

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS INC
Form 10-K
March 10, 2011

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-20827

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Missouri
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

43-1265338
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

13001 Hollenberg Drive, Bridgeton, Missouri 63044 (314) 506-5500
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code) (Telephone Number, incl. area code)

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

Title of each Class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$.50	The Nasdaq Global Select Market

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

Title of each Class
None

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

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

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

Indicate by checkmark 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 No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one) Large accelerated filer: Accelerated filer: Non-accelerated filer: Smaller reporting company:

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

Yes No

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was approximately \$297,540,000 based on the closing price of the common stock of \$34.25 on June 30, 2010, as reported by The Nasdaq Global Select Market. As of March 4, 2011, the Registrant had 9,407,294 shares outstanding of common stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain information required for Part III of this report is incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Proxy Statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

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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 the section Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors”. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events, or changes to future results over time.

PART I.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Description of Business

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

Company Strategy and Core Competencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cass' shared business processes – Accounting, Human Resources and Technology – support its core competencies. Cass' accounting function provides the internal control systems to ensure the highest levels of accountability and protection for customers. Cass' human resources department provides experienced people dedicated to streamlining business procedures and reducing expenses. Cass' technology is proven and reliable. The need to safeguard data and secure the efficiency, speed and timeliness that govern its business is a priority within the organization. The ability to

leverage technology over its strategic units allows Cass the advantage of deploying technology in a proven and reliable manner without hindering clients' strategic business and system requirements.

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

Marketing, Customers and Competition

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

The Bank is organized as a Missouri trust company with banking powers and was founded in 1906. Due to its ownership of a federally insured commercial bank, the Company is a bank holding corporation and was originally organized in 1982 as Cass Commercial Corporation under the laws of Missouri. It was approved by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve") in February 1983. The Company changed its name to Cass Information Systems, Inc. in January 2001. The Company's bank subsidiary encounters competition from numerous banks and financial institutions located throughout the St. Louis, Missouri metropolitan area and other areas in which the Bank competes. The Bank's principal competitors, however, are large bank holding companies that are able to offer a wide range of banking and related services through extensive branch networks. The Bank targets its services to privately held businesses located in the St. Louis, Missouri area and church and church-related institutions located in St. Louis, Missouri, Orange County, California and other selected cities located throughout the United States.

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

Employees

The Company and its subsidiaries had 671 full-time and 247 part-time employees as of March 4, 2011. Of these employees, the Bank had 60 full-time and one part-time employee.

Supervision and Regulation

The Company and its bank subsidiary are extensively regulated under federal and state law. These laws and regulations are intended to protect depositors, not shareholders. These laws also include the recently enacted Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (The Dodd-Frank Act). The regulations related to the Dodd-Frank Act are currently being written, and accordingly, the full implication of this new law will not be known for some time. The Bank is subject to regulation and supervision by the Missouri Division of Finance, the Federal Reserve Bank (the "FRB") and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"). The Company is a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and as such, it is subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the FRB. The Company is required to file quarterly and annual reports with the FRB and to provide to the FRB such additional information as the FRB may require, and it is subject to regular inspections by the FRB. Bank regulatory agencies use Capital Adequacy Guidelines in their examination and regulation of bank holding companies and banks. If the capital falls below the minimum levels established by these guidelines, the agencies may force certain remedial action to be taken. The Capital Adequacy Guidelines are of several types and include risk-based capital guidelines, which are designed to make capital requirements more sensitive to various risk profiles and account for off-balance sheet exposure; guidelines that consider market risk, which is the risk of loss due to change in value of assets and liabilities due to changes in interest rates; and guidelines that use a leverage ratio which places a constraint on the maximum degree of risk to which a bank holding company may leverage its equity capital base. For further discussion of the capital adequacy guidelines and ratios, please refer

to Item 7 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and Item 8, Note 2 of this report.

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

As a bank holding company, the Company must obtain prior approval from the FRB before acquiring ownership or control of more than 10% of the voting shares of another bank or bank holding company or acquiring all or substantially all of the assets of such a company. In many cases, prior approval is also required for the Company to engage in similar acquisitions involving a non-bank company or to engage in new non-bank activities. Any change in applicable laws or regulations may have a material effect on the business and prospects of the Company.

Website Availability of SEC Reports

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

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

Financial Information about Segments

The services provided by the Company are classified in two reportable segments: Information Services and Banking Services. The revenues from external customers, net income and total assets by segment as of and for the three years ended December 31, 2010, are set forth in Item 8, Note 16 of this report.

Statistical Disclosure by Bank Holding Companies

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

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cass' customer base consists, in part, of lending concentrations in several segments and geographical areas. If any of these segments or areas is significantly affected by weak economic conditions, the Company could experience increased credit losses, and its business could be adversely affected.

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

The operations of financial institutions such as the Company are dependent to a large degree on net interest income, which is the difference between interest income from loans and investments and interest expense on deposits and borrowings. Prevailing economic conditions, the fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government and the policies of various regulatory agencies all affect market rates of interest, which in turn significantly affect financial institutions' net interest income. Fluctuations in interest rates affect Cass' financial statements, as they do for all financial institutions. Volatility in interest rates can also result in disintermediation, which is the flow of funds away from financial institutions into direct investments, such as federal government and corporate securities and other investment vehicles, which, because of the absence of federal insurance premiums and reserve requirements, generally pay higher rates of return than financial institutions. As discussed in greater detail in Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk," a continuation of the current low level of interest rates would have a negative impact on the Company's net interest income.

Methods of reducing risk exposures might not be effective.

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

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

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

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

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

Company anticipates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The industries in which the Company operates are very competitive. The Company not only competes for business opportunities with new customers, but also competes to maintain and expand the relationships it has with its existing customers. The Company continues to experience pressures to maintain these relationships as its competitors attempt to capture its customers.

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

The Company makes certain projections as a basis for developing plans and strategies for its payment processing and banking products. If the Company does not accurately determine demand for its products and services, it could result in the Company incurring significant expenses without the anticipated increases in revenue, which could result in an adverse effect on its earnings.

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

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

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

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

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

The Company is subject to various legal and regulatory proceedings. It is inherently difficult to assess the outcome of these matters, and there can be no assurance that the Company will prevail in any proceeding or litigation. Any such matter could result in substantial cost and diversion of Cass' efforts, which by itself could have a material adverse effect on Cass' financial condition and operating results. Further, adverse determinations in such matters could result in actions by Cass' regulators that could materially adversely affect Cass' business, financial condition or results of operations. Please refer to Item 3, "Legal Proceedings."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The terrorist attacks in September 2001 in the United States and ensuing events, as well as the resulting decline in consumer confidence, had a material adverse effect on the economy. Any similar future events may disrupt Cass'

operations or those of its customers. In addition, these events had and may continue to have an adverse impact on the U.S. and world economy in general and consumer confidence and spending in particular, which could harm Cass' operations. Any of these events could increase volatility in the U.S. and world financial markets, which could harm Cass' stock price and may limit the capital resources available to its customers and the Company. This could have a significant impact on Cass' operating results, revenues and costs and may result in increased volatility in the market price of Cass' common stock.

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

The Company has significant operations and customer base in Missouri, California, Ohio, Massachusetts, South Carolina, and other regions where natural disasters may occur. These regions are known for being vulnerable to

natural disasters and other risks, such as tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, fires and floods. These types of natural disasters at times have disrupted the local economy, Cass' business and customers and have posed physical risks to Cass' property. A significant natural disaster could materially affect Cass' operating results.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company's headquarters are located at 13001 Hollenberg Drive, Bridgeton, Missouri. This location is owned by the Company, and includes a building with approximately 61,500 square feet of office space. The Company also owns a production facility of approximately 45,500 square feet located at 2675 Corporate Exchange Drive, Columbus, Ohio. Additional facilities are located in Lowell, Massachusetts where approximately 25,800 square feet of office space is leased through March 2011, Greenville, South Carolina where approximately 8,500 square feet of office space is leased through November 2013, Wellington, Kansas where approximately 2,000 square feet of office space is leased through July 2011 and Columbus, Ohio where approximately 8,500 square feet of office space is leased through March 2013. During January 2011, the Company opened an office in Breda, Netherlands to help service its multinational customers in the future. Total space leased is less than 200 square feet and it is leased through December 2011.

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

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

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is the defendant in a proceeding pending in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, which proceeding was initiated by Chapter 11 debtor LNT Services, Inc. ("LNT"), an affiliate of Linens N' Things, on December 19, 2009. The LNT Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceeding was subsequently converted to a Chapter 7 proceeding. Pursuant to Section 547 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, the LNT bankruptcy trustee, on behalf of LNT, seeks to avoid and recover \$33,825,773.71 in allegedly preferential payments (the "Payments") made to the Company. The Payments were received by the Company in the normal course of providing services to Linens N' Things. The Company had been engaged under contract with Linens N' Things to audit, process and pay its freight carrier invoices. Accordingly, the Payments made to the Company were subsequently paid to the appropriate Linens N' Things freight carriers as specified in the contract.

On September 28, 2010, Asentinel LLC ("Asentinel") filed a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee against the Company, AnchorPoint, Inc. ("AnchorPoint") and Veramark Technologies, Inc. ("Veramark"). The suit alleges infringement of two Asentinel patents by the Company, AnchorPoint and Veramark. Cass vigorously denies infringing any valid claim of either patent. Asentinel has requested an order enjoining the Company from infringing the two patents at issue, damages for the alleged infringement, interest and costs, treble damages for willful infringement, and attorneys' fees.

While there is some uncertainty relating to any litigation, management is of the opinion that the Company has valid defenses to both these claims. All other legal proceedings and actions involving the Company are of an ordinary and routine nature and are incidental to the operations of the Company. Management believes the outcome of these proceedings, including the LNT and Asentinel proceedings, will not have a material effect on the businesses or financial conditions of the Company or its subsidiaries.

ITEM 4.

(REMOVED AND RESERVED)

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PART II.

