UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

Mark One)
|X| ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007

|_| TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 2-80070

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.)

13001 Hollenberg Drive, Bridgeton, Missouri	63044
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each Class	Name of each exchange on which registered
None	None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock par value $.50

(Title of Class)

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

Indicate by checkmark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes |_| No |X|

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, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes |X| No |_|

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "non-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: |_| Smaller reporting company: |_|

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

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was approximately $248,315,000 based on the closing price of the common stock of $32.96 on June 30, 2007, as reported by The Nasdaq Global National Market.

As of March 7, 2008, the Registrant had 9,258,732 shares outstanding of common stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain information required for Part III of this report is incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Proxy Statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.
FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT
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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. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause future performance to vary from expected performance summarized in the forward-looking statements, including those set forth in this paragraph and in the "Risk Factors" section of this report. Important factors that could cause our actual results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by those statements include, but are not limited to: the failure to successfully execute our corporate plan, the loss of key personnel or inability to attract additional qualified personnel, the loss of key customers, increased competition, the inability to remain current with rapid technological change, risks related to acquisitions, risks associated with business cycles and fluctuations in interest rates, utility and system interruptions or processing errors, rules and regulations governing financial institutions and changes in such rules and regulations, credit risk related to borrowers' ability to repay loans, concentration of loans to certain segments such as commercial enterprises, churches and borrowers in the St. Louis area which creates risks associated with adverse factors that may affect these groups and volatility of the price of our common stock. 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.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Description of Business

Cass Information Systems, Inc. ("Cass" or "the Company") is a leading provider of payment and information processing services to large manufacturing, distribution and retail enterprises across the United States. The Company provides freight invoice rating, payment, audit, accounting and transportation information to many of the nation's largest companies. It is also a processor and payer of utility invoices, including electricity, gas, and other facility related expenses. Additionally, Cass competes in the telecommunications expense management market which includes bill processing, audit and payment services for telephone, data line, cellular and communication equipment expense. Also the Company, through its wholly owned bank subsidiary, Cass Commercial Bank ("the Bank"), provides commercial banking services. The Bank's primary focus is to support the Company's payment operations and provide banking services to its target markets, which include privately owned businesses and churches and church-related ministries. Services include commercial and commercial real estate, checking, savings and time deposit accounts and other cash management services. The principal offices of the Company are at 13001Hollenberg Drive, Bridgeton, Missouri 63044. Other operating locations are in Columbus, Ohio, Boston, Massachusetts, Greenville, South Carolina and Wellington, Kansas. The Bank's headquarters are also located at the Bridgeton location and the Bank operates five other branches, four in the St. Louis metropolitan area and one in southern California.

Company Strategy and Core Competencies

Cass is an information services company with a primary focus on processing payables and payables-related transactions for large corporations located in the United States. Cass possesses four core competencies that encompass most of its processing services.

Data acquisition - This refers to the gathering of data elements from diverse, heterogeneous sources and the building of complete databases for our customers. Data is the raw material of the information economy. Cass gathers vital data from complex and diverse input documents, electronic media, proprietary databases and data feeds, including data acquired from vendor invoices as well as customer procurement and sales systems. Through its numerous methods of obtaining streams and pieces of raw data, Cass is able to assemble vital data into centralized data management systems and warehouses, thus producing an engine to create the power of information for managing critical corporate functions and processing systems.

Data management - Once data is assembled, Cass is able to utilize the power from derived information to produce significant savings and benefits for its clients. This information is integrated into customers' unique financial and accounting systems, eliminating the need for internal accounting processing and to provide internal and external support for these critical systems. Information is also used to produce management and exception reporting for operational control, feedback, planning assistance and performance measurement.

Information delivery - Receiving information in the right place at the right time and in the required format is paramount for business survival. Cass' information delivery solutions provide reports, digital images, data files and retrieval capabilities through the Internet or directly into customer internal systems. Cass' proprietary Internet management delivery system is the foundation for driving these critical functions. Transaction, operational, control, status and processing exception information are all delivered through this system creating an efficient, accessible and highly reliable asset for Cass customers.

Financial exchange - Since Cass is unique among its competition in that it owns a commercial bank, it is also able to manage the movement of funds from its customers to their suppliers. This is a distinguishing factor, which clearly requires the processing capability, operating systems and financial integrity of a banking organization. Cass provides immediate, accurate, controlled and protected funds management and transfer system capabilities for all of its customers. Old and costly check processing and delivery mechanisms are replaced with more efficient electronic cash management and funds transfer systems.

Cass' core competencies allow it to perform the highest levels of transaction processing in an integrated, efficient and systematic approach. Not only is Cass able to process the transaction, it is also able to collect the data defining the transaction and effect the financial payment governing its terms.

Cass' shared business processes - Accounting, Human Resources and Technology - support its core competencies. Cass' accounting function provides the internal control systems to ensure the highest levels of accountability and protection for customers. Cass' human resources department provides experienced people dedicated to streamlining business procedures and reducing expenses. Cass' technology is proven and reliable. The need to safeguard data and secure the efficiency, speed and timeliness that govern its business is a priority within the organization. The ability to leverage technology over its strategic units allows Cass the advantage of deploying technology in a proven and reliable manner without hindering clients' strategic business and system requirements.

These core competencies, enhanced through shared business processes, drive Cass' strategic business units. Building upon these foundations, Cass continues to explore new business opportunities that leverage these competencies and processes.

Marketing, Customers and Competition

The Company, through its Transportation Information Services business unit, is one of the largest firms in the freight bill processing and payment industry in the United States based on the total dollars of freight bills paid and items processed. Competition consists of a few primary competitors and numerous small freight bill audit firms located throughout the United States. While offering freight payment services, few of these audit firms compete on a national basis. These competitors compete mainly on price, functionality and service levels. The Company, through its Utility Information Services business unit, also competes with other companies, located throughout the United States, that pay utility bills and provide management reporting. Available data indicates that the Company is one of the largest providers of utility information processing and payment services. Cass' Utility Information Services is unique among these competitors in that it is not exclusively affiliated with any one energy service provider ("ESP"). The ESPs market the Company's services adding value with their unique auditing, consulting and technological capabilities. Many of Cass' services are customized for the ESPs, providing a full-featured solution without any development costs to the ESP. Also the Company, through its Telecom Information Services business unit, is a leader in the growing telecom expense management market, and competes with other companies located throughout the United States in this market.

The Bank is organized as a Missouri trust company with banking powers and was founded in 1906. Due to its ownership of a federally insured commercial bank, the Company is a bank holding corporation and was originally organized in 1982 as Cass Commercial Corporation under the laws of Missouri. It was approved by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in February 1983. The Company changed its name to Cass Information Systems, Inc. in January 2001. The Company's bank subsidiary encounters competition from numerous banks and financial institutions located throughout the St. Louis, Missouri metropolitan area and other areas in which the Bank competes. The Bank's principal competitors, however, are large bank holding companies that are able to offer a wide range of banking and related services through extensive branch networks. The Bank targets its services to privately held businesses located in the St. Louis, Missouri area and church and church-related institutions located in St. Louis, Missouri, Orange County, California and other selected cities located throughout the United States. The Bank has not financed, and does not currently finance, sub-prime mortgage loans.

The Company holds several trademarks for the payment and rating services it provides. These include: FreightPay(R), Transdata(R), TransInq(R), Ratemaker(R), Rate Advice(R), First Rate(R), Best Rate(R), Rate Exchange(R) and CassPort(R). The Company and its subsidiaries are not dependent on any one customer for a significant portion of their businesses. The Company and its subsidiaries have a varied client base with no individual client exceeding 10% of total revenue.

Employees

The Company and its subsidiaries had 723 full-time and 241 part-time employees as of December 31, 2007. Of these employees, the Bank had 61 full-time and 4 part-time employees.

Supervision and Regulation

The Company and its bank subsidiary are extensively regulated under federal and state law. These laws and regulations are intended to protect depositors, not shareholders. The Bank is subject to regulation and supervision by the Missouri Division of Finance, the Federal Reserve Bank (the "FRB") and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"). The Company is a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and as such, it is subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the FRB. The Company is required to file quarterly and annual reports with the FRB and to provide to the FRB such additional information as the FRB may require, and it is subject to regular inspections by the FRB. Bank regulatory agencies use Capital Adequacy Guidelines in their examination and regulation of bank holding companies and banks. If the capital falls below the minimum levels established by these guidelines, the agencies may force certain remedial action to be taken. The Capital Adequacy Guidelines are of several types and include risk-based capital guidelines, which are designed to make capital requirements more sensitive to various risk profiles and account for off-balance sheet exposure; guidelines which consider market risk, which is the risk of loss due to change in value of assets and liabilities due to changes in interest rates; and guidelines that use a leverage ratio which places a constraint on the maximum degree of risk to which a bank holding company may leverage its equity capital base. For further discussion of the capital adequacy guidelines and ratios, please refer to Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Item 8, Note 3 of this report.

The FRB also has extensive enforcement authority over bank holding companies, including, among other things, the ability to assess civil money penalties, to issue cease and desist or removal orders and to require that a holding company divest subsidiaries (including its bank subsidiaries). In general, enforcement actions may be initiated for violations of law or regulations or for unsafe or unsound practices. Both the FRB and Missouri Division of Finance also have restrictions on the amount of dividends that banks and bank holding companies may pay.

As a bank holding company, the Company must obtain prior approval from the FRB before acquiring ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares of another bank or bank holding company or acquiring all or substantially all of the assets of such a company. In many cases, prior approval is also required for the Company to engage in similar acquisitions involving a non-bank company or to engage in new non-bank activities. Any change in applicable laws or regulations may have a material effect on the business and prospects of the Company.

Website Availability of SEC Reports

Cass files annual, quarterly and current reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Cass will, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC, make available free of charge on its website each of its Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports of Form 8-K, all amendments to those reports, and its definitive proxy statements. The address of Cass' website is: www.cassinfo.com. All reports filed with the SEC are available for reading and copying at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549-0213 or for more information call the Public Reference Room at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also makes all filed reports, proxy statements and information statements available on its website at www.sec.gov.

The reference to our website address does not constitute incorporation by reference of the information contained on the website and should not be considered part of this report.

Financial Information about Segments

The revenues from external customers, net income and total assets by segment as of and for the three years ended December 31, 2007, are set forth in Item 8, Note 18 of this report.

Statistical Disclosure by Bank Holding Companies

For the statistical disclosure by bank holding companies refer to Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations".

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

This section highlights specific risks that could affect the Company's business. Although this section attempts to highlight key factors, please be aware that other risks may prove to be important in the future. New risks may emerge at any time and Cass cannot predict such risks or estimate the extent to which they may affect the Company's financial performance. In addition to the factors discussed elsewhere or incorporated by reference in this report, the identified risks that could cause actual results to differ materially include the following:

Unfavorable developments concerning customer credit quality could affect Cass' financial results.

Although the Company regularly reviews credit exposure related to its customers and various industry sectors in which it has business relationships, default risk may arise from events or circumstances that are difficult to detect or foresee. Under such circumstances, the Company could experience an increase in the level of provision for credit losses, nonperforming assets, net charge-offs and allowance for credit losses.

The Company has lending concentrations, including, but not limited to, churches and church-related entities located in selected cities and privately-held businesses located in or near St. Louis, Missouri, that could suffer a significant decline which could adversely affect the Company.

Cass' customer base consists, in part, of lending concentrations in several segments and geographical areas. In the event of a downturn in the economy or general decline in any one of these segments or areas, the Company could experience increased credit losses, and its business could be adversely affected.

Fluctuations in interest rates could affect Cass' net interest income and balance sheet.

The operations of financial institutions such as the Company are dependent to a large degree on net interest income, which is the difference between interest income from loans and investments and interest expense on deposits and borrowings. Prevailing economic conditions, the fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government and the policies of various regulatory agencies all affect market rates of interest, which in turn significantly affect financial institutions' net interest income. Fluctuations in interest rates affect Cass' financial statements, as they do for all financial institutions. Volatility in interest rates can also result in disintermediation, which is the flow of funds away from financial institutions into direct investments, such as federal government and corporate securities and other investment vehicles, which, because of the absence of federal insurance premiums and reserve requirements, generally pay higher rates of return than financial institutions.

Customer borrowing, repayment, investment and deposit practices generally may be different than anticipated.

The Company uses a variety of financial tools, models and other methods to anticipate customer behavior as a part of its strategic planning and to meet certain regulatory requirements. Individual, economic, political, industry-specific conditions and other factors outside of Cass' control could alter predicted customer borrowing, repayment, investment and deposit practices. Such a change in these practices could adversely affect Cass' ability to anticipate business needs and meet regulatory requirements.

Operational difficulties or security problems could damage Cass' reputation and business.

The Company depends on the reliable operation of its computer operations and network connections from its clients to its systems. Any operational problems or outages in these systems would cause Cass to be unable to process transactions for its clients, resulting in decreased revenues. In addition, any system delays, failures or loss of data, whatever the cause, could reduce client satisfaction with the Company's products and services and harm Cass' financial results. Cass also depends on the security of its systems. Company networks may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses and other disruptive problems. A material security problem affecting Cass could damage its reputation, deter prospects from purchasing its products, deter customers from using its products or result in liability to Cass.

Cass must respond to rapid technological changes and these changes may be more difficult or expensive than anticipated.

If competitors introduce new products and services embodying new technologies, or if new industry standards and practices emerge, the Company's existing product and service offerings, technology and systems may become obsolete. Further, if Cass fails to adopt or develop new technologies or to adapt its products and services to emerging industry standards, Cass may lose current and future customers, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations. The payment processing and financial services industries are changing rapidly and in order to remain competitive, Cass must continue to enhance and improve the functionality and features of its products, services and technologies. These changes may be more difficult or expensive than the Company anticipates.

Competitive product and pricing pressure within Cass' markets may change.

The Company operates in a very competitive environment, which is characterized by competition from a number of other vendors and financial institutions in each market in which it operates. The Company competes with large payment processors and national and regional financial institutions and also smaller auditing companies and banks in terms of products and pricing. If the Company is unable to compete effectively in products and pricing in its markets, business could decline.

Management's ability to maintain and expand customer relationships may differ from expectations.

The industries in which the Company operates are very competitive. The Company not only competes for business opportunities with new customers, but also competes to maintain and expand the relationships it has with its existing customers. While management believes that it can continue to grow many of these relationships, the Company will continue to experience pressures to maintain these relationships as its competitors attempt to capture its customers.

The introductions, withdrawal, success and timing of business initiatives and strategies, including, but not limited to, the expansion of payment and processing activities to new markets, the expansion of products and services to existing markets and opening of new bank branches, may be less successful or may be different than anticipated. Such a result could adversely affect Cass' business.

The Company makes certain projections and develops plans and strategies for its payment processing and banking products. If the Company does not accurately determine demand for its products and services, it could result in the

Company incurring significant expenses without the anticipated increases in revenue, which could result in an adverse effect on its earnings.

Management's ability to retain key officers and employees may change.

Cass' future operating results depend substantially upon the continued service of Cass' executive officers and key personnel. Cass' future operating results also depend in significant part upon Cass' ability to attract and retain qualified management, financial, technical, marketing, sales and support personnel. Competition for qualified personnel is intense, and the Company cannot ensure success in attracting or retaining qualified personnel. There may be only a limited number of persons with the requisite skills to serve in these positions, and it may be increasingly difficult for the Company to hire personnel over time. Cass' business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected by the loss of any of its key employees, by the failure of any key employee to perform in his or her current position, or by Cass' inability to attract and retain skilled employees.

Methods of reducing risk exposures might not be effective.

Instruments, systems and strategies used to hedge or otherwise manage exposure to various types of credit, interest rate, market and liquidity, operational, compliance, business risks and enterprise-wide risks could be less effective than anticipated. As a result, the Company may not be able to effectively mitigate its risk exposures in particular market environments or against particular types of risk.

Changes in regulation or oversight may have a material adverse impact on Cass' operations.

The Company is subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by the Missouri Division of Finance, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the SEC and other regulatory bodies. Such regulation and supervision governs the activities in which the Company may engage. Regulatory authorities have extensive discretion in their supervisory and enforcement activities, including the imposition of restrictions on Cass' operations, investigations and limitations related to Cass' securities, the classification of Cass' assets and determination of the level of Cass' allowance for loan losses. Any change in such regulation and oversight, whether in the form of regulatory policy, regulations, legislation or supervisory action, may have a material adverse impact on Cass' operations.

The Company's accounting policies and methods are the basis of how Cass reports its financial condition and results of operations, and they may require management to make estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain. In addition, changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the regulatory agencies, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or other authoritative bodies, could materially impact Cass' financial statements.

The Company's accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how Cass records and reports its financial condition and results of operations. Management must exercise judgment in selecting and applying many of these accounting policies and methods in order to ensure that they comply with generally accepted accounting principles and reflect management's judgment as to the most appropriate manner in which to record and report Cass' financial condition and results of operations. In some cases, management must select the accounting policy or method to apply from two or more alternatives, any of which might be reasonable under the circumstances yet might result in the Company reporting materially different amounts than would have been reported under a different alternative.

Cass has identified four accounting policies as being "critical" to the presentation of its financial condition and results of operations because they require management to make particularly subjective and/or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and because of the likelihood that materially different amounts would be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. More information on Cass' critical accounting policies is contained in Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations".

From time to time, the regulatory agencies, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, and other authoritative bodies change the financial accounting and reporting standards that govern the preparation of the Company's financial statements. These changes can be hard to predict and can materially impact how management records and reports the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Legal and regulatory proceedings and related matters with respect to the financial services industry, including those directly involving the Company and its subsidiaries, could adversely affect Cass or the financial services industry in general.

The Company has been, and may in the future be, subject to various legal and regulatory proceedings. It is inherently difficult to assess the outcome of these matters, and there can be no assurance that the Company will prevail in any proceeding or litigation. Any such matter could result in substantial cost and diversion of Cass' efforts, which by itself could have a material adverse effect on Cass' financial condition and operating results. Further, adverse determinations in such matters could result in actions by Cass' regulators that could materially adversely affect Cass' business, financial condition or results of operations.

