If all loss liabilities are discounted, the discounted loss liability would be as follows as of June 30, 2007 (in thousands):

Estimated liability for Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR)	$ 713,963
Estimated liability for reported losses	49,119
Estimated unpaid loss adjustment expense	156,789
Total estimated loss liabilities	919,871
Adjustment for future medical expenses liability and contributions held	8,927
Less: Amount representing interest	(226,799)
Discounted loss liabilities	$ 701,999

The future benefits and loss liabilities are continually reviewed as adjustments to these liabilities become necessary. Such adjustments are reflected in current operations. Because of the changes in these estimates, the benefit expense for the fiscal year is not necessarily indicative of the loss experience for the year.

B. Component Units

Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan

The Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan (the Plan) is a statutory unincorporated association established by rule of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin as mandated by the State of Wisconsin legislature. The Plan provides health care liability insurance and liability coverages normally incidental to health care liability insurance to eligible health care providers in the State of Wisconsin calling for payment of premium prior to the effective date of the policy. All insurers authorized to write personal injury liability insurance in the State of Wisconsin, with certain minor exceptions, are required to be members of the Plan.

The Plan generates its premium written revenue by selling medical malpractice insurance. Rates are calculated in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles. The rates are set so that the Plan will be self-supporting. Profit is not the intent of the Plan.

Since the inception of the Plan in 1975, the health care liability coverage limits have increased from $200 thousand per occurrence and $600 thousand annual aggregate to the current limits of $1.0 million per occurrence and $3.0 million annual aggregate. A general liability coverage is also available to participating health care providers with limits of $1.0 million per occurrence and $3.0 million annual aggregate. The Plan is not covered under any reinsurance contracts.

In the event that sufficient funds are not available for the sound financial operation of the Plan, all members shall, on a temporary basis, contribute to the financial needs of the Plan. Members shall participate in the contributions in the proportion of their respective premiums to the aggregate premiums written by all members of the Plan. Such assessments shall be recouped by rate increases applied prospectively. There were no assessments for the year ended December 31, 2006.

The future benefits and loss liability includes amounts determined from individual reported losses (case reserves) and an amount, based on past experience, for losses incurred but not reported. Such liabilities are necessarily based on estimates and, while management believes that the amounts are adequate, the ultimate liability will differ from the amounts provided. The methods for making such estimates and for establishing the resulting liability are annually reviewed, and any adjustments are reflected in income currently. Specific account balances as of December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2006, are as follows (in thousands):

	2006	2005
Balance at January 1	$ 32,167	$ 33,901
Incurred related to:		
Current year	9,786	10,900
Prior years	(10,866)	(12,319)
Total Incurred	(1,080)	(1,419)
Paid related to:		
Current year	169	75
Prior years	1,112	240
Total paid	1,281	315
Balance at December 31	$ 29,806	$ 32,167

There is inherent uncertainty in medical malpractice claims when establishing the estimates of unpaid losses and unpaid loss adjustment expenses. In 2004, 2005, and 2006, the Plan decreased its estimates of unpaid losses and unpaid loss adjustment expenses related to insured events of prior years. These decreases were greater than the estimated losses incurred for the current year, causing negative incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses.

NOTE 19. SEGMENT INFORMATION AND CONDENSED FINANCIAL DATA

Primary Government

The State issues revenue bonds to finance the Leveraged Loan Program, which is accounted for as part of the Environmental Improvement Fund. Investors in those bonds rely solely on the revenue generated within the Leveraged Loan Program. Assets of this program are used primarily for loans for Wisconsin municipal waste water projects. Condensed financial statement information of the Leveraged Loan Program as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007 is presented below (in thousands):

Condensed Balance Sheet

Assets:		
Current Assets	$	121,276
Other Assets		803,247
Total Assets	$	924,523
Liabilities:		
Due to Other Funds	$	4,643
Other Current Liabilities (Including Current Portion of Long-term Debt)		58,112
Noncurrent Liabilities		691,958
Total Liabilities		754,713
Fund Equity:		
Restricted		169,810
Total Fund Equity		169,810
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	$	924,523

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Equity

Operating Revenues (Expenses):		
Loan Interest	$	18,347
Interest Expense		(36,163)
Other Operating Expenses		(2,416)
Operating Income (Loss)		(20,231)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):		
Investment Income		15,835
Income (Loss) before Transfers		(4,397)
Transfers In		20,000
Change in Fund Equity		15,603
Beginning Fund Equity		154,207
Ending Fund Equity	$	169,810

