

The Krause Fund

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Casey's General Stores Inc (CASY)

April 24, 2026

Consumer Staples - Convenience Stores & Fuel Retailing

Stock Rating

DO NOT BUY

Investment Thesis

We recommend a **DO NOT BUY** rating for Casey's, with a target price of \$694.58-\$720.00, centered on our DCF value of \$713.29. Although Casey's continues to grow through acquisitions, new store openings, and margin expansion, these favorable dynamics are already reflected in the stock price. Even under these assumptions, our intrinsic value estimate is well below the current market price. As a result, we see limited upside at the current market price.

Drivers of Thesis

- *Current valuation implies overly optimistic cost of capital:* The market is pricing in a cost of capital that is closer to about 5.9%, compared to our modeled 6.9%. This gap suggests the market is pricing in a lower risk profile and longer duration of excess returns than we believe is justifiable.
- *Margin expansion expectations may be overstated:* the model assumes a shift to higher-margin inside sales lifts gross margin ~150bps and EBIT from ~5.0% to ~6.7% by 2030, but rising input, labor, and integration costs could slow gains and add downside risk.
- *Growth is reliant on capital-intensive store expansion:* 6%-7% annual revenue growth is driven by increasing locations from ~2,900 to ~4,300 by 2035, requiring invested capital to rise from ~\$7.2B to ~\$9.9B and adding downside risk if new stores underperform.

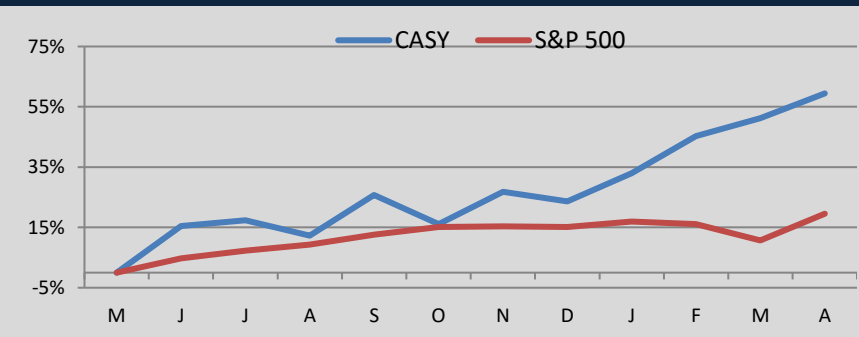
Risks to Thesis

- *Outperformance in same-store sales and prepared food sales mix:* If Casey's continues to drive same-store sales in high-margin segments (prepared food and grocery), margins and NOPLAT could surpass our forecasts. A higher sales mix of inside sales would justify its current premium valuation.
- *Lower cost of capital than our model assumption:* If investors continue to view Casey's as a low-risk business, the required return could decline even further, increasing the intrinsic value of the company.

Earnings Estimates

Year	2023	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
EPS	\$11.60	\$13.43	\$14.64	\$18.10	\$19.94	\$22.19
KF est. growth	27.5%	15.8%	9.0%	23.6%	10.2%	11.3%

12 Month Performance



Target Price **\$694.58-\$720.00**

Krause Fund DCF \$713.29
Relative Multiple \$339.20

Price Data

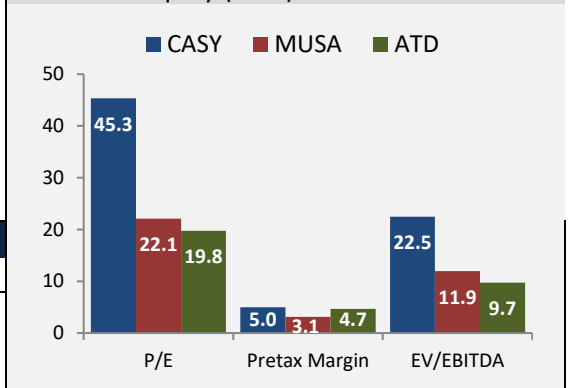
Current Price \$799.73
52wk Range \$430.00 - 802.56
Consensus 1yr Target \$746.19

Key Statistics

Market Cap (B) \$29.336
Shares Outstanding (M) 37.181
Institutional Ownership 85.63%
Beta 0.611
Dividend Yield 0.31%
Est. 5yr Growth 15.6%
Price/Earnings (TTM) 31.61
Price/Earnings (FY1) 44.21
Price/Sales (TTM) 1.08
Price/Book (mrq) 4.89

Profitability

Operating Margin 5.19%
Profit Margin 3.43%
Return on Assets (TTM) 7.33%
Return on Equity (TTM) 16.75%



Company Overview

Casey's General Stores Incorporated manages convenience stores and gas stations, particularly in rural parts of the Midwest and beyond. It offers a wide selection of grocery and prepared food and beverage items, as well as other non-food convenience items. The company was founded by Donald F. Lamberti in 1968 and is headquartered in Ankeny, IA.

Important disclosures appear on the last page of this report.

COMPANY DESCRIPTION

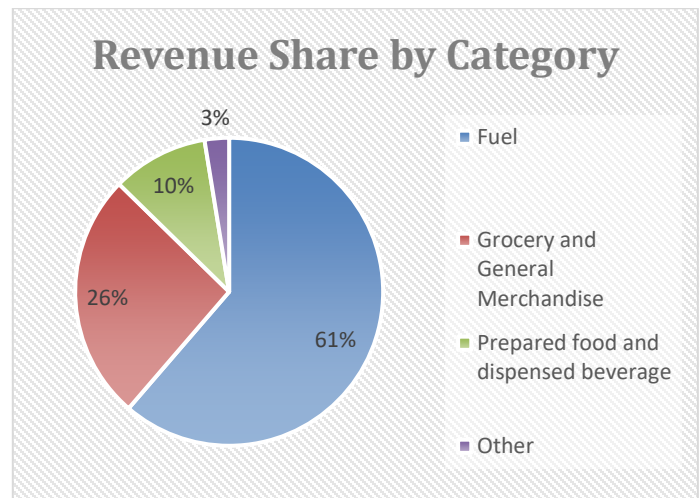
Founded in 1968, Casey's General Stores, Inc. operates convenience stores and gas stations with integrated food service. It offers self-service gasoline, convenience and grocery items, and fresh food served in the convenience stores. With a headquarters in Ankeny, Iowa, Casey's has a significant footprint in the Midwest and Southern United States, with 2,900 convenience stores in 19 states. Casey's originally opened in Boone, Iowa, and began to expand by opening stores in other small towns in the years that followed. [1] That business model is still seen to this day, with about 2/3 of Casey's stores in areas with a population of 20,000 people or less. [1] This rural footprint minimizes Casey's competition while fostering strong customer loyalty, especially because of its vertical integration between stores, distribution centers, and its food preparation services. Another feature that stands out about Casey's is that it owns nearly all its assets, leading to a strengthened balance sheet.

