UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

x QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 or 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2013

OR

☐TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from ___________________ to ___________________

Commission File No. 000-20827

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Missouri	**43-1265338**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
12444 Powerscourt Drive, Suite 550 **St. Louis, Missouri**	**63131**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(314) 506-5500
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 __X__ No ______

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes __X__ No ______

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

(Check one)	Large Accelerated Filer ______	Accelerated Filer __X__
	Non-Accelerated Filer ______ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller Reporting Company ______

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ______ No __X__

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's only class of common stock as of October 28, 2013: Common stock, par value $.50 per share – 11,513,854 shares outstanding.

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Forward-looking Statements - Factors That May Affect Future Results

This report may contain or incorporate by reference forward-looking statements made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Although we believe that, in making any such statements, our expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties, and other factors beyond our control, which may cause future performance to be materially different from expected performance summarized in the forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors are discussed in Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" of the Company's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), which may be updated from time to time in our future filings with the SEC. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events, or changes to future results over time.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in Thousands except Share and Per Share Data)

	September 30, 2013 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2012
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	$ 21,935	$ 18,794
Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions	148,842	108,560
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments	69,530	13,734
Cash and cash equivalents	240,307	141,088
Securities available-for-sale, at fair value	308,721	341,935
Loans	635,036	687,733
Less: Allowance for loan losses	11,663	12,357
Loans, net	623,373	675,376
Premises and equipment, net	12,654	10,735
Investment in bank-owned life insurance	15,307	14,910
Payments in excess of funding	88,039	63,522
Goodwill	11,590	11,590
Other intangible assets, net	3,342	3,757
Other assets	25,994	24,474
Total assets	$ 1,329,327	$ 1,287,387
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	$ 147,250	$ 144,143
Interest-bearing	413,586	419,565
Total deposits	560,836	563,708
Accounts and drafts payable	564,731	522,761
Other liabilities	25,064	26,903
Total liabilities	1,150,631	1,113,372
Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, par value $.50 per share; 2,000,000 shares authorized and no shares issued	—	—
Common stock, par value $.50 per share; 40,000,000 shares authorized and 11,931,147 shares issued at September 30, 2013 and 20,000,000 shares authorized and 11,931,147 shares issued at December 31, 2012	5,966	5,966
Additional paid-in capital	124,805	125,086
Retained earnings	72,988	60,952
Common shares in treasury, at cost (417,293 shares at September 30, 2013 and 467,316 shares at December 31, 2012)	(11,060)	(11,896)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(14,003)	(6,093)
Total shareholders' equity	178,696	174,015
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 1,329,327	$ 1,287,387

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands except Per Share Data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
Fee Revenue and Other Income:				
Information services payment and processing revenue	$ 18,398	$ 16,600	$ 52,422	$ 49,712
Bank service fees	298	299	904	908
Gains on sales of securities	866	267	4,003	2,401
Other	133	135	398	400
Total fee revenue and other income	19,695	17,301	57,727	53,421
Interest Income:				
Interest and fees on loans	7,765	8,819	24,523	26,721
Interest and dividends on securities:				
Taxable	5	16	34	39
Exempt from federal income taxes	2,151	2,435	6,625	7,388
Interest on federal funds sold and other short-term investments	161	125	379	366
Total interest income	10,082	11,395	31,561	34,514
Interest Expense:				
Interest on deposits	722	785	2,103	2,383
Net interest income	9,360	10,610	29,458	32,131
Provision for loan losses	—	—	500	800
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	9,360	10,610	28,958	31,331
Total net revenue	29,055	27,911	86,685	84,752
Operating Expense:				
Salaries and employee benefits	16,460	15,919	48,998	46,978
Occupancy	765	497	2,109	1,588
Equipment	970	879	2,801	2,626
Amortization of intangible assets	121	147	415	433
Other operating expense	3,068	2,487	8,467	8,885
Total operating expense	21,384	19,929	62,790	60,510
Income before income tax expense	7,671	7,982	23,895	24,242
Income tax expense	1,533	1,890	5,652	6,280
Net income	$ 6,138	$ 6,092	$ 18,243	$ 17,962
Basic earnings per share	.54	.53	1.60	1.58
Diluted earnings per share	.53	.53	1.57	1.56

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)
(Dollars In Thousands)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Comprehensive income:				
Net income	$ 6,138	$ 6,092	$ 18,243	$ 17,962
Other comprehensive income:				
Net unrealized gain (loss) on securities available-for-sale, net of tax	445	1,763	(5,332)	2,212
Reclassification adjustments for gains included in net income, net of tax	(563)	(173)	(2,602)	(1,560)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	47	10	24	(18)
Total comprehensive income	$ 6,067	$ 7,692	$ 10,333	$ 18,596

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income	$ 18,243	$ 17,962
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,171	4,940
Net gains on sales of securities	(4,003)	(2,401)
Provision for loan losses	500	800
Stock-based compensation expense	1,435	1,050
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	935	(55)
(Decrease) increase in income tax liability	(1,030)	1,194
Increase in pension liability	1,741	624
Other operating activities, net	(1,105)	881
Net cash provided by operating activities	21,887	24,995
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Proceeds from sales of securities available-for-sale	94,666	33,234
Proceeds from maturities of securities available-for-sale	10,682	6,920
Purchase of securities available-for-sale	(83,614)	(96,704)
Net decrease (increase) in loans	51,503	(11,042)
Increase in payments in excess of funding	(24,517)	(12,653)
Purchases of premises and equipment, net	(3,400)	(1,198)
Environmental management acquisition	—	(7,798)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	45,320	(89,241)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Net increase in noninterest-bearing demand deposits	3,107	8,721
Net increase (decrease) in interest-bearing demand and savings deposits	1,549	(6,413)
Net decrease in time deposits	(7,527)	(2,342)
Net increase in accounts and drafts payable	41,970	53,743
Cash dividends paid	(6,207)	(5,298)
Distribution of stock awards, net	(880)	(321)
Net cash provided by financing activities	32,012	48,090
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	99,219	(16,156)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	141,088	235,962
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 240,307	$ 219,806
Supplemental information:		
Cash paid for interest	$ 4,328	$ 2,401
Cash paid for income taxes	5,858	4,966

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. All share and per share data have been restated to give effect to the 10% stock dividend issued on December 14, 2012. For further information, refer to the audited consolidated financial statements and related footnotes included in Cass Information System, Inc.'s (the "Company" or "Cass") Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Note 2 – Intangible Assets

The Company accounts for intangible assets in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 350, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," ("FASB ASC 350"), which requires that intangibles with indefinite useful lives be tested annually for impairment and those with finite useful lives be amortized over their useful lives.

Details of the Company's intangible assets are as follows:

	September 30, 2013		December 31, 2012	
(In thousands)	**Gross Carrying Amount**	**Accumulated Amortization**	**Gross Carrying Amount**	**Accumulated Amortization**
Assets eligible for amortization:				
Customer lists	$ 3,933	$ (1,307)	$ 3,933	$ (1,015)
Non-compete agreements	261	(92)	261	(53)
Software	234	(137)	234	(78)
Other	500	(50)	500	(25)
Unamortized intangible assets:				
Goodwill[1]	11,817	(227)	11,817	(227)
Total intangible assets	$ 16,745	$ (1,813)	$ 16,745	$ (1,398)

[1] Amortization through December 31, 2001 prior to adoption of FASB ASC 350.

The customer lists are amortized over 7 and 10 years; the non-compete agreements over 5 years; software over 3 years; and other intangible assets over 15 years. Amortization of intangible assets amounted to $415,000 and $433,000 for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Estimated future amortization of intangibles is as follows: $535,000 in 2013, $482,000 in 2014, $404,000 in 2015 and 2016 and $352,000 in 2017.

Note 3 – Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the sum of the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding and the weighted-average number of potential common shares outstanding. There were no anti-dilutive shares in the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2013 and 2012. The calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In thousands except share and per share data)	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
Basic				
Net income	$ 6,138	$ 6,092	$ 18,243	$ 17,962
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	11,450,978	11,380,047	11,435,400	11,371,141
Basic earnings per share	$ .54	$ .53	$ 1.60	$ 1.58
Diluted				
Net income	$ 6,138	$ 6,092	$ 18,243	$ 17,962
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	11,450,978	11,380,047	11,435,400	11,371,141
Effect of dilutive restricted stock, stock options and stock appreciation rights	217,085	177,499	191,915	178,948
Weighted-average common shares outstanding assuming dilution	11,668,063	11,557,546	11,627,315	11,550,089
Diluted earnings per share	$ .53	$ .53	$ 1.57	$ 1.56

Note 4 – Stock Repurchases

The Company maintains a treasury stock buyback program pursuant to which the Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of up to 363,000 shares of the Company’s common stock. The Company did not repurchase any shares during the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2013 and 2012. As of September 30, 2013, 363,000 shares remained available for repurchase under the program. Repurchases may be made in the open market or through negotiated transactions from time to time depending on market conditions.

