

CASEYS GENERAL STORES INC

Form 10-K

June 29, 2007

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United States

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

Annual Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of

the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 2007

Commission File Number 0-12788

CASEY S GENERAL STORES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

IOWA

(State or other jurisdiction of

incorporation or organization)

42-0935283

(I.R.S. Employer

Identification Number)

ONE CONVENIENCE BLVD., ANKENY, IOWA

(Address of principal executive offices)

50021

(Zip Code)

(515) 965-6100

(Registrant s telephone number, including area code)

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Securities Registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act

COMMON STOCK

(Title of Class)

COMMON SHARE PURCHASE RIGHTS

(Title of Class)

Securities Registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act

NONE

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant on June 14, 2007, computed by reference to the closing sales price (\$24.27 per share) as quoted on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter (October 31, 2006), was \$1,150,322,812.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's class of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at June 14, 2007
Common Stock, no par value per share	50,613,712 shares

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the following documents, as set forth herein, are incorporated by reference into the listed Parts and Items of this report on Form 10-K:

1. Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on September 14, 2007 (Item 5 of Part II and Items 10, 11, 12, 13, and 15 of Part III).

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

The Company

Casey's General Stores, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries (the Company/Casey's/we) operate convenience stores under the name Casey's General Store in 9 Midwest states, primarily Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois. The stores carry a broad selection of food (including freshly prepared foods such as pizza, donuts, and sandwiches), beverages, tobacco products, health and beauty aids, automotive products, and other nonfood items. In addition, all stores offer gasoline for sale on a self-service basis. On April 30, 2007, there were a total of 1,463 Casey's General Stores in operation, of which 1,448 were operated by the Company (Corporate Stores) and 15 stores were operated by franchisees (Franchise Stores). There were 8 Corporate Stores newly constructed and 52 acquired stores opened in fiscal 2007. There were no Franchise Stores newly opened in fiscal 2007. We operate a central warehouse, Casey's distribution center, adjacent to our corporate headquarters in Ankeny, Iowa, through which we supply grocery and general merchandise items to Corporate and Franchise Stores.

Approximately 61% of all Casey's General Stores are located in areas with populations of fewer than 5,000 persons, while approximately 13% of all stores are located in communities with populations exceeding 20,000 persons. The Company competes on the basis of price as well as on the basis of traditional features of convenience store operations such as location, extended hours, and quality of service.

Casey's, with executive offices at One Convenience Blvd., Ankeny, Iowa 50021-8045 (telephone 515-965-6100) was incorporated in Iowa in 1967. Two of our subsidiaries, Casey's Marketing Company (Marketing Company) and Casey's Services Company (Services Company), also operate from the corporate headquarters facility and were incorporated in Iowa in March 1995. A third subsidiary, Casey's Retail Company, was incorporated in Iowa in 2004 and also operates from these facilities.

The Company's Internet address is www.caseys.com. Each year we make available through our Web site current reports on Form 8-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-K, our annual report on Form 10-K, and amendments to those reports free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after they have been electronically filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Additionally, you can go to our Web site to read our Financial Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct; we intend to post disclosure of any waivers to the Codes to the extent such disclosure is legally required.

General

Casey's General Stores seek to meet the needs of residents of small towns by combining features of both general store and convenience store operations. Smaller communities often are not served by national-chain convenience stores. We have succeeded at operating Casey's General Stores in small towns by offering, at competitive prices, a broader selection of products than does a typical convenience store.

In each of the past two fiscal years, we derived over 97% of its gross profits from retail sales by Corporate Stores. We also derived income from continuing monthly royalties based on sales by Franchise Stores; wholesale sales to Franchise Stores; sign and façade rental fees; and the provision of certain maintenance, transportation, and construction services to our franchisees. Our sales historically have been strongest during the first and second fiscal quarters (May through October) and relatively weaker during the third and fourth. In warmer weather, customers tend to purchase greater quantities of gasoline and certain convenience items such as beer, soft drinks, and ice.

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Corporate Subsidiaries

The Marketing Company and the Services Company were organized as Iowa corporations in March 1995, and both are wholly owned subsidiaries of Casey's. Casey's Retail Company was organized as an Iowa corporation in April 2004 and is also a wholly owned subsidiary of Casey's.

Casey's Retail Company operates Corporate Stores in Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota; it also holds the rights to the Casey's trademark and trade name and serves as franchisor in connection with the operation of Franchise Stores. The Marketing Company owns and has responsibility for the operation of Corporate Stores in Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Indiana. The Marketing Company also has responsibility for all of our wholesale operations, including the distribution center. The Services Company provides a variety of construction and transportation services for all Corporate Stores.

First Heartland Captive Insurance Company (First Heartland) was incorporated in April 2004 in Arizona and was a wholly owned subsidiary of Casey's until being dissolved December 2006. First Heartland operated as a single-parent deductible reimbursement captive insurance company based in Phoenix, Arizona. First Heartland provided general liability, automobile liability, and workers' compensation insurance coverages to the Retail Company, the Marketing Company, and the Services Company.

Store Operations

Products Offered

Each Casey's General Store typically carries over 3,000 food and nonfood items. The products offered are those normally found in a supermarket, except that the stores do not sell produce or fresh meats and selection is generally limited to one or two well-known brands of each item stocked. Most of our staple foodstuffs are nationally advertised brands. Stores sell regional brands of dairy and bakery products, and approximately 88% of the stores offer beer. Our nonfood items include tobacco products, health and beauty aids, school supplies, housewares, pet supplies, photo supplies, and automotive products.

All Casey's General Stores offer gasoline or gasohol for sale on a self-service basis. The gasoline and gasohol generally are sold under the Casey's name, although some Franchise Stores sell gasoline under a major oil company brand.

It is our policy to experiment with additions to the Company's product line, especially products with higher gross profit margins. As a result, we had added various prepared food items to our product line over the years, facilitated by the installation of snack centers, which now are in most Corporate Stores. The snack centers sell sandwiches, fountain drinks, and other items that have gross profit margins higher than those of general staple goods. As of April 30, 2007, the Company was selling donuts prepared on store premises in approximately 98% of its stores in addition to cookies, brownies, Danish rolls, cinnamon rolls, and muffins. The Company installs donut-making facilities in all newly constructed stores.

We began marketing made-from-scratch pizza in 1984, expanding its availability to 1,381 Corporate Stores (95%) as of April 30, 2007. Although pizza is our most popular prepared food offering, we continue to expand our prepared food product line, which now includes ham and cheese sandwiches, pork and chicken fritters, sausage sandwiches, chicken tenders, popcorn chicken, sub sandwiches, pizza bites, breakfast croissants and biscuits, breakfast pizza, hash browns, quarter-pound hamburgers and cheeseburgers, hot dogs, and potato cheese bites.

The growth in our proprietary prepared food program reflects management's strategy to promote high-margin products that are compatible with convenience store operations. In the last three fiscal years, retail sales of nongasoline items have generated about 30% of our retail sales, but they have resulted in approximately 75% of our gross profits from retail sales. Gross profit margins on prepared food items averaged approximately 62% during the same thirty-six months—significantly higher than the gross profit margin on retail sales of gasoline, which averaged approximately 5%.

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Store Design

Casey's General Stores are freestanding and, with a few exceptions to accommodate local conditions, conform to standard construction specifications. During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2007, the aggregate investment in land, building, equipment, and initial inventory for a typical newly constructed Corporate Store averaged approximately \$1.4 million. The standard building designed by the Company is a pre-engineered steel frame building mounted on a concrete slab. The current store design measures 40 feet by 68 feet with approximately 1,300 square feet devoted to sales area, 500 square feet to kitchen space, and 500 square feet to storage and 2 large public restrooms. Store lots have sufficient frontage and depth to permit adequate drive-in parking facilities on one or more sides of each store. Each store typically includes 3 or 4 islands of gasoline dispensers and storage tanks with capacity for 24,000 to 36,000 gallons of gasoline. The merchandising display follows a standard layout designed to encourage a flow of customer traffic through all sections of every store. All stores are air-conditioned and have modern refrigeration equipment. Nearly all the store locations feature our bright red and yellow pylon sign and façade, both of which display Casey's name and service mark.

