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 **BEHRINGER HARVARD**
OPPORTUNITY REIT II, INC.

2010 Annual Report



Inland Empire Distribution Center (iEDC)
in San Bernardino, California

Dear Investor,

In last year's annual report, we told you that in 2010 we expected to see an increase in the flow of investments that meet Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II's value-added/opportunistic investment criteria—and we were right. Since May 2010, the REIT has aggressively identified and completed eight acquisitions in a number of dynamic markets and asset classes that we believe present excellent opportunities to generate attractive returns for shareholders, through a combination of cash flow and capital appreciation.

The REIT's investment style extends across a range of real estate sectors. Our acquisition strategy typically targets real estate assets that face a variety of hurdles, such as property-level operating issues that can be cured with capital, challenges in their capital structure that prevent them from obtaining financing, low occupancy rates, and less-than-optimum positioning in their competitive markets. By utilizing our management, financing and marketing expertise to address these issues, along with our strong balance sheet for deploying capital quickly, we aim to increase the value of these assets and generate superior returns for our shareholders upon sale. While capital appreciation will be an important part of total shareholder return, this part of the cycle allows us to acquire many properties with current cash flow at an attractive basis, so reliance on capital appreciation will be less important to the REIT in achieving targeted total returns.

The Recovery Has Begun

The recent weak economic conditions and freezing of the capital markets took their toll on the real estate markets during 2009 and early 2010. During this time, the REIT was selective in its acquisitions. As stewards of your capital, it was important to preserve that capital for future acquisitions that presented considerable upside potential. We believe that our patience has been rewarded. It now appears that 2010 represented the bottom of the cycle and that an economic recovery is in its early stages. Full year 2010 GDP increased 2.9 percent and fourth quarter GDP exceeded the 2008 peak in both nominal and real terms according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the U.S. economy gained almost one million non-farm payroll jobs in 2010. Initial unemployment claims have trended lower since August 2010, suggesting a stronger labor market in the future. The hiring of temporary workers is extremely strong and historically has been a precursor to businesses accelerating hiring permanent workers. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, corporate profits grew 18.3 percent year over year through the fourth quarter of 2010. Consumer spending is accelerating, as retail sales including food increased by 7.8 percent year over year in 2010 after rising by 5.3 percent during 2009 according to data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.

As the recovery takes hold and banks and other financial intermediaries strengthen their balance sheets, they will be more likely to force borrowers to relinquish stressed properties or sell properties previously held on their balance sheets. Such actions would reinforce our optimism that we will continue to be able to locate attractive acquisition opportunities and that those already acquired will benefit from the better times ahead.



Aggressively Acquiring Quality Assets

In 2010, the REIT was active in a number of sectors. The hospitality sector is an attractive sector that benefits early in a recovering economy and is already demonstrating improving fundamentals as business and leisure travel increases. According to Smith Travel Research, U.S. hotel occupancy and RevPAR are expected to continue their recovery from their 2009 troughs, while U.S. Average Daily Rate is forecast to continue its recovery from its recessionary dip. To take advantage of the improving conditions in this sector, in October 2010 the REIT acquired a 311-room oceanfront hotel property on the island of Kauai, Hawaii. This asset is currently undergoing renovation and has been re-branded as the Courtyard Kauai at Coconut Beach.

Research from CB Richard Ellis shows that the U.S. Industrial Availability Rate declined in the third and fourth quarters of 2010, reflecting the growth in demand from warehouse and logistic users. Among the markets with the greatest availability declines was Southern California's Inland Empire. Our foray into the Inland Empire via the separate acquisitions of Inland Empire Distribution Center (iEDC), Archibald Business Center and Interchange Business Center has positioned us to take advantage of this rebounding and highly promising industrial distribution market. In fact, we recently completed full-building leases with Hewlett-Packard for both buildings at iEDC. We went from vacant at time of acquisition to 100-percent leased in this 1.4 million square foot distribution center, well ahead of our projected leasing schedule when we purchased iEDC.

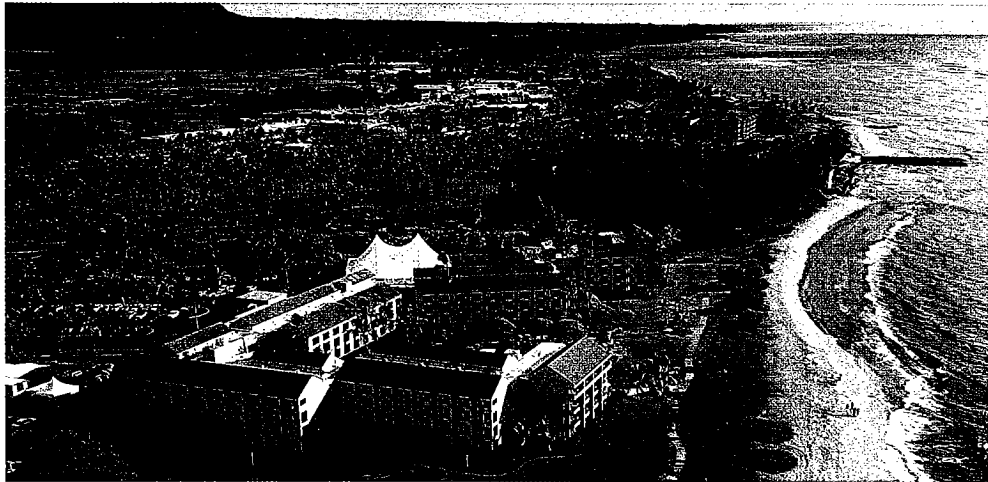
Our outlook for the multifamily sector is also extremely positive. According to Marcus & Millichap Real Estate Investment Service's 2011 Investment Outlook, expected apartment demand should robustly outpace new supply for at least the next two years, reflecting the lack of new apartment projects, release of pent-up renter demand, lower tenant rollover and job growth. Following through on the

positive outlook for the fundamentals in this sector, the REIT acquired fee title to the Palms of Monterrey in Ft. Myers, Florida in May 2010 at this property's foreclosure sale. We had previously purchased the senior mortgage debt on this property at a significant discount. The Palms of Monterrey was 96-percent leased at year end 2010. In September 2010, the REIT further increased its investment in the recovering multifamily market by acquiring Parrot's Landing in North Lauderdale, Florida. As of year end, this property was 94-percent leased.

Similarly, we continue to be upbeat about the student housing market. Tapping our Advisor's past experience in this sector, we expect to complete the acquisitions of River Walk Townhomes and River Club Apartments, which serve the University of Georgia in Athens, Georgia, in April 2011. Completed in 1996 and 1998, these properties comprise a portfolio of 366 units. The portfolio was approximately 98-percent occupied for the school year that began in fall 2010. We plan to reposition and improve this portfolio, combining its desirable location and positive reputation among students with upgraded technology, appliances and interior finishes.

Our June 2010 purchase of the Holstenplatz office property in Hamburg, Germany, demonstrated our ability to acquire quality assets overseas at significant discounts to replacement cost and appraised values. Acquired at 81-percent leased, Holstenplatz is now 93-percent leased. We are continuing to seek other attractive acquisition opportunities in Europe's strongest markets as we diversify the REIT's portfolio and utilize our Hamburg-based team's significant contacts in Europe.

Finally, supporting our view that the health care sector also offers opportunities that meet our investment criteria, we are enthusiastic about our October 2010 acquisition of a nine-building portfolio of medical office buildings located in the Miami-Ft. Lauderdale, Florida area. Eight of these



Courtyard Kauai at Coconut Beach

Courtyard Kauai at Coconut Beach is a 311-room oceanfront hotel located on the eastern side of Kauai, Hawaii's northernmost island. Acquired in October 2010 for \$38 million via an 80/20 joint venture with JMI Realty, the hotel features private balconies/patios in all rooms, with two-thirds offering ocean views. Formerly known as the Aston Kauai Beach at Makaiwa, the hotel underwent a multimillion-dollar renovation from 2003 to 2006 and further capital improvements are planned. Courtyard Kauai at Coconut Beach is managed by Davidson Hotel Company, one of the nation's largest independent hotel management companies.



Sam Houston House

Sam Houston House at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, is part of the Privatization of Army Lodging (PAL) Program. In a public-private partnership with the U.S. Army and Actus Lend Lease LLC, the REIT has provided a \$25 million mezzanine loan to privatize, redevelop and renovate transient lodging facilities on 10 U.S. Army bases in eight states. The hotels operate under select InterContinental Hotels Group brands, including Holiday Inn Express, Candlewood Suites and Staybridge Suites.

buildings are located on hospital campuses, providing significant location advantages. Smelter Healthcare Realty Advisors estimates that the aging U.S. population will account for an additional 25 million square feet of medical office building demand by the end of 2013, and that the health care reform bill will generate a need for substantial additional space—perhaps as much as 45 million square feet—as an estimated 30 million new patients access the health care system.

Key Financial Metrics Demonstrate our Growth

Beginning in May 2010, the REIT's aggressive execution of its multi-sector growth strategy drove dramatic increases in several key financial metrics. At year-end 2010, the REIT's real estate-related investments totaled 10 assets, compared with four at year-end 2009. We owned \$250.6 million of real property at year-end 2010 compared with \$34.3 million at year-end 2009, a seven-fold increase. Total assets more than doubled to \$367 million at year-end 2010 compared with \$145 million at the end of the prior year. In 2010, revenues tripled to \$19.2 million compared with \$6.4 million in 2009. These improvements reflect a young, dynamic fund that is in the early stages of its asset accumulation phase.

Consistent Distributions

In 2010, the REIT's board of directors maintained the five percent annualized distribution rate to our shareholders. As continues to be the case, the maintenance of this distribution rate reflects the attractive current-return generating capacity of the REIT's portfolio, which is unique for a value-added/opportunistic-oriented program.

Continuing our Plan to Generate Returns for our Shareholders

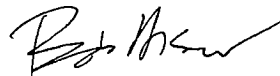
In September 2010, the REIT filed a registration statement for a follow-on public offering. The REIT proposes to register 50 million shares of common stock in the follow-on offering at a price of \$10.00 per share and an additional 25 million shares of common stock, pursuant to the Distribution Reinvestment Plan, at a price of \$9.50 per share. The expected offering period is for one year (though the offering period may be extended), or until the offering is fully subscribed, if earlier. The REIT expects to use the additional capital raised to continue taking advantage of the accelerating flow of investment opportunities that, through prudent and proactive management, can generate attractive returns for our shareholders.

As we discussed above, we are encouraged by the signs of a rebounding economy in 2011 and the potential for a positive future impact on real estate. Amid this improving environment, the REIT will continue to seek quality investments in a broad range of investment types, including multifamily, hospitality, industrial and commercial office properties. We will continue to adhere to our operating strategy that focuses on maintaining our investment discipline, operating acquired properties to maximize profitability and cash flow, and eventually divesting these properties at valuations that can generate attractive returns within an expected three- to five-year window.

Thank you for your investment and confidence in Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II.



Robert M. Behringer
Chairman

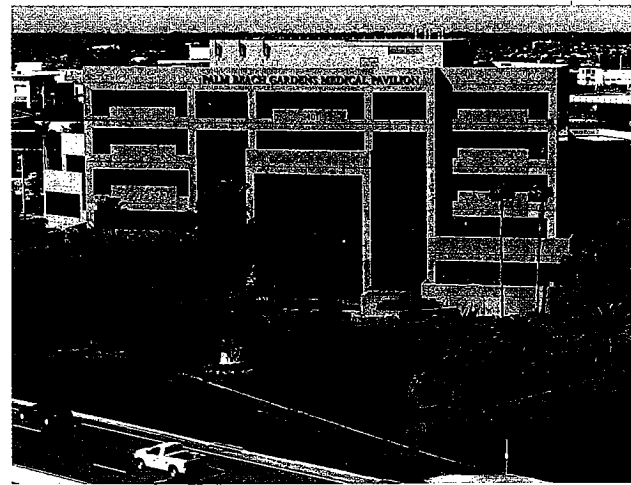
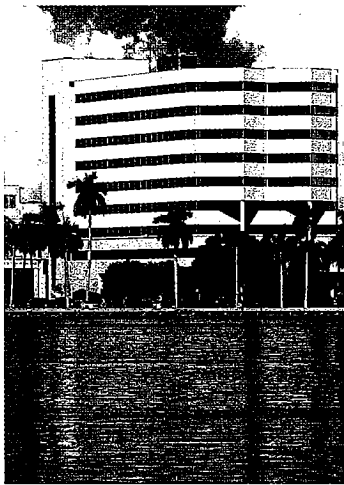


Robert S. Aisner
Chief Executive Officer and Director



The Palms of Monterrey

The Palms of Monterrey is a 408-unit, resort-style multifamily community located on a 28-acre site in Ft. Myers, Florida on the state's southwest coast. This property is near an area employment center that includes a 270-bed acute care facility, children's health care center, and a number of hospitality industry employers. The REIT purchased the senior mortgage debt on this property for \$25.4 million in 2009 through a partnership with DeBartolo Development and Christian Tyler Properties. The REIT acquired fee simple title to this community via foreclosure in May 2010.



Victor W. Farris Medical Building (left) and Gardens Medical Pavilion

The Victor W. Farris Medical Building in West Palm Beach and the Gardens Medical Pavilion in Palm Beach Gardens are part of the REIT's nine-building medical office building portfolio in southeast Florida. All of these buildings are located on or near the campuses of acute care hospitals operated by Tenet Healthcare Corporation. Totalling more than 694,000 square feet at various locations in the Miami-Ft. Lauderdale metropolitan area, this portfolio was acquired in October 2010 for \$70.8 million. AW Property Co., a 10 percent joint venture partner, provides property management and leasing services.

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

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Section

FORM 10-K

**Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

MAY 02 2011

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

Washington, DC
110

Commission File Number: 000-53650

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

20-8198863

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

15601 Dallas Parkway, Suite 600, Addison, Texas
(Address of principal executive offices)

75001
(Zip Code)

(866) 655-3600

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(b) of the Act:
None

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act:
Common Stock, \$.0001 par value per share
(Title of class)

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

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

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 Exchange Act). Yes No

While there is no established market for the registrant's shares of common stock, the Registrant is conducting an initial public offering of its shares of common stock pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-11, which shares are being sold at \$10.00 per share, with discounts available for certain categories of purchasers. The aggregate market value of the Registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of June 30, 2010 (the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter) was approximately \$198.7 million assuming a market value of \$10.00 per share.

As of February 28, 2011, the registrant had 22,980,903 shares of common stock outstanding.

BEHRINGER HARVARD OPPORTUNITY REIT II, INC.
FORM 10-K
Year Ended December 31, 2010

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Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). These forward-looking statements include discussion and analysis of the financial condition of Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc. and our subsidiaries (which may be referred to herein as the “Company,” “we,” “us” or “our”), including our ability to rent space on favorable terms, to address our debt maturities and to fund our liquidity requirements, the value of our assets, our anticipated capital expenditures, the amount and timing of anticipated future cash distributions to our stockholders, the estimated per share value of our common stock and other matters. Words such as “may,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “would,” “could,” “should” and variations of these words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but reflect the intent, belief or current expectations of our management based on their knowledge and understanding of the business and industry, the economy and other future conditions. These statements are not guarantees of future performance, and we caution stockholders not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements due to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, including but not limited to the factors listed and described under “Risk Factors” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the factors described below:

- no trading market for our shares exists and we can provide no assurance that one will ever develop;
- possible delays in locating suitable investments;
- our potential inability to invest in a diverse portfolio;
- investments in foreign properties are susceptible to currency exchange rate fluctuations, adverse political developments, and changes in foreign laws;
- adverse market and economic challenges experienced by the U.S. and global economies or real estate industry as a whole and the local economic conditions in the markets in which our properties are located;
- the availability of credit generally, and any failure to refinance or extend our debt as it comes due or a failure to satisfy the conditions and requirements of that debt;
- a decrease in the level of participation under our distribution reinvestment plan;
- future increases in interest rates;
- our ability to raise capital in the future by issuing additional equity or debt securities, selling our assets or otherwise;
- payment of distributions from sources other than cash flows from operating activities;
- our obligation to pay substantial fees to our Advisor and its affiliates;
- our ability to retain our executive officers and other key personnel of our Advisor, our property manager and their affiliates;
- conflicts of interest arising out of our relationships with our Advisor and its affiliates;
- unfavorable changes in laws or regulations impacting our business or our assets; and
- factors that could affect our ability to qualify as a real estate investment trust.

Forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K reflect our management’s view only as of the date of this Report, and may ultimately prove to be incorrect or false. We undertake no

obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of unanticipated events or changes to future operating results, except as required by applicable law. We intend for these forward-looking statements to be covered by the applicable safe harbor provisions created by Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act.

Cautionary Note

The representations, warranties, and covenants made by us in any agreement filed as an exhibit to this Annual Report on Form 10-K are made solely for the benefit of the parties to the agreement, including, in some cases, for the purpose of allocating risk among the parties to the agreement, and should not be deemed to be representations, warranties, or covenants to or with any other parties. Moreover, these representations, warranties, or covenants should not be relied upon as accurately describing or reflecting the current state of our affairs.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Organization

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc. (which may be referred to as the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our”) was organized as a Maryland corporation on January 9, 2007 and has elected to be taxed, and currently qualifies, as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) for federal income tax purposes.

We acquire and operate commercial real estate and real estate-related assets. In particular, we focus generally on acquiring commercial properties with significant possibilities for short-term capital appreciation, such as those requiring development, redevelopment, or repositioning, those located in markets and submarkets with high growth potential, and those available from sellers who are distressed or face time-sensitive deadlines. In addition, given economic conditions as of December 31, 2010, our opportunistic investment strategy also includes investments in real estate-related assets that present opportunities for higher current income. Such investments may have capital gain characteristics, whether as a result of a discount purchase or related equity participations. We may acquire a wide variety of commercial properties, including office, industrial, retail, hospitality, recreation and leisure, single-tenant, multifamily, and other real properties. These properties may be existing, income-producing properties, newly constructed properties, or properties under development or construction and may include multifamily properties purchased for conversion into condominiums and single-tenant properties that may be converted for multi-tenant use. Further, we may invest in real estate-related securities, including securities issued by other real estate companies, either for investment or in change of control transactions completed on a negotiated basis or otherwise. We also may originate or invest in collateralized mortgage-backed securities, mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans, and Section 1031 tenant-in-common interests (including those issued by affiliates of our Advisor), or in entities that make investments similar to the foregoing. We expect to make our investments in or in respect of real estate assets located in the United States and other countries based on our view of existing market conditions. We completed our first property acquisition, an office building located in Denver, Colorado, on October 28, 2008. As of December 31, 2010, we had invested in 11 real estate and real estate-related assets, including two investments in unconsolidated joint ventures, one of which, our 9.99% interest in Stone Creek, we sold on August 30, 2010 to an unrelated third party. As of March 2011, we are under contract, subject to certain contingencies, to purchase a 1,128-bed student housing portfolio located in Athens, Georgia for approximately \$33 million from an unaffiliated third party.

Substantially all of our business is conducted through Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II LP, a limited partnership organized in Delaware on January 12, 2007 (“Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II”). As of December 31, 2010, our wholly-owned subsidiary, BHO II, Inc., a Delaware corporation, was the sole general partner of Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II and owned a 0.1% partnership interest in Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II. As of December 31, 2010, our wholly-owned subsidiary, BHO Business Trust II, a Maryland business trust, was the sole limited partner of Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II and owned the remaining 99.9% interest in Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II.

We are externally managed and advised by Behringer Harvard Opportunity Advisors II, LLC, a Texas limited liability company that was formed on March 16, 2010 (the “Advisor”) when Behringer Harvard Opportunity Advisors II LP, a Texas limited partnership formed in January 2007, was converted to a limited liability company. The Advisor is responsible for managing our day-to-day affairs and for identifying and making acquisitions and investments on our behalf.

Our office is located at 15601 Dallas Parkway, Suite 600, Addison, Texas 75001, and our toll-free telephone number is (866) 655-3600. The name Behringer Harvard is the property of Behringer Harvard Holdings, LLC (“Behringer Harvard Holdings”) and is used by permission.

Public Offerings of Common Stock

On February 26, 2007, we filed a Registration Statement on Form S-11 with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) to offer up to 125,000,000 shares of common stock for sale to the public (the “Offering”), of which 25,000,000 shares are being offered pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan (the “DRP”). We reserve the right to reallocate the shares we are offering between our primary offering and the DRP. The SEC declared our Registration Statement effective on January 4, 2008, and we commenced our ongoing initial public offering on January 21, 2008.

On September 13, 2010, we filed another Registration Statement on Form S-11 with the SEC to register a follow-on public offering. Pursuant to the Registration Statement, we propose to register 50,000,000 shares of our common stock at a price of \$10.00 per share in our primary offering, with discounts available to investors who purchase more than 50,000 shares and to other categories of purchasers. We will also register 25,000,000 shares of common stock pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan at \$9.50 per share. We expect to commence our follow-on offering during the third quarter of 2011. We intend to cease offering shares of common stock in the Offering upon the earlier of July 3, 2011 or the date the Registration Statement relating to our proposed follow-on offering is declared effective by the SEC.

In connection with our initial capitalization, on January 19, 2007, we issued 22,471 shares of our common stock and 1,000 shares of our convertible stock to Behringer Harvard Holdings. As of December 31, 2010, we had 22,329,502 shares of common stock outstanding, which includes the 22,471 shares issued to Behringer Harvard Holdings. As of December 31, 2010, we had 1,000 shares of convertible stock issued and outstanding to Behringer Harvard Holdings.

We commenced operations on April 1, 2008 upon satisfaction of the conditions of our escrow agreement and our acceptance of initial subscriptions of common stock. Upon admission of new stockholders, subscription proceeds are used for payment of dealer manager fees and selling commissions and may be utilized as consideration for investments and the payment or reimbursement of offering expenses and operating expenses. Until required for such purposes, net offering proceeds are held in short-term, liquid investments. We use the net proceeds from the Offering primarily to acquire real estate and real estate-related assets consistent with our opportunistic investment strategy. As of December 31, 2010, we had issued 22,616,560 shares of our common stock, including 22,471 shares owned by Behringer Harvard Holdings, and 1,054,892 shares through the DRP. As of December 31, 2010, we had redeemed 287,058 shares of our common stock.

Our common stock is not currently listed on a national securities exchange. Depending upon the prevailing market conditions, it is our intention to consider beginning the process of liquidating our assets and distributing the net proceeds to our stockholders within three to six years after the termination of our primary offering. If we do not begin an orderly liquidation within that period, we may seek to have our shares listed on a national securities exchange.

2010 Highlights

During 2010, we completed the following key transactions:

- we issued approximately 7.9 million shares of our common stock (inclusive of distribution reinvestments and without regard to redemptions), resulting in gross proceeds to us of \$78.4 million;

- we acquired a 90% investment in a fee simple interest in Palms of Monterrey, a 408-unit multifamily complex located on a 28-acre site in Fort Myers, Florida on May 10, 2010. Prior to May 10, 2010, we were the holder of a 90% interest in a promissory note secured by a first lien mortgage in the property;
- we acquired Holstenplatz, an office building located in Hamburg, Germany;
- we acquired an 80% interest in Archibald Business Center, a corporate headquarters and industrial warehouse facility located in Ontario, California;
- we acquired a 90% interest in Parrot's landing, a multifamily complex located in North Lauderdale, Florida;
- we acquired a 90% interest in Florida MOB, a portfolio of nine medical office buildings located in south Florida;
- we acquired an 80% interest in the Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel, a hotel to which we plan to make certain capital improvements located on Waipouli Beach on the island of Kauai, Hawaii;
- we acquired an 80% interest in Interchange Business Center, a four-building Class A industrial property located in San Bernardino, California;
- we acquired a net 16% limited partnership interest in an industrial property, Inland Empire Distribution Center (formerly El Cajon Distribution Center), located in San Bernardino, California;
- we sold our 9.99% unconsolidated interest in Stone Creek to an unaffiliated third party; and
- we obtained an additional \$156.9 million of notes payable, at a weighted average interest rate of 4.1%.

For further information regarding our consolidated real estate properties, see Item 2.

Investment Objectives

Our primary investment objectives are:

- to realize growth in the value of our investments within three to six years of the termination of the primary offering;
- to preserve, protect and return our investors' capital contribution;
- to grow net cash from operations such that more cash is available for distributions to investors; and
- to enable our investors to realize a return of their investment by beginning the process of liquidating and distributing cash to investors or by listing our shares for trading on a national securities exchange within three to six years after termination of the primary offering.

Acquisition and Investment Policies

We seek to acquire and operate real estate and real estate-related assets on an opportunistic basis. We may acquire a wide variety of commercial properties, including office, industrial, retail, hospitality, recreation and leisure, single-tenant, and multifamily properties, as well as property for development or redevelopment. We may also invest in real estate-related assets such as collateralized mortgage-backed securities, mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans, Section 1031 tenant-in-common interests, and real estate-related securities. In each case, we will target assets that have been identified as opportunistic investments with significant possibilities for short-term capital appreciation. These assets will be

identified as such because of their property-specific characteristics or their market characteristics. For instance, properties that may benefit from unique repositioning opportunities, for development or redevelopment, or that are located in markets with high growth potential or that are available from distressed sellers may present appropriate investments for us. In addition, current economic conditions present opportunities to invest in loans secured by or related to real estate at more attractive rates of current return than have been available for some time. Such loan investments may also have capital gain characteristics, whether as a result of a discount purchase or related equity participations. Because our intended approach to acquiring and operating real estate-related assets involves more risk than comparable real estate programs that have a targeted holding period for investments longer than ours, utilize leverage to a lesser degree, or employ more conservative investment strategies, we believe that we have a potential for a higher rate of return than other real estate programs.

We intend to hold our assets for a period of three to six years from the termination of the primary offering. We believe that holding our assets for this period will enable us to capitalize on the potential for increased income and capital appreciation of assets while also providing a level of liquidity consistent with our investment strategy and fund life. Though we will evaluate each of our assets for capital appreciation generally within a targeted holding period of three to six years from the termination of the primary offering, we may consider investing in properties and other assets with a different holding period in the event such investments provide an opportunity for an attractive return in a period that is consistent with the life of the Company. Further, economic or market conditions may influence us to hold our investments for different periods of time.

We typically make our real estate investments in fee title or a long-term leasehold estate through Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II or indirectly through limited liability companies or through investments in joint ventures, partnerships, co-tenancies, or other co-ownership arrangements with the developers of the properties, affiliates of the Advisory, or other persons.

Borrowing Policies

There is no limitation on the amount we may invest in any single property or other asset or on the amount we can borrow for the purchase of any individual property or other investment. Under our charter, the maximum amount of our indebtedness cannot exceed 300% of our "net assets" (as defined by the Statement of Policy Regarding Real Estate Investment Trusts adopted by the North American Securities Administrators Association on May 7, 2007 (the "NASAA REIT Guidelines")) as of the date of any borrowing; however, we may exceed that limit if approved by a majority of our independent directors. In addition to our charter limitation, our board of directors has adopted a policy to generally limit our aggregate borrowings to approximately 75% of the aggregate value of our assets unless substantial justification exists that borrowing a greater amount is in our best interests. Our policy limitation, however, does not apply to individual real estate assets and only will apply once we have ceased raising capital under the Offering or any subsequent offering and invested substantially all of our capital. As a result, we expect to borrow more than 75% of the contract purchase price of each real estate asset we acquire to the extent our board of directors determines that borrowing these amounts is prudent. Our board of directors must review our aggregate borrowings at least quarterly. As of December 31, 2010, we had an aggregate debt leverage ratio of 48% of the aggregate value of our assets.

Distribution Policy

In order to qualify as a REIT, we are required to distribute at least 90% of our annual REIT taxable income to our stockholders. Until we generate sufficient cash flow from operations to fully fund the payment of distributions, some or all of our distributions will be paid from other sources. For the year ended December 31, 2010, none of our distributions were funded from operating cash flow. Distributions were funded from other financing activities, such as our offering proceeds and borrowings.

To the extent our investments are in development or redevelopment projects or in properties that have significant capital requirements, our ability to make distributions may be negatively impacted, especially during our early periods of operation. As development projects are completed and begin to generate income, we expect to have additional funds available to pay distributions. We can provide no assurances as to when we will begin to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to fully fund distributions.

Distributions are authorized at the discretion of our board of directors based on its analysis of our performance over the previous period, expectations of performance for future periods, including actual and anticipated operating cash flow, changes in market capitalization rates for investments suitable for our portfolio, capital expenditure needs, general financial condition, and other factors that our board deems relevant. The board's decision will be influenced, in substantial part, by its obligation to ensure that we maintain our status as a REIT. Because we may receive income from interest or rents at various times during our fiscal year, distributions may not reflect our income earned in that particular distribution period but may be paid in anticipation of cash flow that we expect to receive during a later period or of receiving funds in an attempt to make distributions relatively uniform. In light of the pervasive and fundamental disruptions in the global financial and real estate markets, we cannot provide assurance that we will be able to achieve expected cash flows necessary to continue to pay distributions at any particular level, or at all. If the current economic conditions continue, our board could determine to reduce our current distribution rate or cease paying distributions in order to conserve cash.

Until proceeds from the Offering are fully invested and generating sufficient operating cash flow to fully fund the payment of distributions to our stockholders, we will continue to pay some or all of our distributions from sources other than operating cash flow. We may, for example, generate cash to pay distributions from financing activities, components of which may include proceeds from the Offering and borrowings (including borrowings secured by our assets) in anticipation of future operating cash flow. In addition, from time to time, our Advisor and its affiliates may agree to waive or defer all, or a portion, of the acquisition, asset management or other fees or incentives due to them, pay general administrative expenses or otherwise supplement investor returns in order to increase the amount of cash that we have available to pay distributions to our stockholders.

Our board of directors declares distributions on a monthly or quarterly basis, portions of which are paid on a monthly basis. Monthly distributions are paid based on daily record dates so our investors will be entitled to be paid distributions beginning on the day they purchase shares.

Many of the factors that can affect the availability and timing of cash distributions to stockholders are beyond our control, and a change in any one factor could adversely affect our ability to pay future distributions. Since we began operations in April 2008, our board of directors has declared distributions as summarized below:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Approximate Amount (Rounded)</u>
4 th Qtr. 2010	\$0.1260274 per share
3 rd Qtr. 2010	\$0.1260274 per share
2 nd Qtr. 2010	\$0.1246575 per share
1 st Qtr. 2010	\$0.1232877 per share
4 th Qtr. 2009	\$0.1260274 per share
3 rd Qtr. 2009	\$0.1260274 per share
2 nd Qtr. 2009	\$0.0912329 per share
1 st Qtr. 2009	\$0.0739726 per share
4 th Qtr. 2008	\$0.0756148 per share
3 rd Qtr. 2008	\$0.0756148 per share
2 nd Qtr. 2008	\$0.0501359 per share

Competition

We are subject to significant competition in seeking real estate investments and tenants. We compete with many third parties engaged in real estate investment activities, including other REITs, specialty finance companies, savings and loan associations, banks, mortgage bankers, insurance companies, mutual funds, institutional investors, investment banking firms, lenders, hedge funds, governmental bodies, and other entities. We also face competition from other real estate investment programs, including other Behringer Harvard programs, for investments that may be suitable for us. Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial and other resources than we have and may have substantially more operating experience than either us or the Advisor. They also may enjoy significant competitive advantages that result from, among other things, a lower cost of capital.

Regulations

Our investments are subject to various federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, and regulations (including those of foreign jurisdictions), including, among other things, zoning regulations, land use controls, environmental controls relating to air and water quality, noise pollution, and indirect environmental impacts such as increased motor vehicle activity. We believe that we have all permits and approvals necessary under current law to operate our investments.

Environmental

As an owner of real estate, we are subject to various environmental laws of federal, state, and local governments. Compliance with existing laws has not had a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations, and management does not believe it will have such an impact in the future. However, we cannot predict the impact of unforeseen environmental contingencies or new or changed laws or regulations on properties in which we hold an interest, or on properties that may be acquired directly or indirectly in the future.

Significant Tenants

As of December 31, 2010, none of our tenants accounted for 10% or more of our aggregate annual revenues from our consolidated properties.

Employees

We have no employees. The Advisor and affiliates of Behringer Harvard Holdings perform a full range of real estate services for us, including asset acquisition, property management, accounting, legal, asset management, wholesale brokerage, and investor relations services.

We are dependent on affiliates of Behringer Harvard Holdings for services that are essential to us, including the sale of shares of our common stock, asset acquisition decisions, property management, and other general administrative responsibilities. In the event that these companies were unable to provide these services to us, we would be required to provide such services ourselves or obtain such services from other sources.

Financial Information About Industry Segments

Our current business consists of owning, managing, operating, leasing, acquiring, developing, investing in, and disposing of real estate assets. We internally evaluate all of our real estate assets as one industry segment, and, accordingly, we do not report segment information.

Available Information

We electronically file annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports with the SEC. We also have filed with the SEC registration statements in connection with the Offering. Copies of our filings with the SEC may be obtained from our website at www.behringerharvard.com or at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Access to these filings is free of charge. We are not incorporating our website or any information from the website into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

The factors described below represent the principal risks of an investment in our shares in our ongoing public offering. Other factors may exist that we do not consider to be significant based on information that is currently available or that we are not currently able to anticipate. Our stockholders or potential investors may be referred to as "you" or "your" in this Item 1A, "Risk Factors" section.

Risks Related to an Investment in Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II

There is no public trading market for your shares; therefore, it will be difficult for you to sell your shares. If you are able to sell your shares, you may have to sell them at a substantial discount from the public offering price.

There is no public market for your shares. In addition, the price you receive for the sale of any shares of our common stock is likely to be less than the proportionate value of our investments. Therefore, you should purchase the shares only as a long-term investment. The minimum purchase requirements and suitability standards imposed on prospective investors in the Offering also apply to subsequent purchasers of our shares. If you are able to find a buyer for your shares, you may not sell your shares to such buyer unless the buyer meets the suitability standards applicable to him, which may inhibit your ability to sell your shares. Our board of directors may reject any request for redemption of shares or amend, suspend or terminate our share redemption program at any time. Therefore, it will be difficult for you to sell your shares promptly or at all. You may not be able to sell your shares in the event of an emergency, and, if you are able to sell your shares, you may have to sell them at a substantial discount from the public offering price. It is also likely that your shares would not be accepted as the primary collateral for a loan.

We and the other public Behringer Harvard sponsored programs have experienced losses in the past, and we may experience similar losses in the future.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, we made cumulative distributions of \$9.3 million, we had a net loss of \$8.2 million, and negative cash flow from operations of \$8.2 million. Our losses can be attributed, in part, to the initial start-up costs and operating expenses incurred prior to purchasing properties and making investments in properties that are in lease up and have not yet reached stabilization. In addition, depreciation and amortization expenses substantially reduced our income. Due to recent changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States which were effective in 2009, acquisition expenses now also reduce income (prior to 2009 such expenses were capitalized). Historically, other public programs sponsored by affiliates of our advisor have also experienced losses, especially during the early periods of their operation. We cannot assure you that, in the future, we will be profitable or that we will realize growth in the value of our assets.

We may suffer from delays in locating suitable investments, which could adversely affect the return on your investment.

Our ability to achieve our investment objectives and to make distributions to our stockholders is dependent upon the performance of our Advisor in the acquisition of our investments and the

determination of any financing arrangements, as well as the performance of our property manager in the selection of tenants and the negotiation of leases. The current market for properties that meet our investment objectives is highly competitive, as is the leasing market for such properties. The more shares we sell in the Offering, the greater our challenge will be to invest all of the net offering proceeds on attractive terms. Except for the investments described in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, you will have no opportunity to evaluate the terms of transactions or other economic or financial data concerning our investments. You must rely entirely on the oversight of our board of directors, the management ability of our Advisor and the performance of the property manager. We cannot be sure that our Advisor will be successful in obtaining suitable investments on financially attractive terms.

We could suffer from delays in locating suitable investments as a result of our reliance on our Advisor at times when management of our Advisor is simultaneously seeking to locate suitable investments for other Behringer Harvard sponsored programs, some of which have investment objectives and employ investment strategies that are similar to ours.

Additionally, as a public company, we are subject to the ongoing reporting requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Pursuant to the Exchange Act, we may be required to file with the SEC financial statements of properties we acquire or, in certain cases, financial statements of the tenants of the acquired properties. To the extent any required financial statements are not available or cannot be obtained, we will not be able to acquire the property. As a result, we may not be able to acquire certain properties that otherwise would be a suitable investment. We could suffer delays in our property acquisitions due to these reporting requirements.

Furthermore, where we acquire properties prior to the start of construction or during the early stages of construction, it will typically take several months to complete construction and rent available space. Therefore, you could suffer delays in the receipt of distributions attributable to those particular properties.

Delays we encounter in the selection, acquisition and development of properties could adversely affect your returns. In addition, if we are unable to invest our offering proceeds in real properties in a timely manner, we will hold the proceeds of the Offering in an interest-bearing account, invest the proceeds in short-term, investment-grade investments or, ultimately, liquidate. In such an event, our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders and the returns to our stockholders would be adversely affected.

If we continue to pay a portion of distributions from sources other than our cash flow from operations, we will have fewer funds available for the acquisition of properties, and your overall return may be reduced.

Our organizational documents permit us to make distributions from any source, such as from the proceeds of the Offering or other offerings, cash advances to us by our Advisor, cash resulting from a waiver of asset management fees, and borrowings, including borrowings secured by our assets, in anticipation of future operating cash flow. If we continue to fund a portion of distributions from financings or the net proceeds from the Offering, we will have less funds available for acquiring properties and other investments, and your overall return may be reduced. Further, to the extent distributions have or continue to exceed cash flow from operations, a stockholder's basis in our stock will be reduced and, to the extent distributions exceed a stockholder's basis, the stockholder may recognize capital gain. Our organizational documents do not limit the amount of distributions we can fund from sources other than from operating cash flow.

To the extent offering proceeds are used to pay fees to our advisor or its affiliates or to fund distributions, our investors will realize dilution and later investors may also realize a lower rate of return than investors who invest earlier in this offering.

Our advisor and its affiliates provide services for us in connection with, among other things, the offer and sale of our shares, the selection and acquisition of our investments, the management and leasing of our properties, the servicing of our mortgage, bridge, mezzanine or other loans, and the disposition of our assets. We pay them substantial upfront fees for some of these services, which reduces the amount of cash available for investment in real estate or distribution to you. Largely as a result of these substantial fees, we expect that for each share sold in the our primary offering, assuming we sell the maximum primary offering, no more than \$8.64 will be available for investment in real estate, depending primarily upon the number of shares we sell.

In addition, we have used offering proceeds to fund distributions, and later investors who did not receive those distributions will therefore experience additional immediate dilution of their investment. Also, to the extent we incur debt to fund distributions earlier in our public offerings, the amount of cash available for distributions in future periods will be decreased by the repayment of such debt.

The use of offering proceeds to pay fees to our advisor and its affiliates or to fund distributions increases the risk that the amount available for distribution to stockholders upon a liquidation of our portfolio would be less than the purchase price of the shares in our offering.

Investors who invest in us at the beginning of the Offering may realize a lower rate of return than later investors.

There can be no assurances as to when we will begin to generate sufficient cash flow to fully fund the payment of distributions. As a result, investors who invest in us before we generate significant cash flow may realize a lower rate of return than later investors. We expect to have little cash flow from operations available for distribution until we make substantial investments. In addition, to the extent our investments are in development or redevelopment projects or in properties that have significant capital requirements, our ability to make distributions may be negatively impacted, especially during our early periods of operation. Therefore, until such time as we have sufficient cash flow from operations to fully fund the payment of distributions therefrom, some or all of our distributions will be paid from other sources, such as from the proceeds of the Offering or future offerings, cash advances to us by our Advisor, cash resulting from a waiver of asset management fees, and borrowings, including borrowings secured by our assets, in anticipation of future operating cash flow.

We may have to make decisions on whether to invest in certain properties, without detailed information on the property.

To effectively compete for the acquisition of properties and other investments, our Advisor and board of directors may be required to make decisions or post substantial non-refundable deposits prior to the completion of our analysis and due diligence on property acquisitions. In such cases, the information available to our Advisor and board of directors at the time of making any particular investment decision, including the decision to pay any non-refundable deposit and the decision to consummate any particular acquisition, may be limited, and our Advisor and board of directors may not have access to detailed information regarding any particular investment property, such as physical characteristics, environmental matters, zoning regulations or other local conditions affecting the investment property. Therefore, no assurance can be given that our Advisor and board of directors will have knowledge of all circumstances that may adversely affect an investment. In addition, our Advisor and board of directors expect to rely upon independent consultants in connection with their evaluation of proposed investment properties, and no assurance can be given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by such independent consultants.

This is a blind pool offering, so you will not have the opportunity to evaluate our investments before we make them.

As of December 31, 2010, we had made 11 investments (ten after the sale of Stone Creek in 2010) in real estate and real estate-related assets. As of March 2011, we are under contract, subject to certain contingencies, to purchase a 1,128-bed student housing portfolio located in Athens, Georgia for approximately \$33 million from an unaffiliated third party. Although our Advisor is continuing to present investment opportunities to us, we have not entered into any other purchase and sale agreements for other investments for which to apply proceeds from the Offering as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, therefore, we are not able to provide you with information to evaluate our investments prior to acquisition. We will seek to invest substantially all of our offering proceeds available for investment, after the payment of fees and expenses, in the acquisition of real estate and real estate-related assets. We have established policies relating to the creditworthiness of tenants and managers, but our board of directors will have wide discretion in implementing these policies, and you will not have the opportunity to evaluate potential tenants or managers. In light of our desire to purchase properties that we believe present an opportunity for enhanced future value, the creditworthiness of existing tenants may not be a significant factor in determining whether to acquire the property. We anticipate that we will invest in properties that we believe may be repositioned for greater value due, in whole or in part, to the presence of tenants that do not have strong credit. In such cases, our strategy will include repositioning the property to attract new, more creditworthy tenants.

If we are unable to raise substantial funds, we will be limited in the number and type of investments we may make, and the value of your investment in us will fluctuate with the performance of the specific investments we make.

The Offering is being made on a “best efforts” basis, meaning that our dealer manager is only required to use its best efforts to sell our shares and has no firm commitment or obligation to purchase any of the shares. As a result, we cannot assure you of the amount of proceeds that will be raised in the Offering. We are dependent on funds from the Offering to make additional investments resulting in greater diversification in terms of the number of investments owned, the geographic regions in which our investments are located and the types of investments that we acquire. If we do not raise significant additional funds in the Offering, the more likely it will be that we cannot achieve significant diversification and the likelihood of our profitability being affected by the performance of any one of our investments will increase. We are not limited in the number or size of our investments or the percentage of net proceeds we may dedicate to a single investment. Your investment in our shares will be subject to greater risk to the extent that we lack a diversified portfolio of investments. In addition, to the extent we are not able to raise additional funds, our fixed operating expenses, as a percentage of gross income, would be higher, and our financial condition and ability to pay distributions could be adversely affected.

