

How the District's Bonds Work — A Home Mortgage Analogy

Familiar borrowing concepts, applied at school-district scale



Your Home Mortgage



Cache County SD — GO Bonds

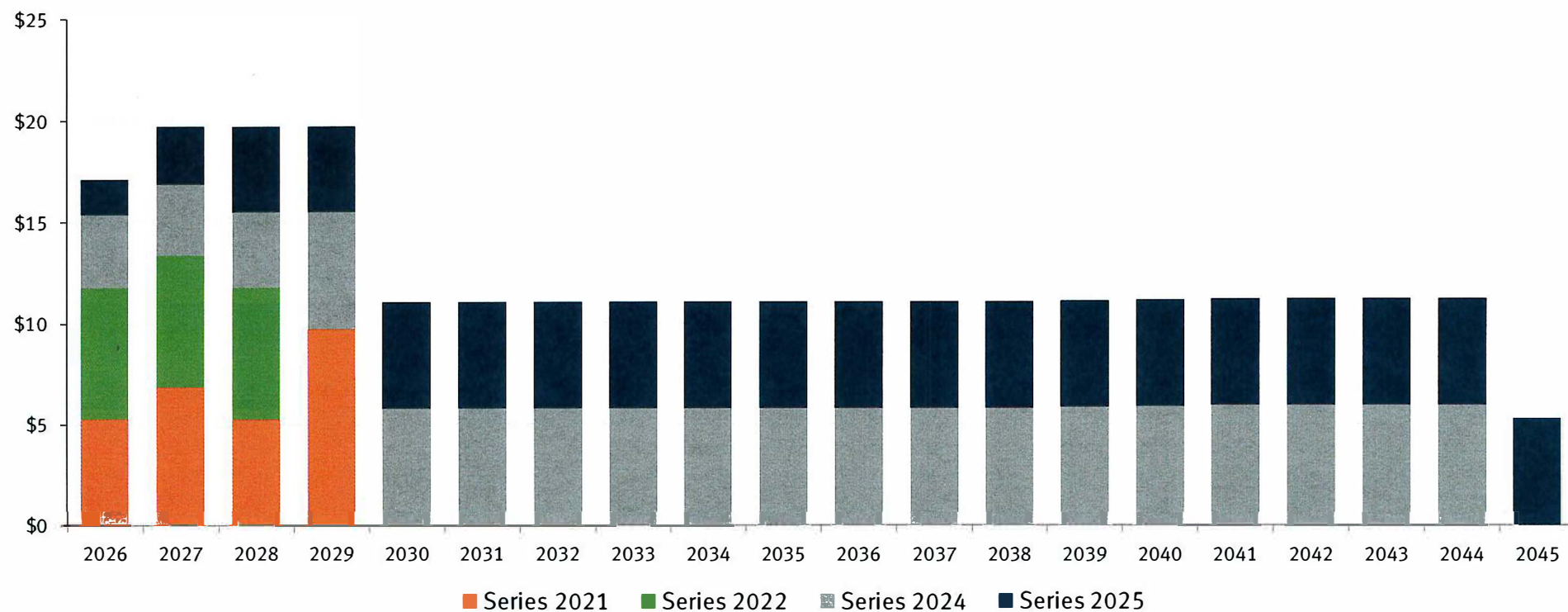
Concept	Your Home Mortgage	The District's GO Bonds
Purpose	Buy or improve a home	Build & renovate schools
Principal	The amount you borrow	~\$174.1M outstanding par
Interest	Your mortgage rate	Bond coupons (tax-exempt to investors)
Who you owe	Your bank	Investors / bondholders
Regular payment	Monthly principal & interest	Annual debt service (~\$11M level)
Loan term	15–30 years	~20 years (final maturity 2045)
Collateral / security	Your house	Unlimited property-tax pledge (GO)
Lower your rate	Refinance	Refunding (2021 & 2022 refunded 2014)
Pay off early	Prepay the balance	Call option (callable 2033 & 2035)
Creditworthiness	Your FICO score	Moody's Aa3 underlying rating

The key difference: because the District's bonds are tax-exempt to investors and backed by property taxes, it borrows at lower rates than a household — stretching taxpayer dollars further.

Illustrative comparison for educational purposes. Bond figures per Stifel Debt Landscape workbook; rating per Moody's (10 October 2025).

Aggregate Debt Service Profile

Level debt service near \$11 million annually through 2044 after near-term refunding runoff



Near term (FY26–29): ~\$17–20M, elevated by Series 2021 & 2022 refunding maturities FY30 onward: steps down to ~\$11M/yr Final maturity: FY2045
Remaining debt service: \$247.3M

- The 2021 and 2022 refunding series retire by FY2029, causing annual debt service to drop by roughly 45% into FY2030.
- From FY2030 the profile is essentially level near \$11M through FY2044 — carried almost entirely by the 2024 and 2025 new-money bonds.