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows

Net Cash Provided (Used) by :		
Operating Activities	$	(200)
Noncapital Financing Activities		38,822
Investing Activities		(22,812)
Net Increase (Decrease)		15,810
Beginning Cash and Cash Equivalents		98,574
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	$	114,384

NOTE 20. COMPONENT UNITS – CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Significant financial data for the State's five discretely presented component units for the year ended December 31, 2006 or June 30, 2007 is presented below (in thousands):

	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan	University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority	University of Wisconsin Foundation	State Fair Park Exposition Center	Total
Condensed Balance Sheet						
Assets:						
Cash, Investments and Other Assets	$ 3,657,569	$ 76,551	$ 210,715	$ 2,605,729	$ 5,830	$ 6,556,395
Due from Primary Governments	-	-	2,443	-	-	2,443
Cash and Investments with Other Component Units	-	-	268,654	-	-	268,654
Capital Assets, net	17,612	-	369,991	7,311	33,969	428,883
Total Assets	$ 3,675,181	$ 76,551	$ 851,803	$ 2,613,040	$ 39,800	$ 7,256,375
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable and Other Current Liabilities	$ 156,572	$ 18,335	$ 75,698	$ 17,889	$ 1,194	$ 269,687
Due to Primary Government	20	-	5,275	-	33	5,328
Amounts Held for Other Component Units	-	-	-	205,339	-	205,339
Long-term Liabilities (Current and Noncurrent portions)	3,041,448	29,806	322,651	11,496	40,833	3,446,234
Total Liabilities	3,198,040	48,141	403,623	234,723	42,060	3,926,588
Fund Equity:						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	2,197	-	131,486	7,311	(6,445)	134,549
Restricted	469,316	28,410	18,547	2,214,153	-	2,730,425
Unrestricted	5,628	-	298,147	156,853	4,184	464,812
Total Fund Equity	477,141	28,410	448,180	2,378,317	(2,261)	3,329,787
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	$ 3,675,181	$ 76,551	$ 851,803	$ 2,613,040	$ 39,800	$ 7,256,375
Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Equity						
Program Expenses:						
Depreciation	$ 6,456	$ -	$ 33,146	$ 289	$ 1,036	$ 40,927
Payments to Primary Government	-	-	2,055	143,292	-	145,347
Other	298,699	54	733,790	32,758	4,429	1,069,730
Total Program Expenses:	305,155	54	768,991	176,339	5,465	1,256,004
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Goods and Services	4,740	5,961	785,597	-	4,085	800,383
Investment and Interest Income	150,916	-	-	232,617	-	383,533
Operating Grants and Contributions	140,780	-	1,213	160,912	-	302,905
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	-	3,614	-	-	3,614
Other	12,607	35	16,871	3	397	29,913
Total Program Revenues	309,043	5,996	807,295	393,531	4,482	1,520,348
Net Program Revenue/(Expense)	3,888	5,942	38,304	217,192	(982)	264,344
General Revenues:						
Interest and Investment Earnings	31,661	3,638	21,760	-	38	57,096
Contributions to Endowments	-	-	129	-	-	129
Change in Fund Equity	35,549	9,580	60,193	217,192	(945)	321,570
Fund Equity, Beginning of Year	441,592	18,830	387,987	2,161,125	(1,316)	3,008,217
Fund Equity, End of Year	$ 477,141	$ 28,410	$ 448,180	$ 2,378,317	$ (2,261)	$ 3,329,787

NOTE 21. RESTATEMENTS OF BEGINNING FUND BALANCES/FUND EQUITY/NET ASSETS AND OTHER CHANGES

During Fiscal Year 2007, the State implemented GASB Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*. As a result of the implementation of this statement, which establishes uniform financial reporting standards for other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, fund reclassifications and adjustments to the fund equities reported in the prior year financial statements were required.

