UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2018

OR

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

For the transition period from _____________ to _____________

Commission File No. 000-20827

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes __X__ No _____

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

Yes __X__ No _____

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

Large Accelerated Filer __X__ Accelerated Filer _____

Non-Accelerated Filer _____ Smaller Reporting Company _____ Emerging Growth Company _____
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. _____

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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's only class of common stock as of April 25, 2018: Common stock, par value $.50 per share – 12,287,374 shares outstanding.

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Forward-looking Statements - Factors That May Affect Future Results

This report may contain or incorporate by reference forward-looking statements made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Although we believe that, in making any such statements, our expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties, and other factors beyond our control, which may cause future performance to be materially different from expected performance summarized in the forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors are discussed in Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors” of the Company’s 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), which may be updated from time to time in our future filings with the SEC. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events, or changes to future results over time.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

	March 31, 2018 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	$ 10,251	$ 17,422
Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions	178,104	152,056
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments	11,227	58,632
Cash and cash equivalents	199,582	228,110
Securities available-for-sale, at fair value	454,981	470,523
Loans	702,000	686,231
Less: Allowance for loan losses	10,210	10,205
Loans, net	691,790	676,026
Premises and equipment, net	22,012	21,586
Investment in bank-owned life insurance	17,040	16,927
Payments in excess of funding	157,557	139,103
Goodwill	12,569	12,569
Other intangible assets, net	1,885	1,996
Other assets	93,386	90,369
Total assets	$ 1,650,802	$ 1,657,209
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	$ 257,915	$ 281,541
Interest-bearing	381,328	396,547
Total deposits	639,243	678,088
Accounts and drafts payable	747,455	715,888
Other liabilities	41,682	38,145
Total liabilities	1,428,380	1,432,121
Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, par value $.50 per share; 2,000,000 shares authorized and no shares issued	—	—
Common stock, par value $.50 per share; 40,000,000 shares authorized and 13,047,858 shares issued at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017	6,524	6,524
Additional paid-in capital	204,479	204,631
Retained earnings	64,458	59,314
Common shares in treasury, at cost (760,193 shares at March 31, 2018 and 760,962 shares at December 31, 2017)	(32,301)	(32,061)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(20,738)	(13,320)
Total shareholders' equity	222,422	225,088
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 1,650,802	$ 1,657,209

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017
Fee Revenue and Other Income:		
Information services payment and processing revenue	$ 24,827	$ 22,289
Bank service fees	335	282
Gains on sales of securities	13	—
Other	199	200
Total fee revenue and other income	25,374	22,771
Interest Income:		
Interest and fees on loans	7,542	6,953
Interest and dividends on securities:		
Taxable	321	77
Exempt from federal income taxes	2,565	2,601
Interest on federal funds sold and other short-term investments	860	368
Total interest income	11,288	9,999
Interest Expense:		
Interest on deposits	679	480
Net interest income	10,609	9,519
Provision for loan losses	—	—
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	10,609	9,519
Total net revenue	35,983	32,290
Operating Expense:		
Salaries and employee benefits	20,382	18,799
Occupancy	854	842
Equipment	1,308	1,304
Amortization of intangible assets	110	99
Other operating expense	3,528	3,274
Total operating expense	26,182	24,318
Income before income tax expense	9,801	7,972
Income tax expense	1,709	1,665
Net income	$ 8,092	$ 6,307
Basic earnings per share	$ .66	$ .51
Diluted earnings per share	.65	.51

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	**2017**
Comprehensive Income:		
Net income	$ 8,092	$ 6,307
Other comprehensive income:		
Net unrealized (loss) gain on securities available-for-sale	(9,774)	2,513
Tax effect	2,326	(933)
Reclassification adjustments for gains included in net income	(13)	—
Tax effect	3	—
Foreign currency translation adjustments	39	8
Total comprehensive income	$ 673	$ 7,895

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income	$ 8,092	$ 6,307
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,018	2,704
Net gains on sales of securities	(13)	—
Stock-based compensation expense	638	537
Increase in income tax liability	1,352	467
Increase in pension liability	1,231	1,155
Decrease in accounts receivable	6,410	1,655
Other operating activities, net	(2,569)	(7,204)
Net cash provided by operating activities	18,159	5,621
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Proceeds from sales of securities available-for-sale	9,543	—
Proceeds from maturities of securities available-for-sale	11,030	17,623
Purchase of securities available-for-sale	(16,752)	(52,599)
Net increase in loans	(15,764)	(10,498)
Increase in payments in excess of funding	(18,454)	(16,428)
Purchases of premises and equipment, net	(1,387)	(887)
Net cash used in investing activities	(31,784)	(62,789)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Net decrease in noninterest-bearing demand deposits	(23,626)	(18,796)
Net decrease in interest-bearing demand and savings deposits	(15,149)	(24,994)
Net (decrease) increase in time deposits	(69)	185
Net increase (decrease) in accounts and drafts payable	27,825	(19,064)
Cash dividends paid	(2,948)	(2,575)
Purchase of common shares for treasury	(1,030)	—
Other financing activities, net	94	(761)
Net cash used in financing activities	(14,903)	(66,005)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(28,528)	(123,173)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	228,110	266,743
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 199,582	$ 143,570
Supplemental information:		
Cash paid for interest	$ 667	$ 476
Cash paid for income taxes	263	1,198

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. All share and per share data have been restated to give effect to the 10% stock dividend issued on December 15, 2017. Certain amounts in prior-period financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation. For further information, refer to the audited consolidated financial statements and related footnotes included in Cass Information System, Inc.'s (the "Company" or "Cass") Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted accounting standard ASC 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, and selected the modified retrospective transition method. The adoption of this new standard did not impact the Company's results of operations or balance sheet and there was no cumulative effect of initially applying this new revenue standard to the opening balance of retained earnings. Since interest income on loans and securities are both excluded from this topic, a significant portion of the Company's revenues are not subject to the new guidance. The services that fall within the scope of ASC 606 are presented within fee revenue and other income in the Consolidated Statements of Income and are recognized as revenue as the obligation to the customer is satisfied. Services within the scope of ASC 606 include transportation and facility payment and processing fees, bank service fees, and other real estate owned ("OREO").

Transportation and facility payment and processing fees – The Company earns fees on a per-item basis for the services rendered on behalf of customers. Fees are earned over the course of a month, representing the period over with the performance obligation is satisfied.

Bank service fees – Revenue from service fees consists of service charges and fees on deposit accounts under depository agreements with customers to provide access to deposited funds and, when applicable, pay interest on deposits. Service charges on deposit accounts are primarily all charges that are recognized on a monthly basis representing the period over which the performance obligation is satisfied.