All Casey's General Stores remain open at least sixteen hours per day, seven days a week. Most store locations are open from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., although hours of operation may be adjusted on a store-by-store basis to accommodate customer traffic patterns. We require that all stores maintain a bright, clean interior and provide prompt checkout service. It is our policy not to permit the installation of electronic games or sale of adult magazines on store premises.

Store Locations

The Company traditionally has located its stores in small towns not served by national-chain convenience stores. Management believes that a Casey's General Store provides a service not otherwise available in small towns and that a convenience store in an area with limited population can be profitable if it stresses sales volume and competitive prices. Our store site selection criteria emphasize the population of the immediate area and daily highway traffic volume. Where there is no competing store, we can often operate profitably at a highway location in a community with a population of as few as 500.

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Gasoline sales are an important part of our revenue and earnings. Approximately 72% of Casey's net sales for the year ended April 30, 2007 were derived from the retail sale of gasoline. The following table summarizes gasoline sales by Corporate Stores for the three fiscal years ended April 30, 2007:

	2007	Year ended April 30, 2006	2005
Number of gallons sold	1,193,554,420	1,093,574,969	1,009,936,695
Total retail gasoline sales	2,881,054,152	2,478,733,751	1,858,094,798
Percentage of net sales	71.6%	71.0%	66.7%
Gross profit percentage	4.3%	5.1%	5.9%
Average retail price per gallon	\$ 2.41	\$ 2.27	\$ 1.84
Average gross profit margin per gallon	10.40¢	11.47¢	10.78¢
Average number of gallons sold per Corporate Store*	821,057	806,221	781,930

* Includes only those stores in operation at least one full year before commencement of the periods indicated.

Retail prices of gasoline increased during the year ended April 30, 2007. The total number of gallons we sold during this period also increased, primarily because of the higher number of Corporate Stores in operation and our efforts to price our retail gasoline to compete in local market areas. For additional information concerning the Company's gasoline operations, see Item 7 herein.

Distribution and Wholesale Arrangements

The Marketing Company supplies all Corporate Stores and all Franchise Stores with groceries, food, health and beauty aids, and general merchandise from our distribution center. The stores place orders for merchandise through a telecommunications link-up to the computer at our headquarters in Ankeny, and we fill the orders with weekly shipments in Company-owned delivery trucks. The Marketing Company charges Franchise Stores processing and shipping fees for each order our distribution center fills. All of our existing and proposed stores are within the distribution center's optimum efficiency range—a radius of approximately 500 miles.

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The Marketing Company's only wholesale sales are to Franchise Stores, to which it sells groceries; prepared sandwiches; ingredients and supplies for donuts, sandwiches, and pizza; health and beauty aids; general merchandise; and gasoline. Although we derive income from this activity, we provide these products, particularly gasoline, at narrow profit margins to promote competitiveness and increase sales to Franchise Stores.

In fiscal 2007, we purchased directly from manufacturers approximately 90% of the food and nonfood items sold from our distribution center. It is our practice, with few exceptions, not to contract with any of the suppliers of products sold by Casey's General Stores. We believe the practice is customary in the industry and enables us to respond flexibly to changing market conditions.

Franchise Operations

We have been franchising Casey's General Stores since 1970. In addition to generating income, franchising historically enabled us to obtain desirable store locations from owners who preferred to become franchisees rather than to sell or lease their locations. Franchising also enabled us to expand our system of stores at a faster rate, thereby achieving operating efficiencies in our warehouse and distribution system as well as stronger identification in our marketing territory. As the Company has grown and strengthened its financial resources, franchising has become less advantageous for us. In recent years we have acquired a number of Franchise Stores through lease or purchase. As of April 30, 2007, there were a total of 11 franchisees operating 15 Franchise Stores.

All franchisees currently pay us a royalty fee equal to 3% of gross receipts derived from total store sales excluding gasoline, subject to a minimum monthly royalty of \$300. We currently assess a royalty fee of \$0.018 per gallon on gasoline sales, although we have discretion to increase this amount to 3% of retail gasoline sales. In addition, franchisees pay Casey's a sign and façade rental fee. The franchise agreements do not authorize us to establish the prices to be charged by franchisees. Further, except with respect to certain supplies and items provided in connection with the opening of each store, each franchisee has unlimited authority to purchase supplies and inventory from any supplier, provided the products meet our quality standards. Franchise agreements typically contain a noncompetition clause that restricts the franchisee's ability to operate a convenience-style store in a specified area for a period of two or three years following termination of the agreement.

Personnel

On April 30, 2007, we had 6,954 full-time employees and 10,182 part-time employees. We have not experienced any work stoppages. There are no collective bargaining agreements between the Company and any of its employees.

Competition

Our business is highly competitive. Food, including prepared foods, and nonfood items similar or identical to those sold by the Company are generally available from various competitors in the communities served by Casey's General Stores. We believe our stores located in small towns compete principally with other local grocery and convenience stores; similar retail outlets; and, to a lesser extent, prepared food outlets, restaurants, and expanded gasoline stations offering a more limited selection of grocery and food items for sale. Stores located in more heavily populated communities may compete with local and national grocery and drug store chains, expanded gasoline stations, supermarkets, discount food stores, and traditional convenience stores. Convenience store chains competing in the larger towns served by Casey's General Stores include 7-Eleven, Quik Trip, Kwik Trip, and regional chains. Some of the Company's competitors have greater financial and other resources than we do. These competitive factors are discussed further in Item 7 of this Form 10-K.

Service Marks

The name Casey's General Store and the service mark consisting of the Casey's design logo (with the words Casey's General Store) are our registered service marks under federal law. We believe these service marks are of material importance in promoting and advertising the Company's business.

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Government Regulation

The United States Environmental Protection Agency and several states, including Iowa, have established requirements for owners and operators of underground gasoline storage tanks (USTs) with regard to (i) maintenance of leak detection, corrosion protection, and overfill/spill protection systems; (ii) upgrade of existing tanks; (iii) actions required in the event of a detected leak; (iv) prevention of leakage through tank closings; and (v) required gasoline inventory recordkeeping. Since 1984, new Corporate Stores have been equipped with noncorroding fiberglass USTs, including some with double-wall construction, overfill protection, and electronic tank monitoring. We currently have 3,088 USTs, 2,621 of which are fiberglass and 467 are steel, and believe that substantially all capital expenditures for electronic monitoring, cathodic protection, and overfill/spill protection to comply with the existing UST regulations have been completed. Additional regulations or amendments to the existing UST regulations could result in future expenditures.

Several states in which we do business have trust fund programs with provisions for sharing or reimbursing corrective action or remediation costs incurred by UST owners. In each of the years ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, we spent approximately \$1,431,000 and \$1,519,000, respectively, for assessments and remediation. Substantially all of these expenditures were submitted for reimbursement from state-sponsored trust fund programs. As of April 30, 2007, approximately \$10,019,000 has been received from such programs since inception. The amounts are typically subject to statutory provisions requiring repayment of the reimbursed funds for noncompliance with upgrade provisions or other applicable laws. At April 30, 2007, we had an accrued liability of approximately \$336,000 for estimated expenses related to anticipated corrective actions or remediation efforts, including relevant legal and consulting costs. We believe we have no material joint and several environmental liability with other parties.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described in this report before making a decision to invest in our securities. The risks and uncertainties described are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial could negatively impact our results of operations or financial condition in the future. If any of such risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, and/or results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In that case, the trading price of our securities could decline and you might lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Industry

The convenience store industry is highly competitive.

The industry and geographic areas in which we operate are highly competitive and marked by ease of entry and constant change in the number and type of retailers offering the products and services found in our stores. We compete with other convenience store chains, gasoline stations, supermarkets, drugstores, discount stores, club stores, and mass merchants. In recent years, several nontraditional retailers such as supermarkets, club stores, and mass merchants have affected the convenience store industry by entering the gasoline retail business. These nontraditional gasoline retailers have obtained a significant share of the motor fuels market, and their market share is expected to grow. In some of our markets, our competitors have been in existence longer and have greater financial, marketing, and other resources than we do. As a result, our competitors may be able to respond better to changes in the economy and new opportunities within the industry. To remain competitive, we must constantly analyze consumer preferences and competitors' offerings and prices to ensure we offer convenience products and services consumers demand at competitive prices. We must also maintain and upgrade our customer service levels, facilities, and locations to remain competitive and attract customer traffic. Major competitive factors include, among others, location, ease of access, gasoline brands, pricing, product and service selections, customer service, store appearance, cleanliness, and safety.