Cass is subject to examinations and challenges by tax authorities, which, if not resolved in the Company's favor, could adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

In the normal course of business, Cass and its affiliates are routinely subject to examinations and challenges from federal and state tax authorities regarding the amount of taxes due in connection with investments it has made and the businesses in which it is engaged. Recently, federal and state taxing authorities have become increasingly aggressive in challenging tax positions taken by financial institutions. These tax positions may relate to tax compliance, sales and use, franchise, gross receipts, payroll, property and income tax issues, including tax base, apportionment and tax credit planning. The challenges made by tax authorities may result in adjustments to the timing or amount of taxable income or deductions or the allocation of income among tax jurisdictions. If any such challenges are made and are not resolved in the Company's favor, they could have an adverse effect on Cass' financial condition and results of operations.

Cass' stock price can become volatile and fluctuate widely in response to a variety of factors.

The Company's stock price can fluctuate based on factors that can include actual or anticipated variations in Cass' quarterly results; new technology or services by competitors; unanticipated losses or gains due to unexpected events, including losses or gains on securities held for investment purposes; significant acquisitions or business combinations, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments by or involving the Company or its competitors; changes in accounting policies or practices; failure to integrate acquisitions or realize anticipated benefits from acquisitions; or changes in government regulations.

General market fluctuations, industry factors and general economic and political conditions, such as economic slowdowns or recessions, interest rate changes, credit loss trends, low trading volume or currency fluctuations also could cause Cass' stock price to decrease regardless of the Company's operating results.

There could be terrorist activities or other hostilities, which may adversely affect the general economy, financial and capital markets, specific industries, and the Company.

The terrorist attacks in September 2001 in the United States and ensuing events, as well as the resulting decline in consumer confidence, has had a material adverse effect on the economy. Any similar future events may disrupt Cass' operations or those of its customers. In addition, these events have had and may continue to have an adverse impact on the U.S. and world economy in general and consumer confidence and spending in particular, which could harm Cass' operations. Any of these events could increase volatility in the U.S. and world financial markets, which could harm Cass' stock price and may limit the capital resources available to its customers and the Company. This could have a significant impact on Cass' operating results, revenues and costs and may result in increased volatility in the market price of Cass' common stock.

There could be natural disasters, including, but not limited to, hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, fires and floods, which may adversely affect the general economy, financial and capital markets, specific industries, and the Company.

The Company has significant operations and customer base in Missouri, California, Ohio, Massachusetts, South Carolina, and other regions where natural disasters may occur. These regions are known for being vulnerable to natural disasters and other risks, such as tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, fires and floods. These types of natural disasters at times have disrupted the local economy, Cass' business and customers and have posed physical risks to Cass' property. A significant natural disaster could materially affect Cass' operating results.

General political, economic or industry conditions may be less favorable than expected.

Local, domestic, and international economic, political and industry-specific conditions and governmental monetary and fiscal policies affect the industries in which the Company competes, directly and indirectly. Conditions such as inflation, recession, unemployment, volatile interest rates, tight money supply, real estate values, international conflicts and other factors outside of Cass' control may adversely affect the Company. Economic downturns could result in the delinquency of outstanding loans, which could have a material adverse impact on Cass' earnings.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company's headquarters are located at 13001 Hollenberg Drive, Bridgeton, Missouri. This location is owned by the Company, and includes a building with approximately 61,500 square feet of office space. The Company also owns a production facility of approximately 45,500 square feet located at 2675 Corporate Exchange Drive, Columbus, Ohio. Additional production facilities are located in Lowell, Massachusetts where approximately 25,800 square feet of office space is leased through March 2009, Greenville, South Carolina where approximately 8,500 square feet of office space is leased through November 2013 and Wellington, Kansas where approximately 2,000 square feet of office space is leased through July 2011.

The Bank's headquarters are also located at 13001 Hollenberg Drive, Bridgeton, Missouri. The Bank occupies approximately 20,500 square feet of the 61,500 square foot building. In addition, the Bank owns a banking facility near downtown St. Louis, Missouri that consists of approximately 1,750 square feet with adjoining drive-up facilities. The Bank has additional leased facilities in Maryland Heights, Missouri (2,500 square feet), Fenton, Missouri (2,000 square feet), Chesterfield, Missouri (2,850 square feet) and Santa Ana, California (3,400 square feet).

Management believes that these facilities are suitable and adequate for the Company's operations.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company and its subsidiaries are not involved in any pending proceedings other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to their businesses. Management believes none of these proceedings, if determined adversely, would have a material effect on the businesses or financial conditions of the Company or its subsidiaries.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2007.

PART II.

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The Company's common stock is quoted on The Nasdaq Global Market(R) under the symbol "CASS". As of March 3, 2008, there were 228 holders of record of the Company's common stock. High and low sale prices, as reported by Nasdaq for each quarter of 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

	2007		2006	
	High	Low	High	Low
1st Quarter	$ 35.41	$ 29.34	$ 21.63	$ 18.79
2nd Quarter	34.35	28.28	32.28	22.03
3rd Quarter	34.77	28.90	33.62	24.90
4th Quarter	40.55	30.00	35.86	28.27

Cash dividends paid per share, restated for stock dividends, by the Company during the two most recent fiscal years were as follows:

	2007	2006
March 15	$ .109	$ .097
June 15	.109	.096
September 15	.109	.097
December 15	.120	.109

The Company maintains a treasury stock buyback program pursuant to which the Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of up to 300,000 shares of the Company's common stock. This repurchase plan was updated by the Board of Directors on January 22, 2008 and replaced the Company's previous plan under which 120,000 shares had remained available for repurchase. The Company did not repurchase any shares during 2007 and repurchased 30,000 shares for $870,000 in 2006. As of December 31, 2007, 120,000 shares remained available for repurchase under the program. A portion of the repurchased shares may be used for the Company's employee benefit plans, and the balance will be available for other general corporate purposes. The stock repurchase authorization does not have an expiration date and the pace of repurchase activity will depend on factors such as levels of cash generation from operations, cash requirements for investments, repayment of debt, current stock price, and other factors. The Company may repurchase shares from time to time on the open market or in private transactions, including structured transactions. The stock repurchase program may be modified or discontinued at any time.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The following information is as of December 31, 2007:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	155,678 (1) - (2)	$20.69 -	-- (1) 880,000 (2)
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	_	_	_
Total	155,678	$20.69	880,000

Note: All share information has been restated to reflect the 10% stock dividend issued on December 17, 2007.

(1) These plans are the Company's 1995 Performance-Based Stock Option Plan and 1995 Restricted Stock Bonus Plan. There will be no more shares or options granted under these plans.
(2) Represents the total shares available for issuance under the 2007 Omnibus Incentive Stock Plan.

Refer to Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements for information concerning stock options and bonus plans.

Performance Quoted on The Nasdaq Stock Market for the last Five Fiscal Years
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The following graph compares the cumulative total returns over the last five fiscal years of a hypothetical investment of $100 in shares of common stock of the Company with a hypothetical investment of $100 in the Nasdaq stock market (US) and in the index of Nasdaq computer and data processing stocks. The graph assumes $100 was invested on December 31, 2002, with dividends reinvested. Returns are based on period end prices.

[THE FOLLOWING DATA IS A REPRESENTATION OF A LINE CHART IN THE PRINTED MATERIAL]

Date	Cass Information Systems, Inc.	Nasdaq Stock Market (US)	Nasdaq Computer and Data Processing Stocks
12/31/2002	$100	$100	$100
1/31/2003	$103	$ 99	$ 98
2/28/2003	$108	$100	$ 97
3/31/2003	$108	$101	$ 97
4/30/2003	$133	$110	$105
5/30/2003	$108	$119	$111
6/30/2003	$123	$121	$113
7/31/2003	$120	$130	$117
8/29/2003	$129	$135	$122
9/30/2003	$137	$134	$123
10/31/2003	$129	$144	$127
11/28/2003	$125	$146	$127
12/31/2003	$139	$150	$132
1/30/2004	$139	$154	$135
2/27/2004	$144	$151	$130
3/31/2004	$158	$148	$123
4/30/2004	$165	$144	$121
5/28/2004	$180	$148	$126
6/30/2004	$185	$153	$134
7/30/2004	$187	$141	$124
8/31/2004	$175	$138	$119
9/30/2004	$173	$142	$125
10/29/2004	$173	$148	$132
11/30/2004	$165	$157	$141
12/31/2004	$165	$163	$145
1/31/2005	$168	$154	$140
2/28/2005	$173	$153	$135
3/31/2005	$182	$149	$131
4/29/2005	$180	$144	$130
5/31/2005	$189	$155	$140
6/30/2005	$195	$155	$137
7/29/2005	$211	$164	$142
8/31/2005	$263	$162	$144
9/30/2005	$224	$162	$144
10/31/2005	$237	$160	$146
11/30/2005	$229	$169	$153
12/30/2005	$239	$166	$150
1/31/2006	$239	$174	$157
2/28/2006	$241	$172	$150
3/31/2006	$258	$176	$154
4/28/2006	$325	$175	$151
5/31/2006	$362	$164	$140
6/30/2006	$354	$164	$145
7/31/2006	$363	$158	$141
8/31/2006	$387	$165	$149
9/29/2006	$362	$171	$158
10/31/2006	$409	$179	$166
11/30/2006	$422	$184	$172
12/29/2006	$397	$183	$169
1/31/2007	$412	$186	$174
2/28/2007	$370	$182	$166
3/30/2007	$371	$183	$169
4/30/2007	$361	$191	$176
5/31/2007	$365	$197	$183
6/29/2007	$400	$196	$181
7/31/2007	$369	$191	$176
8/31/2007	$375	$195	$178
9/28/2007	$396	$202	$188
10/31/2007	$399	$213	$216
11/30/2007	$456	$198	$200
12/31/2007	$408	$198	$206

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents selected financial information for each of the five years ended December 31. The selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in Item 8 of this report.

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Fee revenue and other income	$48,200	$ 42,821	$ 38,653	$ 34,047	$ 32,371
Interest income on loans (1)	36,288	36,164	32,214	27,055	25,601
Interest income on debt and equity securities	5,531	3,627	2,441	2,558	2,033
Other interest income	7,527	7,262	3,596	1,120	609
Total interest income	49,346	47,053	38,251	30,733	28,243
Interest expense on deposits	7,728	6,414	4,486	3,024	1,847
Interest expense on short-term borrowings	6	7	5	1	14
Interest on debentures and other	230	198	196	70	--
Total interest expense	7,964	6,619	4,687	3,095	1,861
Net interest income	41,382	40,434	33,564	27,638	26,382
Provision for loan losses	900	1,150	775	550	190
Net interest income after provision	40,482	39,284	32,789	27,088	26,192
Operating expense	62,739	58,277	55,216	47,045	47,383
Income before income tax expense	25,943	23,828	16,226	14,090	11,180
Income tax expense	8,148	8,367	4,982	4,209	3,385
Income from continuing operations	$17,795	$ 15,461	$ 11,244	$ 9,881	$ 7,795
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	--	(395)	(298)	(1,876)	107
Net income	17,795	15,066	10,946	8,005	7,902
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	$ 1.90	$ 1.65	$ 1.21	$ 1.06	$ .85
Diluted earnings per share	1.90	1.61	1.17	.86	.86
Dividends per share	.447	.400	.352	.332	.308
Dividend payout ratio	23.53%	24.84%	29.24%	37.79%	35.61%
Average total assets	$ 891,734	$ 839,208	$776,899	$709,518	$626,451
Average net loans	508,621	516,164	506,898	471,412	438,072
Average debt and equity securities	141,363	91,555	71,037	78,745	57,729
Average total deposits	279,831	278,546	290,555	292,379	249,951
Average subordinated convertible debentures	3,699	3,700	3,700	1,314	--
Average total shareholders' equity	89,427	79,736	71,892	65,804	61,346
Return on average total assets	2.00%	1.80%	1.41%	1.13%	1.26%
Return on average equity	19.90	18.89	15.23	12.16	12.88
Average equity to assets ratio	10.03	9.50	9.25	9.27	9.79
Equity to assets ratio at year-end	11.01	9.78	9.20	9.71	10.03
Net interest margin	5.45	5.50	4.95	4.48	4.85
Allowance for loan losses to loans at year-end	1.26	1.31	1.19	1.21	1.17
Nonperforming assets to loans and foreclosed assets	.77	.16	.28	.18	1.12
Net loan charge-offs (recoveries) to average loans outstanding	.24	.16	.10	-	(0.01)

1. Interest income on loans includes net loan fees.

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

The following discussion and analysis provides information about the financial condition and results of operations of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005. All share and per share data have been restated to give effect to the 10%, 50%, 50% and 10% stock dividends issued on March 15, 2004, September 15, 2005, September 15, 2006 and December 17, 2007, respectively. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes and other selected financial data presented elsewhere in this report.

Executive Overview

Cass Information Systems, Inc. provides payment and information processing services to large manufacturing, distribution and retail enterprises from its processing centers in St. Louis, Missouri, Columbus, Ohio, Boston, Massachusetts, Greenville, South Carolina and Wellington, Kansas. The Company's services include freight invoice rating, payment processing, auditing, and the generation of accounting and transportation information. Cass also processes and pays utility invoices, which includes electricity, gas and telecommunications expenses and is a provider of telecom expense management solutions. Cass extracts, stores and presents information from freight, utility and telecommunication invoices, assisting its customers' transportation, energy 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, 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 ("EDI"), imaging, 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 account balances that are 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. The Bank also assesses fees on other services such as cash management services.

Industry-wide factors that impact the Company include the acceptance by large corporations of the outsourcing of key business functions such as freight, utility and telecommunication 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. The general level of interest rates also has a significant effect on the revenue of the Company.

On December 30, 2005, the Company's bank subsidiary sold the operating assets of its wholly owned subsidiary, Government e-Management Solutions, Inc. ("GEMS"). The assets, liabilities and operating results of GEMS have been presented as discontinued operations for all periods.

In the fourth quarter 2005, the Company recognized a $3,100,000 impairment charge on its investment in a private imaging company. As of December 31, 2007, the Company had no remaining financial interest in this entity.

On July 7, 2006, the Company acquired 100% of the stock of NTransit, Inc., a company whose service provides auditing and expense management of parcel shipments. While this acquisition did not meet the Regulation S-X criteria of a significant business combination, it positioned the Company to expand its offerings in the specialized service and expertise in parcel shipping, which is a unique segment of the transportation industry that has experienced tremendous growth in recent years.

Total fee revenue and other income from continuing operations in 2007 increased $5,379,000 or 13% and net interest income increased $1,198,000 or 3% while total operating expenses increased $4,462,000 or 8%. These results were driven by a 3,581,000 or 12% increase in items processed, $2,313,908,000 or 12% increase in dollars processed and strong expense control combined with a rise in the general level of interest rates. The asset quality of the Company's loans and investments remains strong.

Currently, management views Cass' major opportunity and challenge 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 lead 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 all of the consolidated financial information in this report in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP"). In preparing the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, 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.

Impairment of Assets. The Company periodically evaluates certain long-term assets such as intangible assets including goodwill, foreclosed assets, internally developed software and investments in private equity securities 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. Assets held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value less costs to sell. 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.

Pension Plans. The amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements related to pension 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, 2007, rate of increase in future compensation levels and mortality rates. These assumptions are updated annually and are disclosed in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements. The Company adopted Statement No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans" ("SFAS No. 158") on December 31, 2006. SFAS No. 158 requires companies to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income. The funded status is measured as the difference between the fair value of the plan assets and the benefit obligation as of the date of its fiscal year-end.

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, 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. Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted FIN No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes." FIN No. 48 provides guidance for the recognition threshold and measurement attribute for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. See Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

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.

Summary of Results

(In thousands, except per share data)	December 31, 2007	2006	2005	% Change 2007 v 2006	2006 v 2005
Total Processing Volume	34,466	30,885	28,003	11.6%	10.3%
Total Processing Dollars	$22,185,189	$19,871,281	$16,372,097	11.6%	21.4%
Payment and Processing Fees	$45,642	$40,343	$35,901	13.1%	12.4%
Net Investment Income	$40,482	$39,284	$32,789	3.0%	19.8%
Total Net Revenues	$88,682	$82,105	$71,442	8.0%	14.9%
Average Earning Assets	$809,739	$762,397	$697,285	6.2%	9.3%
Net Interest Margin*	5.45%	5.50%	4.95%	(.9)%	11.1%
Impairment of Equity Investment	--	--	$3,100	N/A	N/A
Net Income from Continuing Operations	$17,795	$15,461	$11,244	15.1%	37.5%
Diluted EPS from Continuing Operations	$1.90	$1.65	$1.21	15.2%	36.4%
Net Income	$17,795	$15,066	$10,946	18.1%	37.6%
Diluted Earnings per Share	$1.90	$1.61	$1.17	18.0%	37.6%
Return on Average Assets	2.00%	1.80%	1.41%		
Return on Average Equity	19.90%	18.89%	15.23%		

* Presented on a tax-equivalent basis

The results of 2007 compared to 2006 include the following significant items:

Payment and processing fee revenue from continuing operations increased as the number of transactions processed increased. This increase was driven mainly by Utility Information Services processing activity which added a significant amount of new business during 2007. Transportation Information Services also achieved record levels of processing during 2007 and record levels of new customers added.

Net interest income after provision for loan losses increased $1,198,000 due to an increase in average earning assets. The net interest margin on a tax equivalent basis was 5.45% in 2007 compared to 5.50% in 2006. The growth in average earning assets was funded mainly by increases in accounts and drafts payable due to the increase in dollars processed.

There were no gains from the sale of securities in 2007 and 2006. Bank service fees increased $57,000 or 4% to $1,682,000. Other income from continuing operations remained fairly constant, $876,000 in 2007 and $853,000 in 2006. Operating expenses from continuing operations increased $4,462,000 or 8% due mainly to expenses relating to the increase in processing activity.

