SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 1998

OR

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

For the transition period from to .

Commission File Number 0-25346

TRANSACTION SYSTEMS ARCHITECTS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 47-0772104
(State or other jurisdiction of
(I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization)
Identification No.)

224 South 108th Avenue
Omaha, Nebraska 68154
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(402) 334-5101
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Yes_X_ No___.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date:

31,259,798 shares of Class A Common Stock at February 5, 1999

TRANSACTION SYSTEMS ARCHITECTS, INC.
FORM 10-Q
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1998
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TRANSACTION SYSTEMS ARCHITECTS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(unaudited and in thousands)

	December 31, 1998	September 30, 1998
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 62,027	$ 63,648
Marketable securities	1,720	2,188
Billed receivables, net	66,422	58,080
Accrued receivables	34,034	33,000
Deferred income taxes	5,013	4,921
Other	4,624	3,585
Total current assets	173,840	165,422
Property and equipment, net	20,797	21,001
Software, net	8,715	7,172
Intangible assets, net	21,927	9,385
Installment receivables	768	2,056
Investments and notes receivable	11,756	16,754
Other	5,191	4,517
Total assets	$ 242,994	$ 226,307
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	$ 1,283	$ 1,078
Accounts payable	12,583	13,720
Accrued employee compensation	4,323	8,426
Accrued liabilities	17,239	14,826
Income taxes	7,603	4,784
Deferred revenue	40,777	35,594
Total current liabilities	83,808	78,428
Long-term debt	2,455	2,002
Total liabilities	86,263	80,430
Stockholders' equity:		
Class A Common Stock	156	150
Class B Common Stock	-	6
Additional paid-in capital	114,768	112,400
Retained earnings	47,677	38,220
Accumulated translation adjustments	(2,579)	(2,075)
Unrealized investment holding loss	(3,279)	(2,812)
Treasury stock, at cost	(12)	(12)
Total stockholders' equity	156,731	145,877
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 242,994	$ 226,307

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

TRANSACTION SYSTEMS ARCHITECTS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(unaudited and in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended December 31, 1998	Three Months Ended December 31, 1997
Revenues:		
Software license fees	$ 46,077	$ 38,565
Maintenance fees	15,567	13,173
Services	23,295	15,941
Hardware, net	1,131	1,389
Total revenues	86,070	69,068
Expenses:		
Cost of software license fees	11,822	8,763
Cost of maintenance and services	20,293	15,734
Research and development	8,198	6,109
Selling and marketing	15,978	14,404
General and administrative:		
General and administrative costs	14,368	11,832
Amortization of goodwill and purchased intangibles	445	315
Total expenses	71,104	57,157
Operating income	14,966	11,911
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	703	647
Interest expense	(111)	(20)
Transaction related expenses	(653)	-
Other	197	(80)
Total other	136	547
Income before income taxes	15,102	12,458
Provision for income taxes	(5,732)	(4,740)
Net income	$ 9,370	$ 7,718
Earnings Per Share Data:		
Basic:		
Net income	$ 0.30	$ 0.26
Average shares outstanding	30,938	30,235
Diluted:		
Net income	$ 0.30	$ 0.25
Average shares outstanding	31,727	31,024

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

TRANSACTION SYSTEMS ARCHITECTS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited and in thousands)

	Three months ended December 31, 1998	1997
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 9,370	$ 7,718
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	1,927	1,493
Amortization	1,587	988
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Billed and accrued receivables	(8,914)	(4,777)
Other current and noncurrent assets	353	500
Accounts payable	(2,474)	(1,413)
Deferred revenue	5,091	(145)
Other current and noncurrent liabilities	1,288	293
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,228	4,657
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,014)	(1,222)
Purchases of software	(1,969)	(1,020)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(7,062)	(100)
Additions to investment and notes receivable	(602)	(3,231)
Net cash used in investing activities	(10,647)	(5,573)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of Class A Common Stock	322	184
Proceeds from sale and exercise of stock options	926	214
Payments of long-term debt	(577)	(49)
Net cash provided by financing activities	671	349
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash	127	(129)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,621)	(696)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	63,648	52,855
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 62,027	$ 52,159

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

TRANSACTION SYSTEMS ARCHITECTS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Consolidated Financial Statements

Transaction Systems Architects, Inc. (the Company or TSA) develops, markets, installs and supports a broad line of software products and services primarily focused on facilitating electronic payments and electronic commerce. In addition to its own products, the Company distributes software developed by third parties. The products are used principally by financial institutions, retailers and third-party processors, both in domestic and international markets.