OREO – The Company currently does not have any OREO and has not in recent years. Net gains or losses would be recorded when other real estate is sold to a third party and substantially all of the consideration for the transfer of property is received.

Note 2 – Intangible Assets

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

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

	March 31, 2018		**December 31, 2017**	
(In thousands)	**Gross Carrying Amount**	**Accumulated Amortization**	**Gross Carrying Amount**	**Accumulated Amortization**
Assets eligible for amortization:				
Customer lists	$ 4,288	$ (2,795)	$ 4,288	$ (2,702)
Patent	72	(13)	72	(12)
Non-compete agreements	332	(299)	332	(291)
Software	234	(234)	234	(234)
Other	500	(200)	500	(191)
Unamortized intangible assets:				
Goodwill[1]	12,796	(227)	12,796	(227)
Total intangible assets	$ 18,222	$ (3,768)	$ 18,222	$ (3,657)

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

The customer lists are amortized over seven and ten years; the patents over 18 years; the non-compete agreements over two and five years; software over three years; and other intangible assets over 15 years. Amortization of intangible assets amounted to $110,000 and $99,000 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Estimated annual amortization of intangibles is as follows: $442,000 in 2018, and $412,000 in 2019, $406,000 each of 2020 and 2021, and $88,000 in 2022.

Note 3 – Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the sum of the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding and the weighted-average number of potential common shares outstanding. There were no anti-dilutive shares in the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. The calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(In thousands except share and per share data)	**2018**	**2017**
Basic		
Net income	$ 8,092	$ 6,307
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	12,233,016	12,252,461
Basic earnings per share	$ .66	$ .51
Diluted		
Net income	$ 8,092	$ 6,307
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	12,233,016	12,252,461
Effect of dilutive restricted stock and stock appreciation rights	189,084	179,341
Weighted-average common shares outstanding assuming dilution	12,422,100	12,431,802
Diluted earnings per share	$ .65	$ .51

Note 4 – Stock Repurchases

The Company maintains a treasury stock buyback program pursuant to which the Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of up to 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock. As restored by the Board of Directors on October 24, 2017, the program provides that the Company may repurchase up to an aggregate of 500,000 shares of common stock and has no expiration date. The Company repurchased 9,547 shares during the three-month period ended March 31, 2018 and no shares during the three-month period ended March 31, 2017. As of March 31, 2018, 490,453 shares remained available for repurchase under the program. Repurchases may be made in the open market or through negotiated transactions from time to time depending on market conditions.

Note 5 – Industry Segment Information

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

The Information Services segment provides transportation, energy, telecommunication, and environmental invoice processing and payment services to large corporations. The Banking Services segment provides banking services primarily to privately held businesses and churches as well as supporting the banking needs of the Information Services segment.

The Company's accounting policies for segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. Management evaluates segment performance based on tax-equivalized* pre-tax income after allocations for corporate expenses. Transactions between segments are accounted for at what management believes to be fair value.

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

Funding sources represent average balances and deposits generated by Information Services and Banking Services and there is no allocation methodology used. Segment interest income is a function of the relative share of average funding sources generated by each segment multiplied by the following rates:

- Information Services – one or more fixed rates depending upon the specific characteristics of the funding source, and
- Banking Services – a variable rate that is based upon the overall performance of the Company's earning assets.

Any difference between total segment interest income and overall total Company interest income is included in Corporate, Eliminations, and Other.

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

(In thousands)	Information Services	Banking Services	Corporate, Eliminations and Other	Total
Three Months Ended March 31, 2018				
Fee income from customers	$ 24,872	$ 376	$ 126	$ 25,374
Interest income*	5,516	5,750	709	11,975
Interest expense	—	679	—	679
Intersegment income (expense)	—	462	(462)	—
Tax-equivalized pre-tax income*	6,734	3,425	329	10,488
Goodwill	12,433	136	—	12,569
Other intangible assets, net	1,885	—	—	1,885
Total Assets	878,199	858,283	(85,680)	1,650,802
Funding Sources	644,909	595,837	—	1,240,746
Three Months Ended March 31, 2017				
Fee income from customers	$ 22,324	$ 324	$ 123	$ 22,771
Interest income*	4,728	5,886	806	11,420
Interest expense	—	480	—	480
Intersegment income (expense)	—	300	(300)	—
Tax-equivalized pre-tax income*	5,455	3,457	481	9,393
Goodwill	11,454	136	—	11,590
Other intangible assets, net	2,099	—	—	2,099
Total Assets	747,301	715,753	(16,048)	1,447,006
Funding Sources	564,376	600,054	—	1,164,430

* Presented on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a tax rate of 21% for 2018 and 35% for 2017. The tax-equivalent adjustment was approximately $687,000 and $1,421,000 for the First Quarter of 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Note 6 – Loans by Type

A summary of loan categories is as follows:

(In thousands)	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Commercial and industrial	$ 256,381	$ 236,394
Real estate		
Commercial:		
Mortgage	90,742	94,675
Construction	15,708	9,359
Church, church-related:		
Mortgage	307,654	316,073
Construction	28,932	25,948
Industrial Revenue Bonds	2,557	3,374
Other	26	408
Total loans	$ 702,000	$ 686,231

The following table presents the aging of loans by loan categories at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	Performing			Nonperforming		
(In thousands)	**Current**	**30-59 Days**	**60-89 Days**	**90 Days and Over**	**Non-accrual**	**Total Loans**
March 31, 2018						
Commercial and industrial	$ 256,381	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 256,381
Real estate						
Commercial:						
Mortgage	90,742	—	—	—	—	90,742
Construction	15,708	—	—	—	—	15,708
Church, church-related:						
Mortgage	307,654	—	—	—	—	307,654
Construction	28,932	—	—	—	—	28,932
Industrial Revenue Bonds	2,557	—	—	—	—	2,557
Other	26	—	—	—	—	26
Total	$ 702,000	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 702,000
December 31, 2017						
Commercial and industrial	$ 236,394	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 236,394
Real estate						
Commercial:						
Mortgage	94,675	—	—	—	—	94,675
Construction	9,359	—	—	—	—	9,359
Church, church-related:						
Mortgage	316,073	—	—	—	—	316,073
Construction	25,948	—	—	—	—	25,948
Industrial Revenue Bonds	3,374	—	—	—	—	3,374
Other	408	—	—	—	—	408
Total	$ 686,231	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 686,231

The following table presents the credit exposure of the loan portfolio by internally assigned credit grade as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