Note 5 – Industry Segment Information

The services provided by the Company are classified into two reportable segments: Information Services and Banking Services. Each of these segments provides distinct services that are marketed through different channels. They are managed separately due to their unique service, processing and capital requirements.

The Information Services segment provides freight, utility, telecommunication and environmental invoice processing and payment services primarily to large corporations. The Banking Services segment provides banking services primarily to privately-held businesses and churches.

The Company’s accounting policies for segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012. Management evaluates segment performance based on net income after allocations for corporate expenses and income taxes. Transactions between segments are accounted for at what management believes to be fair value.

Substantially all revenue originates from, and all long-lived assets are located within, North America, and no revenue from any customer of any segment exceeds 10% of the Company’s consolidated revenue.

Assets represent actual assets owned by Information Services and Banking Services and there is no allocation methodology used. Segment interest from customers is the actual interest earned on the loans owned by Information Services and Banking Services, respectively.

Summarized information about the Company’s operations in each industry segment is as follows:

(In thousands)	Information Services	Banking Services	Corporate, Eliminations and Other	Total
Three Months Ended September 30, 2013				
Fee revenue and other income:				
Income from customers	$ 23,208	$ 5,847	$ —	$ 29,055
Intersegment income (expense)	2,408	353	(2,761)	—
Net income	4,123	2,015	—	6,138
Goodwill	11,454	136	—	11,590
Other intangible assets, net	3,342	—	—	3,342
Total assets	679,844	663,101	(13,618)	1,329,327
Three Months Ended September 30, 2012				
Fee revenue and other income				
Income from customers	$ 21,727	$ 6,184	$ —	$ 27,911
Intersegment income (expense)	2,842	408	(3,250)	—
Net income	3,725	2,367	—	6,092
Goodwill	11,454	136	—	11,590
Other intangible assets, net	3,905	—	—	3,905
Total assets	774,476	634,564	(17,805)	1,391,235
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013				
Fee revenue and other income:				
Income from customers	$ 68,977	$ 17,708	$ —	$ 86,685
Intersegment income (expense)	7,253	1,122	(8,375)	—
Net income	11,982	6,135	126	18,243
Goodwill	11,454	136	—	11,590
Other intangible assets, net	3,342	—	—	3,342
Total assets	679,844	663,101	(13,618)	1,329,327
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012				
Fee revenue and other income				
Income from customers	$ 66,448	$ 18,304	$ —	$ 84,752
Intersegment income (expense)	8,126	1,251	(9,377)	—
Net income	11,351	6,611	—	17,962
Goodwill	11,454	136	—	11,590
Other intangible assets, net	3,905	—	—	3,905
Total assets	774,476	634,564	(17,805)	1,391,235

Note 6 – Loans by Type

A summary of loan categories is as follows:

(In thousands)	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Commercial and industrial	$ 155,388	$ 160,862
Real estate		
Commercial:		
Mortgage	125,789	134,843
Construction	9,073	7,025
Church, church-related:		
Mortgage	337,521	368,118
Construction	6,490	16,450
Other	775	435
Total loans	$ 635,036	$ 687,733

The following table presents the aging of loans by loan categories at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	Performing			Nonperforming		
(In thousands)	**Current**	**30-59 Days**	**60-89 Days**	**90 Days and Over**	**Non-accrual**	**Total Loans**
September 30, 2013						
Commercial and industrial	$ 155,317	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 71	$ 155,388
Real estate						
Commercial:						
Mortgage	125,307	—	—	—	482	125,789
Construction	9,073	—	—	—	—	9,073
Church, church-related:						
Mortgage	336,166	—	—	—	1,355	337,521
Construction	6,490	—	—	—	—	6,490
Other	775	—	—	—	—	775
Total	$ 633,128	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1,908	$ 635,036
December 31, 2012						
Commercial and industrial	$ 159,423	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1,439	$ 160,862
Real estate						
Commercial:						
Mortgage	129,884	—	—	—	4,959	134,843
Construction	7,025	—	—	—	—	7,025
Church, church-related:						
Mortgage	367,944	—	—	—	174	368,118
Construction	16,450	—	—	—	—	16,450
Other	435	—	—	—	—	435
Total	$ 681,161	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 6,572	$ 687,733

The following table presents the credit exposure of the loan portfolio by internally assigned credit grade as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

(In thousands)	**Loans Subject to Normal Monitoring[1]**	**Performing Loans Subject to Special Monitoring[2]**	**Nonperforming Loans Subject to Special Monitoring[2]**	**Total Loans**
September 30, 2013				
Commercial and industrial	$ 152,188	$ 3,129	$ 71	$ 155,388
Real estate				
Commercial:				
Mortgage	117,491	7,816	482	125,789
Construction	9,073	—	—	9,073
Church, church-related:				
Mortgage	334,062	2,104	1,355	337,521
Construction	6,490	—	—	6,490
Other	775	—	—	775
Total	$ 620,079	$ 13,049	$ 1,908	$ 635,036
December 31, 2012				
Commercial and industrial	$ 155,838	$ 3,585	$ 1,439	$ 160,862
Real estate				
Commercial:				
Mortgage	123,315	6,569	4,959[3]	134,843
Construction	7,025	—	—	7,025
Church, church-related:				
Mortgage	366,366	1,578	174	368,118
Construction	16,450	—	—	16,450
Other	435	—	—	435
Total	$ 669,429	$ 11,732	$ 6,572	$ 687,733

[1] Loans subject to normal monitoring involve borrowers of acceptable-to-strong credit quality and risk, who have the apparent ability to satisfy their loan obligations.
[2] Loans subject to special monitoring possess some credit deficiency or potential weakness which requires a high level of management attention.
[3] In February 2013, a payment of $4,115,000 was received for one nonaccrual loan with a balance of $4,198,000. $83,000 was charged off.

Impaired loans consist primarily of nonaccrual loans, loans greater than 90 days past due and still accruing interest and troubled debt restructurings, both performing and nonperforming. Troubled debt restructuring involves the granting of a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty resulting in the modification of terms of the loan, such as changes in payment schedule or interest rate. Management measures impairment in accordance with FASB ASC 310, “Allowance for Credit Losses.” At September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, all impaired loans were evaluated based on the fair value of the collateral. The fair value of the collateral is based upon a current appraised value and therefore, the Company classifies these assets as nonrecurring Level 3. Loans delinquent 90 days or more and still accruing interest at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 were $0. Loans classified as troubled debt restructuring were $0 at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

There were no foreclosed loans recorded as other real estate owned (included in other assets) as of September 30, 2013, and there were two foreclosed loans with an aggregate book value of $1,322,000 as of December 31, 2012.

The following table presents the recorded investment and unpaid principal balance for impaired loans at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

(In thousands)	**Recorded Investment**	**Unpaid Principal Balance**	**Related Allowance for Loan Losses**
September 30, 2013			
Commercial and industrial:			
Nonaccrual	$ 71	$ 71	$ 14
Troubled debt restructurings still accruing	—	—	—
Real estate			
Commercial – Mortgage:			
Nonaccrual	482	482	89
Past due 90 days or more and still accruing	—	—	—
Troubled debt restructurings still accruing	—	—	—
Church – Mortgage:			
Nonaccrual	1,355	1,355	234
Total impaired loans	$ 1,908	$ 1,908	$ 337
December 31, 2012			
Commercial and industrial:			
Nonaccrual	$ 1,439	$ 1,439	$ 657
Troubled debt restructurings still accruing	—	—	—
Real estate			
Commercial – Mortgage:			
Nonaccrual	4,959*	4,959*	660
Past due 90 days or more and still accruing	—	—	—
Troubled debt restructurings still accruing	—	—	—
Church – Mortgage:			
Nonaccrual	174	174	87
Total impaired loans	$ 6,572	$ 6,572	$ 1,404

* In February 2013, a payment of $4,115,000 was received for one nonaccrual loan with a balance of $4,198,000. $83,000 was charged off.