The condensed consolidated financial statements at December 31, 1998 and for the three months ended December 31, 1998 and 1997 are unaudited and reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and operating results for the interim periods. The condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, together with management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1998. The results of operations for the three months ended December 31, 1998 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the entire fiscal year ending September 30, 1999.

The condensed consolidated financial statements include all domestic and foreign subsidiaries which are more than 50% owned and controlled. Investments in companies less than 20% owned are carried at cost.

2. Acquisitions

In November 1998, the Company and Media Integration BV (MINT) completed a stock exchange transaction which resulted in MINT becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. MINT's products are used to issue and manage multi-functional applications on smart cards. Shareholders of MINT received 740,000 shares of TSA Class A Common Stock in exchange for 100% of MINT shares. The stock exchange was accounted for as a pooling of interests and, accordingly, the Company's financial statements have been retroactively restated to incluede the historical results for MINT for all periods presented.

Also in November 1998, the Company purchased the remaining 49% interest of its South African distributor (Applied Communications (Proprietary) Limited) by paying $3.5 million in cash. The purchase price was paid out of corporate funds. The transaction resulted in the recording of goodwill of $3.5 million which is being amortized over 10 years.

In December 1998, the Company acquired the remaining interests in the net assets of US Processing, Inc. (USPI) by paying $3.6 million in cash and forgiving of $5.6 million of debt owed to TSA. Prior to that date, the Company owned 19.9% of USPI which is a provider of transaction processing services for the electronic funds transfer industry. The purchase price was paid out of corporate funds. The transaction resulted in the recording of goodwill of approximately $9.4 million which is being amortized over 10 years.

3. Comprehensive Income

Effective October 1, 1998, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income", which establishes standards for reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components in a financial statement for the period in which they are recognized. The Company's comprehensive income was as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended December 31, 1998	Three months ended December 31, 1997
Net income	$ 9,370	$ 7,718
Unrealized investment holding loss	(467)	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(504)	(358)
Comprehensive income	$ 8,399	$ 7,360

TRANSACTION SYSTEMS ARCHITECTS, INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain financial data and the percentage of total revenues of the Company for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended December 31,			
	1998		1997	
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue
Revenues:				
Software license fees	$ 46,077	53.5 %	$ 38,565	55.8 %
Maintenance fees	15,567	18.1	13,173	19.1
Services	23,295	27.1	15,941	23.1
Hardware, net	1,131	1.3	1,389	2.0
Total revenues	86,070	100.0	69,068	100.0
Expenses:				
Cost of software license fees	11,822	13.7	8,763	12.7
Cost of maintenance and services	20,293	23.6	15,734	22.8
Research and development	8,198	9.5	6,109	8.8
Selling and marketing	15,978	18.6	14,404	20.9
General and administrative:				
General and administrative costs	14,368	16.7	11,832	17.1
Amortization of goodwill and purchased intangibles	445	0.5	315	0.5
Total expenses	71,104	82.6	57,157	82.8
Operating income	14,966	17.4	11,911	17.2
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	703	0.8	647	0.9
Interest expense	(111)	(0.1)	(20)	0.0
Transaction related expenses	(653)	(0.8)	0	0.0
Other	197	0.2	(80)	(0.1)
Total other	136	0.2	547	0.8
Income before income taxes	15,102	17.5	12,458	18.0
Provision for income taxes	(5,732)	(6.7)	(4,740)	(6.9)
Net income	$ 9,370	10.9 %	$ 7,718	11.2 %

Revenues

Total revenues for the first quarter of fiscal 1999 increased 24.6% or $17.0 million over the comparable period in fiscal 1998. Of this increase, $7.5 million of the growth resulted from a 19.5% increase in software license fee revenue, $7.3 million from a 46.1% increase in services revenue and $2.4 million from a 18.2% increase in maintenance fee revenue. During the first quarter of fiscal 1999, 50% of total revenues resulted from international operations as compared to 54% for all of fiscal 1998.

The growth in software license fee revenue is the result of increased demand for the Company's BASE24 and System Solutions products accompanied by the continued growth of the installed base of customers paying monthly license fee (MLF) revenue. Contributing to the strong demand for the Company's products is the continued world-wide growth of electronic payment transaction volume and the growing complexity of electronic payment systems. MLF revenue was $12.0 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1999 compared to $10.0 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1998.