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

The Company's common stock is quoted on The Nasdaq Global Select Market® under the symbol "CASS." As of March 1, 2011, there were 158 holders of record of the Company's common stock. High and low sale prices, as reported by The Nasdaq Global Select Market for each quarter of 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	2010		2009	
	High	Low	High	Low
1st Quarter	\$ 31.70	\$ 29.15	\$ 33.60	\$ 23.20
2nd Quarter	35.00	30.11	35.35	29.75
3rd Quarter	35.29	31.62	36.19	29.51
4th Quarter	40.49	33.51	31.39	27.46

The Company has continuously paid regularly scheduled cash dividends since 1934 and expects to continue to pay quarterly cash dividends in the future. Cash dividends paid per share by the Company during the two most recent fiscal years were as follows:

	2010	2009
March	\$.14	\$.13
June	.14	.13
September	.14	.13
December	.16	.14

The Company maintains a treasury stock buyback program pursuant to which the Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of up to 300,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The Company repurchased 12,000 shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$467,000 in 2010 and 0 shares in 2009. As of December 31, 2010, 168,000 shares remained available for repurchase under the program. A portion of the repurchased shares may be used for the Company's employee benefit plans, and the balance will be available for other general corporate purposes. The stock repurchase authorization does not have an expiration date and the pace of repurchase activity will depend on factors such as levels of cash generation from operations, cash requirements for investments, repayment of debt, current stock price, and other factors. The Company may repurchase shares from time to time on the open market or in private transactions, including structured transactions. The stock repurchase program may be modified or discontinued at any time.

Performance Quoted on The Nasdaq Stock Market for the Last Five Fiscal Years

The following graph compares the cumulative total returns over the last five fiscal years of a hypothetical investment of \$100 in shares of common stock of the Company with a hypothetical investment of \$100 in The Nasdaq Stock Market (US) ("Nasdaq") and in the index of Nasdaq computer and data processing stocks. The graph assumes \$100 was invested on December 31, 2005, with dividends reinvested. Returns are based on period end prices.

ITEM 6.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

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

(Dollars in thousands except per share data)	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Fee revenue and other income	\$56,146	\$51,238	\$53,170	\$48,200	\$42,821
Interest income on loans	39,785	36,003	34,204	36,288	36,164
Interest income on debt and equity securities	8,747	7,611	7,716	5,531	3,627
Other interest income	514	170	2,218	7,527	7,262
Total interest income	49,046	43,784	44,138	49,346	47,053
Interest expense on deposits	4,875	4,924	3,179	7,728	6,414
Interest expense on short-term borrowings	0	23	12	6	7
Interest on debentures and other	0	106	187	230	198
Total interest expense	4,875	5,053	3,378	7,964	6,619
Net interest income	44,171	38,731	40,760	41,382	40,434
Provision for loan losses	4,100	2,050	2,200	900	1,150
Net interest income after provision	40,071	36,681	38,560	40,482	39,284
Operating expense	68,284	66,385	65,564	62,739	58,277
Income before income tax expense	27,933	21,534	26,166	25,943	23,828
Income tax expense	7,623	5,405	7,160	8,148	8,367
Income from continuing operations	\$20,310	\$16,129	\$19,006	\$17,795	\$15,461
Net loss from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	(395)
Net income	20,310	16,129	19,006	17,795	15,066
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	\$2.15	\$1.73	\$2.03	\$1.90	\$1.65
Diluted earnings per share	2.15	1.73	2.03	1.90	1.61
Dividends per share	.580	.530	.490	.447	.400
Dividend payout ratio	26.82 %	30.54 %	24.14 %	23.53 %	24.84 %
Average total assets	\$1,157,257	\$978,171	\$922,471	\$891,734	\$839,208
Average net loans	666,202	606,304	546,110	508,621	516,164
Average debt and equity securities	222,249	193,393	197,273	141,363	91,555
Average total deposits	470,096	375,572	241,844	279,831	278,546
Average subordinated convertible debentures	—	1,984	3,669	3,699	3,700
Average total shareholders' equity	137,748	117,663	104,185	89,427	79,736
Return on average total assets	1.76 %	1.65 %	2.06 %	2.00 %	1.80 %
Return on average equity	14.74	13.71	18.24	19.90	18.89
Average equity to assets ratio	11.90	12.03	11.29	10.03	9.50
Equity to assets ratio at year-end	11.96	12.79	12.00	11.01	9.78
Net interest margin	4.61	4.79	5.34	5.45	5.50
Allowance for loan losses to loans at year-end	1.68	1.29	1.09	1.26	1.31
Nonperforming assets to loans and foreclosed assets	.35	.55	.57	.77	.16
Net loan charge-offs to average loans outstanding	.07	.04	.37	.24	.16

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

The following discussion and analysis provides information about the financial condition and results of operations of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes and other selected financial data presented elsewhere in this report.

Executive Overview

Cass 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 and Wellington, Kansas. The Company's services include freight invoice rating, payment processing, auditing, and the generation of accounting and transportation information. Cass also processes and pays utility invoices, which

include electricity, gas and telecommunications expenses, and is a provider of telecom expense management solutions. Cass extracts, stores, and presents information from freight, utility and telecommunication invoices, assisting its customers' transportation, energy, and information technology managers in making decisions that will enable them to improve operating performance. The Company receives data from multiple sources, electronic and otherwise, and processes the data to accomplish the specific operating requirements of its customers. It then provides the data in a central repository for access and archiving. The data is finally transformed into information through the Company's databases that allow client interaction as required and provide Internet-based tools for analytical processing. The Company also, through Cass Commercial Bank, its St. Louis, Missouri based bank subsidiary (the "Bank"), provides banking services in the St. Louis metropolitan area, Orange County, California, and other selected cities in the United States. In addition to supporting the Company's payment operations, the Bank provides banking services to its target markets, which include privately-owned businesses and churches and church-related ministries.

The specific payment and information processing services provided to each customer are developed individually to meet each customer's requirements, which can vary greatly. In addition, the degree of automation such as electronic data interchange, imaging, 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, utility, and telecommunication payment and audit. The benefits that can be achieved by outsourcing transaction processing and the management information generated by Cass' systems can be influenced by factors such as the competitive pressures within industries to improve profitability, the general level of transportation costs, deregulation of energy costs, and consolidation of telecommunication providers. Economic factors that impact the Company include the general level of economic activity that can affect the volume and size of invoices processed, the ability to hire and retain qualified staff, and the growth and quality of the loan portfolio. As lower levels of economic activity are encountered, such as those experienced in 2009, the number and total dollar amount of transactions processed by the Company may decline, thereby reducing fee revenue, interest income, and possibly liquidity. Conversely, improving economic conditions, such as those experienced in 2010, will tend to increase fee revenue, interest income, and liquidity. 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," a decline in the general level of interest rates can have a negative impact on net interest income.

In 2010, total fee revenue and other income increased \$4,908,000, or 10%, net interest income after provision for loan losses increased \$3,390,000, or 9%, and total operating expenses increased \$1,899,000, or 3%. These results were driven by a 3,916,000, or 11%, increase in items processed and \$3,708,885,000, or 16%, increase in dollars processed. The asset quality of the Company's loans and investments as of December 31, 2010 appeared strong.

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 lead in applied technology, which when combined with the security and processing controls of the Bank, makes Cass unique in the industry.

Impact of New and Not Yet Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) "Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses." This guidance requires a greater level of disaggregated information about the credit quality of financing receivables and reserves for credit losses, including increased disclosure of credit quality indicators, past due information, and modifications of financing receivables. Disclosures regarding activity during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. Adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company has prepared the consolidated financial statements in this report in accordance with the 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 our results of operations or financial position have been discussed with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and are described below.

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

Impairment of Assets. The Company periodically evaluates certain long-term assets such as intangible assets including goodwill, foreclosed assets and assets held for sale for impairment. Generally, these assets are initially recorded at cost, and recognition of impairment is required when events and circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of these assets will not be recoverable in the future. If impairment occurs, various methods of measuring impairment may be called for depending on the circumstances and type of asset, including quoted market prices, estimates based on similar assets, and estimates based on valuation techniques such as discounted projected cash flows. The Company had no impairment of goodwill and intangible assets for fiscal years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and management does not anticipate any future impairment loss. Investment securities available-for-sale are measured at fair value as calculated by an independent research firm. The market evaluation utilizes several sources which include “observable inputs” rather than “significant unobservable inputs.” These policies affect both segments of the Company and require significant management assumptions and estimates that could result in materially different results if conditions or underlying circumstances change.

Income Taxes. The objectives of accounting for income taxes are to recognize the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in an entity’s financial statements or tax returns. Judgment is required in addressing the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company’s financial statements or tax returns such as the realization of deferred tax assets or changes in tax laws or interpretations thereof. In addition, the Company is subject to the continuous examination of its income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other taxing authorities. In accordance with FASB ASC 740, “Income Taxes,” the Company has unrecognized tax benefits related to tax positions taken or expected to be taken. See Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements. The audit of the Company’s federal consolidated tax returns conducted by the Internal Revenue Service for fiscal years 2004 and 2005 resulted in no significant material adjustments.

Pension Plans. The amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements related to pension plans are determined from actuarial valuations. Inherent in these valuations are assumptions including expected return on plan assets, discount rates at which the liabilities could be settled at December 31, 2010, rate of increase in future compensation levels and mortality rates. These assumptions are updated annually and are disclosed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements. There have been no significant changes in the Company’s long-term rate of return

assumptions for the past three fiscal years ended December 31 and management believes they are not reasonably likely to change in the future. Pursuant to FASB ASC 715, "Compensation – Retirement Benefits," the Company has recognized the funded status of its defined benefit postretirement plan in its consolidated balance sheet and has recognized changes in that funded status through comprehensive income. The funded status is measured as the difference between the fair value of the plan assets and the projected benefit obligation as of the date of its fiscal year-end.

Summary of Results

(In thousands except per share data)	For the Years Ended December 31,			% Change	
	2010	2009	2008	2010 v. 2009	2009 v. 2008
Total processing volume	38,534	34,619	36,416	11.3 %	(4.9)%
Total processing dollars	\$27,426,336	\$23,717,451	\$26,900,535	15.6	(11.8)
Payment and processing fees	\$54,183	\$48,665	\$50,721	11.3	(4.1)
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	\$40,071	\$36,681	\$38,560	9.2	(4.9)
Total net revenue	\$96,217	\$87,919	\$91,730	9.4	(4.2)
Average earning assets	\$1,060,559	\$894,951	\$841,367	18.5	6.4
Net interest margin*	4.61	% 4.79	% 5.34	%	
Net income	\$20,310	\$16,129	\$19,006	25.9	(15.1)
Diluted earnings per share	\$2.15	\$1.73	\$2.03	24.3	(14.8)
Return on average assets	1.76	% 1.65	% 2.06	%	
Return on average equity	14.74	% 13.71	% 18.24	%	

*Presented on a tax-equivalent basis

The results of 2010 compared to 2009 include the following significant items:

Payment and processing fee revenue increased as the number of transactions processed increased. This increase was due to increased activity from both base and new customers.

