

HAWTHORN BANCSHARES, INC.

Form 10-K

March 16, 2009

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reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No
The aggregate market value of the 3,413,693 shares of voting and non-voting common equity of the registrant held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the \$25.27 closing price of such common equity on June 30, 2008, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was \$86,264,022. Aggregate market value excludes an aggregate of 745,802 shares of common stock held by officers and directors and by each person known by the registrant to own 5% or more of the outstanding common stock on such date. Exclusion of shares held by any of these persons should not be construed to indicate that such person possesses the power, direct or indirect, to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of the registrant, or that such person is controlled by or under common control with the registrant. As of March 13, 2009, the registrant had 4,298,353 shares of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, issued and 4,136,495 shares outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the following documents are incorporated by reference into the indicated parts of this report: (1) 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders Part II and (2) definitive Proxy Statement for the 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A Part III.

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

This report and the documents incorporated by reference herein contain forward-looking statements, which are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties. See Forward Looking Statements under Item 7 of this report.

General

Our Company, Hawthorn Bancshares, Inc., is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. Hawthorn was incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri on October 23, 1992 as Exchange National Bancshares, Inc. and changed its name to Hawthorn Bancshares, Inc. in August 2007. Hawthorn owns all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Union State Bancshares, Inc., which in turn owns all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Hawthorn Bank. Hawthorn and Union State Bancshares each received approval from the Federal Reserve and elected to become a financial holding company on October 21, 2001.

Hawthorn acquired Hawthorn Bank and its constituent predecessor banks, as well as Union State Bancshares, in a series of transactions that are summarized as follows:

On April 7, 1993 our Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of The Exchange National Bank of Jefferson City, a national banking association, pursuant to a corporate reorganization involving an exchange of shares;

On November 3, 1997, our Company acquired Union State Bancshares, Inc., and Union's wholly-owned subsidiary, Union State Bank and Trust of Clinton;

Following the May 4, 2000 acquisition of Citizens State Bank of Calhoun by Union State Bank, Citizens State Bank merged into Union State Bank to form Citizens Union State Bank & Trust;

On January 3, 2000, our Company acquired Osage Valley Bank;

On June 16, 2000, Hawthorn acquired City National Savings Bank, FSB, which was then merged into Exchange National Bank; and

On May 2, 2005, our Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Bank 10, a Missouri state bank.

On December 1, 2006, our Company announced its development of a strategic plan in which, among other things, Exchange National Bank, Citizens Union State Bank, Osage Valley Bank and Bank 10 would be consolidated into a single bank under a Missouri state trust charter. This consolidation was completed in October 2007, and our subsidiary bank is now known as Hawthorn Bank.

Except as otherwise provided herein, references herein to Hawthorn or our Company include Hawthorn and its consolidated subsidiaries, and references herein to our Bank refers to Hawthorn Bank and its constituent predecessors.

Description of Business

Hawthorn. Hawthorn is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act that has elected to become a financial holding company. Our Company's activities currently are limited primarily to ownership, indirectly through its subsidiary (Union State Bancshares, Inc.), of the outstanding capital stock of Hawthorn Bank. In addition to ownership of its subsidiaries, Hawthorn may seek expansion through acquisition and may engage in those activities (such as investments in banks or operations that are financial in nature) in which it is permitted to engage under applicable law. It is not currently anticipated that

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Hawthorn will engage in any business other than that directly related to its ownership of its banking subsidiary or other financial institutions.

Union. Union State Bancshares, Inc. is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act that has elected to become a financial holding company. Union's activities currently are limited to ownership of the outstanding capital stock of Hawthorn Bank. It is not currently anticipated that Union will engage in any business other than that directly related to its ownership of Hawthorn Bank.

Hawthorn Bank. Hawthorn Bank was founded in 1932 as a Missouri bank and converted to a Missouri trust company on August 16, 1989. However, its predecessors trace their lineage back to the founding of Exchange National Bank in 1865. Hawthorn Bank has 25 banking offices, including its principal office at 132 East High Street in Jefferson City's central business district. See Item 2. Properties .

Hawthorn Bank is a full service bank conducting a general banking and trust business, offering its customers checking and savings accounts, internet banking, debit cards, certificates of deposit, trust services, brokerage services, safety deposit boxes and a wide range of lending services, including commercial and industrial loans, single payment personal loans, installment loans and commercial and residential real estate loans.

Hawthorn Bank's deposit accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the FDIC) to the extent provided by law. Hawthorn Bank's operations are supervised and regulated by the FDIC and the Missouri Division of Finance. Periodic examinations of Hawthorn Bank are conducted by representatives of the FDIC and the Missouri Division of Finance. Such regulations, supervision and examinations are principally for the benefit of depositors, rather than for the benefit of the holders of Hawthorn Bank's common stock. See Regulation Applicable to Bank Holding Companies and Regulation Applicable to our Bank .

Hawthorn Real Estate. Hawthorn Real Estate, LLC. was formed in December, 2008 to purchase and hold various nonperforming assets of Hawthorn Bank. The purpose for holding these nonperforming assets in Hawthorn Real Estate is to allow for the orderly disposition of these assets and strengthen Hawthorn Bank's financial position.

Employees

As of December 31, 2008, Hawthorn and its subsidiaries had approximately 310 full-time and 68 part-time employees. None of its employees is presently represented by any union or collective bargaining group, and our Company considers its employee relations to be satisfactory.

Competition

Bank holding companies and their subsidiaries and affiliates encounter intense competition from nonbanking as well as banking sources in all of their activities. Our Bank's competitors include other commercial banks, thrifts, savings banks, credit unions and money market mutual funds. Thrifts and credit unions now have the authority to offer checking accounts and to make corporate and agricultural loans and were granted expanded investment authority by recent federal regulations. In addition, large national and multinational corporations have in recent years become increasingly visible in offering a broad range of financial services to all types of commercial and consumer customers. In our Bank's service areas, new competitors, as well as the expanding operations of existing competitors, have had, and are expected to continue to have, an adverse impact on our Bank's market share of deposits and loans in such service areas.

Our Bank experiences substantial competition for deposits and loans within both its primary service areas of Jefferson City, Clinton, Lee's Summit, Warsaw, Springfield, and Branson, Missouri and its secondary service area of the nearby communities in Cole, Henry, Cass, Benton and Greene counties of Missouri.

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Hawthorn Bank's principal competition for deposits and loans comes from other banks within its primary service areas and, to an increasing extent, other banks in nearby communities. Based on publicly available information, management believes that Hawthorn Bank is the fourth largest (in terms of deposits) of the thirteen banks within Cole county, the largest (in terms of deposits) of the nine banks within Henry county, the fourth largest (in terms of deposits) of the nineteen banks within Cass county, and the largest (in terms of deposits) of the five banks within Benton county. The main competition for Hawthorn Bank's trust services is from other commercial banks, including those of the Kansas City metropolitan area.

Regulation Applicable to Bank Holding Companies

General. As a registered bank holding company and a financial holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act (the "BHC Act") and the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (the "GLB Act"), Hawthorn is subject to supervision and examination by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "FRB"). The FRB has authority to issue cease and desist orders against bank holding companies if it determines that their actions represent unsafe and unsound practices or violations of law. In addition, the FRB is empowered to impose civil money penalties for violations of banking statutes and regulations. Regulation by the FRB is intended to protect depositors of our Bank, not the shareholders of Hawthorn.

Limitation on Acquisitions. The BHC Act requires a bank holding company to obtain prior approval of the FRB before:

taking any action that causes a bank to become a controlled subsidiary of the bank holding company;

acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of voting shares of any bank or bank holding company, if the acquisition results in the acquiring bank holding company having control of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of any class of voting securities of such bank or bank holding company, and such bank or bank holding company is not majority-owned by the acquiring bank holding company prior to the acquisition;

acquiring substantially all of the assets of a bank; or

merging or consolidating with another bank holding company.