The results of 2006 compared to 2005 include the following significant items:

Payment and processing fee revenue from continuing operations increased as the number of transactions processed increased. This increase was driven mainly by the expansion of the Company's customer base and number of services offered. It is the Company's strategy to expand processing revenue by 1) actively marketing the Company's existing product lines in freight, utility, and telecom payment and processing, 2) expanding the Company's service offerings to the markets currently served and 3) expanding into new markets by leveraging its payment and processing capabilities. The July 2006 acquisition of NTransit, Inc. was part of this strategy.

Net interest income after provision for loan losses increased $6,495,000 due to an increase in the general level of interest rates and a $65,112,000 increase in average earning assets. The net interest margin on a tax equivalent basis was 5.50% in 2006 compared to 4.95% in 2005. The growth in average earning assets was funded mainly by increases in accounts and drafts payable due to the increase in dollars processed.

There were no gains from the sale of securities in 2006 compared to gains of $547,000 in 2005. Bank service fees increased $90,000 or 6% to $1,625,000. Other income from continuing operations remained fairly constant, $853,000 in 2006 and $670,000 in 2005. Operating expenses from continuing operations increased $3,061,000 due mainly to expenses relating to the increase in processing activity.

Fee Revenue and Other Income from Continuing Operations

The Company's fee revenue is derived mainly from freight and utility 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 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

	December 31,			% Change	
(In thousands)	2007	2006	2005	2007 v 2006	2006 v 2005
Freight Invoice Transaction Volume	25,206	24,220	22,348	4.1%	8.4%
Freight Invoice Dollar Volume	$14,519,906	$14,199,389	$11,949,052	2.3%	18.8%
Utility Transaction Volume	9,260	6,665	5,655	38.9%	17.9%
Utility Transaction Dollar Volume	$7,665,283	$5,671,892	$4,423,045	35.1%	28.2%
Payment and processing revenue	$45,642	$40,343	$35,901	13.1%	12.4%
Bank service fees	$1,682	$1,625	$1,535	3.5%	5.9%
Gains on sales of investment securities	--	--	$547	N/A	N/A
Other	$876	$853	$670	2.7%	27.3%

Fee revenue and other income in 2007 compared to 2006 include the following significant pre-tax components:

Freight volume increased by 986,000 transactions during the past year. This increase was due mainly to new business in 2007. Utility volume experienced significant growth, adding more than 2,595,000 transactions in 2007. This growth was due mainly to new business. These transaction volume increases drove most of the $5,299,000 increase in payment and processing revenue.

Fee revenue and other income in 2006 compared to 2005 include the following significant pre-tax components:

Freight volume increased by 1,872,000 transactions during the past year. This increase was due mainly to a significant amount of new business in 2006. In addition to these factors, higher dollar volume during the last three years has been affected by higher dollars processed per shipment due to escalating fuel costs and an increase in general economic activity. Utility volume also experienced solid growth, adding more than 1,010,000 transactions in 2006. This growth was due mainly to new business. These transaction volume increases drove most of the $4,442,000 increase in payment and processing revenue.

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 tax-equivalent net interest income and related factors for the three periods ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005:

(In Thousands)	2007	2006	2005	% Change 2007 v. 2006	% Change 2006 v. 2005
Average earning assets	$809,739	$762,397	$697,285	6.2%	9.3%
Net interest income	44,115	41,950	34,534	5.2%	21.4%
Net interest margin*	5.45%	5.50%	4.95%	(.9)%	11.1%
Yield on earning assets	6.43%	6.37%	5.62%	.9%	13.3%
Rate on interest bearing liabilities	4.20%	3.62%	2.45%	16.0%	47.8%

* Presented on a tax-equivalent basis

Net interest income in 2007 compared to 2006:

The increase in net interest income was caused by the increase in earning assets partially offset by a slight decrease in net interest margin. The increase in earning assets was funded mainly by the increase in accounts and drafts payable due to the increased dollars processed. The decrease in net interest margin was due mainly to the reduction in the general level of interest rates. The Company is negatively affected by decreases in the level of interest rates. Conversely, the Company is positively affected by increases in the level of interest rates due to the fact that its rate sensitive assets significantly exceed its rate sensitive liabilities. This is primarily due to the non-interest-bearing liabilities generated by the Company in the form of accounts and drafts payable. More information is contained in the tables below and in Item 7A of this report.

Total average loans decreased $7,244,000 or 1% to $515,123,000. Loans have a positive effect on interest income and the net interest margin due to the fact that loans are one of the Company's highest yielding earning assets for any given maturity.

Total average investment in securities increased $49,808,000 or 54% to $141,363,000. The investment portfolio will expand and contract over time as the interest rate environment changes and the Company manages its liquidity and interest rate position. The increase in 2007 was due to the purchase of state and political subdivision securities with AA or better credit ratings and maturities approaching ten years. With the expectations of a declining interest rate environment, the Company made these purchases to reduce the level of short-term rate sensitive assets. All purchases were made in accordance with the Company's investment policy. Total average federal funds sold and other short-term investments increased $4,778,000 or 3% to $153,253,000. This increase was funded by the increase in accounts and drafts payable.

The Bank's average interest-bearing deposits remained relatively flat with a $6,450,000 or 4% increase compared to the prior year. Average demand deposits decreased $5,165,000 or 5% as customers moved their deposited funds into higher yielding off-balance sheet investment products. Average rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities increased from 3.62% to 4.20% as a result of increased rate competition for savings deposits and certificates of deposit in the markets served by the Bank.

Net interest income in 2006 compared to 2005:

The increase in net interest income was caused by the combination of a significant increase in earning assets combined with a significant increase in net interest margin. The increase in earning assets was funded mainly by the increase in accounts and drafts payable due to the increased dollars processed. The increase in net interest margin was due mainly to the rise in the general level of interest rates and also the increase in the amount of earning assets. The Company is positively affected by increases in the level of interest rates due to the fact that its rate sensitive assets significantly exceed its rate sensitive liabilities. Conversely, the Company is negatively affected by decreases in the level of interest rates. This is primarily due to the non-interest-bearing liabilities generated by the Company in the form of accounts and drafts payable. More information is contained in the tables below and in Item 7A of this report.

Total average loans increased $9,401,000 or 2% to $522,367,000. This increase was attributable to new business relationships. Loans have a positive effect on interest income and the net interest margin due to the fact that loans are one of the Company's highest yielding earning assets for any given maturity.

Total average investment in securities decreased $20,518,000 or 29% to $91,555,000. The investment portfolio will expand and contract over time as the interest rate environment changes and the Company manages its liquidity and interest rate position. Total average federal funds sold and other short-term investments increased $35,193,000 or 31% to $148,475,000. This increase was funded by the increase in accounts and drafts payable.

The Bank's average interest-bearing deposits remained relatively flat with a $8,027,000 or 4% decrease compared to the prior year due to the Company's increase in liquidity and resulting decreased need for higher-cost funding. Average demand deposits decreased $3,982,000 or 4% due to the fact that balances and service fees associated with these deposits decrease as the credit allowance for non-interest bearing deposits increases due to the general level of interest rate increases. Average rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities increased from 2.45% to 3.62% as the general level of interest rates increased. This represents increased rate competition for savings deposits and certificates of deposit in the markets served by the Bank.

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

The following table contains 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:

	2007			2006			2005		
(Dollars in thousands)	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate
Assets(1)									
Earning assets:									
Loans (2,3):									
Taxable	$509,409	$36,021	7.07%	$516,958	$35,923	6.95%	$508,151	$32,012	6.30%
Tax-exempt (4)	5,714	411	7.19	5,409	371	6.86	4,815	310	6.44
Securities (5):									
Taxable	15,309	722	4.72	24,506	1,052	4.29	28,610	831	2.90
Tax-exempt (4)	126,054	7,398	5.87	67,049	3,961	5.91	42,427	2,472	5.83
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments	153,253	7,527	4.91	148,475	7,262	4.89	113,282	3,596	3.17
Total earning assets	809,739	52,079	6.43	762,397	48,569	6.37	697,285	39,221	5.62
Nonearning assets:									
Cash and due from banks	24,313			28,645			28,874		
Premises and equipment, net	12,915			12,641			11,269		
Bank owned life insurance	12,261			11,763			11,298		
Goodwill and other intangibles, net	8,495			6,167			5,499		
Other assets	30,513			23,531			22,541		
Assets related to discontinued operations	--			267			6,201		
Allowance for loan losses	(6,502)			(6,203)			(6,068)		
Total assets	$891,734			$839,208			$ 776,899		
Liabilities And Shareholders' Equity (1)									
Interest-bearing liabilities:									
Interest-bearing demand deposits	$67,719	$2,122	3.13%	$ 71,043	$1,831	2.58%	$ 80,976	$ 1,485	1.83%
Savings deposits	23,859	795	3.33	25,113	730	2.91	26,622	458	1.72
Time deposits of $100 or more	65,127	3,357	5.15	53,550	2,556	4.77	43,967	1,401	3.19
Other time deposits	28,962	1,454	5.02	29,511	1,297	4.40	35,679	1,142	3.20
Total interest-bearing deposits	185,667	7,728	4.16	179,217	6,414	3.58	187,244	4,486	2.40
Short-term borrowings	138	6	4.35	161	7	4.46	165	5	3.03
Subordinated convertible debentures	3,699	230	5.33	3,700	198	5.35	3,700	196	5.30
Total interest-bearing liabilities	189,504	7,964	4.20	183,078	6,619	3.62	191,109	4,687	2.45
Noninterest-bearing liabilities:									
Demand deposits	94,164			99,329			103,311		
Accounts and drafts payable	504,678			468,303			401,258		
Other liabilities	13,961			8,107			7,472		
Liabilities related to discontinued operations	--			655			1,857		
Total liabilities	802,307			759,472			705,007		
Shareholders' equity	89,427			79,736			71,892		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$891,734			$839,208			$776,899		

Net interest income	$44,115	$41,950	$34,534
Net interest margin	5.45%	5.50%	4.95%
Interest spread	2.23%	2.75%	3.17%

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 Item 8, Note 1 of this report.
3. Interest income on loans includes net loan fees of $202,000, $213,000 and $161,000 for 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.
4. Interest income is presented on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a tax rate of 35% for 2007, 2006 and 2005. The tax-equivalent adjustment was approximately $2,733,000, $1,516,000 and $970,000 for 2007, 2006 and 2005, 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 table presents the changes in interest income and expense between years due to changes in volume and interest rates.

	2007 Over 2006			2006 Over 2005		
(Dollars in thousands)	Volume(1)	Rate(1)	Total	Volume(1)	Rate(1)	Total
Increase (decrease) in interest income:						
Loans (2,3):						
Taxable	$(527)	$625	$98	$563	$3,348	$3,911
Tax-exempt (4)	22	18	40	40	21	61
Securities:						
Taxable	(426)	96	(330)	(132)	352	220
Tax-exempt (4)	3,464	(27)	3,437	1,454	36	1,490
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments	234	31	265	1,338	2,328	3,666
Total interest income	$2,767	$743	$3,510	$3,263	$6,085	$9,348
Interest expense on:						
Interest-bearing demand deposits	(89)	380	291	(199)	545	346
Savings deposits	(36)	101	65	(27)	299	272
Time deposits of $100 or more	585	216	801	352	803	1,155
Other time deposits	(24)	181	157	(220)	375	155
Short-term borrowings	(1)	--	(1)	-	2	2
Subordinated convertible debenture	6	26	32	-	2	2
Total interest expense	441	904	1,345	(94)	2,026	1,932
Net interest income	$2,326	$(161)	$2,165	$3,357	$4,059	$7,416

1. The change in interest due to the combined rate/volume variance has been allocated in proportion to the absolute dollar amounts of the change in each.
2. Average balances include nonaccrual loans.
3. Interest income includes net loan fees.
4. Interest income is presented on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a tax rate of 35% for 2007, 2006 and 2005.

Loan Portfolio

Interest earned on the loan portfolio is a primary source of income for the Company. The loan portfolio was $498,455,000 and represented 55% of the Company's total assets as of December 31, 2007 and generated $36,288,000 in revenue during the year then ended. The Company had no sub-prime mortgage loans or residential development loans in its portfolio as of December 31, 2007. The following tables show the composition of the loan portfolio at the end of the periods indicated and remaining maturities for loans as of December 31, 2007.

Loans by Type
(At December 31)

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Commercial and industrial	$100,827	$113,162	$146,892	$117,777	$103,638
Real estate: (Commercial and Church)					
Mortgage	360,907	352,044	348,554	346,711	330,150
Construction	31,082	29,779	28,170	25,838	19,298
Industrial revenue bonds	4,149	6,293	4,514	4,955	5,373
Installment	--	-	107	1,741	1,911
Other	1,490	2,847	1,069	3,426	8,662

Total loans	$498,455	$504,125	$529,306	$500,448	$439,032

Loans by Maturity
(At December 31, 2007)

	One Year Or Less		Over 1 Year Through 5 Years		Over 5 Years		
(Dollars in thousands)	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate(1)	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate(1)	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate(1)	Total
Commercial and industrial	$ 16,641	$ 60,294	$ 20,122	$ 3,770	-	$ -	$ 100,827
Real estate: (Commercial and Church)							
Mortgage	57,230	23,370	265,349	14,246	712	-	360,907
Construction	11,536	7,887	11,659	-	-	-	31,082
Industrial revenue bonds	136	-	2,053	-	1,960	-	4,149
Other	8	734	693	55	-	-	1,490
Total loans	$ 85,551	$ 92,285	$ 299,876	$ 18,071	2,672	$ -	$ 498,455

(1)Loans have been classified as having "floating" interest rates if the rate specified in the loan varies with the prime commercial rate of interest.

The Company has no concentrations of loans exceeding 10% of total loans, which are not otherwise disclosed in the loan portfolio composition table and discussed in Item 8, Note 5 of this report. As can be seen in the loan composition table above and discussed in Item 8, Note 5, the Company's primary market niche for banking services is privately held businesses and churches and church-related ministries.

Loans to commercial entities are generally secured by the business assets of the borrower, including accounts receivable, inventory, machinery and equipment, and the real estate from which the borrower operates. Operating lines of credit to these companies generally are secured by accounts receivable and inventory, with specific percentages of each determined on a customer-by-customer basis based on various factors including the type of business. Intermediate term credit for machinery and equipment is generally provided at some percentage of the value of the equipment purchased, depending on the type of machinery or equipment purchased by the entity. Loans secured exclusively by real estate to businesses and churches are generally made with a maximum 80% loan to value ratio, depending upon the Company's estimate of the resale value and ability of the property to generate cash. The Company's loan policy requires an independent appraisal for all loans over $250,000 secured by real estate. Company management monitors the local economy in an attempt to determine whether it has had a significant deteriorating effect on such real estate credits. When problems are identified, appraised values are updated on a continual basis, either internally or through an updated external appraisal.

Loan portfolio changes from December 31, 2006 to December 31, 2007:

Total loans decreased $5,670,000 or 1% to $498,455,000. This decrease was due mainly to the reduction in commercial and industrial loans as loans were paid down. At year-end, church and church-related real estate and construction credits totaled $253,626,000, which represents a 12% increase over 2006. Additional details regarding the types and maturities of loans in the loan portfolio are contained in the tables above and in Item 8, Note 5.

Loan portfolio changes from December 31, 2005 to December 31, 2006:

Total loans decreased $25,181,000 or 5% to $504,125,000. This decrease was due mainly to the reduction in commercial and industrial loans as loans were paid down. At year-end, church and church-related real estate and construction credits totaled $226,664,000, which represents a 14% increase over 2005. Additional details regarding the types and maturities of loans in the loan portfolio are contained in the tables above and in Item 8, Note 5.

Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company recorded a provision for loan losses of $900,000 in 2007, $1,150,000 in 2006 and $775,000 in 2005. The amount of the provisions for loan losses was derived from the Company's quarterly analysis of the allowance for loan losses in relation to probable losses in the loan portfolio. The amount of the provision will fluctuate as determined by these quarterly analyses. The Company had net loan charge-offs of $1,212,000, $842,000 and $528,000 in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The allowance for loan losses was $6,280,000 at December 31, 2007 compared to $6,592,000 at December 31, 2006 and compared to $6,284,000 at December 31, 2005. The year-end 2007 allowance represented 1.26% of outstanding loans, compared to 1.31% at year-end 2006 and 1.19% at year-end

2005. From December 31, 2006 to December 31, 2007, the level of nonperforming loans increased $1,686,000 from $795,000 to $2,481,000, which represents .5% of outstanding loans. Nonperforming loans are more fully explained in the section entitled "Nonperforming Assets".

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. Charges or credits are made to expense to cover any deficiency or reduce any excess, as required. The current methodology employed to determine the appropriate allowance consists of two components, specific and general. The Company develops specific valuation 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 a reserve amount consistent with each loan's rating category. The reserve 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 reserve 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 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 balance in the account. 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 Loan Loss Experience

	December 31,				
(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Allowance at beginning of year	$ 6,592	$ 6,284	$ 6,037	$ 5,506	$ 5,293
Loans charged-off:					
Commercial and industrial loans and industrial revenue bonds ("IRB's")	337	864	532	--	--
Real estate: (Commercial and Church)					
Mortgage	1,038	--	22	48	--
Other	--	--	1	--	2
Total loans charged-off	1,375	864	555	48	2
Recoveries of loans previously charged-off:					
Commercial, industrial and IRB's	159	22	10	29	25
Real estate: (Commercial and Church)					
Mortgage	4	-	13	--	--
Installment	--	--	4	--	--
Total recoveries of loans previously charged-off	163	22	27	29	25
Net loans charged-off (recovered)	1,212	842	528	19	(23)
Provision charged to expense	900	1,150	775	550	190
Allowance at end of year	$ 6,280	$6,592	$ 6,284	$ 6,037	$ 5,506
Loans outstanding:					
Average	$515,123	$522,367	$512,966	$477,234	$443,452
December 31	498,455	504,125	529,306	500,448	469,032
Ratio of allowance for loan losses to loans outstanding:					
Average	1.22%	1.26%	1.23%	1.26%	1.24%
December 31	1.26%	1.31%	1.19%	1.21%	1.17%
Ratio of net charge-offs (recoveries) to average loans outstanding	.24%	.16%	.10%	--	(.01)%
Allocation of allowance for loan losses(1):					
Commercial, industrial and IRB's	$ 3,380	$ 3,507	$ 3,419	$ 3,066	$ 2,575
Real estate: (Commercial and Church)					
Mortgage	2,564	2,723	2,645	2,742	2,761
Construction	318	271	200	207	152
Other loans	18	91	20	22	18
Total	$ 6,280	$ 6,592	$ 6,284	$ 6,037	$ 5,506
Percent of categories to total loans:					
Commercial and industrial and IRB's	21.1%	22.5%	28.6%	24.5%	23.2%

Real estate: (Commercial and Church)					
Mortgage	72.4	69.8	65.9	69.3	70.4
Construction	6.2	5.9	5.3	5.2	4.1
Other	.3	1.8	.2	1.0	2.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(1)Although specific allocations exist, the entire allowance is available to absorb losses in any particular loan category.