We and our Advisor have a limited operating history, we have no established financing sources, and the prior performance of real estate investment programs sponsored by Behringer Harvard Holdings and Robert M. Behringer may not be indicative of our future results.

We and our Advisor have only limited operating histories. You should not rely upon the past performance of other real estate investment programs sponsored by Behringer Harvard Holdings and Robert M. Behringer to predict our future results. We were incorporated in January 2007, commenced operations in April 2008, and, as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we have made ten investments in real estate and real estate-related assets. Accordingly, the prior performance of real estate investment programs sponsored by Behringer Harvard Holdings and Robert M. Behringer may not be indicative of our future results.

Moreover, we have no established financing sources other than our offering proceeds. If our capital resources are insufficient to support our operations, we will not be successful.

You should consider our prospects in light of the risks, uncertainties and difficulties frequently encountered by companies that are, like us, in their early stage of development. To be successful in this market, we must, among other things:

- identify and acquire investments that further our investment strategies;
- maintain our network of licensed securities brokers and other agents;
- attract, integrate, motivate and retain qualified personnel to manage our day-to-day operations;
- respond to competition for our targeted real estate properties and other investments, as well as for potential investors in us; and
- continue to build and expand our operations structure to support our business.

We cannot guarantee that we will succeed in achieving these goals, and our failure to do so could cause you to lose all or a portion of your investment.

If we lose or are unable to obtain key personnel, our ability to implement our investment strategies could be delayed or hindered.

Our success depends to a significant degree upon the continued contributions of our chairman, certain executive officers and other key personnel, of us, our Advisor and its affiliates, including Robert M. Behringer and Robert S. Aisner, each of whom would be difficult to replace. We do not have employment agreements with our chairman and executive officers, and we cannot guarantee that they will remain affiliated with us. Although our chairman, several of our executive officers and other key personnel, including Mr. Behringer and Mr. Aisner, have entered into employment agreements with affiliates of our Advisor, including Harvard Property Trust, these agreements are terminable at will, and we cannot guarantee that such persons will remain affiliated with our Advisor. If any of our key personnel were to cease their affiliation with us, our Advisor or its affiliates, our operating results could suffer. We do not intend to separately maintain key person life insurance on any of our key personnel. We believe that our future success depends, in large part, upon our Advisor's and its affiliates' ability to hire and retain highly skilled managerial, operational and marketing personnel. Competition for persons with these skills is intense, and we cannot assure you that our Advisor will be successful in attracting and retaining such skilled personnel. Further, we have established, and intend in the future to establish, strategic relationships with firms that have special expertise in certain services or as to assets both nationally and in certain geographic regions. Maintaining these relationships will be important for us to effectively compete for assets. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in attracting and retaining such strategic relationships. If we lose or are unable to obtain the services of key personnel or do not establish or maintain appropriate strategic relationships, our ability to implement our investment strategies could be delayed or hindered.

If we internalize our management functions, your interest in us could be diluted, and we could incur other significant costs associated with being self-managed.

Our strategy may involve becoming "self-managed" by internalizing our management functions, particularly if we seek to list our shares on an exchange as a way of providing our stockholders with a liquidity event. The method by which we could internalize these functions could take many forms. We may hire our own group of executives and other employees or we may elect to negotiate to acquire our Advisor's and property manager's assets and personnel. Under our Advisory management agreement, we are restricted from hiring or soliciting any employee of our Advisor or its affiliates for one year from the termination of the agreement. We are similarly restricted under our property management

agreement with respect to the employees of our property manager or its affiliates. These restrictions could make it difficult to internalize our management functions without acquiring assets and personnel from our Advisor and its affiliates for consideration that would be negotiated at that time. At this time, we cannot be sure of the form or amount of consideration or other terms relating to any such acquisition. Such consideration could take many forms, including cash payments, promissory notes and shares of our stock. An internalization transaction could result in significant payments to affiliates of our Advisor irrespective of whether you enjoyed the returns on which we have conditioned other back-end compensation. The payment of such consideration could result in dilution of your interests as a stockholder and could reduce the net income per share and modified funds from operations per share attributable to your investment. We will not be required to seek a stockholder vote to become self-managed.

In addition, while we would no longer bear the costs of the various fees and expenses we pay to our Advisor under the Advisory Management Agreement if we internalize, our direct expenses would include general and administrative costs, including legal, accounting and other expenses related to corporate governance and SEC reporting and compliance. We would also incur the compensation and benefits costs of our officers and other employees and consultants that are now paid by our Advisor or its affiliates. In addition, we may issue equity awards to officers, employees and consultants, which awards would decrease net income and modified funds from operations and may further dilute your investment. We cannot reasonably estimate the amount of fees to our Advisor we would save and the costs we would incur if we became self-managed. If the expenses we assume as a result of an internalization are higher than the expenses we avoid paying to our Advisor, our net income per share and modified funds from operations per share would be lower as a result of the internalization than it otherwise would have been, potentially decreasing the amount of funds available to distribute to our stockholders and the value of our shares.

As currently organized, we do not directly employ any employees. If we elect to internalize our operations, we would employ personnel and would be subject to potential liabilities commonly faced by employers, such as workers disability and compensation claims, potential labor disputes and other employee-related liabilities and grievances. Nothing in our charter prohibits us from entering into the transaction described above.

Additionally, there is no assurance that internalizing our management functions will prove to be beneficial to us and our stockholders. We could have difficulty integrating our management functions as a stand-alone entity. As of December 31, 2010, certain personnel of our Advisor and its affiliates perform property management, asset management and general and administrative functions, including accounting and financial reporting, for multiple entities. We could fail to properly identify the appropriate mix of personnel and capital needs to operate as a stand-alone entity. An inability to manage an internalization transaction effectively could thus result in our incurring excess costs and/or suffering deficiencies in our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting. Such deficiencies could cause us to incur additional costs, and our management's attention could be diverted from most effectively managing our portfolio of investments.

If we were to internalize our management or if another investment program, whether sponsored by our sponsor or otherwise, hires the employees of our Advisor in connection with its own internalization transaction or otherwise, our ability to conduct our business may be adversely affected.

We rely on persons employed by our Advisor to manage our day-to-day operations. If we were to effectuate an internalization of our Advisor, we may not be able to retain all of the employees of the advisor or to maintain a relationship with our sponsor. In addition, some of the employees of the advisor may provide services to one or more other investment programs. These programs or third parties may decide to retain some or all of the advisor's key employees in the future. If this occurs,

these programs could hire certain of the persons currently employed by the advisor who are most familiar with our business and operations, thereby potentially adversely impacting our business.

Our rights and the rights of our stockholders to recover claims against our independent directors are limited, which could reduce your and our recovery against them if they negligently cause us to incur losses.

Maryland law provides that a director has no liability in that capacity if he performs his duties in good faith, in a manner he reasonably believes to be in our best interests and with the care that an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances. Our charter provides that no independent director shall be liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages and that we will generally indemnify them for losses unless they are grossly negligent or engage in willful misconduct. As a result, you and we may have more limited rights against our independent directors than might otherwise exist under common law, which could reduce your and our recovery from these persons if they act in a negligent manner. In addition, we may be obligated to fund the defense costs incurred by our independent directors (as well as by our other directors, officers, employees and agents) in some cases, which would decrease the cash otherwise available for distributions to you.

Your investment may be subject to additional risks if we make additional international investments.

We have purchased real estate assets located outside the United States and may make or purchase mortgage, bridge, mezzanine or other loans or participations in mortgage, bridge, mezzanine or other loans made by a borrower located outside the United States or secured by property located outside the United States. These investments may be affected by factors peculiar to the laws of the jurisdiction in which the borrower or the property is located. These laws may expose us to risks that are different from and in addition to those commonly found in the United States. Foreign investments could be subject to the following risks:

- governmental laws, rules and policies including laws relating to the foreign ownership of real property or mortgages and laws relating to the ability of foreign persons or corporations to remove profits earned from activities within the country to the person's or corporation's country of origin;
- variations in currency exchange rates;
- adverse market conditions caused by inflation or other changes in national or local economic conditions;
- changes in relative interest rates;
- changes in the availability, cost and terms of mortgage funds resulting from varying national economic policies;
- changes in real estate and other tax rates, the tax treatment of transaction structures and other changes in operating expenses in a particular country where we have an investment;
- our REIT tax status not being respected under foreign laws, in which case any income or gains from foreign sources would likely be subject to foreign taxes, withholding taxes, transfer taxes, and value added taxes;
- lack of uniform accounting standards (including availability of information in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles);
- changes in land use and zoning laws;
- more stringent environmental laws or changes in such laws;

- changes in the social stability or other political, economic or diplomatic developments in or affecting a country where we have an investment;
- we, our sponsor and its affiliates have relatively less experience with respect to investing in real property or other investments outside the United States as compared to domestic investments; and
- legal and logistical barriers to enforcing our contractual rights.

Any of these risks could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

If our sponsor, our Advisor or its affiliates waive or defer certain fees due to them, our results of operations and distributions may be artificially high.

From time to time, our sponsor, our Advisor or its affiliates may agree to waive or defer all or a portion of the acquisition, asset management or other fees, compensation or incentives due to them, pay general administrative expenses or otherwise supplement stockholder returns in order to increase the amount of cash available to make distributions to stockholders. If our sponsor, our Advisor or its affiliates choose to no longer waive or defer such fees and incentives, our results of operations will be lower than in previous periods and your return on your investment could be negatively affected.

Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest

We will be subject to conflicts of interest arising out of our relationships with our Advisor and its affiliates, including the material conflicts discussed below.

Because a number of Behringer Harvard real estate programs use investment strategies that are similar to ours, our Advisor and its and our executive officers will face conflicts of interest relating to the purchase and leasing of properties and other investments, and such conflicts may not be resolved in our favor.

There may be periods during which one or more Behringer Harvard sponsored programs are seeking to invest in similar properties and other real estate-related investments. As a result, we may be buying properties and other real estate-related investments at the same time as one or more of the other Behringer Harvard sponsored programs managed by officers and employees of our Advisor and/or its affiliates, and these other Behringer Harvard sponsored programs may use investment strategies that are similar to ours. Our executive officers and the executive officers of our Advisor are also the executive officers of other Behringer Harvard sponsored REITs and their Advisors, the general partners of Behringer Harvard sponsored partnerships and/or the Advisors or fiduciaries of other Behringer Harvard sponsored programs, and these entities are and will be under common control. There is a risk that our Advisor will choose a property that provides lower returns to us than a property purchased by another Behringer Harvard sponsored program. In the event these conflicts arise, we cannot assure you that our best interests will be met when officers and employees acting on behalf of our Advisor and on behalf of Advisors and managers of other Behringer Harvard sponsored programs decide whether to allocate any particular property to us or to another Behringer Harvard sponsored program or affiliate of our Advisor, which may have an investment strategy that is similar to ours. In addition, we may acquire properties in geographic areas where other Behringer Harvard sponsored programs own properties. If one of the other Behringer Harvard sponsored programs attracts a tenant for which we are competing, we could suffer a loss of revenue due to delays in locating another suitable tenant. Similar conflicts of interest may apply if our Advisor determines to make or purchase mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans or participations in mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans on our behalf because other Behringer Harvard sponsored programs may be competing with us for such investments. You will not have the opportunity to evaluate the manner in which these conflicts of interest are resolved before or after making your investment.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity Advisors II and its affiliates, including all of our executive officers and some of our directors, will face conflicts of interest caused by their compensation arrangements with us, which could result in actions that are not in the long-term best interests of our stockholders.

Our Advisor, Behringer Harvard Opportunity Advisors II and its affiliates, including our dealer manager and our property manager, are entitled to substantial fees from us under the terms of the Advisory management agreement, dealer manager agreement and property management agreement. These fees could influence our Advisor's advice to us, as well as the judgment of affiliates of our Advisor performing services for us. Among other matters, these compensation arrangements could affect their judgment with respect to:

- the continuation, renewal or enforcement of our agreements with our Advisor and its affiliates, including the Advisory management agreement, the dealer manager agreement and the property management agreement;
- public offerings of equity by us, which entitle Behringer Securities to dealer manager fees and will likely entitle our Advisor to increased acquisition and asset management fees;
- property sales, which may result in the issuance to our Advisor of shares of our common stock through the conversion of our convertible stock;
- property acquisitions from other Behringer Harvard sponsored programs, which might entitle affiliates of our Advisor to real estate commissions and possible success-based sale fees in connection with their services for the seller;
- property acquisitions from third parties, which entitle our Advisor to acquisition fees and asset management fees;
- borrowings to acquire properties, which borrowings will increase the acquisition and asset management fees payable to our Advisor;
- determining the compensation paid to employees for services provided to us, which could be influenced in part by whether or not the Advisor is reimbursed by us for the related salaries and benefits;
- whether we seek to internalize our management functions, which internalization could result in our retaining some of our Advisor's key officers and employees for compensation that is greater than that which they currently earn or which could require additional payments to affiliates of our Advisor to purchase the assets and operations of our Advisor;
- whether and when we seek to list our common stock on a national securities exchange, which listing could entitle our Advisor to the issuance of shares of our common stock through the conversion of our convertible stock; and
- whether and when we seek to sell the company or its assets, which sale may result in the issuance of shares of our common stock to our Advisor through the conversion of our convertible stock.

The fees our Advisor receives in connection with transactions involving the purchase and management of an asset are based on the cost of the investment, including the amount budgeted for the development, construction, and improvement of each asset, and not based on the quality of the investment or the quality of the services rendered to us. This may influence our Advisor to recommend riskier transactions to us. Furthermore, the Advisor will refund these fees to the extent they are based on budgeted amounts that prove too high once development, construction, or improvements are completed, but the fact that these fees are initially calculated in part based on budgeted amounts could influence our Advisor to overstate the estimated costs of development, construction, or improvements in order to accelerate the cash flow it receives.

In addition, the conversion feature of our convertible stock could cause us to make different investment or disposition decisions than we would otherwise make, in order to avoid the stock conversion.

Our Advisor will face conflicts of interest relating to joint ventures, tenant-in-common investments or other co-ownership arrangements that we enter with affiliates of our sponsor or Advisor or with other Behringer Harvard sponsored programs, which could result in a disproportionate benefit to affiliates of our sponsor or Advisor or to another Behringer Harvard sponsored program.

We may enter into joint ventures, tenant-in-common investments or other co-ownership arrangements with other Behringer Harvard sponsored programs or with affiliates of our sponsor or Advisor, for the acquisition, development or improvement of properties, as well as the acquisition of real estate-related investments. These Behringer Harvard sponsored programs are likely to include single-client, institutional-investor accounts in which Behringer Harvard has been engaged by an institutional investor to locate and manage real estate investments on behalf of an institutional investor and with which such sponsor or advisor affiliate may invest. The executive officers of our Advisor are also the executive officers of other Behringer Harvard sponsored REITs and their Advisors, the general partners of other Behringer Harvard sponsored partnerships and/or the Advisors or fiduciaries of other Behringer Harvard sponsored programs. These executive officers will face conflicts of interest in determining which Behringer Harvard sponsored program should enter into any particular joint venture, tenant-in-common or co-ownership arrangement. These persons may also have a conflict in structuring the terms of the relationship between our interests and the interests of the Behringer Harvard sponsored co-venturer, co-tenant or partner, as well as conflicts of interest in managing the joint venture. Further, the fiduciary obligations that our Advisor or our board of directors may owe to a co-venturer, co-tenant or partner affiliated with our sponsor or Advisor may make it more difficult for us to enforce our rights.

In the event that we enter into a joint venture, tenant-in-common investment or other co-ownership arrangements with another Behringer Harvard sponsored program or joint venture, our Advisor and its affiliates may have a conflict of interest when determining when and whether to buy or sell a particular real estate property, exercising buy-sell rights or making other major decisions and you may face certain additional risks. For example, it is anticipated that certain Behringer Harvard sponsored funds will never have an active trading market. Therefore, if we become listed for trading on a national securities exchange, we may develop more divergent goals and objectives from such joint venturer with respect to the sale of properties in the future. In addition, in the event we enter into a joint venture with a Behringer Harvard sponsored program that has a term shorter than ours, the joint venture may be required to sell its properties at the time of the other Behringer Harvard sponsored program's liquidation. We may not desire to sell the properties at such time. Even if the terms of any joint venture agreement between us and another Behringer Harvard sponsored program grant us a right of first refusal to buy such properties, we may not have sufficient funds to exercise our right of first refusal under these circumstances.

Because Mr. Behringer and his affiliates control us and other Behringer Harvard sponsored programs, agreements and transactions among the parties with respect to any joint venture, tenant-in-common investment or other co-ownership arrangement between or among such parties will not have the benefit of arm's-length negotiation of the type normally conducted between unrelated co-venturers. Under these joint ventures, neither co-venturer may have the power to control the venture, and under certain circumstances, an impasse could be reached regarding matters pertaining to the co-ownership arrangement, which might have a negative influence on the joint venture and decrease potential returns to you. In the event that a co-venturer has a right of first refusal to buy out the other co-venturer, it may be unable to finance such buy-out at that time. If our interest is subject to a buy/sell right, we may not have sufficient cash, available borrowing capacity or other capital resources

to allow us to elect to purchase an interest of a co-venturer subject to the buy/sell right, in which case we may be forced to sell our interest as the result of the exercise of such right when we would otherwise prefer to keep our interest. Furthermore, we may not be able to sell our interest in a joint venture if we desire to exit the venture for any reason, or if our interest is likewise subject to a right of first refusal of our co-venturer or partner, our ability to sell such interest may be adversely impacted by such right.

Our Advisor's executive officers and key personnel and the executive officers and key personnel of Behringer Harvard-affiliated entities that conduct our day-to-day operations and the Offering will face competing demands on their time, and this may cause our investment returns to suffer.

We rely upon the executive officers of our Advisor and the executive officers and employees of Behringer Harvard-affiliated entities to conduct our day-to-day operations and the Offering. These persons also conduct the day-to-day operations of other Behringer Harvard sponsored programs and may have other business interests as well. Because these persons have competing interests on their time and resources, they may have conflicts of interest in allocating their time between our business and these other activities. During times of intense activity in other programs and ventures, they may devote less time and resources to our business than is necessary or appropriate. If this occurs, the returns on our investments may suffer.

Our officers face conflicts of interest related to the positions they hold with entities affiliated with our Advisor, which could diminish the value of the services they provide to us.

Certain of our executive officers, are also officers of our Advisor, our property manager, our dealer manager and other entities affiliated with our Advisor, including the Advisors and fiduciaries to other Behringer Harvard sponsored programs. As a result, these individuals owe fiduciary duties to these other entities and their investors, which may conflict with the fiduciary duties that they owe to us and our stockholders. Their loyalties to these other entities and investors could result in action or inaction that is detrimental to our business, which could harm the implementation of our business strategy and our investment and leasing opportunities. Conflicts with our business and interests are most likely to arise from involvement in activities related to (i) allocation of new investments and management time and services between us and the other entities, (ii) the timing and terms of the investment in or sale of an asset, (iii) development of our properties by affiliates of our Advisor, (iv) investments with affiliates of our Advisor, (v) compensation to our Advisor, and (vi) our relationship with our dealer manager and property manager. If we do not successfully implement our business strategy, we may be unable to generate the cash needed to make distributions to you and to maintain or increase the value of our assets.

Our independent directors are involved in other businesses, investments and activities, therefore they may have conflicts of interest in allocating their time between our business and these other activities.

Our independent directors are involved in other businesses, investments and activities. Because these persons have competing interests on their time and resources, they may have conflicts of interest in allocating their time between our business and these other activities. Should our independent directors inappropriately devote insufficient time or resources to our business, then our performance may suffer.

Your investment will be diluted upon conversion of the convertible stock.

In connection with our organization, Behringer Harvard Holdings, an affiliate of our Advisor, purchased 1,000 shares of our convertible stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$1,000. On April 2, 2010, Behringer Harvard Holdings transferred ownership of the convertible stock to our Advisor. Under limited circumstances, these shares may be converted into shares of our common stock, resulting

in dilution of our stockholders' interest in us. Our convertible stock will convert into shares of common stock on one of two events. First, it will convert if we have paid distributions to common stockholders such that aggregate distributions are equal to 100% of the price at which we sold our outstanding shares of common stock plus an amount sufficient to produce a 10% cumulative, non-compounded, annual return at that price. Alternatively, the convertible stock will convert if we list our shares of common stock on a national securities exchange and, on the 31st trading day after listing, the value of our company based on the average trading price of our shares of common stock since the listing, plus prior distributions, combine to meet the same 10% return threshold for our common stockholders. Each of these two events is a "Triggering Event." Upon a Triggering Event, our convertible stock will, unless our Advisory Management Agreement with our Advisor has been terminated or not renewed on account of a material breach by our Advisor, generally convert into shares of common stock with a value equal to the lesser of (A) 20% of the excess of our enterprise value plus the aggregate value of distributions paid to date on then outstanding shares of our common stock over the aggregate issue price of those outstanding shares plus a 10% cumulative, non-compounded, annual return on the issue price of those outstanding shares or (B) 15% of the excess of our enterprise value plus the aggregate value of distributions paid to date on then outstanding shares of our common stock over the aggregate issue price of those outstanding shares plus a 6% cumulative, non-compounded, annual return on the issue price of those outstanding shares. However, if our Advisory Management Agreement with our Advisor expires without renewal or is terminated (other than because of a material breach by our Advisor) prior to a Triggering Event, then upon a Triggering Event the holder of the convertible stock will be entitled to a prorated portion of the number of shares of common stock determined by the foregoing calculation, where such proration is based on the percentage of time we were advised by our Advisor. As a result, following conversion, the holder of the convertible stock will be entitled to a portion of amounts distributable to our stockholders, which such amounts distributable to the holder could be significant.

Our Advisor and Mr. Behringer can influence whether we terminate the Advisory Management Agreement or allow it to expire without renewal, or whether our common stock is listed for trading on a national securities exchange. Accordingly, our Advisor can influence both the conversion of the convertible stock and the resulting dilution of other stockholders' interests.

Because we rely on affiliates of Behringer Harvard Holdings for the provision of advisory, property management and dealer manager services, if Behringer Harvard Holdings is unable to meet its obligations, we may be required to find alternative providers of these services, which could result in a significant and costly disruption of our business.

Behringer Harvard Holdings, through one or more of its subsidiaries, owns and controls our Advisor, our property manager and our dealer manager. The operations of our Advisor, our property manager and our dealer manager rely substantially on Behringer Harvard Holdings. Behringer Harvard Holdings is largely dependent on fee income from its sponsored real estate programs. The current real estate market disruptions could adversely affect the amount of such fee income. In the event that Behringer Harvard Holdings becomes unable to meet its obligations as they become due, we might be required to find alternative service providers, which could result in a significant disruption of our business and would likely adversely affect the value of your investment in us. Further, given the non-compete agreements in place with Behringer Harvard Holdings' employees and the non-solicitation agreements we have with our Advisor and property manager, it would be difficult for us to utilize any current employees that provide services to us.

Risks Related to Our Business in General

A limit on the number of shares a person may own may discourage a takeover.

Our charter, with certain exceptions, authorizes our directors to take such actions as are necessary and desirable to preserve our qualification as a REIT. Unless exempted by our board of directors, no person may own more than 9.8% of our outstanding shares of common or preferred stock. This restriction may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us, including an extraordinary transaction (such as a merger, tender offer or sale of all or substantially all of our assets) that might otherwise provide stockholders with the opportunity to receive a control premium for their shares.

Our charter permits our board of directors to issue stock with terms that may subordinate the rights of the holders of our current common stock or discourage a third party from acquiring us.

Our charter permits our board of directors to issue up to 400,001,000 shares of capital stock. Our board of directors, without any action by our stockholders, may (1) increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares, (2) increase or decrease the number of shares of any class or series we have authority to issue or (3) classify or reclassify any unissued common stock or preferred stock and establish the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to distributions, qualifications, or terms or conditions of redemption of any such stock. Thus, our board of directors could authorize the issuance of such stock with terms and conditions that could subordinate the rights of the holders of our current common stock or have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us, including an extraordinary transaction (such as a merger, tender offer or sale of all or substantially all of our assets) that might provide a premium price for holders of our common stock.

Maryland law prohibits certain business combinations, which may make it more difficult for us to be acquired.

Under Maryland law, "business combinations" between a Maryland corporation and an interested stockholder or an affiliate of an interested stockholder are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. These business combinations include a merger, consolidation, share exchange, or, in circumstances specified in the statute, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities. An interested stockholder is defined as:

- any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of the then outstanding voting stock of the corporation; or
- an affiliate or associate of the corporation who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of the then outstanding voting stock of the corporation.

A person is not an interested stockholder under the statute if the board of directors approved in advance the transaction by which he otherwise would have become an interested stockholder. However, in approving a transaction, the board of directors may provide that its approval is subject to compliance, at or after the time of approval, with any terms and conditions determined by the board.

After the expiration of the five-year period described above, any business combination between a Maryland corporation and an interested stockholder must generally be recommended by the board of directors of the corporation and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

- 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of the then outstanding shares of voting stock of the corporation; and
- two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting stock of the corporation, other than shares held by the interested stockholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested stockholder.

These super-majority vote requirements do not apply if the corporation's common stockholders receive a minimum price, as defined under Maryland law, for their shares in the form of cash or other consideration in the same form as previously paid by the interested stockholder for its shares. Maryland law also permits various exemptions from these provisions, including business combinations that are exempted by the board of directors before the time that the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. The business combination statute may discourage others from trying to acquire control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating any offer.

Maryland law also limits the ability of a third party to buy a large stake in us and exercise voting power in electing directors.

Maryland law provides a second anti-takeover statute, the Control Share Acquisition Act, which provides that "control shares" of a Maryland corporation acquired in a "control share acquisition" have no voting rights except to the extent approved by the corporation's disinterested stockholders by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Shares of stock owned by interested stockholders, that is, by the acquirer, by officers or by directors who are employees of the corporation, are excluded from the vote on whether to accord voting rights to the control shares. "Control shares" are voting shares of stock that would entitle the acquirer to exercise voting power in electing directors within specified ranges of voting power. Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval. A "control share acquisition" means the acquisition of control shares. The control share acquisition statute does not apply (1) to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the corporation is a party to the transaction or (2) to acquisitions approved or exempted by a corporation's charter or bylaws. Our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the Control Share Acquisition Act any and all acquisitions by any person of shares of our stock. We can offer no assurance that this provision will not be amended or eliminated at any time in the future. This statute could have the effect of discouraging offers from third parties to acquire us and increasing the difficulty of successfully completing this type of offer by anyone other than our affiliates or any of their affiliates.

Our charter includes an anti-takeover provision that may discourage a stockholder from launching a tender offer for our shares.

Our charter provides that any tender offer made by a stockholder, including any "mini-tender" offer, must comply with most provisions of Regulation 14D of the Exchange Act. The offering stockholder must provide our company notice of such tender offer at least ten business days before initiating the tender offer. If the offering stockholder does not comply with these requirements, our company will have the right to redeem that stockholder's shares and any shares acquired in such tender offer. In addition, the non-complying stockholder shall be responsible for all of our company's expenses in connection with that stockholder's noncompliance. This provision of our charter may discourage a stockholder from initiating a tender offer for our shares and prevent you from receiving a premium price for your shares in such a transaction.

Your investment return may be reduced if we are required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act; if we or our subsidiaries become an unregistered investment company, we could not continue our business.

Neither we nor any of our subsidiaries intend to register as investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"). If we or any of our subsidiaries were obligated to register as investment companies, we would have to comply with a variety of substantive requirements under the Investment Company Act that impose, among other things:

- limitations on capital structure;
- restrictions on specified investments;
- prohibitions on transactions with affiliates; and
- compliance with reporting, record keeping, voting, proxy disclosure and other rules and regulations that would significantly increase our operating expenses.

Under the relevant provisions of Section 3(a)(1) of the Investment Company Act, an "investment company" is any issuer that:

- is or holds itself out as being engaged primarily, or proposes to engage primarily, in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities, which criteria we refer to as the primarily engaged test; and
- is engaged or proposes to engage in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities and owns or proposes to acquire "investment securities" having a value exceeding 40% of the value of our total assets on an unconsolidated basis, which criteria we refer to as the 40% Test. "Investment securities" excludes U.S. government securities and securities of majority owned subsidiaries that are not themselves investment companies and are not relying on the exception from the definition of investment company under Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) (relating to private investment companies).

We believe that we and our operating partnership satisfy both tests above. With respect to the 40% Test, most of the entities through which we and our operating partnership own our assets are majority owned subsidiaries that are not themselves investment companies and are not relying on the exceptions from the definition of investment company under Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7).

With respect to the primarily engaged test, we and our operating partnership are holding companies. Through the majority owned subsidiaries of our operating partnership, we and our operating partnership are primarily engaged in the non-investment company businesses of these subsidiaries.

We believe that most of the subsidiaries of our operating partnership may rely on Section 3(c)(5)(C) of the Investment Company Act for an exception from the definition of an investment company. (Any other subsidiaries of our operating partnership should be able to rely on the exceptions for private investment companies pursuant to Section 3(c)(1) and Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act.) As reflected in no-action letters, the SEC staff's position on Section 3(c)(5)(C) generally requires that an issuer maintain at least 55% of its assets in "mortgages and other liens on and interests in real estate" or qualifying assets, at least 80% of its assets in qualifying assets plus real estate-related assets and no more than 20% of the value of its assets in other than qualifying assets and real estate-related assets, which we refer to as miscellaneous assets. To constitute a qualifying asset under this 55% requirement, a real estate interest must meet various criteria based on no-action letters.

If, however, the value of the subsidiaries of our operating partnership that must rely on Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) is greater than 40% of the value of the assets of our operating

partnership, then we and our operating partnership may seek to rely on the exception from registration under Section 3(c)(6) if we and our operating partnership are “primarily engaged,” through majority owned subsidiaries, in the business of purchasing or otherwise acquiring mortgages and other interests in real estate. The SEC staff has issued little interpretive guidance with respect to Section 3(c)(6); however, it is our view that we and our operating partnership may rely on Section 3(c)(6) if 55% of the assets of our operating partnership consist of, and at least 55% of the income of our operating partnership is derived from, majority owned subsidiaries that rely on Section 3(c)(5)(C).

To maintain compliance with the Investment Company Act, our subsidiaries may be unable to sell assets we would otherwise want them to sell and may need to sell assets we would otherwise wish them to retain. In addition, our subsidiaries may have to acquire additional assets that they might not otherwise have acquired or may have to forego opportunities to make investments that we would otherwise want them to make and would be important to our investment strategy. Moreover, the SEC may issue interpretations with respect to various types of assets that are contrary to our views and current SEC staff interpretations are subject to change, which increases the risk of non-compliance and the risk that we may be forced to make adverse changes to our portfolio.

The method we use to classify our assets for purposes of the Investment Company Act is based in large measure upon no-action positions taken by the SEC staff in the past. These no-action positions were issued in accordance with factual situations that may be substantially different from the factual situations we may face, and a number of these no-action positions were issued more than ten years ago. No assurance can be given that the SEC staff will concur with our classification of our assets. In addition, the SEC staff may, in the future, issue further guidance that may require us to re-classify our assets for purposes of qualifying for exemption from regulation under the Investment Company Act. If we are required to re-classify our assets, we may no longer be in compliance with the exemption from the definition of an “investment company” provided by Section 3(c)(5)(C) of the Investment Company Act.

If we were required to register as an investment company but failed to do so, we would be prohibited from engaging in our business and criminal and civil actions could be brought against us. In addition, our contracts would be unenforceable unless a court required enforcement, and a court could appoint a receiver to take control of us and liquidate our business.

Rapid changes in the values of potential investments in CMBS or other real estate-related investments may make it more difficult for us to maintain our qualification as a REIT or our exception from the Investment Company Act.

If the market value or income potential of our real estate-related investments, including potential investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”), declines as a result of increased interest rates, prepayment rates or other factors, we may need to increase our real estate investments and income and/or liquidate our non-qualifying assets in order to maintain our REIT qualification or our exception from registration under the Investment Company Act. If the decline in real estate asset values and/or income occurs quickly, this may be especially difficult to accomplish. This difficulty may be exacerbated by the illiquid nature of any non-real estate assets that we may own. We may have to make investment decisions that we otherwise would not make absent REIT and Investment Company Act considerations.

Stockholders have limited control over changes in our policies and operations.

Our board of directors determines our major policies, including our policies regarding financing, growth, debt capitalization, REIT qualification and distributions. Our board of directors may amend or revise these and other policies without a vote of the stockholders. Our charter sets forth the stockholder voting rights required to be set forth therein under the Statement of Policy Regarding Real

Estate Investment Trusts adopted by the North American Securities Administrators Association on May 7, 2007, the ("NASAA REIT Guidelines"). Under our charter and the Maryland General Corporation Law, our stockholders currently have a right to vote only on the following matters:

- the election or removal of directors;
- any amendment of our charter, except that our board of directors may amend our charter without stockholder approval to:
 - change our name;
 - increase or decrease the aggregate number of our shares;
 - increase or decrease the number of our shares of any class or series that we have the authority to issue;
 - classify or reclassify any unissued shares by setting or changing the preferences, conversion or other rights, restrictions, limitations as to distributions, qualifications or terms and conditions of redemption of such shares;
 - effect reverse stock splits; and
 - after the listing of our shares of common stock on a national securities exchange, opting into any of the provisions of Subtitle 8 of Title 3 of the Maryland General Corporation Law;
- our liquidation and dissolution; and
- our being a party to any merger, consolidation, sale or other disposition of substantially all of our assets (notwithstanding that Maryland law may not require stockholder approval).

All other matters are subject to the discretion of our board of directors.

Our board of directors may change our investment policies and objectives generally and at the individual investment level without stockholder approval, which could alter the nature of your investment.

Our charter requires that our independent directors review our investment policies at least annually to determine that the policies we are following are in the best interests of the stockholders. In addition to our investment policies and objectives, we may also change our stated strategy for any investment in an individual property. These policies may change over time. The methods of implementing our investment policies may also vary, as new investment techniques are developed. Our investment policies, the methods for their implementation, and our other objectives, policies and procedures may be altered by our board of directors without the approval of our stockholders. As a result, the nature of your investment could change without your consent.

You may not be able to sell your shares under the share redemption program and, if you are able to sell your shares under the program, you may not be able to recover the amount of your investment in our shares.

Our board of directors approved the share redemption program, but may amend, suspend or terminate our share redemption program at any time. Our board of directors may reject any request for redemption of shares. Further, there are many limitations on your ability to sell your shares pursuant to the share redemption program. Any stockholder requesting repurchase of their shares pursuant to our share redemption program will be required to certify to us that such stockholder either (1) acquired the shares requested to be repurchased directly from us or (2) acquired the shares from the original investor by way of a bona fide gift not for value to, or for the benefit of, a member of the stockholder's immediate or extended family, or through a transfer to a custodian, trustee or other

fiduciary for the account of the stockholder or his or her immediate or extended family in connection with an estate planning transaction, including by bequest or inheritance upon death or operation of law.

In addition, our share redemption program contains other restrictions and limitations. We cannot guarantee that we will accommodate all redemption requests made in any particular redemption period. If we do not redeem all shares presented for redemption during any period in which we are redeeming shares, then all shares will be redeemed on a pro rata basis during the relevant period. You must hold your shares for at least one year prior to seeking redemption under the share redemption program, except that our board of directors may waive this one-year holding requirement with respect to redemptions sought upon the death or qualifying disability of a stockholder or redemptions sought upon a stockholder's confinement to a long-term care facility. Our board of directors may also waive this one-year holding requirement for other exigent circumstances affecting a stockholder such as bankruptcy or a mandatory distribution requirement under a stockholder's IRA, or with respect to shares purchased through our distribution reinvestment plan. We will not redeem, during any twelve-month period, more than 5% of the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the twelve-month period immediately prior to the date of redemption. Generally, the cash available for redemption on any particular date will be limited to the proceeds from our distribution reinvestment plan during the period consisting of the preceding four fiscal quarters for which financial statements are available, less any cash already used for redemptions during the same period, plus, if we had positive operating cash flow during such preceding four fiscal quarters, 1% of all operating cash flow during such preceding four fiscal quarters.

Further, our board of directors reserves the right to reject any request for redemption or to terminate, suspend, or amend the share redemption program at any time. Therefore, in making a decision to purchase shares of our common stock, you should not assume that you will be able to sell any of your shares back to us pursuant to our share redemption program.

If you are able to resell your shares to us pursuant to our share redemption program, you will likely receive substantially less than the amount paid to acquire the shares from us or the fair market value of your shares, depending upon how long you owned the shares.

Except for redemptions sought upon a stockholder's death, qualifying disability or confinement to a long-term care facility, the purchase price per share redeemed under our share redemption program will equal 90% of (i) the most recently disclosed estimated value per share as determined in accordance with our valuation policy, less (ii) the aggregate distributions per share of any net sale proceeds from the sale of one or more of our assets, or other special distributions so designated by our board of directors, distributed to stockholders after the valuation was determined; provided, however, that the purchase price per share shall not exceed: (1) prior to the first valuation conducted by our board of directors, or a committee thereof (the "Initial Board Valuation"), under the valuation policy, 90% of (i) the average price per share the original purchaser or purchasers of shares paid to us for all of his or her shares (as adjusted for any stock dividends, combinations, splits, recapitalizations and the like with respect to our common stock) less (ii) the aggregate distributions per share of any net sale proceeds from the sale of one or more of our assets, or other special distributions so designated by our board of directors, distributed to stockholders prior to the redemption date (the "Special Distributions"); or (2) on or after the Initial Board Valuation, the average price per share the original purchaser or purchasers of shares paid to us for all of his or her shares (as adjusted for any stock dividends, combinations, splits, recapitalizations and the like with respect to our common stock) less any Special Distributions. Accordingly, you may receive less by selling your shares back to us than you would receive if our investments were sold for their estimated values and such proceeds were distributed in our liquidation.

We may not successfully implement our exit strategy, in which case you may have to hold your investment for an indefinite period.

Depending upon then prevailing market conditions, it is our intention to consider beginning the process of liquidating our assets and distributing the net proceeds to our stockholders within three to six years after the termination of the Offering. If we do not begin an orderly liquidation within that period, we may seek to have our shares listed on a national securities exchange. If we do not begin the process of liquidating or listing our shares within this time period, our charter requires that we hold a stockholders meeting to vote on a proposal for our orderly liquidation unless a majority of our board of directors and a majority of our independent directors vote to defer such a meeting beyond the sixth anniversary of the termination of the Offering.

Market conditions and other factors could cause us to delay the commencement of our liquidation or to delay the listing of our shares on a national securities exchange beyond six years from the termination of the Offering. If so, our board of directors and our independent directors may conclude that it is not in our best interests to hold a stockholders meeting for the purpose of voting on a proposal for our orderly liquidation. Our charter permits our board of directors, with the concurrence of a majority of our independent directors, to defer such a stockholder vote indefinitely. Therefore, if we are not successful in implementing our exit strategy, your shares will continue to be illiquid and you may, for an indefinite period of time, be unable to convert your investment into cash easily with minimum loss.

We established the offering price for the shares on an arbitrary basis; as a result, the offering price of the shares is not related to any independent valuation.

Our board of directors arbitrarily set the offering price of our shares of common stock for this offering, and this price bears no relationship to the book or net value of our assets or to our expected operating income. We adopted a valuation policy in respect of estimating the per share value of our common stock. Until 18 months have passed without a sale in an offering of our common stock (or other securities from which our board of directors believes the value of a share of common stock can be estimated), not including any offering related to a distribution reinvestment plan, employee benefit plan or the redemption of interests in our operating partnership, we generally will use the gross offering price of a share of the common stock in our most recent offering as the per share estimated value thereof or, with respect to an offering of other securities from which the value of a share of common stock can be estimated, the value derived from the gross offering price of the other security as the per share estimated value of the common stock. This estimated value is not likely to reflect the proceeds you would receive upon our liquidation or upon the sale of your shares. In addition, this per share valuation method is not designed to arrive at a valuation that is related to any individual or aggregated value estimates or appraisals of the value of our assets.

Because the dealer manager is an affiliate of our Advisor, investors will not have the benefit of an independent review of us, which is customarily performed in underwritten offerings.

The dealer manager, Behringer Securities, is an affiliate of our Advisor and will not make an independent review of us or the Offering. Accordingly, you do not have the benefit of an independent review of the terms of the Offering. Further, the due diligence investigation of us by the dealer manager cannot be considered to be an independent review and, therefore, may not be as meaningful as a review conducted by an unaffiliated broker-dealer or investment banker.

We may incur costs associated with changing our name if we are no longer permitted to use “Behringer Harvard” in our name.

We have entered into a license agreement with Behringer Harvard Holdings for use of the name “Behringer Harvard.” Pursuant to the agreement, when an affiliate of Behringer Harvard Holdings no longer serves as one of our officers or directors, Behringer Harvard Holdings may terminate our license agreement and may require us to change our name to eliminate the use of the words “Behringer Harvard.” We will be required to pay any costs associated with changing our name.

Your interest in Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II will be diluted if we or Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II issues additional securities.

Stockholders do not have preemptive rights to any shares issued by us in the future. Our charter currently has authorized 400,001,000 shares of capital stock, of which 350,000,000 shares are designated as common stock, 1,000 shares are designated as convertible stock and 50,000,000 are designated as preferred stock. Subject to any limitations set forth under Maryland law, our board of directors may amend our charter to increase the number of authorized shares of capital stock, increase or decrease the number of shares of any class or series of stock designated, and may classify or reclassify any unissued shares without the necessity of obtaining stockholder approval. Shares will be issued in the discretion of our board of directors. Stockholders will likely experience dilution of their equity investment in us in the event that we: (1) sell shares in the Offering or sell additional shares in the future, including those issued pursuant to the distribution reinvestment plan, (2) sell securities that are convertible into shares of our common stock, (3) issue shares of our common stock in a private offering of securities to institutional investors, (4) issue shares of common stock upon the conversion of our convertible stock, (5) issue shares of common stock upon the exercise of any options granted to our independent directors or employees of our Advisor and BHO II Management, our management company and an affiliate of our Advisor, or their affiliates, (6) issue shares to our Advisor, its successors or assigns, in payment of an outstanding fee obligation as set forth under our Advisory Management Agreement, or (7) issue shares of our common stock to sellers of properties acquired by us in connection with an exchange of limited partnership interests of Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II. In addition, the partnership agreement for Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II contains provisions that allow, under certain circumstances, other entities, including other Behringer Harvard sponsored programs, to merge into or cause the exchange or conversion of their interest for interests of Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II. Because the limited partnership interests of Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II may be exchanged for shares of our common stock, any merger, exchange or conversion between Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II and another entity ultimately could result in the issuance of a substantial number of shares of our common stock, thereby diluting the percentage ownership interest of other stockholders.