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The volatility of wholesale petroleum costs could adversely affect our operating results.

Over the past three fiscal years, our gasoline revenues accounted for approximately 70% of total revenue and our gasoline gross profit accounted for approximately 23% of total gross profit. Crude oil and domestic wholesale petroleum markets are marked by significant volatility. General political conditions, acts of war or terrorism, and instability in oil producing regions, particularly in the Middle East and South America, could significantly affect crude oil supplies and wholesale petroleum costs. In addition, the supply of gasoline and our wholesale purchase costs could be adversely affected in the event of shortage, which could result from, among other things, lack of capacity at United States oil refineries or the absence of gasoline contracts that guarantee an uninterrupted, unlimited supply of gasoline. Significant increases and volatility in wholesale petroleum costs could result in significant increases in the retail price of petroleum products and in lower gasoline average margin per gallon. Increases in the retail price of petroleum products could adversely affect consumer demand for gasoline. Volatility makes it difficult to predict the impact that future wholesale cost fluctuations will have on our operating results and financial condition. These factors could adversely affect our gasoline gallon volume, gasoline gross profit, and overall customer traffic, which in turn would affect our sales of grocery and general merchandise and prepared food products.

Wholesale cost increases of tobacco products could affect our operating results.

Sales of tobacco products have averaged approximately 9% of our total revenue over the past three fiscal years, and our tobacco gross profit accounted for approximately 12.6% of total gross profit for the same period. Significant increases in wholesale cigarette costs, tax increases on tobacco products, and national and local campaigns to discourage smoking in the United States may have an adverse effect on unit demand for cigarettes domestically. In general, we attempt to pass price increases on to our customers. Due to competitive pressures in our markets, however, we may not always be able to do so. These factors could adversely affect our retail price of cigarettes, cigarette unit volume and revenues, merchandise gross profit, and overall customer traffic.

Risks Related to Our Business

Unfavorable weather conditions could adversely affect our business.

All of our stores are located in the Midwest region of the United States, which is susceptible to thunderstorms, extended periods of rain, ice storms, and heavy snow. Inclement weather conditions could damage our facilities or could have a significant impact on consumer behavior, travel, and convenience store traffic patterns as well as our ability to operate our locations. In addition, we typically generate higher revenues and gross margins during warmer weather months, which fall within our first and second fiscal quarters. If weather conditions are not favorable during these periods, our operating results and cash flow from operations could be adversely affected.

We may not be able to identify, acquire, and integrate new stores, which could adversely affect our ability to grow our business.

An important part of our recent growth strategy has been to acquire other convenience stores that complement our existing stores or broaden our geographic presence. From May 1, 2006 through April 30, 2007 we acquired 52 convenience stores. The transactions included the acquisition of 32 HandyMart stores and a truck stop operated under the name Just Diesel in eastern Iowa. We expect to continue pursuing acquisition opportunities.

Acquisitions involve risks that could cause our actual growth or operating results to differ materially from our expectations or the expectations of securities analysts:

We may not be able to identify suitable acquisition candidates or acquire additional convenience stores on favorable terms. We compete with others to acquire convenience stores. We believe this competition may increase and could result in decreased availability or increased prices for suitable acquisition candidates. It may be difficult to anticipate the timing and availability of acquisition candidates.

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During the acquisition process we may fail or be unable to discover some of the liabilities of companies or businesses we acquire. These liabilities may result from a prior owner's noncompliance with applicable federal, state, or local laws.

Acquired convenience stores may not perform as we expect or we may not be able to obtain the cost savings and financial improvements we anticipate.

We are subject to federal and state environmental and other regulations.

Our business is subject to extensive governmental laws and regulations that include but are not limited to environmental and employment laws and regulations; legal restrictions on the sale of alcohol, tobacco, and lottery products; requirements related to minimum wage, working conditions, public accessibility, and citizenship. A violation of or change in such laws and/or regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Under various federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances, we may, as the owner/operator of our locations, be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of contamination at these or our former locations, whether or not we knew of, or were responsible for, the presence of such contamination. Failure to remediate such contamination properly may make us liable to third parties and adversely affect our ability to sell or lease such property.

Compliance with existing and future environmental laws regulating underground storage tanks may require significant capital expenditures and increased operating and maintenance costs. The remediation costs and other costs required to clean up or treat contaminated sites could be substantial. We pay tank registration fees and other taxes to state trust funds established in our operating areas in support of future remediation obligations.

These state trust funds are expected to pay or reimburse us for remediation expenses less a deductible. To the extent third parties do not pay for remediation as we anticipate, we will be obligated to make these payments, which could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Reimbursements from state trust funds will be dependent on the maintenance and continued solvency of the various funds.

In the future, we may incur substantial expenditures for remediation of contamination that has yet to be discovered at existing locations or at locations we may acquire. We cannot assure you that we have identified all environmental liabilities at all of our current and former locations; that material environmental conditions not known to us do not exist; that future laws, ordinances, or regulations will not impose material environmental liability on us; or that a material environmental condition does not otherwise exist at any one or more of our locations. In addition, failure to comply with any environmental laws, regulations, or ordinances or an increase in regulations could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

State laws regulate the sale of alcohol, tobacco, and lottery products. A violation or change of these laws could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations because state and local regulatory agencies have the power to approve, revoke, suspend, or deny applications for and renewals of permits and licenses relating to the sale of these products or to seek other remedies.

Any appreciable increase in income, overtime pay, or the statutory minimum wage rate or adoption of mandated healthcare benefits would result in an increase in our labor costs. Such cost increase or the penalties for failing to comply with such statutory minimum could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

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Other Risks

Any issuance of shares of our common stock in the future could have a dilutive effect on your investment.

We could issue additional shares for investment, acquisition, or other business purposes. Even if there is not an immediate need for capital, we may choose to issue securities to sell in public or private equity markets if and when conditions are favorable. Raising funds by issuing securities would dilute the ownership interests of our existing stockholders. Additionally, certain types of equity securities we may issue in the future could have rights, preferences, or privileges senior to the rights of existing holders of our common stock.

The market price for our common stock has been and may in the future be volatile, which could cause the value of your investment to decline.

Securities markets worldwide experience significant price and volume fluctuations. This market volatility could significantly affect the market price of our common stock without regard to our operating performance. In addition, the price of our common stock could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to these and other factors:

A deviation in our results from the expectations of public market analysts and investors.

Statements by research analysts about our common stock, company, or industry.

Changes in market valuations of companies in our industry and market evaluations of our industry generally.

Additions or departures of key personnel.

Actions taken by our competitors.

Sales of common stock by the Company, senior officers, or other affiliates.

Other general economic, political, or market conditions, many of which are beyond our control.

The market price of our common stock will also be affected by our quarterly operating results and quarterly comparable store sales growth, which may be expected to fluctuate from quarter to quarter. The following are factors that may affect our quarterly results and comparable store sales: general, regional, and national economic conditions; competition; unexpected costs; changes in pricing, consumer trends, and the number of stores we open and/or close during any given period; costs of compliance with corporate governance and Sarbanes-Oxley requirements. Other factors are discussed throughout Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. You may not be able to resell your shares of our common stock at or above the price you pay.

Our charter documents include provisions that may have the effect of preventing or hindering a change in control and adversely affecting the market price of our common stock.

Our articles of incorporation give the Company's board of directors the authority to issue up to 1 million shares of preferred stock and to determine the rights and preferences of the preferred stock without obtaining stockholder approval. The existence of this preferred stock could make it more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of the Company by means of a tender offer, merger, proxy contest, or otherwise. Furthermore, this preferred stock could be issued with other rights, including economic rights, senior to our common stock, thereby having a potentially adverse effect on the market price of our common stock. At present, we have no plans to issue any preferred stock.