Nonperforming Assets

It is the policy of the Company to continually monitor its loan portfolio and to discontinue the accrual of interest on any loan on which payment of principal or interest in a timely manner in the normal course of business, is doubtful. Subsequent payments received on such loans are applied to principal if there is any doubt as to the collectability of such principal; otherwise, these receipts are recorded as interest income. Interest on nonaccrual and renegotiated loans, which would have been recorded under the original terms of the loans, was approximately $163,000 for the year ended December 31, 2007. Of this amount, approximately $149,000 was actually recorded as interest income on such loans.

Total nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2007 consists of five loans totaling $1,985,000 that relate to businesses that have weak financial positions and/or collateral deficiencies. Allocations of the allowance for loan losses have been established for the estimated loss exposure.

Foreclosed assets and accruing loans 90 days or more past due were $1,388,000 and $496,000, respectively, at December 31, 2007. The foreclosed asset relates to the foreclosure of one loan which was secured by a commercial real estate building in St. Louis County, Missouri. The building is currently listed for sale and has been recorded at its estimated fair value less costs to sell. The increase in accruing loans 90 days or more past due is primarily related to one loan that is past maturity date; however, full payment is expected.

At December 31, 2007, approximately $5,139,000 of loans not included in the table below was identified by management as having potential credit problems. These loans are excluded from the table due to the fact they are current under the original terms of the loans, however circumstances have raised doubts as to the ability of the borrowers to comply with the current loan repayment terms. Included in this balance is $3,085,000 related to one borrower that was renegotiated in 2003 and, although current under the new terms of the contract, management believes, due to the financial condition of the borrower, there still remains risk as to the collectability of all amounts under the loan agreement. The remaining loans are closely monitored by management and have specific reserves established for the estimated loss exposure.

The Company does not have any foreign loans. The Company's loan portfolio does not include a significant amount of single family real estate mortgages as the Company does not market its services to retail customers. Also, the Company had no sub-prime mortgage loans or residential development loans in its portfolio as of December 31, 2007.

The Company does not have any other interest-earning assets which would have been included in nonaccrual, past due or restructured loans if such assets were loans.

Summary of Nonperforming Assets

	December 31,				
(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Commercial, industrial and IRB's:					
Nonaccrual	$ 1,277	$ 795	$ 983	$ 297	$ 318
Contractually past due 90 days or more and still accruing	496	--	--	--	--
Renegotiated loans	--	--	--	--	2,240
Real estate-mortgage:					
Nonaccrual	708	--	--	69	1,207
Contractually past due 90 days or more and still accruing	--	--	481	4	147
Renegotiated loans	--	--	--	168	481
Total nonperforming loans	2,481	795	1,464	538	4,393
Total foreclosed assets	1,388	--	--	375	859
Total nonperforming assets	$ 3,869	$ 795	$1,464	$ 913	$ 5,252

At December 31, 2007, the Bank had one property which it was carrying as other real estate owned. The property was foreclosed on July 31, 2007 at which time the Company charged off $823,000. The property is recorded at $1,388,000, which management estimates to be fair value less costs of disposition.

Operating Expenses from Continuing Operations

Operating expenses from continuing operations in 2007 compared to 2006 include the following significant pre-tax components:

Salaries and employees benefits expense increased $4,289,000 or 10% to $46,965,000. This is mainly attributable to additional staff related to the increase in processing volume, annual salary increases and the associated increase in benefit expenses.

Occupancy expense increased $127,000 or 6% to $2,106,000.

Equipment expense increased $428,000 or 15% to $3,356,000. This increase is primarily due to depreciation related to capital expenditures in 2006 and 2007.

Amortization of intangibles increased $54,000 or 24% to $280,000 due to the intangible assets acquired in the acquisition of NTransit in July 2006.

Other operating expense decreased $436,000 or 4% to $10,032,000 due to reductions in outside imaging and legal expenses.

Operating expenses from continuing operations in 2006 compared to 2005 include the following significant pre-tax components:

Salaries and employees benefits expense increased $4,632,000 or 12% to $42,676,000. This is mainly attributable to additional staff related to the increase in processing volume, annual salary increases and the associated increase in benefit expenses.

Occupancy expense increased $38,000 or 2% to $1,979,000.

Equipment expense increased $133,000 or 5% to $2,928,000. This increase is primarily due to depreciation related to capital expenditures in 2005 and 2006.

Amortization of intangibles increased $54,000 or 31% to $226,000 due to the intangible assets acquired in the acquisition of NTransit in July 2006.

Other operating expense increased $1,304,000 or 14% to $10,468,000. This increase related to several factors including a $443,000 increase in advertising and business development expense as the Company expanded its marketing efforts and a $402,000 increase in outside services, which reflects higher auditing and legal activities. In addition, promotional expense increased $262,000 because of the Company's 100th year anniversary activities and increases in charitable contributions. Postage and delivery expense increased $178,000 due to increased processing volume. More details on the components of other operating expenses are contained in Item 8, Note 14 of this report.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense from continuing operations in 2007 totaled $8,148,000 compared to $8,367,000 in 2006, and compared to $4,982,000 in 2005. When measured as a percent of income before income taxes and discontinued operations, the Company's effective tax rate was 31% in 2007, 35% in 2006 and 31% in 2005. The effective tax rate varies from year-to-year primarily due to changes in the Company's amount of investment in tax-exempt municipal bonds and income recognized on bank owned life insurance. The Company's income tax (benefit) expense from discontinued operations was $0, ($280,000) and $557,000 with effective rates of 0%, 41%, and 215% for the years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Investment Portfolio

Investment portfolio changes from December 31, 2006 to December 31, 2007:

U.S. Treasury securities decreased $14,828,000 or 88% to $1,996,000. U.S. government-sponsored corporation and agency securities decreased $1,486,000 or 50% to $1,499,000. State and political subdivision securities increased $85,271,000 or 104% to $167,478,000. The investment portfolio provides the Company with a significant source of earnings, secondary source of liquidity, and mechanisms to manage the effects of changes in loan demand and interest rates. Therefore, the size, asset allocation and maturity distribution of the investment portfolio will vary over time depending on management's assessment of current and future interest rates, changes in loan demand, changes in the Company's sources of funds and the economic outlook. During this period the size of the investment portfolio increased as the Company purchased state and political subdivision securities. These securities all had AA or better credit ratings and maturities approaching ten years. With the additional liquidity provided by the increase in accounts and drafts payables and the expectation of a declining rate environment, the Company made these purchases to reduce the level of short-term rate sensitive assets. All purchases were made in accordance with the Company's investment policy. As of December 31, 2007, the Company had no mortgage-backed securities in its portfolio.

Investment portfolio changes from December 31, 2005 to December 31, 2006:

U.S. Treasury securities decreased $6,006,000 or 26% to $16,824,000. U.S. government-sponsored corporation and agency securities decreased $1,993,000 or 40% to $2,985,000. State and political subdivision securities increased $15,886,000 or 24% to $82,207,000. The investment portfolio provides the Company with a significant source of earnings, secondary source of liquidity, and mechanisms to manage the effects of changes in loan demand and interest rates. Therefore, the size, asset allocation and maturity distribution of the investment portfolio will vary over time depending on management's assessment of current and future interest rates, changes in loan demand, changes in the Company's sources of funds and the economic outlook. During this period the size of the investment portfolio increased as the Company employed a portion of the increase in accounts and drafts payable. The changes in asset mix reflect the relative interest rates of the alternative investments and management's liquidity and interest rate forecasts at the time funds became available for investment.

There was no single issuer of securities in the investment portfolio at December 31, 2007 for which the aggregate amortized cost exceeded 10% of total shareholders' equity.

Investments by Type

	December 31,		
(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006	2005
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 1,996	$ 16,824	$ 22,830
U.S. government-sponsored corporations and agencies	1,499	2,985	4,978
State and political subdivisions	167,478	82,207	66,321
Stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank	451	451	448
Stock of the Federal Reserve Bank	282	282	282
Total investments	$ 171,706	$ 102,749	$ 94,859

Investment in Debt Securities by Maturity
(At December 31, 2007)

(Dollars in thousands)	Within 1 Year	Over 1 to 5 Years	Over 5 to 10 Years	Over 10 Years	Yield
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 1,996	$ --	$ --	$ --	3.91%
U.S. government-sponsored corporations and agencies	--	1,499	--	--	4.00%
State and political subdivisions(1)	1,621	49,980	70,906	44,971	5.89%
Total investment in debt securities	$ 3,617	$ 51,479	$ 70,906	$ 44,971	
Weighted average yield	2.16%	5.28%	6.10%	6.42%	5.85%

1. Weighted average yield is presented on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a tax rate of 35%.

Deposits and Accounts and Drafts Payable

Noninterest-bearing demand deposits decreased $13,397,000 or 13% from December 31, 2006 to $93,190,000 at December 31, 2007. The average balances of these deposits decreased $5,165,000 or 5% from 2006 to $94,164,000 in 2007. The decrease in ending balances relates mainly to normal daily fluctuations in these accounts. These balances are mainly maintained by commercial customers and churches and can fluctuate significantly on a daily basis. Therefore, management believes that average balances are a more meaningful measure of deposit trends.

Interest-bearing deposits decreased $2,901,000 or 2% from December 31, 2006 to $180,406,000 at December 31, 2007. The average balances of these deposits increased to $185,667,000 in 2007 from $179,217,000 in 2006.

Accounts and drafts payable generated by the Company in its payment processing operations increased $45,341,000 or 10% from December 31, 2006 to $513,734,000 at December 31, 2007. The average balances of these funds increased $36,375,000 or 8% from 2006 to $504,678,000 in 2007. These increases relate to the increase in dollars processed.

Due to the Company's payment processing cycle, average balances are much more indicative of the underlying activity than period-end balances since point-in-time comparisons can be misleading if the comparison dates fall on different days of the week.

The composition of average deposits and the average rates paid on those deposits is represented in the table entitled "Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity; Interest Rate and Interest Differential" which is included earlier in this discussion. The Company does not have any significant deposits from foreign depositors.

Maturities of Certificates of Deposits of $100,000 or More
(At December 31, 2007)

(Dollars in thousands)	
Three months or less	$ 33,135
Three to six months	17,259
Six to twelve months	4,031
Over twelve months	1,293
Total	$ 55,718

Subordinated Convertible Debentures

Total subordinated convertible debentures at December 31, 2007 and 2006 were $3,688,000 and $3,700,000, respectively and the average balances of these funds were and $3,699,000 and $3,700,000, respectively, for the year. The debentures were issued on August 24, 2004 as part of the Company's purchase of its telecom group. For more information on these debentures please refer to Item 8, Note 10 of this report.

Liquidity

The discipline of liquidity management as practiced by the Company seeks to ensure that funds are available to fulfill all payment obligations relating to invoices processed as they become due, meet depositor withdrawal requests and borrower credit demands while at the same time maximizing profitability. This is accomplished by balancing changes in demand for funds with changes in supply of funds. Primary liquidity to meet demand is provided by short-term liquid assets that can be converted to cash, maturing securities and the ability to obtain funds from external sources. The Company's Asset/Liability Committee ("ALCO") has direct oversight responsibility for the Company's liquidity position and profile. Management considers both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items in its evaluation of liquidity.

The balances of liquid assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, which include cash and due from banks, federal funds sold, and money market funds, and were $176,070,000 at December 31, 2007, a decrease of $20,434,000 or 10% from December 31, 2006. At December 31, 2007 these assets represented 19% 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 debt securities available-for-sale at fair value was $171,706,000 at December 31, 2007, an increase of $68,957,000 or 67% from December 31, 2006. These assets represented 19% of total assets at December 31, 2007. Of this total, 98% were state and political subdivision securities, 1% were U.S. Treasury securities and 1% were U.S. government agencies. Of the total portfolio, 2% mature in one year, 27% mature after one year through five years and 71% mature after five years. The Company did not sell any securities available-for-sale during 2007.

The Bank has unsecured lines of credit at correspondent banks to purchase federal funds up to a maximum of $39,000,000. Additionally, the Bank maintains lines of credit at unaffiliated financial institutions in the maximum amount of $62,806,000 collateralized by U.S. Treasury and agency securities and commercial mortgage loans.

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 many other commercial products of the Bank. The accounts and drafts payable generated by the Company have also historically been a stable source of funds.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities of continuing operations for the years 2007, 2006 and 2005 were $23,652,000, $17,031,000 and $13,420,000 respectively. Net income plus the adjustment for depreciation and amortization accounts for most of the operating cash provided. 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. Further analysis of the changes in these account balances is discussed earlier in this report. Due to the daily fluctuations in these account balances, management believes that 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 2008.

Capital Resources

One of management's primary objectives is to maintain a strong capital base to warrant the confidence of customers, shareholders, and bank regulatory agencies. A strong capital base is needed to take advantage of profitable growth opportunities that arise and to provide assurance to depositors and creditors. The Company and its banking subsidiary continue to exceed all regulatory capital requirements, as evidenced by the capital ratios at December 31, 2007 as shown in Item 8, Note 3 of this report.

In 2007, cash dividends paid were $.447 per share for a total of $4,118,000, a 12% increase over the prior year, which is attributable to an increase in the per share amount paid and additional shares outstanding. On October 15, 2007, the company declared a 10% stock dividend payable to holders of record on December 3, 2007. On July 18, 2006, the Company declared a 50% stock dividend payable to holders of record on September 1, 2006. On August 16, 2005, the Company declared a 50% stock dividend payable to holders of record on September 2, 2005.

Shareholders' equity was $99,452,000, or 11% of total assets, at December 31, 2007, an increase of $15,531,000 over the balance at December 31, 2006. This increase resulted from net income of $17,795,000, proceeds from the exercise of stock options of $15,000, a decrease in other comprehensive loss of $1,184,000 and other items of $801,000 related to the stock dividend and stock bonuses, which were offset by cash dividends paid of $4,118,000 and the pension adjustment per SFAS No. 158 of $146,000.

Dividends from the Bank are a source of funds for payment of dividends by the Company to its shareholders. The only restrictions on dividends are those dictated by regulatory capital requirements and prudent and sound banking principles. As of December 31, 2007, unappropriated retained earnings of $822,000 were available at the Bank for the declaration of dividends to the Company without prior approval from regulatory authorities.

The Company maintains a treasury stock buyback program pursuant to which the Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of up to 300,000 shares of the Company's common stock. This repurchase plan was updated by the Board of Directors on January 22, 2008 and replaced the Company's previous plan under which 120,000 shares had remained available for repurchase. The Company did not repurchase any shares during 2007 and repurchased 30,000 shares for $870,000 in 2006. As of December 31, 2007, 120,000 shares remained available for repurchase under the program. A portion of the repurchased shares may be used for the Company's employee benefit plans, and the balance will be available for other general corporate purposes. The stock repurchase authorization does not have an expiration date and the pace of repurchase activity will depend on factors such as levels of cash generation from operations, cash requirements for investments, repayment of debt, current stock price, and other factors. The Company may repurchase shares from time to time on the open market or in private transactions, including structured transactions. The stock repurchase program may be modified or discontinued at any time.

Commitments, Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of business, the Company is party to activities that contain credit, market and operational risk 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 and capital 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 December 31, 2007, 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 December 31, 2007, the balance of loan commitments, standby and commercial letters of credit were $29,036,000, $5,999,000 and $4,147,000, 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 its guarantees on these financial instruments.

On August 24, 2004 the Company issued $3,700,000 in subordinated convertible debentures as part of the Company's acquisition of the Cass telecom group. Interest, at a rate of 5.33%, is payable annually on the anniversary date of the acquisition. The holders of the debentures can convert the principal amount into fully paid and non-assessable shares of the common stock of the Company at a rate per share of $19.47 at various amounts over a 10-year period, at which time the securities mature. The debentures may be called by the Company without penalty after August 24, 2010. For more information please refer to Item 8, Note 10 of this report.

The following table summarizes contractual cash obligations of the Company related to operating and capital lease commitments, time deposits and convertible subordinated debentures at December 31, 2007:

		Amount of Commitment Expiration per Period			
(Dollars in thousands at December 31, 2007)	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Operating lease commitments	$ 3,769	$ 715	$ 1,009	$ 874	$ 1,171
Time deposits*	82,626	79,472	2,534	620	--
Convertible subordinated debentures *	3,688	--	--	--	3,688
Total	$ 90,083	$ 80,187	$ 3,543	$ 1,494	$ 4,859

* Includes principal payments only.