Payment of fees to our Advisor and its affiliates will reduce cash available for investment and payment of distributions.

Our Advisor and its affiliates will perform services for us in connection with, among other things, the offer and sale of our shares, the selection and acquisition of our investments, the management and leasing of our properties, the servicing of our mortgage, bridge, mezzanine or other loans, the administration of our other investments and the disposition of our assets. They will be paid substantial fees for these services. These fees will reduce the amount of cash available for investment or distributions to stockholders.

We may be restricted in our ability to replace our property manager under certain circumstances.

Under the terms of our property management agreement, we may terminate the agreement upon 30 days’ notice in the event of, and only in the event of, a showing of misconduct, negligence, or

deliberate malfeasance by the property manager in performing its duties. Our board of directors may find the performance of our property manager to be unsatisfactory. However, unsatisfactory performance by the property manager may not constitute "misconduct, negligence, or deliberate malfeasance." As a result, we may be unable to terminate the property management agreement at the desired time, which may have an adverse effect on the management and profitability of our properties.

Distributions may be paid from capital, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to achieve expected cash flows necessary to continue to pay initially established distributions or maintain distributions at any particular level, or that distributions will increase over time.

There are many factors that can affect the availability and timing of cash distributions to stockholders. Distributions generally will be based upon such factors as the amount of cash available or anticipated to be available from real estate investments and, real estate-related securities, mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans and other investments, current and projected cash requirements and tax considerations. Because we may receive income from interest or rents at various times during our fiscal year, distributions paid may not reflect our income earned in that particular distribution period. The amount of cash available for distributions will be affected by many factors, such as our ability to make acquisitions as offering proceeds become available, the income from those investments and yields on securities of other real estate programs that we invest in, and our operating expense levels, as well as many other variables. Actual cash available for distributions may vary substantially from estimates. We can give no assurance that we will be able to achieve our anticipated cash flow or that distributions will increase over time. Nor can we give any assurance that rents from the properties will increase, that the securities we buy will increase in value or provide constant or increased distributions over time, that loans we make will be repaid or paid on time, that loans will generate the interest payments that we expect, or that future acquisitions of real properties, mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans, other investments or our investments in securities will increase our cash available for distributions to stockholders. Our actual results may differ significantly from the assumptions used by our board of directors in establishing the distribution rates to stockholders.

Many of the factors that can affect the availability and timing of cash distributions to stockholders are beyond our control, and a change in any one factor could adversely affect our ability to pay future distributions. For instance:

- If one or more tenants defaults or terminates its lease, there could be a decrease or cessation of rental payments, which would mean less cash available for distributions.
- Any failure by a borrower under our mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans to repay the loans or interest on the loans will reduce our income and distributions to stockholders.
- Cash available for distributions may be reduced if we are required to spend money to correct defects or to make improvements to properties.
- Cash available to make distributions may decrease if the assets we acquire have lower yields than expected.
- There may be a delay between the sale of the common stock and our purchase of real properties. During that time, we may invest in lower yielding short-term instruments, which could result in a lower yield on your investment.
- If we lend money to others, such funds may not be repaid in accordance with the loan terms or at all, which could reduce cash available for distributions.
- Federal income tax laws require REITs to distribute at least 90% of their taxable income to stockholders to maintain REIT status, and 100% of taxable income and net capital gain to avoid federal income tax. This limits the earnings that we may retain for corporate growth, such as

property acquisition, development or expansion and makes us more dependent upon additional debt or equity financing than corporations that are not REITs. If we borrow more funds in the future, more of our operating cash will be needed to make debt payments and cash available for distributions may therefore decrease.

- In connection with future property acquisitions, we may issue additional shares of common stock, operating partnership units or interests in other entities that own our properties. We cannot predict the number of shares of common stock, units or interests that we may issue, or the effect that these additional shares might have on cash available for distributions to you. If we issue additional shares, they could reduce the cash available for distributions to you.
- We make distributions to our stockholders to comply with the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code and to eliminate, or at least minimize, exposure to federal income taxes and the nondeductible REIT excise tax. Differences in timing between the receipt of income and the payment of expenses, and the effect of required debt payments, could require us to borrow funds on a short-term basis to meet the distribution requirements that are necessary to achieve the tax benefits associated with qualifying as a REIT.

In addition, our board of directors, in its discretion, may retain any portion of our cash on hand for working capital. We cannot assure you that sufficient cash will be available to make distributions to you.

Until proceeds from the Offering are invested and generating operating cash flow sufficient to make distributions to our stockholders, we have and may continue to make some or all of our distributions from sources other than cash flow from operations, including the proceeds of the Offering, cash advanced to us by our Advisor, cash resulting from a deferral of asset management fees and/or from borrowings (including borrowings secured by our assets) in anticipation of future operating cash flow, which may reduce the amount of capital we ultimately invest and negatively impact the value of your investment.

We expect that cash distributions to our stockholders generally will be paid from cash available or anticipated from the cash flow from our investments in properties, real estate securities, mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans and other real estate-related assets. However, until proceeds from the Offering are invested and generating operating cash flow sufficient to fully fund distributions to our stockholders, we have and may continue to make some or all of our distributions from the proceeds of the Offering, cash advanced to us by our Advisor, cash resulting from a waiver or deferral of asset management fees and/or from borrowings (including borrowings secured by our assets) in anticipation of future cash flow. In addition, to the extent our investments are in development or redevelopment projects, or in properties that have significant capital requirements, our ability to make distributions may be negatively impacted, especially during our early period of operation. Once our development projects are completed and begin to generate income, we intend to use such increased income to make distributions to our stockholders. Accordingly, the amount of distributions paid at any time may not reflect current cash flow from our operations. To the extent cash distributions are paid from the proceeds of the Offering, cash advanced to us by our Advisor, cash resulting from a deferral of asset management fees and/or from borrowings (including borrowings secured by our assets) in anticipation of future cash flow, we will have less capital available to invest in properties and other real estate-related assets, which may negatively impact our ability to make investments and substantially reduce current returns and capital appreciation. In that event, we may not be able to use all of the net proceeds raised in the Offering for investment in real estate, loans and other investments, paying acquisition fees and expenses incurred in making such investments and for any capital reserves we may establish, until such time as we have sufficient cash flows from operations to fully fund our distributions.

Development projects in which we invest may not be completed successfully or on time, and guarantors of the projects may not have the financial resources to perform their obligations under the guaranties they provide.

We may make equity investments in, acquire options to purchase interests in or make mezzanine loans to the owners of real estate development projects. Our return on these investments is dependent upon the projects being completed successfully, on budget and on time. To help ensure performance by the developers of properties that are under construction, completion of these properties is generally guaranteed either by a completion bond or performance bond. Our Advisor may rely upon the substantial net worth of the contractor or developer or a personal guarantee accompanied by financial statements showing a substantial net worth provided by an affiliate of the entity entering into the construction or development contract as an alternative to a completion bond or performance bond. For a particular investment, we may obtain guaranties that the project will be completed on time, on budget and in accordance with the plans and specifications and that the mezzanine loan will be repaid. However, we may not obtain such guaranties and cannot ensure that the guarantors will have the financial resources to perform their obligations under the guaranties they provide. We intend to manage these risks by ensuring, to the best of our ability, that we invest in projects with reputable, experienced and resourceful developers. If we are unable to manage these risks effectively, our results of operations, financial condition and ability to make distributions to you will be adversely affected.

We are uncertain of our sources for funding of future capital needs, which could adversely affect the value of our investments.

Substantially all of the gross proceeds of the Offering will be used to make investments in real estate and real estate-related assets and to pay various fees and expenses related to the Offering. We will establish capital reserves on a property-by-property basis, as we deem appropriate. In addition to any reserves we establish, a lender may require escrow of capital reserves in excess of our established reserves. If these reserves are insufficient to meet our cash needs, we may have to obtain financing from either affiliated or unaffiliated sources to fund our cash requirements. Accordingly, in the event that we develop a need for additional capital in the future for the improvement of our properties or for any other reason, we have not identified any sources for such funding, and we cannot assure you that such sources of funding will be available to us for potential capital needs in the future.

We may suffer adverse consequences due to the financial difficulties, bankruptcy or insolvency of our tenants.

The current economic conditions may cause the tenants in any properties we own to experience financial difficulties, including bankruptcy, insolvency or a general downturn in their business. We cannot assure you that any tenant that files for bankruptcy protection will continue to pay us rent. A bankruptcy filing by, or relating to, one of our tenants or a lease guarantor would bar efforts by us to collect pre-bankruptcy debts from that tenant or lease guarantor, or its property, unless we receive an order permitting us to do so from the bankruptcy court. In addition, we cannot evict a tenant solely because of bankruptcy. The bankruptcy of a tenant or lease guarantor could delay our efforts to collect past due balances under the relevant leases, and could ultimately preclude collection of these sums. If a lease is assumed by the tenant in bankruptcy, all pre-bankruptcy balances due under the lease must be paid to us in full. If, however, a lease is rejected by a tenant in bankruptcy, we would have only a general, unsecured claim for damages. An unsecured claim would only be paid to the extent that funds are available and only in the same percentage as is paid to all other holders of general, unsecured claims. Restrictions under the bankruptcy laws further limit the amount of any other claims that we can make if a lease is rejected. As a result, it is likely that we would recover substantially less than the full value of the remaining rent during the term.

The failure of any bank in which we deposit our funds could reduce the amount of cash we have available to pay distributions and make additional investments.

We have diversified our cash and cash equivalents between several banking institutions in an attempt to minimize exposure to any one of these entities. However, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or "FDIC," only insures limited amounts per depositor per insured bank. At December 31, 2010, we had cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash deposited in certain financial institutions in excess of federally insured levels. If any of the banking institutions in which we have deposited funds ultimately fails, we may lose our deposits over the federally insured levels. The loss of our deposits could reduce the amount of cash we have available to distribute or invest and could result in a decline in the value of your investment.

Recent market disruptions may adversely impact aspects of our operating results and operating condition.

The global financial markets have undergone pervasive and fundamental disruptions. The disruptions have had and may continue to have an adverse impact on the availability of credit to businesses, generally, and have resulted in and could lead to further weakening of the U.S. and global economies. Our business may be affected by market and economic challenges experienced by the U.S. economy or real estate industry as a whole or by the local economic conditions in the markets in which our properties are located, including the current dislocations in the credit markets and general global economic recession. Availability of debt financing secured by commercial real estate has declined, as a result of tightened underwriting standards. These conditions have and may continue to materially affect the value of our investment properties, and may affect our ability to pay distributions, the availability or the terms of financing that we have or may anticipate utilizing, and our ability to make principal and interest payments on, or refinance, any outstanding debt when due. These challenging economic conditions may also impact the ability of certain of our tenants to enter into new leasing transactions or satisfy rental payments under existing leases. Specifically, the current conditions, or similar conditions existing in the future, may have the following consequences:

- the financial condition of our tenants may be adversely affected, which may result in us having to increase concessions, reduce rental rates or make capital improvements beyond those contemplated at the time we acquired the properties, in order to maintain occupancy levels or to negotiate for reduced space needs, which may result in a decrease in our occupancy levels;
- an increase in the number of bankruptcies or insolvency proceedings of our tenants and lease guarantors, which could delay our efforts to collect rent and any past due balances under the relevant leases and ultimately could preclude collection of these sums;
- significant job losses in the financial and professional services industries have occurred and may continue to occur, which may decrease demand for our office space and result in lower occupancy levels, which will result in decreased revenues and which could diminish the value of our properties, which depend, in part, upon the cash flow generated by our properties;
- credit spreads for major sources of capital may continue to widen as stockholders demand higher risk premiums, resulting in lenders increasing the cost for debt financing;
- our ability to borrow on terms and conditions that we find acceptable, or at all, may be limited, which could result in our investment operations generating lower overall economic returns and a reduced level of cash flow, which could potentially impact our ability to make distributions to our stockholders at current levels, reduce our ability to pursue acquisition opportunities if any, and increase our interest expense;
- a further reduction in the amount of capital that is available to finance real estate, which, in turn, could lead to a decline in real estate values generally, slow real estate transaction activity,

reduce the loan to value ratio upon which lenders are willing to lend, and result in difficulty refinancing our debt;

- the value of certain of our properties have likely decreased below the amounts we paid for them, which may limit our ability to dispose of assets at attractive prices or to obtain debt financing secured by our properties and may reduce the availability of unsecured loans;
- the value and liquidity of our short-term investments could be reduced as a result of the dislocation of the markets for our short-term investments and increased volatility in market rates for such investments or other factors; and
- one or more counterparties to our derivative financial instruments could default on their obligations to us, or could fail, increasing the risk that we may not realize the benefits of these instruments.

Further, in light of the current economic conditions, we cannot provide assurance that we will be able to sustain the current level of our distributions. If the conditions continue, our board may reduce or cease our distributions in order to conserve cash.

To hedge against exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations, we may use derivative financial instruments that may be costly and ineffective and may reduce the overall returns on your investment and affect cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

We may use derivative financial instruments to hedge exposures to changes in exchange rates and interest rates on loans secured by our assets and investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities. Derivative instruments may include interest rate swap contracts, interest rate cap or floor contracts, futures or forward contracts, options or repurchase agreements. Our actual hedging decisions will be determined in light of the facts and circumstances existing at the time of the hedge and may differ from time to time. Our hedging may fail to protect or could adversely affect us because, among other things:

- interest rate hedging can be expensive, particularly during periods of rising and volatile interest rates;
- available interest rate hedging may not correspond directly with the interest rate risk for which protection is sought;
- the duration of the hedge may not match the duration of the related liability or asset;
- the amount of income that a REIT may earn from hedging transactions to offset interest rate losses is limited by federal tax provisions governing REITs;
- the credit quality of the party owing money on the hedge may be downgraded to such an extent that it impairs our ability to sell or assign our side of the hedging transaction;
- the party owing money in the hedging transaction may default on its obligation to pay; and
- we may purchase a hedge that turns out not to be necessary, *i.e.*, a hedge that is out of the money.

Any hedging activity we engage in may adversely affect our earnings, which could adversely affect cash available for distribution to our stockholders. Therefore, while we may enter into such transactions to seek to reduce interest rate risks, unanticipated changes in interest rates may result in poorer overall investment performance than if we had not engaged in any such hedging transactions. In addition, the degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and price movements in the portfolio positions being hedged or liabilities being hedged may vary materially. Moreover, for a variety of reasons, we may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such

hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Any such imperfect correlation may prevent us from achieving the intended accounting treatment and may expose us to risk of loss.

To the extent that we use derivative financial instruments to hedge against exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations, we will be exposed to credit risk, basis risk and legal enforceability risks. In this context, credit risk is the failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the derivative contract. If the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, the counterparty owes us, which creates credit risk for us. Basis risk occurs when the index upon which the contract is based is more or less variable than the index upon which the hedged asset or liability is based, thereby making the hedge less effective. Finally, legal enforceability risks encompass general contractual risks, including the risk that the counterparty will breach the terms of, or fail to perform its obligations under, the derivative contract. If we are unable to manage these risks effectively, our results of operations, financial condition and ability to make distributions to you will be adversely affected.

Hedging instruments often are not traded on regulated exchanges, guaranteed by an exchange or its clearing house, or regulated by any U.S. or foreign governmental authorities and involve risks and costs.

The cost of using hedging instruments increases as the period covered by the instrument increases and during periods of rising and volatile interest rates. We may increase our hedging activity and thus increase our hedging costs during periods when interest rates are volatile or rising and hedging costs have increased. In addition, hedging instruments involve risk since they often are not traded on regulated exchanges, guaranteed by an exchange or its clearing house, or regulated by any U.S. or foreign governmental authorities. Consequently, there are no requirements with respect to record keeping, financial responsibility or segregation of customer funds and positions. Furthermore, the enforceability of agreements underlying derivative transactions may depend on compliance with applicable statutory, commodity and other regulatory requirements and, depending on the identity of the counterparty, applicable international requirements. The business failure of a hedging counterparty with whom we enter into a hedging transaction will most likely result in a default. Default by a party with whom we enter into a hedging transaction may result in the loss of unrealized profits and force us to cover our resale commitments, if any, at the then current market price. It may not always be possible to dispose of or close out a hedging position without the consent of the hedging counterparty, and we may not be able to enter into an offsetting contract in order to cover our risk. We cannot be certain that a liquid secondary market will exist for hedging instruments purchased or sold, and we may be required to maintain a position until exercise or expiration, which could result in losses.

Complying with REIT requirements may limit our ability to hedge effectively.

The REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code may limit our ability to hedge our assets and operations. Under these provisions, any income that we generate from transactions intended to hedge our interest rate, inflation and/or currency risks will be excluded from gross income for purposes of the REIT 75.0% and 95% gross income tests if the instrument hedges (1) interest rate risk on liabilities incurred to carry or acquire real estate or (2) risk of currency fluctuations with respect to any item of income or gain that would be qualifying income under the REIT 75% or 95% gross income tests, and such instrument is properly identified under applicable Treasury Regulations. Income from hedging transactions that do not meet these requirements will generally constitute nonqualifying income for purposes of both the REIT 75% and 95% gross income tests. As a result of these rules, we may have to limit our use of hedging techniques that might otherwise be advantageous, which could result in greater risks associated with interest rate or other changes than we would otherwise incur.

There can be no assurance that the direct or indirect effects of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, enacted in July 2010 for the purpose of stabilizing or reforming the financial markets, will not have an adverse effect on our interest rate hedging activities.

On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") became law in the United States. Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act contains a sweeping overhaul of the regulation of privately negotiated derivatives. The provisions of Title VII become effective on July 16, 2011 or, with respect to particular provisions, on such other date specified in the Dodd-Frank Act or by subsequent rulemaking. While the full impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on our interest rate hedging activities cannot be assessed until implementing rules and regulations are promulgated, the requirements of Title VII may affect our ability to enter into hedging or other risk management transactions, may increase our costs in entering into such transactions, and may result in us entering into such transactions on more unfavorable terms than prior to effectiveness of the Dodd-Frank Act. The occurrence of any of the foregoing events may have an adverse effect on our business.

Recent disruptions in the financial markets could adversely affect the multifamily property sector's ability to obtain financing and credit enhancement from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which could adversely impact us.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are major sources of financing for the multifamily sector. Since 2007, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have reported substantial losses and a need for significant amounts of additional capital. In response to the deteriorating financial condition of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and the recent credit market disruption, the U.S. Congress and Treasury undertook a series of actions to stabilize these government-sponsored enterprises and the financial markets. Pursuant to legislation enacted in 2008, the U.S. government placed both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac under its conservatorship.

Currently, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac remain active multifamily lenders. However, there is significant uncertainty surrounding the futures of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Should Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have their mandates changed or reduced, be disbanded or reorganized by the government or otherwise discontinue providing liquidity to our sector, it would significantly reduce our access to debt capital and/or increase borrowing costs. If new U.S. government regulations heighten Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's underwriting standards, adversely affect interest rates and reduce the amount of capital they can make available to the multifamily sector, it could have a material adverse effect on both the multifamily sector and us because many private alternative sources of funding have been reduced or are unavailable. Any potential reduction in loans, guarantees and credit-enhancement arrangements from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac could jeopardize the effectiveness of the multifamily sector's derivative securities market, potentially causing breaches in loan covenants, and through reduced loan availability, impact the value of multifamily assets, which could impair the value of a significant portion of multifamily communities. Specifically, the potential for a decrease in liquidity made available to the multifamily sector by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac could: (1) make it more difficult for us to secure new takeout financing for current multifamily development projects; (2) hinder our ability to refinance completed multifamily assets; (3) decrease the amount of available liquidity and credit that could be used to further diversify our portfolio of multifamily assets; and (4) require us to obtain other sources of debt capital with potentially different terms.

General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate

Our opportunistic property-acquisition strategy involves a higher risk of loss than more conservative investment strategies.

Our strategy for acquiring properties may involve the acquisition of properties in markets that are depressed or overbuilt, and/or have high growth potential in real estate lease rates and sale prices. As a result of our investment in these types of markets, we will face increased risks relating to changes in local market conditions and increased competition for similar properties in the same market, as well as increased risks that these markets will not recover and the value of our properties in these markets will not increase, or will decrease, over time. For these and other reasons, we cannot assure you that we will be profitable or that we will realize growth in the value of our real estate properties, and as a result, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders could be affected. Our intended approach to acquiring and operating income-producing properties involves more risk than comparable real estate programs that have a targeted holding period for investments that is longer than ours, utilize leverage to a lesser degree and/or employ more conservative investment strategies.

Our revenue and net income may vary significantly from one period to another due to investments in opportunity-oriented properties and portfolio acquisitions, which could increase the variability of our cash available for distributions.

Our opportunistic property acquisition strategy will include investments in properties in various phases of development, redevelopment or repositioning and portfolio acquisitions, which may cause our revenues and net income to fluctuate significantly from one period to another. Projects do not produce revenue while in development or redevelopment. During any period when our projects in development or redevelopment or those with significant capital requirements increase without a corresponding increase in stable revenue-producing properties, our revenues and net income will likely decrease. Many factors may have a negative impact on the level of revenues or net income produced by our portfolio of properties and projects, including higher than expected construction costs, failure to complete projects on a timely basis, failure of the properties to perform at expected levels upon completion of development or redevelopment, and increased borrowings necessary to fund higher than expected construction or other costs related to the project. Further, our net income and shareholders' equity could be negatively affected during periods with large portfolio acquisitions, which generally require large cash outlays and may require the incurrence of additional financing. Any such reduction in our revenues and net income during such periods could cause a resulting decrease in our cash available for distributions during the same periods.

Our operating results will be affected by economic and regulatory changes that have an adverse impact on the real estate market in general, and we cannot assure you that we will be profitable or that we will realize growth in the value of our real estate properties.

Our operating results will be subject to risks generally incident to the ownership of real estate, including:

- changes in general economic or local conditions;
- changes in supply of or demand for similar or competing properties in an area;
- changes in interest rates and availability of permanent mortgage funds that may render the sale of a property difficult or unattractive;
- the illiquidity of real estate investments generally;
- changes in tax, real estate, environmental and zoning laws; and
- periods of high interest rates and tight money supply.

For these and other reasons, we cannot assure you that we will be profitable or that we will realize growth in the value of our real estate properties.

If we fail to diversify our investment portfolio, downturns relating to certain geographic regions, types of assets, industries or business sectors may have a more significant adverse impact on our assets and our ability to pay distributions than if we had a diversified investment portfolio.

While we intend to diversify our portfolio of investments in the manner described in the prospectus related to the Offering, we are not required to observe specific diversification criteria. Therefore, our investments in target assets may at times be concentrated in certain asset types that are subject to higher risk of foreclosure, or secured by assets concentrated in a limited number of geographic locations. As of December 31, 2010, 61% of our base rent and 29% of our base rent was derived from tenants in Florida and Colorado, respectively. To the extent that our portfolio is concentrated in limited geographic regions, types of assets, industries or business sectors, downturns relating generally to such region, type of asset, industry or business sector may result in defaults on a number of our investments within a short time period, which may reduce our net income and the value of our common stock and accordingly limit our ability to pay distributions to you.

Properties that have significant vacancies could be difficult to sell, which could diminish the return on your investment.

A property may incur vacancies either by the continued default of tenants under their leases or the expiration of tenant leases. If vacancies continue for a long period of time, we may suffer reduced revenues resulting in decreased distributions to stockholders. In addition, the value of the property could be diminished because the market value of a particular property will depend principally upon the value of the leases of such property.

Many of our investments will be dependent on tenants for revenue, and lease terminations could reduce our ability to make distributions to stockholders.

The success of our real property investments often will be materially dependent on the financial stability of our tenants. Lease payment defaults by tenants could cause us to reduce the amount of distributions to stockholders. A default by a significant tenant on its lease payments to us would cause us to lose the revenue associated with such lease and cause us to have to find an alternative source of revenue to meet mortgage payments and prevent a foreclosure if the property is subject to a mortgage. In the event of a tenant default, we may experience delays in enforcing our rights as landlord and may incur substantial costs in protecting our investment and re-letting our property. If significant leases are terminated, we cannot assure you that we will be able to lease the property for the rent previously received or sell the property without incurring a loss. Additionally, loans that we make generally will relate to real estate. As a result, the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be dependent on the financial stability of the tenants leasing the related real estate.

We may be unable to secure funds for future tenant improvements, which could adversely impact our ability to make cash distributions to our stockholders.

When tenants do not renew their leases or otherwise vacate their space, in order to attract replacement tenants, we will be required to expend substantial funds for tenant improvements and tenant refurbishments to the vacated space. If we have insufficient capital reserves, we will have to obtain financing from other sources. We intend to establish capital reserves on a property-by-property basis, as we deem necessary. In addition to any reserves we establish, a lender may require escrow of capital reserves in excess of our established reserves. If these reserves or any reserves otherwise established are designated for other uses or are insufficient to meet our cash needs, we may have to obtain financing from either affiliated or unaffiliated sources to fund our cash requirements. We cannot

assure you that sufficient financing will be available or, if available, will be available on economically feasible terms or on terms acceptable to us. Moreover, certain reserves required by lenders may be designated for specific uses and may not be available for capital purposes such as future tenant improvements. Additional borrowing for capital purposes will increase our interest expense, and therefore our financial condition and our ability to make cash distributions to our stockholders may be adversely affected.

We may be unable to sell a property if or when we decide to do so, which could adversely impact our ability to make cash distributions to our stockholders.

We intend to hold the various real properties in which we invest until such time as our Advisor determines that a sale or other disposition appears to be advantageous to achieve our investment objectives or until it appears that such objectives will not be met. Otherwise, our Advisor, subject to approval of our board of directors, may exercise its discretion as to whether and when to sell a property, and we will have no obligation to sell properties at any particular time, except upon our liquidation. If we do not begin the process of liquidating our assets or listing our shares within six years of the termination of this primary offering, our charter requires that we hold a stockholders meeting to vote on a proposal for our orderly liquidation unless a majority of our board of directors and a majority of our independent directors vote to defer such a meeting beyond the sixth anniversary of the termination of the Offering. The real estate market is affected, as discussed above, by many factors, such as general economic conditions, availability of financing, interest rates and other factors, including supply and demand, that are beyond our control. We cannot predict whether we will be able to sell any asset for the price or on the terms set by us, or whether any price or other terms offered by a prospective purchaser would be acceptable to us. We cannot predict the length of time needed to find a willing purchaser and to close the sale of an asset. If we are unable to sell an asset when we determine to do so, it could have a significant adverse effect on our cash flow and results of operations.

Our co-venture partners, co-tenants or other partners in co-ownership arrangements could take actions that decrease the value of an investment to us and lower your overall return.

We may enter into joint ventures, tenant-in-common investments or other co-ownership arrangements with other Behringer Harvard programs or third parties having investment objectives similar to ours for the acquisition, development or improvement of properties, as well as the acquisition of real estate-related investments. We may also purchase and develop properties in joint ventures or in partnerships, co-tenancies or other co-ownership arrangements with the sellers of the properties, affiliates of the sellers, developers or other persons.

Such investments may involve risks not otherwise present with other forms of real estate investment, including, for example:

- the possibility that our co-venturer, co-tenant or partner in an investment might become bankrupt;
- the possibility that the investment requires additional capital that we and/or our partner do not have, which lack of capital could affect the performance of the investment and/or dilute our interest if the partner were to contribute our share of the capital;
- the possibility that a co-venturer, co-tenant or partner in an investment might breach a loan agreement or other agreement or otherwise, by action or inaction, act in a way detrimental to us or the investment;
- that such co-venturer, co-tenant or partner may at any time have economic or business interests or goals that are or that become inconsistent with our business interests or goals;

- the possibility that we may incur liabilities as the result of the action taken by our partner or co-investor;
- that such co-venturer, co-tenant or partner may be in a position to take action contrary to our instructions or requests or contrary to our policies or objectives, including our policy with respect to qualifying and maintaining our qualification as a REIT; or
- that such partner may exercise buy/sell rights that force us to either acquire the entire investment, or dispose of our share, at a time and price that may not be consistent with our investment objectives.

Any of the above might subject a property to liabilities in excess of those contemplated and thus reduce our returns on that investment.

Uninsured losses relating to real property or excessively expensive premiums for insurance coverage may adversely affect your returns.

Our Advisor will attempt to ensure that all of our properties are adequately insured to cover casualty losses. The nature of the activities at certain properties we may acquire will expose us and our operators to potential liability for personal injuries and, in certain instances, such as with marinas, property damage claims. For instance, marina business activities are customarily subject to various hazards, including gasoline or other fuel spills, fires, drownings and other water-related accidents, boat storage rack collapses and other dangers relatively common in the marina industry. In addition, there are types of losses, generally catastrophic in nature, such as losses due to wars, acts of terrorism, earthquakes, pollution, environmental matters or extreme weather conditions such as hurricanes, floods and snowstorms that are uninsurable or not economically insurable, or may be insured subject to limitations, such as large deductibles or co-payments. Insurance risks associated with potential terrorist acts could sharply increase the premiums we pay for coverage against property and casualty claims. Mortgage lenders generally insist that specific coverage against terrorism be purchased by commercial property owners as a condition for providing mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans. It is uncertain whether such insurance policies will be available, or available at reasonable cost, which could inhibit our ability to finance or refinance our properties. In such instances, we may be required to provide other financial support, either through financial assurances or self-insurance, to cover potential losses. We cannot assure you that we will have adequate coverage for such losses. In the event that any of our properties incurs a casualty loss that is not fully covered by insurance, the value of our assets will be reduced by the amount of any such uninsured loss. In addition, other than the capital reserve or other reserves we may establish, we have no source of funding to repair or reconstruct any uninsured damaged property, and we cannot assure you that any such sources of funding will be available to us for such purposes in the future. Also, to the extent we must pay unexpectedly large amounts for insurance, we could suffer reduced earnings that would result in decreased distributions to stockholders.

Our operating results may be negatively affected by potential development and construction delays and result in increased costs and risks, which could diminish the return on your investment.

We may invest some or all of the proceeds available for investment in the acquisition, development and/or redevelopment of properties upon which we will develop and construct improvements. We could incur substantial capital obligations in connection with these types of investments. We will be subject to risks relating to uncertainties associated with rezoning for development and environmental concerns of governmental entities and/or community groups and our builder's ability to control construction costs or to build in conformity with plans, specifications and timetables. The builder's failure to perform may necessitate legal action by us to rescind the purchase or the construction contract or to compel performance. Performance may also be affected or delayed by conditions beyond the builder's control. Delays in completion of construction could also give tenants the right to terminate preconstruction

leases for space at a newly developed project. We may incur additional risks when we make periodic progress payments or other advances to such builders prior to completion of construction. These and other such factors can result in increased costs of a project or loss of our investment. Substantial capital obligations could delay our ability to make distributions. In addition, we will be subject to normal lease-up risks relating to newly constructed projects. Furthermore, we must rely upon projections of rental income and expenses and estimates of the fair market value of property upon completion of construction when agreeing upon a price to be paid for the property at the time of acquisition of the property. If our projections are inaccurate, we may pay too much for a property, and the return on our investment could suffer.

In addition, we may invest in unimproved real property. Returns from development of unimproved properties are also subject to risks and uncertainties associated with rezoning the land for development and environmental concerns of governmental entities and/or community groups. Your investment is subject to the risks associated with investments in unimproved real property.

If we contract with Behringer Development Company LP or its affiliates for newly developed property, we cannot guarantee that any earnest money deposit we make to Behringer Development Company LP or its affiliates will be fully refunded.

We may enter into one or more contracts, either directly or indirectly through joint ventures, tenant-in-common investments or other co-ownership arrangements with affiliates of our Advisor or others, to acquire real property from Behringer Development Company LP (“Behringer Development”), an affiliate of our Advisor. Properties acquired from Behringer Development or its affiliates may be existing income-producing properties, properties to be developed or properties under development. We anticipate that we will be obligated to pay a substantial earnest money deposit at the time of contracting to acquire such properties. In the case of properties to be developed by Behringer Development or its affiliates, we anticipate that we will be required to close the purchase of the property upon completion of the development of the property by Behringer Development or its affiliates. At the time of contracting and the payment of the earnest money deposit by us, Behringer Development or its affiliates typically will not have acquired title to any real property. Typically, Behringer Development or its affiliates will only have a contract to acquire land, a development agreement to develop a building on the land and an agreement with one or more tenants to lease all or part of the property upon its completion. We may enter into such a contract with Behringer Development or its affiliates even if at the time of contracting we have not yet raised sufficient proceeds in the Offering to enable us to close the purchase of such property. However, we will not be required to close a purchase from Behringer Development or its affiliates, and will be entitled to a refund of our earnest money, in the following circumstances:

- Behringer Development or its affiliates fails to develop the property;
- all or a specified portion of the pre-leased tenants fail to take possession under their leases for any reason; or
- we are unable to raise sufficient proceeds from the Offering to pay the purchase price at closing.

The obligation of Behringer Development or its affiliates to refund our earnest money will be unsecured, and no assurance can be made that we would be able to obtain a refund of such earnest money deposit from it under these circumstances since Behringer Development is an entity without substantial assets or operations.

Competition with third parties in acquiring properties and other assets may reduce our profitability and the return on your investment.

We compete with many other entities engaged in real estate investment activities, including individuals, corporations, bank and insurance company investment accounts, other REITs, real estate limited partnerships, and other entities engaged in real estate investment activities, many of which have greater resources than we will. Larger real estate programs may enjoy significant competitive advantages that result from, among other things, a lower cost of capital and enhanced operating efficiencies. In addition, the number of entities and the amount of funds competing for suitable properties may increase. Any such increase would result in increased demand for these assets and therefore increased prices paid for them. If we pay higher prices for properties and other investments, our profitability will be reduced and you may experience a lower return on your investment.

A concentration of our investments in any one property class may leave our profitability vulnerable to a downturn in such sector.

At any one time, a significant portion of our investments could be in one property class. As a result, we will be subject to risks inherent in investments in a single type of property. If our investments are substantially in one property class, then the potential effects on our revenues, and as a result, on cash available for distribution to our stockholders, resulting from a downturn in the businesses conducted in those types of properties could be more pronounced than if we had more fully diversified our investments.

Failure to succeed in new markets or in new property classes may have adverse consequences on our performance.

We may from time to time commence development activity or make acquisitions outside of our existing market areas or the property classes of our primary focus if appropriate opportunities arise. Our historical experience in our existing markets in developing, owning and operating certain classes of property does not ensure that we will be able to operate successfully in new markets, should we choose to enter them, or that we will be successful in new property classes. We may be exposed to a variety of risks if we choose to enter new markets, including an inability to evaluate accurately local market conditions, to obtain land for development or to identify appropriate acquisition opportunities, to hire and retain key personnel, and a lack of familiarity with local governmental and permitting procedures. In addition, we may abandon opportunities to enter new markets or acquire new classes of property that we have begun to explore for any reason and may, as a result, fail to recover expenses already incurred.

Acquiring or attempting to acquire multiple properties in a single transaction may adversely affect our operations.

From time to time, we may attempt to acquire multiple properties in a single transaction. Portfolio acquisitions are more complex and expensive than single property acquisitions, and the risk that a multiple-property acquisition does not close may be greater than in a single-property acquisition. Portfolio acquisitions may also result in us owning investments in geographically dispersed markets, placing additional demands on our ability to manage the properties in the portfolio. In addition, a seller may require that a group of properties be purchased as a package even though we may not want to purchase one or more properties in the portfolio. In these situations, if we are unable to identify another person or entity to acquire the unwanted properties, we may be required to operate or attempt to dispose of these properties. To acquire multiple properties in a single transaction we may be required to accumulate a large amount of cash. We would expect the returns that we earn on such cash to be less than the ultimate returns in real property and therefore, accumulating such cash could

reduce the funds available for distributions. Any of the foregoing events may have an adverse effect on our operations.

If we set aside insufficient capital reserves, we may be required to defer necessary capital improvements.

If we do not have enough capital reserves to supply needed funds for capital improvements throughout the life of the investment in a property, and there is insufficient cash available from our operations, we may be required to defer necessary improvements to the property, which may cause the property to suffer from a greater risk of obsolescence or a decline in value, or a greater risk of decreased cash flow as a result of fewer potential tenants being attracted to the property. If this happens, we may not be able to maintain projected rental rates for affected properties, and our results of operations may be negatively impacted.

Any student-housing properties that we acquire will be subject to an annual leasing cycle, short lease-up period, seasonal cash flows, changing university admission and housing policies, and other risks inherent in the student-housing industry, any of which could have a negative impact on your investment.

Student-housing properties generally have short-term leases of 12 months, ten months, nine months, or shorter. As a result, we may experience significantly reduced cash flows during the summer months from student-housing properties while most students are on vacation. Furthermore, student-housing properties must be almost entirely re-leased each year, exposing us to increased leasing risk. Student-housing properties are also typically leased during a limited leasing season that usually begins in January and ends in August of each year. We would, therefore, be highly dependent on the effectiveness of our marketing and leasing efforts and personnel during this season.

Changes in university admission policies could also adversely affect us. For example, if a university reduces the number of student admissions or requires that a certain class of students, such as freshman, live in a university-owned facility, the demand for units at our student-housing properties may be reduced and our occupancy rates may decline. We rely on our relationships with colleges and universities for referrals of prospective student residents or for mailing lists of prospective student residents and their parents. Many of these colleges and universities own and operate their own competing on-campus facilities. Any failure to maintain good relationships with these colleges and universities could therefore have a material adverse effect on our ability to market our properties to students and their families.

Federal and state laws require colleges to publish and distribute reports of on-campus crime statistics, which may result in negative publicity and media coverage associated with crimes occurring on or in the vicinity of any student-housing properties. Reports of crime or other negative publicity regarding the safety of the students residing on, or near, our student-housing properties may have an adverse effect on our business.

We may face significant competition from university-owned student housing and from other residential properties that are in close proximity to any student-housing properties we may acquire, which could have a negative impact on our results of operations.

On-campus student housing has certain inherent advantages over off-campus student housing in terms of physical proximity to the university campus and integration of on-campus facilities into the academic community. Colleges and universities can generally avoid real estate taxes and borrow funds at lower interest rates than us.

We may invest in apartment communities and short-term apartment leases which may expose us to the effects of declining market rent more quickly, which could adversely impact our ability to make cash distributions to our stockholders.

We expect that substantially all of our apartment leases will be for a term of one year or less. Because these leases generally permit the residents to leave at the end of the lease term without penalty, our rental revenues may be impacted by declines in market rents more quickly than if our leases were for longer terms.

To the extent we invest in apartment communities, we will face competition from other apartment communities and the increased affordability of single-family homes, which may limit our profitability and returns to our stockholders.

Any apartment communities we may acquire will most likely compete with numerous housing alternatives in attracting residents, including other apartment communities and single-family homes, as well as owner-occupied single- and multifamily homes available to rent. Competitive housing in a particular area and the increasing affordability of owner occupied single- and multifamily homes available to rent or buy caused by declining mortgage interest rates and government programs to promote home ownership could adversely affect our ability to retain our residents, lease apartment units and increase or maintain rental rates.

Moreover, the residential apartment community industry is highly competitive. This competition could reduce occupancy levels and revenues at our apartment communities, which would adversely affect our operations. We expect to face competition from many sources, including from other apartment communities both in the immediate vicinity and the broader geographic market where our apartment communities will be located. Overbuilding of apartment communities may occur. If so, this will increase the number of apartment units available and may decrease occupancy and apartment rental rates. In addition, increases in operating costs due to inflation may not be offset by increased apartment rental rates. We may be required to expend substantial sums to attract new residents.

In connection with the recent and ongoing global economic concerns, to the extent we invest in apartment communities, we may face increased competition from single-family homes and condominiums for rent, which could limit our ability to retain residents, lease apartment units or increase or maintain rents.

Any apartment communities we may invest in may compete with numerous housing alternatives in attracting residents, including single-family homes and condominiums available for rent. Such competitive housing alternatives may become more prevalent in a particular area because of the tightening of mortgage lending underwriting criteria, homeowner foreclosures, the decline in single-family home and condominium sales and the lack of available credit. The number of single-family homes and condominiums for rent in a particular area could limit our ability to retain residents, lease apartment units or increase or maintain rents.

Our failure to integrate acquired communities and new personnel could create inefficiencies and reduce the return of your investment.

To grow successfully, we must be able to apply our experience in managing real estate to a larger number of properties. In addition, we must be able to integrate new management and operations personnel as our organization grows in size and complexity. Failures in either area will result in inefficiencies that could adversely affect our expected return on our investments and our overall profitability.

BHO II Management's failure to integrate its subcontractors into BHO II Management's operations in an efficient manner could reduce the return on your investment.

BHO II Management may rely on multiple subcontractors for on-site property management of our properties. If BHO II Management is unable to integrate these subcontractors into its operations in an efficient manner, BHO II Management may have to expend substantial time and money coordinating with these subcontractors, which could be a negative impact on the revenues generated from such properties.

If we acquire lodging facilities, we will be dependent on the third-party managers of those facilities.

In order to qualify as a REIT, we will not be able to operate any hotel properties that we acquire or participate in the decisions affecting the daily operations of our hotels. We will lease any hotels we acquire to a TRS in which we may own up to a 100% interest. Our TRS will enter into management agreements with eligible independent contractors that are not our subsidiaries or otherwise controlled by us to manage the hotels. Thus, independent hotel operators, under management agreements with our TRS, will control the daily operations of our hotels.

We will depend on these independent management companies to adequately operate our hotels as provided in the management agreements. We will not have the authority to require any hotel to be operated in a particular manner or to govern any particular aspect of the daily operations of any hotel (for instance, setting room rates). Thus, even if we believe our hotels are being operated inefficiently or in a manner that does not result in satisfactory occupancy rates, revenue per available room and average daily rates, we may not be able to force the management company to change its method of operation of our hotels. We can only seek redress if a management company violates the terms of the applicable management agreement with the TRS, and then only to the extent of the remedies provided for under the terms of the management agreement. In the event that we need to replace any of our management companies, we may be required by the terms of the management agreement to pay substantial termination fees and may experience significant disruptions at the affected hotels.

If we acquire lodging properties, we may have to make significant capital expenditures to maintain them.

Hotels have an ongoing need for renovations and other capital improvements, including replacements of furniture, fixtures and equipment. Generally, we will be responsible for the costs of these capital improvements, which gives rise to the following risks:

- cost overruns and delays;
- renovations can be disruptive to operations and can displace revenue at the hotels, including revenue lost while rooms under renovation are out of service;
- the cost of funding renovations and the possibility that financing for these renovations may not be available on attractive terms; and
- the risk that the return on our investment in these capital improvements will not be what we expect.

If we have insufficient cash flow from operations to fund needed capital expenditures, then we will need to borrow to fund future capital improvements.

General economic conditions and discretionary consumer spending may affect certain of the properties we acquire and lower the return on your investment.