A summary of the activity in the allowance for loan losses from December 31, 2012 to September 30, 2013 is as follows:

(In thousands)	**December 31, 2012**	**Charge-Offs**	**Recoveries**	**Provision**	**September 30, 2013**
Commercial and industrial	$ 3,192	$ 1,296	$ 24	$ 892	$ 2,812
Real estate					
Commercial:					
Mortgage	3,784	233	33	(173)	3,411
Construction	137	—	—	79	216
Church, church-related:					
Mortgage	4,903	—	278	(51)	5,130
Construction	333	—	—	(252)	81
Other	8	—	—	5	13
Total	$ 12,357	$ 1,529	$ 335	$ 500	$ 11,663

Note 7 – Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Company is party to activities that contain credit, market and operational risks that are not reflected in whole or in part in the Company's consolidated financial statements. Such activities include traditional off-balance sheet credit-related financial instruments and commitments under operating leases. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, commercial letters of credit and standby letters of credit. The Company's maximum potential exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit, commercial letters of credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amounts of those instruments. At September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, no amounts have been accrued for any estimated losses for these instruments.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commercial and standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company or its subsidiaries to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. These off-balance sheet financial instruments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. At September 30, 2013, the balance of unused loan commitments, standby and commercial letters of credit were $3,096,000, $13,302,000, and $3,412,000, respectively. Since some of the financial instruments may expire without being drawn upon, the total amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Commitments to extend credit and letters of credit are subject to the same underwriting standards as those financial instruments included on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary upon extension of the credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral held varies, but is generally accounts receivable, inventory, residential or income-producing commercial property or equipment. In the event of nonperformance, the Company or its subsidiaries may obtain and liquidate the collateral to recover amounts paid under guarantees on these financial instruments.

The following table summarizes contractual cash obligations of the Company related to operating lease commitments and time deposits at September 30, 2013:

	Amount of Commitment Expiration per Period				
(In thousands)	**Total**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-3 Years**	**3-5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**
Operating lease commitments	$ 7,348	$ 1,161	$ 1,895	$ 1,493	$ 2,799
Time deposits	105,024	89,965	13,717	1,342	—
Total	$ 112,372	$ 91,126	$ 15,612	$ 2,835	$ 2,799

The Company and its subsidiaries are involved in various pending legal actions and proceedings in which claims for damages are asserted. Management, after discussion with legal counsel, believes the ultimate resolution of these legal actions and proceedings will not have a material effect upon the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Note 8 – Stock-Based Compensation

The Amended and Restated Omnibus Stock and Performance Compensation Plan (the "Omnibus Plan") permits the issuance of up to 1,500,000 shares of the Company's common stock in the form of stock options, stock appreciation rights ("SARs"), restricted stock, restricted stock units and performance awards. The Company issues shares out of treasury stock for these awards. During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, 30,185 restricted shares and 85,943 SARs were granted under the Omnibus Plan.

Restricted Stock

Restricted shares granted prior to April 16, 2013 are amortized to expense over the three-year vesting period. Beginning on April 16, 2013, restricted shares granted to Company employees are amortized to expense over the three-year vesting period whereas restricted shares granted to members of the Board of Directors are amortized to expense over a one-year service period with the exception of those shares granted in lieu of cash payment for retainer fees which are expensed in the period earned. As of September 30, 2013, the total unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested restricted shares was $1,468,000, and the related weighted-average period over which it is expected to be recognized is approximately .89 years.

Following is a summary of the activity of the restricted stock:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	
	Shares	Fair Value
Balance at December 31, 2012	54,875	$ 31.61
Granted	30,185	$ 42.03
Vested	(25,608)	$ 30.48
Balance at September 30, 2013	59,452	$ 37.39

SARs

SARs vest over a three-year period, with one-third of the shares vesting and becoming exercisable each year on the anniversary date of the grant, and they expire 10 years from the original grant date. As of September 30, 2013, the total unrecognized compensation expense was $1,147,000, and the related weighted-average period over which it is expected to be recognized is 1.4 years. Following is a summary of the activity of the Company's SARs program for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Average Remaining Contractual Term Years	Aggregate Intrinsic Value *(In thousands)*
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	351,881	$ 27.52	7.34	$ 4,988
Granted	85,943	$ 42.14		
Exercised	(76,259)	$ 24.95		
Outstanding at September 30, 2013	361,565	$ 31.58	7.42	$ 7,877
Exercisable at September 30, 2013	184,437	$ 26.28	6.15	$ 4,997

Following is a summary of the activity of the non-vested SARs during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested at December 31, 2012	161,294	$ 31.70
Granted	85,943	$ 42.14
Vested	(70,109)	$ 30.85
Non-vested at September 30, 2013	177,128	$ 37.11

The Company uses the Black-Scholes pricing model to determine the fair value of the SARs at the date of grant. Following are the assumptions used to estimate the per-share fair value of SARs granted:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Risk-free interest rate	1.29%	1.38%
Expected life	7 yrs.	7 yrs.
Expected volatility	28.72%	29.39%
Expected dividend yield	1.71%	1.84%

The risk-free interest rate is based on the zero-coupon U.S. Treasury yield for the period equal to the expected life of the SARs at the time of the grant. The expected life was derived using the historical exercise activity. The Company uses historical volatility for a period equal to the expected life of the rights using average monthly closing market prices of the Company's stock as reported on The Nasdaq Global Market. The expected dividend yield is based on the Company's current rate of annual dividends.

Note 9 – Defined Pension Plans

The Company has a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan, which covers most of its employees. The Company accrues and makes contributions designed to fund normal service costs on a current basis using the projected unit credit with service proration method to amortize prior service costs arising from improvements in pension benefits and qualifying service prior to the establishment of the plan over a period of approximately 30 years. Disclosure information is based on a measurement date of December 31 of the corresponding year. The following table represents the components of the net periodic pension costs:

(In thousands)	**Estimated 2013**	**Actual 2012**
Service cost – benefits earned during the year	$ 3,452	$ 2,799
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	2,819	2,570
Expected return on plan assets	(4,469)	(3,967)
Net amortization and deferral	1,729	1,473
Net periodic pension cost	$ 3,531	$ 2,875

Pension costs recorded to expense were $790,000 and $1,011,000 for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and totaled $2,648,000 and $2,341,000 for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company made a contribution of $500,000 to the plan during the three-month period ended September 30, 2013, for a total of $1,500,000 for the nine-month period ending September 30, 2013.

In addition to the above funded benefit plan, the Company has an unfunded supplemental executive retirement plan which covers key executives of the Company. This is a noncontributory plan in which the Company and its subsidiaries make accruals designed to fund normal service costs on a current basis using the same method and criteria as its defined benefit plan. The following table represents the components of the net periodic pension costs for 2012 and an estimate for 2013:

(In thousands)	**Estimated 2013**	**Actual 2012**
Service cost – benefits earned during the year	$ 144	$ 115
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	335	307
Net amortization	551	360
Net periodic pension cost	$ 1,030	$ 782

Pension costs recorded to expense were $257,000 and $224,000 for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and were $772,000 and $671,000 for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Note 10 – Income Taxes

As of September 30, 2013, the Company’s unrecognized tax benefits were approximately $1,405,000, of which $1,005,000 would, if recognized, affect the Company’s effective tax rate. As of December 31, 2012, the Company's unrecognized tax benefits were approximately $1,885,000, of which $1,357,000 would, if recognized, affect the Company's effective tax rate. During the next 12 months, the Company may realize a reduction of its unrecognized tax benefits of approximately $314,000 due to the lapse of federal and state statutes of limitations.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. The Company had $88,000 and $89,000 of gross interest accrued as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. There were no penalties for unrecognized tax benefits accrued at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

The Company is subject to income tax in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and numerous state jurisdictions. U.S. federal income tax returns for tax years 2010 through 2012 remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service. In addition, the Company is subject to state tax examinations for the tax years 2010 through 2012.