Net interest income after provision for loan losses increased \$3,390,000, or 9%, primarily due to the 18% growth in average earning assets. The net interest margin on a tax equivalent basis was 4.61% in 2010 compared to 4.79% in 2009. The growth in average earning assets was funded mainly by the increase in deposits.

Gains from the sale of securities were \$0 in 2010 and \$697,000 in 2009. Bank service fees were up \$86,000, or 6%, and other income was approximately the same in 2010 and 2009. Operating expenses increased \$1,899,000, or 3%, primarily in response to the increase in business volume, as well as higher professional fees as the Company invests for future growth.

The results of 2009 compared to 2008 include the following significant items:

Payment and processing fee revenue decreased as the number of transactions processed decreased. This decrease was driven mainly by the decline in the transportation base customer volumes as the global economic slowdown continued.

Net interest income after provision for loan losses decreased \$1,879,000 primarily due to a decline in the general level of interest rates and a less favorable mix of funding sources. The net interest margin on a tax equivalent basis was 4.79% in 2009, compared to 5.34% in 2008. The growth in average earning assets was funded mainly by the increase in deposits.

Gains from the sale of securities were \$697,000 in 2009 and \$552,000 in 2008. Bank service fees and other income were approximately the same in 2009 and 2008. Operating expenses increased \$821,000, or 1%.

Fee Revenue and Other Income

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

(In thousands)	December 31,			% Change	
	2010	2009	2008	2010 v. 2009	2009 v. 2008
Transportation invoice transaction volume	26,287	23,137	25,854	13.6	(10.5)
Transportation invoice dollar volume	\$16,966,003	\$14,047,342	\$17,482,520	20.8	(19.6)
Utility transaction volume	12,247	11,482	10,562	6.7	8.7
Utility transaction dollar volume	\$10,460,333	\$9,670,109	\$9,418,015	8.2	2.7
Payment and processing revenue	\$54,183	\$48,665	\$50,721	11.3	(4.1)
Bank service fees	\$1,410	\$1,324	\$1,330	6.5	(0.5)
Gains on sales of investment securities	\$0	\$697	\$552	(100.0)	26.3
Other	\$553	\$552	\$567	0.2	(2.6)

Fee revenue and other income in 2010 compared to 2009 include the following significant pre-tax components:

Transportation dollar volume increased by 21% during the past year. This increase was due to the increased activity from both base and new customers. Utility transaction dollar volume was up a solid 8%. Overall, revenues for the year were up 11%.

Fee revenue and other income in 2009 compared to 2008 include the following significant pre-tax components:

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Transportation volume decreased by 2,717,000 transactions during the past year. This decrease was due mainly to the impact of the general economic slow-down on existing customer processing activity. Utility volume experienced solid growth, adding more than 920,000 transactions in 2009. This growth was due mainly to new business. The reduction in transportation transaction volume drove the \$2,056,000 decrease in payment and processing revenue.

Net Interest Income

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

(In thousands)	December 31,			% Change	
	2010	2009	2008	2010 v. 2009	2009 v. 2008
Average earning assets	\$1,060,559	\$894,951	\$841,366	18.5 %	6.4 %
Net interest income*	\$48,891	\$42,869	\$44,966	14.0	(4.7)
Net interest margin*	4.61 %	4.79 %	5.34 %		
Yield on earning assets*	5.07 %	5.35 %	5.75 %		
Rate on interest bearing liabilities	1.37 %	1.81 %	2.16 %		

*Presented on a tax-equivalent basis using a tax rate of 35% in 2010, 34% in 2009, and 35% in 2008.

Net interest income in 2010 compared to 2009:

The increase in net interest income was caused by the increase in average earning assets, partially offset by a decrease in net interest margin. The increase in earning assets was funded mainly by the increase in deposits and accounts and drafts payable. The decrease in net interest margin was due to the continued low interest rate environment. More information is contained in the tables below and in Item 7A of this report.

Total average loans increased \$62,642,000, or 10%, to \$675,901,000. Loans have a positive effect on interest income and the net interest margin due to the fact that loans are one of the Company's highest yielding earning assets for any given maturity.

Total average investment in securities increased \$28,856,000, or 15%, to \$222,249,000. The investment portfolio will expand and contract over time as the interest rate environment changes and the Company manages its liquidity and interest rate position. All purchases were made in accordance with the Company's investment policy. Total average federal funds sold and other short-term investments increased \$68,280,000, or 117%.

The Bank's average interest-bearing deposits increased \$83,063,000, or 30%, compared to the prior year. This increase in deposits, along with the \$73,729,000, or 16% increase in accounts and drafts payable, funded the increase in earning assets. Average rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities decreased from 1.81% to 1.37% as a result of the continued low interest rate environment experienced during 2010.

Net interest income in 2009 compared to 2008:

The decrease in net interest income was caused by the decrease in net interest margin, partially offset by an increase in average earning assets. The increase in earning assets was funded mainly by the increase in deposits. The decrease in net interest margin was due mainly to the reduction in the general level of interest rates and a less favorable mix of funding sources.

Total average loans increased \$60,926,000, or 11%, to \$613,259,000. Loans have a positive effect on interest income and the net interest margin due to the fact that loans are one of the Company's highest yielding earning assets for any given maturity.

Total average investment in securities decreased \$3,880,000, or 2%, to \$193,393,000. The investment portfolio will expand and contract over time as the interest rate environment changes and the Company manages its liquidity and interest rate position. All purchases were made in accordance with the Company's investment policy. Total average federal funds sold and other short-term investments decreased \$16,090,000, or 22%. This decrease offset the previously mentioned increase in loans.

The Bank's average interest-bearing deposits increased \$121,362,000, or 80%, compared to the prior year. The increase in deposits was required to offset the \$99,342,000, or 18%, decrease in accounts and drafts

payable that resulted from a lower level of transportation invoice dollar volume. Average rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities decreased from 2.16% to 1.81% as a result of an overall decline in the interest rate environment during 2009.

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

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

(In thousands)	Average Balance	2010 Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	2009 Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	2008 Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate
Assets¹									
Earning assets									
Loans^{2, 3}:									
Taxable	\$ 674,026	\$ 39,723	5.89 %	\$ 610,171	\$ 35,872	5.88 %	\$ 548,500	\$ 34,030	6.20 %
Tax-exempt ⁴	1,875	95	5.07	3,088	202	6.54	3,833	268	6.97
Debt and equity securities⁵:									
Taxable	885	43	4.86	3,373	58	1.72	2,758	78	2.83
Tax-exempt ⁴	221,364	13,391	6.05	190,020	11,620	6.12	194,515	11,750	6.04
Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions									
	35,655	139	.39	29,825	72	0.24	17,196	375	2.18
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments									
	126,754	375	.30	58,474	98	0.17	74,564	1,843	2.47
Total earning assets	1,060,559	53,766	5.07	894,951	47,922	5.35	841,366	48,344	5.75
Non-earning assets									
Cash and due from banks	10,794			9,541			11,607		
Premise and equipment, net	9,979			11,171			12,393		
Bank owned life insurance	13,924			13,376			12,802		
Goodwill and other intangibles	7,795			7,942			8,216		
Other assets	63,905			48,145			42,310		
Allowance for loan losses	(9,699)			(6,955)			(6,223)		
Total assets	\$ 1,157,257			\$ 978,171			\$ 922,471		

Liabilities and
Shareholders'
Equity¹

Interest-bearing liabilities									
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 182,869	\$ 2,082	1.14 %	\$ 127,952	\$ 1,798	1.41 %	\$ 77,835	\$ 1,086	1.40 %
Savings deposits	28,137	321	1.14	25,268	334	1.32	21,434	290	1.35
Time deposits >=\$100	52,510	814	1.55	43,590	1,063	2.44	32,052	1,102	3.44
Other time deposits	92,942	1,658	1.78	76,585	1,729	2.26	20,712	701	3.38
Total interest-bearing deposits	356,458	4,875	1.37	273,395	4,924	1.80	152,033	3,179	2.09
Short-term borrowings	33	—	—	3,759	23	0.61	876	12	1.37
Subordinated debentures	—	—	—	1,984	106	5.34	3,669	187	5.10
Total interest bearing liabilities	356,491	4,875	1.37	279,138	5,053	1.81	156,578	3,378	2.16
Non-interest bearing liabilities									
Demand deposits	113,638			102,177			89,811		
Accounts and drafts payable	533,617			459,888			559,230		
Other liabilities	15,763			19,305			12,667		
Total liabilities	1,019,509			860,508			818,286		
Shareholders' equity	137,748			117,663			104,185		
Total liabilities and share-holders' equity	\$ 1,157,257			\$ 978,171			\$ 922,471		
Net interest income									
		\$ 48,891			\$ 42,869			\$ 44,966	
Net interest margin									
		4.61 %			4.79 %			5.34 %	
Interest spread									
		3.70 %			3.54 %			3.59 %	

¹Balances shown are daily averages.

²For purposes of these computations, nonaccrual loans are included in the average loan amounts outstanding. Interest on nonaccrual loans is recorded when received as discussed further in Item 8, Note 1 of this report.

³Interest income on loans includes net loan fees of \$372,000, \$409,000 and \$310,000 for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

4Interest income is presented on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a tax rate of 35% in 2010, 34% for 2009, and 35% for 2008. The tax-equivalent adjustment was approximately \$4,720,000, \$4,138,000 and \$4,206,000 for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

5For purposes of these computations, yields on investment securities are computed as interest income divided by the average amortized cost of the investments.

Analysis of Net Interest Income Changes

The following table presents the changes in interest income and expense between years due to changes in volume and interest rates.