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Other provisions of our articles of incorporation and bylaws and of Iowa law could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us or hinder a change in management, even if doing so would be beneficial to our stockholders. For example, Section 409.1110 of the Iowa Business Corporation Act prohibits publicly held Iowa corporations to which it applies from engaging in a *business combination* with an *interested stockholder* for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. This provision could discourage others from bidding for our shares and could, as a result, reduce the likelihood of an increase in our stock price that would otherwise occur if a bidder sought to buy our stock.

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These governance provisions could affect the market price of our common stock. We may, in the future, adopt other measures that could have the effect of delaying, deferring, or preventing an unsolicited takeover, even if such a change in control were at a premium price or favored by a majority of unaffiliated stockholders. These measures may be adopted without any further vote or action by our stockholders.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We own our corporate headquarters and distribution center. Located on a 45-acre site in Ankeny, Iowa, these adjacent facilities and our vehicle service and maintenance center occupy a total of approximately 375,000 square feet. The original complex was completed in February 1990 and placed in full service at that time. We recently added 98,000 square feet to the distribution center, 20,000 square feet of office space, additional paving for truck parking, and necessary drainage and landscaping improvements.

On April 30, 2007, we owned the land at 1,367 locations and the buildings at 1,377 locations and leased the land at 81 locations and the buildings at 71 locations. Most of the leases provide for the payment of a fixed rent plus property taxes and insurance and maintenance costs. Generally, the leases are for terms of ten to twenty years with options to renew for additional periods or options to purchase the leased premises at the end of the lease period.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is named as a defendant in five lawsuits (hot fuel cases) brought in the federal courts in Kansas and Missouri against a variety of gasoline retailers. The complaints generally allege that the Company, along with numerous other retailers, has misrepresented gasoline volumes dispensed at its pumps by failing to compensate for expansion that occurs when fuel is sold at temperatures above 60°F. Fuel is measured at 60°F in wholesale purchase transactions and computation of motor fuel taxes in Kansas and Missouri. The complaints all seek certification as class actions on behalf of gasoline consumers within those two states, and one of the complaints also seeks certification for a class consisting of gasoline consumers in all states. The actions generally seek recovery for alleged violations of state consumer protection or unfair merchandising practices statutes, negligent and fraudulent misrepresentation, unjust enrichment, civil conspiracy, and violation of the duty of good faith and fair dealing; several seek injunctive relief and punitive damages.

These actions are part of a number of similar lawsuits that have been filed in recent weeks in at least 21 states against a wide range of defendants that produce, refine, distribute, and/or market gasoline products in the United States. On June 18, 2007, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation ordered that all of the pending hot fuel cases be transferred to the District of Kansas and assigned to the Honorable Kathryn H. Vratil for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings, including rulings on discovery matters, various pretrial motions, and class certification. We do not believe the Company is liable to the defendants for the conduct complained of, and we intend to contest the matters vigorously.

On May 30, 2007, a complaint was filed against the Company in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Iowa by two former employees, in which the claim is made that Casey's failed to properly pay overtime compensation properly to two or more of its assistant managers. Specifically, plaintiffs claim that the assistant managers were treated as nonexempt employees entitled to overtime pay, but that the Company did not properly record all hours worked and failed to pay the assistant managers overtime pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 per week. The action purports to be a collective action under the Fair Labor Standards Act (essentially equivalent to a class action) brought on behalf of all persons who are currently or were employed during the three-year period immediately preceding the filing of [the] complaint as Assistant Managers at any Casey's General Store

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operated by [the] Defendant (directly or through one of its wholly owned subsidiaries), who worked overtime during any given week within that period, and who have not filed a complaint to recover overtime wages. The complaint seeks relief in the form of back wages owed all members of the class during the three-year period preceding the filing of the complaint, liquidated damages, attorneys fees, and costs. We do not believe the Company is liable to the plaintiffs for the conduct complained of, and we intend to contest the matter vigorously.

From time to time we are involved in other legal and administrative proceedings or investigations arising from the conduct of our business operations: including contractual disputes; environmental contamination or remediation issues; employment or personnel matters; personal injury and property damage claims; and claims by federal, state, and local regulatory authorities relating to the sale of products pursuant to licenses and permits issued by those authorities. Claims for compensatory or exemplary damages in those actions may be substantial. While the outcome of such litigation, proceedings, investigations, or claims is never certain, it is our opinion, after taking into consideration legal counsel's assessment and the availability of insurance proceeds and other collateral sources to cover potential losses, that the ultimate disposition of such matters currently pending or threatened, individually or cumulatively, will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position and results of operation.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

Not applicable.

PART II**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS, AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Common Stock**

Casey's common stock trades on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol CASY. The 50,592,212 shares of common stock outstanding at April 30, 2007 had a market value of \$1.3 billion, and there were 2,551 shareholders of record.

Common Stock Market Prices

Calendar 2005	High	Low	Calendar 2006	High	Low	Calendar 2007	High	Low
Q1	\$ 19.67	\$ 15.98	Q1	\$ 27.20	\$ 22.02	Q1	\$ 26.70	\$ 23.49
Q2	20.86	16.53	Q2	25.57	20.15			
Q3	23.25	19.33	Q3	25.99	21.01			
Q4	26.09	20.19	Q4	26.00	21.19			

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We began paying cash dividends during fiscal 1991. The dividends paid in fiscal 2007 totaled \$0.20 per share. The dividends paid in fiscal 2006 totaled \$0.18 per share. Historically, we recorded dividends at the time of payment, which typically followed by several weeks the date on which dividends were declared. On May 1, 2004, we began recording dividends as of the date of declaration. As a result, Company records show two quarterly dividends paid in the first quarter of fiscal 2005, the first of which (\$0.035) was for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2004 and the second of which (\$0.04) was for the first quarter of fiscal 2005. The Board of Directors recently declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.065, payable August 15, 2007 to shareholders of record on August 1, 2007. The Board expects to review the dividend every year at its June meeting.

The cash dividends declared during the calendar years 2005-07 were as follows:

Calendar	Cash dividend declared	Calendar	Cash dividend declared	Calendar	Cash dividend declared
2005		2006		2007	
Q1	\$ 0.04	Q1	\$ 0.045	Q1	\$ 0.05
Q2	0.045	Q2	0.05	Q2	0.065
Q3	0.045	Q3	0.05		
Q4	0.045	Q4	0.05		
	\$ 0.175		\$ 0.195		

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(In thousands, except per share amounts)

Statement of Income Data

	Years ended April 30,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Net sales	\$ 4,023,330	\$ 3,491,795	\$ 2,786,473	\$ 2,310,034	\$ 2,101,721
Franchise revenue	680	681	1,065	1,669	2,451
	4,024,010	3,492,476	2,787,538	2,311,703	2,104,172
Cost of goods sold	3,440,725	2,966,254	2,330,741	1,891,179	1,695,046
Operating expenses	410,459	361,857	327,009	303,929	283,865
Depreciation and amortization	63,895	56,898	51,685	47,923	45,697
Interest, net	11,184	8,896	10,739	12,398	13,030
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	97,747	98,571	67,364	56,274	66,534
Federal and state income taxes	34,205	35,353	24,905	18,217	25,234
Net earnings from continuing operations	63,542	63,218	42,459	38,057	41,300
Loss on discontinued operations, net of tax benefit	1,651	1,667	5,706	1,591	1,494
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax benefit		1,083			
Net earnings	\$ 61,891	\$ 60,468	\$ 36,753	\$ 36,466	\$ 39,806
Basic					
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 1.26	\$ 1.25	\$.84	\$.76	\$.83
Loss on discontinued operations	.03	.03	.11	.03	.03
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax benefit		.02			
Net earnings	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.20	\$.73	\$.73	\$.80
Diluted					
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.24	\$.84	\$.76	\$.83
Loss on discontinued operations	.03	.03	.11	.03	.03
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax benefit		.02			
Net earnings	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.19	\$.73	\$.73	\$.80
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding basic	50,468	50,310	50,115	49,876	49,643
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding diluted	50,668	50,610	50,284	50,041	49,720
Dividends paid per common share	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.195	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.10

Balance Sheet Data

	Years ended April 30,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Current assets	\$ 240,825	\$ 192,766	\$ 143,140	\$ 147,193	\$ 118,624
Total assets	1,129,271	988,899	871,619	834,972	777,075
Current liabilities	234,267	245,056	170,837	146,226	117,666
Long-term debt	199,504	106,512	123,064	144,158	162,394
Shareholders' equity	572,264	523,190	469,137	439,794	405,660

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars in thousands)

Please read the following discussion of the Company's financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with the selected historical consolidated financial data and consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes presented elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Overview

We derive our revenue from retail sales of food (including freshly prepared foods such as pizza, donuts, and sandwiches), beverages, and nonfood products (including health and beauty aids, tobacco products, automotive products, and gasoline) by Corporate Stores and wholesale sales of certain merchandise and gasoline to Franchise Stores. The Company generates relatively minor revenues from continuing monthly royalties based on sales by Franchise Stores; sign and façade rental fees; and the provision of certain maintenance, transportation, and construction services to the Company's franchisees. A typical store generally is not profitable in its first year of operation due to start-up costs and usually will attain representative levels of sales and profits during its third or fourth year of operation.