The growth in services revenue for the first quarter of fiscal 1999 is the result of increased demand for technical and project management services which is a direct result of the increased installed base of the Company's products.

The increase in maintenance fee revenue for the first quarter of fiscal 1999 is a result of the continued growth of the installed base of the Company's products.

Expenses

Total operating expenses for the first quarter of fiscal 1999 increased 24.4% or $13.9 million over the comparable period in fiscal 1998. The increase is due to increased staff required to support the increased demand for the Company's products and services, and, increased royalties to third party owners of the System Solutions products. Total staff (including both employees and independent contractors) increased from 1,711 at December 31, 1997 to 2,260 at December 31, 1998.

The Company's operating margin for the first quarter of fiscal 1999 was 17.4% as compared to 17.2% for the comparable period in fiscal 1998. This improvement is primarily due to the impact of the growth in the Company's recurring revenues (MLF's, maintenance and facilities management fees).

Transaction related expenses of $653,000 incurred in the first quarter of 1999 include legal, accounting, investment banking fees and other non-recurring expenses associated with the acquisition of MINT which was accounted for as a pooling of interests.

EBITDA

The Company's earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) increased from $14.4 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1998 to $18.5 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1999. The increase in EBITDA can be attributed to the continued growth in both recurring and non-recurring revenues more than offsetting the growth in operating expenses. EBITDA is not intended to represent cash flows for the periods.

Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for the first quarter of fiscal 1999 and 1998 was 38.0%.

As of December 31, 1998, the Company has deferred tax assets of $16.1 million and deferred tax liabilities of $0.3 million. Each quarter, the Company evaluates its historical operating results as well as its projections for the future to determine the realizability of the deferred tax assets. This analysis indicated that $5.0 million of the deferred tax assets were more likely than not to be realized. Accordingly, the Company has recorded a valuation allowance of $11.1 million as of December 31, 1998.

The Company intends to analyze the realizability of the net deferred tax assets at each future reporting period. Such analysis may indicate that the realization of various deferred tax benefits is more likely than not and, therefore, the valuation reserve may be reduced.

Backlog

As of December 31, 1998 and 1997, the Company had non-recurring revenue backlog of $35.5 million and $28.1 million in software license fees, respectively, and $32.2 million and $23.2 million in services, respectively. The Company includes in its non-recurring revenue backlog all fees specified in contracts which have been executed by the Company and its customers to the extent that the Company contemplates recognition of the related revenue within one year. There can be no assurance that the contracts included in non-recurring revenue backlog will actually generate the specified revenues or that the actual revenues will be generated within the one year period.

As of December 31, 1998 and 1997, the Company had recurring revenue backlog of $131.2 million and $98.2 million, respectively. The Company defines recurring revenue backlog to be all monthly license fees, maintenance fees and facilities management fees specified in contracts which have been executed by the Company and its customers to the extent that the Company contemplates recognition of the related revenue within one year. There can be no assurance, however, that contracts included in recurring revenue backlog will actually generate the specified revenues or that the actual revenues will be generated within the one year period.

Year 2000

Year 2000 problems may arise in computer equipment and software, as well as embedded electronic systems, because of the way these systems are programmed to interpret certain dates that will occur around the change in century. In the computer industry this is primarily the result of computer programs being designed and developed using or reserving only two digits in date fields (rather than four digits) to identify the century, without considering the ability of the program to properly distinguish the upcoming century change in the Year 2000. In addition, the Year 2000 is a special-case leap year and some programs may drop February 29th from their internal calendars. Certain other dates may present problems because of the way the digits are interpreted. Because the Company's business is based on the licensing of applications software, the Company's business would be adversely impacted if its products or its internal systems experience problems associated with the century change. This issue also potentially affects the software programs and systems used by the Company in its operations.

Project Definition. In 1996 the Company initiated a company wide program to analyze three specific categories of systems: (1) software developed by the Company which is licensed to customers; (2) Information Technology or "IT" systems utilized by the Company consisting of applications developed in-house and purchased from third party suppliers; and (3) non-IT systems and embedded technology which are integral components of the infrastructure of the Company.