(In thousands)	2010 Over 2009			2009 Over 2008		
	Volume ¹	Rate ¹	Total	Volume ¹	Rate ¹	Total
Increase (decrease) in interest income:						
Loans ^{2,3} :						
Taxable	\$ 3,763	\$ 88	\$ 3,851	\$ 3,689	\$ (1,847)	\$ 1,842
Tax-exempt ⁴	(68)	(39)	(107)	(49)	(17)	(66)
Debt and equity securities:						
Taxable	(65)	50	(15)	15	(35)	(20)
Tax-exempt ⁴	1,897	(126)	1,771	(274)	144	(130)
Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions						
	16	51	67	165	(468)	(303)
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments						
	167	110	277	(328)	(1,417)	(1,745)
Total interest income	\$ 5,710	\$ 134	\$ 5,844	\$ 3,218	\$ (3,640)	\$ (422)
Interest expense on:						
Interest-bearing demand deposits						
	\$ 670	\$ (386)	\$ 284	\$ 704	\$ 8	\$ 712
Savings deposits						
	36	(49)	(13)	51	(7)	44
Time deposits >=\$100						
	189	(438)	(249)	333	(372)	(39)
Other time deposits						
	330	(401)	(71)	1,331	(303)	1,028
Short-term borrowings						
	(11)	(12)	(23)	21	(10)	11
Subordinated debentures						
	(53)	(53)	(106)	(90)	9	(81)
Total interest expense	1,161	(1,339)	(178)	2,350	(675)	1,675
Net interest income	\$ 4,549	\$ 1,473	\$ 6,022	\$ 868	\$ (2,965)	\$ (2,097)

¹The change in interest due to the combined rate/volume variance has been allocated in proportion to the absolute dollar amounts of the change in each.

² Average balances include nonaccrual loans.

³ Interest income includes net loan fees.

⁴Interest income is presented on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a tax rate of 35% in 2010, 34% in 2009, and 35% in 2008.

Loan Portfolio

Interest earned on the loan portfolio is a primary source of income for the Company. The loan portfolio was \$708,633,000 and represented 60% of the Company's total assets as of December 31, 2010 and generated \$39,785,000 in revenue during the year then ended. The Company had no sub-prime mortgage loans or residential development loans in its portfolio for any of the years presented. The following tables show the composition of the loan portfolio at the end of the periods indicated and remaining maturities for loans as of December 31, 2010.

Loans by Type

(In thousands)	December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Commercial and industrial	\$ 135,061	\$ 93,371	\$ 118,044	\$ 100,827	\$ 113,162
Real estate: (Commercial and church)					
Mortgage	516,579	469,097	412,788	360,907	352,044
Construction	54,752	74,407	56,221	31,082	29,779
Industrial revenue bonds	1,014	2,676	3,363	4,149	6,293
Other	1,227	2,406	1,560	1,490	2,847
Total loans	\$ 708,633	\$ 641,957	\$ 591,976	\$ 498,455	\$ 504,125

Loans by Maturity
(At December 31, 2010)

(In thousands)	One Year Or Less		Over 1 Year Through 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total
	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate ¹	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate ¹	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate ¹	
Commercial and industrial	\$2,105	\$67,571	\$18,093	\$21,396	\$7,263	\$18,633	\$135,061
Real estate (Commercial and Church):							
Mortgage	56,097	19,199	398,813	36,228	6,242		516,579
Construction	19,109	22,758	2,897	9,988			54,752
Industrial revenue bonds	231		783				1,014
Other	494	718	15				1,227
Total loans	\$78,036	\$110,246	\$420,601	\$67,612	\$13,505	\$18,633	\$708,633

¹Loans have been classified as having "floating" interest rates if the rate specified in the loan varies with the prime commercial rate of interest. Note: Due to the historically low interest rates encountered during 2008 and continuing during 2009 and 2010, the Company instituted a 4% floor for its prime lending rate.

The Company has no concentrations of loans exceeding 10% of total loans, which are not otherwise disclosed in the loan portfolio composition table and as are discussed in Item 8, Note 4 of this report. As can be seen in the loan composition table above and as are discussed in Item 8, Note 4 the Company's primary market niche for banking services is privately held businesses and churches and church-related ministries.

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

Loan portfolio changes from December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2010:

Total loans increased \$66,676,000, or 10%, to \$708,633,000. This increase was the result of the continued successful marketing efforts by the Company's lending staff, particularly in the commercial and industrial loan sector. The growth in real estate mortgage loans was primarily due to increased activity in the church portfolio as was the case in 2009. Additional details regarding the types and maturities of loans in the loan portfolio are contained in the tables above and in Item 8, Note 4.

Loan portfolio changes from December 31, 2008 to December 31, 2009:

Total loans increased \$49,981,000, or 8%, to \$641,957,000. This increase was the result of two primary factors: 1) the continued successful implementation of new marketing efforts by the Company's lending staff and 2) the negative impact of the credit crisis on many of the Company's competitors resulted in more attractive loan growth opportunities. The growth in real estate construction loans was primarily due to increased activity in the church portfolio as was the case in 2008. At year-end, church and church-related real estate and construction loans totaled \$371,126,000, which represents a 20% increase over 2008. Additional details regarding the types and maturities of loans in the loan portfolio are contained in the tables above and in Item 8, Note 4.

Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company recorded a provision for loan losses of \$4,100,000 in 2010, \$2,050,000 in 2009, and \$2,200,000 in 2008. The amount of the provisions for loan losses was derived from the Company's quarterly analysis of the allowance for loan losses. The amount of the provision will fluctuate as determined by these quarterly analyses. The increase in provision for loan losses in 2010 was the result of the recent growth in the loan portfolio and the negative effect the protracted difficult economic conditions have had on both borrowers' cash flow and collateral values. The Company had net loan charge-offs of \$493,000, \$217,000, and \$2,029,000 in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The

allowance for loan losses was \$11,891,000 at December 31, 2010 compared to \$8,284,000 at December 31, 2009 and \$6,451,000 at December 31, 2008. The year-end 2010 allowance represented 1.68% of outstanding loans, compared to 1.29% at year-end 2009 and 1.09% at year-end 2008. The increase in the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2010 is the direct result of the increase in the provision for loan losses described above. From December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2010, the level of nonperforming loans decreased \$1,043,000 from \$1,608,000 to \$565,000, which represents .08% of outstanding loans. Nonperforming loans are more fully explained in the section entitled "Nonperforming Assets."

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

The following schedule summarizes activity in the allowance for loan losses and the allocation of the allowance to the Company's loan categories. During 2010, the allocations to the commercial and real estate mortgage portfolios increased primarily due to the increases of \$41,690,000 and \$47,482,000 respectively, in additional loan balances.

Summary of Loan Loss Experience

(In thousands)	December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Allowance at beginning of year	\$8,284	\$6,451	\$6,280	\$6,592	\$6,284
Loans charged-off:					
Commercial and industrial, industrial revenue bonds ("IRB's")	554	109	2,120	337	864
Real estate: (Commercial and church)					
Mortgage	¾	291	¾	1,038	¾
Construction	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Other	¾	¾	53	¾	¾
Total loans charged-off	554	400	2,173	1,375	864
Recoveries of loans previously charged-off:					
Commercial and industrial, IRB's	60	180	136	159	22
Real estate: (Commercial and church)					
Mortgage	1	3	¾	4	¾
Construction	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Other	¾	¾	8	¾	¾

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Total recoveries of loans previously charged-off	61	183	144	163	22					
Net loans charged-off	493	217	2,029	1,212	842					
Provision charged to expense	4,100	2,050	2,200	900	1,150					
Allowance at end of year	\$11,891	\$8,284	\$6,451	\$6,280	\$6,592					
Loans outstanding:										
Average	\$675,901	\$613,259	\$552,333	\$515,123	\$522,367					
December 31	708,633	641,957	591,976	498,455	504,125					
Ratio of allowance for loan losses to loans outstanding:										
Average	1.76	%	1.35	%	1.17	%	1.22	%	1.26	%
December 31	1.68	%	1.29	%	1.09	%	1.26	%	1.31	%
Ratio of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding										
	.07	%	.04	%	.37	%	.24	%	.16	%
Allocation of allowance for loan losses ¹ :										
Commercial and industrial, IRB's	\$2,732	\$1,511	\$1,521	\$3,380	\$3,507					
Real estate: (Commercial and church)										
Mortgage	8,491	5,953	4,343	2,564	2,723					
Construction	656	809	569	318	271					
Other	12	11	18	18	91					
Total	\$11,891	\$8,284	\$6,451	\$6,280	\$6,592					
Percentage of categories to total loans:										
Commercial and industrial, IRB's	19.2	%	14.9	%	20.5	%	21.1	%	22.5	%
Real estate: (Commercial and church)										
Mortgage	72.9		73.1		69.7		72.4		69.8	
Construction	7.7		11.6		9.5		6.2		5.9	
Other	0.2		0.4		0.3		0.3		1.8	
Total	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%

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

Nonperforming Assets

It is the policy of the Company to continually monitor its loan portfolio and to discontinue the accrual of interest on any loan on which payment of principal or interest in a timely manner in the normal course of business, is doubtful. Subsequent payments received on such loans are applied to principal if there is any reasonable doubt as to the collectability of such principal; otherwise, these receipts are recorded as interest income. Interest on nonaccrual and renegotiated loans, which would have been recorded under the original terms of the loans, was approximately \$83,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010. Of this amount, approximately \$35,000 was actually recorded as interest income on such loans.

Total nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2010 consists of four loans totaling \$565,000 that relate to businesses/churches that have weak financial positions and/or are in liquidation. Allocations of the allowance for loan losses have been established for the estimated loss exposure.

Foreclosed assets were \$1,910,000 at December 31, 2010. The foreclosed assets relate to the foreclosure of two loans which were secured by commercial real estate buildings in St. Louis County and St. Charles County, Missouri. These buildings are currently listed for sale and have been recorded at their estimated fair value less costs to sell.

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

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

Summary of Nonperforming Assets

(In thousands)	December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Commercial and industrial, IRB's:					
Nonaccrual	\$ 46	\$ 34	\$ 278	\$ 1,277	\$ 795
Contractually past due 90 days or more and still accruing	34	34	41	496	34
Renegotiated loans	34	34	34	34	34
Real estate – mortgage:					
Nonaccrual	519	1,608	900	708	34
Contractually past due 90 days or more and still accruing	34	34	34	34	34
Renegotiated loans	34	34	34	34	34
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 565	\$ 1,608	\$ 1,219	\$ 2,481	\$ 795
Total foreclosed assets	1,910	1,910	2,177	1,388	34
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 2,475	\$ 3,518	\$ 3,396	\$ 3,869	\$ 795

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses in 2010 compared to 2009 include the following significant pre-tax components:

Salaries and employee benefits expense increased \$754,000, or 1%, to \$51,368,000. This is mainly attributable to higher incentive compensation related to higher pre-tax income.