Revenue Analysis and Decomposition

Revenue Summary:

Casey's revenue in fiscal year 2025 was \$15.94 billion, which was a 7.25% year-over-year increase from 2024's \$14.86 billion. [2] Over 5 years, revenues have nearly doubled from \$8.71 billion in 2021, driven by unit expansion, acquisitions, and same-store sales growth. While recent growth has been solid, we expect moderation going forward, as our model assumes revenue growth to stabilize. This reflects lower fuel sales as prices continue to increase with the current geopolitical landscape. Overall, we forecast total revenue growth of

about 5-7% annually, supported by continued store growth but offset by normalization of fuel volume.



Business Segments:

Casey's has 3 main business segments: Fuel, Grocery and General Merchandise, and Prepared Food and Dispensed Beverage.

Fuel Revenue:

Fuel is Casey's largest revenue driver, accounting for \$9.78 billion of revenue in 2025, which is about 61% of total sales. It is also the segment with the lowest margin, with a gross profit of only about 11.52%. This makes it less impactful on the overall profitability of Casey's. In our model, we assume low same-store fuel growth (mostly between 0.5%-1%) driven by small increases in gallons sold. We chose to avoid forecasting fuel prices because they are highly volatile due to geopolitical pressures. Margins for fuel stay relatively constant, so this will have minimal impact on how our model performs. We expect fuel revenue to remain a volume-driven, low-margin contributor with limited impact on margin expansion.

Grocery and General Merchandise Revenue:

Casey's grocery and general merchandise segment provides a stable revenue base, driven by convenience purchases from a relatively loyal customer base. Margins in this segment mark a middle ground between fuel and prepared food, at about 35.04%. In our model, we project 3.5% same-store sales growth in this segment. This is supported by steady traffic (as a gas station in rural areas) and decent pricing power. However, we do not expect

significant margin expansion since this segment remains competitive and subject to supplier prices. Grocery and merchandise will continue to act as a steady contributor to margins and revenue, partially driving upside.

Prepared Food and Dispensed Beverage Revenue:

Prepared food will remain Casey's most important value driver. This segment has a gross margin of about 58.16%, significantly higher than the margins of the other segments. Pizza is the main product in this segment, but chicken, sandwiches, donuts, and other types of prepared food are also available. Casey's continues to expand this category with new products and targeted promotions, cementing it as Casey's number one value creator. As a result, we expect prepared food to be the fastest growing segment, with same-store sales growth projected to reach 5%. This is driven by increased marketing for high-margin items, continued expansion in offerings, and strong engagement through the rewards program (which has over 10 million members).

ROIC & Value Creation Analysis

Casey's generates relatively strong returns on invested capital compared to its WACC, with a business model that combines moderate margins with high asset turnover. The company is a high-turnover business that is driven by large fuel sales volume and frequent visits from customers. Overall profitability, however, is primarily driven by the high-margin prepared food.

Fuel sales represent most of Casey's revenue (about 61%) but have low margins (about 11.52%). Prepared food represents a small amount of revenue (about 10%) but has significantly higher margins (about 58%). This positions Casey's as a high-turnover business, driven by fuel sales, with margin support from prepared food offerings.

Over the past 10 years, ROIC has been on a steady rise. This represents strong growth, even with the more capital-intensive years with large acquisitions. With this strong increase in invested capital, though, we do expect ROIC to decrease for the coming years, even with relatively high sales growth in the higher margin segments. We do expect that by the end of the forecasting period, ROIC will have surpassed its current levels because there will be enough

time for these new locations to establish themselves and begin generating the necessary sales.

Casey's ROIC is and will remain well above its WACC, which we forecast as being just under 7%. This means that the company will continue to create value through growth, as each incremental investment generates returns more than the required return (or in other words, the WACC). The spread between ROIC and WACC narrows in the coming years, but recovers over time. In the coming years, each additional dollar invested will generate a lower incremental return.

Cost Structure Analysis

The cost structure of Casey's is primarily driven by fuel and merchandise costs. Other large impact costs are operating expenses included in SG&A. Our model assumes margin expansion throughout the forecast period. This is supported by an increase in prepared food in the sales mix, as well as improved margins in both the grocery and prepared food segments.

We project gross margins will expand by about 32bps throughout the forecast period. Since fuel prices remain volatile, our model forecasts the margin instead, and that margin remains constant throughout the forecast period. Instead, the margin improvements come primarily from improvements in sales mix and pricing power.

For operating, we forecast operating expenses as a percent of sales to decrease by about 71bps over the forecast period. This is driven largely by SG&A leverage. Since a significant portion of Casey's SG&A is relatively fixed (like corporate overhead and IT systems), revenue growth causes these expenses to be spread across a larger base. As mentioned before, this revenue growth comes from acquisitions and same-store sales growth. But, this effect is partially offset by new costs that come along with new locations (like labor and logistics).

Invested Capital Analysis

Casey's invested capital is primarily focused on fixed capital. Working capital is also a significant contributor to invested capital, with the least reliance on intangible capital. This structure reflects Casey's business model as a convenience store operator focused on location growth.

Fixed capital is driven by store construction, fuel infrastructure (pumps and tanks), and

distribution/logistics assets. At year-end 2025, Casey's had over \$5.4 billion of net PPE. Because of Casey's acquisition-focused growth strategy, significant upfront investment is necessary, making net PPE the most significant driver of invested capital growth. Working capital focuses on inventory (fuel, merchandise, and prepared food ingredients) and accounts payable, which partially offset inventory. Working capital benefits from special terms with suppliers, which allows accounts payable to act as a financing source. As a result, working capital grows with revenue, but doesn't have a significant effect on free cash flow. Intangible capital is not a major driver for Casey's, although they do benefit from some customer loyalty. Overall, growth does not rely on intangible capital investments.

The nature of Casey's business model leads to scaling constraints since each store requires large capital expenditure. Once a store is up and running, though, they generate stable cash flow, leading to positive returns over time.

Invested capital turnover is largely driven by revenue productivity per store per dollar of net PPE. We observe stable and improving invested capital turnover from same-store sales growth and increased higher-margin sales (from prepared food). During the forecast period, we forecast similar growth. Overall, invested capital turnover improvements are mostly incremental because of the nature of the "physical" business model.

We determined that a large portion of incremental revenue growth requires reinvestment in new stores and infrastructure. But once a store is built, incremental sales do not require much additional capital.

Our model assumes continued net PPE growth is the main driver of invested capital expansion, stable working capital as a percentage of revenue, and slightly improving invested capital turnover. This results in elevated capital intensity with improving returns over time.

MARKETS AND COMPETITION

Casey's operates in a highly fragmented convenience retail and fuel distribution industry, where thousands of regional chains and independent operators compete on largely undifferentiated products such as fuel, tobacco, and basic grocery items. This fragmentation creates an environment of intense price competition,

particularly in fuel, where margins are very thin due to the commodity nature of gasoline.

In this industry, consolidation is creating opportunities for scale-driven operators. Casey's is currently capitalizing on this and plans to continue. Their strong balance sheet and Midwest footprint position them well to acquire smaller regional competitors and expand scale, as demonstrated by the Fikes acquisition. This is allowing them to gain economies of scale and add more customers to their customer base.

Additionally, there is an ongoing shift in consumers' purchasing prepared food and groceries at convenience stores. [6] This directly benefits Casey's, which already has a large customer base for its pizza and donuts. That said, their largest competitors have slowly started to creep into this category, most notably Kwik Trip/Kwik Star.