The Company adopted a methodology for reviewing its licensed software consisting of four categories. These categories are (1) preparation, (2) analysis and remediation, (3) testing, and (4) delivery. The Company developed tools during the preparation phase of the project which were utilized during the analysis and testing phases. The tools were subsequently made available to the Company's customers at no charge. The Company believes that its remediation efforts with respect to its software products will prove to be successful. The Company's belief is based on testing by the Company of its software products by using testing tools simulating dates and testing by many of its customers who have in turn completed their own Year 2000 testing. Year 2000 compliant versions of its software products have been made available by the Company to customers in a timely manner and its communication efforts have been proactive and ongoing. The Company continues to actively monitor the status and progress of customers and distributors and assess the risk associated in those cases where the customer has not taken delivery of Compliant software or may have not made satisfactory progress in their own Year 2000 testing.

With respect to IT and non-IT systems, the Company is utilizing a methodology similar to that adopted for its software products. Specifically, the Company is utilizing the following steps: (1) preparation, in which the Company conducts systematic inventory, analysis, and prioritization of the systems in accordance with mission critical impact (2) analysis, replacement and remediation (3) testing and (4) implementation.

Recognizing communications regarding and organization of Year 2000 tasks and responsibilities, the Company has embraced a management approach utilizing central coordination with distributed administration over geographic and business units. This approach mirrors the Company's organization and ensures that Year 2000 Communications Managers are deployed and managing tasks in close proximity to actual efforts. Those efforts are then reported centrally to upper management. The approach also ensures that customers are kept informed of product and Company activities relating to the Year 2000 and that the Company is able to measure progress and plan support for customers' Year 2000 projects.

Current Status. Following analysis, remediation and testing efforts, the Company began shipping Year 2000 compliant versions of its major licensed software applications in March of 1997. As efforts were completed on other applications, they too were shipped to customers so that they could be upgraded as part of the customers' own Year 2000 projects. As of January 1999, 96% of all of the Company's licensed software applications are compliant and available to customers. The remaining applications are expected to be complete during the first calendar quarter of 1999. The Company continues to conduct analysis of newly acquired software products with appropriate measurement and documentation in accordance with the Year 2000 methodology in place.

With respect to the IT and non-IT systems, remediation and replacement is underway and has been substantially completed in the most critical areas. The internal accounting systems utilized by the Company and most of the subsidiaries have been replaced and are in production. Replacement or remediation of accounting systems for the other subsidiaries is currently underway and is expected to be implemented by June of 1999. The overall IT and non-IT project is approximately 65% complete. As new IT and non-IT purchases are made, each is scrutinized and inventoried for Year 2000 compliance. The Company currently anticipates it will complete its Year 2000 IT and non-IT compliance efforts by June of 1999.

The majority of the embedded systems on which the Company relies in its day to day operations around the world are owned and managed by the lessors of the buildings in which the Company's offices are located, or by agents of such lessors. The Company has sent letters to its lessors and, as applicable, their agents requesting certifications of the Year 2000 compliance of the embedded systems. The Company has received responses from more than half of its lessors indicating that the systems in the buildings either already are, or are expected to be before the end of 1999, Year 2000 compliant. Those systems not owned by and managed by lessors have undergone a similar inventory and certification gathering. The Company will prioritize systems and develop necessary test plans based on the further responses it continues to receive, or not to receive, to its letters.

The Company is developing contingency plans for support of its customers prior to, during, and following the "Year 2000 weekend". Such plans will incorporate, but not be limited to, distribution of support personnel in locations around the world, backup plans for telecommunications, decision and notification hierarchy, and other infrastructure support. Contingency plans are presently anticipated to be complete by July of 1999.

Costs. The Company expects to incur project costs of approximately $10 million over the life of the Year 2000 project. These costs consist of: (i) internal staff costs related to licensed product remediation and testing; (ii) internal staff costs related to IT and non-IT compliance; (iii) hardware and software cost for replacement of IT systems; and (iv) costs related to non-IT compliance involving embedded systems and consulting services. Cost incurred from the beginning of the project in 1996 through December 1998 have totaled approximately $7.8 million. The Company expects to incur an additional $2.2 million over the remaining life of the Year 2000 project. All costs related to the Year 2000 project are being expensed as incurred. The estimated remaining costs are based on currently known circumstances and various assumptions regarding future events. There can be no assurance that this estimate will be achieved and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated.