Limitation on Activities. The activities of bank holding companies are generally limited to the business of banking, managing or controlling banks, and other activities that the FRB has determined to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto. In addition, under the GLB Act, a bank holding company, all of whose controlled depository institutions are well capitalized and well managed (as defined in federal banking regulations) with satisfactory Community Reinvestment Act ratings, may declare itself to be a financial holding company and engage in a broader range of activities. As noted above, Hawthorn is registered as a financial holding company.

A financial holding company may affiliate with securities firms and insurance companies and engage in other activities that are financial in nature or incidental or complementary to activities that are financial in nature. Financial in nature activities include:

securities underwriting, dealing and market making;

sponsoring mutual funds and investment companies;

insurance underwriting and insurance agency activities;

merchant banking; and

activities that the FRB determines to be financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity or which is complementary to a financial activity and does not pose a safety and soundness risk.

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A financial holding company that desires to engage in activities that are financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity but not previously authorized by the FRB must obtain approval from the FRB before engaging in such activity. Also, a financial holding company may seek FRB approval to engage in an activity that is complementary to a financial activity, if it shows, among other things, that the activity does not pose a substantial risk to the safety and soundness of its insured depository institutions or the financial system.

A financial holding company generally may acquire a company (other than a bank holding company, bank or savings association) engaged in activities that are financial in nature or incidental to activities that are financial in nature without prior approval from the FRB. Prior FRB approval is required, however, before the financial holding company may acquire control of more than 5% of the voting shares or substantially all of the assets of a bank holding company, bank or savings association. In addition, under the FRB's merchant banking regulations, a financial holding company is authorized to invest in companies that engage in activities that are not financial in nature, as long as the financial holding company makes its investment with the intention of limiting the duration of the investment, does not manage the company on a day-to-day basis, and the company does not cross-market its products or services with any of the financial holding company's controlled depository institutions.

If any subsidiary bank of a financial holding company ceases to be well-capitalized or well-managed and fails to correct its condition within the time period that the FRB specifies, the FRB has authority to order the financial holding company to divest its subsidiary banks. Alternatively, the financial holding company may elect to limit its activities and the activities of its subsidiaries to those permissible for a bank holding company that is not a financial holding company. If any subsidiary bank of a financial holding company receives a rating under the Community Reinvestment Act (the CRA) of less than satisfactory, then the financial holding company is prohibited from engaging in new activities or acquiring companies other than bank holding companies, banks or savings associations until the rating is raised to satisfactory or better.

Regulatory Capital Requirements. The FRB has issued risk-based and leverage capital guidelines applicable to United States banking organizations. If a bank holding company's capital falls below minimum required levels, then the bank holding company must implement a plan to increase its capital, and its ability to pay dividends and make acquisitions of new bank subsidiaries may be restricted or prohibited. The FRB's risk-based guidelines define a two-tier capital framework. Tier 1 capital generally includes common shareholders' equity, a limited amount of trust preferred securities, minority interests and qualifying preferred stock, less goodwill and other adjustments. Tier 2 capital generally consists of preferred stock not qualifying as Tier 1 capital, mandatory convertible debt, limited amounts of subordinated debt, other qualifying term debt and the allowance for credit losses up to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets and other adjustments. The sum of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital less investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries represents our total capital.

The risk-based capital ratios are calculated by dividing Tier 1 and total capital by risk-weighted assets (including certain off-balance sheet activities). The FRB's capital adequacy guidelines require that bank holding companies maintain a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio equal to at least 4% of its risk-weighted assets and a total risk-based capital ratio equal to at least 8% of its risk-weighted assets. In addition, the FRB has established a minimum leverage ratio for bank holding companies. The FRB's capital adequacy guidelines require that bank holding companies meeting specified criteria (including having the highest regulatory rating) maintain a Tier 1 leverage ratio equal to at least 3% of its average total consolidated assets. All other bank holding companies generally will be required to maintain a Tier 1 leverage ratio of at least 4%.

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On December 31, 2008, Hawthorn was in compliance with all of the FRB's capital adequacy guidelines. Hawthorn's capital ratios on December 31, 2008 are shown below:

Leverage Ratio (3% minimum requirement)	Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio (4% minimum requirement)	Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio (8% minimum requirement)
10.80%	13.55%	16.01%

Interstate Banking and Branching. Under the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 (the Riegle-Neal Act), a bank holding company is permitted to acquire the stock or substantially all of the assets of banks located in any state regardless of whether such transaction is prohibited under the laws of any state. The FRB will not approve an interstate acquisition if, as a result of the acquisition, the bank holding company would control more than 10% of the total amount of insured deposits in the United States or would control more than 30% of the insured deposits in the home state of the acquired bank. The 30% of insured deposits state limit does not apply if the acquisition is the initial entry into a state by a bank holding company or if the home state waives such limit. The Riegle-Neal Act also authorizes banks to merge across state lines, thereby creating interstate branches. Banks are also permitted to acquire and to establish de novo branches in other states where authorized under the laws of those states.

Under the Riegle-Neal Act, individual states may restrict interstate acquisitions in two ways. A state may prohibit an out-of-state bank holding company from acquiring a bank located in the state unless the target bank has been in existence for a specified minimum period of time (not to exceed five years). A state may also establish limits on the total amount of insured deposits within the state which are controlled by a single bank holding company, provided that such deposit limit does not discriminate against out-of-state bank holding companies.

Source of Strength. FRB policy requires a bank holding company to serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to its subsidiary banks. Under this source of strength doctrine, a bank holding company is expected to stand ready to use its available resources to provide adequate capital funds to its subsidiary banks during periods of financial stress or adversity, and to maintain resources and the capacity to raise capital which it can commit to its subsidiary banks. Furthermore, the FRB has the right to order a bank holding company to terminate any activity that the FRB believes is a serious risk to the financial safety, soundness or stability of any subsidiary bank.

Liability of Commonly Controlled Institutions. Under cross-guaranty provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (the FDIA), bank subsidiaries of a bank holding company are liable for any loss incurred by the Deposit Insurance Fund (the DIF), the federal deposit insurance fund for banks, in connection with the failure of any other bank subsidiary of the bank holding company.

Missouri Bank Holding Company Regulation. Missouri prohibits any bank holding company from acquiring ownership or control of any bank or Missouri depository trust company that has Missouri deposits if, after such acquisition, the bank holding company would hold or control more than 13% of total Missouri deposits. Because of this restriction, among others, a bank holding company, prior to acquiring control of a bank or depository trust company that has deposits in Missouri, must receive the approval of the Missouri Division of Finance.

Regulation Applicable to our Bank

General. Hawthorn Bank, a Missouri state non-member depository trust company, is subject to the regulation of the Missouri Division of Finance and the FDIC. The FDIC is empowered to issue cease and desist orders against our Bank if it determines that any activities of our Bank represent unsafe and unsound banking practices or violations of law. In addition, the FDIC has the power to impose civil money penalties

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for violations of banking statutes and regulations. Regulation by these agencies is designed to protect the depositors of the Bank; not shareholders of Hawthorn.

Bank Regulatory Capital Requirements. The FDIC has adopted minimum capital requirements applicable to state non-member banks, which are similar to the capital adequacy guidelines established by the FRB for bank holding companies. Federal banking laws require the federal regulatory agencies to take prompt corrective action against undercapitalized financial institutions. A bank is identified as being well-capitalized if it has a total Tier 1 leverage ratio of 5% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6% or greater and a total risk-based capital ratio of 10% or greater (and is not subject to any order or written directive requiring the bank to adhere to a higher ratio).