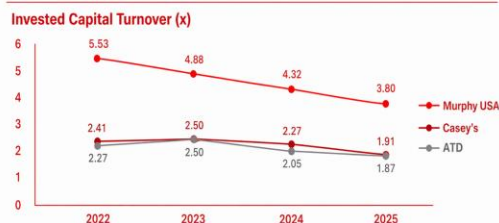
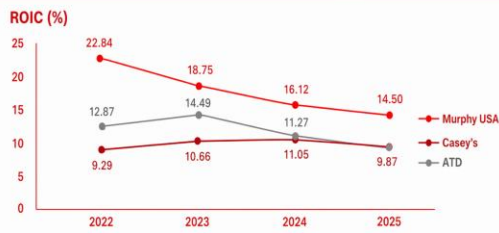
Peer Comparisons

In the retail fuel sector, there are two distinct models that stores can take. The first are companies that focus almost entirely on fuel sales, prioritizing efficiency and high asset turnover. It is important to note that many of these stores relate to drilling companies such as Exxon, Shell, and BP. On the other hand, there are stores focusing on the grocery and prepared food experience, chasing higher gross margins. Casey's and its direct competitors are the latter.

In our peer analysis, we decided not to include any of the companies whose primary activity is drilling to have a more direct comparison. Casey's two publicly traded competitors are Murphy USA (MUSA) and Circle K (ADT). Murphy's focus is on fuel sales and high turnover. While ADT focuses almost entirely on convenience, it often contracts out the fuel portion of its business. Murphy's business structure leads them to have the highest ROIC and invested capital turnover in the group. Yet it is notable that both are trending downwards to meet Casey's and Circle K.

ROIC & Invested Capital Turnover

Last 4 Years (2022 - 2025)



Source: FactSet (data as of latest available)
Note: Invested Capital Turnover is inferred from FactSet data.

Casey's ROIC is currently being bogged down by its rapid expansion and acquisitions. Our model predicts a recovery to meet Murphy USA at 14% in 2030.

While not all of Casey's competitors are publicly traded, they play a role in market share and pricing power. Since Casey's has a loyal customer base and focuses more on prepared food, a high-margin business, they are one of the industry leaders in gross margin. They still sit below QuikTrip, one of their regional competitors, as well as Wawa, which operates out of Casey's territory.

Gross Margin (%)

Last 4 Years (2022 - 2025)



Casey's can command larger gross margins thanks to their focus on sales of prepared food and beverages. They have created a loyal customer base that includes Casey's pizza in their weekly routine. Casey's exploits this loyalty by offering their pizza all day, offering customers a reliable

option for a quick bite. In turn, they see increased sales of fuel, car washes, and other grocery items with customer traffic.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Recent Earnings Announcement

The most recent earnings release for Casey's was its third quarter 2026 announcement on March 9, 2026. They reported \$3.916 billion in revenue, diluted EPS of \$3.49 (up 49.8% from the same period a year ago), net income of \$130.1 million (up 49.3% from the prior year), and EBITDA of \$308.9 million (up 27.5% from the prior year). EPS beat Zacks Consensus Estimate of \$3.01 for EPS and missed on revenue by about 2.65%. [7] The revenue miss was largely driven by lower-than-expected fuel prices, since inside sales and fuel gallons sold were up. Inside same-store sales rose 4% from the prior year, with inside margin increasing 130bps to about 42%. Fuel margin also increased to \$0.41 per gallon. Operating expenses were also favorable compared to the 3rd quarter 2025 because of a \$13 million one-time expense related to the Fikes acquisition.

Management also raised expectations for fiscal 2026, with expected inside same-store sales growth of 3.5% to 4.5%, inside margin of 41.5% to 42.5%, and operating expense growth of about 10%, which are all in line with our model assumptions. The guidance that remained the same also falls in line with our assumptions, like depreciation and amortization of about \$450 million and same-store fuel gallons of -1% to 1%. This guidance suggests that management has become more confident in the inside business and overall earnings.

Recent Development #1

A major recent development Casey's is experiencing is the Fikes Wholesale / CEFCO acquisition. Casey's acquired 198 CEFCO stores, expanding its store count to roughly 2,900. [2] The impact is already visible, with Casey's disclosing that year-to-date revenue growth was primarily driven by \$1 billion of additional revenue from this acquisition. This shows that execution on the integration of these locations has been successful and that efficiency in implementing new locations is a strong priority.

Recent Development #2

Another major recent development impacting the industry on a macro level is the ongoing war involving Iran. This war has sent shocks to the global energy sector and has disrupted oil routes through the Strait of Hormuz. This is a critical shipping route for global oil supply chains, accounting for roughly 20% of global oil trade, and has significantly impacted the market with large swings in oil futures prices in both directions every day. [5] Since the start of the conflict, U.S. gasoline prices have risen to over \$4 per gallon across the nation. For Casey's, these higher fuel prices increase revenue, but margins largely stay the same as costs get passed on to consumers. These sustained high fuel prices can also reduce demand, which could impact inside sales by reducing traffic to the locations. Fuel is a key input to supply chains, which increases operating expenses. In our model, we account for the volume of sales of fuel by making negative growth in fuel sales for the year. We do not see this conflict having too significant an impact this year, so our model is still relatively conservative with how it reacts to this conflict.

RISKS

While our thesis assumes that Casey's current price is difficult to justify, there are several risks that could lead to better operating performance upside that our model does not account for. One key risk is that Casey's may achieve greater margin expansion than forecast, particularly through its inside sales business. If the company can sustain elevated inside margins, drive stronger same-store sales growth, and improve pricing, it will achieve higher earnings and valuation. Successful execution of M&A and store expansion is also a risk to our thesis. If Casey's can integrate new stores more successfully than expected, convert acquired stores quickly, and efficiently manage related costs, Casey's could generate faster revenue growth and better returns on invested capital. Another risk is that faster earnings growth than our model assumes could allow Casey's to benefit from stronger operating leverage.

Debt Maturity Analysis

Casey's funds capital expenditures primarily with cash from operating activities and the sale of common stock and issuance of debt. Casey's recent acquisition of Fikes has caused them to issue new debt and has brought their debt-to-equity ratio up to 1.34. Over the last 10 years

Casey's has had a D/E range between 1.73 and 1.11, with their lowest D/E being in 2023, right before their acquisition. Casey's has a credit rating of BBB-, which is lower than that of the drilling sponsored competitors but higher than their direct competitors. Casey's cost of debt is 3.88%, but only makes up 9.16% of their financing.

	Total	< 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	> 5 Years
Long-term debt	\$2,692,083	\$133,497	\$473,756	\$1,086,461	\$998,369
Finance lease obligations	\$159,251	\$14,838	\$29,885	\$14,623	\$99,905
Operating lease obligations	\$779,448	\$36,918	\$78,061	\$76,206	\$588,263
Deferred compensation	\$12,245	—	—	—	—
Total	\$3,643,027	\$185,253	\$581,702	\$1,177,290	\$1,686,537

Source: SEC EDGAR [3]

VALUATION

Our analysis is based on the idea that Casey's is a high-quality convenience store operator with significant long-term revenue and margin growth opportunities, but the current market price already reflects much of that favorable outlook and more. The key issue is not whether or not Casey's is a good business, but rather if the company can deliver results that match the impressive estimates that are being priced in.