The operations of certain properties in which we may invest, such as hotels and recreation and leisure properties, will depend upon a number of factors relating to discretionary consumer spending. Unfavorable local, regional or national economic developments or uncertainties regarding future

economic prospects as a result of terrorist attacks, military activity or natural disasters could reduce consumer spending in the markets in which we own properties and adversely affect the operation of those properties. Consumer spending on luxury goods, travel and other leisure activities such as boating, skiing and health and spa activities may decline as a result of lower consumer confidence levels, even if prevailing economic conditions are favorable. In an economic downturn, consumer discretionary spending levels generally decline, at times resulting in disproportionately large reductions in expenditures on luxury goods, travel and other leisure activities. Certain of the classes of properties that we may acquire may be unable to maintain their profitability during periods of adverse economic conditions or low consumer confidence, which could in turn affect the ability of operators to make scheduled rent payments to us.

Seasonal revenue variations in certain asset classes will require the operators of such assets to manage cash flow properly over time to meet their non-seasonal scheduled rent payments to us.

Certain of the properties in which we may invest, including some hotels and resorts and recreation and leisure properties, are generally seasonal in nature. For example, the typical ski season begins in early November and runs through April, during which time ski resorts generate the vast majority of their annual revenues. Revenues and profits at ski resorts and their related properties are substantially lower and historically result in losses during the summer months due to the closure of ski operations. As a result of the seasonal nature of certain industries that may be conducted on properties we acquire, these businesses will experience seasonal variations in revenues that may require our operators to supplement revenue at their properties in order to be able to make scheduled rent payments to us. The failure of an operator or a tenant to manage its cash flow properly may result in such operator or tenant having insufficient cash on hand to make its scheduled payments to us during seasonally slow periods, which may adversely affect our cash available for distribution to stockholders.

Adverse weather conditions may affect operations of certain of the properties we acquire or reduce our operators' ability to make scheduled rent payments to us, which could reduce our cash flow from such investments.

Adverse weather conditions may influence revenues at certain types of properties we acquire, such as some hotels, resorts and recreation and leisure properties. These adverse weather conditions include heavy snowfall (or lack thereof), hurricanes, tropical storms, high winds, heat waves, frosts, drought (or merely reduced rainfall levels), excessive rain and floods. For example, adverse weather could reduce the number of people that visit properties we acquire. Certain properties may be susceptible to damage from weather conditions such as hurricanes, which damage (including but not limited to property damage and loss of revenue) is not generally insurable at commercially reasonable rates. Poor weather conditions could also disrupt operations at properties we acquire and may adversely affect both the value of our investment in a property and the ability of our tenants and operators to make their scheduled rent payments to us.

Marinas, ski resorts and other types of properties in which we may invest may not be readily adaptable to other uses, and if these properties become unprofitable, we may not be able to recoup the value of our investment.

Ski resorts and related properties, marinas, and other types of recreation and leisure properties in which we may invest are specific-use properties that have limited alternative uses. Therefore, if the operations of any of our properties in these sectors become unprofitable due to industry competition, a general deterioration of the applicable industry or otherwise, we may have great difficulty selling the property or we may have to sell the property for substantially less than the amount we paid for it. Should any of these events occur, our income and cash available for distribution could be reduced.

Governmental regulation of marinas with respect to dredging could negatively impact marinas we acquire and the value of our investment.

Marinas that we may acquire must be dredged from time to time to remove the silt and mud that collect in harbor-areas as a result of, among other factors, heavy boat traffic, tidal flow, water flow and storm runoff, in order to assure that boat traffic can safely enter the harbor. Dredging and disposing of the dredged material can be very costly and may require permits from various governmental authorities. If we acquire marinas and we or our marina tenants, or operators engaged by our marina tenants, cannot timely obtain the permits necessary to dredge marinas or dispose of the dredged material, or if dredging is not practical or is exceedingly expensive, the operations of the marina would be materially and adversely affected, which would in turn have a negative impact on our financial condition.

We may not control the land beneath marinas we acquire, and this land may be subject to governmental taking.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Coast Guard control much of the land located beneath and surrounding most marinas. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Coast Guard lease such land to marina owners and operators under leases for wetlands that typically range from five to 50 years, and leases for upland that typically are initially for 25 years. As a result, many marinas cannot obtain title to land on or near the marinas that they are interested in developing or obtain permission to develop on the land that they lease. Furthermore, control of such land by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Coast Guard increases the possibility that such land, including the marina built on such land, may be condemned and taken by the local, state or federal government in an eminent domain proceeding.

Governmental regulation with respect to the operation of ski resorts could negatively impact ski resorts we acquire and reduce the return on your investment.

Ski resort mountain and lodging operations often require permits and approvals from certain federal, state and local authorities. Many ski resorts that we may consider acquiring have been granted the right to use federal land as the site for ski lifts and trails and related activities, under the terms of permits with the USDA Forest Service. The USDA Forest Service has the right to review and approve the location, design and construction of improvements in the permit area and many operational matters. Where development in or around wetlands is involved, permits must be obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Further, ski resort operations are subject to environmental laws and regulations, and compliance with these laws and regulations may require expenditures or modifications of development plans and operations in a manner that could have a detrimental effect on the ski resort. In addition, the rights of ski resorts and related properties that we may acquire or develop to use various water sources on or about their properties may also be subject to significant restrictions or the rights of other riparian users and the public generally. Certain ski resorts and related properties we may acquire or develop and the municipalities in which they are located may be dependent upon a single source of water, and in some cases the volume of water contained in such water sources could be historically low or inconsistent. This may lead to disputes and litigation over, and restrictions placed on, water use. There can be no assurance that new applications of laws, regulations, and policies, or changes in such laws, regulations, and policies, will not occur in a manner that could have a detrimental effect on a ski resort that we may acquire, or that material permits, licenses, or approvals will not be terminated, non-renewed or renewed on terms or interpreted in ways that are materially less favorable to the resorts we purchase. No assurance can be given that any particular permit or approval will be obtained or upheld on judicial review.

The costs of compliance with environmental laws and other governmental laws and regulations may adversely affect our income and the cash available for any distributions.

All real property and the operations conducted on real property are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to environmental protection and human health and safety. These laws and regulations generally govern wastewater discharges, air emissions, the operation and removal of underground and above-ground storage tanks, the use, storage, treatment, transportation and disposal of solid and hazardous materials, and the remediation of contamination associated with disposals. Some of these laws and regulations may impose joint and several liability on tenants, owners or operators for the costs of investigation or remediation of contaminated properties, regardless of fault or the legality of the original disposal. In addition, the presence of these substances, or the failure to properly remediate these substances, may adversely affect our ability to sell or rent such property or to use the property as collateral for future borrowing.

Compliance with new or more stringent laws or regulations or stricter interpretation of existing laws may require material expenditures by us. For example, various federal, regional and state laws and regulations have been implemented or are under consideration to mitigate the effects of climate change caused by greenhouse gas emissions. Among other things, "green" building codes may seek to reduce emissions through the imposition of standards for design, construction materials, water and energy usage and efficiency, and waste management. We are not aware of any such existing requirements that we believe will have a material impact on our current operations. However, future requirements could increase the costs of maintaining or improving our existing properties or developing new properties.

Discovery of previously undetected environmentally hazardous conditions may adversely affect our operating results.

Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations (including those of foreign jurisdictions), a current or previous owner or operator of real property may be liable for the cost of removal or remediation of hazardous or toxic substances on, under or in such property. The costs of removal or remediation could be substantial. Such laws often impose liability whether or not the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such hazardous or toxic substances. Environmental laws also may impose restrictions on the manner in which property may be used or businesses may be operated, and these restrictions may require substantial expenditures. Environmental laws provide for sanctions in the event of noncompliance and may be enforced by governmental agencies or, in certain circumstances, by private parties. Certain environmental laws and common law principles could be used to impose liability for release of and exposure to hazardous substances, including asbestos-containing materials into the air, and third parties may seek recovery from owners or operators of real properties for personal injury or property damage associated with exposure to released hazardous substances.

In addition, when excessive moisture accumulates in buildings or on building materials, mold growth may occur, particularly if the moisture problem remains undiscovered or is not addressed over a period of time. Some molds may produce airborne toxins or irritants. Concern about indoor exposure to mold has been increasing, as exposure to mold may cause a variety of adverse health effects and symptoms, including allergic or other reactions. As a result, the presence of significant mold at any of our projects could require us to undertake a costly remediation program to contain or remove the mold from the affected property or development project, which would reduce our operating results.

The cost of defending against claims of liability, of compliance with environmental regulatory requirements, of remediating any contaminated property, or of paying personal injury claims could materially adversely affect our business, assets or results of operations and, consequently, amounts available for distribution to you.

Our costs associated with complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act may affect cash available for distributions.

Our properties are generally expected to be subject to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (“Disabilities Act”), or similar laws of foreign jurisdictions. Under the Disabilities Act, all places of public accommodation are required to comply with federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. The Disabilities Act has separate compliance requirements for “public accommodations” and “commercial facilities” that generally require that buildings and services be made accessible and available to people with disabilities. The Disabilities Act’s requirements could require removal of access barriers and could result in the imposition of injunctive relief, monetary penalties or, in some cases, an award of damages. We will attempt to acquire properties that comply with the Disabilities Act or similar laws of foreign jurisdictions or place the burden on the seller or other third party, such as a tenant, to ensure compliance with such laws. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to acquire properties or allocate responsibilities in this manner. If we cannot, our funds used for compliance with these laws may affect cash available for distributions and the amount of distributions to you.

Any apartment communities we acquire must comply with Title III of the Disabilities Act, to the extent that such properties are “public accommodations” and/or “commercial facilities” as defined by the Disabilities Act. Compliance with the Disabilities Act could require removal of structural barriers to handicapped access in certain public areas of our apartment communities where such removal is readily achievable. The Disabilities Act does not, however, consider residential properties, such as apartment communities to be public accommodations or commercial facilities, except to the extent portions of such facilities, such as the leasing office, are open to the public.

A proposed change in U.S. accounting standards for leases could reduce the overall demand to lease our properties.

The existing accounting standards for leases require lessees to classify their leases as either capital or operating leases. Under a capital lease, both the leased asset and the contractual lease obligation are recorded on the tenant’s balance sheet if one of the following criteria are met: (i) the lease transfers ownership of the property to the lessee by the end of the lease term; (ii) the lease contains a bargain purchase option; (iii) the non-cancellable lease term is more than 75% of the useful life of the asset; or (iv) the present value of the minimum lease payments equals 90% or more of the leased property’s fair value. If the terms of the lease do not meet these criteria, the lease is considered an operating lease, and no leased asset or contractual lease obligation is recorded by the tenant.

In order to address concerns raised by the SEC regarding the transparency of contractual lease obligations under the existing accounting standards for operating leases, the U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) and the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) initiated a joint project to develop new guidelines for lease accounting. The FASB and IASB (collectively, the “Boards”) issued an Exposure Draft on August 17, 2010 (the “Exposure Draft”), which proposes substantial changes to the current lease accounting standards, primarily by eliminating the concept of operating lease accounting. As a result, a lease asset and obligation will be recorded on the tenant’s balance sheet for all lease arrangements. In addition, the Exposure Draft will impact the method in which contractual lease payments will be recorded. In order to mitigate the effect of the proposed lease accounting, tenants may seek to negotiate certain terms of new lease arrangements or modify terms in existing lease arrangements, such as shorter lease terms or fewer extension options, which would generally have less impact on tenants’ balance sheets. Also, tenants may reassess their lease-versus-buy strategies. This could result in a greater renewal risk or shorter lease terms, which may negatively impact our operations and ability to pay distributions.

The Exposure Draft does not include a proposed effective date; however, the Boards plan to issue a final standard regarding lease accounting in 2011.

If we invest in apartment communities, we must comply with the Fair Housing Amendment Act, which may decrease our cash flow from operations.

We also must comply with the Fair Housing Amendment Act of 1988 ("FHAA"), which requires that apartment communities first occupied after March 13, 1991 be accessible to handicapped residents and visitors. Compliance with the FHAA could require removal of structural barriers to handicapped access in a community, including the interiors of apartment units covered under the FHAA. Recently, there has been heightened scrutiny of multifamily housing communities for compliance with the requirements of the FHAA and an increasing number of substantial enforcement actions and private lawsuits have been brought against apartment communities to ensure compliance with these requirements. Noncompliance with the FHAA could result in the imposition of fines, awards of damages to private litigants, payment of attorneys' fees and other costs to plaintiffs, substantial litigation costs and substantial costs of remediation.

If we sell properties by providing financing to purchasers, we will bear the risk of default by the purchaser.

If we decide to sell any of our properties, we intend to use commercially reasonable efforts to sell them for cash or in exchange for other property. However, in some instances we may sell our properties by providing financing to purchasers. If we provide financing to purchasers, we will bear the risk of default by the purchaser and will be subject to remedies provided by law, which could negatively impact distributions to our stockholders. There are no limitations or restrictions on our ability to take purchase money obligations. We may, therefore, take a purchase money obligation secured by a mortgage as partial payment for the purchase price of a property. The terms of payment to us generally will be affected by custom in the area where the property being sold is located and the then-prevailing economic conditions. If we receive promissory notes or other property in lieu of cash from property sales, the distribution of the proceeds of sales to our stockholders, or their reinvestment in other assets, will be delayed until the promissory notes or other property are actually paid, sold, refinanced or otherwise disposed of. In some cases, we may receive initial down payments in cash and other property in the year of sale in an amount less than the selling price, and subsequent payments will be spread over a number of years. If any purchaser defaults under a financing arrangement with us, it could negatively impact our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Risks Associated with Debt Financing

We incur mortgage indebtedness and other borrowings, which increases our business risks.

We have and anticipate that we will continue to acquire real properties and other real estate-related investments by using either existing financing or borrowing new funds. In addition, we may incur or increase our mortgage debt by obtaining loans secured by some or all of our real properties to obtain funds to acquire additional properties and other investments and for payment of distributions to stockholders. We also may borrow funds for payment of distributions to stockholders, in particular if necessary to satisfy the requirement that we distribute to stockholders at least 90% of our annual REIT taxable income, or otherwise as is necessary or advisable to assure that we maintain our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes and/or avoid federal income tax.

There is no limitation on the amount we may invest in any single property or other asset or on the amount we can borrow for the purchase of any individual property or other investment. Under our charter, the maximum amount of our indebtedness shall not exceed 300% of our "net assets" (as defined by our charter) as of the date of any borrowing; however, we may exceed that limit if approved by a majority of our independent directors.

In addition to our charter limitation, our board of directors has adopted a policy to generally limit our aggregate borrowings to approximately 75% of the aggregate value of our assets unless substantial justification exists that borrowing a greater amount is in our best interests. Our policy limitation,

however, does not apply to individual real estate assets and only will apply once we have ceased raising capital under this or any subsequent offering and invested substantially all of our capital. As a result, we expect to borrow more than 75% of the contract purchase price of each real estate asset we acquire to the extent our board of directors determines that borrowing these amounts is prudent. For these purposes, the value of our assets is based on methodologies and policies determined by the board of directors and may include, but do not require, independent appraisals.

We do not intend to incur mortgage debt on a particular real property unless we believe the property's projected cash flow is sufficient to service the mortgage debt. However, if there is a shortfall in cash flow available to service our mortgage debt, then the amount available for distributions to stockholders may be affected. In addition, incurring mortgage debt increases the risk of loss because (1) loss in investment value is generally borne entirely by the borrower until such time as the investment value declines below the principal balance of the associated debt and (2) defaults on indebtedness secured by a property may result in foreclosure actions initiated by lenders and our loss of the property securing the loan that is in default. For tax purposes, a foreclosure of any of our properties would be treated as a sale of the property for a purchase price equal to the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage. If the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage exceeds our tax basis in the property, we would recognize taxable income on foreclosure, but would not receive any cash proceeds from the foreclosure. We may give full or partial guarantees to lenders of mortgage debt to the entities that own our properties. When we give a guaranty on behalf of an entity that owns one of our properties, we will be responsible to the lender for satisfaction of the debt if it is not paid by such entity. If any mortgages contain cross-collateralization or cross-default provisions, there is a risk that more than one real property may be affected by a default. If any of our properties are foreclosed upon due to a default, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders will be adversely affected. In addition, because our goal is to be in a position to liquidate our assets within three to six years after the termination of the Offering, our approach to investing in properties utilizing leverage in order to accomplish our investment objectives over this period of time may present more risks to investors than comparable real estate programs that have a longer intended duration and that do not utilize borrowing to the same degree.

If mortgage debt is unavailable at reasonable rates, we may not be able to refinance our properties, which could reduce the amount of cash distributions we can make.

When we place mortgage debt on properties, we run the risk of being unable to refinance the properties when the loans come due, or of being unable to refinance on favorable terms. If interest rates are higher when the properties are refinanced, we may not be able to finance the properties at reasonable rates and our income could be reduced. If this occurs, it would reduce cash available for distribution to our stockholders, and it may prevent us from borrowing more money.

Lenders may require us to enter into restrictive covenants relating to our operations, which could limit our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

In connection with obtaining financing, a lender could impose restrictions on us that affect our ability to incur additional debt and our distribution and operating policies. In general, we expect our loan agreements to restrict our ability to encumber or otherwise transfer our interest in the respective property without the prior consent of the lender. Loan documents we enter may contain other customary negative covenants that may limit our ability to further mortgage the property, discontinue insurance coverage, replace Behringer Harvard Opportunity Advisors II as our advisor or impose other limitations. Any such restriction or limitation may have an adverse effect on our operations and our ability to make distributions to you.

Interest-only indebtedness may increase our risk of default and ultimately may reduce our funds available for distribution to our stockholders.

We may finance our property acquisitions using interest-only mortgage indebtedness. During the interest-only period, the amount of each scheduled payment will be less than that of a traditional amortizing mortgage loan. The principal balance of the mortgage loan will not be reduced (except in the case of prepayments) because there are no scheduled monthly payments of principal during this period. After the interest-only period, we will be required either to make scheduled payments of amortized principal and interest or to make a lump-sum or "balloon" payment at maturity. These required principal or balloon payments will increase the amount of our scheduled payments and may increase our risk of default under the related mortgage loan. If the mortgage loan has an adjustable interest rate, the amount of our scheduled payments also may increase at a time of rising interest rates. Increased payments and substantial principal or balloon maturity payments will reduce the funds available for distribution to our stockholders because cash otherwise available for distribution will be required to pay principal and interest associated with these mortgage loans.

Increases in interest rates could increase the amount of our debt payments and adversely affect our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We may incur indebtedness that bears interest at a variable rate. In addition, from time to time we may pay mortgage loans or finance and refinance our properties in a rising interest rate environment. Accordingly, increases in interest rates could increase our interest costs, which could have an adverse effect on our operating cash flow and our ability to make distributions to you. In addition, if rising interest rates cause us to need additional capital to repay indebtedness in accordance with its terms or otherwise, we may need to liquidate one or more of our investments at times that may not permit realization of the maximum return on such investments. Prolonged interest rate increases could also negatively impact our ability to make investments with positive economic returns.

If we enter into financing arrangements involving balloon payment obligations, it may adversely affect our ability to make distributions.

Some of our financing arrangements may require us to make a lump-sum or "balloon" payment at maturity. Our ability to make a balloon payment at maturity is uncertain and may depend upon our ability to obtain additional financing or our ability to sell the property. At the time the balloon payment is due, we may or may not be able to refinance the balloon payment on terms as favorable as the original loan or sell the property at a price sufficient to make the balloon payment. The effect of a refinancing or sale could affect the rate of return to stockholders and the projected time of disposition of our assets. In addition, payments of principal and interest made to service our debts may leave us with insufficient cash to pay the distributions that we are required to pay to maintain our qualification as a REIT and/or avoid federal income tax. Any of these results would have a significant, negative impact on your investment.

We have broad authority to incur debt, and high debt levels could hinder our ability to make distributions and could decrease the value of your investment.

Our board of directors has adopted a policy to generally limit our aggregate borrowings to approximately 75% of the aggregate value of our assets, but we may exceed this limit under some circumstances. Such debt may be at a level that is higher than real estate investment trusts with similar investment objectives or criteria. High debt levels could cause us to incur higher interest charges, could result in higher debt service payments, and could be accompanied by restrictive covenants. These factors could limit the amount of cash we have available to distribute and could result in a decline in the value of your investment.

Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate-Related Securities

Investments in real estate-related securities will be subject to specific risks relating to the particular issuer of the securities and may be subject to the general risks of investing in subordinated real estate securities, which may result in losses to us.

We may invest in real estate-related securities of both publicly traded and private real estate companies. Our investments in real estate-related securities will involve special risks relating to the particular issuer of the securities, including the financial condition and business outlook of the issuer. Issuers of real estate-related securities generally invest in real estate or real estate-related assets and are subject to the inherent risks associated with real estate-related investments discussed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including risks relating to rising interest rates.

Real estate-related securities are often unsecured and also may be subordinated to other obligations of the issuer. As a result, investments in real estate-related securities are subject to risks of (1) limited liquidity in the secondary trading market in the case of unlisted or thinly traded securities, (2) substantial market price volatility resulting from changes in prevailing interest rates in the case of traded equity securities, (3) subordination to the prior claims of banks and other senior lenders to the issuer, (4) the operation of mandatory sinking fund or call/redemption provisions during periods of declining interest rates that could cause the issuer to reinvest redemption proceeds in lower yielding assets, (5) the possibility that earnings of the issuer may be insufficient to meet its debt service and distribution obligations and (6) the declining creditworthiness and potential for insolvency of the issuer during periods of rising interest rates and economic slowdown or downturn. These risks may adversely affect the value of outstanding real estate-related securities and the ability of the issuers thereof to repay principal and interest or make distribution payments.

The types of structured debt securities in which we may invest have caused large financial losses for many investors over the past two years, and we can give no assurances that our investments in such securities will be successful.

We may invest in CMBS, collateralized debt obligations and other structured debt securities. Many of these types of investments have become illiquid and considerably less valuable over the past two years. This reduced liquidity and decrease in value caused financial hardship for many investors in these securities. Many investors did not fully appreciate the risks of such investments. We can give you no assurances that our investments in these securities will be successful.

Investments in real estate-related preferred equity securities involve a greater risk of loss than traditional debt financing.

We may invest in real estate-related preferred equity securities, which may involve a higher degree of risk than traditional debt financing due to a variety of factors, including that such investments are subordinate to traditional loans and are not secured by property underlying the investment. Furthermore, should the issuer default on our investment, we would be able to proceed only against the entity in which we have an interest, and not the property owned by such entity and underlying our investment. As a result, we may not recover some or all of our investment.

We may make investments in non-U.S. dollar denominated securities, which will be subject to currency rates exposure and the uncertainty of foreign laws and markets.

We may purchase real estate-related securities denominated in foreign currencies. A change in foreign currency exchange rates may have an adverse impact on returns on our non-U.S. dollar denominated investments. Although we may hedge our foreign currency risk subject to the REIT income qualification tests, we may not be able to do so successfully and may incur losses on these investments as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.

We expect that a portion of any real estate-related securities investments we make will be illiquid, and we may not be able to adjust our portfolio in response to changes in economic and other conditions.

Certain of the real estate-related securities that we may purchase in connection with privately negotiated transactions will not be registered under the applicable securities laws, resulting in a prohibition against their transfer, sale, pledge or other disposition, except in a transaction that is exempt from the registration requirements of, or is otherwise in accordance with, those laws. As a result, our ability to vary our portfolio in response to changes in economic and other conditions may be relatively limited. The mezzanine and bridge loans we may purchase will be particularly illiquid investments due to their short life, their unsuitability for securitization and the greater difficulty of recoupment in the event of a borrower's default.

Interest rate and related risks may cause the value of our real estate-related securities investments to be reduced.

Interest rate risk is the risk that prevailing market interest rates change relative to the current yield on fixed-income securities such as preferred and debt securities, and to a lesser extent dividend-paying common stock. Generally, when market interest rates rise, the market value of these securities declines, and vice versa. In addition, when interest rates fall, issuers are more likely to repurchase their existing preferred and debt securities to take advantage of the lower cost of financing. As repurchases occur, principal is returned to the holders of the securities sooner than expected, thereby lowering the effective yield on the investment. On the other hand, when interest rates rise, issuers are more likely to maintain their existing preferred and debt securities. As a result, repurchases decrease, thereby extending the average maturity of the securities. We intend to manage interest rate risk by purchasing preferred and debt securities with maturities and repurchase provisions that are designed to match our investment objectives. If we are unable to manage these risks effectively, our results of operations, financial condition and ability to pay distributions to you will be adversely affected.

We may acquire real estate-related securities through tender offers, which may require us to spend significant amounts of time and money that otherwise could be allocated to our operations.

We may acquire real estate-related securities through tender offers, negotiated or otherwise, in which we solicit a target company's stockholders to purchase their securities. The acquisition of these securities could require us to spend significant amounts of money that otherwise could be allocated to our operations. Additionally, in order to acquire the securities, the employees of our Advisor likely will need to devote a substantial portion of their time to pursuing the tender offer—time that otherwise could be allocated to managing our business. These consequences could adversely affect our operations and reduce the cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

The CMBS in which we may invest are subject to all of the risks of the underlying mortgage loans and the risks of the securitization process.

CMBS are securities that evidence interests in, or are secured by, a single commercial mortgage loan or a pool of commercial mortgage loans. Accordingly, these securities are subject to all of the risks of the underlying mortgage loans.

In a rising interest rate environment, the value of CMBS may be adversely affected when payments on underlying mortgages do not occur as anticipated, resulting in the extension of the security's effective maturity and the related increase in interest rate sensitivity of a longer-term instrument. The value of CMBS may also change due to shifts in the market's perception of issuers and regulatory or tax changes adversely affecting the mortgage securities market as a whole. In addition, CMBS are subject to the credit risk associated with the performance of the underlying mortgage properties. In certain instances, third-party guarantees or other forms of credit support can reduce the credit risk.

CMBS are also subject to several risks created through the securitization process. Subordinate CMBS are paid interest only to the extent that there are funds available to make payments. To the extent the collateral pool includes delinquent loans, there is a risk that interest payment on subordinate CMBS will not be fully paid. Subordinate CMBS are also subject to greater credit risk than those CMBS that are more highly rated.

If we use leverage in connection with our investment in CMBS, the risk of loss associated with this type of investment will increase.

We may use leverage in connection with our investment in CMBS which may substantially increase the risk of loss. There can be no assurance that leveraged financing will be available to us on favorable terms or that, among other factors, the terms of such financing will parallel the maturities of the underlying securities acquired. Therefore, such financing may mature prior to the maturity of the CMBS acquired by us. If alternative financing is not available, we may have to liquidate assets at unfavorable prices to pay off such financing. We may utilize repurchase agreements as a component of our financing strategy. Repurchase agreements economically resemble short-term, variable-rate financing and usually require the maintenance of specific loan-to-collateral value ratios. If the market value of the CMBS subject to a repurchase agreement decline, we may be required to provide additional collateral or make cash payments to maintain the loan to collateral value ratio. If we are unable to provide such collateral or cash repayments, we may lose our economic interest in the underlying CMBS.

Our dependence on the management of other entities in which we invest may adversely affect our business.

We may not control the management, investment decisions or operations of the companies in which we may invest. Management of those enterprises may decide to change the nature of their assets, or management may otherwise change in a manner that is not satisfactory to us. We will have no ability to affect these management decisions, and we may have only limited ability to dispose of our investments.

Our due diligence may not reveal all of a borrower's liabilities and may not reveal other weaknesses in its business.

Before making a loan to a borrower or acquiring debt or equity securities of a company, we will assess the strength and skills of such entity's management and other factors that we believe are material to the performance of the investment. In making the assessment and otherwise conducting customary due diligence, we will rely on the resources available to us and, in some cases, an investigation by third parties. This process is particularly important and subjective with respect to newly organized or private entities because there may be little or no information publicly available about the entities. There can be no assurance that our due diligence processes will uncover all relevant facts or that any investment will be successful.

We will depend on debtors for our revenue, and, accordingly, our revenue and our ability to make distributions to you will be dependent upon the success and economic viability of such debtors.

The success of our investments in real estate-related loans, real estate-related debt securities and other real estate-related investments will materially depend on the financial stability of the debtors underlying such investments. The inability of a single major debtor or a number of smaller debtors to meet their payment obligations could result in reduced revenue or losses.

Risks Associated with Investments in Mortgage, Bridge and Mezzanine Loans

We have relatively less experience investing in mortgage, bridge, mezzanine or other loans as compared to investing directly in real property, which could adversely affect our return on loan investments.

The experience of our Advisor and its affiliates with respect to investing in mortgage, bridge, mezzanine or other loans is not as extensive as it is with respect to investments directly in real properties. However, we may continue to make such loan investments to the extent our Advisor determines that it is advantageous to us due to the state of the real estate market or in order to diversify our investment portfolio. Our less extensive experience with respect to mortgage, bridge, mezzanine or other loans could adversely affect our return on loan investments.

Our mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans may be impacted by unfavorable real estate market conditions, which could decrease the value of those loans and the return on your investment.

If we make or invest in mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans, we will be at risk of defaults on those loans caused by many conditions beyond our control, including local and other economic conditions affecting real estate values and interest rate levels. We do not know whether the values of the property securing the loans will remain at the levels existing on the dates of origination of the loans. If the values of the underlying properties drop, our risk will increase because of the lower value of the security associated with such loans.

Our mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans will be subject to interest rate fluctuations, which could reduce our returns as compared to market interest rates and reduce the value of the loans in the event we sell them.

If we invest in fixed-rate, long-term mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans and interest rates rise, the loans could yield a return lower than then-current market rates. If interest rates decrease, we will be adversely affected to the extent that mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans are prepaid, because we may not be able to make new loans at the previously higher interest rate. If we invest in variable-rate loans and interest rates decrease, our revenues will also decrease. Finally, if we invest in variable-rate loans and interest rates increase, the value of the loans we own at such time would decrease, which would lower the proceeds we would receive in the event we sell such assets. For these reasons, if we invest in mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans, our returns on those loans and the value of your investment will be subject to fluctuations in interest rates.

Delays in liquidating defaulted mortgage, mezzanine or bridge loans could reduce our investment returns.

If there are defaults under our loans, we may not be able to repossess and sell quickly any properties securing such loans. The resulting time delay could reduce the value of our investment in the defaulted loans. An action to foreclose on a property securing a loan is regulated by state statutes and regulations and is subject to many of the delays and expenses of any lawsuit brought in connection with the foreclosure if the defendant raises defenses or counterclaims. In the event of default by a mortgagor, these restrictions, among other things, may impede our ability to foreclose on or sell the mortgaged property or to obtain proceeds sufficient to repay all amounts due to us on the loan.

The mezzanine loans in which we may invest would involve greater risks of loss than senior loans secured by income-producing real properties.

We may invest in mezzanine loans that take the form of subordinated loans secured by second mortgages on the underlying real property or loans secured by a pledge of the ownership interests of either the entity owning the real property or the entity that owns the interest in the entity owning the real property. These types of investments involve a higher degree of risk than long-term senior mortgage lending secured by income producing real property because the investment may become unsecured as a result of foreclosure by the senior lender. If borrowers of these loans are real estate

developers, our investments may involve additional risks, including dependence for repayment on successful completion and operation of the project, difficulties in estimating construction or rehabilitation costs and loan terms that often require little or no amortization. In the event of a bankruptcy of the entity providing the pledge of its ownership interests as security, we may not have full recourse to the assets of the entity, or the assets of the entity may not be sufficient to satisfy our mezzanine loan. If a borrower defaults on our loan or on debt senior to our loan, or in the event of a borrower bankruptcy, our loan will be satisfied only after the senior debt is paid in full. Where debt senior to our loan exists, the presence of intercreditor arrangements may limit our ability to amend our loan documents, assign our loans, accept prepayments, exercise our remedies (through “standstill periods”), and control decisions made in bankruptcy proceedings relating to borrowers. As a result, we may not recover some or all of our investment.

Returns on our mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans may be limited by regulations.

The mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans in which we invest, or that we may make, may be subject to regulation by federal, state and local authorities and/or regulation by foreign jurisdictions and subject to various laws and judicial and administrative decisions. We may determine not to make mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans in any jurisdiction in which we believe we have not complied in all material respects with applicable requirements. If we decide not to make mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans in several jurisdictions, it could reduce the amount of income we would otherwise receive.

Foreclosures create additional ownership risks that could adversely impact our returns on mortgage investments.

If we acquire property by foreclosure following defaults under our mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans, we will have the economic and liability risks as the owner.

The liquidation of our assets may be delayed as a result of our investment in mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans, which could delay distributions to our stockholders.

The mezzanine and bridge loans we may purchase will be particularly illiquid investments due to their short life, their unsuitability for securitization and the greater difficulty of recoupment in the event of a borrower’s default. If our Advisor determines that it is in our best interests to make or invest in mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans, any intended liquidation of us may be delayed beyond the time of the sale of all of our properties until all mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans expire or are sold, because we may enter into mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans with terms that expire after the date we intend to have sold all of our properties.

Investments that are not United States government insured involve risk of loss.

We may originate and acquire uninsured loans and assets as part of our investment strategy. Such loans and assets may include mortgage loans, mezzanine loans and bridge loans. While holding such interests, we are subject to risks of borrower defaults, bankruptcies, fraud, losses and special hazard losses that are not covered by standard hazard insurance. In the event of any default under our loans, we bear the risk of loss of principal and nonpayment of interest and fees to the extent of any deficiency between the value of the collateral and the principal amount of the loan. To the extent we suffer such losses with respect to our investments in such loans, the value of our company and the price of our common stock may be adversely affected.

Risks Associated with Section 1031 Tenant-in-Common Transactions

We may have increased exposure to liabilities from litigation as a result of any participation by us in Section 1031 Tenant-in-Common transactions.

Behringer Development, an affiliate of our Advisor, or its affiliates (“Behringer Harvard Exchange Entities”) regularly enter into transactions that qualify for like-kind exchange treatment under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code. Section 1031 tenant-in-common transactions (“Section 1031 TIC Transactions”) are structured as the acquisition of real estate owned in co-tenancy arrangements with parties seeking to defer taxes under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code (“1031 Participants”). We may provide accommodation in support of or otherwise be involved in such Section 1031 TIC Transactions. Specifically, at the closing of certain properties acquired by a Behringer Harvard Exchange Entity, we may enter into a contractual arrangement with such entity providing: (1) in the event that the Behringer Harvard Exchange Entity is unable to sell all of the co-tenancy interests in that property to 1031 Participants, we will purchase, at the Behringer Harvard Exchange Entity’s cost, any co-tenancy interests remaining unsold; (2) we will guarantee certain bridge loans associated with the purchase of the property in which tenant-in-common interests are to be sold; and/or (3) we will provide security for the guarantee of such bridge loans. There are significant tax and securities disclosure risks associated with the related offerings of co-tenancy interests to 1031 Participants. Changes in tax laws may negatively impact the tax benefits of like-kind exchanges or cause such transactions not to achieve their intended value. In certain Section 1031 TIC Transactions it is anticipated that we would receive fees in connection with our provision of accommodation in support of the transaction and, as such, even though we do not sponsor these Section 1031 TIC Transactions, we may be named in or otherwise required to defend against any lawsuits brought by 1031 Participants because of our affiliation with sponsors of such transactions. Furthermore, in the event that the Internal Revenue Service conducts an audit of the purchasers of co-tenancy interests and successfully challenges the qualification of the transaction as a like-kind exchange, purchasers of co-tenancy interests may file a lawsuit against the entity offering the co-tenancy interests, its sponsors, and/or us. We may be involved in one or more such offerings and could therefore be named in or otherwise required to defend against lawsuits brought by 1031 Participants. Any amounts we are required to expend defending any such claims will reduce the amount of funds available for investment by us in properties or other investments and may reduce the amount of funds available for distribution to our stockholders. In addition, disclosure of any such litigation may adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital in the future through the sale of stock.

We may have increased business and litigation risks as a result of any direct sales by us of tenant-in-common interests in Section 1031 TIC Transactions.

We may directly sell tenant-in-common interests in our properties to 1031 Participants, which may expose us to significant tax and securities disclosure risks. Changes in tax laws may negatively impact the tax benefits of like-kind exchanges or cause such transactions not to achieve their intended value. Furthermore, the Internal Revenue Service may determine that the sale of tenant-in-common interests is a “prohibited transaction” under the Internal Revenue Code, which would cause all of the gain we realize from any such sale to be payable as a tax to the Internal Revenue Service, with none of such gain available for distribution to our stockholders. The Internal Revenue Service may conduct an audit of the purchasers of tenant-in-common interests and successfully challenge the qualification of the transaction as a like-kind exchange. We may be named in or otherwise required to defend against any lawsuits brought by stockholders or 1031 Participants in connection with Section 1031 TIC Transactions in which we directly sell tenant-in-common interests. In addition, as a seller of tenant-in-common interests, we will be required to comply with applicable federal and state securities laws and to provide fair and adequate disclosure to 1031 Participants relating to the respective Section 1031 TIC Transaction. Any alleged failure by us to comply with these requirements could expose us to risks of

litigation. Any amounts we are required to expend defending claims brought against us will reduce the amount of funds available for us to invest in properties or other investments and may reduce the amount of funds available for distribution to our stockholders. In addition, disclosure of any such litigation may adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital in the future through the sale of stock.

A portion of the properties we acquire may be in the form of tenant-in-common or other co-tenancy arrangements. We will be subject to risks associated with such co-tenancy arrangements that otherwise may not be present in non-co-tenancy real estate investments.

We may enter into tenant-in-common or other co-tenancy arrangements with respect to a portion of the properties we acquire. Whether acquired as a planned co-tenancy or as the result of an accommodation or other arrangement disclosed above, ownership of co-tenancy interests involves risks generally not otherwise present with an investment in real estate, including the following:

- the risk that a co-tenant may at any time have economic or business interests or goals that are or become inconsistent with our business interests or goals;
- the risk that a co-tenant may be in a position to take action contrary to our instructions or requests or contrary to our policies or objectives;
- the possibility that an individual co-tenant might become insolvent or bankrupt, or otherwise default under the applicable mortgage loan financing documents, which may constitute an event of default under all of the applicable mortgage loan financing documents or allow the bankruptcy court to reject the tenants-in-common agreement or management agreement entered into by the co-tenants owning interests in the property;
- the possibility that a co-tenant might not have adequate liquid assets to make cash advances that may be required in order to fund operations, maintenance and other expenses related to the property, which could result in the loss of current or prospective tenants and may otherwise adversely affect the operation and maintenance of the property, and could cause a default under the mortgage loan financing documents applicable to the property and may result in late charges, penalties and interest, and may lead to the exercise of foreclosure and other remedies by the lender;
- the risk that a co-tenant could breach agreements related to the property, which may cause a default under, or result in personal liability for, the applicable mortgage loan financing documents, violate applicable securities law and otherwise adversely affect the property and the co-tenancy arrangement; or
- the risk that a default by any co-tenant would constitute a default under the applicable mortgage loan financing documents that could result in a foreclosure and the loss of all or a substantial portion of the investment made by the co-tenants.

Actions by a co-tenant might have the result of subjecting the property to liabilities in excess of those contemplated and may have the effect of reducing your returns.

In the event that our interests become adverse to those of the other co-tenants in a Section 1031 TIC Transaction, we may not have the contractual right to purchase the co-tenancy interests from the other co-tenants. Even if we are given the opportunity to purchase such co-tenancy interests in the future, we cannot guarantee that we will have sufficient funds available at the time to purchase such co-tenancy interests. In addition, we may desire to sell our co-tenancy interests in a given property at a time when the other co-tenants in such property do not desire to sell their interests. Therefore, we may not be able to sell our interest in a property at the time we would like to sell. Finally, it is anticipated

that it will be much more difficult to find a willing buyer for our co-tenancy interests in a property than it would be to find a buyer for a property we owned outright.

Our participation in Section 1031 TIC Transactions may limit our ability to borrow funds in the future, which could adversely affect the value of our investments.

Section 1031 TIC Transaction agreements we may enter that contain obligations to acquire unsold co-tenancy interests in properties may be viewed by institutional lenders as a contingent liability against our cash or other assets, which may limit our ability to borrow funds in the future. Furthermore, such obligations may be viewed by our lenders in such a manner as to limit our ability to borrow funds based on regulatory restrictions on lenders limiting the amount of loans they can make to any one borrower.

Our operating results will be negatively affected if our investments, including investments in tenant-in-common interests promoted by affiliates of our Advisor, do not meet projected distribution levels.

Behringer Harvard Holdings and its affiliates have promoted a number of tenant-in-common real estate projects. Some of these projects have not met the distribution levels anticipated in the projections produced by Behringer Harvard Holdings and its affiliates. In addition, certain other projects have not achieved the leasing and operational thresholds projected by Behringer Harvard Holdings and its affiliates. If projections related to our investments, including any tenant-in-common interests in which we invest, are inaccurate, we may pay too much for an investment and our return on our investment could suffer.

Specifically, several tenant-in-common investment programs have not benefited from expected leasing improvements. Behringer Harvard Holdings has provided support for some of these programs in the form of leases for vacant space and other payments. In addition, the Beau Terre Office Park tenant-in-common program is currently underperforming relative to projections that were based on seller representations that Behringer Harvard Holdings now believes to be false. With respect to this program, Behringer Harvard Holdings reached a settlement in December 2010 in a lawsuit with the former on-site property manager. The tenant-in-common investors received substantial settlement consideration and were no longer party to the suit at its ultimate conclusion.

Federal Income Tax Risks

Failure to qualify as a REIT would adversely affect our operations and our ability to make distributions.

In order for us to qualify as a REIT, we must satisfy certain requirements set forth in the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations and various factual matters and circumstances that are not entirely within our control. We intend to structure our activities in a manner designed to satisfy all of these requirements. However, if certain of our operations were to be recharacterized by the Internal Revenue Service, such recharacterization could jeopardize our ability to satisfy all of the requirements for qualification as a REIT and may affect our ability to continue to qualify, as a REIT. In addition, new legislation, new regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions could significantly change the tax laws with respect to qualifying as a REIT or the federal income tax consequences of qualifying.

Our qualification as a REIT depends upon our ability to meet, through investments, actual operating results, distributions and satisfaction of specific stockholder rules, the various tests imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. We cannot assure you that we will satisfy the REIT requirements in the future. If we fail to qualify as a REIT for any taxable year, we will be subject to federal income tax on our taxable income for that year at corporate rates. In addition, we would generally be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year of losing our REIT status. Losing our REIT status would reduce our net earnings available for investment or distribution to

stockholders because of the additional tax liability. In addition, distributions to stockholders would no longer qualify for the distributions-paid deduction, and we would no longer be required to make distributions. If this occurs, we might be required to borrow funds or liquidate some investments in order to pay the applicable tax. Our failure to qualify as a REIT would adversely affect the return on your investment.