The reconciliations that follow summarize restatements of the end-of-year fund balance/fund equity/net assets as reported in the 2006 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report to the beginning-of-year fund balances/fund equity/net assets reported for Fiscal Year 2007 (in thousands):

A. Fund Statements – Governmental Funds

	Major Funds		Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental
	General	Transportation		
Fund Balances June 30, 2006 as reported in the 2006 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report	$ (2,150,474)	$ 387,227	$ 794,350	$ (968,897)
Fund structure reclassification:				
Budget Stabilization reclassified to General Fund	638	-	(638)	-
Other adjustments of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2006	993	-	19	1,012
Fund Balances July 1, 2006 as restated	$ (2,148,843)	$ 387,227	$ 793,731	$ (967,885)
Effect of prior period adjustments on the amount of excess revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses of Fiscal Year 2006	$ 993	$ -	$ -	$ 993

B. Fund Statements – Proprietary Funds

	Major Funds				Nonmajor Funds	Total Enterprise	Internal Service Funds
	Injured Patients and Families Compensation	Environmental Improvement	University of Wisconsin System	Unemployment Reserve			
Fund Equity June 30, 2006 as reported in the 2006 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report	$ 59,861	$ 1,231,390	$ 3,891,754	$ 894,967	$ 633,314	$ 6,711,286	$ 24,107
Fund structure reclassifications:							
Adoption of GASB Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*							
-- Duty Disability Fund	-	-	-	-	118,987	118,987	-
-- Health Insurance Fund	-	-	-	-	(31,064)	(31,064)	-
Creation of Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan Authority considered a related organization	-	-	-	-	(23,402)	(23,402)	-
Other adjustments of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2006	-	-	(42)	-	(1,623)	(1,665)	(51)
Fund Equity July 1, 2006 as restated	$ 59,861	$ 1,231,390	$ 3,891,711	$ 894,967	$ 696,214	$ 6,774,143	$ 24,056
Effect of prior period adjustments on the amount of net change in fund equity of Fiscal Year 2006	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (1,621)	$ (1,621)	$ (6)

C. Fund Statements – Fiduciary Funds

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust	Investment Trust	Private Purpose Trust	Total Fiduciary
Net Assets June 30, 2006 as reported in the 2006 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report	$ 73,982,969	$ 2,932,881	$ 1,729,543	$ 78,645,393
Fund structure reclassification/restatement:				
Adoption of GASB Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*				
-- Duty Disability Fund	243,307	-	-	243,307
-- Retiree Life Insurance Fund	519,682	-	-	519,682
-- Life Insurance Fund	4,232	-	-	4,232
Net Assets July 1, 2006 as restated	$ 74,750,190	$ 2,932,881	$ 1,729,543	$ 79,412,614
Effect of prior period adjustments on the amount of net increase in net assets of Fiscal Year 2006	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

D. Government-wide Statements

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Totals	Component Units
Net Assets June 30, 2006 as reported in the 2006 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report	$ 5,270,855	$ 6,720,467	$ 11,991,322	$ 3,008,217
Fund structure reclassifications:				
Adoption of GASB Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*				
-- Duty Disability Fund	-	118,987	118,987	-
-- Health Insurance Fund	-	(31,064)	(31,064)	-
Creation of Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan Authority considered a related organization	-	(23,402)	(23,402)	-
Department of Transportation restatement of capital assets	(22,319)	-	(22,319)	-
Other adjustments of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2006	(2,107)	(1,665)	(3,772)	-
Net Assets July 1, 2006 as restated	$ 5,246,429	$ 6,783,324	$ 12,029,753	$ 3,008,217
Effect of prior period adjustments on the amount of net increase in net assets of Fiscal Year 2006	$ 423	$ (1,621)	$ (1,198)	$ -

NOTE 22. LITIGATION, CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Litigation and Contingencies

The State is a defendant in various legal proceedings pertaining to matters incidental to the performance of routine governmental operations.

Claims and Judgments Reported in Governmental Activities

The State accrues liabilities related to legal proceedings, if a loss is probable and reasonably estimable. Such losses, totaling $14.4 million on June 30, 2007 reported in the governmental activities, are discussed below:

Litigation -- The Department of Health and Family Services is involved in various legal proceedings where the ultimate disposition is estimated at $0.2 million.

Other Claims -- Work Injury Supplemental Benefits - The Work Injury Supplemental Benefit Fund, administered by the Department of Workforce Development, provides compensatory payments to survivors of fatally injured employees or disabled employees with work-related injuries. The liability for annuities to be paid to the above individuals totaled $1.3 million at June 30, 2007.

In addition, the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services (U.S. DHHS) determined that the Department of Workforce Development should refund the federal share of recovered AFDC overpayments. However, the State of Wisconsin has appealed the decision of the U.S. DHHS. A liability for $12.9 million is reported at June 30, 2007.

Other Claims, Judgments, and Contingencies

The State is also named as a party in other legal proceedings where the ultimate disposition and consequence are not presently determinable. The potential liability amount relating to an unfavorable outcome for certain of these proceedings could not be reasonably determined at this time. However, the ultimate dispositions and consequences of any single legal proceeding or all legal proceedings collectively should not have a material adverse effect on the State's financial position.