On December 31, 2008, our Bank was classified as well-capitalized, which is required for Hawthorn to remain a financial holding company. The capital ratios and classifications of our Bank as of December 31, 2008 are shown on the following chart.

Leverage Ratio (5% minimum requirement)	Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio (6% minimum requirement)	Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio (10% minimum requirement)
8.82%	11.13%	12.35%

Limitations on Interest Rates and Loans to One Borrower. The rate of interest a bank may charge on certain classes of loans is limited by state and federal law. At certain times in the past, these limitations have resulted in reductions of net interest margins on certain classes of loans. Federal and state laws impose additional restrictions on the lending activities of banks. Generally, the maximum amount that a Missouri state-chartered bank may lend to any one person or entity is generally limited to 15% of the unimpaired capital of the bank located in a city having a population of 100,000 or more, 20% of the unimpaired capital of the bank located in a city having a population of less than 100,000 and over 7,000, and 25% of the unimpaired capital of the bank if located elsewhere in the state. In the case of Missouri state-chartered banks with a composite rating of 1 or 2 under the Capital, Assets, Management, Earnings, Liquidity and Sensitivity (CAMELS) rating system, the maximum amount is the greater of (i) the limits listed in the foregoing sentence or (ii) 25% of the unimpaired capital of the bank.

Payment of Dividends. Our Bank is subject to federal and state laws limiting the payment of dividends. Under the FDIA, an FDIC-insured institution may not pay dividends while it is undercapitalized or if payment would cause it to become undercapitalized. The National Bank Act and Missouri banking law also prohibit the declaration of a dividend out of the capital and surplus of the bank. Our Bank will be required to receive regulatory approval prior to paying dividends to our Company until such time as the Bank's unappropriated retained earnings balance is restored to a positive balance. In addition to the above limitations, our ability to pay dividends on our common stock is limited by our participation in the U.S. Treasury's Capital Purchase Program (CPP). Prior to December 19, 2011, unless we have redeemed the Series A preferred stock issued to the U.S. Treasury in the CPP or the U.S. Treasury has transferred the Series A preferred stock to a third party, we must receive the consent of the U.S. Treasury before we can pay quarterly dividends on our common stock of more than \$0.21 per share. Furthermore, if we are not current in the payment of quarterly dividends on the Series A preferred stock, we can not pay dividends on our common stock.

Community Reinvestment Act. Our Bank is subject to the CRA and implementing regulations. CRA regulations establish the framework and criteria by which the bank regulatory agencies assess an institution's record of helping to meet the credit needs of its community, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. CRA ratings are taken into account by regulators in reviewing certain applications made by Hawthorn and its banking subsidiary.

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Limitations on Transactions with Affiliates. Hawthorn and its non-bank subsidiaries are affiliates within the meaning of the Federal Reserve Act. The amount of loans or extensions of credit which our Bank may make to non-bank affiliates, or to third parties secured by securities or obligations of the non-bank affiliates, are substantially limited by the Federal Reserve Act and the FDIA. Such acts further restrict the range of permissible transactions between a bank and an affiliated company. A bank and its subsidiaries may engage in certain transactions, including loans and purchases of assets, with an affiliated company only if the terms and conditions of the transaction, including credit standards, are substantially the same as, or at least as favorable to the bank as, those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-affiliated companies or, in the absence of comparable transactions, on terms and conditions that would be offered to non-affiliated companies.

Other Banking Activities. The investments and activities of our Bank are also subject to regulation by federal banking agencies regarding investments in subsidiaries, investments for their own account (including limitations on investments in junk bonds and equity securities), loans to officers, directors and their affiliates, security requirements, anti-tying limitations, anti-money laundering, financial privacy and customer identity verification requirements, truth-in-lending, the types of interest bearing deposit accounts which it can offer, trust department operations, brokered deposits, audit requirements, issuance of securities, branching and mergers and acquisitions.

Changes in Laws and Monetary Policies

Recent Legislation. On July 30, 2002, President Bush signed into law the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The stated goals of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act are to increase corporate responsibility, to provide the enhanced penalties for accounting and auditing improprieties at publicly traded companies and to protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures made pursuant to the securities laws. The proposed changes are intended to allow shareholders to monitor the performance of companies and directors more easily and efficiently.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act generally applies to all companies that file or are required to file periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. Further, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act includes very specified additional disclosure requirements and new corporate governance rules, requires the SEC, securities exchanges and the Nasdaq Global Select Market to adopt extensive additional disclosure, corporate governance and other related rules and mandates further studies of certain issues by the SEC and the Comptroller General. Given the extensive SEC role in implementing rules relating to many of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act's new requirements, the final scope of these requirements remains to be determined.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act addresses, among other matters: audit committees; certification of financial statements by the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer; the forfeiture of bonuses and profits made by directors and senior officers in the twelve month period covered by restated financial statements; a prohibition on insider trading during pension plan black out periods; disclosure of off-balance sheet transactions; a prohibition on personal loans to directors and officers (excluding federally insured financial institutions); expedited filing requirements for stock transaction reports by officers and directors; the formation of a public accounting oversight board; auditor independence; and various increased criminal penalties for violations of securities laws. Management has taken various measures to comply with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Future Legislation. Various pieces of legislation, including proposals to change substantially the financial institution regulatory system, are from time to time introduced and considered by the Missouri state legislature and the United States Congress. This legislation may change banking statutes and the operating environment of Hawthorn in substantial and unpredictable ways. If enacted, this legislation could increase or decrease the cost of doing business, limit or expand permissible activities or affect the competitive balance among banks, savings associations, credit unions and other financial institutions. Hawthorn cannot predict

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whether any of this potential legislation will be enacted and, if enacted, the effect that it, or any implementing regulations, could have on Hawthorn's business, results of operations or financial condition.

Fiscal Monetary Policies. Hawthorn's business and earnings are affected significantly by the fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government and its agencies. Hawthorn is particularly affected by the policies of the FRB, which regulates the supply of money and credit in the United States. Among the instruments of monetary policy available to the FRB are:

conducting open market operations in United States government securities;

changing the discount rates of borrowings of depository institutions;

imposing or changing reserve requirements against depository institutions' deposits; and

imposing or changing reserve requirements against certain borrowings by bank and their affiliates.

These methods are used in varying degrees and combinations to directly affect the availability of bank loans and deposits, as well as the interest rates charged on loans and paid on deposits. The policies of the FRB have a material effect on Hawthorn's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The references in the foregoing discussion to various aspects of statutes and regulation are merely summaries, which do not purport to be complete and which are qualified in their entirety by reference to the actual statutes and regulations.

Available Information

The address of our principal executive offices is 300 Southwest Longview Boulevard, Lee's Summit, Missouri 64081 and our telephone number at this location is (816) 347-8100. Our common stock trades on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol HWBK.

We electronically file certain documents with the SEC. We file annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K (as appropriate), along with any related amendments and supplements. From time-to-time, we also may file registration and related statements pertaining to equity or debt offerings. You may read and download our SEC filings over the internet from several commercial document retrieval services as well as at the SEC's internet website (www.sec.gov). You may also read and copy our SEC filings at the SEC's public reference room located at 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549. Please call the SEC 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information concerning the public reference room and any applicable copy charges.

Our internet website address is www.hawthornbancshares.com. Under the Documents section of our website (www.hawthornbancshares.com), we make available, without charge, our public filings with the SEC, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, or any amendments to those reports filed or furnished to the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Please note that any internet addresses provided in this report are for information purposes only and are not intended to be hyperlinks. Accordingly, no information found and/or provided at such internet addresses is intended or deemed to be incorporated by reference herein.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Risk Factors

We are identifying important risks and uncertainties that could affect our Company's results of operations, financial condition or business and that could cause them to differ materially from our Company's historical results of operations, financial condition or business, or those contemplated by forward-looking

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statements made herein or elsewhere, by, or on behalf of, our Company. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those factors described below. The risk factors highlighted below are not the only ones that our Company faces.