(In thousands)	Loans Subject to Normal Monitoring[1]	Performing Loans Subject to Special Monitoring[2]	Nonperforming Loans Subject to Special Monitoring[2]	Total Loans
March 31, 2018				
Commercial and industrial	$ 254,932	$ 1,449	$ —	$ 256,381
Real estate				
Commercial:				
Mortgage	89,882	860	—	90,742
Construction	15,708	—	—	15,708
Church, church-related:				
Mortgage	307,559	95	—	307,654
Construction	28,932	—	—	28,932
Industrial Revenue Bonds	2,557	—	—	2,557
Other	26	—	—	25
Total	$ 699,596	$ 2,404	$ —	$ 702,000
December 31, 2017				
Commercial and industrial	$ 234,271	$ 2,123	$ —	$ 236,394
Real estate				
Commercial:				
Mortgage	93,788	887	—	94,675
Construction	9,359	—	—	9,359
Church, church-related:				
Mortgage	316,042	31	—	316,073
Construction	25,948	—	—	25,948
Industrial Revenue Bonds	3,374	—	—	3,374
Other	408	—	—	408
Total	$ 683,190	$ 3,041	$ —	$ 686,231

[1] Loans subject to normal monitoring involve borrowers of acceptable-to-strong credit quality and risk, who have the apparent ability to satisfy their loan obligations.
[2] Loans subject to special monitoring possess some credit deficiency or potential weakness which requires a high level of management attention.

Impaired loans consist primarily of nonaccrual loans, loans greater than 90 days past due and still accruing interest and troubled debt restructurings, both performing and nonperforming. Troubled debt restructuring involves the granting of a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty resulting in the modification of terms of the loan, such as changes in payment schedule or interest rate. Management measures impairment in accordance with FASB ASC 310, “Allowance for Credit Losses.” The fair value of the collateral is based upon an observable market price or current appraised value and therefore, the Company classifies these assets as nonrecurring Level 3. There were no non-accrual loans, loans delinquent 90 days or more and still accruing interest, or loans classified as troubled debt restructuring at March 31, 2018 or December 31, 2017.

There were no foreclosed loans recorded as other real estate owned (included in other assets) as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

A summary of the activity in the allowance for loan losses from December 31, 2017 to March 31, 2018 is as follows:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2017	Charge-Offs	Recoveries	Provision	March 31, 2018
Commercial and industrial	$ 3,652	$ —	$ 5	$ 320	$ 3,977
Real estate					
Commercial:					
Mortgage	1,394	—	—	(53)	1,341
Construction	70	—	—	48	118
Church, church-related:					
Mortgage	3,962	—	—	(106)	3,856
Construction	196	—	—	22	218
Industrial Revenue Bond	52	—	—	(12)	40
Other	879	—	—	(219)	660
Total	$ 10,205	$ —	$ 5	$ —	$ 10,210

Note 7 – Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Company is party to activities that contain credit, market and operational risks that are not reflected in whole or in part in the Company's consolidated financial statements. Such activities include traditional off-balance sheet credit-related financial instruments and commitments under operating leases. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, commercial letters of credit and standby letters of credit. The Company's maximum potential exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit, commercial letters of credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amounts of those instruments. At March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, 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 March 31, 2018, the balance of unused loan commitments, standby and commercial letters of credit were $63,069,000, $12,507,000, and $3,510,000, respectively. Since some of the financial instruments may expire without being drawn upon, the total amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Commitments to extend credit and letters of credit are subject to the same underwriting standards as those financial instruments included on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary upon extension of the credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral held varies, but is generally accounts receivable, inventory, residential or income-producing commercial property or equipment. In the event of nonperformance, the Company or its subsidiaries may obtain and liquidate the collateral to recover amounts paid under guarantees on these financial instruments.

The following table summarizes contractual cash obligations of the Company related to operating lease commitments and time deposits at March 31, 2018:

		Amount of Commitment Expiration per Period			
(In thousands)	**Total**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-3 Years**	**3-5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**
Operating lease commitments	$ 6,537	$ 1,542	$ 2,694	$ 2,219	$ 82
Time deposits	52,498	48,115	2,919	1,464	—
Total	$ 59,035	$ 49,657	$ 5,613	$ 3,683	$ 82

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

Note 8 – Stock-Based Compensation

The Amended and Restated Omnibus Stock and Performance Compensation Plan (the "Omnibus Plan") permits the issuance of up to 1,500,000 shares of the Company's common stock in the form of stock options, stock appreciation rights ("SARs"), restricted stock, restricted stock units and performance awards. The Company may issue shares out of treasury stock for these awards. During the three months ended March 31, 2018, 19,556 restricted shares, 28,388 performance-based restricted shares, and 0 SARs were granted under the Omnibus Plan.

Restricted Stock

Beginning on April 16, 2013, restricted shares granted to Company employees are amortized to expense over a three-year vesting period whereas restricted shares granted to members of the Board of Directors are amortized to expense over a one-year service period, with the exception of those shares granted in lieu of cash payments for retainer fees which are expensed in the period earned. Beginning on February 2, 2017, restricted shares granted to Company employees are amortized to expense over the three-year cliff vesting period.

As of March 31, 2018, the total unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested restricted shares was $2,048,000, and the related weighted-average period over which it is expected to be recognized is approximately 1.2 years.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018		
	Shares	Fair Value	
Balance at December 31, 2017	78,166	$	50.30
Granted	19,556	$	58.39
Vested	(21,662)	$	45.63
Balance at March 31, 2018	76,060	$	53.71

Performance-Based Restricted Stock
In February of 2017, the Company granted three-year performance based restricted stock ("PBRS") awards which are contingent upon the Company's achievement of pre-established financial goals over the period from January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2019. The PBRS awards cliff vest on the three year anniversary of their grant date at levels ranging from 0% to 150% of the target opportunity based on the actual achievement of financial goals for the three-year performance period. The aggregate target number of PBRS shares granted was 25,342 with a grant date fair value of $59.20 per share. The 2018 expense related to these grants is currently estimated to be $610,000 and is based on the grant date fair value of the awards and the Company's achievement of 124% of the target financial goals. The estimated expense for 2018 and each future period through the vesting date is subject to prospective adjustment based upon changes in the expected achievement of the financial goals.

In February of 2018, the Company granted three-year PBRS awards which are contingent upon the Company's achievement of pre-established financial goals over the period from January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2020. The PBRS awards cliff vest on the three year anniversary of their grant date at levels ranging from 0% to 150% of the target opportunity based on the actual achievement of financial goals for the three-year performance period. The aggregate target number of PBRS shares granted was 28,388 with an average grant date fair value of $58.35 per share. The 2018 expense related to these grants is currently estimated to be $552,000 and is based on the grant date fair value of the awards and the Company's achievement of 100% of the target financial goals. The estimated expense for 2018 and each future period through the vesting date is subject to prospective adjustment based upon changes in the expected achievement of the financial goals.