Federal Share of Billings in Excess of Costs -- In September 2006, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (U.S. DHHS) notified the State that it had determined that the federal share of billings for mainframe, data and voice services provided by the Department of Administration exceeded costs. The U.S. DHHS proposes to collect the billings in excess of costs through several alternative methods. In October 2007, the State forwarded payment of $13.5 million to the U.S. DHHS. A liability of $13.5 million is reported at June 30, 2007 in the Technology Services internal service fund.

Taxability of Custom Software -- The Department of Revenue is currently engaged in litigation with Menasha Corporation. Menasha sought a sales and use tax refund of $342,000, arguing that its 1995 purchase of enterprise software was a tax-exempt purchase of custom software. The Tax Appeals Commission granted the taxpayer's claim, the Dane County Circuit Court reversed that decision, and the Wisconsin Court of Appeals reversed the circuit court. The matter is now pending before the Wisconsin Supreme Court. If the Department is unsuccessful, the legal effect of the decision may exempt a broad category of software. The Department of Revenue is confident that it will prevail on this issue. The potential liability amount for an unfavorable outcome for this proceeding could impact the State by approximately $277 million. Because of the uncertainty in predicting the outcome, a liability has not been recorded.

Environmental Clean-up Actions - The State is involved in environmental clean-up of property owned by the State that has the potential to cause soil and groundwater contamination. Six sites have soil and/or groundwater contamination associated with underground storage tank releases with an estimated remediation cost of $0.3 million.

The State is also involved in environmental remediations on six properties that do not involve releases from underground storage tanks, with an estimated cost of $1.9 million.

B. Commitments

Primary Government

In addition to legal proceedings, the State is party to commitments which normally occur in governmental operations.

In addition to the amount of encumbrances outstanding at June 30, 2007 reported as Fund Balance - Reserved for Encumbrances, additional obligations at June 30, 2007 representing multi-year, long-term commitments included (in thousands):

Transportation Fund	$ 298,665
Transportation Revenue Bonds Capital Projects Fund	36,274
Environmental	8,362
Wireless 911 Fund	26,998
General Fund – Department of Commerce programs, including economic and community development programs	23,463

The Environmental Improvement Fund (the Fund) was established to administer the Clean Water Fund Loan Program. Loans are made to local units of government for wastewater treatment projects for terms of up to 20 years. These loans are made at a number of prescribed interest rates based on environmental priority. The loans contractually are revenue obligations or general obligations of the local governmental unit. Additionally, various statutory provisions exist which provide further security for payment. The Fund has made financial assistance commitments of $176.7 million as of June 30, 2007. These loan commitments are expected to be met through additional federal grants and proceeds from issuance of revenue obligations.

In addition, the revenue obligation bonds of the Leveraged Loan Program in the Fund are collateralized by a security interest in all the assets of the Leveraged Loan Program. Neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the State is pledged for the payment of the Fund's revenue obligation bonds. However, as the loans granted to local units of government are at an interest rate less than the revenue bond rate, the State is obligated by the Fund's General Resolution to fund, at the time each loan is made, a reserve which subsidizes the Leveraged Loan Program in an amount which offsets this interest disparity.

The *Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund* may be required to purchase an annuity as a result of a claim settlement. Under specific annuity arrangements, the fund may have ultimate responsibility for annuity payments if the annuity company and the reassignment company default on annuity payments. One of the fund's annuity providers defaulted on $97 thousand in annuity payments through June 30, 2007, which the fund subsequently paid. The annuity provider is currently making the majority of these annuity payments, but the fund continues to make monthly annuity payments to cover defaulted payments. The fund has received reimbursement for these payments, including interest of $61 thousand through June 30, 2007. It is unclear when the annuity provider will be able to make the remaining annuity payments and whether the fund will be able to recover the remaining annuity payments made on the behalf of the annuity provider. The total estimated replacement value of the fund's annuities as of June 30, 2007 was $161.8 million. The fund reserves the right to pursue collection from State guarantee funds.