Because We Primarily Serve Central And West Central Missouri, A Decline In The Local Economic Conditions Could Lower Our Profitability. The profitability of Hawthorn is dependant on the profitability of its banking subsidiary, which operates out of central and west central Missouri. The financial condition of this bank is affected by fluctuations in the economic conditions prevailing in the portion of Missouri in which its operations are located. Accordingly, the financial conditions of both Hawthorn and its banking subsidiary would be adversely affected by deterioration in the general economic and real estate climate in Missouri.

An increase in unemployment, a decrease in profitability of regional businesses or real estate values or an increase in interest rates are among the factors that could weaken the local economy. With a weaker local economy:

customers may not want or need the products and services of our Bank,

borrowers may be unable to repay their loans,

the value of the collateral security of our Bank's loans to borrowers may decline,

the number of loan delinquencies and foreclosures may increase, and

the overall quality of our Bank's loan portfolio may decline.

Making mortgage loans and consumer loans is a significant source of profits for Hawthorn's banking subsidiary. If individual customers in the local area do not want or need these loans, profits may decrease. Although our Bank could make other investments, our Bank may earn less revenue on these investments than on loans. Also, our Bank's losses on loans may increase if borrowers are unable to make payments on their loans.

Interest Rate Changes May Reduce Our Profitability. The primary source of earnings for Hawthorn's banking subsidiary is net interest income. To be profitable, our Bank has to earn more money in interest and fees on loans and other interest-earning assets than it pays as interest on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities and as other expenses. If prevailing interest rates decrease, as has already happened on several occasions in recent years, including in 2008, the amount of interest our Bank earn on loans and investment securities may decrease more rapidly than the amount of interest our Bank has to pay on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. This would result in a decrease in the profitability of Hawthorn and its banking subsidiary.

Changes in the level or structure of interest rates also affect

our Bank's ability to originate loans,

the value of our Bank's loan and securities portfolios,

our Bank's ability to realize gains from the sale of loans and securities,

the average life of our Bank's deposits, and

our Bank's ability to obtain deposits.

Fluctuations in interest rates will ultimately affect both the level of income and expense recorded on a large portion of our Bank's assets and liabilities, and the market value of all interest-earning assets, other than interest-earning assets that mature in the short term. Our Bank's interest rate management strategy is designed to stabilize net interest income and preserve capital over a broad range of interest rate movements by matching the interest rate sensitivity of assets and liabilities. Although Hawthorn believes that its Bank's current mix of loans, mortgage-backed securities, investment securities and deposits is reasonable, significant fluctuations in interest rates may have a negative effect on the profitability of our Bank.

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Our Profitability Depends On Our Bank's Asset Quality And Lending Risks. Success in the banking industry largely depends on the quality of loans and other assets. The loan officers of Hawthorn's banking subsidiary are actively encouraged to identify deteriorating loans. Loans are also monitored and categorized through an analysis of their payment status. For example, recent reviews by our credit officer identified areas of concern that resulted in heightened attention being given to reducing concentrations of credit and, in particular, to strengthening credit quality and administration. Our Bank's failure to timely and accurately monitor the quality of its loans and other assets could have a materially adverse effect on the operations and financial condition of Hawthorn and its banking subsidiary. There is a degree of credit risk associated with any lending activity. Our Bank attempts to minimize its credit risk through loan diversification. Although our Bank's loan portfolio is varied, with no undue concentration in any one industry, substantially all of the loans in the portfolio have been made to borrowers in central, west central, and southwest Missouri. Therefore, the loan portfolio is susceptible to factors affecting the central, west central, and southwest Missouri area and the level of non-performing assets is heavily dependant upon local conditions. There can be no assurance that the level of our Bank's non-performing assets will not increase above current levels. High levels of non-performing assets could have a materially adverse effect on the operations and financial condition of Hawthorn and its banking subsidiary.

Our Provision For Probable Loan Losses May Need To Be Increased. Hawthorn's banking subsidiary makes a provision for loan losses based upon management's estimate of probable losses in the loan portfolio and its consideration of prevailing economic conditions. The amount of future loan losses is susceptible to changes in economic, operating and other conditions, including changes in interest rates, which may be beyond our control, and these losses may exceed current estimates. We cannot fully predict the amount or timing of losses or whether the loss allowance will be adequate in the future. Our Bank may need to increase the provision for loan losses through additional provisions in the future if, among other things, the financial condition of any of its borrowers deteriorates, if its borrower fails to perform its obligations to it, or if real estate values decline. Furthermore, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the loan portfolio, provision for loan losses, and real estate acquired by foreclosure of our Bank. Such agencies may require our Bank to recognize additions to the provision for loan losses based on their judgments of information available to them at the time of the examination. Any additional provision for probable loan losses, whether required as a result of regulatory review or initiated by Hawthorn itself, may materially alter the financial outlook of Hawthorn and its banking subsidiary and may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The Continuation Of Adverse Market Conditions In The U.S. Economy And The Markets In Which We Operate Could Adversely Impact Our Business. Negative developments beginning in the latter half of 2007 in the sub-prime mortgage market and the securitization markets for such loans, together with substantial volatility in oil prices and other factors, have resulted in uncertainty in the financial markets in general and a related general economic downturn, which have continued in 2008 and in the first quarter of 2009. Dramatic declines in the housing market, with decreasing home prices and increasing delinquencies and foreclosures, have negatively impacted the credit performance of mortgage and construction loans and resulted in significant write-downs of assets by many financial institutions. In addition, the values of real estate collateral supporting many loans have declined and may continue to decline. General downward economic trends, reduced availability of commercial credit and increasing unemployment have negatively impacted the credit performance of commercial and consumer credit, resulting in additional write-downs. Concerns over the stability of the financial markets and the economy have resulted in decreased lending by financial institutions to their customers and to each other. This market turmoil and tightening of credit has led to increased commercial and consumer deficiencies, lack of customer confidence, increased market volatility and widespread reduction in general business activity. Competition among depository institutions for deposits has increased significantly. Financial institutions have experienced decreased access to deposits or borrowings.

A continued deterioration of overall market conditions, a continued economic downturn or prolonged economic stagnation in our markets may have a negative impact on our business, financial condition, results

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of operations and the trading price of our common stock. If the strength of the U.S. economy in general and the strength of the economy in areas where we lend continue to decline, this could result in, among other things, a further deterioration in credit quality or a continued reduced demand for credit, including a resultant adverse effect on our loan portfolio and provision for losses on loans. In addition, the severity and duration of the economic downturn is unknown and may exacerbate our exposure to credit risk, impair our ability to assess the creditworthiness of our customers or to estimate the values of our assets and adversely affect the ability of borrowers to perform under the terms of their lending arrangements with us. Negative conditions in the real estate markets where we operate could adversely affect our borrowers' ability to repay their loans and the value of the underlying collateral. Real estate values are affected by various factors, including general economic conditions, governmental rules or policies and natural disasters. These factors may adversely impact our borrowers' ability to make required payments, which in turn, may negatively impact our financial results. As a result of the difficult market and economic conditions referred to above, there is a potential for new federal or state laws and regulations regarding lending and funding practices and liquidity standards, and for bank regulatory agencies to be very aggressive in responding to concerns and trends identified in examinations. This increased government action may increase our costs and limit our ability to pursue certain business opportunities.