SARs
There were no SARs granted and no expense recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2018. Following is a summary of the activity of the Company's SARs program for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018:

	Shares		Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Average Remaining Contractual Term Years		Aggregate Intrinsic Value *(In thousands)*
Balance at December 31, 2017	234,236	$	34.97	5.03	$	7,291
Exercised	(2,484)		20.61			
Exercisable at March 31, 2018	231,752	$	35.13	4.06	$	5,651

There were no non-vested SARs at March 31, 2018.

Note 9 – Defined Pension Plans

The Company has a noncontributory defined-benefit pension plan, which covers most of its employees. Effective December 31, 2016, the Plan was closed to all new participants. The Company accrues and makes contributions designed to fund normal service costs on a current basis using the projected unit credit with service proration method to amortize prior service costs arising from improvements in pension benefits and qualifying service prior to the establishment of the plan over a period of approximately 30 years. Disclosure information is based on a measurement date of December 31 of the corresponding year. The following table represents the components of the net periodic pension costs:

(In thousands)	**Estimated 2018**	**Actual 2017**
Service cost – benefits earned during the year	$ 4,294	$ 3,733
Interest cost on projected benefit obligations	3,655	3,621
Expected return on plan assets	(5,206)	(4,681)
Net amortization	1,409	1,382
Net periodic pension cost	$ 4,152	$ 4,055

Pension costs recorded to expense were $1,049,000 and $1,020,000 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Pension costs increased in 2018 primarily due to a decrease in the discount rate. The Company made no contribution to the plan during the three-month period ended March 31, 2018 and is evaluating the amount of additional contributions, if any, in the remainder of 2018.

In addition to the above funded benefit plan, the Company has an unfunded supplemental executive retirement plan which covers key executives of the Company. This is a noncontributory plan in which the Company and its subsidiaries make accruals designed to fund normal service costs on a current basis using the same method and criteria as its defined benefit plan. The following table represents the components of the net periodic pension costs for 2017 and an estimate for 2018:

(In thousands)	**Estimated 2018**	**Actual 2017**
Service cost – benefits earned during the year	$ 92	$ 143
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	348	360
Net amortization	581	324
Net periodic pension cost	$ 1,021	$ 827

Pension costs recorded to expense were $255,000 and $209,000 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Note 10 – Income Taxes

As of March 31, 2018, the Company’s unrecognized tax benefits were approximately $1,697,000, of which $1,529,000 would, if recognized, affect the Company’s effective tax rate. As of December 31, 2017, the Company's unrecognized tax benefits were approximately $1,632,000, of which $1,464,000 would, if recognized, affect the Company's effective tax rate. During the next 12 months, the Company may realize a reduction of its unrecognized tax benefits of approximately $299,000 due to the lapse of federal and state statutes of limitations.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. The Company had $153,000 and $139,000 of gross interest accrued as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. There were no penalties for unrecognized tax benefits accrued at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

The Company is subject to income tax in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and numerous state jurisdictions. U.S. federal income tax returns for tax years 2014 through 2016 remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service. In addition, the Company is subject to state tax examinations for the tax years 2013 through 2016.

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“TCJA”) was enacted. Among other things, the new law (i) establishes a new, flat corporate federal statutory income tax rate of 21% beginning January 1, 2018; (ii) eliminates the corporate alternative minimum tax and allows the use of any such carryforwards to offset regular tax liability for any taxable year; (iii) limits the deduction for net interest expense incurred by U.S. corporations; (iv) allows businesses to immediately expense, for tax purposes, the cost of new investments in certain qualified depreciable assets; (v) eliminates or reduces certain deductions related to meals and entertainment expenses; (vi) modifies the limitation on excessive employee remuneration to eliminate the exception for performance-based compensation and clarifies the definition of a covered employee; and (vii) limits the deductibility of deposit insurance premiums. The TCJA also significantly changes U.S. tax law related to foreign operations, though, such changes do not currently impact the Company on a significant level.

Note 11 – Investment in Securities

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

	March 31, 2018			
(In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
State and political subdivisions	$ 395,439	$ 3,582	$ 3,681	$ 395,340
U.S. government agencies	53,943	—	1,543	52,400
Certificates of deposit	7,241	—	—	7,241
Total	$ 456,623	$ 3,582	$ 5,224	$ 454,981

	December 31, 2017			
(In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
State and political subdivisions	$ 408,165	$ 9,528	$ 661	$ 417,032
U.S. government agencies	46,222	—	722	45,500
Certificates of deposit	7,991	—	—	7,991
Total	$ 462,378	$ 9,528	$ 1,383	$ 470,523

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

	March 31, 2018					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
(In thousands)	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
State and political subdivisions	$ 171,575	$ 2,364	$ 30,324	$ 1,317	$ 201,900	$ 3,681
U.S. government agencies	41,626	992	10,775	551	52,400	1,543
Certificates of deposit	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 213,201	$ 3,356	$ 41,099	$ 1,868	$ 254,300	$ 5,224

	December 31, 2017					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
(In thousands)	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
State and political subdivisions	$ 34,755	$ 123	$ 31,251	$ 538	$ 66,006	$ 661
U.S. government agencies	34,183	376	11,317	346	45,500	722
Certificates of deposit	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 68,938	$ 499	$ 42,568	$ 884	$ 111,506	$ 1,383

There were 169 securities, or 46% of the total (24 greater than 12 months), in an unrealized loss position as of March 31, 2018. There were 64 securities, or 17% of the total (24 greater than 12 months), in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2017. All unrealized losses were reviewed to determine whether the losses were other than temporary. Management believes that all unrealized losses are temporary since they were market driven, and it is more likely than not that the Company will not be required to sell prior to recovery of the amortized basis.

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

(In thousands)	March 31, 2018 Amortized Cost		Fair Value	
Due in 1 year or less	$	16,224	$	16,320
Due after 1 year through 5 years		64,485		64,887
Due after 5 years through 10 years		253,486		254,514
Due after 10 years		122,428		119,260
Total	$	456,623	$	454,981

Proceeds from sales of investment securities classified as available for sale were $9,543,000 and $0 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Gross realized gains were $13,000 and $0 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. There was one security totaling $3,750,000 pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes at March 31, 2018.