During 2007, the Company contributed $3,200,000 to its noncontributory defined benefit pension plan. The contribution had no significant effect on the Company's overall liquidity. In determining pension expense, the Company makes several assumptions, including the discount rate and long-term rate of return on assets. These assumptions are determined at the beginning of the plan year based on interest rate levels and financial market performance. For 2007 these assumptions were as follows:

Weighted average discount rate	6.00%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	4.25%
Expected long-term rate of return on assets	7.25%

Impact of New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48 "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes", an Interpretation of SFAS No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes". FASB Interpretation No. 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes in financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken. The Interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The FASB Interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company implemented FASB Interpretation No. 48 on January 1, 2007, which did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. See Note 15.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements". The objective of SFAS No. 157 is to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and to expand disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and does not require any new fair value measurements. The provisions of SFAS No. 157 are effective for fair value measurements made in fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The adoption of this statement in the first quarter of 2008 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)" ("SFAS No. 158"). SFAS No. 158 requires companies to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur 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. The Company adopted the standard on December 31, 2006 and has recognized the required changes and disclosures in its consolidated 2007 and 2006 financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("SFAS No. 159"). SFAS No. 159 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this statement in the first quarter of 2008 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Sensitivity

The Company faces market risk to the extent that its net interest income and its fair market value of equity are affected by changes in market interest rates. The asset/liability management discipline as applied by the Company seeks to limit the volatility, to the extent possible, of both net interest income and the fair market value of equity that can result from changes in market interest rates. This is accomplished by limiting the maturities of fixed rate investments, loans, and deposits; matching fixed rate assets and liabilities to the extent possible; and optimizing the mix of fees and net interest income. However, as discussed below, the Company's asset/liability position differs significantly from most other bank holding companies with significant positive cumulative "gaps" shown for each time horizon presented. This asset sensitive position is caused primarily by the operations of the Company, which generate large balances of accounts and drafts payable. These balances, which are noninterest bearing, contribute to the Company's historical high net interest margin but cause the Company to become susceptible to changes in interest rates, with a decreasing net interest margin and fair market value of equity in periods of declining interest rates and an increasing net interest margin and fair market value of equity in periods of rising interest rates.

The Company's Asset/Liability Committee ("ALCO") measures the Company's interest rate risk sensitivity on a quarterly basis to monitor and manage the variability of earnings and fair market value of equity in various interest rate environments. The ALCO evaluates the Company's risk position to determine whether the level of exposure is significant enough to hedge a potential decline in earnings and value or whether the Company can safely increase risk to enhance returns. The ALCO uses gap reports, twelve-month net interest income simulations, and fair market value of equity analyses as its main analytical tools to provide management with insight into the Company's exposure to changing interest rates.

Management uses a gap report to review any significant mismatch between the re-pricing points of the Company's rate sensitive assets and liabilities in certain time horizons. A negative gap indicates that more liabilities re-price in that particular time frame and, if rates rise, these liabilities will re-price faster than the assets. A positive gap would indicate the opposite. Gap reports can be misleading in that they capture only the re-pricing timing within the balance sheet, and fail to capture other significant risks such as basis risk and embedded options risk. Basis risk involves the potential for the spread relationship between rates to change under different rate environments and embedded options risk relates to the potential for the alteration of the level and/or timing of cash flows given changes in rates.

Another measurement tool used by management is net interest income simulation, which forecasts net interest income during the coming twelve months under different interest rate scenarios in order to quantify potential changes in short term accounting income. Management has set policy limits specifying acceptable levels of interest rate risk given multiple simulated rate movements. These simulations are more informative than gap reports because they are able to capture more of the dynamics within the balance sheet, such as basis risk and embedded options risk. A table containing simulation results as of December 31, 2007, from an immediate and sustained parallel change in interest rates is shown below.

While net interest income simulations do an adequate job of capturing interest rate risk to short term earnings, they do not capture risk within the current balance sheet beyond twelve months. The Company uses fair market value of equity analyses to help identify longer-term risk that may reside on the current balance sheet. The fair market value of equity is represented by the present value of all future income streams generated by the current balance sheet. The Company measures the fair market value of equity as the net present value of all asset and liability cash flows discounted at forward rates suggested by the current Treasury curve plus appropriate credit spreads. This representation of the change in the fair market value of equity under different rate scenarios gives insight into the magnitude of risk to future earnings due to rate changes. Management has set policy limits relating to declines in the market value of equity. The table below contains the analysis, which illustrates the effects of an immediate and sustained parallel change in interest rates as of December 31, 2007:

Change in Interest Rates	% Change in Net Interest Income	% Change in Fair Market Value of Equity
+200 basis points	12%	11%
+100 basis points	6%	6%
Stable Rates	----	----
-100 basis points	(7%)	(7%)
-200 basis points	(14%)	(16%)

Interest Rate Sensitivity Position

The following table presents the Company's gap or interest rate risk position at December 31, 2007 for the various time periods indicated.

(Dollars in thousands)	Variable Rate	0-90 Days	91-180 Days	181-364 Years	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Earning assets:							
Loans:							
Taxable	$ 109,359	$ 48,051	$ 57,465	$ 54,410	$ 219,411	$ 5,610	$ 494,306
Tax-exempt	--	6	--	129	2,053	1,961	4,149
Debt and equity securities(1):							
Taxable	--	1,995	--	--	1,500	--	3,495
Tax-exempt	--	--	--	1,011	44,379	119,682	165,072
Other	733	--	--	--	--	--	733
Federal funds sold and other Short-term investments	149,351	--	--	--	--	--	149,351
Total earning assets	$ 259,443	$ 50,052	$ 57,465	$ 55,550	$ 267,343	$ 127,253	$ 817,106
Interest-sensitive liabilities:							
Money market accounts	$ 52,617	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ 52,617
Now accounts	22,633	--	--	--	--	--	22,633
Savings deposits	22,530	--	--	--	--	--	22,530
Time deposits:							
$100K and more	--	33,135	17,259	4,031	1,293	--	55,718
Less than $100K	--	17,979	5,249	1,820	1,860	--	26,908
Federal funds purchased and other Short-term borrowing	219	--	--	--	--	--	219
Subordinated convertible debentures	--	--	--	--	--	3,688	3,688
Total interest-bearing liabilities	$ 97,999	$ 51,114	$ 22,508	$ 5,851	$ 3,153	$ 3,688	$ 184,313
Interest sensitivity gap:							
Periodic	$ 161,444	$ (1,062)	$ 34,957	$ 49,699	$ 264,190	$ 123,565	$ 632,793
Cumulative	161,444	160,382	195,339	245,038	509,228	632,793	632,793
Ratio of interest-bearing assets to interest-bearing liabilities:							
Periodic	2.65	0.98	2.55	9.49	84.79	34.50	4.43
Cumulative	2.65	2.08	2.14	2.38	3.82	4.43	4.43

(1)Balances shown reflect earliest re-pricing date.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share and per share data)	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	$ 26,719	$ 26,995
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments	149,351	169,509
Cash and cash equivalents	176,070	196,504
Securities available-for-sale, at fair value	171,706	102,749
Loans	498,455	504,125
Less: Allowance for loan losses	6,280	6,592
Loans, net	492,175	497,533
Premises and equipment, net	12,771	12,898
Investment in bank owned life insurance	12,544	12,024
Payments in excess of funding	11,664	9,333
Goodwill	7,471	7,471
Other intangible assets, net	877	1,156
Other assets	17,762	18,803
Total assets	$903,040	$ 858,471
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	$ 93,190	$ 106,587
Interest-bearing	180,406	183,307
Total deposits	273,596	289,894
Accounts and drafts payable	513,734	468,393
Subordinated convertible debentures	3,688	3,700
Liabilities related to discontinued operations	--	277
Other liabilities	12,570	12,286
Total liabilities	803,588	774,550
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; 20,000,000 shares authorized: 9,949,324 and 9,112,484 shares issued at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively	4,975	4,556
Additional paid-in capital	45,837	17,896
Retained earnings	66,690	81,516
Common shares in treasury, at cost (740,642 and 784,773 shares at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively)	(16,118)	(17,077)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,932)	(2,970)
Total shareholders' equity	99,452	83,921
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 903,040	$ 858,471

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(In thousands, except share and per share data)	For the Years Ended December 31, 2007	2006	2005
Fee Revenue and Other Income:			
Information services payment and processing revenue	$ 45,642	$ 40,343	$ 35,901
Bank service fees	1,682	1,625	1,535
Gains on sales of investment securities	--	-	547
Other	876	853	670
Total fee revenue and other income	48,200	42,821	38,653
Interest Income:			
Interest and fees on loans	36,288	36,164	32,214
Interest and dividends on securities:			
Taxable	722	1,052	831
Exempt from federal income taxes	4,809	2,575	1,610
Interest on federal funds sold and other short-term investments	7,527	7,262	3,596
Total interest income	49,346	47,053	38,251
Interest Expense:			
Interest on deposits	7,728	6,414	4,486
Interest on short-term borrowings	6	7	5
Interest on subordinated convertible debentures and other	230	198	196
Total interest expense	7,964	6,619	4,687
Net interest income	41,382	40,434	33,564
Provision for loan losses	900	1,150	775
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	40,482	39,284	32,789
Operating Expense:			
Salaries and employee benefits	46,965	42,676	38,044
Occupancy	2,106	1,979	1,941
Equipment	3,356	2,928	2,795
Amortization of intangible assets	280	226	172
Impairment of equity investment	--	-	3,100
Other operating	10,032	10,468	9,164
Total operating expense	62,739	58,277	55,216
Income before income tax expense and discontinued operations	25,943	23,828	16,226
Income tax expense	8,148	8,367	4,982
Net income from continuing operations	17,795	15,461	11,244
Income (loss) from discontinued operations before income tax expense	--	(675)	259
Income tax (benefit) expense	--	(280)	557
Net loss from discontinued operations	--	(395)	(298)
Net income	$ 17,795	$ 15,066	$ 10,946
Basic Earnings Per Share:			
From continuing operations	$ 1.95	$ 1.69	$ 1.24
From discontinued operations	--	(.04)	(.03)
Basic earnings per share	1.95	1.65	1.21
Diluted Earnings Per Share:			
From continuing operations	$ 1.90	$ 1.65	$ 1.21
From discontinued operations	--	(.04)	(.04)
Diluted earnings per share	1.90	1.61	1.17

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Dollars in thousands)	For the Years Ended December 31, 2007	2006	2005
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net income from continuing operations	$ 17,795	$ 15,461	$ 11,244
Adjustments to reconcile net income from continuing operations to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	3,186	2,049	2,073
Gains on sales of investment securities	--	-	(547)
Stock-based compensation expense	678	227	134
Provision for loan losses	900	1,150	775
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	1,409	(289)	(921)
Increase (decrease) in income tax liability	743	1,628	(181)
Impairment of equity investment	--	-	3,100
Other operating activities, net	(1,059)	(3,195)	(2,257)
Operating activities of discontinued operations	--	(1,536)	(967)
Net cash provided by operating activities	23,652	15,495	12,453
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
From continuing operations:			
Proceeds from sales of securities available-for-sale	--	-	12,950
Proceeds from maturities of securities available-for-sale	52,500	83,510	77,150
Purchase of securities available-for-sale	(120,304)	(90,326)	(108,545)
Net decrease (increase) in loans	3,158	24,339	(29,386)
Increase in payments in excess of funding	(2,331)	(1,668)	(667)
Purchases of premises and equipment, net	(2,112)	(2,953)	(2,582)
Payment for business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	--	(3,172)	-
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	--	205	6,600
Investing activities of discontinued operations	--	-	(98)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(69,089)	9,935	(44,578)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
From continuing operations:			
Net (decrease) increase in noninterest-bearing deposits	(13,397)	(9,809)	20,034
Net increase (decrease) in interest-bearing demand and savings deposits	3,269	(9,038)	(87)
Net (decrease) increase in time deposits	(6,170)	21,743	(8,578)
Net increase in accounts and drafts payable	45,341	22,582	87,338
Cash proceeds from exercise of stock options	15	327	144
Cash dividends paid	(4,118)	(3,666)	(3,201)
Purchase of common shares for treasury	--	(870)	(1,434)
Other financing activities, net	63	113	58
Net cash provided by financing activities	25,003	21,382	94,274
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(20,434)	46,812	62,149
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	196,504	149,692	87,543
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 176,070	$ 196,504	$ 149,692
Supplemental information:			
Cash paid for interest	$ 8,119	$ 6,171	$ 4,618
Cash paid for income taxes	6,258	8,136	6,792
Noncash transactions:			
Other real estate transferred from loans	$ 1,300	$ --	$ -

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In thousands, except per share data)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total	Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance, December 31, 2004	$2,247	$18,210	$64,685	$(16,096)	$543	$ 69,589	
Net income			10,946			10,946	$10,946
Cash dividends ($.352 per share)			(3,201)			(3,201)	
50% common stock dividend	921		(924)			(3)	
Purchase of 42,665 common shares				(1,434)		(1,434)	
Other comprehensive income (loss):							
Net unrealized loss on debt securities available-for-sale, net of tax					(510)	(510)	(510)
Reclassification adjustment for gains on sales of investment securities, available-for-sale, net of tax					(361)	(361)	(361)
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of tax					(78)	(78)	(78)
Issuance of 8,238 common shares pursuant to Stock Bonus Plan		(70)		70		--	
Amortization of Stock Bonus Plan awards		134				134	
Exercise of stock options		(3)		147		144	
Tax benefit of stock awards		55				55	
Balance, December 31, 2005	3,168	18,326	71,506	(17,313)	(406)	75,281	
Comprehensive income for 2005							9,997
Net income			15,066			15,066	15,066
Cash dividends ($.400 per share)			(3,666)			(3,666)	
50% common stock dividend	1,388		(1,390)			(2)	
Purchase of 30,000 common shares				(870)		(870)	
Other comprehensive income (loss):							
Net unrealized gain on debt securities available-for-sale, net of tax					550	550	550
Adoption of SFAS 158					(3,114)	(3,114)	162
Issuance of 15,010 common shares pursuant to Stock Bonus Plan		(198)		198		--	
Exercise of stock options		(581)		908		327	
Tax benefit of stock awards		122				122	
Stock-based compensation expense		227				227	
Balance, December 31, 2006	4,556	17,896	81,516	(17,077)	(2,970)	83,921	
Comprehensive income for 2006							15,778
Net income			17,795			17,795	17,795
Cash dividends ($.447 per share)			(4,118)			(4,118)	
10% common stock dividend	419	28,159	(28,590)			(12)	
Other comprehensive income (loss):							
Net unrealized gain on debt securities available-for-sale, net of tax					1,184	1,184	1,184
SFAS 158 adjustment					(146)	(146)	(146)
FIN 48 adjustment			87			87	
Issuance of 47,432 common shares pursuant to Stock Bonus Plan		(938)		938		--	
Exercise of stock options		6		9		15	
Tax benefit of stock awards		36				36	
Stock-based compensation expense		678				678	
Subordinated debenture conversion				12		12	
Balance, December 31, 2007	$4,975	$45,837	$66,690	$(16,118)	$(1,932)	$ 99,452	
Comprehensive income for 2007							$18,833

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Summary of Operations The Company provides payment and information services, which include processing and payment of freight, utility and telecommunications invoices. These services include the acquisition and management of data, information delivery and financial exchange. The consolidated balance sheet captions, "Accounts and drafts payable" and "Payments in excess of funding," consist of obligations related to the payment services that are performed for customers. The Company also provides a full range of banking services to individual, corporate and institutional customers through its wholly owned bank subsidiary.

Basis of Presentation The accounting and reporting policies of the Company and its subsidiaries conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries after elimination of intercompany transactions. Certain amounts in the 2006 and 2005 consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2007 presentation. Such reclassifications have no effect on previously reported net income or shareholders' equity. The Company's bank subsidiary sold the assets of GEMS, its wholly owned subsidiary, on December 30, 2005. The assets, liabilities and results of operations of GEMS have been presented as discontinued operations. See Note 2 for more details. The Company issued a 10% stock dividend on December 17, 2007 and 50% stock dividends on September 15, 2006 and on September 15, 2005. The share and per share information have been restated for all periods presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates In preparing the consolidated financial statements, Company management is required to make estimates and assumptions which significantly affect the reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements. A significant estimate, which is particularly susceptible to change in a short period of time, is the determination of the allowance for loan losses.

Cash and Cash Equivalents For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, the Company considers cash and due from banks, federal funds sold and other short-term investments as segregated in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets to be cash equivalents.

Investment in Debt and Equity Securities The Company classifies its debt and marketable equity securities as available-for-sale. Securities classified as available-for-sale are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses, net of the related tax effect, are excluded from earnings and reported in accumulated other comprehensive income, a component of shareholders' equity. A decline in the fair value of any available-for-sale security below cost that is deemed other than temporary results in a charge to earnings and the establishment of a new cost basis for the security. To determine whether impairment is other than temporary, the Company considers whether it has the ability and intent to hold the investment until a marketplace recovery and considers whether evidence indicating the cost of the investment is recoverable outweighs evidence to the contrary. Evidence considered in this assessment includes the reasons for impairment, the severity and duration of the impairment, changes in value subsequent to year-end and forecasted performance of the investee. Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted to interest income over the estimated lives of the securities using the level-yield method. Interest income is recognized when earned. Gains and losses are calculated using the specific identification method.

Allowance for Loan Losses The allowance for loan losses is increased by provisions charged to expense and is available to absorb charge-offs, net of recoveries. Management utilizes a systematic, documented approach in determining the appropriate level of the allowance for loan losses. Management's approach, which provides for general and specific allowances, is based on current economic conditions, past losses, collection experience, risk characteristics of the portfolio, assessments of collateral values by obtaining independent appraisals for significant properties, and such other factors which, in management's judgment, deserve current recognition in estimating loan losses.

Management believes the allowance for loan losses is adequate to absorb probable losses in the loan portfolio. While management uses all available information to recognize losses on loans, future additions to the allowance may be necessary based on changes in economic conditions. Additionally, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses. Such 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.

Premises and Equipment Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is computed over the estimated useful lives of the assets, or the respective lease terms for leasehold improvements, using straight-line and accelerated methods. Estimated useful lives do not exceed 40 years for buildings, the lesser of 10 years or the life of the lease for leasehold improvements and range from 3 to 7 years for software, equipment, furniture and fixtures. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Intangible Assets Cost in excess of fair value of net assets acquired has resulted from business acquisitions, which were accounted for using the purchase method. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but instead are tested for impairment at least annually. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives.