Revenue Growth Assumptions

Our model assumes that Casey's will continue to grow revenue at a healthy pace from new store growth and same-store sales growth. Total revenue increases from \$15.9 billion in 2025 to about \$17 billion in 2026, and reaches about \$28.39 billion by 2035. These growth assumptions of about 6%-7% are supported by the operating structure of the model. Unit growth remains a major driver, with about 2,900 locations in 2025 and about 4,300 locations by 2035. Same-store growth assumptions for prepared food and grocery are strong, but not overly aggressive, hovering around 5% and 3.5%, respectively. So, the model isn't relying entirely on traffic or pricing growth. This is important for the valuation because revenue growth is doing a large amount of work in the model. If new store additions slow, acquired stores underperform, or same-store sales drop below forecasts, the downside will have a significant effect on the strength of the company's current valuation.

Operating Expenses and Margin Assumptions

Continued improvement in both gross and operating margins is assumed in our model, with gross margins rising from 23.5% in 2025 to about 25% by 2030. In that period, SG&A also declines from about 16% to 15.8%, which, combined, drives EBIT margin from 5% to about 6.7%. The logic behind these assumptions is reasonable if Casey's continues to shift toward prepared food while gaining benefits from distribution and scale. Prepared food grows faster than the rest of the business in the model, which is a key factor for the margin expansion. SG&A costs reflect the idea that there are numerous fixed costs that would then be spread over a wider revenue base. This is another key assumption in our valuation because not only is our model assuming revenue growth, but also assuming better revenue quality going forward. If labor inflation, food input costs, or new store integration costs worsen, margin expansion could be lower than forecasted. Much of the DCF depends on improvements in this area over the years, so underperformance here could have a large impact on the intrinsic value.

Profitability and ROIC Forecasts

Our model forecasts a clear improvement in profitability and ROIC over time. NOPLAT rises from about \$617 million in 2026 to about \$2 billion in the final year of our forecasts. ROIC improves from about 8.8% in 2026 to about 18.9% in the final year. This is an important part of our valuation because the model assumes that margins can expand while generating stronger returns on invested capital over time. This improvement is tied to improving margins, a better sales mix, and increased scale of the business. The key implication here is that the valuation is already fairly generous with operating assumptions, so this is not a bear case. But, even with the generosity in the model, it still produces a value below the current share price. This strengthens our position because it suggests that the stock is expensive even without using conservative assumptions.

Capital Expenditures and Reinvestment Assumptions

A significant feature of our model is that Casey's remains a growth business with heavy capital expenditures. Capital expenditures increase from about \$764 million in 2026 to about \$1 billion by the last forecast year. Invested capital

also grows from about \$7 billion in 2026 to about \$9.9 billion by the final year. This is consistent with Casey's business model since growth requires significant investment in new locations. The company is capital-intensive, with each incremental dollar of growth requiring capital. Capital efficiency drops in 2026 (with acquisition costs being the main reason behind that idea) before recovering by 2028. This implies that the company is expected to generate more revenue per dollar of capital over time, which could lead to a downside to the current valuation if they underperform in this category.

Capital Structure, Debt, and Shareholder Returns

The model uses a WACC of about 6.9%, driven by a cost of equity around 7.25% and an after-tax cost of debt around 3.9%. Casey's capital structure is funded primarily by the issuance of common stock, responsible for about 90% of their financing activity. Casey's sources the remainder of its financing needs through debt, making up the remaining 10%. This relatively low discount rate is supportive of valuation and indicates that Casey's has a stable business model. From a financing perspective, the model assumes Casey's will continue to utilize debt to support further growth. Long-term debt is predicted to gradually increase rather than being reduced. Meanwhile, Casey's is expected to maintain its current capital return strategy consisting of consistent dividend growth and modest share repurchases. While repurchases help, dividends remain the primary method of returning capital to shareholders. Importantly, this framework indicates that equity value is driven almost entirely by operating execution rather than balance sheet optimization. The model assumes Casey's creates value through revenue growth, margin expansion, and disciplined reinvestment, not through deleveraging or financial engineering. While this is consistent with the company's strategy, it also heightens exposure to execution risk—any shortfall in sales growth, margin performance, or capital efficiency would translate directly into downside for the valuation.

Earnings Expectations

The model forecasts EPS of approximately \$14.16 in FY2026E, increasing to about \$17.56 in FY2027E and continuing to compound thereafter. These estimates reflect a solid combination of revenue growth and relatively stable share count. Our forecast already

assumes that Casey's executes well on its core strategy going forward. This is what makes the valuation conclusion particularly important. If the model still produces an intrinsic value below the current share price despite strong operating assumptions, it implies that the market is pricing in an even more optimistic scenario. Specifically, the current valuation suggests expectations for faster revenue growth, greater margin expansion, more successful acquisition execution, or a longer duration of elevated returns than modeled. The implication is not that Casey's is a weak business or facing deterioration. Rather, the market appears to be discounting a highly favorable operating outlook, leaving limited room for upside unless the company materially outperforms already strong expectations.

Valuation Model Results

The DCF and EP models both point to the same equity value, with operating assets of about \$27.71 billion, equity value of about \$24.76 billion, and implied share value of about \$713.29. This implies a downside of roughly 9.6%, since the current share price is about \$799. This shows that Casey's is a strong business, but the current price already reflects a high level of growth that leaves limited upside. The relative valuation section of our model is given much less weight, since there are very limited directly comparable peers. These peers also have significantly different business models in terms of growth and margin expansion. It is important to note, though, that Casey's P/E ratio is significantly higher than its peers. To some extent, this implies that Casey's price is too high. But much of that can be explained by the company's expected growth. Using a weight of 95% for DCF and 5% for relative valuation, our final target price for the company is \$694.58-\$720.00.

KEYS TO MONITOR

Catalysts for Growth

The upside for Casey's is driven by the continued evolution of its business mix. As consumers increasingly purchase prepared food and convenience items at gas stations, Casey's is well-positioned to benefit, given its established brand in pizza and private-label offerings. This shift supports structurally higher margins, already evidenced by

the company generating significantly stronger gross margins than fuel-focused peers such as Murphy USA.

In addition, Casey's has a clear runway for expansion through industry consolidation. Its strong balance sheet and Midwest footprint allow it to acquire smaller operators and scale efficiently. If management can successfully integrate acquisitions while driving inside sales growth, the company can achieve both margin expansion and earnings growth, creating a compelling long-term story. With the Fikes acquisition, Casey's acquired their own fuel commissary in Texas to support their southern stores. It will be important to see how effectively they can use this asset and if they can boost efficiency in their fuel segment.

Risk to Thesis

The primary risk to the thesis lies in Casey's capital efficiency. Despite stronger margins, the company underperforms more fuel-focused operators like Murphy USA on ROIC and invested capital turnover. This suggests that its more complex, food-oriented model may require greater capital intensity and operational execution.