State Public Deposit Guarantee - As required by Wis. Stat. Sec. 34.08, the State is to make payments to public depositors for proofs of loss (e.g., loss resulting from a bank failure) up to $400 thousand per depositor above the amount of federal insurance. This statutory requirement guarantees that the State will make payments in favor of the public depositor that has submitted a proof of loss. Payments would be made in the order in which satisfactory proofs of loss are received by the State's Department of Financial Institutions, until the designated appropriation is exhausted. At June 30, 2007, the appropriation available totaled $37.0 million. Losses become fixed as of the date of the loss. A public depositor experiencing a loss must assign its interest in the deposit, to the extent of the amount paid, to the Department of Financial Institutions. Any recovery made by the Department of Financial Institutions under the assignment is to be repaid to the appropriation. The possibility of a material loss resulting from payments to and recovery from public depositors is remote.

The *Veterans Mortgage Loan Repayment Fund* accounts for the issuance and administration of veterans' first mortgage loans. The loans are made to veterans for the purchase of homes to terms up to 30 years. The loan interest rates are set by the Board of Veterans Affairs. The loans are secured by real estate mortgages. The fund has commitments for loans of $4.0 million as of June 30, 2007. The loan commitments are expected to be met from current fund assets.

Component Units

The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority's mission was expanded since its creation to include administration of the Agricultural and Business Programs. These programs administer funds that are legislatively appropriated to subsidize interest and provide guarantees of principal balances of qualifying loans. At June 30, 2007, outstanding loan guarantees totaled $34.1 million.

In April 2003, the Authority approved the Neighborhood Business Revitalization Guarantee program. The guarantee program will provide up to $12.0 million in loan guarantees for revitalization in targeted urban commercial communities with populations greater than 35,000. As of June 30, 2007, $8.2 million of loan guarantees had been approved with outstanding loan guarantees of $4.8 million.

NOTE 23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Primary Government

Short-term Debt

Operating Notes – In July 2007, the State issued $600.0 million of operating notes. The proceeds of the notes were to be used within six months to fund local assistance payments to the State's municipalities and school districts, and finance day-to-day operations in anticipation of revenue received later in the fiscal year. The notes were issued because of an imbalance between the timing of payments disbursed and receipts collected. The imbalance exists because a greater percentage of receipts are received in the second half of the fiscal year, primarily January, March and April. The notes will be paid at maturity on June 16, 2008.

Long-term Debt

General Obligation Bonds – In October 2007, the State issued $20.1 million of general obligation bonds 2007, Series 2 and 3 that resulted in making available like amount of funds for making veterans primary mortgage home loans. The interest rates range from 3.50 percent to 5.00 percent and are payable semiannually, beginning May 1, 2008. The bonds mature May 1 of the years 2008 through November 1, 2027.

In December 2007, the State issued $154.9 million of 2007 Series C general obligation bonds to be used for the acquisition, construction, development extension, enlargement, or improvement of land, water property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes. The interest rate is 5.00 percent for each maturity and is payable semiannually beginning May 1, 2008. The bonds mature May 1 of the years 2009 through 2028.

Transfer from Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund

2007 Wisconsin Act 20, which was signed into law October 2007, included a transfer of $200 million from the Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund. The transfer consists of $71.5 million, which was transferred in October 2007, and an additional $128.5 million to be transferred in Fiscal Year 2009. Subsequent to the signing of this legislation and the initial transfer, the Wisconsin Medical Society filed a lawsuit on behalf of their members challenging the transfer as unconstitutional.

Component Units

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority – In August 2007, the Authority issued $6.3 million of variable rate demand home multifamily revenue bonds, 2007 Series C. The bonds, issued under the multifamily housing bond general resolution, are general obligations of the Authority. The Series bonds are rated Aa3 and VMIG-1 by Moody's Investor Service. In addition, the Authority issued $27.5 million of single family drawdown revenue bonds 1991-1, $2.7 million on the line of credit -- mortgage financing, and $11.0 million of commercial paper.

Subsequent to June 30, 2007, the Authority redeemed the following bonds (in thousands):

Program/Bond Resolution	Amount Redeeme
Home Ownership Revenue Bonds:	
1987	$ 21.2
1988	26.9
Other	0.9

Required Supplementary Information

Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach

The State has adopted the modified approach for reporting infrastructure assets. Under the modified approach, infrastructure assets are not depreciated as long as the State can demonstrate that these assets are properly managed and are being preserved at or above an established condition level. Instead of depreciation, the costs to maintain and preserve infrastructure assets are expensed, while additions and improvements are capitalized. The State owns approximately 11,200 centerline miles of roads and 4,900 bridges.