Note 12 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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

	March 31, 2018				December 31, 2017			
(In thousands)	**Carrying Amount**		**Fair Value**		**Carrying Amount**		**Fair Value**	
Balance sheet assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	$	199,582	$	199,582	$	228,110	$	228,110
Investment securities		454,981		454,981		470,523		470,523
Loans, net		691,790		684,135		676,026		675,020
Accrued interest receivable		6,509		6,509		7,413		7,413
Total	$	1,352,862	$	1,345,207	$	1,382,072	$	1,381,066
Balance sheet liabilities:								
Deposits	$	639,243	$	635,619	$	678,088	$	678,346
Accounts and drafts payable		747,455		747,455		661,888		661,888
Accrued interest payable		67		67		55		55
Total	$	1,386,765	$	1,383,141	$	1,340,031	$	1,340,289

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

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

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

Loans - The fair value is estimated using present values of future cash flows discounted at risk-adjusted interest rates for each loan category designated by management and is therefore a Level 3 valuation. Management believes that the risk factor embedded in the interest rates along with the allowance for loan losses result in a fair valuation.

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

Accrued Interest Receivable - The carrying amount approximates fair value.

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

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

Accrued Interest - The carrying amount approximates fair value.

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. No financial instruments are measured using Level 3 inputs for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017.

Note 13 – Subsequent Events

In accordance with FASB ASC 855, “Subsequent Events,” the Company has evaluated subsequent events after the consolidated balance sheet date of March 31, 2018, and there were no events identified that would require additional disclosures to prevent the Company’s unaudited consolidated financial statements from being misleading.

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

Overview

Cass provides payment and information processing services to large manufacturing, distribution and retail enterprises from its offices/locations in St. Louis, Missouri, Columbus, Ohio, Boston, Massachusetts, Greenville, South Carolina, Wellington, Kansas, Jacksonville, Florida, Breda, Netherlands, Basingstoke, United Kingdom, and Singapore. The Company's services include freight invoice rating, payment processing, auditing, and the generation of accounting and transportation information. Cass also processes and pays energy invoices, which include electricity and gas as well as waste and telecommunications expenses, and is a provider of telecom expense management solutions. 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, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 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 faith-based ministries.

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

Industry-wide factors that impact the Company include the willingness of large corporations to outsource key business functions such as freight, energy, telecommunication and environmental payment and audit. The benefits that can be achieved by outsourcing transaction processing, and the management information generated by Cass' systems can be influenced by factors such as the competitive pressures within industries to improve profitability, the general level of transportation costs, deregulation of energy costs, and consolidation of telecommunication providers. Economic factors that impact the Company include the general level of economic activity that can affect the volume and size of invoices processed, the ability to hire and retain qualified staff, and the growth and quality of the loan portfolio. The general level of interest rates also has a significant effect on the revenue of the Company. As discussed in greater detail in Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk," in the Company's 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K, a decline in the general level of interest rates can have a negative impact on net interest income and conversely, a rise in the general level of interest rates can have a positive impact on net interest income. The cost of fuel is another factor that has a significant impact on the transportation sector. As the price of fuel goes up or down, the Company's earnings increase or decrease with the dollar amount of transportation invoices.

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

Critical Accounting Policies

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

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

Results of Operations

The following paragraphs more fully discuss the results of operations and changes in financial condition for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018 ("First Quarter of 2018") compared to the three-month period ended March 31, 2017 ("First Quarter of 2017"). The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes and with the statistical information and financial data appearing in this report, as well as in the Company's 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Results of operations for the First Quarter of 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be attained for any other period.

Net Income

The following table summarizes the Company's operating results:

	First Quarter of		
(Dollars in thousands except per share data)	**2018**	**2017**	**% Change**
Net income	$ 8,092	$ 6,307	28.3%
Diluted earnings per share	$ .65	$ .51	27.5%
Return on average assets	2.01%	1.70%	—
Return on average equity	14.94%	12.36%	—

Fee Revenue and Other Income

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

	First Quarter of		
(In thousands)	**2018**	**2017**	**% Change**
Transportation invoice volume	9,191	8,375	9.7%
Transportation invoice dollar volume	$ 6,790,747	$ 5,876,843	15.6%
Facility expense transaction volume*	7,121	6,813	4.5%
Facility expense dollar volume	$ 3,438,203	$ 3,175,913	8.3%
Payment and processing revenue	$ 24,827	$ 22,289	11.4%

*Includes energy, telecom and environmental

First Quarter of 2018 compared to First Quarter of 2017:

Payment and processing fee revenue increased 11%. Highlighting first quarter performance was a 16% increase in transportation dollar volume. Increased carrier and fuel prices combined with higher volume from current accounts to produce the notable result. Transportation invoice volume was also up 10% for the period. Facility expense transaction and dollar volume increased 5% and 8%, respectively. New customer wins, combined with increased volume from current accounts, fueled these increases.

Gains of $13,000 on the sales of securities were recognized in the First Quarter of 2018, compared to no gains in the First Quarter of 2017.

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:

	First Quarter of		
(In thousands)	**2018**	**2017**	**% Change**
Average earnings assets	$ 1,410,945	$ 1,316,034	7.21%
Average interest-bearing liabilities	381,926	392,616	(2.72)%
Net interest income*	11,296	10,940	3.25%
Net interest margin*	3.25%	3.37%	—
Yield on earning assets*	3.44%	3.52%	—
Rate on interest-bearing liabilities	.72%	.50%	—

*Presented on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a tax rate of 21% for 2018 and 35% for 2017. The TCJA reduced the net interest margin and yield on earning assets by approximately 20 basis points in 2018.

First Quarter of 2018 compared to First Quarter of 2017:

First Quarter of 2018 average earning assets increased $94,911,000, or 7.2%, compared to the same period in the prior year. Average investment securities increased $53,676,000, or 13.2%, loans increased $33,606,000, or 5.1%, and federal funds sold and other short-term investments increased $8,014,000, or 5.9%, in the First Quarter of 2018 compared to the First Quarter of 2017.

Total average interest-bearing liabilities for the First Quarter of 2018 decreased $10,701,000, or 2.7%, compared to the First Quarter of 2017 as customers moved deposits to higher yielding accounts at competitors. Average accounts and drafts payable increased $72,538,000, or 10.8% in the First Quarter of 2018 compared to the First Quarter of 2017.

First Quarter of 2018 tax-equivalized net interest income increased $356,000, or 3.3%, compared to the same period in the prior year as a result of the increase in average earning assets and the improving rate environment. This increase was partially offset by a lower tax equivalent adjustment as a result of the federal tax rate decrease in 2018 from the enactment of TCJA in December 2017. The federal tax rate decrease also negatively impacted net interest margin and yield on earning assets for the First Quarter of 2018 compared to the First Quarter of 2017, but was partially offset by the improving rate environment.