We measure performance using trend analysis and same-store comparisons on net sales and gross profit applied to the three business categories of our Corporate Stores: gasoline, grocery & other merchandise, and prepared food & fountain. Comparisons are also made on operating expenses. Fluctuations in operating expenses are compared with the increase or decrease in gross profit. Wages are the primary component of operating expenses, and we believe we have appropriately aligned store manager compensation with store performance.

Store growth is a corporate priority. We evaluate the location of third-party purchases and sites for new construction based on expected financial results and return on investment. We purchased 52 stores and built 8 in fiscal 2007.

Fiscal 2007 Compared with Fiscal 2006

Net sales for fiscal 2007 increased 15.2% to \$4,023,330, primarily due to a 6.5% increase in gas prices, an increase in the number of gallons sold, an increase in same-store sales, and the net addition of 54 Corporate Stores. Retail gasoline sales for the fiscal year were \$2,881,054, an increase of 16.2%, and gallons sold increased 9.1% to 1,193,554. Inside sales (grocery & other merchandise and prepared food & fountain) increased 12.6% to \$1,120,084.

Cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales was 85.5% for fiscal 2007 compared with 84.9% for the prior year. The increase was caused by a decrease in the gas margin to 4.3% in fiscal 2007 from 5.1% in fiscal 2006 due to the higher cost of gasoline. The grocery & other merchandise margin increased to 32.7% in fiscal 2007 from 32.2% in fiscal 2006 due to a one-time benefit of \$4,800 related to cigarettes. The State of Iowa substantially increased the excise tax on cigarettes without implementing an inventory floor tax. Without the one time benefit, the margin would have been 32.1%. The prepared food & fountain margin decreased to 62% from 63% primarily due to our switch to a dual cola program.

Operating expenses increased 13.4% in fiscal 2007, driven by an increase in bank fees resulting from customers' greater use of credit cards and higher retail gasoline prices and an increase in the number of Corporate Stores. Higher gasoline prices decreased the operating expense ratio to 10.2% of net sales in fiscal 2007 from 10.4% in the prior year.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased 12.3% to \$63,895 in fiscal 2007 from \$56,898 in fiscal 2006. The increase was due to capital expenditures made in fiscal 2007.

The effective tax rate decreased 0.9% to 35% in fiscal 2007 from 35.9% in fiscal 2006. The decrease in the effective tax rate was in part the result of the prior three years recovery of a permanent tax benefit related to deductions allowed for dividends paid into the Company's 401(k) plan. A recurring annual tax benefit will be realized going forward. The rate also decreased due to a refined and slightly downward rate application to the total net deferred tax liabilities, and a decrease in the tax contingency reserve.

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Net earnings from continuing operations increased to \$63,542 in fiscal 2007 from \$63,218 in fiscal 2006. The slight increase was due primarily to the increase in the number of gallons of gasoline sold, an increase in same-store sales from the prior year, and an increase in the average margin on grocery & other merchandise sales. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the average margin on prepared food & fountain sales.

Fiscal 2007 discontinued operations resulted in a loss of \$1,651 (net of \$1,055 income tax benefit) compared with a loss of \$1,667 (net of \$1,065 income tax benefit) in fiscal 2006. Discontinued stores had total revenues of \$23,052 and \$29,728 and pretax operating losses of \$688 and \$1,170 for fiscal 2007 and 2006, respectively. Included were losses on disposal of \$2,018 (net of \$787 tax benefit) for the year ended April 30, 2007 and \$1,562 (net of \$609 tax benefit) for the year ended April 30, 2006. The losses on disposal for the years ended April 30, 2007 and 2006 included write-downs of stores to net realizable value as well as gains and losses on sales of stores.

Fiscal 2006 Compared with Fiscal 2005

Net sales for fiscal 2006 increased 25.3% to \$3,491,795, primarily due to a 23.2% increase in gas prices and the net addition of 55 Corporate Stores. Retail gasoline sales for the fiscal year were \$2,478,734, an increase of 33.4%, and gallons sold increased 8.3% to 1,093,575. Inside sales (grocery & other merchandise and prepared food & fountain) increased 9.7% to \$995,999.

Cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales was 84.9% for fiscal 2006 compared with 83.6% for the prior year. The increase was caused by a decrease in the gas margin to 5.1% in fiscal 2006 from 5.9% in fiscal 2005 due to the higher cost of gasoline. The grocery & other merchandise margin increased to 32.2% in fiscal 2006 from 31.1% in fiscal 2005 due to the enhancing of the point-of-sale technology. The prepared food & fountain margin increased to 63% from 60.4%, primarily due to the relatively low cost of cheese during much of the year and the addition of profitable new products.

Operating expenses increased 10.7% in fiscal 2006, driven by an increase in bank fees resulting from customers' greater use of credit cards and higher retail gasoline prices and an increase in the number of Corporate Stores. Higher gasoline prices decreased the operating expense ratio to 10.4% of net sales in fiscal 2006 from 11.7% in the prior year.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased 10.1% to \$56,898 in fiscal 2006 from \$51,685 in fiscal 2005. The increase was due to capital expenditures made in fiscal 2006.

The effective tax rate decreased 1.1% to 35.9% in fiscal 2006 from 37.0% in fiscal 2005. The decrease in the effective tax rate is primarily the result of the valuation of deferred tax assets relating to state income tax depreciation and utilizable net operating losses, which exceeded an increase in the tax contingency reserve.

Net earnings from continuing operations increased to \$63,218 in fiscal 2006 from \$42,459 in fiscal 2005. The increase was due primarily to the increase in the average margin per gallon of gasoline sold (to 11.47¢) from the prior year (10.78¢) and the increase in average margin on both prepared food & fountain and grocery & other merchandise sales.

Discontinued operations for fiscal 2006 resulted in a loss of \$1,667 (net of \$1,065 income tax benefit) compared with a loss of \$5,706 (net of \$3,648 income tax benefit) for fiscal 2005. Discontinued stores had total revenues of \$29,728 and \$60,020 and pretax operating losses of \$1,170 and \$2,524 for fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively. Included were losses on disposal of \$1,562 (net of \$609 tax benefit) for the year ended April 30, 2006 and \$6,830 (net of \$2,664 tax benefit) for the year ended April 30, 2005. The losses on disposal for the years ended April 30, 2006 and 2005 included write-downs of stores to net realizable value as well as gains and losses on sales of stores.