Road Network

Condition assessments are completed on a two-year cycle with the most current results reported for each State road. Numerous measures are used to assess the condition of the State's road network. The State has adopted the International Roughness Index (IRI), as defined by the Federal Highway Administration, as its primary condition measure. IRI is measured on a scale of 0 to 5, with an IRI of 2.69 or greater being defined as a "poor" ride. Roads with a "poor" IRI assessment cause negative impacts for the traveling public by decreasing driver comfort and increasing the damage to vehicles and goods. It is the State's policy to ensure no more than 15 percent of its roads receive a "poor" IRI assessment.

Recent condition assessment results are as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Miles of Road	Percent Rated "Poor"	Established Percent	Variance Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
2007	11,200	6.4	15.0	8.6
2006	11,200	5.4	15.0	9.6
2005	11,200	5.8	15.0	9.2
2004	11,200	6.1	15.0	8.9
2003	11,200	4.3	15.0	10.7
2002	11,200	4.6	15.0	10.4

Each year the State estimates the costs to maintain and preserve the road network at, or above, the established condition level. Actual maintenance/preservation costs compare to estimates as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Estimated Costs (In millions)	Actual Costs (In millions)	Variance (In millions) Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
2007	$ 501.8	$ 458.6	$ 43.2
2006	495.7	425.9	69.8
2005	478.6	372.3	106.4
2004	450.8	341.1	109.7
2003	420.9	336.7	84.2
2002	470.7	437.6	33.1

Estimated costs are developed at the beginning of the fiscal year based on projects planned for the current and future years. The types of projects ultimately contracted and incurring costs during the year are often very different. In addition, the State of Wisconsin, Department of Transportation's multi-year contracting process, allowing encumbrances to carry forward, makes a comparison of actual to estimated amounts difficult since expenditures for the current year may have been budgeted and committed to a project in prior years.

Bridge Network

Condition assessments are completed on a two-year cycle, with more frequent inspections completed if warranted. The most current assessment results are reported for each State bridge, making the overall assessment a blend of measures completed in the current fiscal year and those completed in the prior year. The State has adopted the National Bridge Inventory (NBI) 10-point rating scale as its primary condition measure. Using the Federal Highway Administration's definition, a bridge is considered "structurally deficient" if it has an NBI score of 4 or less on its deck, superstructure, or substructure. "Structurally deficient" bridges cause negative impacts for the public by increasing the likelihood that heavy loads will need to be rerouted to less efficient routes, thus increasing logistic costs for State businesses. It is the State's policy to ensure no more than 15 percent of its bridges are "structurally deficient".

Recent condition assessment results are as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Number of Bridges	Percent Structurally Deficient	Established Percent	Variance Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
2007	4.900	4.1	15.0	10.9
2006	4.900	4.3	15.0	10.7
2005	4.900	5.1	15.0	9.9
2004	4.900	5.4	15.0	9.6
2003	4,900	6.2	15.0	8.8
2002	4,900	7.6	15.0	7.4

Each year the State estimates the costs to maintain and preserve the bridge network at, or above, the established condition level. Actual maintenance/preservation costs compare to estimates as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Estimated Costs (In millions)	Actual Costs (In millions)	Variance (In millions) Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
2007	$ 36.0	$ 46.9	$ (10.9)
2006	42.4	31.3	11.1
2005	28.3	38.6	(10.3)
2004	47.8	52.3	(4.5)
2003	46.4	45.7	0.7
2002	33.6	38.4	(4.8)

Estimated costs are developed at the beginning of the fiscal year based on projects planned for the current and future years. The types of projects ultimately contracted and incurring costs during the year are often very different. The State of Wisconsin, Department of Transportation's multi-year contracting process, allowing encumbrances to carry forward, makes a comparison of actual to estimated amounts difficult since expenditures for the current year may have been budgeted and committed to a project in prior years.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

(In Thousands)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts
Unexpended Budgetary Fund Balances, Beginning of Year			$ 598,475
Revenues and Transfers (Inflows):			
Taxes	$ 12,579,888	$ 12,562,488	12,637,885
Departmental:			
Tribal Gaming	86,349	75,570	22,056
Other	10,651,851 (A)	10,665,702 (A)	10,463,483
Transfers from:			
Transportation Fund	(A)	(A)	93,224
Nonmajor Funds	(A)	(A)	35,822
Total Revenues and Transfers (Inflows)	23,318,088	23,303,759	23,252,469
Amounts Available for Appropriation			23,850,944
Appropriations (Outflows):			
Commerce	351,900	393,632	267,798
Education	10,544,721	10,951,201	10,542,843
Environmental Resources	348,442	355,325	326,425
Human Relations and Resources	9,221,071	9,936,719	9,314,823
General Executive	946,422	1,044,686	747,644
Judicial	113,465	122,584	121,332
Legislative	67,323	67,709	63,372
Tax Relief and Other General	1,901,075	1,807,170	1,807,627
Transfers to:			
Nonmajor Funds	-	82,129	82,129
Total Appropriations (Outflows)	$ 23,494,418	$ 24,761,155	23,273,994
Fund Balances, End of Year			576,950
Less Encumbrances Outstanding at June 30, 2007			(533,661)
Fund Balances, End of Year Budgetary Basis			$ 43,289