Occupancy expense increased \$89,000, or 4%, to \$2,485,000 as a result of additional maintenance and repairs expense.

Equipment expense increased \$213,000, or 6%, to \$3,561,000 primarily due to increased software license and maintenance expenses.

Amortization of intangibles decreased \$115,000, or 52%, to \$107,000 because the software from the 2004 PROFITLAB, Inc. acquisition was fully amortized during the third quarter of 2009.

Other operating expense increased \$958,000, or 10%, to \$10,763,000 primarily due to an increase in professional fees.

Operating expenses in 2009 compared to 2008 include the following significant pre-tax components:

Salaries and employee benefits expense increased \$891,000, or 2%, to \$50,614,000. This is mainly attributable to higher pension costs.

Occupancy expense increased \$168,000, or 8%, to \$2,396,000 as a result of additional maintenance and repairs expense plus an increase in rent expense.

Equipment expense increased \$17,000, or less than 1%, to \$3,348,000.

Amortization of intangibles decreased \$58,000, or 21%, to \$222,000 because the software from the 2004 PROFITLAB, Inc. acquisition was fully amortized during the third quarter of 2009.

Other operating expense increased \$821,000, or 1%, to \$66,385,000 primarily due to an increase of \$729,000 in FDIC insurance expense.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense in 2010 totaled \$7,623,000 compared to \$5,405,000 in 2009, and \$7,160,000 in 2008. When measured as a percent of income, the Company's effective tax rate was 27% in 2010, 25% in 2009 and 27% in 2008. The effective tax rate varies from year-to-year due to changes in the Company's pre-tax income and the amount of investment in tax-exempt municipal bonds.

Investment Portfolio

Investment portfolio changes from December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2010:

State and political subdivision securities increased \$39,972,000, or 18%, to \$264,569,000. The investment portfolio provides the Company with a significant source of earnings, secondary source of liquidity, and mechanisms to manage the effects of changes in loan demand and interest rates. Therefore, the size, asset allocation and maturity distribution of the investment portfolio will vary over time depending on management's assessment of current and future interest rates, changes in loan demand, changes in the Company's sources of funds and the economic outlook. During this period, the size of the investment portfolio increased as the Company purchased state and political subdivision securities. These securities all had AA or better credit ratings and maturities approaching ten years. With the additional liquidity provided by the increase in deposits and accounts and drafts payable, the Company made these purchases to continue to reduce the level of short-term rate sensitive assets. All purchases were made in accordance with the Company's investment policy. As of December 31, 2010, the Company had no mortgage-backed securities in its portfolio.

There was no single issuer of securities in the investment portfolio at December 31, 2010 for which the aggregate amortized cost exceeded 10% of total shareholders' equity.

Investments by Type

(In thousands)	2010	December 31, 2009	2008
U.S. Treasury securities	\$34	\$34	\$200
State and political subdivisions	264,569	224,597	192,918
Total investments	\$264,569	\$224,597	\$193,118

Investment in Debt Securities by Maturity
(At December 31, 2010)

(In thousands)	Within 1 Year	Over 1 to 5 Years	Over 5 to 10 Years	Over 10 Years	Yield	
State and political subdivisions	\$16,853	\$35,968	\$115,425	\$96,323	5.93	%
Weighted average yield ¹	5.83	%	5.89	%	6.31	%
					5.55	%
					5.93	%

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

Deposits and Accounts and Drafts Payable

Noninterest-bearing demand deposits decreased \$54,000, or less than 1%, from December 31, 2009 to \$113,097,000 at December 31, 2010. The average balances of these deposits increased \$11,461,000, or 11%, from 2009 to \$113,638,000 in 2010. These balances are primarily maintained by commercial customers and churches and can fluctuate on a daily basis.

Interest-bearing deposits increased \$80,768,000, or 25%, from December 31, 2009 to \$405,493,000 at December 31, 2010. The average balances of these deposits increased to \$356,458,000 in 2010 from \$273,395,000 in 2009. This increase came from new and existing customers who transferred deposits from other institutions.

Accounts and drafts payable generated by the Company in its payment processing operations increased \$85,856,000, or 20%, from December 31, 2009 to \$516,107,000 at December 31, 2010. The average balance of these funds increased \$73,729,000, or 16%, from 2009 to \$533,617,000 in 2010. The increase relates to the increase in transportation invoice dollars processed. Due to the Company's payment processing cycle, average balances are much more indicative of the underlying activity than period-end balances since point-in-time comparisons can be misleading if the comparison dates fall on different days of the week.

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

In response to the financial crisis, in October 2008, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (the "EESA") was signed into law. In addition, the U.S. Treasury Department announced that it had been authorized to purchase equity stakes in participating U.S. financial institutions. Under this program, known as the Troubled Asset Relief Program - Capital Purchase Program (the "TARP Capital Purchase Program"), the U.S. Treasury Department made capital available to participating U.S. financial institutions in exchange for, generally, preferred stock. Further, after receiving a recommendation from the boards of the FDIC and the FRB, the U.S. Treasury Department signed the systemic risk exception to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, enabling the FDIC to temporarily provide a 100% guarantee of the senior debt of all FDIC-insured institutions and their holding companies, as well as non-interest bearing transaction deposit accounts under a Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program.

After careful assessment, and due to its strong capital base, the Company chose not to participate in the TARP Capital Purchase Program. The Company elected to participate in the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program, as not participating could have put the Company at a competitive disadvantage without the 100% FDIC guarantee of its non-interest bearing transaction deposit accounts. The FDIC guarantee of senior debt was not a factor in the Company's decision process, as it has no senior debt outstanding. The cost of this program is 10 basis points or approximately \$50,000 on an annual basis based upon the additional covered deposits at December 31, 2010.

The Dodd-Frank Act, which was signed into law on July 21, 2010, permanently increased the FDIC insurance limit to \$250,000 (retroactive to January 1, 2008), repealed the prohibition against paying interest on demand deposits (effective July, 21, 2011), and extended the Transaction Account Guaranty Program (i.e., unlimited FDIC insurance coverage for certain non-interest bearing demand deposit accounts) to December 31, 2012.

Maturities of Certificates of Deposits of \$100,000 or More

(In thousands)	December 31, 2010
Three months or less	\$ 72,411
Three to six months	32,367
Six to twelve months	12,944
Over twelve months	18,447
Total	\$ 136,169

Liquidity

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

The balances of liquid assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, which include cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions, federal funds sold, and money market funds, and were \$138,929,000 at December 31, 2010, an increase of \$59,635,000, or 75%, from December 31, 2009. At December 31, 2010 these assets represented 12% of total assets. The Company increased liquid assets during 2010 as a result of the increase in deposits and accounts and drafts payable. Cash and cash equivalents are the Company's and its subsidiaries' primary source of liquidity to meet future expected and unexpected loan demand, depositor withdrawals or reductions in accounts and drafts payable.

Secondary sources of liquidity include the investment portfolio and borrowing lines. Total investment in debt securities available-for-sale at fair value was \$264,569,000 at December 31, 2010, an increase of \$39,972,000 or 18% from December 31, 2009. These assets represented 22% of total assets at December 31, 2010 and all were state and political subdivision securities. Of the total portfolio, 4% mature in one year or less, 15% mature after one year through five years and 81% mature after five years. The Company did not sell any securities available-for-sale during 2010.

As of December 31, 2010, the Bank had unsecured lines of credit at correspondent banks to purchase federal funds up to a maximum of \$88,000,000 at the following banks: Bank of America, \$20,000,000; US Bank, \$20,000,000; Wells Fargo Bank, \$15,000,000; PNC Bank, \$12,000,000; Frost National Bank, \$10,000,000; JPM Chase Bank, \$6,000,000; and UMB Bank \$5,000,000. The Company had secured lines of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank of \$117,287,000 collateralized by commercial mortgage loans and secured federal funds of \$25,579,000 with the Federal Reserve Bank. The Company also had secured federal funds with no collateral with UMB Bank of \$10,000,000. There were no amounts outstanding under any of the lines of credit discussed above at December 31, 2010 or 2009.

The deposits of the Company's banking subsidiary have historically been stable, consisting of a sizable volume of core deposits related to customers that utilize many other commercial products of the Bank. The accounts and drafts payable generated by the Company have also historically been a stable source of funds.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities for the years 2010, 2009 and 2008 were \$23,776,000, \$19,079,000 and \$22,030,000, respectively. Net income plus depreciation and amortization accounts for most of the operating cash provided. Net cash flows from investing and financing activities fluctuate greatly as the Company actively manages its investment and loan portfolios and customer activity influences changes in deposit and accounts and drafts payable balances. Further analysis of the changes in these account balances is discussed earlier in this report. Due to the daily fluctuations in these account balances, management believes that the analysis of changes in average balances, also discussed earlier in this report, can be more indicative of underlying activity than the period-end balances used in the statements of cash flows. Management anticipates that cash and cash equivalents, maturing investments, cash from operations, and borrowing lines will continue to be sufficient to fund the Company's operations and capital expenditures in 2011. The Company anticipates the annual capital expenditures for 2011 will be consistent with the

last few years and, accordingly, should range from \$1 million to \$3 million. As in the past, 2011 capital expenditures are expected to consist primarily of equipment and software related to its payment and information processing services business.

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, as experienced in 2010, increased both fee income (as more invoices were processed) and balances of accounts and drafts payable generated (as more invoices were processed) from the Company's transportation customers.

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

New business opportunities are an important component of the Company's strategy to grow earnings and improve performance. Generating new customers allows the Company to leverage existing systems and facilities and grow revenues faster than expenses. During 2010 new business was added in both the Information Services and Banking Services segments.

Capital Resources

One of management's primary objectives is to maintain a strong capital base to warrant the confidence of customers, shareholders, and bank regulatory agencies. A strong capital base is needed to take advantage of profitable growth opportunities that arise and to provide assurance to depositors and creditors. The Company and its banking subsidiary continue to exceed all regulatory capital requirements, as evidenced by the capital ratios at December 31, 2010 as shown in Item 8, Note 2 of this report.