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COMPANY NET SALES AND GROSS PROFITS

	Years ended April 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Net sales (1)			
Gasoline	\$ 2,881,054	\$ 2,478,734	\$ 1,858,095
Grocery & other merchandise	852,812	767,474	704,040
Prepared food & fountain	267,273	228,525	204,014
Other	22,191	17,062	20,324
	\$ 4,023,330	\$ 3,491,795	\$ 2,786,473
Gross profits (2)			
Gasoline	\$ 124,094	\$ 125,443	\$ 108,897
Grocery & other merchandise	278,650	247,024	219,145
Prepared food & fountain	165,764	144,036	123,154
Other	14,097	9,038	4,536
	\$ 582,605	\$ 525,541	\$ 455,732

INDIVIDUAL STORE COMPARISONS (3)

	Years ended April 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Corporate Stores			
Average retail sales	\$ 2,763	\$ 2,568	\$ 2,144
Average retail inside sales	778	742	706
Average gross profit on inside items	302	284	260
Average retail sales of gasoline	1,985	1,826	1,438
Average gross profit on gasoline (4)	84	91	83
Average operating income (5)	102	107	92
Average number of gallons sold	821	806	782
Franchise Stores			
Average franchise revenue (6)	\$ 38	\$ 36	\$ 35

- (1) Net sales exclude franchise revenue and charges to franchisees for certain maintenance, transportation, and construction services we provide.
- (2) Gross profits represent net sales less cost of goods sold. Gross profit is given before charge for depreciation and amortization.
- (3) Individual store comparisons include only those stores that had been in operation for at least one full year on April 30 of the fiscal year indicated.
- (4) Retail gasoline profit margins have a substantial impact on our net income. Profit margins on gasoline sales can be adversely affected by factors beyond our control, including oversupply in the retail gasoline market, uncertainty or volatility in the wholesale gasoline market, and price competition from other gasoline marketers. Any substantial decrease in profit margins on retail gasoline sales or the number of gallons sold could have a material adverse effect on our earnings.
- (5) Average operating income represents retail sales less cost of goods sold, including cost of merchandise, financing costs, and operating expenses attributable to a particular store; it excludes federal and state income taxes, Company operating expenses not attributable to a particular store, and our payments to the Company's benefit plans.
- (6) Average franchise revenue includes a royalty fee equal to 3% of gross receipts derived from store sales of nongasoline items, a royalty fee of \$0.018 per gallon on gasoline sales, and sign and façade rental fees.

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Critical Accounting Policies

Critical accounting policies are those accounting policies that we believe are important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and require management's most difficult, subjective judgments, often because of the need to estimate the effects of inherently uncertain factors.

Inventory

Inventories, which consist of merchandise and gasoline, are stated at the lower of cost or market. For gasoline, cost is determined through the use of the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. For merchandise inventories, cost is determined through the use of the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method applied to inventory values determined primarily by the FIFO method for warehouse inventories and the retail inventory method (RIM) for store inventories, except for cigarettes, beer, pop, and prepared foods, which are valued at cost. RIM is an averaging method widely used in the retail industry because of its practicality.

Under RIM, inventory valuations are at cost and the resulting gross margins are calculated by applying a cost-to-retail ratio to sales. Inherent in the RIM calculations are certain management judgments and estimates that could affect the ending inventory valuation at cost and the resulting gross margins.

Vendor allowances include rebates and other funds received from vendors to promote their products. We often receive such allowances on the basis of quantitative contract terms that vary by product and vendor or directly on the basis of purchases made. Rebates are recognized as reductions of inventory costs when purchases are made; reimbursements of an operating expense (e.g., advertising) are recorded as reductions of the related expense.

Long-lived Assets

The Company periodically monitors underperforming stores for an indication that the carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable. If the sum of the expected future undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the assets, including goodwill where applicable, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment is based on the estimated fair value of the asset. Fair value is based on management's estimate of the amount that could be realized from the sale of assets in a current transaction between willing parties. The estimate is derived from offers, actual sale or disposition of assets subsequent to year-end, and other indications of asset value. In determining whether an asset is impaired, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets, which for us is generally on a store-by-store basis. We had impairment charges of \$1,475 in fiscal 2007, \$600 in fiscal 2006, and \$1,775 in fiscal 2005.

Self-insurance

We are primarily self-insured for workers' compensation, general liability, and automobile claims. The self-insurance claim liability is determined actuarially based on claims filed and an estimate of claims incurred but not yet reported. Actuarial projections of the losses are employed due to the high degree of variability in the liability estimates. Some factors affecting the uncertainty of claims include the development time frame, settlement patterns, litigation and adjudication direction, and medical treatment and cost trends. The liability is not discounted. We increased our self-insurance reserve by \$756 in fiscal 2007 and \$1,096 in fiscal 2006.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Due to the nature of our business, most sales are for cash; cash from operations is our primary source of liquidity. We finance our inventory purchases primarily from normal trade credit aided by relatively rapid inventory turnover. This turnover allows us to conduct operations without large amounts of cash and working capital. As of April 30, 2007, the Company's ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 1.03 to 1. The ratio at April 30, 2006 and at April 30, 2005 was .79 to 1 and .84 to 1, respectively. We believe our current \$50,000 bank line of credit together with cash flow from operations will be sufficient to satisfy the working capital needs of our business.

Net cash provided by operations decreased \$36,477 (24.7%) in the year ended April 30, 2007, primarily because of a decrease in accounts payable and an increase in inventories. Accounts payable decreased primarily because there were only ten days of outstanding gasoline invoices at April 30, 2007. Since April 30, 2006 was a Sunday, there were twelve days of gasoline invoices outstanding on that date. Inventory increased primarily due to the increase in the cigarette excise taxes, the expanded distribution center capacity, and an increase in the number of Corporate Stores. Cash used in investing in the year ended April 30, 2007 rose \$51,135 (50.9%) primarily due to the acquisition of a business. Cash flows from financing increased \$96,968, primarily because of the proceeds from long-term debt.

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Capital expenditures represent the single largest use of Company funds. We believe that by reinvesting in Corporate Stores, we will be better able to respond to competitive challenges and increase operating efficiencies. During fiscal 2007, we expended \$154,433 for property and equipment, primarily for the construction, acquisition, and remodeling of Corporate Stores compared with \$104,449 in the prior year. In fiscal 2008, we anticipate expending approximately \$135,000, primarily from existing cash and funds generated by operations, for construction, acquisition, and remodeling of Corporate Stores.

As of April 30, 2007, we had long-term debt of \$199,504 consisting of \$100,000 in principal amount of 5.72% senior notes, series A and B; \$30,000 in principal amount of 7.38% senior notes; \$23,000 in principal amount of senior notes, series A through series F, with interest rates ranging from 6.18% to 7.23%; \$34,285 in principal amount of 7.89% senior notes, series A; \$2,826 of mortgage notes payable; and \$9,393 of capital lease obligations.

Interest on the 5.72% senior notes series A and series B is payable on the 30th day of each March and September. Principal of the senior notes series A and series B matures in various installments beginning September 30, 2012. We may prepay the 5.72% senior notes series A and series B in whole or in part at any time in an amount of not less than \$2,000 at a redemption price calculated in accordance with the Note Agreement dated September 29, 2006 between the Company and the purchasers of the 5.72% senior notes series A and series B.

Interest on the 7.38% senior notes is payable on the 29th day of each June and December. Principal of the 7.38% senior notes matures in 21 semi-annual installments beginning December 29, 2010 with the remaining principal payable December 29, 2020 at the rate of 7.38% per annum. We may prepay the 7.38% notes in whole or in part at any time in an amount of not less than \$1,000 or in integral multiples of \$100 in excess thereof at a redemption price calculated in accordance with the Note Agreement dated December 1, 1995 between the Company and the purchaser of the 7.38% notes.

Interest on the 6.18% to 7.23% senior notes series A through series F is payable on the 23rd day of each April and October. Principal of the 6.18% to 7.23% senior notes series A through series F matures in various installments beginning April 23, 2004. We may prepay the 6.18% to 7.23% senior notes series A through series F in whole or in part at any time in an amount of not less than \$1,000 or integral multiples of \$100 in excess thereof at a redemption price calculated in accordance with the Note Agreement dated April 15, 1999 between the Company and the purchasers of the 6.18% to 7.23% senior notes series A through series F.

Interest on the 7.89% series A senior notes is payable semi-annually the 15th day of May and November in each year commencing November 15, 2000. The 7.89% senior notes mature May 15, 2010 with prepayments of principal commencing on May 15, 2004 and each May 15 thereafter to and including May 15, 2009. The remaining principal is payable at maturity on May 15, 2010. We may at any time prepay the 7.89% senior notes in whole or in part in an amount not less than \$2,000 at a redemption price calculated in accordance with the Note Purchase Agreement dated May 1, 2000 between the Company and the purchasers of the 7.89% senior notes.