Qualification as a REIT is subject to the satisfaction of tax requirements and various factual matters and circumstances that are not entirely within our control. New legislation, regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions could change the tax laws with respect to qualification as a REIT or the federal income tax consequences of being a REIT. Our failure to qualify as a REIT would adversely affect your return on your investment.

Our investment strategy may cause us to incur penalty taxes, lose our REIT status, or own and sell properties through taxable REIT subsidiaries, each of which would diminish the return to our stockholders.

In light of our opportunistic investment strategy, it is possible that one or more sales of our properties may be considered "prohibited transactions" under the Internal Revenue Code. Any subdivision of property, such as the sale of condominiums, would almost certainly be considered such a prohibited transaction. If we are deemed to have engaged in a "prohibited transaction" (*i.e.*, we sell a property held by us primarily for sale in the ordinary course of our trade or business) all income that we derive from such sale would be subject to a 100% penalty tax. The Internal Revenue Code sets forth a safe harbor for REITs that wish to sell property without risking the imposition of the 100% penalty tax. A principal requirement of the safe harbor is that the REIT must hold the applicable property for not less than two years prior to its sale. Given our opportunistic investment strategy, the sale of one or more of our properties may not fall within the prohibited transaction safe harbor.

If we desire to sell a property pursuant to a transaction that does not fall within the safe harbor, we may be able to avoid the 100% penalty tax if we acquired the property through a taxable REIT subsidiary ("TRS") or acquired the property and transferred it to a TRS for a non-tax business purpose prior to the sale (*i.e.*, for a reason other than the avoidance of taxes). However, there may be circumstances that prevent us from using a TRS in a transaction that does not qualify for the safe harbor. Additionally, even if it is possible to effect a property disposition through a TRS, we may decide to forgo the use of a TRS in a transaction that does not meet the safe harbor, based on our own internal analysis, the opinion of counsel or the opinion of other tax advisors that the disposition will not be subject to the 100% penalty tax. In cases where a property disposition is not effected through a TRS, the Internal Revenue Service could successfully assert that the disposition constitutes a prohibited transaction, in which event all of the net income from the sale of such property will be payable as a tax and none of the proceeds from such sale will be distributable by us to our stockholders or available for investment by us.

If we acquire a property that we anticipate will not fall within the safe harbor from the 100% penalty tax upon disposition, then we may acquire such property through a TRS in order to avoid the possibility that the sale of such property will be a prohibited transaction and subject to the 100% penalty tax. If we already own such a property directly or indirectly through an entity other than a TRS, we may contribute the property to a TRS if there is another, non-tax related business purpose for the contribution of such property to the TRS. Following the transfer of the property to a TRS, the TRS will operate the property and may sell such property and distribute the net proceeds from such sale to us, and we may distribute the net proceeds distributed to us by the TRS to our stockholders. Though a sale of the property by a TRS likely would eliminate the danger of the application of the 100% penalty tax, the TRS itself would be subject to a tax at the federal level, and potentially at the state and local levels, on the gain realized by it from the sale of the property, as well as on the income earned while the property is operated by the TRS. This tax obligation would diminish the amount of the proceeds from the sale of such property that would be distributable to our stockholders. As a

result, the amount available for distribution to our stockholders would be substantially less than if the REIT had not operated and sold such property through the TRS and such transaction was not successfully characterized as a prohibited transaction. The maximum federal corporate income tax rate currently is 35%. Federal, state and local corporate income tax rates may be increased in the future, and any such increase would reduce the amount of the net proceeds available for distribution by us to our stockholders from the sale of property through a TRS after the effective date of any increase in such tax rates.

As a REIT, the value of the non-mortgage securities we hold in all of our TRSs may not exceed 25% of the value of all of our assets at the end of any calendar quarter. If the Internal Revenue Service were to determine that the value of our interests in all of our TRSs exceeded this limit at the end of any calendar quarter, then we would fail to qualify as a REIT. If we determine it to be in our best interests to own a substantial number of our properties through one or more TRSs, then it is possible that the Internal Revenue Service may conclude that the value of our interests in our TRSs exceeds 25% of the value of our total assets at the end of any calendar quarter and therefore cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT. Additionally, as a REIT, no more than 25% of our gross income with respect to any year may be from sources other than real estate. Distributions paid to us from a TRS are considered to be non-real estate income. Therefore, we may fail to qualify as a REIT if distributions from all of our TRSs, when aggregated with all other non-real estate income with respect to any one year, are more than 25% of our gross income with respect to such year. We will use all reasonable efforts to structure our activities in a manner intended to satisfy the requirements for our continued qualification as a REIT. Our failure to qualify as a REIT would adversely affect the return on your investment.

Certain fees paid to us may affect our REIT status.

Income received in the nature of rental subsidies or rent guarantees, in some cases, may not qualify as rental income and could be characterized by the Internal Revenue Service as non-qualifying income for purposes of satisfying the "income tests" required for REIT qualification. In addition, in connection with our Section 1031 TIC Transactions, we or one of our affiliates may enter into a number of contractual arrangements with Behringer Harvard Exchange Entities whereby we will guarantee or effectively guarantee the sale of the co-tenancy interests being offered by any Behringer Harvard Exchange Entity. In consideration for entering into these agreements, we will be paid fees that could be characterized by the Internal Revenue Service as non-qualifying income for purposes of satisfying the "income tests" required for REIT qualification. If this fee income were, in fact, treated as non-qualifying, and if the aggregate of such fee income and any other non-qualifying income in any taxable year ever exceeded 5% of our gross revenues for such year, we could lose our REIT status for that taxable year and the four taxable years following the year of losing our REIT status. We will use commercially reasonable efforts to structure our activities in a manner intended to satisfy the requirements for our continued qualification as a REIT. Our failure to qualify as a REIT would adversely affect the return on your investment.

Recharacterization of the Section 1031 TIC Transactions may result in taxation of income from a prohibited transaction, which would diminish distributions to our stockholders.

In the event that the Internal Revenue Service were to recharacterize the Section 1031 TIC Transactions such that we, rather than the Behringer Harvard Exchange Entity, are treated as the bona fide owner, for tax purposes, of properties acquired and resold by the Behringer Harvard Exchange Entity in connection with the Section 1031 TIC Transactions, such characterization could result in the fees paid to us by the Behringer Harvard Exchange Entity as being deemed income from a prohibited transaction, in which event the fee income paid to us in connection with the Section 1031 TIC

Transactions would be subject to a 100% penalty tax. If this occurs, our ability to make cash distributions to our stockholders will be adversely affected.

You may have current tax liability on distributions you elect to reinvest in our common stock.

If you participate in our distribution reinvestment plan, you will be deemed to have received, and for income tax purposes will be taxed on, the amount reinvested in shares of our common stock to the extent the amount reinvested was not a tax-free return of capital. In addition, you will be treated for tax purposes as having received an additional distribution to the extent the shares are purchased at a discount to fair market value. As a result, unless you are a tax-exempt entity, you may have to use funds from other sources to pay your tax liability on the value of the shares of common stock received.

If our operating partnership fails to maintain its status as a partnership, its income may be subject to taxation, which would reduce the cash available to us for distribution to our stockholders.

We intend to maintain the status of Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II, our operating partnership, as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. However, if the Internal Revenue Service were to successfully challenge the status of the operating partnership as an entity taxable as a partnership, Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II would be taxable as a corporation. In such event, this would reduce the amount of distributions that the operating partnership could make to us. This could also result in our losing REIT status, and becoming subject to a corporate level tax on our income. This would substantially reduce the cash available to us to make distributions and the return on your investment. In addition, if any of the partnerships or limited liability companies through which the operating partnership owns its properties, in whole or in part, loses its characterization as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, it would be subject to taxation as a corporation, thereby reducing distributions to the operating partnership. Such a recharacterization of an underlying property owner could also threaten our ability to maintain REIT status.

In certain circumstances, we may be subject to federal and state taxes, which would reduce our cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

Even if we qualify and maintain our status as a REIT, we may become subject to federal and state taxes. For example, if we have net income from a "prohibited transaction," such income will be subject to a 100% penalty tax. We may not be able to make sufficient distributions to avoid excise taxes applicable to REITs. We may also decide to retain income we earn from the sale or other disposition of our assets and pay income tax directly on such income. In that event, our stockholders would be treated as if they earned that income and paid the tax on it directly. We may also be subject to state and local taxes, including potentially the "margin tax" in the State of Texas, on our income or property, either directly or at the level of the operating partnership or at the level of the other companies through which we indirectly own our assets. Any federal or state taxes paid by us will reduce the cash available to us for distribution to our stockholders.

Non-U.S. income or other taxes, and a requirement to withhold any non-U.S. taxes, may apply, and, if so, the amount of net cash from operations payable to you will be reduced.

We intend to acquire real property located outside the U.S. and may invest in stock or other securities of entities owning real property located outside the U.S. As a result, we may be subject to foreign (*i.e.*, non-U.S.) income taxes, stamp taxes, real property conveyance taxes, withholding taxes, and other foreign taxes or similar impositions in connection with our ownership of foreign real property or foreign securities. The country in which the real property is located may impose such taxes regardless of whether we are profitable and in addition to any U.S. income tax or other U.S. taxes imposed on profits from our investments in such real property or securities. If a foreign country imposes income taxes on profits from our investment in foreign real property or foreign securities, you

will not be eligible to claim a tax credit on your U.S. federal income tax returns to offset the income taxes paid to the foreign country, and the imposition of any foreign taxes in connection with our ownership and operation of foreign real property or our investment in securities of foreign entities will reduce the amounts distributable to you. Similarly, the imposition of withholding taxes by a foreign country will reduce the amounts distributable to you. We expect the organizational costs associated with non-U.S. investments, including costs to structure the investments so as to minimize the impact of foreign taxes, will be higher than those associated with U.S. investments. Moreover, we may be required to file income tax or other information returns in foreign jurisdictions as a result of our investments made outside of the U.S. Any organizational costs and reporting requirements will increase our administrative expenses and reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to you. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisors with respect to the impact of applicable non-U.S. taxes and tax withholding requirements on an investment in our common stock.

Our foreign investments will be subject to changes in foreign tax or other laws, as well as to changes in U.S. tax laws, and such changes could negatively impact our returns from any particular investment.

We have made and expect to continue to make investments in real estate located outside of the United States. Such investments will typically be structured to minimize non-U.S. taxes, and generally include the use of holding companies. Our ownership, operation and disposition strategy with respect to non-U.S. investments will take into account foreign tax considerations. For example, it is typically advantageous from a tax perspective in non-U.S. jurisdictions to sell interests in a holding company that owns real estate rather than the real estate itself. Buyers of such entities, however, will often discount their purchase price by evaluating any inherent risks or expected tax liability in such entity. Additionally, the pool of buyers for interests in such holding companies is typically more limited than buyers of direct interests in real estate, and we may be forced to dispose of real estate directly, thus potentially incurring higher foreign taxes and negatively effecting the return on the investment.

We will also capitalize our holding companies with debt and equity to reduce foreign income and withholding taxes as appropriate and with consultation with local counsel in each jurisdiction. Such capitalization structures are complex and potentially subject to challenge by foreign and domestic taxing authorities.

We may use certain holding structures for our non-U.S. investments to accommodate the needs of one class of investors which reduce the after-tax returns to other classes of investors. For example, if we interpose an entity treated as a corporation for United States tax purposes in our chain of ownership with respect to any particular investment, U.S. tax-exempt investors will generally benefit as such investment will no longer generate unrelated business taxable income. However, if a corporate entity is interposed in a non-U.S. investment holding structure, this would prevent individual investors from claiming a foreign tax credit for any non-U.S. income taxes incurred by the corporate entity or its subsidiaries.

Foreign investments are subject to changes in foreign tax or other laws. Any such law changes may require us to modify or abandon a particular holding structure. Such changes may also lead to higher tax rates on our foreign investments than we anticipated, regardless of structuring modifications. Additionally, U.S. tax laws with respect to foreign investments are subject to change, and such changes could negatively impact our returns from any particular investment.

Legislative or regulatory action could adversely affect the returns to our investors.

In recent years, numerous legislative, judicial and administrative changes have been made in the provisions of the federal income tax laws applicable to investments similar to an investment in shares of our common stock. Additional changes to the tax laws are likely to continue to occur, and we cannot assure you that any such changes will not adversely affect the taxation of a stockholder. Any such

changes could have an adverse effect on an investment in our shares or on the market value or the resale potential of our assets. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor with respect to the impact of recent legislation on your investment in our shares and the status of legislative, regulatory or administrative developments and proposals and their potential effect on an investment in our shares. You also should note that our counsel's tax opinion is based upon existing law and Treasury Regulations, applicable as of the date of its opinion, all of which are subject to change, either prospectively or retroactively.

Congress passed major federal tax legislation in 2003, with modifications to that legislation in 2005 and 2010. One of the changes effected by that legislation generally reduced the tax rate on dividends paid by corporations to individuals to a maximum of 15% prior to 2013. REIT distributions generally do not qualify for this reduced rate. The tax changes did not, however, reduce the corporate tax rates. Therefore, the maximum corporate tax rate of 35% has not been affected. However, as a REIT, we generally would not be subject to federal or state corporate income taxes on that portion of our ordinary income or capital gain that we distribute currently to our stockholders, and we thus expect to avoid the "double taxation" to which other corporations are typically subject. It is possible that future legislation would result in a REIT having fewer tax advantages, and it could become more advantageous for a company that invests in real estate to elect to be taxed for federal income tax purposes as a corporation. As a result, our charter provides our board of directors with the power, under certain circumstances, to revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election and cause us to be taxed as a corporation, without the vote of our stockholders. Our board of directors has fiduciary duties to us and our stockholders and could only cause such changes in our tax treatment if it determines in good faith that such changes are in the best interests of our stockholders.

Equity participation in mortgage, bridge, mezzanine or other loans may result in taxable income and gains from these properties that could adversely impact our REIT status.

If we participate under a loan in any appreciation of the properties securing the mortgage loan or its cash flow and the Internal Revenue Service characterizes this participation as "equity," we might have to recognize income, gains and other items from the property for federal income tax purposes. This could affect our ability to qualify as a REIT.

Our investments in debt instruments may cause us to recognize "phantom income" for federal income tax purposes even though no cash payments have been received on the debt instruments.

It is expected that we may acquire debt instruments in the secondary market for less than their face amount. The amount of such discount will generally be treated as "market discount" for federal income tax purposes. We may acquire distressed debt investments that are subsequently modified by agreement with the borrower. If the amendments to the outstanding debt are "significant modifications" under the applicable Treasury regulations, the modified debt may be considered to have been reissued to us in a debt-for-debt exchange with the borrower. This deemed reissuance may prevent the modified debt from qualifying as a good REIT asset if the underlying security has declined in value.

In general, we will be required to accrue original issue discount on a debt instrument as taxable income in accordance with applicable federal income tax rules even though no cash payments may be received on such debt instrument.

In the event a borrower with respect to a particular debt instrument encounters financial difficulty rendering it unable to pay stated interest as due, we may nonetheless be required to continue to recognize the unpaid interest as taxable income. Similarly, we may be required to accrue interest income with respect to commercial mortgage-backed securities at the stated rate regardless of when their corresponding cash payments are received.

As a result of these factors, there is a significant risk that we may recognize substantial taxable income in excess of cash available for distribution. In that event, we may need to borrow funds or take other action to satisfy the REIT distribution requirements for the taxable year in which this “phantom income” is recognized.

REIT distribution requirements could adversely affect our ability to execute our business plan.

We generally must distribute annually at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, subject to certain adjustments and excluding any net capital gain, in order for federal corporate income tax not to apply to earnings that we distribute. To the extent that we satisfy this distribution requirement, but distribute less than 100% of our REIT taxable income, we will be subject to federal corporate income tax on our undistributed REIT taxable income. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax if the actual amount that we pay out to our stockholders in a calendar year is less than a minimum amount specified under federal tax laws. We intend to make distributions to our stockholders to comply with the REIT requirements of the Internal Revenue Code.

From time to time, we may generate taxable income greater than our taxable income for financial reporting purposes, or our taxable income may be greater than our cash flow available for distribution to stockholders (for example, where a borrower defers the payment of interest in cash pursuant to a contractual right or otherwise). If we do not have other funds available in these situations we could be required to borrow funds, sell investments at disadvantageous prices or find another alternative source of funds to make distributions sufficient to enable us to pay out enough of our taxable income to satisfy the REIT distribution requirement and to avoid corporate income tax and the 4% excise tax in a particular year. These alternatives could increase our costs or reduce our equity. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits.

Risks Related to Investments by Benefit Plans Subject to ERISA and Certain Tax-Exempt Entities (including IRAs).

If the fiduciary of an employee pension benefit plan subject to ERISA (such as profit sharing, Section 401(k) or pension plan) or any other retirement plan or account fails to meet the fiduciary and other standards under ERISA or the Internal Revenue Code as a result of an investment in our stock, you could be subject to criminal and civil penalties.

There are special considerations that apply to employee benefit plans subject to ERISA (such as profit sharing, section 401(k) or pension plans) and other retirement plans or accounts subject to Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code (such as an IRA) that are investing in our shares. If you are investing the assets of such a plan or account in our common stock, you should satisfy yourself that:

- your investment is consistent with your fiduciary obligations and other duties under ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code;
- your investment is made in accordance with the documents and instruments governing your plan or IRA, including your plan’s or account’s investment policy;
- your investment satisfies the prudence and diversification requirements of Sections 404(a)(1)(B) and 404(a)(1)(C) of ERISA and other applicable provisions of ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code;
- your investment in our shares, for which no public trading market exists, is consistent with the liquidity needs of the plan or IRA;
- your investment will not produce an unrelated amount of “unrelated business taxable income” for the plan or IRA;

- you will be able to comply with the requirements under ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code to value the assets of the plan or IRA annually; and
- your investment will not constitute a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code.

We have adopted a valuation policy in respect of estimating the per share value of our common stock and expect to disclose such estimated value annually, but this estimated value is subject to significant limitations. Until 18 months have passed without a sale in an offering of our common stock (or other securities from which the board of directors believes the value of a share of common stock can be estimated), not including any offering related to a distribution reinvestment plan, employee benefit plan or the redemption of interests in our operating partnership, we generally will use the gross offering price of a share of the common stock in our most recent offering as the per share estimated value thereof or, with respect to an offering of other securities from which the value of a share of common stock can be estimated, the value derived from the gross offering price of the other security as the per share estimated value of the common stock. This estimated value is not likely to reflect the proceeds you would receive upon our liquidation or upon the sale of your shares. Accordingly, we can make no assurances that such estimated value will satisfy the applicable annual valuation requirements under ERISA and the Code. The Department of Labor or the Internal Revenue Service may determine that a plan fiduciary or an IRA custodian is required to take further steps to determine the value of our common shares. In the absence of an appropriate determination of value, a plan fiduciary or an IRA custodian may be subject to damages, penalties or other sanctions. See Item 5, “Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities—Market Information” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Failure to satisfy the fiduciary standards of conduct and other applicable requirements of ERISA and the Code may result in the imposition of civil and criminal penalties and could subject the fiduciary to claims for damages or for equitable remedies. In addition, if an investment in our shares constitutes a prohibited transaction under ERISA or the Code, the fiduciary or IRA owner who authorized or directed the investment or a related party may be subject to the imposition of excise taxes with respect to the amount invested. In the case of a prohibited transaction involving an IRA owner, the IRA owners and may be disqualified and all of the assets of the IRA may be deemed distributed and subjected to tax. ERISA plan fiduciaries and IRA custodians should consult with counsel before making an investment in our common shares.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

General

The following table presents certain additional information about our consolidated investments in real estate as of December 31, 2010:

Property Name	Location	Date Acquired	Approximate Rentable Square Footage or Number of Units and Total Square Feet of Units (unaudited)	Description	Encumbrances	Ownership Interest	Occupancy at the end of 2010	Occupancy at the end of 2009	Effective Monthly Rent per Square Foot/Unit for 2010 ⁽¹⁾	Effective Annual Rent per Square Foot/Unit for 2009 ⁽²⁾
1875 Lawrence	Denver, CO	October 2008	185,000	15-story office building	\$19.4 million	100%	71%	91%	\$ 1.85	\$1.66
Palms of Monterey	Fort Myers, FL	May 10, 2010	408 units / 518 square feet	multifamily	19.7 million	90%	96%	n/a	789.15	n/a
Holstenplatz	Hamburg, Germany	June 30, 2010	80,000	8-story office	10.4 million	100%	86%	n/a	1.31	n/a
Archibald Business Center	Ontario, California	August 27, 2010	231,000	office and industrial warehouse	6.1 million	80%	100%	n/a	0.29	n/a
Parrot's Landing	North Lauderdale, Florida	September 17, 2010	560 units / 519,000 square feet	multifamily	29.5 million	90%	94%	n/a	908.26	n/a
Florida MOB Portfolio	South Florida	October 8, 2010/ October 20, 2010 ⁽³⁾	694,000	medical office	34.2 million	90% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	83%	n/a	1.62	n/a
Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel	Kauai, Hawaii	October 20, 2010	311 Rooms ⁽²⁾	hotel	38 million	80%	30%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Interchange Business Center	San Bernardino, California	November 23, 2010	802,000	industrial	18.1 million	80%	29%	n/a	0.29	n/a

⁽¹⁾ Effective monthly rent is monthly rent as of December 31.

⁽²⁾ The Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel has 311 rooms and approximately 6,200 square feet (unaudited) of meeting space.

⁽³⁾ We acquired a portfolio of eight medical office buildings, known as the Original Florida MOB Portfolio on October 8, 2010. We acquired a medical office building known as Garden Medical Pavilion on October 20, 2010. Collectively, the Original Florida MOB Portfolio and Gardens Medical Pavilion are referred to as the Florida MOB Portfolio.

⁽⁴⁾ The Florida MOB Portfolio consists of 9 Medical Office Buildings. We own 90% of each of eight of the buildings. We own 90% of a 90% JV interest in the ninth building, Gardens Medical Pavilion.

The following information generally applies to our consolidated investments in our real estate properties:

- we believe our real estate property is adequately covered by insurance and suitable for its intended purpose;
- our properties are located in markets where we are subject to competition in attracting new tenants and retaining current tenants; and
- depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the buildings.

In addition to the properties summarized above, we have a noncontrolling, unconsolidated ownership interest in Inland Empire Distribution Center that we account for using the equity method. We paid \$3.7 million, exclusive of closing costs, for our equity interest in the property.

Geographic Diversification

The following table shows the geographic diversification of our real estate portfolio for those properties that we consolidate into our financial statements as of December 31, 2010 (\$ in thousands):

<u>Location</u>	<u>2010 Base Rent⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Percentage of 2010 Base Rent</u>
Florida	\$ 6,965	58%
Colorado	3,330	28%
Hawaii	954	8%
California	364	3%
International	482	3%
	<u>\$12,095</u>	<u>100%</u>

(1) In 2010 no single tenant represented more than 10% of our revenues. As an opportunistic fund, we utilize a business model driven by investment strategy and expected performance characteristics. Accordingly, we have investments in several types of real estate, including office, hotel, multifamily, industrial, condominium and land held for development. Within our office properties we have over 150 tenants who operate in numerous industries including technology, finance and insurance, professional services, and retail.

(2) Base Rent represents contractual base rental income of our office and industrial properties as well as revenue from our multifamily and hotel properties, excluding tenant reimbursements, without consideration of tenant contraction or termination rights. Tenant reimbursements generally include payment of real estate taxes, operating expenses, and common area maintenance and utility charges.

Future Lease Payments Table

The following table presents the future minimum base rental payments of our office and industrial properties due to us under non-cancelable leases over the next ten years at our consolidated properties as of December 31, 2010 (\$ in thousands):

2011	\$14,008
2012	10,634
2013	8,276
2014	5,513
2015	3,543
2016	2,134
2017	1,606
2018	1,422
2019	1,301
2020	954
Thereafter	170

Portfolio Lease Expirations

The following table presents lease expirations for non-cancelable leases for our consolidated office and industrial properties as of December 31, 2010 (\$ in thousands):

<u>Year of Expiration</u>	<u>Number of Leases Expiring</u>	<u>Annualized Base Rent⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Percent of Portfolio Annualized Base Rent Expiring</u>	<u>Leased Rentable Sq. Ft.</u>	<u>Percent of Portfolio Rentable Sq. Ft. Expiring</u>
2011	70	\$ 4,081	25%	415,345	37%
2012	61	2,580	16%	129,023	12%
2013	39	2,386	15%	187,366	17%
2014	29	2,770	17%	183,463	16%
2015	39	1,868	11%	85,359	8%
2016	4	815	5%	36,440	3%
2017	2	270	2%	7,575	1%
2018	1	57	0%	818	0%
2019	2	133	1%	11,743	1%
2020	6	1,241	8%	56,824	5%
Thereafter	1	62	0%	4,273	0%
Total	254	\$16,263	100%	1,118,229	100%

(1) Represents the cash rental rate of base rents, excluding tenant reimbursements, in the final month prior to the expiration multiplied by 12, without consideration of tenant contraction or termination rights. Tenant reimbursements generally include payment of real estate taxes, operating expenses and common area maintenance and utility charges.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are not party to, and none of our properties are subject to, any material pending legal proceedings.

Item 4. Removed and Reserved

PART II

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

Market Information

There is no established public trading market for our common stock. Therefore, there is a risk that a stockholder may not be able to sell our stock at a time or price acceptable to the stockholder. Unless and until our shares are listed on a national securities exchange, it is not expected that a public market for the shares will develop.

We have adopted a valuation policy in respect of estimating the per share value of our common stock. For this purpose, the estimated value of our common stock is \$10.00 per share as of December 31, 2010. The basis for this valuation is the gross offering price of a share of our common stock in the Offering. Until 18 months have passed without a sale in an offering of our common stock (or other securities from which the board of directors believes the value of a share of common stock can be estimated), excluding any offering related to a distribution reinvestment plan, employee benefit plan or the redemption of interests in our operating partnership, we generally will use the gross offering price of a share of the common stock in our most recent offering as the per share estimated value thereof or, with respect to an offering of other securities from which the value of a share of common stock can be estimated, the value derived from the gross offering price of the other security as the per share estimated value of the common stock. This estimated value is not likely to reflect the proceeds you would receive upon our liquidation or upon the sale of your shares. In addition, this per share valuation method is not designed to arrive at a valuation that is related to any individual or aggregated value estimates or appraisals of the value of our assets.

Holdings

As of February 28, 2011, we had 22,980,903 shares of common stock outstanding held by a total of 10,050 stockholders.

Distributions

Distributions are authorized at the discretion of our board of directors based on its analysis of our performance over the previous period, expectations of performance for future periods, including actual and anticipated operating cash flow, changes in market capitalization rates for investments suitable for our portfolio, capital expenditure needs, general financial condition, and other factors that our board deems relevant. The board's decision will be influenced, in substantial part, by its obligation to ensure that we maintain our status as a REIT. In light of the pervasive and fundamental disruptions in the global financial and real estate markets, we cannot provide assurance that we will be able to achieve expected cash flows necessary to continue to pay distributions at any particular level, or at all. If the current economic conditions continue, our board could determine to reduce our current distribution rate or cease paying distributions in order to conserve cash.

Until proceeds from the Offering are fully invested and generating sufficient operating cash flow to fully fund the payment of distributions to our stockholders, we have paid and will continue to pay some or all of our distributions from sources other than operating cash flow. We may, for example, generate cash to pay distributions from financing activities, components of which may include proceeds from the Offering and borrowings (including borrowings secured by our assets) in anticipation of future operating cash flow. In addition, from time to time, our Advisor and its affiliates may agree to waive or defer all, or a portion, of the acquisition, asset management or other fees or incentives due to them, pay general administrative expenses or otherwise supplement investor returns in order to increase the amount of cash that we have available to pay distributions to our stockholders.

Cash amounts distributed to stockholders during the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$2.8 million. Distributions funded through the issuance of shares under the DRP during the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$6.4 million. For the year ended December 31, 2010, cash flows used in operating activities were \$8.2 million. Accordingly, for the year ended December 31, 2010, both distributions and the operating shortfalls totaling \$11 million were funded from financing activities including proceeds from the Offering and borrowings. Cash amounts distributed to stockholders during the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$1.1 million. Distributions funded through the issuance of shares under the DRP during the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$3.1 million. For the year ended December 31, 2009, cash flows provided by operating activities were \$0.3 million. Accordingly, for the year ended December 31, 2009, both distributions and the operating shortfalls totaling \$0.8 million were funded from proceeds from the Offering.

The amount by which our distributions paid exceeded cash flow from operating activities has increased due to investments in properties not yet stabilized and a higher distribution rate. Effective June 1, 2009, our board of directors increased our distribution rate from an annual effective rate of 3.0% to 5.0%. As a result, future distributions declared and paid may continue to exceed cash flow from operating activities until such time that we invest in additional real estate or real estate-related assets at favorable yields and such investments reach stabilization.

Distributions paid to stockholders are funded through various sources, including cash flow from operating activities, proceeds raised as part of our Offering, reinvestment through our distribution reinvestment plan and/or additional borrowings. The following summarizes certain information related to the sources of recent distributions (\$ in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Total Distributions Paid	\$ 9,283	\$ 4,182	\$684
Principal Sources of Funding:			
Distribution Reinvestment Plan	\$ 6,436	\$ 3,068	\$517
Cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities	\$(8,237)	\$ 315	\$(95)
Cash available at the beginning of the period ⁽¹⁾	\$67,509	\$47,375	\$203

⁽¹⁾ Represents the cash available at the beginning of the reporting period primarily attributable to excess funds raised from the issuance of common stock and borrowings, after the impact of historical operating activities, other investing and financing activities.

Distributions by quarter for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

2010	Distributions Paid			Cash Flow Provided by (Used In) Operations	Total Distributions Declared	Declared Distribution Per Share
	Cash	Reinvested	Total			
4th Quarter	\$ 845	\$1,814	\$2,659	\$(6,344)	\$2,740	\$0.126
3rd Quarter	794	1,736	2,530	(1,130)	2,587	0.126
2nd Quarter	677	1,553	2,230	(1,933)	2,323	0.125
1st Quarter	531	1,333	1,864	1,170	1,967	0.123
Total	<u>\$2,847</u>	<u>\$6,436</u>	<u>\$9,283</u>	<u>\$(8,237)</u>	<u>\$9,617</u>	<u>\$0.500</u>

2009	Distributions Paid			Cash Flow Provided by (Used In) Operations	Total Distributions Declared	Declared Distribution Per Share
	Cash	Reinvested	Total			
4th Quarter	\$ 440	\$1,150	\$1,590	\$1,016	\$1,703	\$0.129
3rd Quarter	364	997	1,361	(724)	1,437	0.126
2nd Quarter	172	505	677	174	881	0.091
1st Quarter	138	416	554	(151)	586	0.074
Total	<u>\$1,114</u>	<u>\$3,068</u>	<u>\$4,182</u>	<u>\$ 315</u>	<u>\$4,607</u>	<u>\$0.420</u>

Distributions declared per share assumes the share was issued and outstanding each day during the period. In 2009, distributions were declared at a daily distribution rate of \$0.0008219 per share per day through May 31, 2009. From June 1, 2009, distributions have been declared at a daily distribution rate of \$0.0013699. Each day during 2010 was a record date for distributions. On December 15, 2010, the Company's board of directors declared distributions payable to the stockholders of record each day during the months of January, February, and March 2011. Distributions payable to each stockholder of record will be paid in cash on or before the 16th day of the following month.

Over the long term, we expect that more of our distributions will be paid from cash flow provided by operations (except with respect to distributions related to sales of our assets). However, operating performance cannot be accurately predicted due to numerous factors, including our ability to raise and invest capital at favorable yields, the financial performance of our investments in the current real estate environment, the types and mix of investments in our portfolio and the accounting treatment of our investments in accordance with our accounting policies.

For further discussion regarding our ability to sustain the current level of our distributions, see "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Distributions."

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Use of Proceeds from Registered Securities

On January 4, 2008, our Registration Statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-140887), covering a public offering of up to 125,000,000 shares of common stock, was declared effective under the Securities Act. The Offering commenced on January 21, 2008 and is ongoing. We expect to sell the shares offered in our public offering over a three-year period. Under rules promulgated by the SEC, in some circumstances we may continue the offering beyond this date. Our board of directors has the discretion to extend the offering period for the shares offered under the DRP up to the sixth anniversary of the termination of the primary offering.

We are offering a maximum of 100,000,000 shares in our primary offering at an aggregate offering price of up to \$1 billion, or \$10.00 per share with discounts available to certain categories of purchasers. The 25,000,000 shares offered under the DRP are being offered at an aggregate offering price of \$237.5 million, or \$9.50 per share. We may reallocate the shares of common stock being offered between the primary offering and the DRP. Behringer Securities LP ("Behringer Securities"), an affiliate of our Advisor, is the dealer manager of our offering. As of December 31, 2010, we had sold 22,594,089 shares of our common stock, net of the 22,471 shares issued to Behringer Harvard Holdings, on a best efforts basis pursuant to the Offering for gross offering proceeds of approximately \$225.1 million.

From the commencement of the Offering through December 31, 2010, we incurred the following expenses in connection with the issuance and distribution of the registered securities pursuant to the Offering (\$ in thousands):

<u>Type of Expense</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Other expenses to affiliates ⁽¹⁾	\$27,618
Other expenses to non-affiliates	—
Total expenses	<u>\$27,618</u>

(1) Other expenses to affiliates” includes commissions and dealer manager fees paid to Behringer Securities, which reallocated all or a portion of the commissions and fees to soliciting dealers.

From the commencement of the Offering through December 31, 2010, the net offering proceeds to us from the Offering, including the DRP, after deducting the total expenses incurred described above, were \$197.5 million. From the commencement of the Offering through December 31, 2010, we had used \$140.1 million of such net proceeds to purchase interests in real estate (net of notes payable) and real estate-related investments. Of the amount used for the purchase of these investments, \$7.4 million was paid to the Advisor, as acquisition and advisory fees and acquisition expense reimbursement.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information regarding our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2010:

<u>Plan Category</u>	<u>Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans</u>
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	—	—	10,000,000*
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>10,000,000*</u>

* All shares authorized for issuance pursuant to awards not yet granted under the Incentive Plan.

Share Redemption Program

Our board of directors has adopted a share redemption program that permits stockholders to sell their shares back to us after they have held them for at least one year, subject to the significant conditions and limitations of the program. Our board of directors can amend the provisions of our share redemption program without the approval of our stockholders. The terms on which we redeem shares may differ between redemptions upon a stockholder’s death, “qualifying disability” (as defined in the share redemption program) or confinement to a long-term care facility (collectively, “Exceptional Redemptions”) and all other redemptions (“Ordinary Redemptions”). The purchase price for shares redeemed under the redemption program is set forth below.

In the case of Ordinary Redemptions, the purchase price per share will equal 90% of (i) the most recently disclosed estimated value per share as determined in accordance with our valuation policy, less (ii) the aggregate distributions per share of any net sale proceeds from the sale of one or more of our

assets, or other special distributions so designated by our board of directors, distributed to stockholders after the valuation was determined (the "Valuation Adjustment"); provided, however, that the purchase price per share shall not exceed: (1) prior to the first valuation conducted by the board of directors, or a committee thereof (the "Initial Board Valuation"), under the valuation policy, 90% of (i) average price per share the original purchaser or purchasers of shares paid to us for all of his or her shares (as adjusted for any stock dividends, combinations, splits, recapitalizations and the like with respect to our common stock) (the "Original Share Price") less (ii) the aggregate distributions per share of any net sale proceeds from the sale of one or more of our assets, or other special distributions so designated by the board of directors, distributed to stockholders prior to the redemption date (the "Special Distributions"); or (2) on or after the Initial Board Valuation, the Original Share Price less any Special Distributions.

In the case of Exceptional Redemptions, the purchase price per share will be equal to: (1) prior to the Initial Board Valuation, the Original Share Price less any Special Distributions; or (2) on or after the Initial Board Valuation, the most recently disclosed valuation less any Valuation Adjustment, provided, however, that the purchase price per share may not exceed the Original Share Price less any Special Distributions.

Notwithstanding the redemption prices set forth above, our board of directors may determine, whether pursuant to formulae or processes approved or set by our board of directors, the redemption price of the shares, which may differ between Ordinary Redemptions and Exceptional Redemptions; provided, however, that we must provide at least 30 days' notice to stockholders before applying this new price determined by our board of directors.

Any shares approved for redemption will be redeemed on a periodic basis as determined from time to time by our board of directors, and no less frequently than annually. We will not redeem, during any twelve-month period, more than 5% of the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the twelve-month period immediately prior to the date of redemption. Generally, the cash available for redemption on any particular date will be limited to the proceeds from our distribution reinvestment plan during the period consisting of the preceding four fiscal quarters for which financial statements are available, less any cash already used for redemptions during the same period, plus, if we had positive operating cash flow during such preceding four fiscal quarters, 1% of all operating cash flow during such preceding four fiscal quarters. The redemption limitations apply to all redemptions, whether Ordinary or Exceptional Redemptions.

For the year ended December 31, 2010 our board of directors redeemed all 74 redemption requests received that complied with the applicable requirements and guidelines of the share redemption program for an aggregate of 202,931 shares redeemed. Three redemption requests were unfulfilled, for an aggregate of 3,649 total unfulfilled redemption shares. We have funded all share redemptions with proceeds from the Offering.

During the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2010, we redeemed shares as follows:

<u>2010</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Redeemed</u>	<u>Average Price Paid Per Share</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs</u>	<u>Maximum Number of Shares That May Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs</u>
October	—	\$ —	—	
November	72,868	\$9.15	72,868	(1)
December	—	\$ —	—	
	<u>72,868</u>	<u>\$9.15</u>	<u>72,868</u>	<u>(1)</u>

(1) A description of the maximum number of shares that may be purchased under our redemption program is included in the narrative preceding this table.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

We were formed on January 9, 2007, and commenced operations on April 1, 2008 when we accepted the minimum amount of subscriptions pursuant to the Offering. As of December 31, 2008, we wholly owned one property, 1875 Lawrence, an office building located in Denver, Colorado.

As of December 31, 2009, we had invested in four real estate and real estate-related assets, three of which were consolidated in our consolidated financial statements:

- 1875 Lawrence, an office building located in Denver, Colorado;
- PAL Loan, a real estate loan receivable to provide up to \$25 million of second lien financing for the privatization of and improvements to, approximately 3,200 hotel lodging units on ten U.S. Army installations; and
- a 90% interest in a promissory note secured by a first lien mortgage secured by a 408-unit multifamily complex, Palms of Monterrey, on a 28-acre site located in Fort Myers, Florida.

In addition, we had a noncontrolling, unconsolidated interest in Stone Creek, an investment that was accounted for using the equity method of accounting, a 9.99% interest in a multifamily property in Killeen, Texas. We sold our interest in this investment on August 30, 2010 to an unrelated third party.

As of December 31, 2010, we had ten real estate and real estate-related assets, nine of which were consolidated in our consolidated balance sheet:

- 1875 Lawrence;
- PAL Loan, a real estate loan receivable;
- Palms of Monterrey, a multifamily complex located in Fort Myers, Florida in which we acquired a fee simple interest on May 10, 2010. Prior to May 10, 2010, we were the holder of a 90% interest in a promissory note secured by a first lien mortgage in the property;
- Holstenplatz, an office building located in Hamburg, Germany;
- Archibald Business Center, an 80% interest in a corporate headquarters and industrial warehouse facility located in Ontario, California;
- Parrot's Landing, a 90% interest in a multifamily complex located in North Lauderdale, Florida;
- The Florida MOB Portfolio, a 90% interest in a portfolio of nine medical office buildings located in south Florida;

- Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel, an 80% interest in a oceanfront hotel located at Waipouli Beach on the island of Kauai in Hawaii; and
- Interchange Business Center, an 80% interest in a four-building Class A industrial property located in San Bernardino, California.

In addition, we had a noncontrolling, unconsolidated interest in an investment that is accounted for using the equity method of accounting, a net 16% interest in a two-building industrial warehouse complex, Inland Empire Distribution Center, in San Bernardino, California.

The following data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The selected data below has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements (in thousands, except per share amounts).

	December 31,			
	2010	2009	2008	2007
Total assets	<u>\$367,479</u>	<u>\$144,937</u>	<u>\$86,343</u>	<u>\$203</u>
Long-term debt obligations	\$175,378	\$ 18,500	\$18,500	\$ —
Other liabilities	9,890	3,838	9,021	54
Equity	<u>182,211</u>	<u>122,599</u>	<u>58,822</u>	<u>149</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$367,479</u>	<u>\$144,937</u>	<u>\$86,343</u>	<u>\$203</u>

	Year Ended December 31, 2010	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	From Inception (January 9, 2007) through December 31, 2007
Revenues	\$19,248	\$ 6,375	\$ 913	\$ —
Net loss	(8,182)	(1,075)	(249)	(52)
Add: Net loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest	755	9	—	—
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	(7,427)	(1,066)	(249)	(52)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.39)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(2.30)
Distributions declared per share	0.50	0.42	0.23	—

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto.

Executive Overview

We were formed primarily to acquire and operate commercial real estate and real estate-related assets on an opportunistic basis. In particular, we focus generally on acquiring commercial properties with significant possibilities for short-term capital appreciation, such as those requiring development, redevelopment or repositioning, those located in markets and submarkets with high growth potential, and those available from sellers who are distressed or face time-sensitive deadlines. In addition, given current economic conditions, our opportunistic investment strategy may also include investments in loans secured by or related to real estate at more attractive rates of current return than have been available for some time. Such loan investments may have capital gain characteristics, whether as a result of a discount purchase or related equity participations. We may acquire a wide variety of

commercial properties, including office, industrial, retail, hospitality, recreation and leisure, single-tenant, multifamily, and other real properties. These properties may be existing, income-producing properties, newly constructed properties or properties under development or construction, and may include multifamily properties purchased for conversion into condominiums and single-tenant properties that may be converted for multi-tenant use. Further, we may invest in real estate-related securities, including securities issued by other real estate companies, either for investment or in change of control transactions completed on a negotiated basis or otherwise. We also may originate or invest in collateralized mortgage-backed securities, mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans, and Section 1031 tenant-in-common interests (including those issued by affiliates of our Advisor), or in entities that make investments similar to the foregoing. We expect to make our investments in or in respect of real estate assets located in the United States and other countries based on current market conditions.

On February 26, 2007, we filed a Registration Statement on Form S-11 with the SEC to offer up to 125,000,000 shares of common stock for sale to the public, of which 25,000,000 shares are being offered pursuant to our DRP. We reserve the right to reallocate the shares we are offering between our primary offering and the DRP. The SEC declared our Registration Statement effective on January 4, 2008, and we commenced our ongoing initial public offering on January 21, 2008. We commenced operations on April 1, 2008 upon satisfaction of the conditions of our escrow agreement and acceptance of initial subscriptions of common stock.