Additionally, competition is increasing in the prepared food category, particularly from players like Kwik Trip, which are also investing heavily in food and in-store experience. If Casey's fails to maintain differentiation or if food adoption trends slow, its margin advantage could erode while still carrying a less efficient operating structure. If Casey's can ramp up food sales to boost their ROIC, FCF could increase, supporting a higher stock price. The key to monitor here will be how well their food is received in their new markets and if they can continue to expand their food sales in their current market.

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Casey's General Stores Inc. (CASY)
Balance Sheet

Fiscal Years Ending Apr. 30	2023	2024	2025	2025E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E	2035E
Total assets	\$ 5,943	\$ 6,347	\$ 8,208	\$ 8,863	\$ 9,687	\$ 10,513	\$ 11,753	\$ 12,796	\$ 13,864	\$ 15,094	\$ 16,454	\$ 17,953	\$ 19,599
Total current assets	\$ 921	\$ 830	\$ 1,013	\$ 1,320	\$ 1,786	\$ 2,242	\$ 3,101	\$ 3,753	\$ 4,490	\$ 5,380	\$ 6,390	\$ 7,527	\$ 8,802
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 379	\$ 206	\$ 327	\$ 645	\$ 1,063	\$ 1,470	\$ 2,281	\$ 2,885	\$ 3,579	\$ 4,425	\$ 5,389	\$ 6,480	\$ 7,707
Receivables	\$ 121	\$ 152	\$ 181	\$ 170	\$ 183	\$ 196	\$ 208	\$ 221	\$ 233	\$ 245	\$ 258	\$ 271	\$ 284
Inventories	\$ 376	\$ 429	\$ 480	\$ 482	\$ 515	\$ 549	\$ 582	\$ 615	\$ 645	\$ 675	\$ 706	\$ 738	\$ 771
Prepaid expenses	\$ 22	\$ 26	\$ 25	\$ 24	\$ 26	\$ 27	\$ 29	\$ 31	\$ 33	\$ 34	\$ 36	\$ 38	\$ 40
Income taxes receivable	\$ 23	\$ 17	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net property and equipment	\$ 4,215	\$ 4,669	\$ 5,413	\$ 5,728	\$ 6,053	\$ 6,387	\$ 6,732	\$ 7,087	\$ 7,385	\$ 7,693	\$ 8,009	\$ 8,335	\$ 8,671
Construction in process (included in net PPE)	\$ 170	\$ 109	\$ 131	\$ 162	\$ 172	\$ 182	\$ 192	\$ 202	\$ 213	\$ 222	\$ 231	\$ 240	\$ 250
Accumulated depreciation and amortization (included in net PPE)	\$ (2,620)	\$ (2,884)	\$ (3,122)	\$ (3,572)	\$ (4,047)	\$ (4,549)	\$ (5,080)	\$ (5,638)	\$ (6,226)	\$ (6,839)	\$ (7,478)	\$ (8,143)	\$ (8,835)
Other assets, net of amortization excluding operating lease right-of-use assets, net	\$ 80	\$ 120	\$ 128	\$ 137	\$ 147	\$ 156	\$ 166	\$ 175	\$ 184	\$ 193	\$ 203	\$ 213	\$ 213
Other assets, net of amortization	\$ 192	\$ 116	\$ 417	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net	\$ 116	\$ 417	\$ 441	\$ 466	\$ 492	\$ 519	\$ 546	\$ 569	\$ 593	\$ 617	\$ 642	\$ 668	\$ 668
Goodwill	\$ 615	\$ 653	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,245
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 5,943	\$ 6,347	\$ 8,208	\$ 8,863	\$ 9,687	\$ 10,513	\$ 11,753	\$ 12,796	\$ 13,864	\$ 15,094	\$ 16,454	\$ 17,953	\$ 19,599
Total liabilities	\$ 3,283	\$ 3,332	\$ 4,699	\$ 4,961	\$ 5,298	\$ 5,540	\$ 6,087	\$ 6,335	\$ 6,505	\$ 6,723	\$ 6,949	\$ 7,180	\$ 7,419
Total current liabilities	\$ 693	\$ 953	\$ 1,102	\$ 1,196	\$ 1,373	\$ 1,449	\$ 1,830	\$ 1,905	\$ 1,929	\$ 1,998	\$ 2,069	\$ 2,142	\$ 2,217
Lines of credit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 53	\$ 53	\$ 95	\$ 133	\$ 237	\$ 237	\$ 543	\$ 543	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500
Accounts payable	\$ 561	\$ 570	\$ 620	\$ 649	\$ 694	\$ 740	\$ 785	\$ 829	\$ 869	\$ 910	\$ 952	\$ 995	\$ 1,039
Wages and related taxes	\$ 79	\$ 96	\$ 81	\$ 89	\$ 94	\$ 99	\$ 105	\$ 110	\$ 116	\$ 121	\$ 126	\$ 132	\$ 137
Other excluding wages and related taxes (included in other)	\$ 155	\$ 154	\$ 205	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Operating lease liabilities	\$ 4	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 16	\$ 17	\$ 18	\$ 19	\$ 20	\$ 21	\$ 22	\$ 23	\$ 23
Other excluding operating lease liabilities	\$ 150	\$ 190	\$ 204	\$ 219	\$ 235	\$ 250	\$ 266	\$ 280	\$ 294	\$ 309	\$ 325	\$ 341	\$ 341

Casey's General Stores Inc. (CASY)

Historical Cash Flow Statement

Fiscal Years Ending Apr. 30	2023	2024	2025
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 882	\$ 893	\$ 1,091
Net income	\$ 447	\$ 502	\$ 547
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 435	\$ 391	\$ 544
Cumulative effect of accounting change			
Loss from discontinued operations			
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 313	\$ 350	\$ 404
Other amortization / accretion			
Amortization of debt issuance costs	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 2
Change in excess replacement cost over LIFO inventory valuation	\$ 24	\$ 12	\$ 12
Stock-based compensation	\$ 47	\$ 41	\$ 48
Loss / gain on disposal of assets and impairment charges	\$ 7	\$ 6	\$ 12
Deferred income taxes	\$ 23	\$ 53	\$ 60
Excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises			
Loss on early retirement of debt			
Changes in assets and liabilities	\$ 19	\$ (73)	\$ 7
Receivables	\$ (13)	\$ (31)	\$ (1)
Inventories	\$ (0)	\$ (52)	\$ (8)
Prepaid expenses	\$ (4)	\$ (4)	\$ 4
Accounts payable	\$ (9)	\$ (9)	\$ (21)
Accrued expenses	\$ 20	\$ 14	\$ 22
Income taxes receivable	\$ 21	\$ 5	\$ 15
Other, net	\$ 5	\$ 2	\$ (4)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (545)	\$ (825)	\$ (1,727)
Purchase of property and equipment	\$ (477)	\$ (522)	\$ (506)
Payments for acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	\$ (86)	\$ (330)	\$ (1,239)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	\$ 17	\$ 27	\$ 19
Net cash used in / provided by financing activities	\$ (117)	\$ (240)	\$ 756
Proceeds from long-term debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,100
Repayments of long-term debt	\$ (41)	\$ (54)	\$ (239)
Net borrowings / repayments of short-term debt			
Payments of debt issuance costs	\$ (4)	\$ -	\$ (6)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options			
Proceeds from capital grant			
Payments of cash dividends	\$ (56)	\$ (63)	\$ (72)
Repurchase of common stock	\$ -	\$ (105)	\$ (1)
Payments of prepayment penalties			
Excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises			
Tax withholdings on employee share-based awards	\$ (16)	\$ (19)	\$ (26)
Net cash flows provided by discontinued operations			
Operating cash flows			
Investing cash flows			
Net increase / decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 220	\$ (172)	\$ 120
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	\$ 159	\$ 379	\$ 206
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 379	\$ 206	\$ 327
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash shown in the statement of cash flows			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Restricted cash			
Supplemental disclosure			
Cash paid during the period for interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ (57)	\$ (63)	\$ (87)
Cash received / paid for income taxes, net	\$ (90)	\$ (105)	\$ (90)
Noncash investing and financing activities			
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new finance lease liabilities			
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities			
Noncash additions from adoption of ASC 842			
Purchased property and equipment in accounts payable	\$ 28	\$ 46	\$ 46
Property and equipment acquired through notes payable and capitalized lease obligations			
Shares repurchased in accounts payable			