The changes to the interest rate environment also led to an increase in the rate on interest-bearing liabilities in the First Quarter of 2018 compared to the First Quarter of 2017.

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

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

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

	First Quarter of 2018			First Quarter of 2017		
(In thousands)	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate
Assets[1]						
Earning assets						
Loans[2, 3]:						
Taxable	$ 687,271	$ 7,523	4.44%	$ 650,398	$ 6,915	4.31%
Tax-exempt[4]	2,829	24	3.44	6,096	58	3.86
Investment securities[5]:						
Taxable	54,502	294	2.19	14,132	66	1.89
Tax-exempt[4]	407,262	3,247	3.23	393,956	4,002	4.12
Certificates of deposit	7,516	27	1.46	6,874	11	.65
Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions	106,941	399	1.51	107,968	198	.74
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments	144,624	461	1.29	136,610	170	.50
Total earning assets	1,410,945	11,975	3.44	1,316,034	11,420	3.52
Non-earning assets						
Cash and due from banks	14,259			13,042		
Premises and equipment, net	21,797			21,162		
Bank-owned life insurance	16,968			16,490		
Goodwill and other intangibles	14,520			13,956		
Other assets	162,286			137,693		
Allowance for loan losses	(10,208)			(10,178)		
Total assets	$ 1,630,567			$ 1,508,199		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity[1]						
Interest-bearing liabilities						
Interest-bearing demand Deposits	$ 318,996	$ 520	.66%	$ 311,174	$ 326	.42%
Savings deposits	10,301	19	.75	25,399	30	.48
Time deposits >= $100	23,386	75	1.30	22,711	61	1.09
Other time deposits	29,243	65	.90	33,332	63	.77
Total interest-bearing deposits	381,926	679	.72	392,616	480	.50
Short-term borrowings	—	—	—	11	—	—
Total interest-bearing liabilities	381,926	679	.72	392,627	480	.50
Non-interest bearing liabilities						
Demand deposits	247,882			207,438		
Accounts and drafts payable	741,116			668,578		
Other liabilities	39,960			32,614		
Total liabilities	1,410,884			1,301,257		
Shareholders' equity	219,683			206,942		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 1,630,567			$ 1,508,199		
Net interest income		$ 11,296			$ 10,940	
Net interest margin			3.25%			3.37%
Interest spread			2.72			3.02

1. Balances shown are daily averages.
2. For purposes of these computations, nonaccrual loans are included in the average loan amounts outstanding. Interest on nonaccrual loans is recorded when received as discussed further in Note 1 to the Company's 2017 consolidated financial statements, filed with the Company's 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K.
3. Interest income on loans includes net loan fees of $110,000 and $152,000 for the First Quarter of 2018 and 2017, respectively.
4. Interest income is presented on a tax-equivalent basis. 2018 figures assume a tax rate of 21% and 2017 figures assume a tax rate of 35%. The tax-equivalent adjustment was approximately $687,000 and $1,421,000 for the First Quarter of 2018 and 2017, respectively. The TCJA reduced the yield/rate by approximately 60 basis points in 2018.
5. For purposes of these computations, yields on investment securities are computed as interest income divided by the average amortized cost of the investments.

Analysis of Net Interest Income Changes

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

	First Quarter of 2018 Over First Quarter of 2017		
(In thousands)	Volume	Rate	Total
Increase (decrease) in interest income:			
Loans[1, 2]:			
Taxable	$ 400	$ 208	$ 608
Tax-exempt[3]	(28)	(6)	(34)
Investment securities:			
Taxable	216	12	228
Tax-exempt[3]	131	(886)	(755)
Certificates of deposit	1	15	16
Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions	(2)	203	201
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments	11	280	291
Total interest income	729	(174)	555
Interest expense on:			
Interest-bearing demand deposits	8	186	194
Savings deposits	(23)	12	(11)
Time deposits of >=$100	2	12	14
Other time deposits	(8)	10	2
Total interest expense	(21)	220	199
Net interest income	$ 750	$ (394)	$ 356

1. Average balances include nonaccrual loans.
2. Interest income includes net loan fees.
3. Interest income is presented on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a tax rate of 21%.

Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses (“ALLL”)

A significant determinant of the Company's operating results can be the provision for loan losses. There was no loan loss provision recorded in the First Quarter of 2018 or the First Quarter of 2017. As discussed below, the Company continually analyzes the outstanding loan portfolio based on the performance, financial condition and collateralization of the credits. Net loan recoveries during the First Quarter of 2018 were $5,000, and net loan recoveries during the First Quarter of 2017 were $16,000.

The ALLL at March 31, 2018 was $10,210,000 and at December 31, 2017 was $10,205,000. The ratio of ALLL to total loans outstanding at March 31, 2018 was 1.45% compared to 1.49% at December 31, 2017. There were no nonperforming loans at March 31, 2018 or December 31, 2017.

The ALLL has been established and is maintained to absorb reasonably estimated and probable losses in the loan portfolio. An ongoing assessment is performed to determine if the balance is adequate. Charges or credits are made to expense to cover any deficiency or reduce any excess, as required. The current methodology consists of two components: 1) estimated credit losses on individually evaluated loans that are determined to be impaired in accordance with FASB ASC 310 “Allowance for Credit Losses,” and 2) estimated credit losses inherent in the remainder of the loan portfolio in accordance with FASB ASC 450, “Contingencies.” Estimated credit losses is an estimate of the current amount of loans that is probable the Company will be unable to collect according to the original terms.

For loans that are individually evaluated, the Company uses two impairment measurement methods: 1) the present value of expected future cash flows and 2) collateral value. For the remainder of the portfolio, the Company groups loans with similar risk characteristics into eight segments and applies historical loss rates to each segment based on a five fiscal-year look-back period. In addition, qualitative factors including credit concentration risk, national and local economic conditions, nature and volume of loan portfolio, legal and regulatory factors, downturns in specific industries including losses in collateral value, trends in credit quality at the Company and in the banking industry and trends in risk-rating agencies are also considered.

The Company also utilizes ratio analysis to evaluate the overall reasonableness of the ALLL compared to its peers and required levels of regulatory capital. Federal and state agencies review the Company's methodology for maintaining the ALLL. These agencies may require the Company to adjust the ALLL based on their judgments and interpretations about information available to them at the time of their examinations.