Note 11 – Investment in Securities

Investment securities available-for-sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. The Company's investment securities available-for-sale are measured at fair value using Level 2 valuations. The market evaluation utilizes several sources which include "observable inputs" rather than "significant unobservable inputs" and therefore fall into the Level 2 category. The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and fair value of investment securities are summarized as follows:

	September 30, 2013			
(In thousands)	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Fair Value**
State and political subdivisions	$ 297,331	$ 9,944	$ 2,304	$ 304,971
Certificates of deposit	3,750	—	—	3,750
Total	$ 301,081	$ 9,944	$ 2,304	$ 308,721

	December 31, 2012			
(In thousands)	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Fair Value**
State and political subdivisions	$ 315,345	$ 19,960	$ 112	$ 335,193
Certificates of deposit	6,742	—	—	6,742
Total	$ 322,087	$ 19,960	$ 112	$ 341,935

The fair values of securities with unrealized losses are as follows:

	September 30, 2013					
	Less than 12 months		**12 months or more**		**Total**	
(In thousands)	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Unrealized Losses**	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Unrealized Losses**	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Unrealized Losses**
State and political subdivisions	$ 68,468	$ 2,304	$ —	$ —	$ 68,468	$ 2,304
Certificates of deposit	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 68,468	$ 2,304	$ —	$ —	$ 68,468	$ 2,304

	December 31, 2012					
	Less than 12 months		**12 months or more**		**Total**	
(In thousands)	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Unrealized Losses**	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Unrealized Losses**	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Unrealized Losses**
State and political subdivisions	$ 19,758	$ 112	$ —	$ —	$ 19,758	$ 112
Certificates of deposit	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 19,758	$ 112	$ —	$ —	$ 19,758	$ 112

There were 66 securities, or 21% of the total (none greater than 12 months), in an unrealized loss position as of September 30, 2013. There were 18 securities, or 5% of the total (none greater than 12 months), in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2012. All unrealized losses were reviewed to determine whether the losses were other than temporary. Management believes that all unrealized losses are temporary since they were market driven, and the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery.

The amortized cost and fair value of investment securities by contractual maturity are shown in the following table. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

	September 30, 2013	
(In thousands)	**Amortized Cost**	**Fair Value**
Due in 1 year or less	$ 12,838	$ 12,961
Due after 1 year through 5 years	69,279	73,393
Due after 5 years through 10 years	139,442	141,773
Due after 10 years	79,522	80,594
Total	$ 301,081	$ 308,721

Proceeds from sales of investment securities classified as available for sale were $31,006,000 and $3,485,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and were $94,666,000 and $33,234,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Gross realized gains were $866,000 and $267,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and were $4,003,000 and $2,401,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. There were two securities totaling $3,750,000 pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes at September 30, 2013.

Note 12 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Following is a summary of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments:

	September 30, 2013		**December 31, 2012**	
(In thousands)	**Carrying Amount**	**Fair Value**	**Carrying Amount**	**Fair Value**
Balance sheet assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 240,307	$ 240,307	$ 141,088	$ 141,088
Investment securities	308,721	308,721	341,935	341,935
Loans, net	623,373	629,106	675,376	676,675
Accrued interest receivable	5,117	5,117	6,276	6,276
Total	$ 1,177,518	$ 1,183,251	$ 1,164,675	$ 1,165,974
Balance sheet liabilities:				
Deposits	$ 560,836	$ 561,217	$ 563,708	$ 564,189
Accounts and drafts payable	564,731	564,731	522,761	522,761
Accrued interest payable	109	109	112	112
Total	$ 1,125,676	$ 1,126,057	$ 1,086,581	$ 1,087,062

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value:

Cash and Cash Equivalents - The carrying amount approximates fair value.

Investment in Securities - The fair value is measured on a recurring basis using Level 2 valuations. Refer to Note 11, "Investment in Securities," for fair value and unrealized gains and losses by investment type.

Loans - The fair value is estimated using present values of future cash flows discounted at risk-adjusted interest rates for each loan category designated by management and is therefore a Level 2 valuation. Management believes that the risk factor embedded in the interest rates along with the allowance for loan losses results in a fair valuation.

Impaired loans are valued using the fair value of the collateral which is based upon a current appraised value and therefore, the fair value is a nonrecurring Level 3 valuation.

Accrued Interest Receivable - The carrying amount approximates fair value.

Deposits - The fair value of demand deposits, savings deposits and certain money market deposits is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed-maturity certificates of deposit is estimated using the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities and therefore, is a Level 2 valuation. The fair value estimates above do not include the benefit that results from the low-cost funding provided by the deposit liabilities compared to the cost of borrowing funds in the market or the benefit derived from the customer relationship inherent in existing deposits.

Accounts and Drafts Payable - The carrying amount approximates fair value.

Accrued Interest - The carrying amount approximates fair value.

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012. No financial instruments are measured using Level 3 inputs for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012.

Note 13 – Subsequent Events

In accordance with FASB ASC 855, "Subsequent Events," the Company has evaluated subsequent events after the consolidated balance sheet date of September 30, 2013, and there were no events identified that would require additional disclosures to prevent the Company's unaudited consolidated financial statements from being misleading.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

Cass provides payment and information processing services to large manufacturing, distribution and retail enterprises from its offices/locations in St. Louis, Missouri, Columbus, Ohio, Boston, Massachusetts, Greenville, South Carolina, Wellington, Kansas, Jacksonville, Florida, and Breda, Netherlands. The Company’s services include freight invoice rating, payment processing, auditing, and the generation of accounting and transportation information. Cass also processes and pays energy invoices, which include electricity and gas as well as waste and telecommunications expenses, and is a provider of telecom expense management solutions. Cass extracts, stores, and presents information from freight, energy, telecommunication and environmental invoices, assisting its customers’ transportation, energy, environmental and information technology managers in making decisions that will enable them to improve operating performance. The Company receives data from multiple sources, electronic and otherwise, and processes the data to accomplish the specific operating requirements of its customers. It then provides the data in a central repository for access and archiving. The data is finally transformed into information through the Company’s databases that allow client interaction as required and provide Internet-based tools for analytical processing. The Company also, through Cass Commercial Bank, its St. Louis, Missouri based bank subsidiary (the “Bank”), provides banking services in the St. Louis metropolitan area, Orange County, California, and other selected cities in the United States. In addition to supporting the Company’s payment operations, the Bank provides banking services to its target markets, which include privately-owned businesses and churches and church-related ministries.

The specific payment and information processing services provided to each customer are developed individually to meet each customer’s requirements, which can vary greatly. In addition, the degree of automation such as electronic data interchange, imaging, work flow, and web-based solutions varies greatly among customers and industries. These factors combine so that pricing varies greatly among the customer base. In general, however, Cass is compensated for its processing services through service fees and investment of account balances generated during the payment process. The amount, type, and calculation of service fees vary greatly by service offering, but generally follow the volume of transactions processed. Interest income from the balances generated during the payment processing cycle is affected by the amount of time Cass holds the funds prior to payment and the dollar volume processed. Both the number of transactions processed and the dollar volume processed are therefore key metrics followed by management. Other factors will also influence revenue and profitability, such as changes in the general level of interest rates, which have a significant effect on net interest income. The funds generated by these processing activities are invested in overnight investments, investment grade securities, and loans generated by the Bank. The Bank earns most of its revenue from net interest income, or the difference between the interest earned on its loans and investments and the interest paid on its deposits and other borrowings. The Bank also assesses fees on other services such as cash management services.

Industry-wide factors that impact the Company include the willingness of large corporations to outsource key business functions such as freight, energy, telecommunication and environmental payment and audit. The benefits that can be achieved by outsourcing transaction processing and the management information generated by Cass’ systems can be influenced by factors such as the competitive pressures within industries to improve profitability, the general level of transportation costs, deregulation of energy costs, and consolidation of telecommunication providers. Economic factors that impact the Company include the general level of economic activity that can affect the volume and size of invoices processed, the ability to hire and retain qualified staff, and the growth and quality of the loan portfolio. In 2013, transaction volume increased in the transportation, telecom and environmental sectors despite an anemic economy. That growth was hampered by flat volumes in the energy marketplace, where recent merger and acquisition activity is affecting customer retention, even as new sales remain strong. The general level of interest rates also has a significant effect on the revenue of the Company. As discussed in greater detail in Item 7A, “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk,” in the Company’s 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K, a decline in the general level of interest rates can have a negative impact on net interest income.

On January 6, 2012, the Company acquired the assets of Waste Reduction Consultants, Inc., a provider of environmental expense management services. This acquisition positions the Company to expand its portfolio of services for controlling facility-related expenses and accelerates Cass’ leadership position as a back-office business processor. The results of operations for this service are included in the Information Services business segment.

Currently, management views Cass’ major opportunity as the continued expansion of its payment and information processing service offerings and customer base. Management intends to accomplish this by maintaining the Company’s leadership position in applied technology, which when combined with the security and processing controls of the Bank, makes Cass unique in the industry.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company has prepared the unaudited consolidated financial statements in this report in accordance with the FASB ASC. In preparing the unaudited consolidated financial statements, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates have been generally accurate in the past, have been consistent and have not required any material changes. There can be no assurances that actual results will not differ from those estimates. Certain accounting policies that require significant management estimates and are deemed critical to our results of operations or financial position have been discussed with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and are described below.