Casey's General Stores Inc. (CASY)

Forecasted Cash Flow Statement

Fiscal Years Ending Apr. 30	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E	2035E
Net cash provided by operating activities										
Net Income	\$ 524.07	\$ 649.79	\$ 779.01	\$ 923.29	\$ 1,060.12	\$ 1,196.79	\$ 1,349.24	\$ 1,513.20	\$ 1,689.19	\$ 1,877.71
Depreciation and Amortization	\$ 449.30	\$ 475.46	\$ 502.40	\$ 530.16	\$ 558.74	\$ 588.19	\$ 612.96	\$ 638.48	\$ 664.77	\$ 691.84
Change in Receivables	\$ 10.59	\$ (12.46)	\$ (12.93)	\$ (12.82)	\$ (12.92)	\$ (11.70)	\$ (12.10)	\$ (12.51)	\$ (12.94)	\$ (13.38)
Change in Inventories	\$ (1.49)	\$ (33.17)	\$ (34.19)	\$ (33.28)	\$ (33.29)	\$ (29.53)	\$ (30.31)	\$ (31.11)	\$ (31.93)	\$ (32.78)
Change in Prepaid Expenses	\$ 0.82	\$ (1.74)	\$ (1.81)	\$ (1.79)	\$ (1.81)	\$ (1.64)	\$ (1.69)	\$ (1.75)	\$ (1.81)	\$ (1.87)
Change in Income Taxes Receivable	\$ 0.77	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Change in Operating Lease ROU Assets	\$ (24.28)	\$ (25.01)	\$ (25.76)	\$ (26.53)	\$ (27.33)	\$ (23.00)	\$ (23.69)	\$ (24.40)	\$ (25.13)	\$ (25.88)
Change in Other Assets	\$ (7.54)	\$ (9.34)	\$ (9.70)	\$ (9.62)	\$ (9.69)	\$ (8.77)	\$ (9.08)	\$ (9.39)	\$ (9.71)	\$ (10.04)
Change in Accounts Payable	\$ 28.51	\$ 44.71	\$ 46.08	\$ 44.85	\$ 44.87	\$ 39.80	\$ 40.85	\$ 41.93	\$ 43.04	\$ 44.18
Change in Wages and Related Taxes	\$ 8.09	\$ 5.34	\$ 5.42	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.79	\$ 5.11	\$ 5.23	\$ 5.36	\$ 5.48	\$ 5.62
Change in Current Portion of Operating Lease Liabilities	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.91
Change in Other Excluding Operating Lease Liabilities	\$ 14.32	\$ 14.95	\$ 15.52	\$ 15.38	\$ 15.51	\$ 14.04	\$ 14.52	\$ 15.02	\$ 15.53	\$ 16.06
Change in Property Taxes	\$ 3.12	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.74	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.33	\$ 4.48	\$ 4.63	\$ 4.79	\$ 4.95
Change in Insurance	\$ 1.21	\$ 3.11	\$ 3.23	\$ 3.21	\$ 3.23	\$ 2.92	\$ 3.03	\$ 3.13	\$ 3.24	\$ 3.35
Change in Deferred Income Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Change in Operating Lease Liabilities, net of current portion	\$ 19.56	\$ 31.29	\$ 32.25	\$ 31.39	\$ 31.41	\$ 27.86	\$ 28.60	\$ 29.35	\$ 30.13	\$ 30.92
Change in Other long-term liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Change in Insurance accruals, net of current portion	\$ 13.85	\$ 2.61	\$ 3.37	\$ 2.41	\$ 5.47	\$ 2.48	\$ 1.70	\$ 2.18	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.32
Change in Lines of Credit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cash From Operating Activities	\$ 1,041.74	\$ 1,151.03	\$ 1,308.59	\$ 1,477.53	\$ 1,645.84	\$ 1,807.68	\$ 1,984.56	\$ 2,174.97	\$ 2,377.76	\$ 2,593.89
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities										
Capital Expenditures - Change in Property Plant and Equipment	\$ (764.48)	\$ (800.09)	\$ (836.78)	\$ (874.56)	\$ (913.48)	\$ (886.70)	\$ (920.43)	\$ (955.17)	\$ (990.96)	\$ (1,027.82)
Cash From Investing Activities	\$ (764.48)	\$ (800.09)	\$ (836.78)	\$ (874.56)	\$ (913.48)	\$ (886.70)	\$ (920.43)	\$ (955.17)	\$ (990.96)	\$ (1,027.82)
Change in Debt	\$ 171.96	\$ 229.97	\$ 129.82	\$ 438.82	\$ 136.33	\$ 72.68	\$ 119.14	\$ 122.71	\$ 126.39	\$ 130.18
Dividends Paid	\$ (78.61)	\$ (97.47)	\$ (116.85)	\$ (138.49)	\$ (159.02)	\$ (179.52)	\$ (202.39)	\$ (226.98)	\$ (253.38)	\$ (281.66)
Share Repurchases	\$ (52.41)	\$ (64.98)	\$ (77.90)	\$ (92.33)	\$ (106.01)	\$ (119.68)	\$ (134.92)	\$ (151.32)	\$ (168.92)	\$ (187.77)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	\$ 40.95	\$ 67.52	\$ (64.94)	\$ 208.00	\$ (128.70)	\$ (226.52)	\$ (218.17)	\$ (255.59)	\$ (295.90)	\$ (339.25)
Change in Cash	\$ 318.21	\$ 418.46	\$ 406.87	\$ 810.96	\$ 603.66	\$ 694.47	\$ 845.97	\$ 964.21	\$ 1,090.90	\$ 1,226.82
Beginning Cash	\$ 326.66	\$ 644.87	\$ 1,063.34	\$ 1,470.21	\$ 2,281.17	\$ 2,884.83	\$ 3,579.30	\$ 4,425.27	\$ 5,389.48	\$ 6,480.38
Ending Cash	\$ 644.87	\$ 1,063.34	\$ 1,470.21	\$ 2,281.17	\$ 2,884.83	\$ 3,579.30	\$ 4,425.27	\$ 5,389.48	\$ 6,480.38	\$ 7,707.20