Summary of Asset Quality

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

	First Quarter of	
(In thousands)	**2018**	**2017**
Allowance at beginning of period	$ 10,205	$ 10,175
Provision	—	—
Loans charged off	—	—
Recoveries on loans previously charged off	5	16
Net (charge-offs) recoveries	5	16
Allowance at end of period	$ 10,210	$ 10,191
Loans outstanding:		
Average	$ 690,100	$ 656,494
March 31	702,000	675,380
Ratio of ALLL to loans outstanding:		
Average	1.48%	1.55%
March 31	1.45	1.51
Impaired loans:		
Nonaccrual loans	$ —	$ 231
Loans past due 90 days or more	—	—
Troubled debt restructurings	—	—
Total impaired loans	$ —	$ 231
Foreclosed assets	$ —	—
Impaired loans as percentage of average loans	—	.04%

The Bank had no property carried as other real estate owned as of March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses for the First Quarter of 2018 were up 7.7%, or $1,864,000, compared to the First Quarter of 2017.

Personnel expense for the First Quarter of 2018 increased 8.4% to $20,382,000 compared to the First Quarter of 2017 due to significant expenditures in new technology and infrastructure to support future service growth, annual merit salary increases, and increased retirement plan costs. Outside service expense also increased $261,000 as a result of new strategic partnerships and professional costs.

Financial Condition

Total assets at March 31, 2018 were $1,650,802,000, a decrease of $6,407,000, or 0.4%, from December 31, 2017. The most significant changes in asset balances during this period were decreases in cash and cash equivalents of $28,528,000 and securities of $15,542,000. This decrease was offset by increases in payments in excess of funding of $18,454,000 and loans of $15,764,000. Changes in cash and cash equivalents reflect the Company's daily liquidity position and are affected by the changes in the other asset balances and changes in deposit and accounts and drafts payable balances.

Total liabilities at March 31, 2018 were $1,428,380,000, a decrease of $3,741,000, or 0.3%, from December 31, 2017. Total deposits at March 31, 2018 were $639,243,000, a decrease of $38,845,000, or 5.7%, from December 31, 2017. Accounts and drafts payable at March 31, 2018 were $747,455,000, an increase of $31,567,000, or 4.4%, from December 31, 2017. Total shareholders' equity at March 31, 2018 was $222,422,000, a $2,666,000, or 1.2%, decrease from December 31, 2017. Total shareholders' equity decreased as a result of the change in accumulated other comprehensive loss of $7,418,000 and dividends paid of $2,948,000. These were offset by net income of $8,092,000.

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

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The balance of liquid assets consists of cash and cash equivalents, which include cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions, federal funds sold and money market funds, and was $199,582,000 at March 31, 2018, a decrease of $28,528,000, or 12.5%, from December 31, 2017. At March 31, 2018, these assets represented 12.1% 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. Changes in the Company's daily liquidity position are affected by the changes in the other asset balances and changes in deposit and accounts and drafts payable balances.

Secondary sources of liquidity include the investment portfolio and borrowing lines. Total investment in securities was $454,981,000 at March 31, 2018, a decrease of $15,542,000 from December 31, 2017. These assets represented 27.6% of total assets at March 31, 2018. Of this total, 87% were state and political subdivision securities. Of the total portfolio, 3.6% mature in one year, 14.3% mature in one to five years, and 82.1% mature in five or more years.

The Bank has unsecured lines of credit at correspondent banks to purchase federal funds up to a maximum of $68,000,000 at the following banks: US Bank, $20,000,000; Wells Fargo Bank, $15,000,000; Frost National Bank, $10,000,000; PNC Bank, $12,000,000; UMB Bank, $5,000,000; and JPM Chase Bank, $6,000,000. The Bank also has secured lines of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank of $204,109,000 collateralized by commercial mortgage loans. The Company also has secured lines of credit with UMB Bank of $50,000,000 and First Tennessee Bank of $50,000,000 collateralized by state and political subdivision securities. There were no amounts outstanding under any line of credit as of March 31, 2018 or December 31, 2017.

The deposits of the Company's banking subsidiary have historically been stable, consisting of a sizable volume of core deposits related to customers that utilize other commercial products of the Bank. The accounts and drafts payable generated by the Company has also historically been a stable source of funds. The Company is part of the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service ("CDARS") and Insured Cash Sweep ("ICS") deposit placement programs. Time deposits include $28,479,000 of CDARS deposits and interest-bearing demand deposits include $80,665,000 of ICS deposits. These programs offer the Bank's customers the ability to maximize Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance coverage. The Company uses these programs to retain or attract deposits from existing customers.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities were $18,159,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2018, compared to $5,621,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of $12,538,000. Net cash flows from investing and financing activities fluctuate greatly as the Company actively manages its investment and loan portfolios and customer activity influences changes in deposit and accounts and drafts payable balances. Other causes for the changes in these account balances are discussed earlier in this report. Due to the daily fluctuations in these account balances, the analysis of changes in average balances, also discussed earlier in this report, can be more indicative of underlying activity than the period-end balances used in the statements of cash flows. Management anticipates that cash and cash equivalents, maturing investments and cash from operations will continue to be sufficient to fund the Company's operations and capital expenditures in 2018, which are estimated to range from $6 million to $9 million.

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

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

As a financial institution, a significant source of the Company's earnings is generated from net interest income. Therefore, the prevailing interest rate environment is important to the Company's performance. A major portion of the Company's funding sources are the non-interest bearing accounts and drafts payable generated from its payment and information processing services. Accordingly, higher levels of interest rates will generally allow the Company to earn more net interest income. Conversely, a lower interest rate environment will generally tend to depress net interest income. The Company actively manages its balance sheet in an effort to maximize net interest income as the interest rate environment changes. This balance sheet management impacts the mix of earning assets maintained by the Company at any point in time. For example, in a low interest rate environment, short-term relatively lower rate liquid investments may be reduced in favor of longer term relatively higher yielding investments and loans. If the primary source of liquidity is reduced in a low interest rate environment, a greater reliance would be placed on secondary sources of liquidity including borrowing lines, the ability of the Bank to generate deposits, and the investment portfolio to ensure overall liquidity remains at acceptable levels.

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

The relative level of energy costs can impact the Company's earnings and available liquidity. Lower levels of energy costs will tend to decrease transportation and energy invoice amounts resulting in a corresponding decrease in accounts and drafts payable. Decreases in accounts and drafts payable generate lower interest income and reduce liquidity.

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

The Basel III Capital Rules require FDIC insured depository institutions to meet and maintain several minimum capital standards: a common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-based assets ratio of 4.5%, a Tier 1 capital to risk-based assets ratio of 6.0%, a total capital to risk-based assets of 8.0%, and a 4.0% Tier 1 capital to total assets leverage ratio.