Allowance for Loan Losses. The Company performs periodic and systematic detailed reviews of its loan portfolio to assess overall collectability. The level of the allowance for loan losses reflects management's estimate of the collectability of the loan portfolio. Although these estimates are based on established methodologies for determining allowance requirements, actual results can differ significantly from estimated results. These policies affect both segments of the Company. The impact and associated risks related to these policies on the Company's business operations are discussed in the "Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses" section of this report. The Company's estimates have been materially accurate in the past, and accordingly, we expect to continue to utilize the present processes.

Impairment of Assets. The Company periodically evaluates certain long-term assets such as intangible assets including goodwill, foreclosed assets and assets held for sale for impairment. Generally, these assets are initially recorded at cost, and recognition of impairment is required when events and circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of these assets will not be recoverable in the future. If impairment occurs, various methods of measuring impairment may be called for depending on the circumstances and type of asset, including quoted market prices, estimates based on similar assets, and estimates based on valuation techniques such as discounted projected cash flows. The Company had no impairment of goodwill and intangible assets for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013 or for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, and management does not anticipate any future impairment loss. Investment securities available-for-sale are measured at fair value as determined by an independent research firm. These policies affect both segments of the Company and require significant management assumptions and estimates that could result in materially different results if conditions or underlying circumstances change.

Income Taxes. The objectives of accounting for income taxes are to recognize the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in an entity's financial statements or tax returns. Judgment is required in addressing the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns such as the realization of deferred tax assets or changes in tax laws or interpretations thereof. In addition, the Company is subject to the continuous examination of its income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other taxing authorities. In accordance with FASB ASC 740, "Income Taxes," the Company has unrecognized tax benefits related to tax positions taken or expected to be taken. See Note 10 to the unaudited consolidated financial statements contained herein.

Pension Plans. The amounts recognized in the unaudited consolidated financial statements related to pension plans are determined from actuarial valuations. Inherent in these valuations are assumptions, including expected return on plan assets, discount rates at which the liabilities could be settled at December 31, 2012, rate of increase in future compensation levels and mortality rates. These assumptions are updated annually and are disclosed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012. There have been no significant changes in the Company's long-term rate of return assumptions for the past three fiscal years ended December 31, and management believes they are not reasonably likely to change in the future. Pursuant to FASB ASC 715, "Compensation – Retirement Benefits," the Company has recognized the funded status of its defined benefit postretirement plan in its balance sheet and has recognized changes in that funded status through comprehensive income. The funded status is measured as the difference between the fair value of the plan assets and the projected benefit obligation as of the date of its fiscal year-end.

Results of Operations

The following paragraphs more fully discuss the results of operations and changes in financial condition for the three-month period ended September 30, 2013 ("Third Quarter of 2013") compared to the three-month period ended September 30, 2012 ("Third Quarter of 2012") and the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013 ("Nine Months Ended 2013") compared to the nine-month period ended September 30, 2012 ("Nine Months Ended 2012"). The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes and with the statistical information and financial data appearing in this report, as well as in the Company's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Results of operations for the Third Quarter of 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be attained for any other period.

Net Income

The following table summarizes the Company's operating results:

(Dollars in thousands except per share data)	Third Quarter of 2013	Third Quarter of 2012	% Change	Nine Months Ended 2013	Nine Months Ended 2012	% Change
Net income	$ 6,138	$ 6,092	.76%	$ 18,243	$ 17,962	1.56%
Diluted earnings per share	$ .53	$ .53	—	$ 1.57	$ 1.56	.64%
Return on average assets	1.79%	1.76%	—	1.82%	1.79%	—
Return on average equity	14.09%	14.29%	—	13.98%	14.50%	—

Fee Revenue and Other Income

The Company's fee revenue is derived mainly from transportation and facility payment and processing fees. As the Company provides its processing and payment services, it is compensated by service fees which are typically calculated on a per-item basis and by the accounts and drafts payable balances generated in the payment process which can be used to generate interest income. Processing volumes, fee revenue and other income were as follows:

(In thousands)	Third Quarter of 2013	Third Quarter of 2012	% Change	Nine Months Ended 2013	Nine Months Ended 2012	% Change
Transportation invoice transaction volume	8,389	7,302	14.89%	23,668	21,470	10.24%
Transportation invoice dollar volume	$ 6,113,332	$ 5,599,551	9.18%	$ 17,398,391	$ 16,647,242	4.51%
Expense management transaction volume*	4,978	4,533	9.82%	14,396	13,666	5.34%
Expense management dollar volume	$ 3,213,889	$ 2,954,816	8.77%	$ 8,616,645	$ 8,311,803	3.67%
Payment and processing fees	$ 18,398	$ 16,600	10.83%	$ 52,422	$ 49,712	5.45%

* Includes Energy, Telecom and Environmental

Third Quarter of 2013 compared to Third Quarter of 2012:

Transportation transaction volume was up 14.89% and expense management transaction volume was up 9.82%, primarily in the telecom and environmental sectors. Transportation dollar volume was up 9.18% and expense management dollar volume was up 8.77%.

Bank service fees were approximately the same. There were $866,000 gains on sales of securities in the Third Quarter of 2013, compared to $267,000 in the Third Quarter of 2012.

Nine Months Ended 2013 compared to Nine Months Ended 2012:

Transportation and expense management transaction volumes were up 10.24% and 5.34%, respectively. Transportation dollar volume was up 4.51%. Expense management dollar volume was up 3.67%.

Bank service fees were approximately the same. There were $4,003,000 gains on sales of securities in the Nine Months Ended 2013, compared to $2,401,000 in the Nine Months Ended 2012.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is the difference between interest earned on loans, investments, and other earning assets and interest expense on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest income is a significant source of the Company's revenues. The following table summarizes the changes in net interest income and related factors:

(In thousands)	Third Quarter of 2013	Third Quarter of 2012	% Change	Nine Months Ended 2013	Nine Months Ended 2012	% Change
Average earnings assets	$ 1,210,560	$ 1,229,687	(1.56)%	$ 1,184,662	$ 1,199,950	(1.27)%
Average interest-bearing liabilities	416,288	406,604	2.38%	408,385	400,533	1.96%
Net interest income*	10,519	11,922	(11.77)%	32,959	36,111	(8.73)%
Net interest margin*	3.45%	3.86%	—	3.72%	4.02%	—
Yield on earning assets*	3.68%	4.11%	—	3.96%	4.29%	—
Rate on interest-bearing liabilities	.69%	.77%	—	.69%	.79%	—

* Presented on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a tax rate of 35%.

Third Quarter of 2013 compared to Third Quarter of 2012:

Third Quarter of 2013 average earning assets decreased $19,127,000, or less than 2%, compared to the same period in the prior year (see discussion in the following paragraphs). The yield on earning assets and the tax equivalent net interest margin both decreased in 2013 as the general level of interest rates remains low and the impact becomes more pronounced as longer-term, higher-yielding assets re-price, mature or are sold.

Total average loans decreased $35,644,000, or 5.25%, for the Third Quarter of 2013 as compared to the Third Quarter of 2012 due to continuing competition from other lenders. Average investment securities decreased $28,001,000, or 9.01%, for the Third Quarter of 2013.

Total average interest-bearing deposits for the Third Quarter of 2013 increased $9,684,000, or 2.38%, compared to the Third Quarter of 2012. Average accounts and drafts payable decreased $28,925,000, or 4.52%, for the Third Quarter of 2013.

Nine Months Ended 2013 compared to Nine Months Ended 2012:

Nine Months Ended 2013 average earning assets decreased $15,288,000, or 1.27%, compared to the same period in the prior year (see following discussion). The yield on earning assets and the tax equivalent net interest margin both decreased in 2013 as the general level of interest rates remained low.

Total average loans decreased $19,548,000, or 2.85%, for the Nine Months Ended 2013 as compared to the Nine Months Ended 2012. This decrease was attributable to the intense competition from other lenders. Average investment securities decreased $11,660,000, or 3.92%, for the Nine Months Ended 2013 as the Company took advantage of market activity to realize investment gains.

Total average interest-bearing deposits for Nine Months Ended 2013 increased $7,852,000, or 1.96%, compared to the Nine Months Ended 2012. Average accounts and drafts payable decreased $26,443,000, or 4.27%, for the Nine Months Ended 2013.

For more information on the changes in net interest income, please refer to the tables that follow.

Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity; Interest Rate and Interest Differential

The following tables show the condensed average balance sheets for each of the periods reported, the tax-equivalent interest income and expense on each category of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, and the average yield on such categories of interest-earning assets and the average rates paid on such categories of interest-bearing liabilities for each of the periods reported.

(Dollars in thousands)	Third Quarter of 2013 Average Balance	Third Quarter of 2013 Interest Income/ Expense	Third Quarter of 2013 Yield/ Rate	Third Quarter of 2012 Average Balance	Third Quarter of 2012 Interest Income/ Expense	Third Quarter of 2012 Yield/ Rate
Assets[1]						
Earning assets						
Loans[2, 3]:						
Taxable	$ 642,809	$ 7,764	4.79%	$ 678,377	$ 8,819	5.17%
Tax-exempt[4]	590	2	1.34	666	1	.60
Investment securities[5]:						
Taxable	1,085	—	—	1,030	1	.39
Tax-exempt[4]	281,829	3,309	4.66	309,885	3,746	4.81
Certificates of deposit	4,246	5	.47	10,161	15	.59
Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions	138,228	113	.32	129,890	100	.31
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments	141,773	48	.13	99,678	25	.10
Total earning assets	1,210,560	11,241	3.68	1,229,687	12,707	4.11
Non-earning assets						
Cash and due from banks	13,269			12,597		
Premises and equipment, net	12,490			9,444		
Bank-owned life insurance	15,226			14,688		
Goodwill and other intangibles	15,004			15,582		
Other assets	108,754			104,588		
Allowance for loan losses	(11,603)			(12,586)		
Total assets	$ 1,363,700			$ 1,374,000		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity[1]						
Interest-bearing liabilities						
Interest-bearing demand deposits	$ 287,755	$ 448	.62%	$ 256,390	$ 444	.69%
Savings deposits	22,343	38	.67	26,018	46	.70
Time deposits >= $100	32,879	87	1.05	38,882	99	1.01
Other time deposits	73,311	149	.81	85,314	196	.91
Total interest-bearing deposits	416,288	722	.69	406,604	785	.77
Non-interest bearing liabilities						
Demand deposits	137,493			138,808		
Accounts and drafts payable	610,542			639,467		
Other liabilities	26,596			19,496		
Total liabilities	1,190,919			1,204,375		
Shareholders' equity	172,781			169,625		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 1,363,700			$ 1,374,000		
Net interest income		$ 10,519			$ 11,922	
Net interest margin			3.45%			3.86%
Interest spread			2.99			3.34

1. Balances shown are daily averages.
2. For purposes of these computations, nonaccrual loans are included in the average loan amounts outstanding. Interest on nonaccrual loans is recorded when received as discussed further in Note 1 to the Company's 2012 consolidated financial statements, filed with the Company's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K.
3. Interest income on loans includes net loan fees of $63,000 and $70,000 for the Third Quarter of 2013 and 2012, respectively.
4. Interest income is presented on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a tax rate of 35%. The tax-equivalent adjustment was approximately $1,159,000 and $1,312,000 for the Third Quarter of 2013 and 2012, respectively.
5. For purposes of these computations, yields on investment securities are computed as interest income divided by the average amortized cost of the investments.

(Dollars in thousands)	Nine Months Ended 2013 Average Balance	Nine Months Ended 2013 Interest Income/ Expense	Nine Months Ended 2013 Yield/ Rate	Nine Months Ended 2012 Average Balance	Nine Months Ended 2012 Interest Income/ Expense	Nine Months Ended 2012 Yield/ Rate
Assets[1]						
Earning assets						
Loans[2, 3]:						
Taxable	$ 665,041	$ 24,521	4.93%	$ 684,512	$ 26,719	5.21%
Tax-exempt[4]	609	4	.88	686	4	.78
Investment securities[5]:						
Taxable	1,062	11	1.38	1,009	16	2.12
Tax-exempt[4]	285,042	10,124	4.75	296,755	11,366	5.12
Certificates of deposit	5,699	23	.54	5,875	23	.52
Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions	106,398	266	.33	117,319	272	.31
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments	120,811	113	.13	93,794	94	.13
Total earning assets	1,184,662	35,062	3.96	1,199,950	38,494	4.29
Non-earning assets						
Cash and due from banks	12,676			12,361		
Premises and equipment, net	12,020			9,472		
Bank-owned life insurance	15,093			14,558		
Goodwill and other intangibles	15,143			14,814		
Other assets	108,833			101,480		
Allowance for loan losses	(11,569)			(12,841)		
Total assets	$ 1,336,858			$ 1,339,794		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity[1]						
Interest-bearing liabilities						
Interest-bearing demand deposits	$ 278,746	$ 1,282	.61%	$ 252,938	$ 1,293	.68%
Savings deposits	20,038	99	.66	23,456	122	.69
Time deposits >= $100	33,970	269	1.06	41,252	357	1.16
Other time deposits	75,631	453	.80	82,887	611	.98
Total interest-bearing deposits	408,385	2,103	.69	400,533	2,383	.79
Non-interest bearing liabilities						
Demand deposits	135,340			136,101		
Accounts and drafts payable	592,906			619,349		
Other liabilities	25,807			18,386		
Total liabilities	1,162,438			1,174,369		
Shareholders' equity	174,420			165,425		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 1,336,858			$ 1,339,794		
Net interest income		$ 32,959			$ 36,111	
Net interest margin			3.72%			4.02%
Interest spread			3.27			3.50

1. Balances shown are daily averages.
2. For purposes of these computations, nonaccrual loans are included in the average loan amounts outstanding. Interest on nonaccrual loans is recorded when received as discussed further in Note 1 to the Company's 2012 consolidated financial statements, filed with the Company's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K.
3. Interest income on loans includes net loan fees of $191,000 and $219,000 for the Nine Months Ended 2013 and 2012, respectively.
4. Interest income is presented on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a tax rate of 35%. The tax-equivalent adjustment was approximately $3,501,000 and $3,980,000 for the Nine Months Ended 2013 and 2012, respectively.
5. For purposes of these computations, yields on investment securities are computed as interest income divided by the average amortized cost of the investments.

Analysis of Net Interest Income Changes

The following tables present the changes in interest income and expense between periods due to changes in volume and interest rates. That portion of the change in interest attributable to the combined rate/volume variance has been allocated to rate and volume changes in proportion to the absolute dollar amounts of the change in each.

(In thousands)	Third Quarter of 2013 Over Third Quarter of 2012 Volume	Rate	Total
Increase (decrease) in interest income:			
Loans[1, 2]:			
Taxable	$ (448)	$ (607)	$ (1,055)
Tax-exempt[3]	—	1	1
Investment securities:			
Taxable	—	(1)	(1)
Tax-exempt[3]	(332)	(105)	(437)
Certificates of deposit	(7)	(3)	(10)
Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions	7	6	13
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments	13	10	23
Total interest income	(767)	(699)	(1,466)
Interest expense on:			
Interest-bearing demand deposits	51	(47)	4
Savings deposits	(6)	(2)	(8)
Time deposits of >=$100	(16)	4	(12)
Other time deposits	(26)	(21)	(47)
Total interest expense	3	(66)	(63)
Net interest income	$ (770)	$ (633)	$ (1,403)

1. Average balances include nonaccrual loans.
2. Interest income includes net loan fees.
3. Interest income is presented on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a tax rate of 35%.

(In thousands)	Nine Months Ended 2013 Over Nine Months Ended 2012 Volume	Rate	Total
Increase (decrease) in interest income:			
Loans[1, 2]:			
Taxable	$ (746)	$ (1,452)	$ (2,198)
Tax-exempt[3]	—	—	—
Investment securities:			
Taxable	1	(6)	(5)
Tax-exempt[3]	(437)	(805)	(1,242)
Certificates of deposit	(1)	1	—
Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions	(26)	20	(6)
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments	26	(7)	19
Total interest income	(1,183)	(2,249)	(3,432)
Interest expense on:			
Interest-bearing demand deposits	125	(136)	(11)
Savings deposits	(17)	(6)	(23)
Time deposits of >=$100	(59)	(29)	(88)
Other time deposits	(50)	(108)	(158)
Total interest expense	(1)	(279)	(280)
Net interest income	$ (1,182)	$ (1,970)	$ (3,152)

1. Average balances include nonaccrual loans.
2. Interest income includes net loan fees.
3. Interest income is presented on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a tax rate of 35%.

Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses

A significant determinant of the Company's operating results is the provision for loan losses. There was no provision for loan losses during the Third Quarter of 2013 or the Third Quarter of 2012. During the Nine Months Ended 2013 and the Nine Months Ended 2012, the provision for loan losses was $500,000 and $800,000, respectively. As discussed below, the Company continually analyzes the outstanding loan portfolio based on the performance, financial condition and collateralization of the credits. Net loan recoveries during the Third Quarter of 2013 were $311,000 and net loan charge-offs during the Third Quarter of 2012 were $302,000. Net loan charge-offs during the Nine Months Ended 2013 and the Nine Months Ended 2012, were $1,194,000 and $1,433,000, respectively.

The allowance for loan losses at September 30, 2013 was $11,663,000 and at December 31, 2012 was $12,357,000. The ratio of allowance for loan losses to total loans outstanding at September 30, 2013 was 1.84% compared to 1.80% at December 31, 2012. Nonperforming loans were $1,908,000, or .30%, of total loans at September 30, 2013 compared to $6,572,000, or .96%, of total loans at December 31, 2012. These loans, which are also considered impaired, consisted of seven nonaccrual loans at September 30, 2013. Total nonaccrual loans decreased $2,985,000 from September 30, 2012 to September 30, 2013, primarily due to a large payment received on one loan.

In addition to the loans discussed above, at September 30, 2013, loans totaling $13,049,000 not included in the table below were identified by management as subject to special monitoring. These loans possess some credit deficiency or potential weakness which requires a high level of management attention.

The allowance for loan losses has been established and is maintained to absorb probable losses in the loan portfolio. An ongoing assessment of risk of loss is performed to determine if the current balance of the allowance is adequate to cover probable losses in the portfolio. A charge or credit is made to expense to cover any deficiency or reduce any excess. The current methodology employed to determine the appropriate allowance consists of two components, specific and general. The Company develops specific allowances on commercial, commercial real estate, and construction loans based on individual review of these loans and an estimate of the borrower’s ability to repay the loan given the availability of collateral, other sources of cash flow and collection options available. The general component relates to all other loans, which are evaluated based on loan grade. The loan grade assigned to each loan is typically evaluated on an annual basis, unless circumstances require interim evaluation. The Company assigns an allowance amount consistent with each loan's rating category. The allowance amount is based on derived loss experience over prescribed periods. In addition to the amounts derived from the loan grades, a portion is added to the general allowance to take into account other factors including national and local economic conditions; downturns in specific industries including loss in collateral value; trends in credit quality at the Company and in the banking industry; and trends in risk rating changes. As part of their examination process, federal and state agencies review the Company's methodology for maintaining the allowance for loan losses and the related balance. These agencies may require the Company to increase the allowance for loan losses based on their judgments and interpretations about information available to them at the time of their examination.

Summary of Asset Quality

The following table presents information on the Company's provision for loan losses and analysis of the allowance for loan losses:

	Third Quarter of		Nine Months Ended	
(In thousands)	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
Allowance at beginning of period	$ 11,352	$ 12,623	$ 12,357	$ 12,954
Provision charged to expense	—	—	500	800
Loans charged off	—	(303)	(1,529)	(1,542)
Recoveries on loans previously charged off	311	1	335	109
Net (loans charged off) recoveries	311	(302)	(1,194)	(1,433)
Allowance at end of period	$ 11,663	$ 12,321	$ 11,663	$ 12,321
Loans outstanding:				
Average	$ 643,399	$ 679,043	$ 665,650	$ 687,151
September 30	635,036	681,174	635,036	681,174
Ratio of allowance for loan losses to loans outstanding:				
Average	1.81%	1.81%	1.75%	1.80%
September 30	1.84	1.81	1.84	1.81
Impaired loans:				
Nonaccrual loans	$ 1,908	$ 4,893	$ 1,908	$ 4,893
Loans past due 90 days or more	—	—	—	—
Troubled debt restructurings	—	—	—	—
Total impaired loans	$ 1,908	$ 4,893	$ 1,908	$ 4,893
Foreclosed assets	$ —	1,322	$ —	1,322
Impaired loans as percentage of average loans	.30%	.72%	.29%	.71%

The Bank had no property carried as other real estate owned as of September 30, 2013 and two properties carried as other real estate owned of $1,322,000 as of September 30, 2012.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses for the Third Quarter of 2013 were up 7.30%, or $1,455,000, compared to the Third Quarter of 2012.

Salaries and benefits expense for the Third Quarter of 2013 increased $541,000 to $16,460,000 compared to the Third Quarter of 2012 and increased $2,020,000 to $48,998,000 for the Nine Months Ended 2013 compared to the Nine Months Ended 2012 due to increases in processing volumes plus additional new business which resulted in higher payroll expenses.

Occupancy expense for the Third Quarter of 2013 increased $268,000 to $765,000 from the Third Quarter of 2012 and increased $521,000, or 32.81%, for the Nine Months Ended 2013 from the Nine Months Ended 2012 due to the expansion of the Company's processing facilities and new headquarters for the Bank and corporate offices.

Equipment expense for the Third Quarter of 2013 increased $91,000, or 10.35%, compared to the Third Quarter of 2012 and increased $175,000, or 6.66%, for the Nine Months Ended 2013 from the Nine Months Ended 2012 due to depreciation on the recently introduced global software platform.

Amortization of intangible assets decreased $26,000 in the Third Quarter of 2013 as compared to the prior year period and decreased $18,000 for the Nine Months Ended 2013 from the Nine Months Ended 2012.

Other operating expenses for the Third Quarter of 2013 increased $581,000, or 23.36%, compared to the Third Quarter of 2012 due primarily to the receipt of state escheatment refunds for uncashed checks and other credits received in the Third Quarter of 2012. Other operating expense decreased $418,000 for the Nine Months Ended 2013 compared to the Nine Months Ended 2012 primarily due to lower legal expenses.

Income tax expense for the Third Quarter of 2013 decreased $357,000 compared to the Third Quarter of 2012 and decreased $628,000 for the Nine Months Ended 2013 compared to the Nine Months Ended 2012 due to the reversal of tax reserves related to previously uncertain tax positions. The effective tax rate was 20.0% and 23.7% for the Third Quarters of 2013 and 2012, respectively, and was 23.7% and 25.9% for the Nine Months Ended 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Financial Condition

Total assets at September 30, 2013 were $1,329,327,000, an increase of $41,940,000, or 3.26%, from December 31, 2012. The most significant changes in asset balances during this period were an increase of $99,219,000 in cash and cash equivalents and an increase in payment in excess of funding of $24,517,000 offset by a decrease of $33,214,000 in securities available for sale and a decrease of $52,003,000 in loans. Changes in cash and cash equivalents reflect the Company's daily liquidity position and are affected by the changes in the other asset balances and changes in deposit and accounts and drafts payable balances.

Total liabilities at September 30, 2013 were $1,150,631,000, an increase of $37,259,000, or 3.35%, from December 31, 2012. Total deposits at September 30, 2013 were $560,836,000, a decrease of $2,872,000, or less than 1%, from December 31, 2012. Accounts and drafts payable at September 30, 2013 were $564,731,000, an increase of $41,970,000, or 8.03%, from December 31, 2012. Total shareholders' equity at September 30, 2013 was $178,696,000, a $4,681,000, or 2.69%, increase from December 31, 2012.

Accounts and drafts payable will fluctuate from period-end to period-end due to the payment processing cycle, which results in lower balances on days when checks clear and higher balances on days when checks are issued. For this reason, average balances are a more meaningful measure of accounts and drafts payable (for average balances refer to the tables under the "Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity; Interest Rate and Interest Differential" section of this report).

The increase in total shareholders' equity of $4,681,000 resulted primarily from net income of $18,243,000 offset by $7,910,000 in other comprehensive loss and dividends paid of $6,207,000.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The balance of liquid assets consists of cash and cash equivalents, which include cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions, federal funds sold and money market funds, and was $240,307,000 at September 30, 2013, an increase of $99,219,000, or 70.32%, from December 31, 2012. At September 30, 2013, these assets represented 18.08% of total assets. These funds are the Company's and its subsidiaries' primary source of liquidity to meet future expected and unexpected loan demand, depositor withdrawals or reductions in accounts and drafts payable.

Secondary sources of liquidity include the investment portfolio and borrowing lines. Total investment in securities was $308,721,000 at September 30, 2013, a decrease of $33,214,000 from December 31, 2012. These assets represented 23.22% of total assets at September 30, 2013. Of this total, 99% were state and political subdivision securities. Of the total portfolio, 4.20% mature in one year, 23.77% mature in one to five years, and 72.03% mature in five or more years.