We do not expect that the difficult market and economic conditions are likely to improve in the near future. A worsening of these conditions would likely exacerbate the adverse effects of these difficult conditions on us, our customers and the other financial institutions in our market. As a result, we may experience increases in foreclosures, delinquencies and customer bankruptcies, as well as more restricted access to funds, and our business, financial condition, results of operations and stock price may be adversely affected.

The Soundness Of Other Financial Institutions Could Adversely Affect Us. Our ability to engage in routine funding transactions could be adversely affected by the actions and commercial soundness of other financial institutions. Financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty or other relationships. We have exposure to many different industries and counterparties, and we routinely execute transactions with counterparties in the financial industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, mutual and hedge funds, and other institutional clients. As a result, defaults by, or even rumors or questions about, one or more financial services institutions, or the financial services industry generally, have led to market-wide liquidity problems and could lead to losses or defaults by us or by other institutions. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk in the event of default of our counterparty or client. In addition, our credit risk may be exacerbated when the collateral held by us cannot be realized upon or is liquidated at prices not sufficient to recover the full amount of the loan or derivative exposure due us. There is no assurance that any such losses would not materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

Current And Further Deterioration In The Housing Market Could Cause Further Increases In Delinquencies And Non-Performing Assets, Including Loan Charge-Offs, And Depress Our Income And Growth. The volume of our one-to-four family residential mortgages and home equity lines of credit may decrease during economic downturns as a result of, among other things, a decrease in real estate values, an increase in unemployment, a slowdown in housing price appreciation or increases in interest rates. These factors could reduce our earnings and consequently our financial condition because:

the borrowers may not be able to repay their loans;

the value of the collateral securing our loans to borrowers may decline further;

the quality of our loan portfolio may decline further; and

customers may not want or need our products and services.

Any of these scenarios could cause an increase in delinquencies and non-performing assets, require us to charge-off a higher percentage of our loans, increase substantially our provision for losses on loans, or make fewer loans, which would reduce income.

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Recent Legislative And Regulatory Actions To Address Difficult Market And Economic Conditions May Not Stabilize The U.S. Financial System. There can be no assurance as to the actual impact that the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, the Treasury's Capital Purchase Program, the FDIC's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program, or any other governmental program will have on the financial markets, including the extreme levels of volatility and limited credit availability currently being experienced. The failure of any such program or the U.S. government to stabilize the financial markets and a continuation or worsening of current financial market conditions and the national and regional economy could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, access to credit or the trading price of our common stock.

The FDIC's Recent and Proposed Increases In Deposit Insurance Premiums Will Increase Our Non-Interest Expense And May Reduce Our Profitability. In response to the recent failures of FDIC-insured institutions and the expectation that the rate of institution failures will continue to be high in the next several years, in 2008 the FDIC adopted a plan to restore the Deposit Insurance Fund. The new rules raised the assessment rate for insured institutions by seven basis points (annualized) of insured deposits for the first quarter 2009 assessment period. Beginning April 1, 2009, the range of initial base assessment rates will be increased from 12 to 45 basis points depending on an institution's risk category, with newly added financial measures resulting in increased assessment rates for institutions heavily relying on brokered deposits to support rapid asset growth. The FDIC also introduced three possible adjustments to an institution's initial base assessment rate: (1) a decrease of up to 5 basis points for long-term unsecured and subordinated debt (excluding debt guaranteed under the Temporary Liquidity Program), (2) an increase of up to 50% for secured liabilities in excess of 25% of domestic deposits, and (3) for certain higher risk institutions, up to a 10 basis point increase if brokered deposits are in excess of 10% of domestic deposits.

In addition, the FDIC adopted an Interim Rule that imposes a 20 basis point emergency special assessment for all insured depository institutions on June 30, 2009. The Interim Rule also empowers the FDIC to impose an additional 10 basis point assessment after June 30, 2009 if the FDIC believes that the Deposit Insurance Fund is estimated to fall close to zero or to a level that would otherwise adversely affect public confidence. The Interim Rule is currently out for public comment. Moreover, the FDIC may continue to adopt actual rates that are higher without further notice-and-comment rulemaking (subject to certain limitations).

The increased deposit insurance premiums and the proposed emergency special assessments are expected to significantly increase our non-interest expense and may adversely affect our profitability.

Our Participation In The FDIC's Temporary Liquidity Guaranty Program Would Increase Our Non-Interest Expense And Decrease Net Income. In October 2008, the FDIC implemented the Temporary Liquidity Guaranty Program to strengthen confidence and encourage liquidity in the banking system by guaranteeing newly issued senior unsecured debt of banks, thrifts, and certain holding companies, and by providing full coverage of non-interest bearing deposit transaction accounts, regardless of dollar amount. Under this program, a limited amount of senior unsecured debt that is newly issued on or before June 30, 2009 would be fully guaranteed by the FDIC if the issuing institution fails or if the issuing holding company files for bankruptcy. This guaranty lasts until June 30, 2012. Any issuer of FDIC guaranteed debt will be assessed fees determined by multiplying the amount of the debt by the number of years until the debt matures and then multiplying that number by an assessment rate ranging from 50 basis points to 100 basis points, depending upon the length of the term of the debt. Although we do not currently have any senior unsecured debt and do not presently anticipate issuing any such debt, we have not opted out of the program. If we elect to issue FDIC-guaranteed debt in the future, the assessments associated with any such issuance would reduce our net income and increase our non-interest expense and may adversely affect our profitability.

A second aspect of the Temporary Liquidity Guaranty Program is that the FDIC will, until December 31, 2009, fully guarantee all funds held in noninterest-bearing transaction deposit accounts (which includes all IOLTAs and functionally equivalent accounts, as well as negotiable order of withdrawal accounts with an

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interest rate of .50 percent or less). In exchange for this guarantee, the FDIC charges a 10 basis point annual surcharge to noninterest-bearing transaction deposit amounts over \$250,000. As a result of Hawthorn's participation in this aspect of the program, the associated surcharge will increase our non-interest expense and may adversely affect our profitability.

Due To Our Participation In The Treasury's Capital Purchase Program, We Are Subject To Several Restrictions Including Restrictions On Our Ability To Declare Or Pay Dividends And Repurchase Our Shares.

In December 2008, we elected to participate in the Treasury's Capital Purchase Program by issuing and selling to the Treasury shares of our Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock and a warrant to purchase shares of our common stock. As a result of this participation, our ability to declare or pay dividends on our common stock is limited. Specifically, until December 19, 2011, we will not be permitted to increase dividends on our common stock without the Treasury's approval unless the preferred stock issued to the Treasury has been redeemed or transferred. Further, we will not be able to declare dividends payments on common, junior preferred or *pari passu* shares if we are in arrears on the dividends on the preferred stock issued to the Treasury. In addition, our ability to repurchase our common stock and other securities is restricted. The Treasury's consent generally will be required for us to repurchase any of our common stock or other securities until December 19, 2011 unless the preferred stock issued to the Treasury has been redeemed or transferred. Further, common, junior preferred or *pari passu* shares may not be repurchased if we are in arrears on the dividends payable to the Treasury on the preferred stock.

The Failure Of Our Bank To Restore Unappropriated Retained Earnings To A Positive Balance Or Receive Regulatory Approval To Pay Dividends Could Impair Our Company's Liquidity And Ability To Pay Dividends.

As a result of an impairment of goodwill in 2008, our Bank had an accumulated deficit at December 31, 2008. Our Bank will therefore be required to receive regulatory approval prior to paying dividends to our Company until such time as our Bank's unappropriated retained earnings is restored to a positive balance. If our Bank is unable to receive such regulatory approval, it will impair our liquidity and we may not be able to pay dividends on our common stock.