Common equity Tier 1 capital is generally defined as common stockholders' equity and retained earnings. Tier 1 capital is generally defined as common equity Tier 1 and Additional Tier 1 capital. Additional Tier 1 capital generally includes certain noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and related surplus and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries. Total capital includes Tier 1 capital (common equity Tier 1 capital plus Additional Tier 1 capital) and Tier 2 capital. Tier 2 capital is comprised of capital instruments and related surplus meeting specified requirements. Also included in Tier 2 capital is the allowance for loan losses limited to a maximum of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets and, for non-advanced approaches institutions like Cass that have exercised a one-time opt-out election regarding the treatment of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, up to 45% of net unrealized gains on available-for-sale equity securities with readily determinable fair market values. The calculation of all types of regulatory capital is subject to deductions and adjustments specified in applicable regulations.

In determining the amount of risk-weighted assets for purposes of calculating risk-based capital ratios, all assets, including certain off-balance sheet assets are multiplied by a risk weight factor assigned by the regulations based on the risks believed inherent in the type of asset. Higher levels of capital are required for asset categories believed to present greater risk. For example, a risk weight of 0% is assigned to cash and U.S. government securities, a risk weight of 50% is generally assigned to prudently underwritten first lien one to four-family residential mortgages, a risk weight of 100% is assigned to commercial and consumer loans, a risk weight of 150% is assigned to certain past due loans, and a risk weight of between 0% to 600% is assigned to permissible equity interests, depending on certain specified factors.

In addition to establishing the minimum regulatory capital requirements, the Basel III Capital Rules limit capital distributions and certain discretionary bonus payments to management if the institution does not hold a "capital conservation buffer" consisting of 2.5% of common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets above the amount necessary to meet its minimum risk-based capital requirements. The capital conservation buffer requirement is being phased in beginning January 1, 2016 at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets and increasing by that amount each subsequent January 1 until fully implemented at 2.5% on January 1, 2019.

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

	March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
(Dollars in thousands)	**Amount**	**Ratio**	**Amount**	**Ratio**
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)				
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	$ 239,275	21.37%	$ 234,389	22.53%
Cass Commercial Bank	126,323	17.70%	122,440	17.01%
Common equity tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)				
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	$ 229,065	20.45%	$ 224,184	21.55%
Cass Commercial Bank	118,481	16.60%	114,603	15.93%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)				
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	$ 229,065	20.45%	$ 224,184	21.55%
Cass Commercial Bank	118,481	16.60%	114,603	15.93%
Tier I capital (to leverage assets)				
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	$ 229,065	14.05%	$ 224,184	13.87%
Cass Commercial Bank	118,481	15.13%	114,603	14.99%

Inflation

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

Impact of New and Not Yet Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2016-02 – *Leases (ASC Topic 842)*. The ASU improves financial reporting about leasing transactions. The ASU affects all companies and other organizations that lease assets such as real estate, airplanes, and manufacturing equipment. Consistent with current generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the recognition, measurement, and presentation of expenses and cash flows arising from a lease by a lessee primarily will depend on its classification as a finance or operating lease. However, unlike current GAAP—which requires only capital leases to be recognized on the balance sheet—the new ASU will require both types of leases to be recognized on the balance sheet. The ASU also will require disclosures to help investors and other financial statement users better understand the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. These disclosures include qualitative and quantitative requirements, providing additional information about the amounts recorded in the financial statements. The ASU on leases will take effect for public companies for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. A third-party vendor solution has been selected to assist in the application of ASU 2016-02. The impact of the adoption of this ASU is currently being evaluated but is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements or results of operations.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13 - Financial Instruments – *Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. The ASU requires measurement and recognition of expected credit losses for financial assets held. Under this standard, it will be required to hold an allowance equal to the expected life-of-loan losses on the loan portfolio. The standard is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The impact of the adoption of this ASU is currently being evaluated.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

As described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company manages its interest rate risk through measurement techniques that include gap analysis and a simulation model. As part of the risk management process, asset/liability management policies are established and monitored by management. The policy objective is to limit the change in annualized net interest income to 15% from an immediate and sustained parallel change in interest rates of 200 basis points. Based on the Company's most recent evaluation, management does not believe the Company's risk position at March 31, 2018 has changed materially from that at December 31, 2017.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

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

There were no changes in the First Quarter of 2018 in the Company's internal control over financial reporting identified by the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer in connection with their evaluation that materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended).

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The Company has included in Part I, Item 1A of its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, a description of certain risks and uncertainties that could affect the Company's business, future performance or financial condition (the "Risk Factors"). There are no material changes to the Risk Factors as disclosed in the Company's 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company repurchased a total of 9,547 shares of its common stock pursuant to its treasury stock buyback program, as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased		Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs[1]	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
January 1, 2018 – January 31, 2018	—		—	—	500,000
February 1, 2018– February 28, 2018	9,547	$	55.44	9,547	490,453
March 1, 2018 – March 31, 2018	—		—	—	490,453
Total	9,547	$	55.44	9,547	490,453

(1) All repurchases made during the quarter ended March 31, 2018 were made pursuant to the treasury stock buyback program, which was authorized by the Board of Directors on October 17, 2011 and announced by the Company on October 20, 2011. The program, as modified by the Board of Directors on October 20, 2014, provides that the Company may repurchase up to an aggregate of 500,000 shares of common stock and has no expiration date. The program is periodically modified by the Board of Directors and was most recently modified on October 24, 2017 to restore the aggregate number of shares available for repurchase to 500,000.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

(a) None.

(b) There have been no material changes to the procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to the Company's Board of Directors implemented in the First Quarter of 2018.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

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

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

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

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

Exhibit 101.INS XBRL Instance Document.

Exhibit 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.

Exhibit 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.

Exhibit 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.

Exhibit 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

Exhibit 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.

SIGNATURES

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

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.

DATE: May 8, 2018

By /s/ Eric H. Brunngraber
Eric H. Brunngraber
Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

DATE: May 8, 2018

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

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Eric H. Brunngraber, certify that:

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

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

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

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

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

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

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

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

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

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

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

Date: May 8, 2018

/s/ Eric H. Brunngraber

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

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATIONS

I, P. Stephen Appelbaum, certify that:

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

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

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

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

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

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

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

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

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

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

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

Date: May 8, 2018

/s/ P. Stephen Appelbaum

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

Exhibit 32.1

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Cass Information Systems, Inc. (“the Company”) on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2018 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Eric H. Brunngraber, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

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

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

/s/ Eric H. Brunngraber
Eric H. Brunngraber
Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)
May 8, 2018

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

Exhibit 32.2

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Cass Information Systems, Inc. (“the Company”) on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2018 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, P. Stephen Appelbaum, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

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

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

/s/ P. Stephen Appelbaum
P. Stephen Appelbaum
Executive Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
May 8, 2018

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.