To date, we have funded capital expenditures primarily from the proceeds of the sale of common stock, issuance of 6.25% convertible subordinated debentures (converted into shares of common stock in 1994), the previously described senior notes, a mortgage note and through funds generated from operations. Future capital required to finance operations, improvements, and the anticipated growth in the number of Corporate Stores is expected to come from cash generated by operations, the bank line of credit, and additional long-term debt or other securities as circumstances may dictate. We do not expect such capital needs to adversely affect liquidity.

The table below presents our significant contractual obligations, including interest, at April 30, 2007:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Senior notes	\$ 297,049	29,445	51,200	36,210	180,194
Mortgage notes	34,660	30,632	1,970	1,153	905
Capital lease obligations	19,444	1,264	2,142	949	15,089
Operating lease obligations	1,598	597	768	160	73
Total	\$ 352,751	61,938	56,080	38,472	196,261

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Included in mortgage notes payable in less than 1 year in the table above is \$21,610 relating to the purchase of the Gas 'N Shop stores that may be paid in future years. The seller has an option at any time to make an immediate sale of any or all of the stores or to lease any of the stores to us for a period of five years and an option at any time during that five-year period to require the Company to purchase any leased store and pay the applicable purchase price within forty-five days of notice. The annual lease payments are equal to 6% of the purchase price of the stores leased and are paid monthly during the term of the lease. See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the purchase of Gas 'N Shop.

At April 30, 2007, we were partially self-insured for workers' compensation claims in all 9 states of our marketing territory; we also were partially self-insured for general liability and auto liability under an agreement that provides for annual stop-loss limits equal to or exceeding approximately \$1,000. To facilitate this agreement, letters of credit approximating \$8,800 and \$7,500 were issued and outstanding at April 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, on the insurance company's behalf. We renew the letters of credit on an annual basis.

Forward-looking Statements

This Form 10-K contains various forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 as amended and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended. Forward-looking statements represent our expectations or beliefs concerning future events, including (i) any statements regarding future sales and gross profit percentages, (ii) any statements regarding the continuation of historical trends, and (iii) any statements regarding the sufficiency of the Company's cash balances and cash generated from operations and financing activities for the Company's future liquidity and capital resource needs. The words *believe*, *expect*, *anticipate*, *intend*, *estimate*, *project* and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. We caution you that these statements are further qualified by important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements, including without limitations the factors described in this Form 10-K.

We ask you not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements because they speak only of our views as of the statement dates. Although we have attempted to list the important factors that presently affect the Company's business and operating results, we further caution you that other factors may in the future prove to be important in affecting the Company's results of operations. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

In addition to any assumptions and other factors referred to specifically in connection with such forward-looking statements, factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in any forward-looking statements include, among others, the following:

Competition

Our business is highly competitive and marked by ease of entry and constant change in terms of the numbers and type of retailers offering the products and services found in Corporate Stores. Many of the food (including prepared foods) and nonfood items similar or identical to those we sell are generally available from a variety of competitors in the communities served by Corporate Stores, and we compete with other convenience store chains, gasoline stations, supermarkets, drug stores, discount stores, club stores, mass merchants, and fast-food outlets (with respect to the sale of prepared foods). Sales of nongasoline items (particularly prepared food items) have contributed substantially to our gross profit on retail sales in recent years. Gasoline sales are intensely competitive. We compete for gasoline sales with both independent and national brand gasoline stations, other convenience store chains, and several nontraditional gasoline retailers such as supermarkets in specific markets. Some of these other gasoline retailers may have access to more favorable arrangements for gasoline supply than do we or the firms that supply our stores. Some of our competitors have greater financial, marketing, and other resources than we have and therefore may be able to respond better to changes in the economy and new opportunities within the industry.

Gasoline Operations

Gasoline sales are an important part of our revenue and earnings, and retail gasoline profit margins have a substantial impact on our net income. Profit margins on gasoline sales can be affected adversely by factors beyond our control, including the supply of gasoline available in the retail gasoline market, uncertainty or volatility in the wholesale gasoline market, increases in wholesale gasoline costs generally during a period, and price competition from other gasoline marketers. The market for crude oil and domestic wholesale petroleum products is volatile and is affected by general political conditions and instability in oil producing regions such as the Middle East and South America. The volatility of the wholesale gasoline market makes it extremely difficult to predict the impact of future wholesale cost fluctuation on our operating results and financial conditions. These factors could materially affect gasoline gallon volume, gasoline gross profit, and overall customer traffic levels at Corporate Stores. Any substantial decrease in profit margins on gasoline sales or in the number of gallons sold by Corporate Stores could have a material adverse effect on our earnings.

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The Company purchases its gasoline from a variety of independent national and regional petroleum distributors. Although in recent years suppliers have not experienced any difficulties in obtaining sufficient amounts of gasoline to meet our needs, unanticipated national and international events could result in a reduction of gasoline supplies available for distribution. Any substantial curtailment in our gasoline supply would reduce gasoline sales. Further, we believe a significant amount of our business results from the patronage of customers primarily desiring to purchase gasoline; accordingly, reduced gasoline supplies could adversely affect the sale of nongasoline items. Such factors could have a material adverse impact on our earnings and operations.

Tobacco Products

Sales of tobacco products represent a significant portion of our revenues. Significant increases in wholesale cigarette costs and tax increases on tobacco products as well as national and local campaigns to discourage smoking in the United States could have an adverse effect on the demand for cigarettes sold by Corporate Stores. We attempt to pass price increases on to our customers, but competitive pressures in specific markets may prevent us from doing so. These factors could materially affect the retail price of cigarettes, the volume of cigarettes sold by Corporate Stores, and overall customer traffic.

Environmental Compliance Costs

The United States Environmental Protection Agency and several of the states in which we do business have adopted laws and regulations relating to underground storage tanks used for petroleum products. In the past, we have incurred substantial costs to comply with such regulations, and additional substantial costs may be necessary in the future. Several states in which we do business have trust fund programs with provisions for sharing or reimbursing corrective action or remediation costs. Any reimbursements received in respect to such costs typically are subject to statutory provisions requiring repayment of the reimbursed funds for any future noncompliance with upgrade provisions or other applicable laws. Although we regularly accrue expenses for the estimated costs related to future corrective action or remediation efforts, there can be no assurance that the accrued amounts will be sufficient to pay such costs or that we have identified all environmental liabilities at all of our current store locations. In addition, there can be no assurance that we will not incur substantial expenditures in the future for remediation of contamination or related claims that have not been discovered or asserted with respect to existing store locations or locations that we may acquire in the future, that we will not be subject to any claims for reimbursement of funds disbursed to us under the various state programs, and/or that additional regulations or amendments to existing regulations will not require additional expenditures beyond those presently anticipated.

Seasonality of Sales

Company sales generally are strongest during its first two fiscal quarters (May - October) and weakest during the third and fourth fiscal quarters (November - April). In the warmer months, customers tend to purchase greater quantities of gasoline and certain convenience items such as beer, soft drinks, and ice. Difficult weather conditions (such as flooding, prolonged rain, or snowstorms) in any quarter, however, may adversely reduce sales at affected Corporate Stores and may have an adverse impact on our earnings for that period.

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ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investment portfolio and long-term debt obligations. We place our investments with high-quality credit issuers and, by policy, limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. Our first priority is to reduce the risk of principal loss. Consequently, we seek to preserve our invested funds by limiting default risk, market risk, and reinvestment risk. We mitigate default risk by investing in only high-quality credit securities that we believe to be low risk and by positioning our portfolio to respond appropriately to a significant reduction in a credit rating of any investment issuer or guarantor. The portfolio includes only marketable securities with active secondary or resale markets to ensure portfolio liquidity. We believe an immediate 100-basis-point move in interest rates affecting our floating and fixed rate financial instruments as of April 30, 2007 would have no material effect on pretax earnings.