Casey's General Stores Inc. (CASY)
Common Size Balance Sheet

Fiscal Years Ending Apr. 30	2023	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E	2035E
Total assets	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Total current assets	15.50%	13.07%	12.34%	14.90%	18.44%	21.33%	26.38%	29.33%	32.39%	35.64%	38.83%	41.93%	44.91%
Cash and cash equivalents	6.37%	3.25%	3.98%	7.28%	10.98%	13.98%	19.41%	22.54%	25.82%	29.32%	32.75%	36.10%	39.32%
Receivables	2.03%	2.39%	2.20%	1.92%	1.89%	1.86%	1.77%	1.73%	1.68%	1.62%	1.57%	1.51%	1.45%
Inventories	6.33%	6.75%	5.85%	5.43%	5.31%	5.22%	4.95%	4.81%	4.65%	4.47%	4.29%	4.11%	3.93%
Prepaid expenses	0.37%	0.41%	0.30%	0.27%	0.26%	0.26%	0.25%	0.24%	0.24%	0.23%	0.22%	0.21%	0.20%
Income taxes receivable	0.39%	0.27%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net property and equipment	70.92%	73.56%	65.95%	64.64%	62.48%	60.76%	57.28%	55.38%	53.27%	50.96%	48.68%	46.43%	44.24%
Construction in process	2.86%	1.72%	1.60%	1.83%	1.77%	1.73%	1.63%	1.58%	1.53%	1.47%	1.40%	1.34%	1.28%
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-44.09%	-45.43%	-38.04%	-40.30%	-41.78%	-43.27%	-43.22%	-44.06%	-44.91%	-45.31%	-45.45%	-45.36%	-45.08%
Other assets, net of amortization excluding operating lease right-of-use assets, net	0.00%	1.26%	1.46%	1.44%	1.41%	1.40%	1.33%	1.30%	1.26%	1.22%	1.17%	1.13%	1.09%
Other assets, net of amortization	3.23%	1.82%	5.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net	0.00%	1.82%	5.08%	4.98%	4.81%	4.68%	4.41%	4.27%	4.10%	3.93%	3.75%	3.58%	3.41%
Goodwill	10.35%	10.28%	15.17%	14.05%	12.85%	11.84%	10.59%	9.73%	8.98%	8.25%	7.57%	6.93%	6.35%
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Total liabilities	55.23%	52.49%	57.25%	55.98%	54.69%	52.69%	51.79%	49.51%	46.92%	44.54%	42.23%	40.00%	37.85%
Total current liabilities	11.67%	15.02%	13.42%	13.49%	14.18%	13.79%	15.57%	14.89%	13.91%	13.24%	12.57%	11.93%	11.31%
Lines of credit	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Current maturities of long-term debt	0.89%	0.84%	1.16%	1.50%	2.45%	2.25%	4.62%	4.24%	3.61%	3.31%	3.04%	2.79%	2.55%
Accounts payable	9.43%	8.97%	7.56%	7.32%	7.16%	7.04%	6.68%	6.48%	6.27%	6.03%	5.79%	5.54%	5.30%
Wages and related taxes	1.33%	1.51%	0.98%	1.00%	0.97%	0.95%	0.89%	0.86%	0.83%	0.80%	0.77%	0.73%	0.70%
Other excluding wages and related taxes	2.61%	2.42%	2.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Operating lease liabilities	0.00%	0.06%	0.18%	0.17%	0.17%	0.16%	0.15%	0.15%	0.14%	0.14%	0.13%	0.13%	0.12%
Other excluding operating lease liabilities	0.00%	2.36%	2.31%	2.30%	2.26%	2.23%	2.13%	2.08%	2.02%	1.95%	1.88%	1.81%	1.74%
Property taxes	0.86%	0.85%	0.73%	0.71%	0.70%	0.69%	0.66%	0.64%	0.62%	0.60%	0.58%	0.56%	0.54%
Insurance	0.49%	0.43%	0.50%	0.48%	0.47%	0.47%	0.44%	0.43%	0.42%	0.41%	0.39%	0.38%	0.36%
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	27.27%	24.94%	29.41%	28.74%	27.60%	26.66%	24.98%	24.01%	23.00%	21.91%	20.85%	19.81%	18.81%
Deferred income taxes	9.15%	9.40%	7.88%	7.30%	6.68%	6.15%	5.50%	5.06%	4.67%	4.29%	3.93%	3.60%	3.30%
Deferred compensation	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other long-term liabilities	3.22%	3.13%	6.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other long-term liabilities excluding insurance accruals, net of current portion	2.68%	2.66%	6.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Operating lease liabilities, net of current portion	0.00%	1.75%	5.30%	5.13%	5.01%	4.93%	4.67%	4.54%	4.39%	4.22%	4.05%	3.88%	3.71%
Other long-term liabilities	0.00%	0.91%	0.85%	0.78%	0.72%	0.66%	0.59%	0.54%	0.50%	0.46%	0.42%	0.39%	0.35%
Insurance accruals, net of current portion	0.54%	0.47%	0.40%	0.53%	0.51%	0.50%	0.47%	0.48%	0.46%	0.43%	0.41%	0.39%	0.37%
Total shareholders' equity	44.77%	47.51%	42.75%	44.02%	45.31%	47.31%	48.21%	50.49%	53.08%	55.46%	57.77%	60.00%	62.15%
Preferred stock	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Common stock	1.85%	0.43%	0.60%	0.56%	0.51%	0.47%	0.42%	0.39%	0.36%	0.33%	0.30%	0.28%	0.25%
Retained earnings	42.92%	47.07%	42.14%	43.46%	44.79%	46.83%	47.79%	50.10%	52.72%	55.13%	57.47%	59.73%	61.89%

Casey's General Stores Inc. (CASY)*Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) and Economic Profit (EP) Valuation Models*

Key Inputs:

CV Growth of NOPLAT	2.75%
CV Year ROIC	20%
WACC	6.94%
Cost of Equity	7.25%
NOPLAT in final forecasted year	\$ 2,001.75
EP in final forecasted year	\$ 1,312.46

Fiscal Years Ending Apr. 30	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E	2035E
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DCF Model:

Free Cash Flow (FCF)	\$ 416.22	\$ 398.36	\$ 521.77	\$ 659.89	\$ 791.19	\$ 992.93	\$ 1,138.18	\$ 1,296.73	\$ 1,467.14	\$ 1,649.93
Continuing Value (CV)										\$ 41,232.86
PV of FCF	\$ 389.20	\$ 348.32	\$ 426.61	\$ 504.51	\$ 565.63	\$ 663.77	\$ 711.47	\$ 757.95	\$ 801.89	\$ 22,536.56