We May Elect Or Be Compelled To Seek Additional Capital In The Future, But That Capital May Not Be Available When It Is Needed. We are required by our regulatory authorities to maintain adequate levels of capital to support our operations. In addition, we may elect to raise additional capital to support the growth of our business or to finance acquisitions, if any, or we may elect to raise additional capital for other reasons. In that regard, a number of financial institutions have recently raised considerable amounts of capital as a result of a deterioration in their results of operations and financial condition arising from the turmoil in the mortgage loan market, deteriorating economic conditions, declines in real estate values and other factors. Should we elect or be required by regulatory authorities to raise additional capital, we may seek to do so through the issuance of, among other things, our common stock or securities convertible into our common stock, which could dilute your ownership interest in the Company. Although we remain well-capitalized and have not had a deterioration in our liquidity, the future cost and availability of capital may be adversely affected by illiquid credit markets, economic conditions and a number of other factors, many of which are outside of our control. Accordingly, we cannot assure you of our ability to raise additional capital if needed or on terms acceptable to us. If we cannot raise additional capital when needed or on terms acceptable to us, it may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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If We Are Unable To Successfully Compete For Customers In Our Market Area, Our Financial Condition And Results Of Operations Could Be Adversely Affected. Hawthorn's banking subsidiary faces substantial competition in making loans, attracting deposits and providing other financial products and services. Our Bank has numerous competitors for customers in its market area.

Such competition for loans comes principally from:

other commercial banks

savings banks

savings and loan associations

mortgage banking companies

finance companies

credit unions

Competition for deposits comes principally from:

other commercial banks

savings banks

savings and loan associations

credit unions

brokerage firms

insurance companies

money market mutual funds

mutual funds (such as corporate and government securities funds)

Many of these competitors have greater financial resources and name recognition, more locations, more advanced technology and more financial products to offer than our Bank. Competition from larger institutions may increase due to an acceleration of bank mergers and consolidations in Missouri and the rest of the nation. In addition, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act removes many of the remaining restrictions in federal banking law against cross-ownership between banks and other financial institutions, such as insurance companies and securities firms. The law will likely increase the number and financial strength of companies that compete directly with our Bank. The profitability of our Bank depends of its continued ability to attract new customers and compete in Missouri. New competitors, as well as the expanding operations of existing competitors, have had, and are expected to continue to have, an adverse impact on our Bank's market share of deposits and loans in our Bank's service areas. If our Bank is unable to successfully compete, its financial condition and results of operations will be adversely affected.

We May Experience Difficulties In Managing Our Growth And In Effectively Integrating Newly Acquired Companies. As part of our general strategy, Hawthorn may continue to acquire banks and businesses that it believes provide a strategic fit with its business. To the extent that our Company does grow, there can be no assurances that we will be able to adequately and profitably manage such growth. Acquiring other banks and businesses will involve risks commonly associated with acquisitions, including:

potential exposure to liabilities of the banks and businesses acquired;

difficulty and expense of integrating the operations and personnel of the banks and businesses acquired;

difficulty and expense of instituting the necessary systems and procedures, including accounting and financial reporting systems, to manage the combined enterprises on a profitable basis;

potential disruption to our existing business and operations;

potential diversion of the time and attention of our management; and

impairment of relationships with and the possible loss of key employees and customers of the banks and businesses acquired.

The success of our internal growth strategy will depend primarily on the ability of our banking subsidiary to generate an increasing level of loans and deposits at acceptable risk levels and on acceptable terms without significant increases in non-interest expenses relative to revenues generated. There is no assurance that we will be successful in implementing our internal growth strategy.

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We May Be Adversely Affected By Changes In Laws And Regulations Affecting The Financial Services Industry. Banks and bank holding companies such as Hawthorn are subject to regulation by both federal and state bank regulatory agencies. The regulations, which are designed to protect borrowers and promote certain social policies, include limitations on the operations of banks and bank holding companies, such as minimum capital requirements and restrictions on dividend payments. The regulatory authorities have extensive discretion in connection with their supervision and enforcement activities and their examination policies, including the imposition of restrictions on the operation of a bank, the classification of assets by an institution and requiring an increase in a bank's allowance for loan losses. These regulations are not necessarily designed to maximize the profitability of banking institutions.

In December 2008, we elected to participate in the Treasury's Capital Purchase Program. Congress has held hearings on implementation of, and the use of funds received in, the Capital Purchase Program and may adopt further legislation impacting financial institutions that have obtained funding under the program. Although it is unclear what, if any, additional legislation will be enacted into law or rules will be issued, certain laws or rules may be enacted or imposed administratively by the U.S. Treasury that could restrict our operations or increase governmental oversight of our business. The Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program has requested information from Capital Purchase Program participants, including a description of past and anticipated uses of the funds received and plans for addressing executive compensation requirements. We have responded to the Special Inspector General's request, but it is unclear at this point what the ramifications of such disclosure are or may be in the future.

Future changes in the banking laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on the operations and financial condition of Hawthorn and its banking subsidiary.

Our Success Largely Depends On The Efforts Of Our Executive Officers. The success of Hawthorn and its banking subsidiary has been largely dependant on the efforts of James Smith, Chairman and CEO and David Turner, President and the other executive officers. These individuals are expected to continue to perform their services. However, the loss of the services of Messrs. Smith or Turner, or any of the other key executive officers could have a materially adverse effect on Hawthorn and its subsidiary bank.

We Cannot Predict How Changes In Technology Will Affect Our Business. The financial services market, including banking services, is increasingly affected by advances in technology, including developments in:

telecommunications

data processing

automation

Internet-based banking

televanking

debit cards and so-called smart cards

Our ability to compete successfully in the future will depend on whether they can anticipate and respond to technological changes. To develop these and other new technologies our Bank will likely have to make additional capital investments. Although our Bank continually invests in new technology, there can be no assurance that our Bank will have sufficient resources or access to the necessary proprietary technology to remain competitive in the future.

Additional Factors. Additional risks and uncertainties that may affect the future results of operations, financial condition or business of our Company and its banking subsidiary include, but are not limited to: (i) adverse publicity, news coverage by the media, or negative reports by brokerage firms, industry and financial analysts regarding our Bank or our Company; and (ii) changes in accounting policies and practices.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

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Neither our Company nor Union State Bancshares owns or leases any property.

On February 14, 2007, our principal offices were relocated from Jefferson City, Missouri to Hawthorn Bank's branch located at 300 Southwest Longview Boulevard, Lee's Summit, Missouri. The Lee's Summit location temporarily serves as our principal office until permanent facilities are located in the Kansas City metropolitan area.

The table below provides a list of our Bank's facilities.

Location	Approximate Square Footage	Owned or Leased	Net Book Value at December 31, 2008 (in thousands)
8127 East 171 st Street Belton, Missouri	13,000	Owned	\$ 2,447
4675 Gretna Road Branson, Missouri	11,000	Owned	\$ 1,683
1000 West Buchanan Street California, Missouri	2,270	Owned	\$ 395
102 North Second Street Clinton, Missouri	11,524	Owned	\$ 1,784
115 North Main Street Clinton, Missouri	1,500	Owned	\$ 305
1603 East Ohio Clinton, Missouri	5,760	Owned	\$ 162
1400 East Ohio Street Clinton, Missouri	13,551	Owned	\$ 3,579
1712 East Ohio Street Clinton, Missouri (inside a Wal-Mart store)	600	Leased (1)	N/A
1101 North Highway 13 Collins, Missouri	1,500	Owned	\$ 23
1110 Club Village Drive Columbia, Missouri	5,000	Owned	\$ 1,809
115 South 2 nd Street Drexel, Missouri	4,000	Owned	\$ 304
100 Plaza Drive Harrisonville, Missouri	4,000	Owned	\$ 333
17430 East 39 th Street Independence, Missouri	4,070	Owned	\$ 789
220 West White Oak Independence, Missouri	1,800	Owned	\$ 110
132 East High Street Jefferson City, Missouri	34,800	Owned	\$ 3,909
3701 West Truman Boulevard Jefferson City, Missouri	21,000	Owned	\$ 387