Periodically, the Company reviews intangible assets for events or changes in circumstances that may indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Based on those reviews, adjustments of recorded amounts have not been required.

Non-marketable Equity Investments The Company accounts for non-marketable equity investments, in which it holds less than a 20% ownership, under the cost method. Under the cost method of accounting, investments are carried at cost and are adjusted only for other than temporary declines in fair value, distributions of earnings and additional investments. The Company periodically evaluates whether any declines in fair value of its investments are other than temporary. In performing this evaluation, the Company considers various factors including any decline in market price, where available, the investee's financial condition, results of operations, operating trends and other financial ratios. Non-marketable equity investments are included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

Foreclosed Assets Other real estate, included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, is recorded at the lower of cost or fair value less costs to sell. If the fair value of other real estate declines subsequent to foreclosure, the difference is recorded as a valuation allowance through a charge to expense. Subsequent increases in fair value are recorded through reversal of the valuation allowance. Expenses incurred in maintaining the properties are charged to expense.

Treasury Stock Purchases of the Company's common stock are recorded at cost. Upon reissuance, treasury stock is reduced based upon the average cost basis of shares held.

Comprehensive Income Comprehensive income consists of net income, changes in net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities and pension liability adjustments and is presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of shareholders' equity and comprehensive income.

Interest on Loans Interest on loans is recognized based upon the principal amounts outstanding. It is the Company's policy to discontinue the accrual of interest when there is reasonable doubt as to the collectability of principal or interest. Subsequent payments received on such loans are applied to principal if there is any doubt as to the collectability of such principal; otherwise, these receipts are recorded as interest income. The accrual of interest on a loan is resumed when the loan is current as to payment of both principal and interest and/or the borrower demonstrates the ability to pay and remain current.

Impairment of Loans A loan is considered impaired when it is probable that a creditor will be unable to collect all amounts due, both principal and interest, according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. When measuring impairment, the expected future cash flows of an impaired loan are discounted at the loan's effective interest rate. Alternatively, impairment could be measured by reference to an observable market price, if one exists, or the fair value of the collateral for a collateral-dependent loan. Regardless of the historical measurement method used, the Company measures impairment based on the fair value of the collateral when the Company determines foreclosure is probable. Additionally, impairment of a restructured loan is measured by discounting the total expected future cash flows at the loan's effective rate of interest as stated in the original loan agreement. The Company uses its nonaccrual methods as discussed above for recognizing interest on impaired loans.

Information Services Revenue A majority of the Company's revenues are attributable to fees for providing services. These services include freight invoice rating, payment processing, auditing, and the generation of accounting and transportation information. The Company also processes, pays and generates management information from electric, gas, telecommunications and other invoices. The specific payment and information processing services provided to each customer are developed individually to meet each customer's specific requirements. The Company enters into service agreements with customers typically for fixed fees per transaction that are invoiced monthly. Revenues are recognized in the period services are rendered and earned under the service agreements, as long as collection is reasonably assured.

Income Taxes Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred tax assets are reduced if necessary, by a deferred tax asset valuation allowance. In the event that management determines it will not be able to realize all or part of net deferred tax assets in the future, the Company adjusts the recorded value of deferred tax assets, which would result in a direct charge to income tax expense in the period that such determination is made. Likewise, the Company will reverse the valuation allowance when realization of the deferred tax asset is expected. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

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, adjusted for the net income effect of the interest expense on the outstanding convertible debentures, by the sum of the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding and the weighted-average number of potential common shares outstanding.

Stock-Based Compensation The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 ("SFAS No. 123") in 2000. As provided by SFAS No. 123, the Company applied the intrinsic value-based method, as outlined in Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations, in accounting for stock options and restricted stock awards. Under the intrinsic value-based method, no compensation expense was recognized if the exercise price of the Company's employee stock options equaled the market price of the underlying stock on the date of the grant. Accordingly, no compensation cost was recognized for stock options granted to employees, since all options granted under the Company's share incentive programs had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of the grant.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R ("SFAS No. 123R") "Share-based Payment." This statement supersedes SFAS No. 123. SFAS No. 123R requires that all stock-based compensation be recognized as an expense in the financial statements and that such cost be measured at the fair value of the award. This statement was adopted using the modified prospective method of application, which requires the Company to recognize compensation expense on a prospective basis. Therefore, prior period financial statements have not been restated. Under this method, in addition to reflecting compensation expense for new share-based awards, expense is also recognized to reflect the remaining service period of awards that had been included in pro forma disclosures required by SFAS No. 123 in prior periods. SFAS No. 123R also requires that excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises and restricted stock awards be reflected as financing cash inflows instead of operating cash inflows.

The pro forma disclosure for 2005 required by SFAS No. 123 is provided in the table below.

(In thousands, except per share data)	2005
Net income from continuing operations:	
As reported	$ 11,244
Add: Stock based compensation expense included in reported net income, net of tax	86
Less: Stock based compensation expense determined under the fair value based method for all awards, net of tax	(105)
Pro forma net income from continuing operations	$ 11,225
Net income effect of subordinated convertible debentures	108
Proforma net income from continuing operations assuming dilution	$11,333
Net income from continuing operations per common share: (1)	
Basic, as reported	$ 1.24
Basic, proforma	1.24
Diluted, as reported	1.21
Diluted, proforma	1.20

(1) Per share data for 2005 has been restated for the 50% stock dividends paid on September 15, 2006 and 2005 and also for the 10% stock dividend paid on December 17, 2007.

Pension Plans The amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements related to pension 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, 2007, rate of increase in future compensation levels and mortality rates. These assumptions are updated annually and are disclosed in Note 12. The Company adopted Statement No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans" ("SFAS No. 158") on December 31, 2006. SFAS No. 158 requires companies to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur 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.

Impact of New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48 "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes", an Interpretation of SFAS No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes". FASB Interpretation No. 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes in financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken. The Interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The FASB Interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company implemented FASB Interpretation No. 48 on January 1, 2007, which did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. See Note 15.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements". The objective of SFAS No. 157 is to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and to expand disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and does not require any new fair value measurements. The provisions of SFAS No. 157 are effective for fair value measurements made in fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The adoption of this statement in the first quarter of 2008 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)" ("SFAS No. 158"). SFAS No. 158 requires companies to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur 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. The Company adopted the standard on December 31, 2006 and has recognized the required changes and disclosures in its consolidated 2007 and 2006 financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("SFAS No. 159"). SFAS No. 159 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this statement in the first quarter of 2008 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Note 2
Acquisitions and Dispositions

On July 7, 2006, the Company acquired 100% of the common stock of NTransit, Inc., a company whose service provides auditing and expense management of parcel shipments. While this acquisition does not meet the Regulation S-X criteria of a significant business combination, it positions the Company to expand its offerings in the specialized service and expertise in parcel shipping, which is a unique segment of the transportation industry that has experienced tremendous growth in recent years. Pro forma results, assuming the NTransit, Inc. acquisition had been consummated January 1, 2005, would not be significantly different than reported.

On December 30, 2005, the Company's bank subsidiary sold the operating assets of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Government e-Management Solutions, Inc. ("GEMS"). In accordance with FASB Statement No. 144 "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" the assets, liabilities and operating results of GEMS, including the gain on sale in 2005, have been presented as discontinued operations for all periods.

Note 3
Capital Requirements And Regulatory Restrictions

The Company and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can result in certain mandatory, and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Company and the Bank's capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulators to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of total and Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets, and of Tier I capital to average assets. Management believes that as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company and the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

The Bank is also subject to the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. As of December 31, 2007, the most recent notification from the regulatory agencies categorized the Bank as well capitalized. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier I risk-based, and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the table below. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

Subsidiary dividends are a significant source of funds for payment of dividends by the Company to its shareholders. At December 31, 2007, unappropriated retained earnings of $822,000 were available at the Bank for the declaration of dividends to the Company without prior approval from regulatory authorities. However, dividends paid by the Bank to the Company would be prohibited if the effect thereof would cause the Bank's capital to be reduced below applicable minimum capital requirements.

Restricted funds on deposit used to meet regulatory reserve requirements amounted to approximately $500,000 and $1,000,000 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The Company's and the Bank's actual and required capital amounts and ratios as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	Actual		Capital requirements		Requirement to be well capitalized	
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
At December 31, 2007						
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets):						
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	$ 99,508	15.58%	$51,105	8.00%	$ N/A	$ N/A
Cass Commercial Bank	41,441	14.39	23,044	8.00	28,805	10.00%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets):						
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	89,540	14.02	25,552	4.00	N/A	N/A
Cass Commercial Bank	37,827	13.13	11,522	4.00	17,283	6.0%
Tier I capital (to average assets):						
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	89,540	9.76	27,525	3.00	N/A	N/A
Cass Commercial Bank	37,827	11.46	9,903	3.00	16,505	5.00%
At December 31, 2006						
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets):						
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	$85,205	13.64%	$49,978	8.00%	$ N/A	$ N/A
Cass Commercial Bank	42,242	14.19	23,815	8.00	29,769	10.00%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets):						
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	74,913	11.99	24,989	4.00	N/A	N/A
Cass Commercial Bank	38,511	12.94	11,908	4.00	17,861	6.00%
Tier I capital (to average assets):						
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	74,913	8.65	26,248	3.00	N/A	N/A
Cass Commercial Bank	38,511	11.25	10,273	3.00	17,122	5.00%

Note 4
Investment in Debt and Equity Securities

Debt and marketable equity securities have been classified in the consolidated balance sheets as available for sale according to management's intent. The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and fair value of debt and equity securities at December 31, 2007 and 2006 are summarized as follows:

	2007			
(In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 1,995	$ 1	$ --	$ 1,996

Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored corporations and agencies	1,500	--	1	1,499
State and political subdivisions	165,072	2,509	103	167,478
Total debt securities	168,567	2,510	104	170,973
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank	733	--	--	733
Total	$169,300	$2,510	$ 104	$ 171,706

	2006			
(In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 16,849	$ --	$ 25	$ 16,824
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored corporations and agencies	3,022	--	37	2,985
State and political subdivisions	81,559	862	214	82,207
Total debt securities	101,430	862	276	102,016
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank	733	--	--	733
Total	$ 102,163	$ 862	$ 276	$ 102,749

The fair values of securities with unrealized losses at December 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	2007					
	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
U. S. Treasury securities	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ --
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored corporations and agencies	--	--	1,000	1	1,000	1
State and political subdivisions	8,882	35	6,931	68	15,813	103
Total	$ 8,882	$ 35	$ 7,931	$ 69	$ 16,813	$ 104

	2006					
	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
U. S. Treasury securities	$ 16,824	$ 25	$ --	$ --	$ 16,824	$ 25
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored corporations and agencies	--	--	2,985	37	2,985	37
State and political subdivisions	11,729	37	10,622	177	22,351	214
Total	$ 28,553	$ 62	$ 13,607	$ 214	$ 42,160	$ 276

There were 21 securities (11 greater than 12 months) in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2007. All unrealized losses are reviewed to determine whether the losses are other than temporary. Management believes that all unrealized losses are temporary since they are market driven and the Company has the ability and intent to hold these securities until maturity.

There were 38 securities (17 greater than 12 months) in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2006. All unrealized losses are reviewed to determine whether the losses are other than temporary. Management believes that all unrealized losses are temporary since they are market driven and the Company has the ability and intent to hold these securities until maturity.

The amortized cost and fair value of debt and equity securities at December 31, 2007, 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.

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in 1 year or less	$ 3,006	$ 3,617
Due after 1 year through 5 years	45,879	51,479

Due after 5 years through 10 years	74,185	70,906

Due after 10 years	45,497	44,971
No stated maturity	733	733
Total	$169,300	$ 171,706

The amortized cost of debt securities pledged to secure public deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and for other purposes at December 31, 2007 and 2006 were $3,495,000 and $5,006,000, respectively.

Proceeds from sales of debt securities classified as available-for-sale were $0 in 2007 and 2006 and $12,950,000 in 2005. Gross realized gains and losses on the sales were $0 in 2007 and 2006 and $547,000 in 2005.

Note 5
Loans

A summary of loan categories at December 31, 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006
Commercial and industrial	$ 100,827	$ 113,162
Real estate:		
Mortgage - Commercial	122,397	140,095
Mortgage - Church & related	238,510	211,949
Construction	16,035	15,064
Construction - Church & related	15,047	14,715
Industrial revenue bonds	4,149	6,293
Other	1,490	2,847
Total	$ 498,455	$ 504,125

The Company originates commercial, industrial and real estate loans to businesses, churches and consumers throughout the metropolitan St. Louis, Missouri area, Orange County, California and other selected cities in the United States. The Company does not have any particular concentration of credit in any one economic sector; however, a substantial portion of the commercial and industrial loans are extended to privately-held commercial companies in this market area, and are generally secured by the assets of the business. The Company also has a substantial portion of real estate loans secured by mortgages that are extended to churches in its market area and selected cities throughout the United States.

Loan transactions involving executive officers and directors of the Company and its subsidiaries and loans to affiliates of executive officers and directors for the year ended December 31, 2007, are summarized below. Such loans were made in the normal course of business on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the same time for comparable transactions with other persons, and did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability.

(In thousands)	
Aggregate balance, January 1, 2007	$ 961
New loans	200
Payments	220
Aggregate balance, December 31, 2007	$ 941

A summary of the activity in the allowance for loan losses for 2007, 2006 and 2005 is as follows:

(In thousands)	2007	2006	2005
Balance, January 1	$ 6,592	$ 6,284	$ 6,037
Provision charged to expense	900	1,150	775
Loans charged off	(1,375)	(864)	(555)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off	163	22	27
Net loan charge-offs	(1,212)	(842)	(528)
Balance, December 31	$ 6,280	$ 6,592	$ 6,284

The following is a summary of information pertaining to impaired loans at December 31, 2007 and 2006:

(In thousands)		2007		2006
Impaired loans without a valuation allowance	$	496	$	--
Impaired loans with a valuation allowance		1,985		795
Allowance for loan losses related to impaired loans		1,078		395

Impaired loans consist primarily of renegotiated loans, nonaccrual loans and loans greater than 90 days past due and still accruing interest. There was one impaired loan continuing to accrue interest at December 31, 2007. Nonaccrual loans were $1,985,000 and $795,000 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Loans delinquent 90 days or more and still accruing interest totaled $496,000 at December 31, 2007 and $481,000 at December 31, 2005. The average balances of impaired loans during 2007, 2006 and 2005 were $2,227,000, $1,177,000 and $3,103,000, respectively. Income that would have been recognized on non-accrual loans under the original terms of the contract was $163,000, $152,000 and $114,000 for 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Income that was recognized on non-accrual loans was $149,000, $25,000 and $32,000 for 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. There is one foreclosed loan with a book value of $1,388,000 which has been reclassified as other real estate owned (included in other assets) as of December 31, 2007.

Note 6
Premises and Equipment

A summary of premises and equipment at December 31, 2007 and 2006, is as follows:

(In thousands)	2007	2006
Land	$ 873	$ 873
Buildings	10,468	10,453
Leasehold improvements	2,013	2,013
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	14,164	18,312
Purchased software	4,887	4,672
Internally developed software	4,037	4,037
	36,442	40,360
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	23,671	27,462
Total	$ 12,771	$ 12,898

Total depreciation and amortization charged to expense in 2007, 2006 and 2005 amounted to $2,239,000, $2,042,000 and $1,971,000, respectively.

The Company and its subsidiaries lease various premises and equipment under operating lease agreements, which expire at various dates through 2020. Rental expense for 2007, 2006 and 2005 was $646,000, $614,000 and $552,000, respectively. The following is a schedule, by year, of future minimum rental payments required under operating leases that have initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2007:

(In thousands)	Amount
2008	$ 715
2009	531
2010	479
2011	470
2012	404
2013 and after	1,170
Total	$ 3,769

Note 7
Equity Investments in Non-Marketable Securities

Non-marketable equity investments in low-income housing projects are included in other assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The total balances of these investments at December 31, 2007 and 2006 were $475,000 and $329,000, respectively.

Note 8
Acquired Intangible Assets

The Company accounts for intangible assets in accordance with SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," 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 as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	December 31, 2007		December 31, 2006	
(In thousands)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Assets eligible for amortization:				

Software	$ 862	$ (574)	$ 862	$ (402)
Customer List	750	(161)	750	(54)
Total	1,612	(735)	1,612	(456)
Assets not eligible for amortization:				
Goodwill	7,698	(227)*	7,698	(227)*
Total	7,698	(227)	7,698	(227)
Total intangible assets	$ 9,310	$ (962)	$ 9,310	$ (683)

*Amortization through December 31, 2001 prior to adoption of SFAS No. 142.

Software is amortized over 4-5 years and the customer list that was acquired in the NTransit purchase is amortized over seven years on a straight-line basis. Goodwill includes $3,073,000 acquired in 2006 in the NTransit purchase. The weighted average remaining amortization period at December 31, 2007 was five years for all amortized intangible assets combined. Amortization of intangible assets amounted to $280,000, $226,000 and $172,000 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 respectively. Estimated future amortization of intangibles is as follows: $280,000 in 2008, $222,000 in 2009, $107,000 in 2010, 2011 and 2012.