Value of Operating Assets:	\$ 27,705.90
Non-Operating Adjustments	
Excess Cash	7.8
Value of Debt	2508.5
Value of Operating Lease Liabilities	449.4
Value of Equity	24,755.84
Shares Outstanding	37.0
Intrinsic Value of Last FYE	\$ 669.94
Implied Price as of Today	\$ 713.29

Casey's General Stores Inc. (CASY)

Relative Valuation Models

Ticker	Company	Price	EPS 2026E	EPS 2027E	P/E 25	P/E 26E	Est. 5yr EPS gr.	PEG 25	PEG 26	BV Equity	Tangible BV Equity	P/B	P/S	BV Equity	Tangible BV Equity	EV/EBITDA	EV/Revenue P/B
ATD.TO	Alimentation Couche-Tard Inc				19.77	17.83						3.36	0.73			10.21	0.91
MUSA	Murphy USA Inc				22.11	20.92		1.51				15.81	0.54			12.61	0.65
CCC	Company Name																
DDD	Company Name																
EEE	Company Name																
FFF	Company Name																
GGG	Company Name																
HHH	Company Name																
Average					20.94	19.38		1.51				9.59	0.64			11.41	0.78
CASY	Casey's	\$789.00	\$ 14.12	\$ 17.51	55.9	45.1	14.2	3.9	3.2	3508.67	15940.90	0.22	0.05				

Implied Relative Value:

P/E (EPS26) \$ 339.20

Casey's General Stores Inc. (CASY)

Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) Estimation

Cost of Equity:

Risk-Free Rate	4.34%
Beta	0.61
Equity Risk Premium	4.77%
Cost of Equity	7.25%

ASSUMPTIONS:

SOFR Rate

5Y average Beta

Aswath Damodaran's Valuation Model

Cost of Debt:

Risk-Free Rate	4.34%
Implied Default Premium	0.71%
Pre-Tax Cost of Debt	5.05%
Marginal Tax Rate	23%
After-Tax Cost of Debt	3.88%

SOFR Rate

Market Value of Common Equity:

Total Shares Outstanding	37180985
Current Stock Price	\$789.00
MV of Equity	29,335,797,165.00

MV Weights

90.84%

Market Value of Debt:

Short-Term Debt	
Current Portion of LTD	94.925
Long-Term Debt	2413.62
PV of Operating Leases	449.354
MV of Total Debt	2,957,899,000.00

9.16%

Market Value of the Firm

32,293,696,165.00

100.00%

Estimated WACC

6.94%

Type Company Name Here
Sensitivity Tables

		CV Year Number of Stores								
		\$	713.29	3,700.00	3,950.00	4,200.00	4,450.00	4,700.00	4,950.00	5,200.00
CV Year NOPLAT Mar	2.5%	470.71	494.80	518.89	542.98	567.06	590.28	614.36		
	4.5%	581.65	613.32	644.99	676.66	708.32	738.86	770.52		
	6.5%	624.32	658.91	693.49	728.08	762.66	796.00	830.58		
	8.5%	646.92	683.04	719.17	755.30	791.42	826.25	862.38		
	10.5%	660.90	697.98	735.07	772.15	809.23	844.98	882.06		
	12.5%	670.41	708.14	745.87	783.61	821.34	857.72	895.45		
	14.5%	677.30	715.50	753.70	791.90	830.10	866.94	905.14		

		Beta							
		713.29	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.80
Risk-Premium	2.0%	1,341.89	1,287.65	1,237.16	1,190.05	1,146.00	1,104.71	1,065.93	
	3.0%	1,104.71	1,047.42	995.07	947.04	902.83	862.00	824.18	
	4.0%	931.91	875.26	824.18	777.89	735.75	697.23	661.88	
	5.0%	800.48	745.93	697.23	653.49	614.00	578.18	545.53	
	6.0%	697.23	645.27	599.26	558.24	521.43	488.24	458.16	
	7.0%	614.00	564.76	521.43	483.02	448.74	417.97	390.20	
	8.0%	545.53	498.94	458.16	422.17	390.20	361.61	335.90	

		CV Growth of NOPLAT							
		713.29	-1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%
CV Year ROIC	7.0%	517.54	518.01	518.64	519.52	520.85	523.08	527.60	
	9.5%	502.62	518.01	538.58	567.47	611.02	684.17	832.64	
	12.0%	493.92	518.01	550.21	595.45	663.63	778.15	1,010.57	
	14.5%	488.22	518.01	557.84	613.78	698.09	839.72	1,127.15	
	17.0%	484.19	518.01	563.22	626.71	722.42	883.18	1,209.44	
	19.5%	481.20	518.01	567.22	636.33	740.51	915.50	1,270.64	
	22.0%	478.88	518.01	570.31	643.77	754.49	940.47	1,317.92	

		CV Prepared Food Same-Store Sales Growth							
		713.29	-2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	4.0%	6.0%	8.0%	10.0%
CV Grocery Same-Stc	-2%	143.12	211.12	291.54	386.43	498.14	629.35	783.11	
	0.0%	228.29	296.29	376.71	471.61	583.32	714.53	868.29	
	2.0%	329.05	397.05	477.47	572.36	684.07	815.28	969.04	
	4.0%	447.97	515.97	596.39	691.28	802.99	934.20	1,087.96	
	6.0%	587.99	655.99	736.41	831.30	943.01	1,074.22	1,227.99	
	8.0%	752.48	820.49	900.91	995.80	1,107.51	1,238.72	1,392.48	
	10.0%	945.27	1,013.28	1,093.70	1,188.59	1,300.30	1,431.51	1,585.27	

		WACC							
		713.29	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%	6.0%	7.0%	8.0%	9.0%
CV Year ROIC	7.0%	10,835.58	2,058.27	1,083.75	709.44	511.66	389.53	306.74	
	9.5%	12,663.56	2,393.42	1,254.58	818.04	587.98	446.35	350.67	
	12.0%	13,729.89	2,588.92	1,354.23	881.38	632.49	479.49	376.29	
	14.5%	14,428.52	2,717.01	1,419.52	922.89	661.66	501.21	393.08	
	17.0%	14,921.67	2,807.43	1,465.60	952.18	682.25	516.54	404.93	
	19.5%	15,288.37	2,874.66	1,499.87	973.97	697.56	527.93	413.74	
	22.0%	15,571.73	2,926.61	1,526.35	990.80	709.39	536.74	420.55	

		CV ROIC							
		713.29	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	12.5%	15.0%	17.5%
Risk-free Rate	1.0%	(253.14)	1,624.53	2,250.42	2,563.36	2,751.13	2,876.31	2,965.72	
	2.0%	(98.21)	884.71	1,212.35	1,376.17	1,474.46	1,539.99	1,586.79	
	3.0%	(42.79)	594.91	807.48	913.76	977.53	1,020.04	1,050.41	
	4.0%	(16.78)	439.65	591.79	667.87	713.51	743.94	765.67	
	5.0%	(3.26)	342.51	457.77	515.40	549.97	573.03	589.49	
	6.0%	3.9250957	275.76592	366.379526	411.68633	438.87041	456.99313	469.94	
	7.0%	7.5112846	226.91459	300.049019	336.61624	358.55657	373.18345	383.63	