In 2010, cash dividends paid were \$.58 per share for a total of \$5,448,000, an increase of \$523,000, or 11%, compared to \$.53 per share for a total of \$4,925,000 in 2009. The increase is attributable primarily to the per share amount paid.

Shareholders' equity was \$142,094,000, or 12%, of total assets, at December 31, 2010, an increase of \$12,526,000 over the balance at December 31, 2009. This increase resulted from net income of \$20,310,000 and \$1,198,000 related to stock bonuses, which were offset by cash dividends paid of \$5,448,000, the pension adjustment per FASB ASC 715 of \$918,000, an increase in other comprehensive loss of \$2,149,000, plus the repurchase of shares for the Treasury of \$467,000.

Dividends from the Bank are a source of funds for payment of dividends by the Company to its shareholders. The only restrictions on dividends are those dictated by regulatory capital requirements and prudent and sound banking principles. As of December 31, 2010, unappropriated retained earnings of \$14,127,000 were available at the Bank for the declaration of dividends to the Company without prior approval from regulatory authorities.

The Company maintains a treasury stock buyback program pursuant to which the Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of up to 300,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The Company repurchased 12,000 shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$467,000 in 2010 and 0 shares in 2009. As of December 31, 2010, 168,000 shares remained available for repurchase under the program. A portion of the repurchased shares may be used for the Company's employee benefit plans, and the balance will be available for other general corporate purposes. The stock repurchase authorization does not have an expiration date and the pace of repurchase activity will depend on factors

such as levels of cash generation from operations, cash requirements for investments, repayment of debt, current stock price, and other factors. The Company may repurchase shares from time to time on the open market or in private transactions, including structured transactions. The stock repurchase program may be modified or discontinued at any time.

Commitments, Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of business, the Company is party to activities that involve credit, market and operational risk that are not reflected in whole or in part in the Company's consolidated financial statements. Such activities include traditional off-balance sheet credit-related financial instruments and commitments under operating and capital leases. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, commercial letters of credit and standby letters of credit. The Company's maximum potential exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit, commercial letters of credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amounts of those instruments. At December 31, 2010, no amounts have been accrued for any estimated losses for these instruments.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commercial and standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company or its subsidiaries to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. These off-balance sheet financial instruments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. At December 31, 2010, the balance of loan commitments, standby and commercial letters of credit were \$33,031,000, \$23,587,000 and \$3,821,000, respectively. Since some of the financial instruments may expire without being drawn upon, the total amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Commitments to extend credit and letters of credit are subject to the same underwriting standards as those financial instruments included on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary upon extension of the credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral held varies, but is generally accounts receivable, inventory, residential or income-producing commercial property or equipment. In the event of nonperformance, the Company or its subsidiaries may obtain and liquidate the collateral to recover amounts paid under its guarantees on these financial instruments.

The following table summarizes contractual cash obligations of the Company related to operating lease commitments and time deposits at December 31, 2010:

(In thousands)	Total	Amount of Commitment Expiration per Period			
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Operating lease commitments	\$2,809	\$675	\$1,063	\$644	\$427
Time deposits	157,119	134,217	20,356	2,546	—
Total	\$159,928	\$134,892	\$21,419	\$3,190	\$427

During 2010, the Company contributed \$9,350,000 to its noncontributory defined benefit pension plan. The contribution had no significant effect on the Company's overall liquidity. In determining pension expense, the Company makes several assumptions, including the discount rate and long-term rate of return on assets. These assumptions are determined at the beginning of the plan year based on interest rate levels and financial market performance. For 2010 these assumptions were as follows:

Assumption	Rate
Weighted average discount rate	6.25 %
Rate of increase in compensation levels	4.00 %
Expected long-term rate of return on assets	7.25 %

Impact of New Accounting Pronouncements

None.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Sensitivity

The Company faces market risk to the extent that its net interest income and its fair market value of equity are affected by changes in market interest rates. The asset/liability management discipline as applied by the Company seeks to limit the volatility, to the extent possible, of both net interest income and the fair market value of equity that can result from changes in market interest rates. This is accomplished by limiting the maturities of fixed rate investments, loans, and deposits; matching fixed rate assets and liabilities to the extent possible; and optimizing the mix of fees and net

interest income. However, as discussed below, the Company's asset/liability position often differs significantly from most other bank holding companies with significant positive cumulative "gaps" shown for each time horizon presented. This asset sensitive position is caused primarily by the operations of the Company, which generate large balances of accounts and drafts payable. These balances, which are noninterest bearing, contribute to the Company's historical high net interest margin but cause the Company to become susceptible to changes in interest rates, with a decreasing net interest margin and fair market value of equity in periods of declining interest rates and an increasing net interest margin and fair market value of equity in periods of rising interest rates.

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

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

Another measurement tool used by management is net interest income simulation, which forecasts net interest income during the coming twelve months under different interest rate scenarios in order to quantify potential changes in short term accounting income. Management has set policy limits specifying acceptable levels of interest rate risk given multiple simulated rate movements. These simulations are more informative than gap reports because they are able to capture more of the dynamics within the balance sheet, such as basis risk and embedded options risk. A table containing simulation results as of December 31, 2010, from an immediate and sustained parallel change in interest rates is shown below.

While net interest income simulations do an adequate job of capturing interest rate risk to short term earnings, they do not capture risk within the current balance sheet beyond twelve months. The Company uses fair market value of equity analyses to help identify longer-term risk that may reside on the current balance sheet. The fair market value of equity is represented by the present value of all future income streams generated by the current balance sheet. The Company measures the fair market value of equity as the net present value of all asset and liability cash flows discounted at forward rates suggested by the current U.S. Treasury curve plus appropriate credit spreads. This representation of the change in the fair market value of equity under different rate scenarios gives insight into the magnitude of risk to future earnings due to rate changes. Management has set policy limits relating to declines in the market value of equity. The table below contains the analysis, which illustrates the effects of an immediate and sustained parallel change in interest rates as of December 31, 2010:

Change in Interest Rates	% Change in Net Interest Income		% Change in Fair Market Value of Equity	
+200 basis points	9	%	8	%
+100 basis points	4	%	4	%
Stable rates	—		—	
-100 basis points	(2)%	(4)%
-200 basis points	(3)%	(2)%

Interest Rate Sensitivity Position

The following table presents the Company's gap or interest rate risk position at December 31, 2010 for the various time periods indicated.

(In thousands)	Variable Rate	0-90 Days	91-180 Days	181-364 Days	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Earning assets:							
Loans:							
Taxable	\$ 198,811	\$ 11,232	\$ 32,771	\$ 33,273	\$ 418,029	\$ 13,505	\$ 707,621
Tax-exempt	–	20	3	209	782	–	1,014
Debt and equity securities¹:							
Tax-exempt	–	5,894	712	9,934	33,990	214,039	264,569
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments							
	126,652	–	–	–	–	–	126,652
Total earning assets	\$ 325,463	\$ 17,146	\$ 33,486	\$ 43,416	\$ 452,801	\$ 223,467	\$ 1,099,856
Interest-sensitive liabilities:							
Money market accounts	\$ 142,790	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 142,790
Now accounts	73,137	–	–	–	–	–	73,137
Savings deposits	32,447	–	–	–	–	–	32,447
Time deposits:							
\$100K and more	–	72,410	32,367	12,944	18,448	–	136,169
Less than \$100K	–	7,715	6,222	2,558	4,455	–	20,950
Federal funds purchased and other short-term borrowing							
	9	–	–	–	–	–	9
Total interest-bearing liabilities	\$ 248,383	\$ 80,125	\$ 38,589	\$ 15,502	\$ 22,903	\$ –	\$ 405,502
Interest sensitivity gap:							
Periodic	\$ 77,080	\$ (62,979)	\$ (5,103)	\$ 27,914	\$ 429,898	\$ 227,544	\$ 694,354
Cumulative	77,080	14,101	8,998	36,912	466,810	694,354	694,354
Ratio of interest-bearing assets to interest-bearing liabilities:							
Periodic	1.31	0.21	0.87	2.80	19.77	0.00	2.71
Cumulative	1.31	1.04	1.02	1.10	2.15	1.91	2.71

¹Balances shown reflect earliest re-pricing date.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

CASS INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands except share and per share data)	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$12,277	\$5,763
Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions	67,299	33,426
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments	59,353	40,105
Cash and cash equivalents	138,929	79,294
Securities available-for-sale, at fair value	264,569	224,597
Loans	708,633	641,957
Less: Allowance for loan losses	11,891	8,284
Loans, net	696,742	633,673
Premises and equipment, net	9,617	10,451
Investments in bank-owned life insurance	14,191	13,644
Payments in excess of funding	33,609	22,637
Goodwill	7,471	7,471
Other intangible assets, net	268	375
Other assets	22,639	20,839
Total assets	\$1,188,035	\$1,012,981
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Deposits		
Noninterest-bearing	\$113,097	\$113,151
Interest-bearing	405,493	324,725
Total deposits	518,590	437,876
Accounts and drafts payable	516,107	430,251
Short-term borrowings	9	26
Other liabilities	11,235	15,260
Total liabilities	1,045,941	883,413
Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$.50 per share; 2,000,000 shares authorized and no shares issued		-
Common stock, par value \$.50 per share; 20,000,000 shares authorized and 9,949,324 shares issued at December 31, 2010 and 2009	4,975	4,975
Additional paid-in capital	46,653	45,696
Retained earnings	107,263	92,401
Common shares in treasury, at cost (561,533 and 564,119 shares at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively)	(13,549)	(13,323)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,248)	(181)
Total shareholders' equity	142,094	129,568
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$1,188,035	\$1,012,981