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Location	Approximate Square Footage	Owned or Leased	Net Book Value at December 31, 2008 (in thousands)
211 West Dunklin Street Jefferson City, Missouri	2,400	Owned	\$ 16
800 Eastland Drive Jefferson City, Missouri	4,100	Owned	\$ 873
300 S.W. Longview Boulevard Lee s Summit, Missouri	11,700	Owned	\$ 2,500
335 Chestnut Osceola, Missouri	1,580	Owned	\$ 61
500 North Mott Drive, # 103C Raymore, Missouri (in the Foxwood Springs Seniors Center)	462	Leased (2)	N/A
595 VFW Memorial Drive St. Robert, Missouri	2,236	Owned	\$ 64
321 West Battlefield Springfield, Missouri	12,500(3)	Owned	\$ 709
445 South Moreau Tipton, Missouri	1,962	Owned	\$ 79
200 West Main Street Warsaw, Missouri	8,900	Owned	\$ 190
1891 Commercial Drive Warsaw, Missouri	11,000	Owned	\$ 1,961
125 South Main Windsor, Missouri	3,600	Owned	\$ 344

(1) The term of this lease began in January 1999 and ends in January 2014.

(2) The term of this lease can be terminated at any time upon thirty days notice.

(3) Of the 12,500 square feet of space, 6,600

square feet of
space is leased
to a
non-affiliate.

Management believes that the condition of each of our Bank's facilities presently is adequate for its business and that such facilities are adequately covered by insurance.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

None of Hawthorn or its subsidiaries is involved in any material pending legal proceedings, other than routine litigation incidental to their business.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

No matter was submitted to a vote of the holders of our Company's common stock during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT**

Executive officers of our Company are appointed by the board of directors and serve at the discretion of the board. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to all executive officers of our Company.

Name	Age	Position
James E. Smith	64	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Director
David T. Turner	52	President and Director
Richard G. Rose	57	Chief Financial Officer
Kathleen L. Bruegenhemke	43	Senior Vice President and Secretary

The business experience of the executive officers of our Company during the last five years is as follows:

James E. Smith has served as a director of Hawthorn Bank (or of its constituent predecessors) since 1975 and of our Company since 1997. He served as vice chairman of our Company from 1998 through March 2002 when he assumed the responsibilities of chairman and chief executive officer, as president and secretary of Hawthorn Bank from 1975 through May 2000 when he was promoted to chairman and chief executive officer, as president of a predecessor to Hawthorn Bank from January 2000 through October 2002, and as vice chairman of another predecessor to Hawthorn Bank from October 2002 through March 2007.

David T. Turner has served as a director of Hawthorn Bank (or of its constituent predecessors) and of our Company since January 1997. Mr. Turner served as vice chairman of our Company from June 1998 through March 2002 when he assumed the position of president. From 1993 until June 1998, he served as senior vice president of our Company. Mr. Turner served as president of a predecessor to Hawthorn Bank from January 1997 through March 2002 when he assumed the position of chairman, chief executive officer and president. He served as senior vice president of that same predecessor from June 1992 through December 1996 and as its vice president from 1985 until June 1992.

Richard G. Rose has served as Chief Financial Officer of our Company since June 2007 and Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Hawthorn Bank (or of one of its constituent predecessors) since June 2007. Mr. Rose served as Treasurer of our Company from July 1998 through June 2007 and Senior Vice President and Controller of our Bank from July 1998 through June 2007. Prior to joining Hawthorn Bank, he served as Senior Vice President and Controller of the First National Bank of St. Louis from June 1979 until June 1998.

Kathleen L. Bruegenhemke has served as Senior Vice President and Secretary of our Company since November 1997. From January 1992 until November 1997, she served as Internal Auditor of Hawthorn Bank (or of one of its constituent predecessors). Prior to joining our Bank, Ms. Bruegenhemke served as a Commissioned Bank Examiner for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

There is no arrangement or understanding between any executive officer and any other person pursuant to which such executive officer was selected as an officer.

PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.**

Pursuant to General Instruction G(2) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item, other than that referred to below, is incorporated herein by reference to the information under the caption "Market Price

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of and Dividends on Equity Securities and Related Matters in our Company's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders. We refer you to Item 12 of this report under the caption Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans for certain equity plan information.

Our Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table summarizes the purchases made by or on behalf of our Company or certain affiliated purchasers of shares of our common stock during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2008:

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs *
October 1-31, 2008				\$ 333,038
November 1-30, 2008				\$ 333,038
December 1-31, 2008				\$ 333,038
Total				\$ 333,038

* On August 22, 2001, our Company announced that our Board of Directors authorized the purchase, through open market transactions, of up to \$2,000,000 market value of our Company's common stock. Management was given discretion to determine the number and pricing of the

shares to be purchased, as well as, the timing of any such purchases.

On November 26, 2002, our Company announced that our board of directors authorized an additional \$2,000,000 for the purchase of our Company's stock through open market transactions. As a result of our participation in the U.S.

Treasury's Capital Purchase Program, however, our ability to redeem, purchase or acquire any shares of our common stock is limited.

Specifically, until December 19, 2011 we will not be permitted to redeem, purchase or acquire any shares of our common stock without the Treasury's approval unless the shares of our Fixed Rate Cumulative

Perpetual Preferred Stock issued to the Treasury have been redeemed or transferred. Further, we will not be able to redeem, purchase or acquire any shares of our common stock if we are in arrears in the payment of dividends on the preferred stock issued to the Treasury.

Recent Issuance of Securities

As previously disclosed in our Company's current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 23, 2008, as part of the Capital Purchase Program established by the U.S. Treasury under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, on December 19, 2008 our Company issued and sold to the Treasury, in exchange for the Treasury's payment of \$30,255,000 in cash:

- (i) 30,255 shares of our Company's Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series 2008, \$0.01 par value per share, having a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share; and
- (ii) a warrant to purchase 245,443 shares of our Company's common stock at an initial exercise price of \$18.49 per share, subject to certain anti-dilution and other adjustments.

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The preferred stock and the warrant were issued in a private placement exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(2) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the report of the independent auditors and the information under the caption Selected Consolidated Financial Data in our Company's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(2) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the information under the caption Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our Company's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report, including information included or incorporated by reference in this report, contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to the financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, strategy, future performance and business of our Company and its subsidiaries, including, without limitation: statements that are not historical in nature, and

statements preceded by, followed by or that include the words believes, expects, may, will, should, could, anticipates, estimates, intends or similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or results. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements due to, among others, the following factors:

competitive pressures among financial services companies may increase significantly,

changes in the interest rate environment may reduce interest margins,

general economic conditions, either nationally or in Missouri, may be less favorable than expected and may adversely affect the quality of our loans and other assets,

increases in non-performing assets in our loan portfolios and adverse economic conditions may necessitate increases to our provisions for loan losses,

costs or difficulties related to the integration of the business of Hawthorn and its acquisition targets may be greater than expected,

legislative or regulatory changes may adversely affect the business in which Hawthorn and its subsidiaries are engaged, and

changes may occur in the securities markets.