On September 13, 2010, we filed another registration statement on Form S-11 with the SEC to register a follow-on public offering. Pursuant to the registration statement, we propose to register 50,000,000 shares of our common stock at a price of \$10.00 per share in our primary offering, with discounts available to investors who purchase more than 50,000 shares and to other categories of purchasers. We will also register 25,000,000 shares of common stock pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan at \$9.50 per share. The follow-on public offering has not yet been declared effective.

Market Outlook

Beginning in 2008, the U.S. and global economies have experienced a significant downturn. This downturn continues to disrupt the broader financial and credit markets, weakening consumer confidence, and an impact on unemployment rates. These conditions have contributed to weakened market conditions. Due to the struggling U.S. and global economies, including losses in the financial and professional services industries, overall demand across most real estate sectors including office, multifamily, hospitality, and retail continues to be slow to recover. The national vacancy percentage for office space decreased from 19.4% in the fourth quarter of 2009 to 17.4% in the fourth quarter of 2010. We believe that corresponding rental rates will also increase slightly in 2011 over 2010. To date, we have not experienced any significant tenant defaults resulting in the loss of material rental income.

Recently, increased demand for multifamily housing is being generated from the growing population segment of 20 to 34 year-olds, which we believe to be the prime age for renters. Analysts project that the proportion of this age group to the U.S. population will peak in the next three years at just under 21%. This age group has had more success securing and retaining employment than other workers in 2010 and are increasing rental demand by moving out from their parents' homes or living with fewer roommates. While renter household formation is growing, stricter home ownership standards have led to declines in single family household formation in the general population. Single family home ownership peaked in 2004 at approximately 69% and has dropped every year since, losing approximately half a percentage point a year. Analysts are predicting that both of these trends, increasing renter demand and declining home ownership, will continue for at least the next few years and may continue until home ownership declines to historical averages.

At the same time as demand is increasing, the recession has severely restricted capital for new multifamily developments and, consequently, the supply of new multifamily communities coming on line

in the near term. Beginning in 2008, new starts fell dramatically with 2010 reporting the lowest levels in the last 30 years. Since high quality multifamily development can take 18 to 36 months to entitle, permit and construct, there should be a window of limited supply that would provide for improving occupancy, fewer concessions and increasing rental rates. We believe these factors were partially responsible for many of the improvements in industry-wide multifamily operations during 2010, even when unemployment and other general economic factors would normally have implied otherwise.

In the industrial market, the overall national vacancy is trending downward. The Inland Empire, where we have three properties, reported three straight quarters of vacancy declines. Import activity at Southern California ports continue to show increases with industrial distribution centers in the Inland Empire playing a key role for much of the goods that flow into the ports. Further, industry analysts expect construction activity for new supply of industrial distribution centers to remain weak, helping to stabilize supply and improve lease rates. We expect leasing activity for industrial warehouse/distribution centers to continue to increase to meet the demand for goods imported into the United States through the Southern California ports.

The hospitality industry is beginning to see of the benefits associated with a recovering economy. Smith Travel Research indicates that the national overall occupancy rate for hospitality properties in the United States rose from 50.6% in the fourth quarter of 2009 to 53.5% in the fourth quarter of 2010. The national overall Average Daily Rate ("ADR") has also risen, from \$95.79 in the fourth quarter of 2009 to \$98.25 in the fourth quarter of 2010. This positive growth in the hospitality industry is expected to continue.

As a result of the existing economic conditions, our primary objectives are to raise capital and to take advantage of favorable investment opportunities. We believe that the current economic environment will result in investment opportunities for many high-quality real estate and real estate-related assets. To the extent that we have capital available to invest, we plan to actively pursue investment opportunities.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal demands for funds will be for the (a) acquisition of real estate and real estate-related assets, (b) payment of operating expenses and distributions, and (c) payment of interest on our outstanding indebtedness. Generally, we expect to meet cash needs for the payment of operating expenses and interest on our outstanding indebtedness from our cash flow from operations. To the extent that our cash flow from operations is not sufficient to cover our operating expenses, interest on our outstanding indebtedness, redemptions or distributions, we expect to use proceeds of the Offering and borrowings to fund such needs.

We continually evaluate our liquidity and ability to fund future operations and debt obligations. As part of those analyses, we consider lease expirations and other factors. Leases representing 41% of our annualized base rent will expire by the end of 2012. These lease expirations are spread among 12 of our properties with no one lease accounting for greater than 5% of the expirations by annualized base rent. As a normal course of business, we are pursuing renewals, extensions and new leases. If we are unable to renew or extend the expiring leases under similar terms or is unable to negotiate new leases, it would negatively impact our liquidity and consequently adversely affect our ability to fund our ongoing operations. See "Item 2. Properties"

We expect to fund our short-term liquidity requirements by using the net proceeds realized from the Offering and cash flow from the operations of investments we acquire. Operating cash flows are expected to increase as additional real estate assets are added to the portfolio and our existing portfolio stabilizes. For both our short-term and long-term liquidity requirements, other potential future sources of capital may include proceeds from secured or unsecured financings from banks or other lenders, proceeds from the sale of our investments, if and when any are sold, and undistributed funds

from operations. If necessary, we may use financings or other sources of capital in the event of unforeseen significant capital expenditures.

Our Advisor may, but is not required to, establish capital reserves from net offering proceeds, out of cash flow generated by operating properties and other investments, or out of non-liquidating net sale proceeds from the sale of our properties and other investments. Capital reserves are typically utilized for non-operating expenses such as tenant improvements, leasing commissions and major capital expenditures. Alternatively, a lender may require its own formula for escrow of capital reserves.

We intend to borrow money to acquire properties and make other investments. There is no limitation on the amount we may invest in any single property or other asset or on the amount we can borrow for the purchase of any individual property or other investment. Under our charter, the maximum amount of our indebtedness shall not exceed 300% of our "net assets" (as defined by our charter) as of the date of any borrowing; however, we may exceed that limit if approved by a majority of our independent directors. In addition to our charter limitation, our board of directors has adopted a policy to generally limit our aggregate borrowings to approximately 75% of the aggregate value of our assets unless substantial justification exists that borrowing a greater amount is in our best interests. Our policy limitation, however, does not apply to individual real estate assets and will only apply once we have ceased raising capital under the Offering or any subsequent offering and invested substantially all of our capital. As a result, we expect to borrow more than 75% of the contract purchase price of each real estate asset we acquire during the early periods of our operations to the extent our board of directors determines that borrowing at these levels is prudent.

The commercial real estate debt markets are continuing to experience volatility as a result of certain factors, including the tightening of underwriting standards by lenders and credit rating agencies. Credit spreads for major sources of capital have widened significantly as investors have demanded a higher risk premium. This is resulting in lenders increasing the cost for debt financing. Consequently, there is greater uncertainty regarding our ability to access the credit markets in order to attract financing on reasonable terms. Our ability to borrow funds to finance future acquisitions could be adversely affected by our inability to secure permanent financing on reasonable terms, if at all.

Should the overall cost of borrowings increase, either by increases in the index rates or by increases in lender spreads, we will need to factor such increases into the economics of our acquisitions, developments and property capital contributions. This may result in our investment operations generating lower overall economic returns and a reduced level of cash flow, which could potentially impact our ability to make distributions to our stockholders at current levels. In addition, the recent dislocations in the debt markets have reduced the amount of capital that is available to finance real estate, which in turn: (i) leads to a decline in real estate values generally; (ii) slows real estate transaction activity; (iii) reduces the loan to value ratio upon which lenders are willing to extend debt; and, (iv) results in difficulty in refinancing debt as it becomes due, all of which may reasonably be expected to have a material adverse impact on the value of real estate investments and the revenues, income or cash flow from the operations of real properties and mortgage loans. In addition, the current state of the debt markets has negatively impacted our ability to raise equity capital.

If the current debt market environment persists, we may modify our investment strategies in order to seek to optimize our portfolio performance. Our strategies may include, among other options, limiting or eliminating the use of debt and focusing on those investments that do not require the use of leverage to meet our portfolio goals.

Debt Financings

We may, from time to time, make mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans and other loans for acquisitions and investments as well as property development. We may obtain financing at the time an

asset is acquired or an investment is made or at such later time as determined to be necessary, depending on multiple factors.

At December 31, 2010, our notes payable balance was \$175.4 million and consisted of the notes payable related to our consolidated properties. We have unconditionally guaranteed payment of the note payable related to 1875 Lawrence for an amount not to exceed the lesser of (i) \$11.75 million and (ii) 50% of the total amount advanced under the loan agreement if the aggregate amount advanced is less than \$23.5 million. We have guaranteed payment of the notes payable related to Palms of Monterrey, Parrot's Landing, and the Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel and, as guarantor, are subject to certain recourse liabilities with respect to certain nonrecourse carveouts as set forth in the Guaranties in favor of the unaffiliated lenders. As of December 31, 2010, our outstanding balances on the 1875 Lawrence, Palms of Monterrey, Parrot's Landing and Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel notes payable were \$19.4 million, \$19.7 million, \$29.5 million and \$38 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, our outstanding note payable balance was \$18.5 million and consisted entirely of the outstanding balance on the note payable for 1875 Lawrence.

Our loan agreements stipulate that we comply with certain reporting and financial covenants. These covenants include, among other things, maintaining minimum debt service coverage ratios and liquidity. As of December 31, 2010, we believe we were in compliance with the debt covenants under our loan agreements.

One of our principal long-term liquidity requirements includes the repayment of maturing debt. The following table provides information with respect to the maturities and scheduled principal repayments of our indebtedness as of December 31, 2010. The table does not represent any extension options (\$ in thousands).

	Payments Due by Period						Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Thereafter	
Principal payments—variable rate debt . . .	\$ 307	\$19,203	\$18,484	\$ 377	\$38,389	\$ 18,423	\$ 95,183
Principal payments—fixed rate debt	1,686	1,752	7,900	1,844	11,218	55,795	80,195
Interest payments—variable rate debt (based on rates in effect as of December 31, 2010)	3,783	3,871	2,554	1,163	1,120	1,050	13,541
Interest payments—fixed rate debt	3,814	3,821	3,679	3,028	2,723	3,271	20,336
Operating leases ⁽¹⁾	293	293	293	293	301	21,828	23,301
Total	<u>\$9,883</u>	<u>\$28,940</u>	<u>\$32,910</u>	<u>\$6,705</u>	<u>\$53,751</u>	<u>\$100,367</u>	<u>\$232,556</u>

⁽¹⁾ Our operating leases consist of ground leases on each of eight buildings acquired in connection with the purchase of the Original Florida MOB Portfolio. Each ground lease is for a term of 50 years, with a 25-year extension option. The annual payment for each ground lease increases by 10% every five years.

Joint Venture Indebtedness

As of December 31, 2010, we have a noncontrolling, unconsolidated net 16% ownership interest in a joint venture that owns Inland Empire Distribution Center. We exercise significant influence over, but do not control, this entity and therefore it is presently accounted for using the equity method of accounting. As of December 31, 2010, the aggregate debt held by unrelated parties, including both ours and our partners' share, secured by Inland Empire Distribution Center was approximately \$27.3 million.

The table below summarizes the outstanding debt of Inland Empire Distribution Center as of December 31, 2010 (\$ in thousands).

<u>Property</u>	<u>Venture Ownership %</u>	<u>Interest Rate (as of December 31, 2010)</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
Inland Empire Distribution Center	16%	3.26%	\$27,299	August 10, 2012 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ The note contains three one-year options to extend the maturity date upon meeting certain conditions.

Results of Operations

As of December 31, 2010, we had ten real estate and real estate-related assets, nine of which were consolidated in our consolidated balance sheet:

- 1875 Lawrence, an office building located in Denver, Colorado;
- PAL Loan, a real estate loan receivable to provide up to \$25 million of second lien financing for the privatization of and improvements to, approximately 3,200 hotel lodging units on ten U.S. Army installations that we purchased in order to provide interest income;
- Palms of Monterrey, a 90% interest in a multifamily complex on a 28-acre site located in Fort Myers, Florida in which we acquired a fee simple interest on May 10, 2010. Prior to May 10, 2010, we were the holder of a 90% interest in a promissory note secured by a first lien mortgage in the property;
- Holstenplatz, an office building located in Hamburg, Germany acquired on June 30, 2010;
- Archibald Business Center, an 80% interest in a corporate headquarters and industrial warehouse facility located in Ontario, California;
- Parrot's Landing, a 90% interest in a multifamily complex located in North Lauderdale, Florida;
- The Florida MOB Portfolio, a 90% interest in a portfolio of nine medical office buildings located in south Florida;
- Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel, an 80% interest in an oceanfront hotel located at Waipouli Beach on the island of Kauai in Hawaii; and
- Interchange Business Center, an 80% interest in a four-building Class A industrial property located in San Bernardino, California.

In addition, we have a noncontrolling, unconsolidated interest in an investment that is accounted for using the equity method of accounting, a net 16% interest in a two-building industrial warehouse complex, Inland Empire Distribution Center, in San Bernardino, California.

As of March 2011, we are under contract, subject to certain contingencies, to purchase a 1,128-bed student housing portfolio located in Athens, Georgia for approximately \$33 million from an unaffiliated third party.

As of December 31, 2009, we had invested in four real estate and real estate-related assets, three of which were consolidated in our consolidated financial statements:

- 1875 Lawrence, an office building located in Denver, Colorado;
- PAL Loan, a real estate loan receivable to provide up to \$25 million of second lien financing for the privatization of and improvements to, approximately 3,200 hotel lodging units on ten U.S. Army installations that we purchased in order to provide interest income; and

- Palms of Monterrey, a 90% interest in a promissory note secured by a first lien mortgage on a 408-unit multi-family complex on a 28-acre site located in Fort Myers, Florida. After December 31, 2009, we reached an agreement with the borrower so that the borrower will no longer contest the foreclosure proceedings in exchange for \$0.3 million. We acquired a fee simple interest in the property on May 10, 2010.

In addition, we had a noncontrolling, unconsolidated interest in an investment that we accounted for using the equity method of accounting, a 9.99% interest in a multifamily property, Stone Creek, in Killeen, Texas. We sold this property to an unaffiliated third party on August 30, 2010.

As of December 31, 2008, we had invested in only one asset, 1875 Lawrence.

Our results of operations for the respective periods presented reflect increases in most categories due to the significant growth of our portfolio in each period presented. Management expects increases in most categories in the future as we purchase additional real estate and real estate-related assets and as we begin to realize the full year impact of our 2010 acquisitions.

Year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2009

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)	
	2010	2009	Amount	Percent
Revenues:				
Rental revenue	\$13,341	\$5,484	\$ 7,857	143%
Hotel revenue	954	—	954	n/a
Interest income from real estate loans receivable	4,953	891	4,062	456%
Total revenue	\$19,248	\$6,375	\$12,873	202%
Expenses:				
Property operating expenses	\$ 6,541	\$1,381	\$ 5,160	374%
Interest expense	2,843	1,309	1,534	117%
Real estate taxes	1,723	646	1,077	167%
Property management fees	487	172	315	183%
Asset management fees	1,349	457	892	195%
General and administrative	2,032	1,545	487	32%
Acquisition expense	11,277	—	11,277	n/a
Depreciation and amortization	6,877	2,422	4,455	184%
Total expenses	\$33,129	\$7,932	\$25,197	318%

Revenues. Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$19.2 million, an increase of \$12.9 million from December 31, 2009. The change in revenue is primarily due to:

- an increase in rental revenue in 2010 of \$7.9 million due to the acquisition of our newly consolidated properties in 2010;
- an increase of \$4.1 million in interest income from real estate loans receivable in 2010 compared to 2009. The increase in 2010 is due primarily to the funding of the entire \$25 million balance of the PAL loan as of December 31, 2010. We acquired the PAL loan in August 2009. As of December 31, 2009, only \$12.8 million of the amount available under the PAL loan had been funded; and
- hotel revenue of \$1 million in 2010 due to the acquisition of the Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel in 2010. We had no hotel revenue in 2009.

We expect increases in rental revenue in the future as we realize the full year effect of our real estate assets purchased in 2010 and as we purchase additional real estate properties.

Property Operating Expenses. Property operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$6.5 million and were comprised of operating expenses for 1875 Lawrence and our 2010 acquisitions. For the year ended December 31, 2009, property operating expenses were \$1.4 million and were comprised of operating expenses for 1875 Lawrence. We expect property operating expenses to increase in the future as we realize the full year effect of our 2010 acquisitions and as we continue building our portfolio of real estate assets.

Interest Expense. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$2.8 million as opposed to \$1.3 million for December 31, 2009. As of 2010, our notes payable balance was \$175.4 as opposed to a notes payable balance of \$18.5 million at December 31, 2009.

Real Estate Taxes. Real estate taxes for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$1.7 million and were for 1875 Lawrence and our 2010 acquisitions. Real estate taxes for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$0.6 million and were comprised of taxes on 1875 Lawrence.

Property Management Fees. Property management fees for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$0.5 million and primarily consisted of property management fees of \$0.2 million related to 1875 Lawrence, \$0.1 million related to the Florida MOB Portfolio, \$0.1 million related to Palms of Monterrey, and \$0.1 million related to Parrot's Landing. Property management fees for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$0.2 million and consisted primarily of property management fees for 1875 Lawrence.

Asset Management Fees. Asset management fees for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$1.3 million and consisted of asset management fees related to 1875 Lawrence, the PAL Loan and the properties that we acquired in 2010. Asset management fees for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$0.5 million and consisted primarily of asset management fees for 1875 Lawrence.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$2 million, as compared to \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 and were comprised of auditing fees, legal fees, board of directors' fees, and other administrative expenses.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$6.9 million and was comprised of depreciation and amortization expense related to 1875 Lawrence and our 2010 acquisitions. Depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$2.4 million and was comprised of a full year of depreciation and amortization related to 1875 Lawrence.

Bargain purchase gain. During the year ended December 31, 2010, we recognized a bargain purchase gain of \$5.5 million related to our purchase of the fee simple interest in the Palms of Monterrey property. We were previously a holder of a 90% interest in a promissory note secured by a first lien mortgage in the property that we acquired at a discount from a bank in receivership in October 2009. We initiated foreclosure proceedings against the borrower in March 2010, and a foreclosure sale was held in April 2010. We were the only bidder in the foreclosure sale and acquired the 90% fee simple interest in the property on May 10, 2010.

Year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2008

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)	
	2009	2008	Amount	Percent
Revenues:				
Rental revenue	\$5,484	\$ 913	\$4,571	501%
Interest income from real estate loans receivable	891	—	891	n/a
Total revenue	<u>\$6,375</u>	<u>\$ 913</u>	<u>\$5,462</u>	<u>598%</u>
Expenses:				
Property operating expenses	\$1,381	\$ 302	\$1,079	357%
Interest expense	1,309	—	1,309	n/a
Real estate taxes	646	77	569	739%
Property management fees	172	34	138	406%
Asset management fees	457	61	396	649%
General and administrative	1,545	652	893	137%
Depreciation and amortization	2,422	399	2,023	507%
Total expenses	<u>\$7,932</u>	<u>\$1,525</u>	<u>\$6,407</u>	<u>420%</u>

Revenues. Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$6.4 million and consisted of rental revenues generated by 1875 Lawrence of \$5.5 million and interest income from the PAL Loan of \$0.9 million. Only \$12.8 million of the available \$25 million available under the PAL loan was outstanding as of December 31, 2009.

Property Operating Expenses. Property operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$1.4 million and were comprised of a full year of operating expenses for 1875 Lawrence. For the year ended December 31, 2008, property operating expenses were \$0.3 million on approximately two months of expenses for 1875 Lawrence, which was acquired on October 28, 2008.

Interest Expense. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$1.3 million and was for interest related to our note payable for 1875 Lawrence. We incurred no interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Real Estate Taxes. Real estate taxes for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$0.6 million and were for a full year of taxes on 1875 Lawrence. Real estate taxes for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$0.1 million and were comprised of approximately two months of real estate taxes related to 1875 Lawrence.

Property Management Fees. Property management fees for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$0.2 million and consisted primarily of a full year of fees for 1875 Lawrence. Property management fees for the year ended December 31, 2008 were less than \$0.1 million and were comprised of approximately two months of fees related to 1875 Lawrence, which was acquired on October 28, 2008.

Asset Management Fees. Asset management fees for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$0.5 million and consisted primarily of a full year of fees for 1875 Lawrence. Asset management fees for the year ended December 31, 2008 were less than \$0.1 million and were comprised of fees related to 1875 Lawrence.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$1.5 million, as compared to \$0.7 million for the year ended December 31,

2008 and were comprised of auditing fees, legal fees, board of directors' fees, and other administrative expenses.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$2.4 million and was comprised of a full year of depreciation and amortization related to 1875 Lawrence. Depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$0.4 million and was comprised of approximately two months of depreciation and amortization related to 1875 Lawrence.

Cash Flow Analysis

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2009

Cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$8.2 million and was comprised primarily of the net loss of \$8.2 million, the bargain purchase gain on Palms of Monterrey of \$5.5 million, an increase in interest receivable for real estate loans receivable of \$1.8 million, an increase in accounts payable of \$1.3 million and depreciation and amortization of \$6 million. Cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$0.3 million and was comprised primarily of the net loss of \$1.1 million, an increase in accounts receivable of \$0.3 million, an increase in interest receivable for real estate loans receivable of \$0.4 million, an increase in accrued liabilities of \$0.4 million, an increase in payables to related parties of \$0.4 million and depreciation and amortization of \$1.3 million.

Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$190.9 million and was comprised primarily of purchases of real estate of \$172.5 million, investment in real estate loans receivable consisting of funding for the PAL Loan of \$12.6 million and our investment in Inland Empire Distribution Center of \$4.8 million. Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$40.6 million and was comprised primarily of \$39.7 million for the investments in the PAL Loan and Palms of Monterrey real estate loans receivable.

Cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$180.9 million and was comprised primarily of proceeds from notes payable of \$118.2 million, the issuance of common stock, net of offering costs, of \$63.4 million, and contributions from our noncontrolling interest partners of \$11.8 million. Cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$60.4 million and was comprised primarily of the issuance of common stock, net of offering costs, of \$59.7 million.

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2008

Cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$0.3 million and was comprised primarily of the net loss of \$1.1 million, an increase in accounts receivable of \$0.3 million, an increase in interest receivable for real estate loans receivable of \$0.4 million, an increase in accrued liabilities of \$0.4 million, an increase in payables to related parties of \$0.4 million, and depreciation and amortization of \$1.3 million. Cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$0.1 million and was comprised primarily of the net loss of \$0.2 million, a decrease in payables to related parties of \$0.2 million, prepaid expenses and other assets of \$0.1 million and an increase in accrued liabilities of \$0.4 million.

Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$40.6 million and was comprised primarily of \$39.7 million for the investments in the PAL Loan and Palms of Monterrey real estate loans receivable. Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$35.1 million for the acquisition of 1875 Lawrence.

Cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$60.4 million and was comprised primarily of the issuance of common stock, net of offering costs, of \$59.7 million. Cash

provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$82.3 million and was comprised primarily of the issuance of common stock, net of offering costs, of \$64.5 million and loan proceeds of \$18.5 million related to the note payable on 1875 Lawrence.

Funds from Operations

Funds from operations (“FFO”) is a non-GAAP financial measure that is widely recognized as a measure of REIT operating performance. We use FFO, defined by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”) as net income (loss), computed in accordance with GAAP, excluding extraordinary items, as defined by GAAP, and gains (or losses) from sales of property, plus depreciation and amortization on real estate assets, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships, joint ventures, subsidiaries, and noncontrolling interests as one measure to evaluate our operating performance.

Historical cost accounting for real estate assets in accordance with GAAP implicitly assumes that the value of real estate diminishes predictably over time. Since real estate values have historically risen or fallen with market conditions, many industry investors and analysts have considered the presentation of operating results for real estate companies that use historical cost accounting alone to be insufficient. As a result, our management believes that the use of FFO, together with the required GAAP presentations, provides a more complete understanding of our performance.

We believe that FFO is helpful to investors and our management as a measure of operating performance because it excludes depreciation and amortization, gains and losses from property dispositions, and extraordinary items, and as a result, when compared year to year, reflects the impact on operations from trends in occupancy rates, rental rates, operating costs, development activities, general and administrative expenses, and interest costs, which is not immediately apparent from net income.

FFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss), as an indication of our liquidity, nor as an indication of funds available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to make distributions and should be reviewed in connection with other GAAP measurements.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, FFO per share has been impacted by the increase in net proceeds realized from the Offering. During the year ended December 31, 2010, we sold 7.2 million shares of our common stock, increasing our outstanding shares by 50%. The proceeds from the Offering that have not been used to invest in real estate and real estate-related assets are temporarily invested in short-term cash equivalents until they can be invested in such investments. Due to low interest rates on cash equivalent investments, interest earnings were minimal. We expect to invest these proceeds in higher earning real estate and real estate-related assets consistent with our investment policy. We believe this will add value to our stockholders over our longer-term investment horizon, even if this results in less current-period earnings.

Our calculation of FFO for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 is presented below (amounts in thousands except per share amounts):

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Net loss	\$(8,182)	\$(1,075)	\$ (249)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	755	9	—
Adjustments for:			
Real estate depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾	6,496	2,430	399
Gain on sale of investment	(204)	—	—
Funds from operations (FFO)	<u>\$ (1,135)</u>	<u>\$ 1,364</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>
GAAP weighted average shares:			
Basic and diluted	19,216	10,592	2,859
FFO per share	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>	<u>\$ 0.13</u>	<u>\$ 0.05</u>

⁽¹⁾ Real estate depreciation and amortization includes our consolidated depreciation and amortization expense, as well as our pro rata share of those unconsolidated investments which we account for under the equity method of accounting and the noncontrolling interest adjustment for the third-party partners' share of the real estate depreciation and amortization.

Provided below is additional information related to selected items included in net loss above, which may be helpful in assessing our operating results.

- During the year ended December 31, 2010, we recognized a bargain purchase gain of \$5.5 million related to our purchase of the fee simple interest in the Palms of Monterrey property. Our share of the bargain purchase gain was \$5 million.
- Straight-line rental revenue of \$0.2 million, \$0.2 million, and less than \$0.1 million was recognized for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The noncontrolling interest portion of straight-line rental revenue for the year ended December 31, 2010 was less than \$0.1 million. We had no straight-line rental revenue related to noncontrolling interests as of December 31, 2009 or 2008.
- Acquisition expenses of \$11.3 million were recognized for the year ended December 31, 2010. The noncontrolling interest portion of acquisition expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$0.9 million. We incurred no acquisition expense for the years ended December 31, 2009 or 2008. Prior to 2008, acquisition costs were capitalized, and accordingly, no acquisition costs were expensed in 2008.
- Net above/below market lease amortization of \$0.9 million, \$1.1 million, and \$0.2 million was recognized as an increase to rental revenue for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The noncontrolling interest portion of net above/below market lease amortization for the year ended December 31, 2010 was less than \$0.1 million. We had no adjustments for net above/below market lease amortization related to noncontrolling interests as of December 31, 2009 or 2008.
- Amortization of deferred financing costs of \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million was recognized as interest expense for our notes payable for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. No such charges were incurred for the year ended December 31, 2008.

In addition, cash flows generated from FFO may be used to fund all or a portion of certain capitalizable items that are excluded from FFO, such as capital expenditures and payments of principal on debt, each of which may impact the amount of cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

Distributions

Distributions are authorized at the discretion of our board of directors based on its analysis of our performance over the previous period, expectations of performance for future periods, including actual and anticipated operating cash flow, changes in market capitalization rates for investments suitable for our portfolio, capital expenditure needs, general financial condition, and other factors that our board deems relevant. The board's decision will be substantially influenced by its obligation to ensure that we maintain our status as a REIT. In light of the pervasive and fundamental disruptions in the global financial and real estate markets, we cannot provide assurance that we will be able to achieve expected cash flows necessary to continue to pay distributions at any particular level, or at all. If the current economic conditions continue, our board could determine to reduce our current distribution rate or cease paying distributions in order to conserve cash.

Until proceeds from the Offering are fully invested and generating sufficient operating cash flow to fully fund the payment of distributions to our stockholders, we have paid and will continue to pay some or all of our distributions from sources other than operating cash flow. We may, for example, generate cash to pay distributions from financing activities, components of which may include proceeds from the Offering and borrowings (including borrowings secured by our assets) in anticipation of future operating cash flow. In addition, from time to time, our Advisor and its affiliates may agree to waive or defer all or a portion of the acquisition, asset management or other fees or incentives due to them, pay general administrative expenses or otherwise supplement investor returns in order to increase the amount of cash that we have available to pay distributions to our stockholders.

Cash amounts distributed to stockholders during the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$2.8 million. Distributions funded through the issuance of shares under the DRP during the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$6.4 million. For the year ended December 31, 2010, cash flows used in operating activities were \$8.2 million. Accordingly, for the year ended December 31, 2010, both distributions and operating shortfalls totaling \$11 million were funded from financing activities including proceeds from the Offering and borrowings. Cash amounts distributed to stockholders during the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$1.1 million. Distributions funded through the issuance of shares under the DRP during the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$3.1 million. For the year ended December 31, 2009, cash flows provided by operating activities were \$0.3 million. Accordingly, for the year ended December 31, 2009, distributions totaling \$0.8 million were funded from proceeds from the Offering.

The amount by which our distributions paid exceeded cash flow from operating activities has increased due to investments in properties that have not yet stabilized and a higher distribution rate. Effective June 1, 2009, our board of directors increased our distribution rate from an annual effective rate of 3.0% to 5.0%. As a result, future distributions declared and paid may continue to exceed cash flow from operating activities until such time that we invest in additional real estate or real estate-related assets at favorable yields and such investments reach stabilization.

Distributions paid to stockholders are funded through various sources, including cash flow from operating activities, proceeds raised as part of our initial public offering, reinvestment through our distribution reinvestment plan, and/or additional borrowings. The following summarizes certain information related to the sources of recent distributions (amounts in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Total Distributions Paid	\$ 9,283	\$ 4,182	\$684
Principal Sources of Funding:			
Distribution Reinvestment Plan	\$ 6,436	\$ 3,068	\$517
Cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities	\$(8,237)	\$ 315	\$(95)
Cash available at the beginning of the period ⁽¹⁾	\$67,509	\$47,375	\$203

⁽¹⁾ Represents the cash available at the beginning of the reporting period primarily attributable to excess funds raised from the issuance of common stock and borrowings, after the impact of historical operating activities, other investing and financing activities.

The following are the distributions paid and declared as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 (amounts in thousands except per share amounts).

2010	Distributions Paid			Cash Flow Provided by (Used In) Operations	Total Distributions Declared	Declared Distribution Per Share
	Cash	Reinvested	Total			
4th Quarter	\$ 845	\$1,814	\$2,659	\$(6,344)	\$2,740	\$0.126
3rd Quarter	794	1,736	2,530	(1,130)	2,587	0.126
2nd Quarter	677	1,553	2,230	(1,933)	2,323	0.125
1st Quarter	531	1,333	1,864	1,170	1,967	0.123
Total	<u>\$2,847</u>	<u>\$6,436</u>	<u>\$9,283</u>	<u>\$(8,237)</u>	<u>\$9,617</u>	<u>\$0.500</u>

2009	Distributions Paid			Cash Flow Provided by (Used In) Operations	Total Distributions Declared	Declared Distribution Per Share
	Cash	Reinvested	Total			
4th Quarter	\$ 440	\$1,150	\$1,590	\$ 1,016	\$1,703	\$0.129
3rd Quarter	364	997	1,361	(724)	1,437	0.126
2nd Quarter	172	505	677	174	881	0.091
1st Quarter	138	416	554	(151)	586	0.074
Total	<u>\$1,114</u>	<u>\$3,068</u>	<u>\$4,182</u>	<u>\$ 315</u>	<u>\$4,607</u>	<u>\$0.420</u>

Distributions declared per share assumes the share was issued and outstanding each day during the period. In 2009, distributions were declared at a daily distribution rate of \$0.0008219 per share per day through May 31, 2009. From June 1, 2009, distributions have been declared at a daily distribution rate of \$0.0013699. Each day during 2010 was a record date for distributions. On December 15, 2010, the Company's board of directors declared distributions payable to the stockholders of record each day during the months of January, February, and March 2011. Distributions payable to each stockholder of record will be paid in cash on or before the 16th day of the following month.

Operating performance cannot be accurately predicted due to numerous factors, including our ability to raise and invest capital at favorable yields, the financial performance of our investments in the current real estate environment, the types and mix of investments in our portfolio and the accounting treatment of our investments in accordance with our accounting policies.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2010 (amounts in thousands):

	Payments Due by Period						Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Thereafter	
Principal payments—variable rate debt . . .	\$ 307	\$19,203	\$18,484	\$ 377	\$38,389	\$ 18,423	\$ 95,183
Principal payments—fixed rate debt	1,686	1,752	7,900	1,844	11,218	55,795	80,195
Interest payments—variable rate debt (based on rates in effect as of December 31, 2010)	3,783	3,871	2,554	1,163	1,120	1,050	13,541
Interest payments—fixed rate debt	3,814	3,821	3,679	3,028	2,723	3,271	20,336
Operating leases ⁽¹⁾	293	293	293	293	301	21,828	23,301
Total	<u>\$9,883</u>	<u>\$28,940</u>	<u>\$32,910</u>	<u>\$6,705</u>	<u>\$53,751</u>	<u>\$100,367</u>	<u>\$232,556</u>

(1) Our operating leases consist of ground leases on each of eight buildings acquired in connection with the purchase of the Original Florida MOB Portfolio. Each ground lease is for a term of 50 years, with a 25-year extension option. The annual payment for each ground lease increases by 10% every five years.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements that are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On a regular basis, we evaluate these estimates, including investment impairment. These estimates are based on management's historical industry experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Below is a discussion of the accounting policies that we consider to be critical in that they may require complex judgment in their application or require estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain.

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

Our consolidated financial statements include our accounts and the accounts of other subsidiaries over which we have control. All inter-company transactions, balances, and profits have been eliminated in consolidation. Interests in entities acquired will be evaluated based on applicable GAAP, which includes the requirement to consolidate entities deemed to be variable interest entities ("VIE") in which we are the primary beneficiary. If the interest in the entity is determined not to be a VIE, then the entity will be evaluated for consolidation based on legal form, economic substance, and the extent

to which we have control and/or substantive participating rights under the respective ownership agreement.

There are judgments and estimates involved in determining if an entity in which we have made an investment is a VIE and, if so, whether we are the primary beneficiary. The entity is evaluated to determine if it is a VIE by, among other things, calculating the percentage of equity being risked compared to the total equity of the entity. Determining expected future losses involves assumptions of various possibilities of the results of future operations of the entity, assigning a probability to each possibility and using a discount rate to determine the net present value of those future losses. A change in the judgments, assumptions, and estimates outlined above could result in consolidating an entity that should not be consolidated or accounting for an investment using the equity method that should in fact be consolidated, the effects of which could be material to our financial statements.

Real Estate

Upon the acquisition of real estate properties, we recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest as of the acquisition date, measured at their fair values. The acquisition date is the date on which we obtain control of the real estate property. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed may consist of buildings, any assumed debt, identified intangible assets and asset retirement obligations. Identified intangible assets generally consist of the above-market and below-market leases, in-place leases, in-place tenant improvements and tenant relationships. Goodwill is recognized as of the acquisition date and measured as the aggregate fair value of the consideration transferred and any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired. Likewise, a bargain purchase gain is recognized in current earnings when the aggregate fair value of the consideration transferred and any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. Acquisition-related costs are expensed in the period incurred.

Initial valuations are subject to change until our information is finalized, which is no later than twelve months from the acquisition date.

We determine the value of above-market and below-market in-place leases for acquired properties based on the present value (using an interest rate that reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) management's estimate of current market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over a period equal to (a) the remaining non-cancelable lease term for above-market leases, or (b) the remaining non-cancelable lease term plus any fixed rate renewal option for below-market leases. We record the fair value of above-market and below-market leases as intangible assets or intangible liabilities, respectively, and amortize them as an adjustment to rental income over the above determined lease term.

The total value of identified real estate intangible assets acquired is further allocated to in-place lease values and tenant relationships based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease and our overall relationship with that respective tenant. The aggregate value of in-place leases acquired and tenant relationships is determined by applying a fair value model. The estimates of fair value of in-place leases include an estimate of carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods for the respective spaces, considering current market conditions. In estimating fair value of in-place leases, we consider items such as real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses, as well as lost rental revenue during the expected lease-up period and carrying costs that would have otherwise been incurred had the leases not been in place, including tenant improvements and commissions. The estimates of the fair value of tenant relationships also include costs to execute similar leases, including leasing commissions, legal costs and tenant improvements as well as an estimate of the likelihood of renewal as determined by management on a tenant-by-tenant basis.

We amortize the value of in-place leases to expense over the term of the respective leases. The value of tenant relationship intangibles is amortized to expense over the initial term and any anticipated renewal periods, but in no event does the amortization period for intangible assets exceed the remaining depreciable life of the building. Should a tenant terminate its lease, the unamortized portion of the in-place lease value and tenant relationship intangibles is charged to expense.

Investment Impairments

For all of our real estate and real estate related investments, we monitor events and changes in circumstances indicating that the carrying amounts of the real estate assets may not be recoverable. When such events or changes in circumstances are present, we assess potential impairment by comparing estimated future undiscounted operating cash flows expected to be generated over the life of the asset and from its eventual disposition to the carrying amount of the asset. In the event that the carrying amount exceeds the estimated future undiscounted operating cash flows, we recognize an impairment loss to adjust the carrying amount of the asset to estimated fair value. We consider projected future undiscounted cash flows, trends, strategic decisions regarding future development plans, and other factors in our assessment of whether impairment conditions exist. While we believe our estimates of future cash flows are reasonable, different assumptions regarding factors such as market rents, economic conditions, and occupancy rates could significantly affect these estimates.

In addition, we evaluate our investments in real estate loans receivable each reporting date. If it is probable we will not collect all principal and interest in accordance with the terms of the loan, we will record an impairment charge based on these evaluations. While we believe it is currently probable we will collect all scheduled principal and interest with respect to our real estate loans receivable, current market conditions with respect to credit availability and with respect to real estate market fundamentals create a significant amount of uncertainty. Given this, any future adverse development in market conditions may cause us to re-evaluate our conclusions and could result in material impairment charges with respect to our real estate loans receivable.

In evaluating our investments for impairment, management may use appraisals and make estimates and assumptions, including, but not limited to, the projected date of disposition of the properties, the estimated future cash flows of the properties during our ownership, and the projected sales price of each of the properties. A future change in these estimates and assumptions could result in understating or overstating the book value of our investments, which could be material to our financial statements.

We believe the carrying value of our operating real estate and loan investments is currently recoverable. However, if market conditions worsen beyond our current expectations, or if changes in our strategy significantly affect any key assumptions used in our fair value calculations, we may need to take charges in future periods for impairments related to our existing investments. Any such non-cash charges would have an adverse effect on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued an amendment to the accounting and disclosure requirements for the consolidation of VIEs. The guidance eliminates exceptions to consolidating qualifying special-purpose entities, contains new criteria for determining the primary beneficiary, and increases the frequency of required reassessments to determine whether a company is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. It also contains a new requirement that any term, transaction, or arrangement that does not have a substantive effect on an entity's status as a VIE, a company's power over a VIE, or a company's obligation to absorb losses or its rights to receive benefits of an entity must be disregarded. The guidance is applicable for annual periods after November 15, 2009 and interim periods thereafter. The implementation of this guidance on January 1, 2010, did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Further, the new accounting standard related to the consolidation of VIEs requires an enterprise to perform a qualitative analysis when determining whether or not it must consolidate a VIE. Additionally, it requires enhanced disclosures about an enterprise's involvement with VIEs and any significant change in risk exposure due to that involvement, as well as how significant its involvement with the VIE impacts the enterprise's financial statements. Finally, an enterprise is required to disclose significant judgments and assumptions used to determine whether or not to consolidate a VIE. The adoption of this accounting standard did not change any of our previous conclusions regarding our VIEs and thus did not have an effect on our financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

In January 2010, the FASB updated the disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. The updated guidance requires companies to disclose separately the investments that transfer in and out of Levels 1 and 2 and the reasons for those transfers. Additionally, in the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant observable inputs (Level 3), companies should present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements. We adopted the guidance on January 1, 2010, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the Level 3 reconciliation, which are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010. We adopted the remaining guidance on January 1, 2011. The adoption of the required guidance did not have a material impact on our financial statements or disclosures. We do not expect that the adoption of the remaining guidance will have an impact on our financial statements or disclosures.

In July 2010, the FASB updated accounting guidance related to receivables which requires additional disclosures about the credit quality of a company's financing receivables and allowances for credit losses. These disclosures will provide financial statement users with additional information about the nature of credit risks inherent in our financing receivables, how we analyze and assess credit risk in determining our allowance for credit losses, and the reasons for any changes we may make in our allowance for credit losses. This update is generally effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010; however, certain aspects of the update pertaining to activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. We expect that the adoption of this update will primarily result in increased notes receivable disclosures, but will not have any other impact on our financial statements.

Recent Tax Legislation regarding Cost Basis Reporting

Effective January 1, 2011, new federal income tax information reporting rules will require the "cost basis" for shares involved in certain transactions to be reported to stockholders and the Internal Revenue Service. These rules apply to all shares, including shares purchased through our distribution reinvestment plan, purchased on or after January 1, 2011. More specifically, upon the transfer or redemption of any shares subject to the new reporting requirements, a broker must report both the cost basis of the shares and the gain or loss recognized on the transfer or redemption of those shares to the stockholder and to the Internal Revenue Service on Form 1099-B. In addition, effective January 1, 2011, S-corporations will no longer be exempt from Form 1099-B reporting, and shares purchased by an S-corporation on or after January 1, 2012 will be subject to the reporting requirements described above. If we take an organizational action such as a stock split, merger, or acquisition that affects the cost basis of the shares subject to the new reporting requirements, we will report to each stockholder and the Internal Revenue Service a description of the action and the quantitative effect of that action on the cost basis of the applicable shares on an information return.

In connection with the transfer or redemption of shares subject to the new reporting requirements (generally shares purchased on or after January 1, 2011), stockholders may identify by lot the shares that are transferred or redeemed, but shares of stockholders who do not identify specific lots in a timely manner will be transferred or redeemed on a "first in/first out" basis. Transfer statement reporting on certain transactions not otherwise subject to the reporting requirements discussed above (excluding transactions involving shares acquired before January 1, 2011) may also be required under

these new rules. Transfer statements are issued between “brokers” and are not issued to stockholders or the Internal Revenue Service. Stockholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the consequences of the new information reporting rules.

Inflation

The real estate market has not been affected significantly by inflation in the past several years due to the relatively low inflation rate. However, we intend to include provisions in the majority of our tenant leases that would protect us from the impact of inflation. These provisions include reimbursement billings for common area maintenance charges, real estate tax and insurance reimbursements on a per square foot basis, or in some cases, annual reimbursement of operating expenses above a certain per square foot allowance.