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

(In thousands except per share data)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Fee Revenue and Other Income:			
Information services payment and processing revenue	\$54,183	\$48,665	\$50,721
Bank service fees	1,410	1,324	1,330
Gains on sales of securities	–	697	552
Other	553	552	567
Total fee revenue and other income	56,146	51,238	53,170
Interest Income:			
Interest and fees on loans	39,785	36,003	34,204
Interest and dividends on securities:			
Taxable	43	58	78
Exempt from federal income taxes	8,704	7,553	7,638
Interest on federal funds sold and other short-term investments	514	170	2,218
Total interest income	49,046	43,784	44,138
Interest Expense:			
Interest on deposits	4,875	4,924	3,179
Interest on short-term borrowings	–	23	12
Interest on subordinated convertible debentures	–	106	187
Total interest expense	4,875	5,053	3,378
Net interest income	44,171	38,731	40,760
Provision for loan losses	4,100	2,050	2,200
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	40,071	36,681	38,560
Total net revenue	96,217	87,919	91,730
Operating Expense:			
Salaries and employee benefits	51,368	50,614	49,723
Occupancy	2,485	2,396	2,228
Equipment	3,561	3,348	3,331
Amortization of intangible assets	107	222	280
Other operating	10,763	9,805	10,002
Total operating expense	68,284	66,385	65,564
Income before income tax expense	27,933	21,534	26,166
Income tax expense	7,623	5,405	7,160
Net income	\$20,310	\$16,129	\$19,006
Basic Earnings Per Share	\$2.18	\$1.76	\$2.08
Diluted Earnings Per Share	2.15	1.73	2.03

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

(In thousands)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$20,310	\$16,129	\$19,006
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	4,026	4,039	4,336
Net gains on sales of securities	–	(697)	(552)
Stock-based compensation expense	1,472	1,881	1,026
Provisions for loan losses	4,100	2,050	2,200
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	1,268	(650)	1,575
(Decrease) increase in income tax liability	(487)	(869)	1,393
Decrease in pension liability	(4,259)	(398)	(4,013)
FDIC insurance prepayment	–	(2,124)	–
Other operating activities, net	(2,654)	(282)	(2,941)
Net cash provided by operating activities	23,776	19,079	22,030
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Proceeds from sales of securities available-for-sale	–	21,906	20,867
Proceeds from maturities of securities available-for-sale	4,770	5,655	11,106
Purchase of securities available-for-sale	(49,944)	(51,160)	(54,460)
Net increase in loans	(67,169)	(50,198)	(95,550)
Increase in payments in excess of funding	(10,972)	(772)	(10,201)
Purchases of premises and equipment, net	(1,190)	(1,077)	(1,240)
Net cash used in investing activities	(124,505)	(75,646)	(129,478)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Net (decrease) increase in noninterest-bearing demand deposits	(54)	9,851	10,110
Net increase in interest-bearing demand and savings deposits	39,392	104,390	6,813
Net increase (decrease) in time deposits	41,376	46,094	(12,978)
Net increase (decrease) in accounts and drafts payable	85,856	(48,774)	(34,709)
Cash dividends paid	(5,448)	(4,925)	(4,499)
Purchase of common shares of treasury	(467)	–	(3,984)
Other financing activities, net	(291)	(260)	110
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	160,364	106,376	(39,137)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	59,635	49,809	(146,585)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	79,294	29,485	176,070
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$138,929	\$79,294	\$29,485
Supplemental information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$4,893	\$5,128	\$3,665
Cash paid for income taxes	7,934	5,677	4,949
Transfer of loans to foreclosed assets	–	–	788

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

(In thousands except per share data)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total	Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance, December 31, 2007	\$ 4,975	\$ 45,837	\$ 66,690	\$ (16,118)	\$ (1,932)	\$ 99,452	
Net income			19,006			19,006	19,006
Cash dividends (\$.49 per share)			(4,499)			(4,499)	(4,499)
Purchase of 120,000 shares				(3,984)		(3,984)	
Other comprehensive income (loss):							
Reclassification adjustments for gains included in net income, net of tax					(359)	(359)	(359)
Net unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale, net of tax					867	867	867
FASB ASC 715 adjustment, net of tax					(5,989)	(5,989)	(5,989)
Issuance of 31,924 common shares pursuant to stock-based compensation plan		(705)		705		—	
Exercise of stock options		(282)		306		24	
Stock-based compensation expense		1,026				1,026	
Subordinated debenture conversion		(130)		827		697	
Balance, December 31, 2008	\$ 4,975	\$ 45,746	\$ 81,197	\$ (18,264)	\$ (7,413)	\$ 106,241	
Comprehensive income for 2008							\$ 13,525
Net income			16,129			16,129	16,129
Cash dividends (\$.53 per share)			(4,925)			(4,925)	(4,925)
Other comprehensive income (loss):							
Reclassification adjustments for gains included in net income, net of tax					(453)	(453)	(453)
Net unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale, net of tax					6,145	6,145	6,145
FASB ASC 715 adjustment, net of tax					1,540	1,540	1,540
Issuance of 38,636 common shares pursuant to stock-based compensation plan		(910)		910		—	
Exercise of stock options		(388)		408		20	
Stock-based compensation expense		1,881				1,881	
Subordinated debenture conversion		(633)		3,623		2,990	
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ 4,975	\$ 45,696	\$ 92,401	\$ (13,323)	\$ (181)	\$ 129,568	
Comprehensive income for 2009							\$ 23,361

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Net income		20,310		20,310	20,310
Cash dividends (\$.58 per share)		(5,448)		(5,448)	
Purchase of 12,000 shares		(467)		(467)	
Other comprehensive income (loss):					
Net unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale, net of tax			(2,149)	(2,149)	(2,149)
FASB ASC 715 adjustment, net of tax			(918)	(918)	(918)
Issuance of 15,149 common shares pursuant to stock-based compensation plan, net	(349)	108		(241)	
Exercise of stock options and SARs	(166)	133		(33)	
Stock-based compensation expense	1,472			1,472	
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 4,975	\$ 46,653	\$ 107,263	\$ (13,549)	\$ (3,248)
Comprehensive income for 2010					\$ 17,243

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of Presentation The accounting and reporting policies of the Company and its subsidiaries conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries after elimination of intercompany transactions. Certain amounts in the 2009 consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2010 presentation. Such reclassifications have no effect on previously reported net income or shareholders’ equity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foreclosed Assets Real estate acquired as a result of foreclosure is initially recorded at the lower of its cost, which is the unpaid principal balance of the related loan plus foreclosure costs, or fair value less estimated selling costs. Fair value is generally determined through the receipt of appraisals. Any write down to fair value at the time the property is acquired is recorded as a charge-off to the allowance for loan losses. Any decline in the fair value of the property subsequent to acquisition is recorded as a charge to non-interest expense.

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

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

Loans Interest on loans is recognized based upon the principal amounts outstanding. It is the Company's policy to discontinue the accrual of interest when there is reasonable doubt as to the collectability of principal or interest. Subsequent payments received on such loans are applied to principal if there is any doubt as to the collectability of such principal; otherwise, these receipts are recorded as interest income. The accrual of interest on a loan is resumed when the loan is current as to payment of both principal and interest and/or the borrower demonstrates the ability to pay and remain current. Loan origination and commitment fees on originated loans, net of certain direct loan origination costs, are deferred and amortized to interest income using the level-yield method over the estimated lives of the related loans.

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

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

Income Taxes Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred tax assets are reduced if necessary, by a deferred tax asset valuation allowance. In the event that management determines it will not be able to realize all or part of net deferred tax assets in the future, the Company adjusts the recorded value of deferred tax assets, which

would result in a direct charge to income tax expense in the period that such determination is made. Likewise, the Company will reverse the valuation allowance when realization of the deferred tax asset is expected. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Earnings Per Share Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income, adjusted for the net income effect of the interest expense on the outstanding convertible debentures, by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and the weighted average number of potential common shares outstanding.

Stock-Based Compensation The Company follows FASB ASC 718 “Accounting for Stock Options and Other Stock-based Compensation” which requires that all stock-based compensation be recognized as an expense in the financial statements and that such cost be measured at the fair value of the award. FASB ASC 718 also requires that excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises and restricted stock awards be reflected as financing cash inflows instead of operating cash inflows.

Pension Plans The amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements related to pension are determined from actuarial valuations. Inherent in these valuations are assumptions including expected return on plan assets, discount rates at which the liabilities could be settled at December 31, 2010, rate of increase in future compensation levels and mortality rates. These assumptions are updated annually and are disclosed in Note 10. The Company follows FASB ASC 715, “Compensation – Retirement Benefits,” which requires companies to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income. The funded status is measured as the difference between the fair value of the plan assets and the projected benefit obligation as of the date of its fiscal year-end. There have been no significant changes in the Company’s long-term rate of return assumptions for the past three fiscal years ended December 31 and management believes they are not reasonably likely to change in the future. Pursuant to ASC 715, the Company has recognized the funded status of its defined benefit postretirement plan in its consolidated balance sheet and has recognized changes in that funded status through comprehensive income.

Impact of New and Not Yet Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) “Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses.” This guidance requires a greater level of disaggregated information about the credit quality of financing receivables and reserves for credit losses, including increased disclosure of credit quality indicators, past due information, and modifications of financing receivables. Disclosures regarding activity during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. Adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Note 2

Capital Requirements and Regulatory Restrictions

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

also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulators to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of total and Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets, and of Tier I capital to average assets. Management believes that as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company and the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

The Bank is also subject to the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. As of December 31, 2010, and 2009 the most recent notification from the regulatory agencies categorized the Bank as well capitalized. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier I risk-based, and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the table below. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

Subsidiary dividends are a significant source of funds for payment of dividends by the Company to its shareholders. At December 31, 2010, unappropriated retained earnings of \$14,127,000 were available at the Bank for the declaration

of dividends to the Company without prior approval from regulatory authorities. However, dividends paid by the Bank to the Company would be prohibited if the effect thereof would cause the Bank's capital to be reduced below applicable minimum capital requirements.