Reconciliation of the End of Year, Budgetary Basis, Fund Balance to the Detail Reported in the Annual Fiscal Report:	
General Purpose:	
Designated	$ 6,823
Undesignated	66,288
Total General Purpose	73,111
Program Revenue	(29,822)
Fund Balances, End of Year Budgetary Basis	$ 43,289

(A) Interfund transfers to the General Fund were budgeted under departmental revenue during Fiscal Year 2007.

State of Wisconsin

Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Transportation Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

(In Thousands)

		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual Amounts
Unexpended Budgetary Fund Balances, Beginning of Year					$	305,126
Revenues (Inflows):						
Taxes	$	1,028,785	$	1,028,785		1,028,785
Departmental		1,380,290		1,380,290		1,380,290
Total Revenues (Inflows)		2,409,075		2,409,075		2,409,075
Amounts Available for Appropriation						2,714,200
Appropriations and Transfers (Outflows):						
Environmental Resources		3,661,452		3,837,584		2,200,316
General Executive		2,402		2,438		1,893
Tax Relief and Other General		21,014		21,773		22,640
Transfers to:						
General Fund		93,224		93,224		93,224
Total Appropriations and Transfers (Outflows)	$	3,778,091	$	3,955,018		2,318,073
Fund Balances, End of Year						396,128
Less Encumbrances Outstanding at June 30, 2007						(1,096,632)
Fund Balances, End of Year Budgetary Basis					$	(700,504)

NOTE 1. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

A. Budgetary – GAAP Reporting Reconciliation

The accompanying Budgetary Comparison Schedule compares the legally adopted budget (more fully described in RSI Note 1-B) with actual data on a budgetary basis. Because accounting principles applied for purposes of developing data on the budgetary basis differ significantly from those used to present financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), a reconciliation of basis and perspective differences as of June 30, 2007 is presented below (in thousands):

	General Fund	Transportation Fund
Fund balance June 30, 2007 (budgetary basis – budgetary fund structure):		
General Purpose Revenue – fund balance per budgetary basis *Annual Fiscal Report*		
Undesignated fund balance	$ 66,288	
Designated fund balance	6,823	
Total General Purpose Revenue fund balance	73,111	
Program Revenue – fund balance per budgetary basis *Annual Fiscal Report*	(29,822)	
Fund balance June 30, 2007 (budgetary basis – budgetary fund structure) As reported on the budgetary comparison schedule	43,289	$ (700,504)
Reclassifications:		
To eliminate the effect of encumbrances that were reported as expenditures under budgetary reporting (basis difference)	533,661	1,096,632
To reclassify activities of the Budget Stabilization Fund (a special revenue fund under budgetary reporting) as part of the General Fund (perspective difference)	56,395	
To reclassify activities reported in another GAAP fund type (perspective differences):		
Enterprise funds (except for the University of Wisconsin System)	18,276	--
University of Wisconsin System	(411,228)	--
Internal service funds	(7,786)	--
Fiduciary funds	(1,724)	--
Transportation Revenue Bonds capital project fund	--	3,957
Fund balance June 30, 2007 (GAAP fund structure – budgetary basis, excluding encumbrances treated as expenditures at year end)	230,882	400,085
Adjustments (basis differences):		
To accrue receivables and establish payables for individual income taxes (net)	(873,459)	--
To defer revenues for gross receipts public utility taxes	(207,650)	--
To adjust revenues and expenditures for tax-related items and other tax credit/aid programs (net)	(340,302)	(9,831)
To adjust expenditures for the municipal and county shared revenue program	(522,272)	--
To adjust expenditures for State property tax credit program	(447,692)	--
To accrue unpaid Medicaid payments to providers (net of receivable from federal government)	(155,075)	--
To adjust revenues and expenditures for certain major Health and Family Services and Workforce Development human services payments to local governments	(66,153)	
To accrue State educational aids payments deferred until the subsequent year	(75,000)	--
To adjust revenues and expenditures for other items (net)	12,578	68,825
Fund balance June 30, 2007 (GAAP fund structure – GAAP basis) as reported on the governmental fund statements	$(2,444,142)	$ 459,078

B. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The State's biennial budget is prepared using a modified cash basis of accounting. The final budget is primarily a general purpose revenue and expenditure budget. General purpose revenues consist of general taxes and miscellaneous receipts which are paid into the General Fund, lose their identity, and are then available for appropriation by the Legislature. The remaining revenues consist of program revenues, which are credited by law to an appropriation to finance a specified program or State agency, and segregated revenues which are paid into separate identifiable funds.

While State departments and agencies are required to submit estimates of expected revenues for program revenue and segregated revenue categories, these estimates are not formally incorporated into the adopted budget except for revenue estimates of the Lottery Fund. As a result, legally budgeted revenues for these categories are not available and, consequently, actual amounts are reported in the budget column of the Budgetary Comparison Schedules.

Expenditure budgeting differs for the various types of appropriations. For most appropriations, budgeted expenditures equal the amount from the adopted budget plus any subsequent legislative or administrative revisions. Various supplemental appropriations were approved during the year and have been incorporated into the budget figures.

While State statutes prohibit spending beyond budgetary authority, a provision is made to include the value of accounts receivable, inventories and work in process in identifying available revenues. The State also utilizes nonbudget accounts for which no budget is established but expenditures may be incurred. As a result, actual expenditures may exceed budgeted amounts in certain categories.

The budgetary basis of accounting required by State law differs materially from the basis used to report revenues and expenditures in accordance with GAAP. Other variances arise because the State's biennial budget is developed according to the statutory required fund structure which differs extensively from the fund structure used in the GAAP basis financial statements. This difference is primarily caused by the elimination of the University of Wisconsin System, and various fiduciary, proprietary and other governmental fund activity from the statutory General and Transportation funds. In addition, the Budget Stabilization Fund, a special revenue fund under statutory reporting, is included as part of the General Fund under GAAP reporting. As a consequence of these differences, a reconciliation between budgetary basis and GAAP basis is provided in Note 1-A of the notes to the required supplementary information.

The Budgetary Comparison Schedules for the General and the Transportation Fund present both the original and final appropriated budgets, as well as the actual inflows, outflows, and fund balance on the budgetary basis. The supplementary budget comparison schedule provides this same information (with the exception of the original budget data) for the nonmajor governmental funds with annual budgets. The capital project and debt service funds are excluded from this schedule because no comprehensive budget is approved for these funds. Two special revenue funds, the Wisconsin Public Broadcasting Foundation and the Celebrate Children Foundation, have been excluded from reporting because they are blended component units that are neither budgeted nor included under statutory reporting. Of the permanent funds, only the Historical Society Fund and a portion of the Common School Fund are budgeted.

The State's biennial budget was passed in July 2005. This legislation is recognized by State officials as the original budget and is treated as such on the Budgetary Comparison Schedules.

While the legal level of budgetary control for the reported funds is maintained at the appropriation line as specified by the Legislature in Chapter 20 of the Wisconsin Statutes, this level of detail is impractical for inclusion in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Accordingly, a supplementary report is available upon request which provides budgetary comparisons at the legal level of control.

Appropriation unexpended balances lapse at year-end or forward to the subsequent fiscal year depending on the type of appropriation involved:

- *Continuing* - unexpended balances automatically forward to ensuing years until fully depleted or repealed by subsequent action of the Legislature.
- *Annual*:
  - *General Purpose Revenue* - unencumbered balances lapse at year end.
  - *Program Revenue* - unexpended cash balances may be forwarded to the next fiscal year.
- *Biennial* - unexpended balances or deficits automatically forward to the second year. At the end of the second year all unencumbered general purpose revenue balances lapse.
- *Sum sufficient* - moneys are appropriated and expended in the amounts necessary to accomplish the purpose specified.

Encumbrances may be carried over to the next fiscal year as a revision to the budgetary appropriation with Department of Administration approval. Under budgetary reporting, encumbrances are treated like expenditures and are shown as a reduction of fund balance. Under GAAP reporting, encumbrances outstanding at year end for purchase orders and contracts expected to be honored in the following year are reported as reservations of fund balance since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

FORWARD