The Bank has unsecured lines of credit at correspondent banks to purchase federal funds up to a maximum of $88,000,000 at the following banks: Bank of America, $20,000,000; US Bank, $20,000,000; Wells Fargo Bank, $15,000,000; Frost National Bank, $10,000,000; PNC Bank, $12,000,000; UMB Bank, $5,000,000; and JPM Chase Bank, $6,000,000. The Bank also had secured lines of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank of $172,447,000 collateralized by commercial mortgage loans. The Company also has a secured line of credit of $50,000,000 with UMB Bank. There were no amounts outstanding under any line of credit as of September 30, 2013 or December 31, 2012.

The deposits of the Company's banking subsidiary have historically been stable, consisting of a sizable volume of core deposits related to customers that utilize other commercial products of the Bank. The accounts and drafts payable generated by the Company has also historically been a stable source of funds. The Company is part of the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service ("CDARS"). Time deposits include $71,413,000 of CDARS deposits which offer the Bank's customers the ability to maximize Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance coverage. The Company uses this program to retain or attract deposits from existing customers.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities were $21,887,000 for the Nine Months Ended 2013, compared with $24,995,000 for the Nine Months Ended 2012, a decrease of $3,108,000. Net cash flows from investing and financing activities fluctuate greatly as the Company actively manages its investment and loan portfolios and customer activity influences changes in deposit and accounts and drafts payable balances. Other causes for the changes in these account balances are discussed earlier in this report. Due to the daily fluctuations in these account balances, the analysis of changes in average balances, also discussed earlier in this report, can be more indicative of underlying activity than the period-end balances used in the statements of cash flows. Management anticipates that cash and cash equivalents, maturing investments and cash from operations will continue to be sufficient to fund the Company's operations and capital expenditures in 2013, which are estimated to be less than $6,000,000.

The Company faces market risk to the extent that its net interest income and fair market value of equity are affected by changes in market interest rates. For information regarding the market risk of the Company's financial instruments, see Item 3, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk."

There are several trends and uncertainties that may impact the Company's ability to generate revenues and income at the levels that it has in the past. In addition, these trends and uncertainties may impact available liquidity. Those that could significantly impact the Company include the general levels of interest rates, business activity, and energy costs as well as new business opportunities available to the Company.

As a financial institution, a significant source of the Company's earnings is generated from net interest income. Therefore, the prevailing interest rate environment is important to the Company's performance. A major portion of the Company's funding sources are the non-interest bearing accounts and drafts payable generated from its payment and information processing services. Accordingly, higher levels of interest rates will generally allow the Company to earn more net interest income. Conversely, a lower interest rate environment will generally tend to depress net interest income. The Company actively manages its balance sheet in an effort to maximize net interest income as the interest rate environment changes. This balance sheet management impacts the mix of earning assets maintained by the Company at any point in time. For example, in the lower interest rate environment currently faced by the Company, short-term, relatively lower rate liquid investments are reduced in favor of longer-term relatively higher yielding investments and loans.

The overall level of economic activity can have a significant impact on the Company's ability to generate revenues and income, as the volume and size of customer invoices processed may increase or decrease. Higher levels of economic activity increase both fee income (as more invoices are processed) and balances of accounts and drafts payable.

The relative level of energy costs can impact the Company's earnings and available liquidity. Higher levels of energy costs will tend to increase transportation and utility invoice amounts resulting in a corresponding increase in accounts and drafts payable. Increases in accounts and drafts payable generate higher interest income and improve liquidity.

New business opportunities are an important component of the Company's strategy to grow earnings and improve performance. Generating new customers allows the Company to leverage existing systems and facilities and grow revenues faster than expenses.

Risk-based capital guidelines require the Company to meet a minimum total capital ratio of 8.0%, of which at least 4.0% must consist of Tier 1 capital. Tier 1 capital generally consists of (a) common shareholders' equity (excluding the unrealized market value adjustments on the available-for-sale securities), (b) qualifying perpetual preferred stock and related surplus subject to certain limitations specified by the FDIC, (c) minority interests in the equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries less (d) goodwill, (e) mortgage servicing rights within certain limits, and (f) any other intangible assets and investments in subsidiaries that the FDIC determines should be deducted from Tier 1 capital. The FDIC also requires a minimum leverage ratio of 3.0%, defined as the ratio of Tier 1 capital less purchased mortgage servicing rights to total assets, for banking organizations deemed the strongest and most highly rated by banking regulators. A higher minimum leverage ratio is required of less highly-rated banking organizations. Total capital, a measure of capital adequacy, includes Tier 1 capital, allowance for loan losses, and debt considered equity for regulatory capital purposes.

The Company and the Bank continue to exceed all regulatory capital requirements, as evidenced by the following capital amounts and ratios:

	September 30, 2013		December 31, 2012	
(Dollars in thousands)	**Amount**	**Ratio**	**Amount**	**Ratio**
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)				
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	$ 188,536	21.89%	$ 175,802	19.87%
Cass Commercial Bank	80,970	15.43%	75,300	13.41%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)				
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	$ 177,759	20.64%	$ 164,729	18.62%
Cass Commercial Bank	74,396	14.18%	68,261	12.16%
Tier I capital (to average assets)				
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	$ 177,759	13.18%	$ 164,729	12.26%
Cass Commercial Bank	74,396	11.43%	68,261	10.64%

Inflation

The Company's assets and liabilities are primarily monetary, consisting of cash, cash equivalents, securities, loans, payables and deposits. Monetary assets and liabilities are those that can be converted into a fixed number of dollars. The Company's consolidated balance sheet reflects a net positive monetary position (monetary assets exceed monetary liabilities). During periods of inflation, the holding of a net positive monetary position will result in an overall decline in the purchasing power of a company. Management believes that replacement costs of equipment, furniture, and leasehold improvements will not materially affect operations. The rate of inflation does affect certain expenses, such as those for employee compensation, which may not be readily recoverable in the price of the Company's services.

Impact of New and Not Yet Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

None.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

As described in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company manages its interest rate risk through measurement techniques that include gap analysis and a simulation model. As part of the risk management process, asset/liability management policies are established and monitored by management. The policy objective is to limit the change in annualized net interest income to 15% from an immediate and sustained parallel change in interest rates of 200 basis points. Based on the Company's most recent evaluation, management does not believe the Company's risk position at September 30, 2013 has changed materially from that at December 31, 2012.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company’s management, under the supervision and with the participation of the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this report and concluded that, as of such date, these controls and procedures were effective.

There were no changes in the Third Quarter of 2013 in the Company's internal control over financial reporting identified by the Company’s principal executive officer and principal financial officer in connection with their evaluation that materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company’s internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended).

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are the subject of various pending or threatened legal actions and proceedings, including those arise in the ordinary course of our business. Management believes the outcome of all such proceedings will not have a material effect on the businesses or financial conditions of the Company or its subsidiaries.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The Company has included in Part I, Item 1A of its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, a description of certain risks and uncertainties that could affect the Company’s business, future performance or financial condition (the “Risk Factors”). There are no material changes to the Risk Factors as disclosed in the Company’s 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

(a) None.

(b) There have been no material changes to the procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to the Company’s Board of Directors implemented in the Third Quarter of 2013.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit 31.1 Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 31.2 Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 32.1 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 32.2 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 101.INS XBRL Instance Document.

Exhibit 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.

Exhibit 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.

Exhibit 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.

Exhibit 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

Exhibit 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.

DATE: November 1, 2013	By	/s/ Eric H. Brunngraber
		Eric H. Brunngraber
		President and Chief Executive Officer
		(Principal Executive Officer)
DATE: November 1, 2013	By	/s/ P. Stephen Appelbaum
		P. Stephen Appelbaum
		Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
		(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Eric H. Brunngraber, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Cass Information Systems, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 1, 2013

/s/ Eric H. Brunngraber

Eric H. Brunngraber
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATIONS

I, P. Stephen Appelbaum, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Cass Information Systems, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 1, 2013

/s/ P. Stephen Appelbaum

P. Stephen Appelbaum
Executive Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Cass Information Systems, Inc. (“the Company”) on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2013 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Eric H. Brunngraber, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Eric H. Brunngraber

Eric H. Brunngraber
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)
November 1, 2013

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Cass Information Systems, Inc. and will be retained by Cass Information Systems, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Exhibit 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Cass Information Systems, Inc. (“the Company”) on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2013 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, P. Stephen Appelbaum, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ P. Stephen Appelbaum

P. Stephen Appelbaum
Executive Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
November 1, 2013

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Cass Information Systems, Inc. and will be retained by Cass Information Systems, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.