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

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We maintain \$0.2 million in Euro-denominated accounts at European financial institutions. Accordingly, we are not materially exposed to any significant foreign currency fluctuations related to these accounts.

Interest Rate Risk

We may be exposed to interest rate changes primarily as a result of long-term debt used to acquire properties and make loans and other permitted investments. Our management’s objectives, with regard to interest rate risks, are to limit the impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows and to lower overall borrowing costs. To achieve these objectives, we will borrow primarily at fixed rates or variable rates with the lowest margins available and in some cases, with the ability to convert variable rates to fixed rates. With regard to variable rate financing, we will assess interest rate cash flow risk by continually identifying and monitoring changes in interest rate exposures that may adversely impact expected future cash flows and by evaluating hedging opportunities. We may enter into derivative financial instruments such as options, forwards, interest rate swaps, caps, or floors to mitigate our interest rate risk on a related financial instrument or to effectively lock the interest rate portion of our variable rate debt. Of our \$175.4 million in notes payable at December 31, 2010, \$95.2 million represented debt subject to variable interest rates, of which \$37.5 million is subject to minimum interest rates. If our variable interest rates increased 100 basis points, we estimate that total annual interest cost, including interest expensed and interest capitalized, would increase by \$0.6 million.

Interest rate fluctuations generally will not affect our future earnings or cash flows on our fixed rate real estate loan receivable, the PAL Loan, unless such instruments mature or are otherwise terminated. However, interest rate changes will affect the fair value of our fixed rate instrument. As we expect to hold the PAL Loan to maturity and the amounts due under the loan would be limited to the outstanding principal balance and any accrued and unpaid interest, we do not expect that fluctuations in interest rates would have a significant impact on the cash flows of our fixed rate real estate loan receivable.

The PAL Loan has a maturity date of September 1, 2016 and accrues interest at 18% per annum. The PAL Loan is subject to market risk to the extent that the stated interest rate varies from current market rates for loans made under similar terms.

Interest rate caps classified as assets were reported at their combined fair values of \$0.4 million within prepaid expenses and other assets at December 31, 2010. A 100 basis point decrease in interest rates would result in a \$0.4 million net decrease in the fair value of our interest rate caps. A 100 basis

point increase in interest rates would result in a \$0.7 million net increase in the fair value of our interest rate caps.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The information required by this Item 8 is included in our Consolidated Financial Statements beginning on page F-1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) and Rule 15d-15(b) under the Exchange Act, our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated, as of December 31, 2010, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e). Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective, as of December 31, 2010, to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in this report is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the rules and forms of the Exchange Act and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

We believe, however, that a controls system, no matter how well designed and operated, cannot provide absolute assurance that the objectives of the controls systems are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud or error, if any, within a company have been detected.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)). Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated, as of December 31, 2010, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting using the framework in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our internal controls, as of December 31, 2010, were effective.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

Part III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Directors

Because our directors take a critical role in guiding our strategic direction and overseeing our management, they must demonstrate broad-based business and professional skills and experiences, concern for the long-term interests of our stockholders, and personal integrity and judgment. In addition, our directors must have time available to devote to board activities and to enhance their knowledge of our industry. As described further below, we believe our directors have the appropriate mix of experiences, qualifications, attributes, and skills required of our board members in the context of the current needs of our company.

Robert M. Behringer, 62, has served as our Chairman of the Board and a director since our inception in January 2007. From January 2007 until June 2008, he also served as our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer. He has also served as the sole manager and Chief Executive Officer of Behringer Harvard Holdings, LLC (“Behringer Harvard Holdings”), the indirect parent corporation of our Advisor, since December 2001. Mr. Behringer has also served as Chairman of the Board and a director of Behringer Harvard REIT I, Inc. (“Behringer Harvard REIT I”) since June 2002, Behringer Harvard Multifamily REIT I, Inc. (“Behringer Harvard Multifamily REIT I”) since January 2007, and Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT I, Inc. (“Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT I”) since November 2004, each a publicly registered REIT, and Behringer Harvard Multifamily REIT II, Inc. (“Behringer Harvard Multifamily REIT II”), a REIT that is still in registration with the SEC, since April 2007. Since 2002, Mr. Behringer has been a general partner of Behringer Harvard Short-Term Opportunity Fund I LP (“Behringer Harvard Short-Term Opportunity Fund”) and Behringer Harvard Mid-Term Value Enhancement Fund I LP (“Behringer Harvard Mid-Term Value Enhancement Fund”), each a publicly registered real estate limited partnership. Mr. Behringer also controls the general partners of Behringer Harvard Strategic Opportunity Fund I LP (“Behringer Harvard Strategic Opportunity Fund I”) and Behringer Harvard Strategic Opportunity Fund II LP (“Behringer Harvard Strategic Opportunity Fund II”), private real estate limited partnerships. Since 2001, Mr. Behringer also has been the Chief Executive Officer of the other companies affiliated with Behringer Harvard Holdings.

From 1995 until 2001, Mr. Behringer was Chief Executive Officer of Harvard Property Trust, Inc., a privately-held REIT formed by Mr. Behringer that has been liquidated and that had an asset value of approximately \$174 million before its liquidation. Before forming Harvard Property Trust, Inc., Mr. Behringer invested in commercial real estate as Behringer Partners, a sole proprietorship formed in 1989 that invested in single asset limited partnerships. From 1985 until 1993, Mr. Behringer was Vice President and Investment Officer of Equitable Real Estate Investment Management, Inc. (now known as Lend Lease Real Estate Investments, Inc.), one of the largest pension fund advisors and owners of real estate in the United States. While at Equitable, Mr. Behringer was responsible for its General Account Real Estate Assets located in the south-central United States, which included working on mortgage loan “workouts” and restructurings. The portfolio included institutional-quality office, industrial, retail, apartment and hotel properties exceeding 17 million square feet with a value of approximately \$2.8 billion. Mr. Behringer’s experience at Equitable required him to negotiate unique terms (such as loan length, interest rates, principal payments, loan covenants (*i.e.*, debt to equity ratios), collateral, guaranties and general credit enhancements) for each restructured loan, specifically tailored to the debtor’s particular facts and circumstances and market conditions. Although Mr. Behringer was a significant participant in acquisitions, management, leasing, redevelopment and dispositions, his primary responsibility was to increase net operating income and the overall value of the portfolio.

Mr. Behringer has over 25 years of experience in real estate investment, management, and finance activities, including approximately 140 different properties with over 24 million square feet of office, retail, industrial, apartment, hotel and recreational space. Since the founding of the Behringer Harvard

organization, Mr. Behringer's experience includes an additional approximately 158 properties, with over approximately 34 million square feet of office, retail, industrial, apartment, hotel and recreational properties. In addition to being our Chairman of the Board, he is currently the general partner or a co-general partner in several real estate limited partnerships formed for the purpose of acquiring, developing and operating office buildings and other commercial properties located in the United States and other countries, including Germany, the Netherlands, England and Australia. Mr. Behringer is a Certified Property Manager, Real Property Administrator and Certified Hotel Administrator, holds FINRA Series 7, 24 and 63 registrations and is a member of the Institute of Real Estate Management, the Building Owners and Managers Association, the Urban Land Institute and the Real Estate Council. Mr. Behringer was also a licensed certified public accountant for over 20 years. Mr. Behringer received a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Minnesota.

Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Behringer is qualified to serve as one of our directors and the Chairman of the Board for reasons including his more than 25 years of experience in real estate investing and having sponsored numerous public and private real estate programs. Further, as Chairman of the Board and a director of Behringer Harvard REIT I, Behringer Harvard Multifamily REIT I and Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT I, he has an understanding of the requirements of serving on a public company board and the leadership experience necessary to serve as the Chairman of the Board of our company.

Robert S. Aisner, 64, has served as our Chief Executive Officer since June 2008 and as our President and one of our directors since our inception in January 2007. From January 2007 through June 2008, Mr. Aisner served as our Chief Operating Officer. In addition, Mr. Aisner has served as President since May 2005, Chief Executive Officer since July 2009 and from June 2008 until May 2009, and a director since June 2003 of Behringer Harvard REIT I. Mr. Aisner also has served as President since November 2004, Chief Executive Officer since June 2008, and a director since November 2004 of Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT I as Chief Executive Officer and a director of Behringer Harvard Multifamily REIT I since August 2006 and as President since April 2007 and Chief Executive Officer since September 2008 of Behringer Harvard Multifamily REIT II. Mr. Aisner is also Chief Executive Officer of our Advisor and President and Co-Chief Operating Officer of our sponsor, Behringer Harvard Holdings.

Mr. Aisner has over 30 years of commercial real estate experience with acquiring, managing and disposing of properties located in the United States and other countries, including Germany, the Netherlands, England, the Bahamas and Australia. In addition to Mr. Aisner's commercial real estate experience, as an officer and director of Behringer Harvard sponsored programs and their advisors, Mr. Aisner has overseen the acquisition, structuring and management of various types of real estate-related loans, including mortgages and mezzanine loans. From 1996 until joining Behringer Harvard in 2003, Mr. Aisner served as: (i) Executive Vice President of AMLI Residential Properties Trust, formerly a New York Stock Exchange-listed REIT that focused on the development, acquisition and management of upscale apartment communities and an advisor and asset manager for institutional investors with respect to their multifamily real estate investment activities; (ii) President of AMLI Management Company, which oversaw all of AMLI's apartment operations in 80 communities; (iii) President of the AMLI Corporate Homes division that managed AMLI's corporate housing properties; (iv) Vice President of AMLI Residential Construction, a division of AMLI that performed real estate construction services; and (v) Vice President of AMLI Institutional Advisors, the AMLI division that served as institutional advisor and asset manager for institutional investors with respect to their multifamily real estate activities. Mr. Aisner also served on AMLI's Executive Committee and Investment Committee. From 1994 until 1996, Mr. Aisner owned and operated Regents Management, Inc., which had both a multifamily development and construction group and a general commercial property management group. Mr. Aisner is a member of the Board of Directors of the Association of Foreign Investors in Real Estate (AFIRE), the Board of Directors of the National Multi-Housing Council (NMHC), the Urban Land Institute (ULI) and the Pension Real Estate

Association (PREA). From 1984 to 1994, Mr. Aisner served as Vice President of HRW Resources, Inc., a real estate development and management company. Mr. Aisner received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Colby College and a Masters of Business Administration degree from the University of New Hampshire.

Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Aisner is qualified to serve as one of our directors for reasons including his more than 30 years of commercial real estate experience. This experience allows him to offer valuable insight and advice with respect to our investments and investment strategies. In addition, as the Chief Executive Officer of our Advisor and with prior experience as an executive officer of a New York Stock Exchange-listed REIT, Mr. Aisner is able to direct the board of directors to the critical issues facing our company. Further, as a director of Behringer Harvard REIT I, Behringer Harvard Multifamily REIT I, and Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT I, he has an understanding of the requirements of serving on a public company board.

Andreas K. Bremer, 54, has served as one of our independent directors since November 2007. Mr. Bremer currently serves as Executive Vice President of International Capital, LLC, a position he has held since 2005. Mr. Bremer joined International Capital as its Chief Financial Officer in October 2002. International Capital specializes in acquisition, disposition, management and administration of commercial investment properties, and Mr. Bremer is responsible for all financial aspects of the company's operations. Before joining International Capital, Mr. Bremer was the Chief Financial Officer of ATLASwerks®, a leading communication software company in Dallas. He acted as a corporate finance consultant for two years at McKinsey & Co. in both the Dallas and New York offices and served as Vice President of Finance and Treasurer at Paging Network, Inc. Mr. Bremer started his career at COMMERZBANK AG in Germany and spent seven of his 13-year tenure at the company's New York and Atlanta offices. Mr. Bremer has over 20 years of financial and general management experience with extensive knowledge of corporate finance and commercial lending both in the United States and other countries, particularly Germany. He is the Director of the Texas Warburg Chapter of the American Council on Germany in Dallas and, as Knight of Honor, is a member of the Order of St. John. Mr. Bremer received a law degree from the Johannes-Gutenberg University in Mainz, Germany.

Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Bremer is qualified to serve as one of our directors for reasons including his more than 20 years of financial and general management experience, including international corporate finance and commercial lending. Mr. Bremer has served in various financial management positions and has significant experience in acquisition, disposition, management, and administration of commercial real estate investments. In addition, Mr. Bremer's international background brings a unique perspective to our board.

Diane S. Detering-Paddison, 51, has served as one of our independent directors since June 2009. Ms. Detering-Paddison was recently appointed Chief Strategy Officer of Cassidy Turley, one of the nation's largest commercial real estate service providers. Prior to joining Cassidy Turley, Ms. Detering-Paddison served as the Chief Operating Officer of ProLogis, an owner, manager, and developer of distribution facilities, from June 2008 until January 2009. Prior to that, Ms. Detering-Paddison was with CB Richard Ellis and Trammell Crow Company for over twenty years. During her time there, she served as Senior Vice President, Corporate and Investor Client Accounts from April 2001 until December 2004, Chief Operating Officer, Global Services from January 2005 until December 2006, and President, Global Corporate Services—Client Accounts from December 2006 until May 2008. Ms. Detering-Paddison was part of a ten member executive team that managed the merger between Trammell Crow Company and CB Richard Ellis in December 2006. Recently, the Salvation Army named Ms. Detering-Paddison to its national advisory board. Ms. Detering-Paddison holds a Master of Business Administration degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Business and a Bachelor of Science degree from Oregon State University where she graduated as Valedictorian.

Our board of directors has concluded that Ms. Detering-Paddison is qualified to serve as one of our directors for reasons including her more than 20 years of management experience. Ms. Detering-Paddison continues to provide advisory and consulting services in her position as Chief Strategy Officer of Cassidy Turley, and, as such, remains in tune with industry trends and issues. With her background, Ms. Detering-Paddison brings substantial insight and experience with respect to the commercial real estate industry.

Cynthia Pharr Lee, 62, has served as one of our independent directors since November 2007. Ms. Pharr Lee has served as President of C. Pharr & Company, a marketing communications consulting firm since 1993, providing strategic brand, marketing and public relations services to many real estate, construction and design firms, in addition to other corporate clients. Ms. Pharr Lee also serves as a member of the board of directors of CEC Entertainment, Inc. (CEC-NYSE) and its audit and compensation committees. A co-founder of Texas Women Ventures Fund, Ms. Pharr Lee serves on the Fund's Investment Advisory Committee and is also a board member of Southwest Venture Forum. Ms. Pharr Lee is a former president of Executive Women of Dallas and former national chairman of the Counselor's Academy of the Public Relations Society of America. From May 1989 through February 1993, Ms. Pharr Lee was president and chief executive officer of Tracy Locke/Pharr Public Relations, a division of Omnicom (NYSE). She received her Bachelor of Science degree in English (summa cum laude) and her Master of Arts degree in English from Mississippi State University.

Our board of directors has concluded that Ms. Pharr Lee is qualified to serve as one of our directors for reasons including her more than 20 years of management experience in the public relations and marketing communications industry, with significant experience working with commercial real estate and construction firms. Ms. Pharr Lee has also served on the board of directors of a New York Stock Exchange listed company, which allows her to provide valuable knowledge and insight into management issues. In addition, Ms. Pharr Lee's background complements that of our other board members and brings a unique perspective to our board.

Jeffrey P. Mayer, 54, has served as one of our independent directors since November 2007 and is chairman of our audit committee. Mr. Mayer is currently a consultant serving the real estate industry and he currently holds the Certified Turnaround Professional designation. From 2000 until 2007, Mr. Mayer was the Chief Financial Officer of ClubCorp, Inc., a holding company that owns and operates premier golf and business clubs and destination golf resorts. He previously served as Chief Financial Officer of Bristol Hotels & Resorts in Dallas, a position he held from 1996 until the company's acquisition by Bass PLC in early 2000. Prior to joining Bristol, he was Corporate Controller at Host Marriott Corporation (formerly Marriott Corporation) and, prior to that, held various senior financial positions at Marriott Corporation. Mr. Mayer is a member of the Turnaround Management Association and the National Association of Corporate Directors. He was a board member of the Dallas Children's Advocacy Center. A graduate of the College of William & Mary, he began his career as an accountant with Arthur Andersen LLP.

Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Mayer is qualified to serve as one of our directors and as chairman of our audit committee for reasons including his more than 30 years of accounting and finance experience in the commercial real estate industry. In particular, Mr. Mayer has served as Chief Financial Officer for two commercial real estate companies and has significant management experience relating to preparing and reviewing financial statements and coordinating with external auditors. Mr. Mayer continues to provide consulting services to the commercial real estate industry and is in tune with current industry trends and issues.

Executive Officers

In addition to Robert M. Behringer and Robert S. Aisner, the following individuals serve as our executive officers:

Gerald J. Reihsen, III, 51, has served as our Executive Vice President—Corporate Development & Legal since our inception in January 2007. He also serves in these capacities with our Advisor and in these and similar capacities with other entities sponsored by Behringer Harvard Holdings, including Behringer Harvard REIT I, Behringer Harvard Multifamily REIT II, Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT I and Behringer Harvard Multifamily REIT I. Mr. Reihsen is also President of Behringer Securities LP.

For over 20 years, Mr. Reihsen's business and legal background has centered on sophisticated financial and transactional matters, including commercial real estate transactions, real estate partnerships, and public and private securities offerings. For the period from 1985 to 2000, Mr. Reihsen practiced as an outside corporate securities attorney. After serving from 1986 to 1995 in the corporate department of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, a leading international commercial law firm, Mr. Reihsen established his own firm, Travis & Reihsen, where he served as a corporate/securities partner until 1998. In 1998, Mr. Reihsen became the lead partner in the corporate/securities section of the law firm Novakov Davis, where he served until 2000. In 2000, he practiced law as a principal of Block & Balestri, a corporate and securities law firm. In 2000 and 2001, Mr. Reihsen was employed as the Vice President—Corporate Development and Legal of Xybridge Technologies, Inc., a telecommunications software company that Mr. Reihsen helped guide through venture funding, strategic alliances with international telecommunications leaders and its ultimate sale to Zhong Technologies, Inc. Mr. Reihsen holds FINRA Series 7, 24, 27 and 63 registrations. Mr. Reihsen received a Bachelor of Arts degree, magna cum laude, from the University of Mississippi and a Juris Doctorate degree, cum laude, from the University of Wisconsin.

Gary S. Bresky, 44, has served as our Executive Vice President since June 2007, as our Chief Financial Officer from January 2007 until November 2010, and as our Treasurer from June 2008 until November 2010. Mr. Bresky also is the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Advisor and serves in these and similar executive capacities with other entities sponsored by Behringer Harvard Holdings, including Behringer Harvard REIT I, Behringer Harvard Multifamily REIT II, Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT I and Behringer Harvard Multifamily REIT I.

Mr. Bresky has been active in commercial real estate and related financial activities for over 20 years. Prior to joining Behringer Harvard in 2002, Mr. Bresky served, from 1997 to 2001, as a Senior Vice President of Finance with Harvard Property Trust, Inc. In this capacity, Mr. Bresky was responsible for directing all accounting and financial reporting functions and overseeing all treasury management and banking functions for the company. Mr. Bresky also was integral in analyzing deal and capital structures as well as participating in all major decisions related to any acquisition or disposition of assets. From 1995 until 1996, Mr. Bresky worked in the Real Estate Group at Coopers & Lybrand LLP in Dallas, Texas, where he focused on finance and accounting for both public and private real estate investment trusts. His experience included conducting annual audits, preparing quarterly and annual public securities reporting compliance filings and public real estate securities registration statements for his clients. From 1989 to 1994, Mr. Bresky worked with Ten West Associates, LTD and Westwood Financial Corporation in Los Angeles, California as a real estate analyst and asset manager for two commercial real estate portfolios totaling in excess of \$185 million. From 1988 until 1989, Mr. Bresky worked as an analysts' assistant for both Shearson-Lehman Bros., Inc. and Hambrecht and Quist Inc., assisting brokers in portfolio management. Mr. Bresky holds FINRA Series 7, 24, 27 and 63 registrations. Mr. Bresky received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of California—Berkeley and a Masters of Business Administration degree from the University of Texas at Austin.

Kymerlyn K. Janney, 49, has served as our Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since November 2010. In addition, she is currently serving as our principal accounting officer. Ms. Janney has served as

Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT I since November 2010. She also serves as the Senior Vice President—Financial Administration of our Advisor and Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT I's advisor, positions she has held since July 2010.

Ms. Janney has more than 25 years of experience in accounting and financial activities related to commercial real estate, including more than 20 years of management-level experience. Before joining Behringer Harvard, from October 2009 until July 2010, Ms. Janney served as a consultant for Meridian Realty Advisors, a full-service real estate management and advisory company focused on senior living and healthcare-related real estate investment opportunities. From February 2007 to September 2009, Ms. Janney was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for Direct Development, where she was responsible for accounting and reporting systems, internal controls and policies and procedures for the commercial retail development company, brokerage company and related project entities. From October 2004 to January 2007, Ms. Janney was Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of Hawkeye Partners, LP, a start-up real estate private equity fund. From December 1994 to October 2004, she was with the Hampstead Group, a privately held real estate investment company, where she served as Controller from 1994 to 1999 and as Chief Financial Officer from 2000 to 2004. Ms. Janney received a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Baylor University. Ms. Janney is a Certified Public Accountant in the State of Texas.

M. Jason Mattox, 35, has served as our Executive Vice President since our inception in January 2007. Mr. Mattox also serves as an Executive Vice President of our Advisor and serves in these and similar executive capacities with other entities sponsored by Behringer Harvard Holdings, including Behringer Harvard REIT I, Behringer Harvard Multifamily REIT II, Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT I and Behringer Harvard Multifamily REIT I.

From 1997 until joining Behringer Harvard in 2002, Mr. Mattox served as a Vice President of Harvard Property Trust, Inc. and became a member of its Investment Committee in 1998. From 1999 until 2001, Mr. Mattox served as Vice President of Sun Resorts International, Inc., a recreational property investment company, coordinating marina acquisitions throughout the southern United States and the U.S. Virgin Islands. From 1999 until 2001, in addition to providing services related to investing, acquisition, disposition, and operational activities, Mr. Mattox served as an asset manager with responsibility for over one million square feet of Harvard Property Trust, Inc.'s commercial office assets in Texas and Minnesota, overseeing property performance, management offices, personnel and outsourcing relationships.

Mr. Mattox is a continuing member of the Building Owners and Managers Association and the National Association of Industrial and Office Properties. Mr. Mattox holds FINRA Series 7, 24 and 63 registrations. Mr. Mattox received a Bachelor of Business Administration degree, with honors, and a Bachelor of Science degree, cum laude, from Southern Methodist University.

Samuel A. Gillespie, 52, has served as our Chief Operating Officer since June 2008. In addition, Mr. Gillespie has served as Senior Vice President—Funds Management of Harvard Property Trust, LLC, the managing member of our Advisor, since March 2006. Prior to that, Mr. Gillespie served as Vice President of various Behringer Harvard sponsored entities. Mr. Gillespie also serves as Chief Operating Officer for Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT I, and for the general partner of Behringer Harvard Short-Term Opportunity Fund I and Behringer Harvard Mid-Term Value Enhancement Fund I. In addition, Mr. Gillespie also serves as the Chief Operating Officer of Behringer Harvard Strategic Opportunity Fund I and Behringer Harvard Strategic Opportunity Fund II.

Mr. Gillespie has over 25 years of experience in the commercial real estate industry guiding diverse and sophisticated portfolios. Prior to joining Behringer Harvard in November 2004, Mr. Gillespie was with the Trammell Crow Company for 21 years. At Trammell Crow, he held the position of Managing Director of National Accounts and was responsible for Trammell Crow Company's largest institutional customers. Prior to that, Mr. Gillespie was partner in charge of Trammell Crow's Indianapolis office from 1986 to 1997. He began his career with Trammell Crow as a

leasing agent in Oklahoma City in 1983. Mr. Gillespie holds a Bachelor of Science degree, summa cum laude, in accounting from Texas A&M University, and holds the CCIM designation.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires each director, officer, and individual beneficially owning more than 10% of a registered security of the Company to file with the SEC, within specified time frames, initial statements of beneficial ownership (Form 3) and statements of changes in beneficial ownership (Forms 4 and 5) of common stock of the Company. These specified time frames require the reporting of changes in ownership within two business days of the transaction giving rise to the reporting obligation. Reporting persons are required to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms filed with the SEC. Based solely on a review of the copies of such forms furnished to the Company during and with respect to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 or written representations that no additional forms were required, to the best of our knowledge, all required Section 16(a) filings were timely and correctly made by reporting persons during 2010.

Code of Ethics

Our board of directors has adopted a Code of Business Conduct Policy that is applicable to all members of our board of directors, our executive officers and employees of our Advisor and its affiliates. We have posted the policy on the website maintained for us at www.behringerharvard.com. If, in the future, we amend, modify or waive a provision in the Code of Business Conduct Policy, we may, rather than filing a Current Report on Form 8-K, satisfy the disclosure requirement by promptly posting such information on the website maintained for us as necessary.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Audit Committee consists of independent directors Jeffrey P. Mayer, the chairman, Andreas K. Bremer, Diane S. Detering-Paddison, and Cynthia Pharr Lee. Our board of directors has determined that Mr. Mayer is an "audit committee financial expert," as defined by the rules of the SEC. The biography of Mr. Mayer, including his relevant qualifications, is previously described in this Item 10.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Executive Compensation

We do not directly compensate our named executive officers, nor do we reimburse our Advisor for compensation paid to our named executive officers, for services rendered to us. Pursuant to the Amended and Restated Advisory Management Agreement, we pay certain management fees to our Advisor and its affiliates to compensate the Advisor for the services it provides in our day-to-day management. In addition, we reimburse certain expenses of the Advisor and its affiliates, including reimbursement for the costs of salaries and benefits of certain of their employees.

Reimbursement for the costs of salaries and benefits of our Advisor's employees relate to compensation paid to our Advisor's employees that provide services to us such as accounting, administrative or legal, for which our Advisor or its affiliates are not entitled to compensation in the form of a separate fee. A description of the fees that we pay to our Advisor and other affiliates is found in Item 13 below. We therefore, do not have, nor has our board of directors or compensation committee considered a compensation policy or program for our executive officers, and thus we have not included a Compensation Discussion and Analysis in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Directors' Compensation

We pay each of our directors who is not an employee of the Company, Behringer Harvard Opportunity Advisors II or their affiliates an annual retainer of \$25,000. In addition, we pay the

chairperson of the Audit Committee an annual retainer of \$10,000 and the chairpersons of our Nominating and Compensation Committees annual retainers of \$5,000 each. These retainers are payable quarterly in arrears. In addition, we pay each non-employee director (a) \$1,000 for each board of directors or committee meeting attended in person, (b) \$500 for each board of directors or committee meeting attended by telephone, and (c) \$500 for each written consent considered by the director.

All directors receive reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attendance at meetings of our board of directors. If a director is also an employee of us, or an employee of Behringer Harvard Opportunity Advisors II or its affiliates, we do not pay compensation for services rendered as a director.

Director Compensation Table

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to our director compensation during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)</u>
Robert M. Behringer	—
Robert S. Aisner	—
Andreas K. Bremer	\$49,000.00 ⁽¹⁾
Jeffrey P. Mayer	\$53,500.00 ⁽²⁾
Diane S. Detering-Paddison	\$43,000.00 ⁽³⁾
Cynthia Pharr Lee	\$49,000.00 ⁽⁴⁾

⁽¹⁾ Includes payment of \$11,500.00 in 2010 for services rendered in 2009.

⁽²⁾ Includes payment of \$12,750.00 in 2010 for services rendered in 2009.

⁽³⁾ Includes payment of \$10,250.00 in 2010 for services rendered in 2009.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes payment of \$10,500.00 in 2010 for services rendered in 2009.

Incentive Award Plan

Our 2007 Amended and Restated Incentive Award Plan (the “Incentive Award Plan”) was approved by the board of directors and stockholders on December 19, 2007. The Incentive Award Plan is administered by our Compensation Committee and provides for equity awards to our employees, directors and consultants and those of our Advisor and its affiliates. The Incentive Award Plan authorizes the grant of non-qualified and incentive stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units, stock appreciation rights, dividend equivalents and other stock-based awards. A total of 10,000,000 shares have been authorized and reserved for issuance under our Incentive Award Plan. No awards have been issued under the Incentive Award Plan, and we currently have no plans to issue any additional awards under the Incentive Award Plan.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

No member of our compensation committee served as an officer or employee of the Company or any of our subsidiaries during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 or formerly served as an officer of the Company or any of our subsidiaries. In addition, during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, none of our executive officers served as a director or member of a compensation committee (or other board committee performing equivalent functions or, in the absence of any such committee, the entire board of directors) of any entity that has one or more executive officers or directors serving as a member of our board of directors or compensation committee.

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

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table gives information regarding our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2010:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	—	—	10,000,000*
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>10,000,000*</u>

(1) All shares authorized for issuance pursuant to awards not yet granted under the Incentive Award Plan.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners

The following table sets forth information as of February 28, 2011 regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock by each person known by us to own 5% or more of the outstanding shares of common stock, each of our directors, each of our executive officers, and our directors and executive officers as a group.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership ⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Class
Robert M. Behringer ⁽²⁾	22,471	*
Robert S. Aisner ⁽³⁾	—	—
Samuel A. Gillespie	—	—
Gerald J. Reihsen, III ⁽⁴⁾	—	—
Gary S. Bresky ⁽⁵⁾	—	—
M. Jason Mattox ⁽⁶⁾	—	—
Kymerlyn K. Janney	—	—
Andreas K. Bremer	—	—
Diane S. Detering-Paddison	—	—
Cynthia Pharr Lee	—	—
Jeffrey P. Mayer	—	—
All directors and executive officers as a group (eleven persons) ⁽⁷⁾	22,471	*

* Represents less than 1%

(1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities and shares issuable pursuant to options, warrants and similar rights held by the respective person or group

that may be exercised within 60 days following February 28, 2011. Except as otherwise indicated by footnote, and subject to community property laws where applicable, the persons named in the table above have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock shown as beneficially owned by them.

- (2) Includes 22,471 shares of common stock owned by Behringer Harvard Holdings. It does not include 1,000 shares of convertible stock owned by Behringer Harvard Holdings. As of February 28, 2011, Mr. Behringer controlled the disposition of approximately 40% of the outstanding limited liability company interests and the voting of 85% of the outstanding limited liability company interests of Behringer Harvard Holdings.
- (3) Does not include 22,471 shares of common stock and 1,000 shares of convertible stock owned by Behringer Harvard Holdings. Mr. Aisner controls the disposition of 4% of the limited liability company interests in Behringer Harvard Holdings. Mr. Behringer has the right to vote Mr. Aisner's interest in Behringer Harvard Holdings.
- (4) Does not include 22,471 shares of common stock and 1,000 shares of convertible stock owned by Behringer Harvard Holdings. Mr. Reihsen controls the disposition of 4.5% of the limited liability company interests in Behringer Harvard Holdings. Mr. Behringer has the right to vote Mr. Reihsen's interest in Behringer Harvard Holdings.
- (5) Does not include 22,471 shares of common stock and 1,000 shares of convertible stock owned by Behringer Harvard Holdings. Mr. Bresky controls the disposition of 3% of the limited liability company interests in Behringer Harvard Holdings. Mr. Behringer has the right to vote Mr. Bresky's interest in Behringer Harvard Holdings.
- (6) Does not include 22,471 shares of common stock and 1,000 shares of convertible stock owned by Behringer Harvard Holdings. Mr. Mattox controls the disposition of 1.5% of the limited liability company interests in Behringer Harvard Holdings. Mr. Behringer has the right to vote Mr. Mattox's interest in Behringer Harvard Holdings.
- (7) Does not include 1,000 shares of convertible stock owned by Behringer Harvard Holdings. The actual number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the convertible stock is indeterminable at this time.

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

Policies and Procedures for Transactions with Related Persons

We do not currently have written formal policies and procedures for the review, approval or ratification of transactions with related persons, as defined by Item 404 of Regulation S-K of the Exchange Act. Under that definition, transactions with related persons are transactions in which we were or are a participant and the amount involved exceeds \$120,000 and in which any related person had or will have a direct or indirect material interest. Related parties include any executive officers, directors, director nominees, beneficial owners of more than 5% of our voting securities, immediate family members of any of the foregoing persons, and any firm, corporation or other entity in which any of the foregoing persons is employed and in which such person has 10% or greater beneficial ownership interest.

However, in order to reduce or eliminate certain potential conflicts of interest, our charter contains a number of restrictions relating to (1) transactions we enter into with our Advisor and its affiliates, (2) certain future offerings, and (3) allocation of investment opportunities among affiliated entities. As a general rule, any related party transactions must be approved by a majority of the directors (including a majority of independent directors) not otherwise interested in the transaction. In determining whether to approve or authorize a particular related party transaction, these persons will

consider whether the transaction between us and the related party is fair and reasonable to us and has terms and conditions no less favorable to us than those available from unaffiliated third parties.

Related Party Transactions

Our Advisor and certain of its affiliates will receive fees and compensation in connection with the Offering, and in connection with the acquisition, management, and sale of our assets.

Behringer Securities, the dealer-manager and an affiliate of our Advisor, receives commissions of up to 7% of gross offering proceeds. Behringer Securities reallows 100% of selling commissions earned to participating broker-dealers. In addition, we pay Behringer Securities a dealer manager fee of up to 2.5% of gross offering proceeds. Pursuant to separately negotiated agreements, Behringer Securities may reallow a portion of its dealer manager fee in an aggregate amount up to 2% of gross offering proceeds to broker-dealers participating in the Offering; provided, however, that Behringer Securities may reallow, in the aggregate, no more than 1.5% of gross offering proceeds for marketing fees and expenses, conference fees and non-itemized, non-invoiced due diligence efforts and no more than 0.5% of gross offering proceeds for out-of-pocket and bona fide, separately invoiced due diligence expenses incurred as fees, costs or other expenses from third parties. Further, in special cases pursuant to separately negotiated agreements and subject to applicable limitations imposed by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Behringer Securities may use a portion of its dealer manager fee to reimburse certain broker-dealers participating in the Offering for technology costs and expenses associated with the Offering and costs and expenses associated with the facilitation of the marketing and ownership of our shares by such broker-dealers' customers. No selling commissions or dealer manager fee will be paid for sales under the DRP. For the year ended December 31, 2010, Behringer Securities earned selling commissions and dealer manager fees of \$5 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, which were recorded as a reduction to additional paid-in capital.

We reimburse the Advisor or its affiliates for any organization and offering expenses incurred on our behalf in connection with our primary offering (other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee). On October 2, 2009, we entered into an Amended and Restated Advisory Management Agreement with the Advisor. The Amended and Restated Advisory Management Agreement changes the timing and determination of the reimbursement of organization and offering expenses by us during the offering and waives the reimbursement of \$3.5 million of organization and offering expenses (other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee) the Advisor incurred on our behalf through December 31, 2008. The Advisor wrote off the \$3.5 million of organization and offering expenses in the fourth quarter of 2009 which reduced the outstanding balance payable to affiliates, and increased our additional paid-in capital. Pursuant to the Amended and Restated Advisory Management Agreement, we reimbursed our Advisor for organization and offering expenses (other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee) incurred on our behalf until an aggregate of \$7.5 million of such organization and offering expenses had been reimbursed to our Advisor. Upon completion of our primary offering, we will reimburse our Advisor for any additional organization and offering expenses (other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee) incurred, over and above the \$7.5 million already reimbursed, up to 1.5% of the gross proceeds from the primary offering; provided however, our Advisor will be required to reimburse us to the extent that the total amount spent by us on organization and offering expenses (other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee and excluding the \$3.5 million of organization and offering reimbursement previously waived by the Advisor) would exceed 1.5% of the gross proceeds from the completed primary offering.

Since our inception through December 31, 2010, approximately \$13.3 million of organization and offering expenses had been incurred by the Advisor or its affiliates on our behalf. Of this amount, \$3.5 million had been written off pursuant to the Amended and Restated Advisory Management Agreement (discussed above), and \$7.5 million had been reimbursed by us. The total we are required to remit to our Advisor for organization and offering expenses pursuant to the Amended and Restated

Advisory Management Agreement is limited to 1.5% of the gross proceeds raised in the completed primary offering as determined upon completion of the offering. The Advisor or its affiliates determines the amount of organization and offering expenses owed based on specific invoice identification as well as an allocation of costs to us and other Behringer Harvard programs, based on respective equity offering results of those entities in offering. We reimbursed \$1.8 million of organization and offering expenses to the Advisor in 2010.

Our Advisor or its affiliates will also receive acquisition and advisory fees of 2.5% of the amount paid and/or budgeted in respect of the purchase, development, construction, or improvement of each asset we acquire, including any debt attributable to these assets. Our Advisor and its affiliates will also receive acquisition and Advisory fees of 2.5% of the funds advanced in respect of a loan or other investment. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we incurred \$4.7 million of acquisition and advisory fees, respectively.

Our Advisor or its affiliates also receive an acquisition expense reimbursement in the amount of 0.25% of (i) the funds paid for purchasing an asset, including any debt attributable to the asset, (ii) funds budgeted for development, construction, or improvement in the case of assets that we acquire and intend to develop, construct, or improve and (iii) the funds advanced in respect of a loan or other investment. In addition, to the extent our Advisor or its affiliates directly provide services formerly provided or usually provided by third parties, including, without limitation, accounting services related to the preparation of audits required by the SEC, property condition reports, title services, title insurance, insurance brokerage or environmental services related to the preparation of environmental assessments in connection with a completed investment, the direct employee costs and burden to our Advisor of providing these services will be acquisition expenses for which we will reimburse our Advisor. We also pay third parties, or reimburse the Advisor or its affiliates, for any investment-related expenses due to third parties in the case of a completed investment, including, but not limited to, legal fees and expenses, travel and communication expenses, costs of appraisals, accounting fees and expenses, third-party brokerage or finder's fees, title insurance, premium expenses, and other closing costs. In addition, acquisition expenses for which we will reimburse our Advisor, include any payments made to (i) a prospective seller of an asset, (ii) an agent of a prospective seller of an asset, or (iii) a party that has the right to control the sale of an asset intended for investment by us that are not refundable and that are not ultimately applied against the purchase price for such asset. Except as described above with respect to services customarily or previously provided by third parties, our Advisor is responsible for paying all of the expenses it incurs associated with persons employed by the Advisor to the extent that they are dedicated to making investments for us, such as wages and benefits of the investment personnel. Our Advisor and its affiliates are also responsible for paying all of the investment-related expenses that we or our Advisor or its affiliates incur that are due to third parties or related to the additional services provided by our Advisor as described above with respect to investments we do not make, other than certain non-refundable payments made in connection with any acquisition. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we incurred \$0.5 million of acquisition expense reimbursements.

We pay our Advisor or its affiliates a debt financing fee of 1% of the amount available under any loan or line of credit made available to us. It is anticipated that our Advisor will pay some or all of these fees to third parties with whom it subcontracts to coordinate financing for us. We incurred debt financing fees of \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010.

We pay our Advisor or its affiliates a development fee in an amount that is usual and customary for comparable services rendered to similar projects in the geographic market of the project if such affiliate provides the development services and if a majority of our independent directors determines that such development fee is fair and reasonable and on terms and conditions not less favorable than those available from unaffiliated third parties. We incurred no such fees for the year ended December 31, 2010.

We pay our property manager and affiliate of our Advisor, Behringer Harvard Opportunity II Management Services, LLC ("BHO II Management"), or its affiliates, fees for the management, leasing, and construction supervision of our properties. Property management fees are 4.5% of the gross revenues of the properties managed by BHO II Management or its affiliates plus leasing commissions based upon the customary leasing commission applicable to the same geographic location of the respective property. In the event that we contract directly with a third-party property manager in respect of a property, BHO II Management or its affiliates receives an oversight fee equal to 0.5% of the gross revenues of the property managed. In no event will BHO II Management or its affiliates receive both a property management fee and an oversight fee with respect to any particular property. In the event we own a property through a joint venture that does not pay BHO II Management directly for its services, we will pay BHO II Management a management fee or oversight fee, as applicable, based only on an economic interest in the property. We incurred and expensed property management fees or oversight fees to BHO II Management of approximately \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010.

We pay our Advisor or its affiliates a monthly asset management fee of one-twelfth of 1.0% of the sum of the higher of the cost or value of each asset. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we expensed \$1.3 million of asset management fees.

We reimburse our Advisor or its affiliates for all expenses paid or incurred by the Advisor in connection with the services provided to us, subject to the limitation that we will not reimburse our Advisor for any amount by which our operating expenses (including the asset management fee) at the end of the four preceding fiscal quarters exceeds the greater of: (A) 2% of our average invested assets, or (B) 25% of our net income determined without reduction for any additions to reserves for depreciation, bad debts or other similar non-cash reserves and excluding any gain from the sale of our assets for that period. Notwithstanding the above, we may reimburse the Advisor for expenses in excess of this limitation if a majority of our independent directors determines that such excess expenses are justified based on unusual and non-recurring factors. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we incurred and expensed such costs for administrative services totaling \$0.9 million.

We are dependent on Behringer Securities, the Advisor, and BHO II Management for certain services that are essential to us, including the sale of shares of our common stock, asset acquisition and disposition decisions, property management and leasing services, and other general administrative responsibilities. In the event that these companies were unable to provide us with their respective services, we would be required to obtain such services from other sources.

Independence

Although our shares are not listed for trading on any national securities exchange and therefore our board of directors is not subject to the independence requirements of the NYSE or any other national securities exchange, our board has evaluated whether our directors are "independent" as defined by the NYSE. The NYSE standards provide that to qualify as an independent director, in addition to satisfying certain bright-line criteria, the board of directors must affirmatively determine that a director has no material relationship with us (either directly or as a partner, stockholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with us).

Consistent with these considerations, after review of all relevant transactions or relationships between each director, or any of his family members, and Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, our senior management and our independent registered public accounting firm, the board has determined that the majority of the members of our board, and each member of our audit committee, compensation committee and nominating committee, is "independent" as defined by the NYSE.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte & Touche LLP has served as our independent registered public accounting firm since January 2007. Our management believes that it is knowledgeable about our operations and accounting practices and well qualified to act as our independent registered public accounting firm.

Audit and Non-Audit Fees

The following table presents fees for professional services rendered by our independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, the member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, and their respective affiliates (collectively, "Deloitte & Touche") for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 (\$ in thousands):

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$323	\$368
Audit-Related Fees ⁽²⁾	284	225
Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	5	—
All Other Fees	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Fees	<u>\$612</u>	<u>\$593</u>

- (1) Audit fees consisted of professional services performed in connection with the audit of our annual financial statements, review of financial statements included in our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and review of our financial statements that were included in the registration statement, as amended, for our public offering of common stock. For 2010, this amount also includes a review of our financial statements that were included in the registration statement for our follow-on offering.
- (2) For 2010 and 2009, audit-related fees consisted of professional services performed in connection with the audit of historical financial statements for property acquisitions and Sarbanes-Oxley Section 404 advisory services.
- (3) Tax fees consist principally of assistance with matters related to tax compliance, tax planning and tax advice.