We have used a variety of derivative instruments such as options and futures to hedge against the volatility of gasoline cost and are at risk for possible changes in the market value of these derivative instruments. It is anticipated that such risk would be mitigated by price changes in the underlying hedged items. Market risks associated with all of the Company's derivative contracts are reviewed regularly by management. No derivative instruments were used during fiscal year 2007. See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Form 10-K for additional information concerning our prior use of such derivative instruments.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Casey's General Stores, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Casey's General Stores, Inc. and subsidiaries as of April 30, 2007 and 2006 and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended April 30, 2007. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those 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 audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Casey's General Stores, Inc. and subsidiaries as of April 30, 2007 and 2006 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended April 30, 2007 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Casey's General Stores, Inc. changed its method of accounting for stock based compensation effective May 1, 2006, and changed its method of quantifying errors in 2007.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated June 28, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of, and the effective operation of, internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Des Moines, Iowa

June 28, 2007

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The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Casey's General Stores, Inc.:

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A, that Casey's General Stores, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that Casey's General Stores, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2007, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Also, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Casey's General Stores, Inc. and subsidiaries as of April 30, 2007 and 2006 and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended April 30, 2007, and our report dated June 28, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Des Moines, Iowa

June 28, 2007

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share amounts)

	April 30,	
	2007	2006
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 107,067	\$ 75,369
Receivables	13,432	11,032
Inventories (Note 1)	109,702	96,255
Prepaid expenses (Note 6)	7,891	7,063
Income taxes receivable	2,733	3,047
Total current assets	240,825	192,766
Property and equipment, at cost		
Land	233,887	211,910
Buildings and leasehold improvements	501,470	469,070
Machinery and equipment	620,620	577,209
Leasehold interest in property and equipment (Note 7)	15,452	6,924
	1,371,429	1,265,113
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	538,121	490,288
Net property and equipment	833,308	774,825
Other assets, net of amortization (Note 1)	8,550	6,894
Goodwill	46,588	14,414
Total assets	\$ 1,129,271	\$ 988,899
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term debt (Note 3)	\$ 47,566	\$ 51,628
Accounts payable	134,375	146,121
Accrued expenses		
Property taxes	13,097	11,418
Self-insurance	16,391	15,635
Other (Note 10)	22,838	20,254
Total current liabilities	234,267	245,056
Long-term debt, net of current maturities (Note 3)	199,504	106,512
Deferred income taxes (Note 6)	105,724	99,929
Deferred compensation (Note 8)	9,016	7,236
Other long-term liabilities	8,496	6,976
Total liabilities	557,007	465,709

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Shareholders' equity (Note 4)

Preferred stock, no par value, none issued

Common stock, no par value, 50,592,212 and 50,368,662 shares issued and outstanding at April 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively

	53,547	49,161
Retained earnings	518,717	474,029

Total shareholders' equity	572,264	523,190
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Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,129,271	\$ 988,899
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Commitments and contingencies (Notes 7, 9, and 10)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Years ended April 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Net sales	\$ 4,023,330	\$ 3,491,795	\$ 2,786,473
Franchise revenue	680	681	1,065
	4,024,010	3,492,476	2,787,538
Cost of goods sold (exclusive of depreciation, shown separately below)	3,440,725	2,966,254	2,330,741
Operating expenses	410,459	361,857	327,009
Depreciation and amortization	63,895	56,898	51,685
Interest, net (Note 3)	11,184	8,896	10,739
	3,926,263	3,393,905	2,720,174
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	97,747	98,571	67,364
Federal and state income taxes	34,205	35,353	24,905
Net earnings from continuing operations	63,542	63,218	42,459
Loss on discontinued operations, net of tax benefit of \$1,055, \$1,065 and \$3,648	1,651	1,667	5,706
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax benefit of \$692		1,083	
Net earnings	\$ 61,891	\$ 60,468	\$ 36,753
Basic			
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 1.26	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.84
Loss on discontinued operations, net of tax benefit	0.03	0.03	0.11
Cumulative effect of accounting change		0.02	
Net earnings per common share	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.20	\$ 0.73
Diluted			
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.24	\$ 0.84
Loss on discontinued operations, net of tax benefit	0.03	0.03	0.11
Cumulative effect of accounting change		0.02	
Net earnings per common share	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.73

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Common stock	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at April 30, 2004	\$ 44,155	\$ 395,639	\$ 439,794
Net earnings		36,753	36,753
Payment of dividends		(9,771)	(9,771)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options (173,950 shares)	1,893		1,893
Tax benefits related to nonqualified stock options (Note 3)	468		468
Balance at April 30, 2005	\$ 46,516	\$ 422,621	\$ 469,137
Net earnings		60,468	60,468
Payment of dividends		(9,060)	(9,060)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options (178,850 shares)	2,139		2,139
Tax benefits related to nonqualified stock options (Note 3)	506		506
Balance at April 30, 2006	\$ 49,161	\$ 474,029	\$ 523,190
Net earnings		61,891	61,891
Payment of dividends		(10,098)	(10,098)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options (223,550 shares)	2,941		2,941
Tax benefits related to nonqualified stock options (Note 3)	919		919
Stock based compensation	526		526
Cumulative effect of adjustments resulting from the adoption of SAB No. 108, (Note 1)		(7,105)	(7,105)
Balance at April 30, 2007	\$ 53,547	\$ 518,717	\$ 572,264

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In thousands)

	Years ended April 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Cash flows from continuing operations			
Net earnings from continuing operations	\$ 63,542	\$ 63,218	\$ 42,459
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by continuing operations			
Cumulative effect of accounting change		(1,083)	
Depreciation and amortization	63,895	56,898	51,685
Other amortization	482	1,871	
Stock-based compensation	526		
Loss on sale of property and equipment	3,076	1,757	3,041
Deferred income taxes	(406)	(2,110)	2,880
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions			
Receivables	(2,400)	(2,841)	(2,054)
Inventories	(10,437)	(20,863)	2,503
Prepaid expenses	(696)	(2,384)	1,813
Accounts payable	(11,746)	45,481	17,252
Accrued expenses	4,681	4,746	8,068
Income taxes receivable	1,233	3,386	5,423
Other, net	(418)	(267)	(3,507)
Net cash provided by continuing operations	111,332	147,809	129,563
Cash flows from investing			
Purchase of property and equipment	(87,704)	(99,913)	(95,447)
Payments for acquisition of business	(66,729)	(4,536)	
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	2,764	3,915	2,452
Net cash used in investing activities	(151,669)	(100,534)	(92,995)
Cash flows from financing			
Proceeds from long-term debt	100,000		
Payments of long-term debt	(22,814)	(20,018)	(28,999)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	2,941	2,139	1,893
Payments of cash dividends	(10,098)	(9,060)	(9,771)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	70,029	(26,939)	(36,877)
Cash flows from discontinued operations			
Operating cash flows	792	518	2,621
Investing cash flows	1,214	5,464	852
Net cash flows from discontinued operations	2,006	5,982	3,473
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	31,698	26,318	3,164
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	75,369	49,051	45,887
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 107,067	\$ 75,369	\$ 49,051

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOWS INFORMATION

Cash paid during the year for			
Interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ 12,417	\$ 10,657	\$ 11,811
Income taxes	31,271	32,995	11,303
Noncash investing and financing activities	11,744	27,458	7,197

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Property & equipment and goodwill acquired through installment purchases or business acquisitions			
Increase in common stock and increase in income taxes receivable due to tax benefits related to nonqualified stock options (Note 3)	919	506	468
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.			

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(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Operations Casey's General Stores, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company/Casey's) operate 1,463 convenience stores in 9 Midwest states. At April 30, 2007, the Company owned or leased 1,448 of these stores and 15 stores were owned or leased by franchisees. The stores are located primarily in smaller communities, many with populations of less than 5,000. Retail sales in 2007 were distributed as follows: 72% gasoline, 21% grocery & other merchandise, and 7% prepared food & fountain. The Company's materials are readily available, and the Company is not dependent on a single supplier or only a few suppliers.

Principles of consolidation The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Casey's General Stores, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect 1) the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and 2) the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash equivalents Cash equivalents consist of money market funds, corporate commercial paper securities, and various tax-exempt instruments. We consider all highly liquid investments with a maturity at purchase of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Inventories Inventories, which consist of merchandise and gasoline, are stated at the lower of cost or market; in-store inventory (excluding cigarettes, beer, pop, and prepared foods, which are stated at cost) is determined by the retail method (RIM). Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method for gasoline and the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method for merchandise. Below is a summary of the inventory values at April 30, 2007 and 2006:

	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2006
Gasoline	\$ 46,577	\$ 43,932
Merchandise	83,237	70,813
Merchandise LIFO reserve	(20,112)	