Note 9
Interest-Bearing Deposits

Interest-bearing deposits consist of the following at December 31, 2007 and 2006:

(In thousands)	2007	2006
NOW and money market deposit accounts	$ 75,250	$ 66,588
Savings deposits	22,530	27,923
Time deposits:		
Less than $100	26,908	27,653
$100 or more	55,718	61,143
Total	$ 180,406	$ 183,307

Interest on deposits consists of the following for 2007, 2006 and 2005:

(In thousands)	2007	2006	2005
NOW and money market deposit accounts	$ 2,122	$ 1,831	$ 1,485
Savings deposits	795	730	458
Time deposits:			
Less than $100	1,454	1,297	1,142
$100 or more	3,357	2,556	1,401
Total	$ 7,728	$ 6,414	$ 4,486

The scheduled maturities of time deposits at December 31, 2007 and 2006 are summarized as follows:

	2007		2006	
(In thousands)	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
Due within:				
One year	$79,472	96.2%	$84,928	95.6%
Two years	1,171	1.4%	2,262	2.5%
Three years	1,363	1.6%	227	.3%
Four years	60	.1%	1,235	1.4%
Five years	560	.7%	144	.2%
Total	$82,626	100.0%	$88,796	100.0%

Note 10
Subordinated Convertible Debentures and Unused Available Lines of Credit

On August 24, 2004, the Company issued $3,700,000 of 5.33% subordinated convertible debentures in partial consideration for the acquisition of the assets of PROFITLAB, Inc. Interest is payable annually on the anniversary date of the acquisition. The holders of the debentures can convert up to 20% of the principal amount into fully paid and non-assessable shares of the common stock of the Company at a rate per share of $19.47 after the third anniversary of the issuance date. After the fourth anniversary date an additional 30% can be converted under the same terms. After the fifth anniversary date, 100% can be converted under the same terms. The securities mature 10 years after the date of issuance. The debentures may be called by the Company without penalty after August 24, 2010. In

December, 2007, one debtholder converted $12,000 of the principal balance into 532 shares of the Company's common stock in accordance with the conversion provisions, resulting in an ending principal balance of $3,688,000.

The Bank has unsecured lines of credit at correspondent banks to purchase federal funds up to a maximum of $39,000,000. Additionally, the Bank maintains lines of credit at unaffiliated financial institutions in the maximum amount of $62,806,000 collateralized by U.S. Treasury and agency securities and commercial mortgage loans. There were no outstanding borrowings under these arrangements at December 31, 2007 or 2006.

Note 11
Common Stock and Earnings Per Share

The table below shows activity in the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock during 2007.

Shares outstanding at January 1, 2007	8,327,711
Issuance of common stock:	
10% stock dividend, issued December 17, 2007	836,840
Issued under Stock Bonus Plan*	42,520
Stock options exercised*	1,079
Subordinated debt conversion	532
Stock repurchased*	-
Shares outstanding at December 31, 2007	9,208,682

*Not restated for stock dividend, issued December 17, 2007.

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, adjusted for the net income effect of the interest expense on the outstanding convertible debentures, by the sum of the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding and the weighted-average number of potential common shares outstanding. Under the treasury stock method, outstanding stock options are dilutive when the average market price of the Company's common stock, combined with the effect of any unamortized compensation expense, exceeds the option price during a period. In addition, proceeds from the assumed exercise of dilutive options along with the related tax benefit are assumed to be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price of such stock during the period. Anti-dilutive shares are those option shares with exercise prices in excess of the current market value.

The calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share for the periods ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	2007	2006	2005
Basic			
Net income from continuing operations	$ 17,795	$ 15,461	$ 11,244
Net loss from discontinued operations	--	(395)	(298)
Net income	$ 17,795	$ 15,066	$ 10,946
Weighted average common shares outstanding	9,145,499	9,141,188	9,088,984
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	$ 1.95	$ 1.69	$ 1.24
Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations	--	(.04)	(.03)
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.95	$ 1.65	$ 1.21
Diluted			
Net income from continuing operations	$ 17,795	$ 15,461	$ 11,244
Net income effect of 5.33% convertible debentures	109	109	108
Net income, assuming dilution, from continuing operations	17,904	15,570	11,352
Net loss from discontinued operations	-	(395)	(298)
Net income	$ 17,904	$ 15,175	$ 11,054
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	9,145,499	9,141,188	9,088,984
Effect of dilutive stock options and awards	111,119	74,613	129,989
Effect of 5.33% convertible debentures	189,940	189,989	189,989
Weighted-average common shares outstanding assuming dilution	9,446,558	9,405,790	9,408,962
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	$ 1.90	$ 1.65	$ 1.21
Diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations	-	(.04)	(.04)
Diluted earnings per share	$ 1.90	$ 1.61	$ 1.17

Share and per share data in the schedule above have been restated for the 10% stock dividend on December 17, 2007 and the 50% stock dividends on September 15, 2006 and 2005.

Note 12
Employee Benefit Plans

The Company has a noncontributory defined-benefit pension plan (the 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.

The Company also has an unfunded supplemental executive retirement plan (SERP) which covers key executives of the Company. The SERP is a noncontributory plan in which the Company's subsidiaries make accruals designed to fund normal service costs on a current basis using the same method and criteria as the Plan.

On December 31, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans". SFAS No. 158 requires recognition of the overfunded or underfunded status through comprehensive income in the year in which they occur. SFAS No. 158 was adopted on a prospective basis as required. Prior years' amounts were not restated.

A summary of the activity in the Plan's projected benefit obligation, assets, funded status and amounts recognized in the Company's consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

(In thousands)	2007	2006
Projected benefit obligation:		
Balance, January 1	$ 28,977	$ 26,535
Service cost	1,622	1,554
Interest cost	1,771	1,565
Actuarial loss	(1,493)	(99)
Benefits paid	(666)	(578)
Balance, December 31	$ 30,211	$ 28,977
Plan assets:		
Fair value, January 1	$ 25,193	$ 20,702
Actual return	963	1,869
Employer contribution	3,200	3,200
Benefits paid	(666)	(578)
Fair value, December 31	$ 28,690	$ 25,193
Funded status:		
Accrued pension liability	$ (1,521)	$ (3,784)

The following represent the major assumptions used to determine the projected benefit obligation of the Plan. The Plan's expected benefit cash flows are discounted using the Citibank Pension Discount Curve rates.

	2007	2006	2005
Weighted average discount rate	6.50%	6.00%	5.75%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	4.25%	4.00%	4.00%

The accumulated benefit obligation was $23,898,000 and $23,092,000 as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Company expects to contribute approximately $1,800,000 to the Plan in 2008. The following pension benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid by the Plan:

2008	$ 977
2009	1,050
2010	1,162
2011	1,171
2012	1,310
2013-2017	8,747

The Plan's pension cost for 2007, 2006 and 2005 was $1,725,000, $1,786,000 and $1,473,000, respectively, and included the following components:

(In thousands)	2007	2006	2005
Service cost - benefits earned during the year	$1,622	$ 1,554	$ 1,292
Interest cost on projected benefit obligations	1,771	1,565	1,384
Expected return on plan assets	(1,865)	(1,603)	(1,312)
Net amortization and deferral	197	270	109
Net periodic pension cost	$1,725	$ 1,786	$ 1,473

The following represent the major assumptions used to determine the net pension cost of the Plan:

	2007	2006	2005
Weighted average discount rate	6.00%	5.75%	6.00%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	4.25%	4.00%	4.00%
Expected long-term rate of return on assets	7.25%	7.50%	7.50%

The asset allocation for the Plan as of the measurement date, by asset category, is as follows:

	Percentage of Plan Assets	
Asset Class	2007	2006
Equity securities	45.0%	43.8%
Debt securities	54.6%	55.8%
Cash and cash equivalents	.4%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

The investment objective for the Plan is to maximize total return with a tolerance for average risk. Asset allocation strongly favors fixed income investments, with a target allocation of approximately 67% fixed income, 33% equities, and 0% cash. Due to volatility in the market, this target allocation is not always desirable and asset allocations can fluctuate between acceptable ranges. The fixed income component is invested in pooled investment grade securities. The equity component is invested in pooled large cap stocks. More aggressive or volatile sectors, although currently not employed, can be represented in the asset mix to pursue higher returns with proper diversification. The assumed long-term rate of return on assets, which falls within the expected range, is 7.25% as derived below:

Asset Class	Expected Long-Term Return on Class	X	Allocation	=	Contribution to Assumption
Equity securities	7 - 9%		45%		3.2% - 4.1%
Fixed income	5 - 7%		55%		2.8% - 3.9%
					6.0% - 8.0%

A summary of the activity in the SERP's projected benefit obligation, funded status and amounts recognized in the Company's consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2007 and 2006, is as follows:

(In thousands)	2007	2006
Benefit obligation:		
Balance, January 1	$ 2,745	$ 2,888
Service cost (benefit)	44	43
Interest cost	233	150
Actuarial loss (gain)	1,241	(336)
Balance, December 31	$ 4,263	$ 2,745

The SERP's pension cost for 2007, 2006 and 2005 was $526,000, $304,000, and $191,000, respectively, and included the following components:

(In thousands)	2007	2006	2005
Service cost - benefits earned during the year	$ 44	$ 43	$ (34)
Interest cost on projected benefit obligations	233	150	161
Net amortization and deferral	249	111	64
Net periodic pension cost	$ 526	$ 304	$ 191

The accumulated benefit obligation was $3,147,000 and $2,107,000 as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Since this is an unfunded plan there are no plan assets. Benefits paid were $32,000 in 2007, $32,000 in 2006 and $20,000 in 2005. Expected future benefits payable by the Company over the next 10 years are as follows:

2008	$268,000
2009	268,000
2010	267,000
2011	267,000
2012	266,000
2013 - 2017	1,329,000

The major assumptions used to determine the projected benefit obligation and net benefit cost are the same as those in the Plan explained above.

The pre-tax amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of December 31 were as follows:

	The Plan		SERP	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
(In thousands)				
Prior service cost	$ 57	$ 66	$ 202	$ 252
Net actuarial loss	3,465	4,245	1,829	755
Total	$ 3,522	$ 4,311	$ 2,031	$ 1,007

The estimated pre-tax prior service cost and net actuarial loss in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at December 31, 2007 expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost in 2008 for the Plan were $8,000 and $39,000 respectively. The estimated pre-tax prior service cost and net actuarial loss in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at December 31, 2007, expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost in 2008 for SERP are $50,000 and $184,000 respectively.

The Company also maintains a noncontributory profit sharing plan, which covers most of its employees. Employer contributions are calculated based upon formulas which relate to current operating results and other factors. Profit sharing expense recognized in the consolidated statements of income in 2007, 2006 and 2005 was $4,097,000, $3,524,000 and $2,543,000, respectively.

The Company also sponsors a defined contribution 401(k) plan to provide additional retirement benefits to substantially all employees. Contributions under the 401(k) plan for 2007, 2006 and 2005 were $430,000, $349,000 and $334,000, respectively.

Note 13
Stock Bonus and Option Plans
All shares and per share amounts have been restated for the 10% stock dividend issued December 17, 2007 and the 50% stock dividends issued September 15, 2006 and September 15, 2005.

On January 16, 2007, the Board approved, and on April 16, 2007, the Company's shareholders approved, the 2007 Omnibus Incentive Stock Plan ("the Omnibus Plan") to provide incentive opportunities for key employees and non-employee directors and to align the personal financial interests of such individuals with those of the Company's shareholders. The Omnibus Plan permits the issuance of up to 880,000 shares of the Company's common stock in the form of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units and performance awards. As of December 31 2007, no awards have been granted under the Omnibus Plan.

The Company also continues to maintain its other stock-based incentive plans for the restricted common stock previously awarded and the options previously issued and outstanding. Restricted shares are amortized to expense over the three-year vesting period. Options currently vest and expire over a period not to exceed seven years. The plans authorize the grant of awards in the form of options intended to qualify as incentive stock options under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code, options that do not qualify (non-statutory stock options) and grants of restricted shares of common stock. The Company issues shares out of treasury stock for restricted shares and option exercises. These plans have been superseded by the Omnibus Plan and accordingly, all remaining unissued shares under these plans have been cancelled.

As of December 31, 2007, the total unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested restricted stock awards was $1,276,000 and the related weighted-average period over which it is expected to be recognized is approximately 1.0 years. Changes in restricted shares outstanding for the year ended December 31 2007 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31	
	Shares	Fair Value
Balance at December 31, 2006	24,729	$20.80
Granted	47,432	33.66
Vested	(11,152)	18.63
Forfeited	(660)	27.22
Balance at December 31, 2007	60,349	$31.28

During 2007, 2006 and 2005, 47,432 shares, 16,511 shares and 9,309 shares, respectively, were granted with weighted average per share market values at date of grant of $33.66 in 2007, $24.16 in 2006 and $14.86 in 2005. The fair value of such shares, which is based on the market price on the date of grant, is amortized to expense over the three-year vesting period. Amortization of the restricted stock bonus awards totaled $648,000 for 2007, $197,000 for 2006 and $134,000 for 2005.

As of December 31 2007, the total unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested stock options was $102,000 and the related weighted-average period over which it is expected to be recognized is approximately 4.0 years. For the year ended December 31, 2007, there were no non-qualified options exercised that generated a tax benefit and 1,256 were incentive stock options that did not generate any excess tax benefits for the Company. During 2007, the Company recognized stock option expense of $30,000.

The following table summarizes stock options outstanding as of December 31, 2007:

Exercise Price	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
$ 8.83	470	1.01
9.09	29,700	2.01
10.00	4,172	2.01
12.23	14,530	3.01
14.51	4,451	3.01
15.36	2,942	3.01
14.44	4,787	4.01
14.75	7,964	4.01
20.67	26,313	5.01
	95,329	

Changes in options outstanding were as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at December 31, 2004	259,459	$ 9.11
Granted	14,565	14.61
Exercised	(30,435)	8.45
Forfeited	(12,753)	9.23
Balance at December 31, 2005	230,836	9.70
Granted	27,750	20.66
Exercised	(154,252)	8.83
Forfeited	(7,749)	13.25
Balance at December 31, 2006	96,585	14.00
Granted	--	--
Exercised	(1,256)	15.03
Forfeited	--	--
Balance at December 31, 2007	95,329	$13.99
Exercisable at December 31, 2007	18,253	$10.20

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during 2007 was $21,000. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during 2006 was $1,728,000. The average remaining contractual term for options exercisable as of December 31, 2007 was 2.3 years and the aggregate intrinsic value was $424,000.

A summary of the activity of the non-vested options during 2007 is shown below.

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested at December 31, 2006	93,946	$2.16
Granted	--	--
Vested	(16,870)	1.59
Forfeited	--	--
Non-vested at December 31, 2007	77,076	$2.29

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to determine the fair value of the stock options at the date of grant. Following are the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of option grants during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	2007	2006
Risk-free interest rate	--	4.37%
Expected life	--	7 yrs.
Expected volatility	--	5.00%
Expected dividend yield	--	1.88%

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 options 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 options using average monthly closing market prices of the Company's stock. The expected dividend yield is determined based on the Company's current rate of annual dividends.

Note 14
Other Operating Expense

Details of other operating expense for 2007, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

(In thousands)	2007	2006	2005
Postage and supplies	$ 2,830	$ 2,502	$ 2,310
Promotional Expense	1,629	1,552	1,289
Professional fees	2,018	1,997	1,750
Outside service fees	1,432	2,088	1,946
Data processing services	272	232	220
Telecommunications	585	578	522
Other	1,266	1,519	1,127
Total other operating expense	$ 10,032	$ 10,468	$ 9,164

Note 15
Income Taxes

The components of income tax expense (benefit) from continuing operations for 2007, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

(In thousands)	2007	2006	2005
Current:			
Federal	$ 5,258	$ 7,196	$ 5,171
State	1,481	1,460	732
Deferred	1,409	(289)	(921)
Total income tax expense	$ 8,148	$ 8,367	$ 4,982

A reconciliation of expected income tax expense (benefit), computed by applying the effective federal statutory rate of 35% for 2007, 2006 and 2005 to income from continuing operations before income tax expense, to reported income tax expense is as follows:

(In thousands)	2007	2006	2005

Expected income tax expense:	$ 9,080	$ 8,340	$ 5,517
(Reductions) increases resulting from			

Tax-exempt income	(1,952)	(1,151)	(769)
State taxes, net of federal benefit	963	949	483
Other, net	57	229	(249)
Total income tax expense	$ 8,148	$ 8,367	$ 4,982

The tax effects of temporary differences which give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2007 and 2006, are presented below:

(In thousands)	2007	2006
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	$ 2,394	$ 2,513
SFAS No. 158 pension funding liability	2,057	2,416
Security impairment write-down	--	1,152
Net operating loss carry forward(1)	540	582
Deferred revenue	37	53
Stock compensation	230	65
Supplemental executive retirement plan accrual	91	--
Other	68	65
Total deferred tax assets	$ 5,417	$ 6,846
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Premises and equipment	(13)	(3)
Intangible/assets	(477)	(427)
Unrealized gain on investment in securities available-for-sale	(842)	(205)
Other	(147)	(154)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,479)	(789)
Net deferred tax assets	$ 3,938	$ 6,057

1. As of December 31, 2007, the Company had approximately $1,600,000 of net operating loss carryforwards as a result of the acquisition of Franklin Bancorp. The utilization of the net operating loss carryforward is subject to Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code and limits the Company's use to approximately $120,000 per year during the carryforward period, which expires in 2019.

A valuation allowance would be provided on deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that some portion of the assets will not be realized. The Company has not established a valuation allowance at December 31, 2007 or 2006, due to management's belief that all criteria for recognition have been met, including the existence of a history of taxes paid sufficient to support the realization of deferred tax assets.

The Company's income tax (benefit) expense from discontinued operations was $(280,000) and $557,000 with effective rates of 41% and 215% for the years 2006 and 2005, respectively. There was no income (loss) from discontinued operations in 2007.

The Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48 ("FIN 48"), "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" effective January 1, 2007. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes in financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken. The implementation of FIN 48 resulted in the recognition of a cumulative effect of change in accounting principle of $87,000, which was recorded as an increase to beginning retained earnings.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits at the beginning and end of 2007 (in thousands):

Balance at January 1, 2007	$ 655
Changes in unrecognized tax benefits as a result of tax positions taken during a prior year	(55)
Changes in unrecognized tax benefits as a result of tax position taken during the current year	465
Decreases in unrecognized tax benefits relating to settlements with taxing authorities	--
Reductions to unrecognized tax benefits as a result of a lapse of the applicable statute of limitations	(32)
Balance at December 31, 2007	$ 1,033

The total amount of federal and state unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2007 that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate was $806,000, net of federal tax benefit.