There were no restricted funds on deposit used to meet regulatory reserve requirements at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

The Company's and the Bank's actual and required capital amounts and ratios as are as follows:

(In thousands)	Actual		Capital requirements		Requirement to be well capitalized	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
At December 31, 2010						
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	\$148,659	16.82 %	\$70,695	8.00 %	\$N/A	N/A %
Cass Commercial Bank	58,838	10.72	43,916	8.00	54,895	10.00
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	137,603	15.57	35,348	4.00	N/A	N/A
Cass Commercial Bank	51,955	9.46	21,958	4.00	32,937	6.00
Tier I capital (to average assets)						
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	137,603	11.18	36,923	3.00	N/A	N/A
Cass Commercial Bank	51,955	8.92	17,472	3.00	29,121	5.00
At December 31, 2009						
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	\$130,187	16.69 %	\$62,414	8.00 %	\$N/A	N/A %
Cass Commercial Bank	50,853	10.34	39,361	8.00	49,202	10.00
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	121,903	15.63	31,207	4.00	N/A	N/A
Cass Commercial Bank	44,864	9.12	19,681	4.00	29,521	6.00
Tier I capital (to average assets)						
Cass Information Systems, Inc.	121,903	11.28	32,414	3.00	N/A	N/A
Cass Commercial Bank	44,864	8.75	15,374	3.00	25,623	5.00

Note 3

Investment in Debt Securities

Investment securities available-for-sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. The Company's investment securities available-for-sale at December 31, 2010 and 2009 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 falls into the Level 2 category. The table below presents the balances of securities available-for-sale measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and fair value of debt and equity securities are summarized as follows:

December 31, 2010

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(In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
State and political subdivisions	\$ 255,929	\$ 9,829	\$ 1,189	\$ 264,569
Total	\$ 255,929	\$ 9,829	\$ 1,189	\$ 264,569

(In thousands)	Amortized Cost	December 31, 2009		Fair Value
		Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
State and political subdivisions	\$ 212,651	\$ 11,970	\$ 24	\$ 224,597
Total	\$ 212,651	\$ 11,970	\$ 24	\$ 224,597

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

(In thousands)	December 31, 2010					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Estimated fair value	Unrealized losses	Estimated fair value	Unrealized losses	Estimated Fair value	Unrealized losses
State and political subdivisions	\$53,741	\$1,189	\$	\$	\$53,741	\$1,189
Total	\$53,741	\$1,189	\$	\$	\$53,741	\$1,189

(In thousands)	December 31, 2009					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Estimated fair value	Unrealized losses	Estimated fair value	Unrealized losses	Estimated Fair value	Unrealized losses
State and political subdivisions	\$1,415	\$24	\$	\$	\$1,415	\$24
Total	\$1,415	\$24	\$	\$	\$1,415	\$24

There were 61 securities (none greater than 12 months) in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2010. All unrealized losses are reviewed to determine whether the losses are other than temporary. Management believes that all unrealized losses are temporary since they are market driven and the Company has the ability and intent to hold these securities until maturity.

There were 2 securities (none greater than 12 months) in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2009. All unrealized losses are reviewed to determine whether the losses are other than temporary. Management believes that all unrealized losses are temporary since they are market driven and the Company has the ability and intent to hold these securities until maturity.

The amortized cost and fair value of debt and equity securities 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)	December 31, 2010	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in 1 year or less	\$ 16,539	\$ 16,853
Due after 1 year through 5 years	33,990	35,968
Due after 5 years through 10 years	108,405	115,425
Due after 10 years	96,995	96,323
No stated maturity	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Total	\$ 255,929	\$ 264,569

The amortized cost of debt securities pledged to secure public deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and for other purposes at December 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$27,776,000 and \$18,265,000 respectively.

Proceeds from sales of debt securities classified as available-for-sale were \$0 in 2010, \$21,906,000 in 2009 and \$20,867,000 in 2008. Gross realized gains and losses on the sales in 2010, 2009 and 2008 were \$0 and \$0, \$699,000 and \$2,000 and \$567,000 and \$15,000, respectively.

Note 4 Loans

A summary of loan categories is as follows:

(In thousands)	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Commercial and industrial	\$ 135,061	\$ 93,371
Real estate:		
Mortgage – Commercial	151,201	154,797
Mortgage – Church & related	365,378	314,300
Construction – Commercial	18,434	17,581
Construction – Church & related	36,318	56,826
Industrial revenue bonds	1,014	2,676
Other	1,227	2,406
Total loans	\$ 708,633	\$ 641,957

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

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

(In thousands)	2010
Aggregate balance, January 1	\$ 582
New loans	³ / ₄
Payments	(2)
Aggregate balance, December 31	\$ 580

A summary of the activity in the allowance for loan losses is as follows:

	December 31,		
(In thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Balance, January 1	\$8,284	\$6,451	\$6,280
Provision charged to expense	4,100	2,050	2,200
Loans charged off	(554)	(400)	(2,173)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off	61	183	144
Net loan charge-offs	(493)	(217)	(2,029)
Balance, December 31	\$11,891	\$8,284	\$6,451

Loans charged off for the year ended December 31, 2010 represented real estate mortgage – church & related loans.

The following table presents the recorded investment and unpaid principal balance for impaired loans at December 31, 2010:

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance for Loan Losses
(In thousands)			
Commercial and industrial, IRB's:			
Nonaccrual	\$46	\$46	\$ 5
Real estate – mortgage:			
Nonaccrual	519	519	115
Total impaired loans	\$565	\$565	\$ 120

Impaired loans consist primarily of renegotiated loans, nonaccrual loans and loans greater than 90 days past due and still accruing interest. The allowance for loan losses related to impaired loans was \$120,000 and \$493,000 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. There were no impaired loans without a valuation allowance at December 31, 2010 or 2009. Nonaccrual loans were \$565,000 and \$1,608,000 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. There were no loans delinquent 90 days or more and still accruing interest at December 31, 2010 and 2009. The average balances of impaired loans during 2010, 2009 and 2008 were \$1,130,000 \$1,568,000 and \$1,927,000, respectively. Income that would have been recognized on non-accrual loans under the original terms of

the contract was \$83,000, \$134,000 and \$86,000 for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Income that was recognized on nonaccrual loans was \$35,000, \$131,000 and \$56,000 for 2010, 2009 and 2008 respectively. There are two foreclosed loans with a book value of \$1,910,000 which have been reclassified as other real estate owned (included in other assets) as of December 31, 2010.

The Company does not record loans at fair value on a recurring basis other than loans that are considered impaired. Once a loan is identified as impaired, management measures impairment in accordance with FASB ASC 310, "Allowance for Credit Losses". At December 31, 2010, all impaired loans were evaluated based on the fair value of the collateral. 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 2. The total principal balance of impaired loans measured at fair value at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$445,000 and \$1,115,000 respectively.

The following table presents the aging of loans by loan classification at December 31, 2010:

(In thousands)	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	90 Days and Over	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
Commercial and industrial	\$105	\$—	\$—	\$105	\$134,956	\$135,061
Real estate:		—				
Mortgage – Commercial	145	—	490	635	150,566	151,201
Mortgage – Church & related	1,954	—	—	1,954	363,424	365,378
Construction – Commercial	—	—	—	—	18,434	18,434
Construction – Church & related	—	—	—	—	36,318	36,318
Industrial revenue bonds	—	—	—	—	1,014	1,014
Other	—	—	—	—	1,227	1,227
Total	\$2,204	\$—	\$490	\$2,694	\$705,939	\$708,633

There were no loans greater than 90 days past due and still accruing interest.

The following table presents the credit exposure of the loan portfolio by internally assigned credit grade as of December 31, 2010:

(In thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Real Estate Mortgage	Real Estate Construction	Other	Total
Loans subject to normal monitoring ¹	\$130,148	\$495,573	\$54,752	\$2,241	\$682,714
Loans subject to special monitoring ² :					
Performing	4,867	20,487	¾	¾	25,354
Nonperforming	46	519	¾	¾	565
Total	\$135,061	\$516,579	\$54,752	\$2,241	\$708,633

¹Loans subject to normal monitoring involve borrowers of acceptable-to-strong credit quality and risk, who have the apparent ability to satisfy their loan obligation.

²Loans subject to special monitoring possess some credit deficiency or potential weakness which requires a high level of management attention.

Note 5

Premises and Equipment

A summary of premises and equipment is as follows:

(In thousands)	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Land	\$ 873	\$ 873
Buildings	10,491	10,491
Leasehold improvements	1,794	1,823
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	11,247	10,890
Purchased software	5,390	4,948
Internally developed software	3,283	3,433
	\$ 33,078	\$ 32,458
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	23,461	22,007
Total	\$ 9,617	\$ 10,451

Total depreciation and amortization charged to expense in 2010, 2009 and 2008 amounted to \$2,024,000, \$2,243,000, and \$2,394,000, respectively.

The Company and its subsidiaries lease various premises and equipment under operating lease agreements, which expire at various dates through 2020. Rental expense for 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$767,000, \$814,000 and \$729,000, respectively. The following is a schedule, by year, of future minimum rental payments required under operating leases that have initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2010:

(In thousands)	Amount
2011	\$ 675
2012	553
2013	510
2014	381
2015	263
2016 and after	427
Total	\$ 2,809

Note 6

Acquired Intangible Assets

The Company accounts for intangible assets in accordance with FASB ASC 350, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," which requires that intangibles with indefinite useful lives be tested annually for impairment and those with finite useful lives be amortized over their useful lives. Details of the Company's intangible assets are as follows:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Assets eligible for amortization:				
Customer List	\$ 750	\$ (482)	\$ 750	\$ (375)
Total	750	(482)	750	(375)
Unamortized intangible assets:				
Goodwill	7,698	(227)	7,698	(227)
Total unamortized intangibles	7,698	(227)	7,698	(227)
Total intangible assets	\$ 8,448	\$ (709)	\$ 8,448	\$ (602)

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

The customer list that was acquired in the NTransit purchase is amortized over seven years on a straight-line basis. Goodwill includes \$3,073,000 acquired in 2006 in the NTransit purchase. The weighted average remaining amortization period at December 31, 2010 was three years for all amortized intangible assets combined. Amortization of intangible assets amounted to \$107,000, \$222,000 and \$280,000 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Estimated future amortization of intangibles is as follows: \$107,000 in 2011 and 2012, \$54,000 in 2013, and \$0 in 2014.

Note 7

Interest-Bearing Deposits

Interest-bearing deposits consist of the following:

(In thousands)	December 31,	
	2010	2009
NOW and money market deposit accounts	\$ 215,927	\$ 178,644
Savings deposits	32,447	30,339
Time deposits:		
Less than \$100	20,950	27,980
\$100 or more	136,169	87,762
Total	\$ 405,493	\$ 324,725

Interest on deposits consists of the following:

(In thousands)	December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
NOW and money market deposit accounts	\$ 2,082	\$ 1,797	\$ 1,086
Savings deposits	321	335	