We have described additional factors that could cause actual results to be materially different from those described in the forward-looking statements, which factors are identified in Item 1A of this report under the heading Risk Factors. Other factors that we have not identified in this report could also have this effect. You are cautioned not to put undue reliance on any forward-looking statement, which speak only as of the date such statement is made. Except as otherwise required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Our Company's exposure to market risk is reviewed on a regular basis by our Bank's asset/liability committee and board of directors. Interest rate risk is the potential of economic losses due to future interest rate changes. These economic losses can be reflected as a loss of future net interest income and/or a loss of current fair market values. The objective is to measure the effect on net interest income and to adjust the balance sheet to minimize the inherent risk while at the same time maximizing income. Management realizes certain risks are inherent and that the goal is to identify and minimize those risks. Tools used by our Bank's management include the standard GAP report subject to different rate shock scenarios. At December 31, 2008, the rate shock scenario models indicated that annual net interest income could change by as much as 14.5 % should interest rates rise or fall within 300 basis points from their current level over a one year period. However there are no assurances that the change will not be more or less than this estimate.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item, other than that provided above, is incorporated herein by reference to:

- (i) the information under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Interest Sensitivity and Liquidity" in our Company's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders; and
- (ii) the information under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in our Company's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(2) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the report of the independent auditors and the information under the caption "Consolidated Financial Statements" in our Company's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

Our Company's management has evaluated, with the participation of our principal executive and principal financial officers, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2008. Based upon and as of the date of that evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file and submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported as and when required. It should be noted that any system of disclosure controls and procedures, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system are met. In addition, the design of any system of disclosure controls and procedures is based in part upon assumptions about the likelihood of future events. Because of these and other inherent limitations of any such system, there can be no assurance that any design will always succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote.

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Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Our Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*, our Company's management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2008. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

Changes in Internal Controls.

There has been no change in our Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2008 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Hawthorn Bancshares, Inc.:

We have audited Hawthorn Bancshares, Inc.'s (the Company's) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's report on internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that

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transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

In our opinion, Hawthorn Bancshares, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Hawthorn Bancshares, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008, and our report dated March 13, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

St. Louis, Missouri

March 13, 2009

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item, other than that referred to below, is incorporated herein by reference to:

- (i) the information under the caption "Item 1: Election of Directors - What is the structure of our board and how often are directors elected?" in our Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A;
- (ii) the information under the caption "Item 1: Election of Directors - Who are this year's nominees?" in our Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A;
- (iii) the information under the caption "Item 1: Election of Directors - What is the business experience of the nominees and of our continuing board members?" in our Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A;

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- (iv) the information under the caption Executive Officers of the Registrant in Part I of this report;
- (v) the information under the caption Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance in our Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A;
- (vi) the information under the caption Corporate Governance and Board Matters Consideration of Director Nominees in our Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A; and
- (vii) the information under the caption Corporate Governance and Board Matters Committees of the Board Audit Committee in our Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

Code of Ethics

Our Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for directors, officers and employees including, our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller and persons performing similar functions. This Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is posted on our internet website (www.hawthornbancshares.com) under Governance Documents and is available for your examination. A copy of this Code will be furnished without charge upon written request to Kathleen L. Bruegenhemke, Secretary, Hawthorn Bancshares, Inc., 132 East High Street, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101. Any substantive amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of this Code that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, or persons performing similar functions will be disclosed in a report on Form 8-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to:

- (i) the information under the caption Executive Compensation and Related Matters in our Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A;
- (ii) the information under the caption Corporate Governance and Board Matters Director Compensation in our Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A; and
- (iii) the information under the caption Corporate Governance and Board Matters Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation in our Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item, other than that presented below, is incorporated herein by reference to the information under the caption Ownership of Common Stock in our Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

Table of Contents**Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans**

Our Company has two equity compensation plans for its employees pursuant to which options, rights or warrants may be granted. The following is a summary of the shares reserved for issuance pursuant to outstanding options, rights or warrants granted under equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2008:

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	266,835*	\$ 26.10	569,980**
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total	266,835*	\$ 26.20	569,980**

* Consists of shares reserved for issuance pursuant to outstanding stock option grants under our Company's incentive stock option plan.

** Consists of 169,980 shares available for future issuance under our Company's incentive stock option plan and

400,000 shares
available for
future issuance
under our
Company's 2007
omnibus
incentive plan.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to:

- (i) the information under the caption "Related Party Transactions" in our Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A;
- (ii) the information under the caption "Item 1: Election of Directors - What is the structure of our board and how often are directors elected?" in our Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A; and
- (iii) the information under the caption "Corporate Governance and Board Matters - Committees of the Board" in our Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the information under the caption "Independent Auditor Fees and Services" in our Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

- (a) Exhibits, Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules:

- 1. Financial Statements:

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The following consolidated financial statements of our Company and reports of our Company's independent auditors, included in our Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2008 under the caption Consolidated Financial Statements, are incorporated herein by reference:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2008 and 2007.

Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. Financial Statement Schedules:

Financial statement schedules have been omitted because they either are not required or are not applicable or because equivalent information has been included in the financial statements, the notes thereto or elsewhere herein.

3. Exhibits:

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation of our Company (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to our Company's current report on Form 8-K on August 9, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.1	Certificate of Designations of Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series 2008, dated December 17, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to our Company's current report on Form 8-K on December 23, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of our Company (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to our Company's current report on Form 8-K on November 1, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
4.1	Specimen certificate representing shares of our Company's \$1.00 par value Common Stock (filed as Exhibit 4 to our Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).
4.2	Specimen certificate representing shares of our Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series 2008 (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to our Company's current report on Form 8-K on December 23, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
4.3	Warrant to purchase shares of our Company's \$1.00 par value Common Stock, dated December 19, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to our Company's current report on Form 8-K on December 23, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1	Employment Agreement, dated November 3, 1997, between our Company and James E. Smith (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to our Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997 and incorporated herein by reference).*
10.2	Exchange National Bancshares, Inc. Incentive Stock Option Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to our Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).*

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.3	Form of Change of Control Agreement and schedule of parties thereto (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to our Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period March 31, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).*
10.4	Letter Agreement dated December 19, 2008 by and between our Company and the United States Department of the Treasury, including the Securities Purchase Agreement - Standard Terms (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to our Company's current report on Form 8-K on December 23, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5	Form of Waiver of our Company's Senior Executive Officers (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to our Company's current report on Form 8-K on December 23, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).*
10.6	Form of Letter Agreement between our Company's Senior Executive Officers and our Company (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to our Company's current report on Form 8-K on December 23, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).*
13	Our Company's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders (only those portions of this Annual Report to Shareholders which are specifically incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K shall be deemed to be filed with the Commission).
14	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of our Company (filed as Exhibit 14 to our Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).
21	List of Subsidiaries
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
24	Power of Attorney (included on the signature page to this Annual Report on Form 10-K).
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements required to be

identified by
Item 15(a).

(b) Exhibits.

See exhibits
identified above
under
Item 15(a)3.

(c) Financial
Statement
Schedules.

See financial
statement
schedules
identified above
under
Item 15(a)2, if
any.

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SIGNATURES

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

HAWTHORN BANCSHARES, INC.

Dated: March 13, 2009

By /s/ James E. Smith
James E. Smith, Chairman of the Board
and Chief Executive Officer

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints James E. Smith and Richard G. Rose, or either of them, his attorneys-in-fact, for such person in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this report and to file the same, with exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that either of said attorneys-in-fact, or substitute or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date	Signature and Title
March 13, 2009	/s/ James E. Smith James E. Smith, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
March 13, 2009	/s/ Richard G. Rose Richard G. Rose, Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)
March 13, 2009	/s/ David T. Turner David T. Turner, Director
March 13, 2009	/s/ Charles G. Dudenhoefter, Jr. Charles G. Dudenhoefter, Jr., Director
March 13, 2009	/s/ Philip D. Freeman Philip D. Freeman, Director
March 13, 2009	/s/ Kevin L. Riley Kevin L. Riley, Director
March 13, 2009	/s/ Julius F. Wall,

Julius F. Wall, Director

March 13, 2009

/s/ Gus S. Wetzel, II

Gus S. Wetzel, II, Director

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	
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