The Company expects a reduction (increase) of $64,000 in unrecognized tax benefits during the following year ending December 31, 2008 as a result of the lapse of federal and state statutes of limitations. The unrecognized tax benefits relate primarily to apportionment of taxable income among various state tax jurisdictions.

The Company's policy is to record interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense. The amount of interest recognized during the year ended December 31, 2007 was $6,000. The amount of interest recognized for all tax years subject to examination was $24,000. There were no penalties for unrecognized tax benefits accrued at December 31, 2007 or January 1, 2007, nor did the Company recognize any expense for penalties during 2007.

The Company is subject to income tax in the U. S. federal jurisdiction and numerous state jurisdictions. The Company's federal income tax returns for 2004 and 2005 have been examined by the Internal Revenue Service. U.S. federal income tax returns for tax year 2006 and 2007 remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"). In addition, the Company is subject to state tax examinations for the tax years 2004 through 2007.

Note 16
Contingencies

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 17
Disclosures About Financial Instruments

The Company is party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. 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 December 31, 2007, 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 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. The approximate remaining term of commercial and standby letters of credit range from less than 1 to 5 years. Since these 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 may obtain and liquidate the collateral to recover amounts paid under its guarantees on these financial instruments.

The following table shows conditional commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and commercial letters at December 31, 2007 and 2006:

(In thousands)	2007	2006
Conditional commitments to extend credit	$ 29,036	$ 22,506
Standby letters of credit	5,999	6,417
Commercial letters of credit	4,147	2,650

Following is a summary of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	2007		2006	
(In thousands)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Balance sheet assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 176,070	$ 176,070	$ 196,504	$ 196,504
Investment in debt and equity securities	171,706	171,706	102,749	102,749
Loans, net	492,175	495,335	497,533	494,735
Accrued interest receivable	4,710	4,710	4,140	4,140
Total	$ 844,661	$ 847,821	$ 800,926	$ 798,128

Balance sheet liabilities:				
Deposits	$ 273,596	$ 273,596	$ 289,894	$ 289,894
Accounts and drafts payable	513,734	513,734	468,393	468,393
Short-term borrowings	219	219	181	181
Subordinated convertible debentures	3,688	3,786	3,700	3,110
Accrued interest payable	588	588	744	744
Total	$ 791,825	$ 791,923	$ 762,912	$ 762,322

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 Other Short-term Instruments For cash and cash equivalents, accrued interest receivable, accounts and drafts payable, short-term borrowings and accrued interest payable, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value because of the demand nature or short maturities of these instruments.

Investment in Debt and Equity Securities Fair values are based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes.

Loans The fair value of loans is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities.

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. 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 nor the benefit derived from the customer relationship inherent in existing deposits.

Subordinated Convertible Debentures The fair value of convertible subordinated debentures is estimated by discounting the projected future cash flows using estimated current rates for similar borrowings.

Commitments to Extend Credit and Standby Letters of Credit The fair value of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements, the likelihood of the counterparties drawing on such financial instruments and the present credit-worthiness of such counterparties. The Company believes such commitments have been made at terms which are competitive in the markets in which it operates; however, no premium or discount is offered thereon.

Limitations Fair value estimates are based on existing on- and off-balance sheet financial instruments without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments. Other significant assets or liabilities that are not considered financial assets or liabilities include premises and equipment and the benefit that results from the low-cost funding provided by the deposit liabilities compared to the cost of borrowing funds in the market (core deposit intangible). In addition, tax ramifications related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses can have a significant effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in any of the estimates.

Because no market exists for a significant portion of the Company's financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on management's judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

Note 18
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 and telecommunication invoice processing and payment services 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 Note 1 of this report. 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.

All revenue originates from and all long-lived assets are located within the United States and no revenue from any customer of any segment exceeds 10% of the Company's consolidated revenue.

Summarized information about the Company's operations in each industry segment for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, is as follows:

(In thousands)	Information Services	Banking Services	Corporate and Eliminations	Total
2007				
Fee revenue and other income:				
Income from customers	$ 46,498	$ 1,702	$ --	$ 48,200
Intersegment income (expense)	5,155	1,752	(6,907)	--
Net interest income (expense) after provision for loan losses:				
Interest from customers	27,103	13,379	--	40,482
Intersegment interest	278	(278)	--	--
Depreciation and amortization	2,118	385	16	2,519
Income taxes	5,852	2,296	--	8,148
Net income from continuing operations	14,363	3,432	--	17,795
Goodwill	7,335	136	--	7,471
Other intangible assets, net	877	--	--	877
Total assets	$ 588,408	$ 345,750	$ (31,118)	$ 903,040
2006				
Fee revenue and other income:				
Income from customers	$ 41,180	$ 1,641	$ --	$ 42,821
Intersegment income (expense)	1,487	1,741	(3,228)	--
Net interest income (expense) after provision for loan losses:				
Interest from customers	25,500	13,784	--	39,284
Intersegment interest	349	(349)	--	--
Depreciation and amortization	1,889	379	--	2,268
Income taxes	5,431	2,936	--	8,367
Net income from continuing operations	11,151	4,310	--	15,461
Goodwill	7,335	136	--	7,471
Other intangible assets, net	1,156	--	--	1,156
Total assets	$ 527,227	$ 333,454	$ (2,210)	$ 858,471
2005				
Fee revenue and other income:				
Income from customers	$ 35,901	$ 2,752	$ --	$ 38,653
Intersegment income (expense)	1,323	1,597	(2,920)	--
Net interest income (expense) after provision for loan losses:				
Interest from customers	19,436	13,353	--	32,789
Intersegment interest	163	(163)	--	--
Depreciation and amortization	1,865	278	--	2,143
Income taxes	2,615	2,367	--	4,982
Net income from continuing operations	6,499	4,745	--	11,244
Goodwill	4,262	136	--	4,398
Other intangible assets, net	935	--	--	935
Assets related to discontinued operations	--	--	400	400
Total assets	$ 489,857	$338,107	$ (9,266)	$818,698

Note 19
Condensed Financial Information of Parent Company

Following are the condensed balance sheets of the Company (parent company only) as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related condensed statements of income and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007.

	Condensed Balance Sheets December 31	
(In thousands)	2007	2006
Assets:		
Cash and due from banks	$ 15,895	$ 10,472
Short-term investments	101,886	127,419
Securities available for sale, at fair value	168,978	98,519
Loans, net	245,898	234,718
Investment in subsidiary	37,963	38,641
Premises and equipment, net	11,480	11,574
Other assets	44,270	44,525
Total assets	$ 626,370	$ 565,868
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:		
Accounts and drafts payable	$ 513,734	$ 468,393
Subordinated convertible debentures	3,688	3,700
Other liabilities	9,496	9,854
Total liabilities	526,918	481,947
Total shareholders' equity	99,452	83,921
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 626,370	$ 565,868

	Condensed Statements of Income For the Years Ended December 31,		
(In thousands)	2007	2006	2005
Income from subsidiary:			
Dividends	$ 4,117	$ 3,655	$ 3,200
Interest	347	422	197
Management fees	1,722	1,487	1,323
Income from subsidiary	6,186	5,564	4,720
Information services revenue	45,642	40,343	35,901
Net interest income after provision	25,711	23,401	18,189
Gains on sales of investment securities	--	-	547
Other income	857	838	608
Total income	$ 78,396	$ 70,146	$ 59,965
Expenses:			
Salaries and employee benefits	$ 41,845	$ 37,479	$ 33,337
Other expenses	12,219	12,430	14,315
Total expenses	$ 54,064	$ 49,909	$ 47,652
Income before income tax and equity in undistributed income of subsidiary	24,332	20,237	12,313
Income tax expense	5,852	5,431	2,614
Income before undistributed income of subsidiary	18,480	14,806	9,699
(Excess of dividends over) equity in undistributed Income of subsidiary	(685)	260	1,247
Net income	$ 17,795	$ 15,066	$10,946

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands)	For the Years Ended December 31, 2007	2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	$ 17,795	$ 15,066	$ 10,946
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiary	685	(260)	(1,247)
Net change in other assets	(514)	(6,288)	41
Net change in other liabilities	(322)	2,457	(1,350)
Amortization of stock bonus awards	648	196	134
Other, net	2,073	1,889	1,743
Net cash provided by operating activities	20,365	13,060	10,267
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net increase in securities	(68,648)	(8,065)	(18,975)
Net increase (decrease) in loans	(11,180)	35,861	(53,753)
Payment for business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	--	(3,172)	--
Purchases of premises and equipment, net	(1,904)	(2,188)	(1,344)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(81,732)	22,436	(74,072)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net increase in accounts and drafts payable	45,341	22,582	87,338
Cash dividends paid	(4,118)	(3,666)	(3,201)
Purchases of common shares for treasury	--	(870)	(1,434)
Other financing activities	34	325	136
Net cash provided by financing activities	41,257	18,371	82,839
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(20,110)	53,867	19,034
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	137,891	84,024	64,990
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 117,781	$ 137,891	$ 84,024

Note 20
SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except per share data)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	YTD
2007					
Fee revenue and other income	$11,863	$ 12,051	$ 12,070	$12,216	$ 48,200
Interest income	11,996	12,282	12,718	12,350	49,346
Interest expense	2,011	2,037	2,043	1,873	7,964
Net interest income	9,985	10,245	10,675	10,477	41,382
Provision for loan losses	225	225	225	225	900
Operating expenses	15,333	15,932	15,664	15,810	62,739
Income tax expense	2,104	1,947	2,179	1,918	8,148
Net income from continuing operations	4,186	4,192	4,677	4,740	17,795
Net income	$ 4,186	$ 4,192	$ 4,677	$ 4,740	$ 17,795
Net income per share:					
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	$ .45	$ .46	$ .51	$ .53	$ 1.95
Basic earnings per share	.45	.46	.51	.53	1.95
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	.45	.45	.50	.50	1.90
Diluted earnings per share	.45	.45	.50	.50	1.90
2006					
Fee revenue and other income	$10,466	$ 10,354	$ 10,928	$11,073	$ 42,821
Interest income	10,956	11,374	12,251	12,472	47,053
Interest expense	1,315	1,514	1,781	2,009	6,619
Net interest income	9,641	9,860	10,470	10,463	40,434
Provision for loan losses	150	150	200	650	1,150
Operating expense	13,869	14,284	15,021	15,103	58,277
Income tax expense	2,136	2,056	2,205	1,970	8,367
Net income from continuing operations	3,952	3,724	3,972	3,813	15,461
Net loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	--	(325)	(150)	(200)	(675)
Provision for income taxes	--	136	62	82	280
Net loss from discontinued operations	--	(189)	(88)	(118)	(395)
Net income	$ 3,952	$ 3,535	$ 3,884	$ 3,695	$ 15,066
Net income per share:					
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	$ .43	$ .41	$ .43	$ .42	$ 1.69
Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations	--	(.02)	--	(.02)	(0.04)
Basic earnings per share	.43	.39	.43	.40	1.65
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	.43	.39	.43	0.40	1.65
Diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations	--	(.02)	(.01)	(.01)	(0.04)
Diluted earnings per share	.43	.37	.42	.39	1.61

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Cass Information Systems, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income, cash flows, and shareholders' equity and comprehensive income for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in notes 1 and 12 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, as of December 31, 2006.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007 based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 11, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

St. Louis, Missouri
March 11, 2008

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

NONE

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as of December 31, 2007. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2007.

There have not been changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our fourth fiscal quarter that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentations.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under this framework, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2007.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We have audited Cass Information Systems, Inc.'s (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income, cash flows, and shareholders' equity and comprehensive income for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007, and our report dated March 11, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

St. Louis, Missouri
March 11, 2008

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

NONE

PART III.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OF THE REGISTRANT

Information required by this Item 10 is incorporated herein by reference from the following sections of the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders ("2008 Proxy Statement"), a copy of which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) no later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year: "Election of Directors" and "Executive Officers" (please note that "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" is within the "Executive Officers" section).

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct and Business Ethics policy, applicable to all Company directors, executive officers and employees. The policy is publicly available and can be viewed on the Company's website at www.cassinfo.com. The Company intends to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding the amendment to, or a waiver of, a provision of this policy that applies to the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions and that relates to any element of the code of ethics definition enumerated in Item 406(b) of Regulation S-K by posting such information on its website.

There have been no material changes to the procedures by which stockholders may recommend nominees to the Board.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information required pursuant to this Item 11 is incorporated herein by reference from the sections entitled "Executive Officers" and "Election of Directors" of the Company's 2008 Proxy Statement, a copy of which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Information required pursuant to this Item 12 is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled "Executive Officers" of the Company's 2008 Proxy Statement, a copy of which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information required by this Item 13 is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled "Election of Directors" of the Company's 2008 Proxy Statement, a copy of which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Information concerning our principal accountant's fees and services is incorporated herein by reference from the section "Ratification of Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" of the Company's 2008 Proxy Statement, a copy of which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year.

PART IV.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are incorporated by reference in or filed as an exhibit to this Report:

(1) and (2) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules

Included in Item 8 of this report.

(3) Exhibits listed under (b) of this Item 15.

(b) Exhibits

2.1 GEMS Asset Purchase Agreement, incorporated by reference to the current report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on January 4, 2006 (File No 333 - 44497).

3.1 Restated Articles of Incorporation of Registrant, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Form S-8 Registration Statement No. 333-44499, filed with the SEC on January 20, 1998.

3.2 Articles of Merger of Cass Commercial Corporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 (File No. 333 - 44497).

3.3 Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of Registrant, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the current report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on April 18, 2007 (File No. 333 - 44497).

10.1 1995 Restricted Stock Bonus Plan, as amended to January 19, 1999, including form of Restriction Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2 to Form S-8 Registration Statement No. 33-91456, filed with the SEC on February 16, 1999.

10.2 1995 Performance-Based Stock Option Plan, as amended to January 19, 1999, including forms of Option Agreements, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2 to Form S-8 Registration Statement No. 33-91568, filed with the SEC on February 16, 1999.

10.3 Form of Directors' Indemnification Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 (File No 333 - 44497).

10.4 Amended and Restated 2007 Omnibus Incentive Stock Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 (File No. 333-44497).

10.5 Amendment and Restatement of the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 (File No 333 - 44497).

10.6 Form of Restricted Stock Agreement Award Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 (File No 333 - 44497).

10.7 Form of Stock Appreciation Rights Award Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 (File No 333 - 44497).

21 Subsidiaries of registrant.

23 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

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

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

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

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

(c) None

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.

Date: March 11, 2008	By	/s/ Lawrence A. Collett Lawrence A. Collett Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
Date: March 11, 2008	By	/s/ P. Stephen Appelbaum P. Stephen Appelbaum Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below on the dates indicated by the following persons on behalf of the Company and in their capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Date: March 11, 2008	By	/s/ K. Dane Brooksher K. Dane Brooksher
Date: March 11, 2008	By	/s/ Eric H. Brunngraber Eric H. Brunngraber
Date: March 11, 2008	By	/s/ Bryan S. Chapell Bryan S. Chapell
Date: March 11, 2008	By	/s/ Lawrence A. Collett Lawrence A. Collett
Date: March 11, 2008	By	/s/ Robert A. Ebel Robert A. Ebel
Date: March 11, 2008	By	/s/ Benjamin F. Edwards, IV Benjamin F. Edwards, IV
Date: March 11, 2008	By	/s/ John L. Gillis, Jr. John L. Gillis, Jr.
Date: March 11, 2008	By	/s/ Wayne J. Grace Wayne J. Grace
Date: March 11, 2008	By	/s/ Harry J. Krieg Harry J. Krieg
Date: March 11 2008	By	/s/ James J. Lindemann James J. Lindemann
Date: March 11, 2008	By	/s/ A. J. Signorelli A. J. Signorelli
Date: March 11, 2008	By	/s/ Franklin D. Wicks, Jr. Franklin D. Wicks, Jr.

Exhibit 21

SUBSIDIARIES OF CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.*

Name & Address	State of Incorporation
Cass Commercial Bank 13001 Hollenberg Drive Bridgeton, Missouri 63044	Missouri
Cass Information Systems, Inc. 13001 Hollenberg Drive Bridgeton, Missouri 63044	Missouri

* Pursuant to Item 601(b)(21)(ii), the names of particular subsidiaries may be omitted if the unnamed subsidiaries, considered in the aggregate as a single subsidiary, would not constitute a significant subsidiary (as such term is defined in Rule 1-02(1.C.) of Regulation S-X) as of the end of the year covered by this annual report on Form 10-K.

Exhibit 23

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors
Cass Information Systems, Inc.:

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (Nos. 333-44499, 033-91456, 033-91568, 333-44497 and 333-143411) on Form S-8 of Cass Information Systems, Inc. (the Company) of our reports dated March 11, 2008, with respect to the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income, cash flows, and shareholders' equity and comprehensive income for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, which reports appear in the December 31, 2007 annual report on Form 10-K of Cass Information Systems, Inc.

As discussed in notes 1 and 12 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, as of December 31, 2006.

/s/ KPMG LLP

St. Louis, Missouri
March 11, 2008

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Lawrence A. Collett, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Cass Information Systems, Inc., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K 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 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 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 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: March 11, 2008

/s/ Lawrence A. Collett

Lawrence A. Collett
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATIONS

I, P. Stephen Appelbaum, Chief Financial Officer of Cass Information Systems, Inc., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K 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 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 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 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: March 11, 2008

/s/ P. Stephen Appelbaum

P. Stephen Appelbaum
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 Annual Report of Cass Information Systems, Inc. ("the Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2007, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Lawrence A. Collett, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. ss. 1350, as adopted pursuant to ss. 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/ Lawrence A.Collett

Lawrence A. Collett
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
March 11, 2008

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 Annual Report of Cass Information Systems, Inc. ("the Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2007 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, P. Stephen Appelbaum, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. ss. 1350, as adopted pursuant to ss. 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
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
March 11, 2008

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.