Risks. The Company believes that the most likely Year 2000 risks relate to third parties with which it has material relationships. Those parties include computer hardware system providers on which the Company and its customers rely as well as service providers such as those providing telecommunications and electricity. Failure or disruption of such services or systems could adversely affect operations and the Company's ability to support its customers. The second most likely Year 2000 risk relates to Company's products that are used in conjunction with software products developed by other vendors or by customers who have developed their own applications for use with the Company's products, which may not be Year 2000 compliant. Since the majority of the Company's customers utilize the Company's products for authorization, routing, or processing of financial transactions, the failure of such customers' systems, which may be particularly susceptible to Year 2000 compliance issues, could impact the transaction volume processed by the customers thereby reducing transaction fees paid by customers with usage based fee structures. Failures of such systems could also increase the efforts required by the Company to assist customers with resolving problems unrelated to the Company's licensed products. The third most likely Year 2000 risk relates to certain foreign countries in which the Company operates and the Company's customers in such countries which are not acting to sufficiently remediate Year 2000 issues. Some customers outside of the United States have chosen to concentrate on issues other than the Year 2000. Without concentrating on the Year 2000 upgrade and testing efforts, such customers will not be prepared and may require additional support to assist them. Commercial risks are associated with operating in countries which are not prepared for the Year 2000.

In each case cited previously, the Company is developing contingency plans to address each identified risk. In addition, the Company continues to use its methodology of centralized and distributed management to keep in contact and monitor progress with customer projects and to communicate at an upper management level to those customers categorized as "at risk" due to their lack of progress. The contingency plan being developed by the Company acknowledges the risk associated with suppliers of material services, hardware vendors closely related to the operation of the Company's licensed products, the Company's own licensed products and the ability of the Company to support its customers. In addition to distributed support methods, the Company is investigating alternative services, such as telecommunications, as part of the contingency plan. The (i) inability to timely implement contingency plans, if deemed necessary and (ii) the cost to implement such plans, may have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

Except for statements of existing or historical facts, the foregoing discussion consists of forward-looking statements and assumptions relating to forward-looking statements, including without limitation the statements relating to the timetable for completion of Year 2000 compliance efforts, future costs, potential problems relating to Year 2000, the Company's state of readiness, third party representations, and the Company's plans and objectives for addressing Year 2000 problems. Certain factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company's expectations, including without limitation (i) the failure of existing or future customers to achieve Year 2000 compliance, (ii) the failure of computer hardware system providers on which the Company and its customers rely or other vendors or service providers of the Company or its customers to timely achieve Year 2000 compliance, (iii) the Company's products and systems not containing all necessary date code changes, (iv) the failure of the Company's analysis and testing to detect operational problems in IT and non-IT systems utilized by the Company or in the Company's products or services, whether such failure results from the technical inadequacy of the Company's validation and testing efforts, the technological infeasibility of testing certain non-IT systems, and the unavailability of customers or other third parties to participate in testing, (v) potential litigation arising out of Year 2000 issues, with respect to providers of software and related technical and consulting services such as the Company generally, and particularly in light of the numerous interfaces between the Company's products and products and systems of third parties which are required to successfully utilize the Company's products which could involve the Company in expensive, multiple party litigation even though the Company may have no responsibility for the alleged problem, and (vi) the failure to timely implement a contingency plan to the extent Year 2000 compliance is not achieved.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 1998, the Company had working capital of $90.0 million which includes cash and cash equivalents of $62.0 million. The Company has a $10 million bank line of credit of which there are no borrowings outstanding. The bank line of credit expires on June 30, 1999.

During the three months ended December 31, 1998, the Company's cash flow from operations amounted to $8.2 million and cash used in investing activities amounted to $10.6 million. Of the $10.6 million of cash used in investing activities, $3.6 million was used to purchase the net assets of USPI and $3.5 was used to purchase the remaining 49% interest in it's South African subsidiary.

In the normal course of business, the Company evaluates potential acquisitions of complementary businesses, products or technologies. In November 1998 the Company acquired 100% of MINT in exchange for 740,000 shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock. In December 1998 the Company acquired the remaining interests in the net assets of USPI for $3.6 million in cash and the foregivness of $5.6 million of debt owed to TSA.

Management believes that the Company's working capital, cash flow generated from operations and borrowing capacity are sufficient to meet the Company's working capital requirements for the foreseeable future.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

27.00 Financial Data Schedule

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

None

SIGNATURES

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

Dated: February 12, 1999

TRANSACTION SYSTEMS ARCHITECTS, INC
(Registrant)

/s/ Dwight G. Hanson

Dwight G. Hanson
Vice President of Finance
(Principal Accounting Officer)

TRANSACTION SYSTEMS ARCHITECTS, INC.

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
27.00	Financial Data Schedule

5
1000

3-MOS
SEP-30-1999
OCT-01-1998
DEC-31-1998
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