Our audit committee considers the provision of these services to be compatible with maintaining the independence of Deloitte & Touche LLP.

Audit Committee's Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Our audit committee must approve any fee for services to be performed by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm in advance of the service being performed. For proposed projects using the services of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm that are expected to cost under \$100,000, our audit committee will be provided information to review and must approve each project prior to commencement of any work. For proposed projects using the services of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm that are expected to cost \$100,000 and over, our audit committee will be provided with a detailed explanation of what is being included, and asked to approve a maximum amount for specifically identified services in each of the following categories: (1) audit fees; (2) audit-related fees; (3) tax fees; and (4) all other fees for any services allowed to be performed by the independent registered public accounting firm. If additional amounts are needed, our audit committee must approve the increased amounts prior to the previously approved maximum being reached and before the work may continue. Approval by our audit committee may be

made at its regularly scheduled meetings or otherwise, including by telephonic or other electronic communications. The Company will report the status of the various types of approved services and fees, and cumulative amounts paid and owed, to our audit committee on a regular basis. Our audit committee has considered the independent registered public accounting firm's non-audit services provided to the Company and has determined that such services are compatible with maintaining its independence.

Our audit committee approved all of the services provided by, and fees paid to, Deloitte & Touche LLP during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) *List of Documents Filed.*

1. *Financial Statements*

The list of the financial statements filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is set forth on page F-1 herein.

2. *Financial Statement Schedules*

Schedule II—Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves

Schedule III—Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

Schedule IV—Mortgage Loans on Real Estate

3. *Exhibits*

The list of exhibits filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is submitted in the Exhibit Index following the financial statements in response to Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

(b) *Exhibits.*

The exhibits filed in response to Item 601 of Regulation S-K are listed in the Exhibit Index attached hereto.

(c) *Financial Statement Schedules.*

All financial statement schedules, except for Schedules II, III, and IV (see (a) 2. above), have been omitted because the required information of such schedules is not present, is not present in amounts sufficient to require a schedule, or is included in the financial statements.

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.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.

Dated: March 29, 2011

By: /s/ ROBERT S. AISNER
Robert S. Aisner
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

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.

March 29, 2011 /s/ ROBERT M. BEHRINGER
Robert M. Behringer
Chairman of the Board of Directors

March 29, 2011 /s/ ROBERT S. AISNER
Robert S. Aisner
Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

March 29, 2011 /s/ KYMBERLYN K. JANNEY
Kymberlyn K. Janney
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

March 29, 2011 /s/ ANDREAS K. BREMER
Andreas K. Bremer
Director

March 29, 2011 /s/ CYNTHIA PHARR LEE
Cynthia Pharr Lee
Director

March 29, 2011 /s/ JEFFREY P. MAYER
Jeffrey P. Mayer
Director

March 29, 2011 /s/ DIANE S. DETERING-PADDISON
Diane S. Detering-Paddison
Director

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.,
Addison, Texas

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. Our audits also included the financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audits.

We conducted our audits 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 the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Dallas, Texas
March 29, 2011

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
As of December 31, 2010 and 2009
(in thousands, except shares)

	2010	2009
Assets		
Real estate		
Land and improvements, net	\$ 75,032	\$ 9,000
Buildings and improvements, net	175,302	25,314
Real estate under development	314	—
Total real estate	250,648	34,314
Real estate loans receivable, net	25,202	39,712
Total real estate and real estate-related investments, net	275,850	74,026
Cash and cash equivalents	49,375	67,509
Restricted cash	10,891	—
Accounts receivable, net	1,202	344
Interest receivable-real estate loans receivable	2,227	398
Prepaid expenses and other assets	1,283	164
Investment in unconsolidated joint venture	4,428	506
Furniture, fixtures and equipment, net	6,812	—
Deferred financing fees, net	4,273	400
Lease intangibles, net	11,138	1,590
Total assets	\$367,479	\$144,937
Liabilities and Equity		
Notes payable	\$175,378	\$ 18,500
Accounts payable	1,605	11
Payables to related parties	526	582
Acquired below-market leases, net	2,090	1,134
Distributions payable	940	607
Accrued and other liabilities	4,729	1,504
Total liabilities	185,268	22,338
Commitments and contingencies		
Equity		
Preferred stock, \$.0001 par value per share; 50,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding	—	—
Convertible stock, \$.0001 par value per share; 1,000 shares authorized, 1,000 outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$.0001 par value per share; 350,000,000 shares authorized, 22,329,502 and 14,648,698 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively	2	1
Additional paid-in capital	195,149	126,815
Accumulated distributions and net loss	(23,883)	(6,839)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	410	—
Total Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc. equity	171,678	119,977
Noncontrolling interest	10,533	2,622
Total equity	182,211	122,599
Total liabilities and equity	\$367,479	\$144,937

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Revenues			
Rental revenue	\$13,341	\$ 5,484	\$ 913
Hotel revenue	954	—	—
Interest income from real estate loans receivable	4,953	891	—
Total revenues	<u>19,248</u>	<u>6,375</u>	<u>913</u>
Expenses:			
Property operating expenses	6,541	1,381	302
Interest expense	2,843	1,309	—
Real estate taxes	1,723	646	77
Property management fees	487	172	34
Asset management fees	1,349	457	61
General and administrative	2,032	1,545	652
Acquisition expense	11,277	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	6,877	2,422	399
Total expenses	<u>33,129</u>	<u>7,932</u>	<u>1,525</u>
Interest income, net	483	484	363
Gain on sale of investment	204	—	—
Bargain purchase gain	5,492	—	—
Other expense	(133)	—	—
Loss before equity in losses of unconsolidated joint venture and noncontrolling interest	(7,835)	(1,073)	(249)
Equity in losses of unconsolidated joint venture	(347)	(2)	—
Net loss	(8,182)	(1,075)	(249)
Net loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest	755	9	—
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	<u>\$ (7,427)</u>	<u>\$ (1,066)</u>	<u>\$ (249)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic and diluted	19,216	10,592	2,859
Net loss per share attributable to common shareholders			
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.39)	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.09)
Comprehensive loss:			
Net loss	<u>\$ (8,182)</u>	<u>\$ (1,075)</u>	<u>\$ (249)</u>
Other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gains on interest rate derivatives	130	—	—
Foreign currency translation gain	305	—	—
Total other comprehensive income	<u>435</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Comprehensive loss	(7,747)	(1,075)	(249)
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	730	—	—
Comprehensive loss attributable to common shareholders	<u>\$ (7,017)</u>	<u>\$ (1,075)</u>	<u>\$ (249)</u>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Equity
(in thousands)

	Convertible Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Distributions and Net (Loss)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
	Number of Shares	Par Value	Number of Shares	Par Value					
Balance at January 1, 2008	1	\$—	22	\$—	\$ 201	\$ (52)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 149
Issuance of common stock, net			7,301	1	59,786				59,787
Distributions declared on common stock						(865)			(865)
Net loss						(249)			(249)
Balance at December 31, 2008 . .	1	\$—	7,323	\$ 1	\$ 59,987	\$ (1,166)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 58,822
Issuance of common stock, net			7,408		67,574				67,574
Redemption of common stock			(82)		(746)				(746)
Distributions declared on common stock						(4,607)			(4,607)
Contributions from noncontrolling interest								2,631	2,631
Net loss						(1,066)		(9)	(1,075)
Balance at December 31, 2009 . .	1	\$—	14,649	\$ 1	\$126,815	\$ (6,839)	\$ —	\$ 2,622	\$122,599
Issuance of common stock, net			7,884	1	70,190				70,191
Redemption of common stock			(203)		(1,856)				(1,856)
Distributions declared on common stock						(9,617)			(9,617)
Contributions from noncontrolling interest								11,849	11,849
Distributions to noncontrolling interest								(3,208)	(3,208)
Other comprehensive income:									
Unrealized gains on interest rate derivatives							105	25	130
Foreign currency translation gain							305		305
Net loss						(7,427)		(755)	(8,182)
Balance at December 31, 2010 . .	<u>1</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>22,330</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$195,149</u>	<u>\$(23,883)</u>	<u>\$410</u>	<u>\$10,533</u>	<u>\$182,211</u>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008
(in thousands)

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (8,182)	\$ (1,075)	\$ (249)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash flows (used in) provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	5,998	1,297	219
Amortization of deferred financing fees	313	133	—
Equity in losses of unconsolidated joint venture	347	2	—
Bargain purchase gain	(5,492)	—	—
Gain on sale of interest in unconsolidated joint venture	(204)	—	—
Change in accounts receivable	(706)	(299)	(44)
Change in interest receivable-real estate loan receivable	(1,829)	(398)	—
Change in prepaid expenses and other assets	204	(36)	(122)
Change in accounts payable	1,331	11	—
Change in accrued and other liabilities	(83)	445	386
Change in net payables to related parties	336	393	(236)
Addition of lease intangibles	(270)	(158)	(49)
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>(8,237)</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>(95)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of real estate	(172,526)	—	(35,056)
Investment in unconsolidated joint venture	(4,768)	(508)	—
Proceeds from sale of interest in unconsolidated joint venture	652	—	—
Investment in real estate loans receivable	(12,594)	(39,712)	—
Additions of property and equipment	(1,374)	(410)	—
Change in restricted cash	(319)	—	—
Cash used in investing activities	<u>(190,929)</u>	<u>(40,630)</u>	<u>(35,056)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Financing costs	(4,173)	—	(533)
Proceeds from notes payable	118,217	—	18,500
Payments on mortgage payable	(170)	—	—
Purchase of interest rate derivatives	(241)	—	—
Issuance of common stock	71,983	70,757	72,315
Redemptions of common stock	(1,856)	(746)	(18)
Offering costs	(8,621)	(11,079)	(7,774)
Distributions	(2,847)	(1,114)	(167)
Contributions from noncontrolling interest holders	11,849	2,631	—
Distributions to noncontrolling interest holders	(3,208)	—	—
Cash provided by financing activities	<u>180,933</u>	<u>60,449</u>	<u>82,323</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	99	—	—
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(18,134)	20,134	47,172
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	67,509	47,375	203
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 49,375</u>	<u>\$ 67,509</u>	<u>\$ 47,375</u>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(in thousands)

1. Business and Organization

Business

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc. (which may be referred to as the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our”) was organized as a Maryland corporation on January 9, 2007 and has elected to be taxed, and currently qualifies, as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) for federal income tax purposes.

We acquire and operate commercial real estate and real estate-related assets. In particular, we focus generally on acquiring commercial properties with significant possibilities for short-term capital appreciation, such as those requiring development, redevelopment, or repositioning, those located in markets and submarkets with high growth potential, and those available from sellers who are distressed or face time-sensitive deadlines. In addition, given economic conditions as of December 31, 2010, our opportunistic investment strategy also includes investments in real estate-related assets that present opportunities for higher current income. Such investments may have capital gain characteristics, whether as a result of a discount purchase or related equity participations. We may acquire a wide variety of commercial properties, including office, industrial, retail, hospitality, recreation and leisure, single-tenant, multifamily, and other real properties. These properties may be existing, income-producing properties, newly constructed properties, or properties under development or construction and may include multifamily properties purchased for conversion into condominiums and single-tenant properties that may be converted for multi-tenant use. Further, we may invest in real estate-related securities, including securities issued by other real estate companies, either for investment or in change of control transactions completed on a negotiated basis or otherwise. We also may originate or invest in collateralized mortgage-backed securities, mortgage, bridge or mezzanine loans, and Section 1031 tenant-in-common interests (including those issued by affiliates of the Advisor), or in entities that make investments similar to the foregoing. We expect to make our investments in or in respect of real estate assets located in the United States and other countries based on our view of existing market conditions. We completed our first property acquisition, an office building located in Denver, Colorado, on October 28, 2008. As of December 31, 2010, we consolidated nine real estate assets and had a noncontrolling ownership interest in one real estate asset.

Substantially all of our business is conducted through Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II LP, a limited partnership organized in Delaware on January 12, 2007 (“Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II”). As of December 31, 2010, our wholly-owned subsidiary, BHO II, Inc., a Delaware corporation, was the sole general partner of Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II and owned a 0.1% partnership interest in Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II. As of December 31, 2010, our wholly-owned subsidiary, BHO Business Trust II, a Maryland business trust, was the sole limited partner of Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II and owned the remaining 99.9% interest in Behringer Harvard Opportunity OP II.

We are externally managed and advised by Behringer Harvard Opportunity Advisors II, LLC, a Texas limited liability company that was formed on March 16, 2010 (the “Advisor”). The Advisor is responsible for managing our day-to-day affairs and for identifying and making acquisitions and investments on our behalf. Prior to March 16, 2010, we were advised by Behringer Harvard Opportunity Advisors II LP, which was converted into Behringer Harvard Advisors II solely to reorganize the entity as a limited liability company.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

1. Business and Organization (Continued)

Organization

On February 26, 2007, we filed a Registration Statement on Form S-11 with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") to offer up to 125,000,000 shares of common stock for sale to the public (the "Offering"), of which 25,000,000 shares are being offered pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan (the "DRP"). We reserve the right to reallocate the shares we are offering between our primary offering and the DRP. The SEC declared our Registration Statement effective on January 4, 2008, and we commenced our ongoing initial public offering on January 21, 2008.

In connection with our initial capitalization, on January 19, 2007, we issued 22,471 shares of our common stock and 1,000 shares of our convertible stock to Behringer Harvard Holdings, an affiliate of our Advisor. As of December 31, 2010, we had 22,329,502 shares of common stock outstanding, which includes the 22,471 shares issued to Behringer Harvard Holdings. As of December 31, 2010, we had 1,000 shares of convertible stock issued and outstanding to Behringer Harvard Holdings.

We commenced operations on April 1, 2008 upon satisfaction of the conditions of our escrow agreement and our acceptance of initial subscriptions of common stock. Upon admission of new stockholders, subscription proceeds are used for payment of dealer manager fees and selling commissions and may be utilized as consideration for investments and the payment or reimbursement of offering expenses and operating expenses. Until required for such purposes, net offering proceeds are held in short-term, liquid investments. Through December 31, 2010, we had sold 22,594,089 shares in the Offering, including the DRP, for gross proceeds of \$225.1 million.

On September 13, 2010, we filed a registration statement on Form S-11 with the SEC to register a follow-on public offering. Pursuant to the registration statement, we propose to register 50,000,000 shares of our common stock at a price of \$10.00 per share in our primary offering, with discounts available to investors who purchase more than 50,000 shares and to other categories of purchasers. We will also register 25,000,000 shares of common stock pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan at \$9.50 per share. The follow-on public offering has not yet been declared effective.

Our common stock is not currently listed on a national securities exchange. Depending upon then prevailing market conditions, it is our intention to consider beginning the process of liquidating our assets and distributing the net proceeds to our stockholders within three to six years after the termination of our primary offering. If we do not begin an orderly liquidation within that period, we may seek to have our shares listed on a national securities exchange.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates include such items as purchase price allocation for real estate acquisitions, impairment of long-lived assets, depreciation and amortization, and allowance for doubtful accounts. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

Our consolidated financial statements include our accounts and the accounts of other subsidiaries over which we have control. All inter-company transactions, balances, and profits have been eliminated in consolidation. Interests in entities acquired will be evaluated based on applicable GAAP, which includes the requirement to consolidate entities deemed to be variable interest entities ("VIE") in which we are the primary beneficiary. If the interest in the entity is determined not to be a VIE, then the entity will be evaluated for consolidation based on legal form, economic substance, and the extent to which we have control and/or substantive participating rights under the respective ownership agreement. In the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, all dollar and share amounts in tabulation are in thousands of dollars and shares, respectively, unless otherwise noted.

There are judgments and estimates involved in determining if an entity in which we have made an investment is a VIE and, if so, whether we are the primary beneficiary. The entity is evaluated to determine if it is a VIE by, among other things, calculating the percentage of equity being risked compared to the total equity of the entity. Determining expected future losses involves assumptions of various possibilities of the results of future operations of the entity, assigning a probability to each possibility and using a discount rate to determine the net present value of those future losses. A change in the judgments, assumptions, and estimates outlined above could result in consolidating an entity that should not be consolidated or accounting for an investment using the equity method that should in fact be consolidated, the effects of which could be material to our financial statements.

To conform to the current year presentation which presents deferred financing fees, net separately from prepaid expenses and other assets on our consolidated balance sheets, we reclassified prepaid expenses and other assets to deferred financing fees, net \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

We have evaluated subsequent events for recognition or disclosure in our consolidated financial statements.

Real Estate

Upon the acquisition of real estate properties, we recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest as of the acquisition date, measured at their fair values. The acquisition date is the date on which we obtain control of the real estate property. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed may consist of buildings, any assumed debt, identified intangible assets and asset retirement obligations. Identified intangible assets generally consist of the above-market and below-market leases, in-place leases, in-place tenant improvements and tenant relationships. Goodwill is recognized as of the acquisition date and measured as the aggregate fair value of the consideration transferred and any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired. Likewise, a bargain purchase gain is recognized in current earnings when the aggregate fair value of the consideration transferred and any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. Acquisition-related costs are expensed in the period incurred. Initial valuations are subject to change until our information is finalized, which is no later than twelve months from the acquisition date.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

We determine the value of above-market and below-market in-place leases for acquired properties based on the present value (using an interest rate that reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) management's estimate of current market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over a period equal to (a) the remaining non-cancelable lease term for above-market leases, or (b) the remaining non-cancelable lease term plus any fixed rate renewal option for below-market leases. We record the fair value of above-market and below-market leases as intangible assets or intangible liabilities, respectively, and amortize them as an adjustment to rental income over the above determined lease term.

The total value of identified real estate intangible assets acquired is further allocated to in-place lease values and tenant relationships based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease and our overall relationship with that respective tenant. The aggregate value of in-place leases acquired and tenant relationships is determined by applying a fair value model. The estimates of fair value of in-place leases include an estimate of carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods for the respective spaces, considering current market conditions. In estimating fair value of in-place leases, we consider items such as real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses, as well as lost rental revenue during the expected lease-up period and carrying costs that would have otherwise been incurred had the leases not been in place, including tenant improvements and commissions. The estimates of the fair value of tenant relationships also include costs to execute similar leases, including leasing commissions, legal costs and tenant improvements as well as an estimate of the likelihood of renewal as determined by management on a tenant-by-tenant basis.

We amortize the value of in-place leases to expense over the term of the respective leases. The value of tenant relationship intangibles is amortized to expense over the initial term and any anticipated renewal periods, but in no event does the amortization period for intangible assets exceed the remaining depreciable life of the building. Should a tenant terminate its lease, the unamortized portion of the in-place lease value and tenant relationship intangibles is charged to expense.

Anticipated amortization expense associated with the acquired lease intangibles for each of the following five years ended December 31 is as follows:

2011.....	\$3,734
2012.....	1,744
2013.....	1,262
2014.....	726
2015.....	375

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Accumulated depreciation and amortization related to our consolidated investments in real estate assets and intangibles were as follows:

<u>2010</u>	<u>Buildings and Improvements</u>	<u>Land and Improvements</u>	<u>Lease Intangibles</u>	<u>Acquired Below-Market Leases</u>
Cost	\$179,319	\$75,187	\$15,043	\$(3,138)
Less: depreciation and amortization	(4,017)	(155)	(3,905)	1,048
Net	<u>\$175,302</u>	<u>\$75,032</u>	<u>\$11,138</u>	<u>\$(2,090)</u>
<u>2009</u>	<u>Buildings and Improvements</u>	<u>Land and Improvements</u>	<u>Lease Intangibles</u>	<u>Acquired Below-Market Leases</u>
Cost	\$ 26,548	\$ 9,000	\$ 2,787	\$(2,143)
Less: depreciation and amortization	(1,234)	—	(1,197)	1,009
Net	<u>\$ 25,314</u>	<u>\$ 9,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,590</u>	<u>\$(1,134)</u>

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider investments in highly-liquid money market funds or investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents reported on the balance sheet approximates fair value.

Investment Impairment

For all of our real estate and real estate-related investments, we monitor events and changes in circumstances indicating that the carrying amounts of the real estate assets may not be recoverable. When such events or changes in circumstances are present, we assess potential impairment by comparing estimated future undiscounted operating cash flows expected to be generated over the life of the asset and from its eventual disposition to the carrying amount of the asset. In the event that the carrying amount exceeds the estimated future undiscounted operating cash flows, we recognize an impairment loss to adjust the carrying amount of the asset to estimated fair value. We consider projected future undiscounted cash flows, trends, strategic decisions regarding future development plans, and other factors in our assessment of whether impairment conditions exist. While we believe our estimates of future cash flows are reasonable, different assumptions regarding factors such as market rents, economic conditions, and occupancy rates could significantly affect these estimates.

We also evaluate our investments in real estate loans receivable each reporting date. If it is probable we will not collect all principal and interest in accordance with the terms of the loan, we will record an impairment charge based on these evaluations. While we believe it is currently probable we will collect all scheduled principal and interest with respect to our real estate loan receivable, current market conditions with respect to credit availability and with respect to real estate market fundamentals create a significant amount of uncertainty. Given this, any future adverse development in market conditions may cause us to re-evaluate our conclusions and could result in material impairment charges with respect to the real estate loan receivable.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In evaluating our investments for impairment, management may use appraisals and make estimates and assumptions, including, but not limited to, the projected date of disposition of the properties, the estimated future cash flows of the properties during our ownership, and the projected sales price of each of the properties. A future change in these estimates and assumptions could result in understating or overstating the book value of our investments, which could be material to our financial statements.

We believe the carrying value of our operating real estate and loan investment is currently recoverable. Accordingly, there were no impairment charges for the years ended December 31, 2010 or 2009. However, if market conditions worsen beyond our current expectations, or if changes in our strategy significantly affect any key assumptions used in our fair value calculations, we may need to take charges in future periods for impairments related to our existing investments. Any such non-cash charges would have an adverse effect on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize rental income generated from leases on real estate assets on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective leases, including the effect of rent holidays, if any. Straight-line rental revenue of \$0.2 million, \$0.2 million, and less than \$0.1 million was recognized in rental revenues for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Net below market lease amortization of \$0.9 million, \$1.1 million and \$0.2 million was recognized in rental revenues for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Hotel revenue is derived from the operations of the Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel and consists of guest room, food and beverage, and other revenue, and is recognized as the services are rendered.

We recognize interest income from real estate loans receivable on an accrual basis over the life of the loan using the interest method. Direct loan origination fees and origination or acquisition costs, as well as acquisition premiums or discounts, are amortized over the life of the loan as an adjustment to interest income. We will stop accruing interest on loans when there is concern as to the ultimate collection of principal or interest of the loan.

Restricted Cash

As required by our lenders, restricted cash is held in escrow accounts for real estate taxes and other reserves for our consolidated properties.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable primarily consist of receivables from our tenants related to our consolidated properties of \$0.8 million and straight-line rental revenue receivables of \$0.4 million as of December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2009, accounts receivable primarily consist of straight-line rental revenue receivables of \$0.2 million and receivables from our tenants of less than \$0.1 million.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets

Prepaid expenses and other assets include prepaid directors' and officers' insurance, as well as prepaid insurance of our consolidated property.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment

Furniture, fixtures, and equipment are recorded at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of five to seven years. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred while renewals or improvements to such assets are capitalized. Accumulated depreciation associated with our furniture, fixtures, and equipment was \$0.3 million as of December 31, 2010. We did not have any furniture, fixtures, and equipment as of December 31, 2009.

Deferred Financing Fees

Deferred financing fees are recorded at cost and are amortized to interest expense of our notes payable using a straight-line method that approximates the effective interest method over the life of the related debt. Accumulated amortization of deferred financing fees was \$0.4 million and \$0.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Our objective in using derivatives is to add stability to interest expense and to manage our exposure to interest rate movements or other identified risks and to minimize the variability caused by foreign currency translation risk related to our net investment in foreign real estate. To accomplish these objectives, we use various types of derivative instruments to manage fluctuations in cash flows resulting from interest rate risk attributable to changes in the benchmark interest rate of LIBOR. These instruments include LIBOR-based interest rate swaps and caps. For our net investments in foreign real estate, we may use foreign exchange put/call options to eliminate the impact of foreign currency exchange movements on our financial position.

We measure our derivative instruments and hedging activities at fair value and record them as an asset or liability, depending on our rights or obligations under the applicable derivative contract. For derivatives designated as fair value hedges, the changes in the fair value of both the derivative instrument and the hedged items are recorded in earnings. Derivatives used to hedge the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows, or other types of forecasted transactions, are considered cash flow hedges. For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portions of changes in fair value of the derivatives are reported in other comprehensive income (loss) and are subsequently reclassified into earnings when the hedged item affects earnings. We assess the effectiveness of each hedging relationship by comparing the changes in fair value or cash flows of the derivative hedging instrument with the changes in fair value or cash flows of the designated hedged item or transaction.

As of December 31, 2010, we do not have any derivatives designated as net investment hedges or fair value hedges. No derivatives were being used for trading or speculative purposes. See Notes 4 and 12 for further information regarding our derivative financial instruments.

Organization and Offering Expenses

We reimburse the Advisor or its affiliates for any organization and offering expenses incurred on our behalf in connection with our primary offering (other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee). On October 2, 2009, we entered into an Amended and Restated Advisory Management Agreement with the Advisor. The Amended and Restated Advisory Management Agreement changes the timing and determination of the reimbursement of organization and offering expenses by us during

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

the offering and waives the reimbursement of \$3.5 million of organization and offering expenses (other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee) the Advisor incurred on our behalf through December 31, 2008. The Advisor wrote off the \$3.5 million of organization and offering expenses in the fourth quarter of 2009 which reduced the outstanding balance payable to affiliates, and increased our additional paid-in capital. Pursuant to the Amended and Restated Advisory Management Agreement, we reimbursed our Advisor for organization and offering expenses (other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee) incurred on our behalf until an aggregate of \$7.5 million of such organization and offering expenses had been reimbursed to our Advisor. Upon completion of our primary offering, we will reimburse our Advisor for any additional organization and offering expenses (other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee) incurred, over and above the \$7.5 million already reimbursed, up to 1.5% of the gross proceeds from the primary offering; provided however, our Advisor will be required to reimburse us to the extent that the total amount spent by us on organization and offering expenses (other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee and excluding the \$3.5 million of organization and offering reimbursement previously waived by the Advisor) would exceed 1.5% of the gross proceeds from the completed offering. In connection with the Amended and Restated Advisory Management Agreement, we reimbursed \$3.4 million of organization and offering expenses to the Advisor in October 2009. We reimbursed \$1.8 million of organization and offering expenses to the Advisor in 2010.

Organization and offering expenses are defined generally as any and all costs and expenses incurred by us in connection with our formation, preparing for the Offering, the qualification and registration of the Offering, and the marketing and distribution of our shares. Organization and offering expenses include, but are not limited to, accounting and legal fees, costs to amend the registration statement and supplement the prospectus, printing, mailing and distribution costs, filing fees, amounts to reimburse our Advisor or its affiliates for the salaries of employees, and other costs in connection with preparing supplemental sales literature, telecommunication costs, fees of the transfer agent, registrars, trustees, escrow holders, depositories and experts, and fees and costs for employees of our Advisor or its affiliates to attend industry conferences.

All offering costs are recorded as an offset to additional paid-in capital, and all organization costs are recorded as an expense at the time we become liable for the payment of these amounts.

Income Taxes

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and have qualified as a REIT since the year ended December 31, 2008. To qualify as a REIT, we must meet a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that we distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income to our stockholders. As a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal income tax at the corporate level. We are organized and operate in such a manner as to qualify for taxation as a REIT under the Code and intend to continue to operate in such a manner, but no assurance can be given that we will operate in a manner so as to qualify or remain qualified as a REIT.

We have reviewed our tax positions under GAAP guidance that clarifies the relevant criteria and approach for the recognition and measurement of uncertain tax positions. The guidance prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition of a tax

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

position taken, or expected to be taken, in a tax return. A tax position may only be recognized in the financial statements if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination. We believe it is more likely than not that the tax positions taken relative to our status as a REIT will be sustained in any tax examination.

Foreign Currency Translation

For our international investment where the functional currency is other than the US dollar, assets and liabilities are translated using period-end exchange rates, while the statement of operations amounts are translated using the average exchange rates for the respective period. Differences arising from the translation of assets and liabilities in comparison with the translation of the previous periods or from initial recognition during the period are included as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

The Euro is the functional currency for the operations of Holstenplatz. We also maintain a Euro-denominated bank account that is translated into U.S. dollars at the current exchange rate at each reporting period. The resulting translation adjustments are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in our consolidated statement of equity. As of December 31, 2010, the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment was a gain of \$0.3 million. There was no cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment for the year ended December 31, 2009, as we acquired Holstenplatz on June 30, 2010.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI"), which is reported in the accompanying consolidated statement of equity, consists of gains and losses affecting equity that are excluded from net income (loss) under GAAP. The components of AOCI consist of cumulative foreign currency translation gains and losses and the unrealized gain on derivative instruments.

Stock-Based Compensation

We have adopted a stock-based incentive award plan for our directors and consultants and for employees, directors and consultants of our affiliates. We have not issued any stock-based awards under the plan as of December 31, 2010.

Concentration of Credit Risk

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had cash and cash equivalents deposited in certain financial institutions in excess of federally insured levels. We have diversified our cash and cash equivalents among several banking institutions in an attempt to minimize exposure to any one of these entities. We regularly monitor the financial stability of these financial institutions and believe that we are not exposed to any significant credit risk in cash and cash equivalents or restricted cash.

Noncontrolling Interest

Noncontrolling interest represents the noncontrolling ownership interest's proportionate share of the equity in our consolidated real estate investments including the 10% unaffiliated partner's share of the equity in Palms of Monterrey, the 20% unaffiliated partner's share of the equity in Archibald

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Business Center, the 10% unaffiliated partner's share of the equity in Parrot's Landing, the 10% unaffiliated partner's share of the equity in the Florida MOB Portfolio, the 20% unaffiliated partner's share of the equity in the Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel, and the 20% unaffiliated partner's share of the equity in Interchange Business Center. Income and losses are allocated to noncontrolling interest holders based on their ownership percentage.

Earnings per Share

Net income (loss) per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. The weighted average shares outstanding used to calculate both basic and diluted income (loss) per share were the same for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, as there were no potentially dilutive securities outstanding.

Reportable Segments

GAAP establishes standards for reporting financial and descriptive information about an enterprise's reportable segments. We have determined that we have one reportable segment, with activities related to the ownership, development and management of real estate assets. Our chief operating decision maker evaluates operating performance on an individual property level. Therefore, our properties are aggregated into one reportable segment.

3. New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued an amendment to the accounting and disclosure requirements for the consolidation of VIEs. The guidance eliminates exceptions to consolidating qualifying special-purpose entities, contains new criteria for determining the primary beneficiary, and increases the frequency of required reassessments to determine whether a company is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. It also contains a new requirement that any term, transaction, or arrangement that does not have a substantive effect on an entity's status as a VIE, a company's power over a VIE, or a company's obligation to absorb losses or its rights to receive benefits of an entity must be disregarded. The guidance is applicable for annual periods after November 15, 2009 and interim periods thereafter. The implementation of this guidance on January 1, 2010 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB updated the disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. The updated guidance requires companies to disclose separately the investments that transfer in and out of Levels 1 and 2 and the reasons for those transfers. Additionally, in the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant observable inputs (Level 3), companies should present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements. We adopted the guidance on January 1, 2010, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the Level 3 reconciliation, which are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010. We adopted the remaining guidance on January 1, 2011. The adoption of the required guidance did not have a material impact on our financial statements or disclosures. We do not expect that the adoption of the remaining guidance will have an impact on our financial statements or disclosures.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

3. New Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

In July 2010, the FASB updated accounting guidance related to receivables which requires additional disclosures about the credit quality of a company's financing receivables and allowances for credit losses. These disclosures will provide financial statement users with additional information about the nature of credit risks inherent in our financing receivables, how we analyze and assess credit risk in determining our allowance for credit losses, and the reasons for any changes we may make in our allowance for credit losses. This update is generally effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010; however, certain aspects of the update pertaining to activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. We expect that the adoption of this update will primarily result in increased notes receivable disclosures, but will not have any other impact on our financial statements.

4. Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value

Fair value measurements are determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs that are classified within Levels 1 and 2 of the hierarchy) and the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions (unobservable inputs classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy) has been established.

Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that we have the ability to access. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs may include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, as well as inputs that are observable for the asset or liability (other than quoted prices), such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability that are typically based on an entity's own assumptions, as there is little, if any, related market activity. In instances where the determination of the fair value measurement is based on inputs from different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Derivative financial instruments

Currently, we use interest rate swaps and caps to manage our interest rate risk. The valuation of these instruments is determined using widely accepted valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curves, implied volatilities, and foreign currency exchange rates.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

4. Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value (Continued)

We incorporate credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both our own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements. Although we have determined that the majority of the inputs used to value our derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with our derivatives utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads, to evaluate the likelihood of default by itself and its counterparties. However, as of December 31, 2010, we have assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of our derivative positions and have determined that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of our derivatives. As a result, we have determined that our derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The following fair value hierarchy table presents information about our assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2010. We had no derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2009.

<u>December 31, 2010</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ —	\$372	\$ —	\$372

5. Fair Value Disclosure of Financial Instruments

We determined the following disclosure of estimated fair values using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is necessary to interpret market data and develop the related estimates of fair value. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

As of December 31, 2010, management estimated that the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other assets, accounts payable, accrued expenses, other liabilities, payables/receivables from related parties, and distributions payable were at amounts that reasonably approximated their fair value based on their highly-liquid nature and/or short-term maturities. Management also estimates the carrying value of real estate loans receivable reasonably approximated fair value based on expected interest rates for notes to similar borrowers with similar terms and remaining maturities.

The notes payable totaling \$175.4 million and \$18.5 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, have a fair value of approximately \$178.5 million and \$18.5 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, based upon interest rates for debt with similar terms and remaining maturities that management believes we could obtain.

6. Real Estate

As of December 31, 2010, we consolidated nine real estate assets. In addition, we have a noncontrolling, unconsolidated ownership interest in one real estate asset that we account for using the

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

6. Real Estate (Continued)

equity method. The following table presents certain information about our consolidated investments as of December 31, 2010:

Property Name	Location	Date Acquired	Approximate Rentable Square Footage (unaudited)	Description	Encumbrances	Ownership Interest
1875 Lawrence	Denver, CO	October 2008	185,000	15-story office building	\$19.4 million	100%
PAL Loan ⁽¹⁾						
Palms of Monterrey	Fort Myers, FL	May 10, 2010	408 units / 518 square feet	multifamily	19.7 million	90%
Holstenplatz	Hamburg, Germany	June 30, 2010	80,000	8-story office	10.4 million	100%
Archibald Business Center	Ontario, California	August 27, 2010	231,000	office and industrial warehouse	6.1 million	80%
Parrot's Landing	North Lauderdale, Florida	September 17, 2010	560 units / 519 square feet	multifamily	29.5 million	90%
Florida MOB Portfolio	South Florida	October 8, 2010/ October 20, 2010 ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	694,000	medical office	34.2 million	90%
Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel	Kauai, Hawaii	October 20, 2010	⁽³⁾	hotel	38 million	80%
Interchange Business Center	San Bernardino, California	November 23, 2010	802,000	industrial	18.1 million	80%

⁽¹⁾ Hotel lodging located on U.S. Army installations at Fort Hood, Texas; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Fort Myer, Virginia; Fort Polk, Louisiana; Fort Riley, Kansas; Fort Rucker, Alabama; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Tripler Army Medical Center and Fort Shafter, Hawaii; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; and Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona.

⁽²⁾ Effective monthly rent is monthly rent as of December 31.

⁽³⁾ The Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel has 311 rooms and approximately 6,200 square feet (unaudited) of meeting space.

⁽⁴⁾ We acquired a portfolio of eight medical office buildings, known as the Original Florida MOB Portfolio on October 8, 2010. We acquired a medical office building known as Garden Medical Pavilion on October 20, 2010. Collectively, the Original Florida MOB Portfolio and Gardens Medical Pavilion are referred to as the Florida MOB Portfolio.

⁽⁵⁾ The Florida MOB Portfolio consists of 9 Medical Office Buildings. We own 90% of each of eight of the buildings. We own 90% of a 90% JV interest in the ninth building, Gardens Medical Pavilion.

Real Estate Asset Acquisitions

Palms of Monterrey

On May 10, 2010, we obtained a 90% fee simple interest in the Palms of Monterrey, a 408-unit multifamily complex located in Fort Myers, Florida. Prior to May 10, 2010, we were the holder of a 90% interest in a promissory note that we acquired at a discount in October 2009. The promissory note was secured by a first lien mortgage in the Palms of Monterrey property. The aggregate purchase price for the promissory note was \$25.4 million and proceeds from our Offering were used to acquire the 90% interest in the note. On January 20, 2010, we reached an agreement with the borrower that the borrower would not contest the foreclosure proceedings in exchange for \$0.3 million. A final judgment of foreclosure was entered on March 22, 2010 and the foreclosure sale for Palms of Monterrey was held on April 27, 2010. We were the only bidder in the sale and acquired the fee simple interest in the property on May 10, 2010. On June 11, 2010, we entered into a Freddie Mac-financed mortgage loan with an unaffiliated lender to borrow \$19.7 million. See Note 10.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

6. Real Estate (Continued)

As a result of obtaining a fee simple interest in Palms of Monterrey, the identifiable assets and liabilities assumed were measured at fair value, resulting in a bargain purchase gain of \$5.5 million which was recognized in the line item 'bargain purchase gain' in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010. In determining fair value, we obtained an appraisal and utilized assumptions including estimated cash flows, discount rates, and capitalization rates.

Palms of Monterrey contributed rental revenue of \$2.7 million and a net loss of \$1.3 million to our consolidated statements of operations for the period from May 10, 2010 to December 31, 2010. Acquired lease intangibles for Palms of Monterrey had a weighted average remaining life of approximately 6 months as of the date of acquisition. The following unaudited pro forma summary presents consolidated information as if the business combination had occurred on January 1, 2009:

	Pro Forma for the Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Revenue	\$ 19,650	\$10,584
Net income/(loss)	\$(13,050)	\$ 3,837
Net income/(loss) per share	\$ (0.68)	\$ 0.36

The pro forma amounts for the year ended December 31, 2010 have been calculated after applying our accounting policies and adjusting the results of Palms of Monterrey to reflect additional depreciation and amortization that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to the tangible and intangible assets had been applied from January 1, 2009. Included in the pro forma net income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is depreciation and amortization expense of \$1.2 million and \$2.2 million, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we incurred \$0.2 million in acquisition expenses related to acquiring the fee simple interest in the Palms of Monterrey. The following table summarizes the amounts of identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date:

Land	\$ 5,800
Land improvements	562
Building	23,604
Lease intangibles, net	1,028
Acquired below-market leases, net	(16)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,123
Working capital	482
Total identifiable net assets	\$32,583

We are in the process of finalizing our acquisition allocations, which are subject to change until our information is finalized, no later than twelve months from the acquisition date.

Holstenplatz

On June 30, 2010, we acquired a 100% interest in a multi-tenant office building known as Holstenplatz, located in Hamburg, Germany. Holstenplatz is an eight-story office building containing

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

6. Real Estate (Continued)

approximately 80,000 rentable square feet. Total consideration transferred for Holstenplatz was \$12.5 million and consisted of cash of \$2.8 million from the proceeds of our Offering, and proceeds of \$9.7 million from a loan with a financial institution (see Note 10).

Holstenplatz contributed rental revenue of \$0.8 million and a net loss of \$1.1 million to our consolidated statements of operations for the period from June 30, 2010 through December 31, 2010. Acquired lease intangibles for Holstenplatz had a weighted average remaining life of approximately 5.3 years as of the date of acquisition. The following unaudited pro forma summary presents consolidated information as if the business combination had occurred on January 1, 2009:

	Pro Forma for the Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Revenue	\$19,996	\$ 7,883
Net loss	\$(7,317)	\$(3,407)
Net loss per share	\$ (0.38)	\$ (0.32)

These pro forma amounts have been calculated after applying our accounting policies and adjusting the results of Holstenplatz to reflect additional depreciation and amortization that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to the tangible and intangible assets had been applied from January 1, 2009. Included in the pro forma net loss for each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is depreciation and amortization expense of \$0.8 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we incurred \$1.4 million of acquisition expenses related to the Holstenplatz acquisition. The following table summarizes the amounts of identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. In determining fair value, we obtained an appraisal and utilized assumptions including estimated cash flows, discount rates, and capitalization rates.

Land	\$ 2,703
Building	8,858
Lease intangibles, net	1,079
Acquired below-market leases, net	<u>(127)</u>
Total identifiable net assets	<u>\$12,513</u>

We are in the process of finalizing our acquisition allocations, which are subject to change until our information is finalized, no later than twelve months from the acquisition date.

Archibald Business Center

On August 27, 2010, we acquired an 80% interest in a corporate headquarters and industrial warehouse facility known as Archibald Business Center located in Ontario, California. Archibald Business Center is a corporate headquarters and industrial warehouse facility containing approximately 231,000 square feet situated on an 11-acre site. The total consideration transferred for Archibald Business Center was \$9.5 million. The consideration paid for our interest was cash of \$7.6 million, exclusive of closing costs, which we funded from proceeds from our Offering. On October 25, 2010, we

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

6. Real Estate (Continued)

entered into a loan agreement with a financial institution to borrow up to \$7.9 million with an initial advance of \$6.1 million funded at closing. See Note 10.

Archibald Business Center contributed rental revenue of \$0.4 million and a net loss of \$0.3 million to our consolidated statements of operations for the period from August 27, 2010 through December 31, 2010. Acquired lease intangibles for Archibald Business Center had a weighted average remaining life of approximately 1.3 years as of the date of acquisition. The following unaudited pro forma summary presents consolidated information as if the business combination had occurred on January 1, 2009:

	Pro Forma for the Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Revenue	\$19,925	\$ 7,409
Net loss	\$(7,698)	\$(1,668)
Net loss per share	\$ (0.40)	\$ (0.16)

These pro forma amounts have been calculated after applying our accounting policies and adjusting the results of Archibald Business Center to reflect additional depreciation and amortization that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to the tangible and intangible assets had been applied from January 1, 2009. Included in the pro forma net income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is depreciation and amortization expense of \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we incurred \$0.4 million of acquisition expenses related to the Archibald Business Center acquisition. The following table summarizes the amounts of identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. In determining fair value, we obtained an appraisal and utilized assumptions including estimated cash flows, discount rates, and capitalization rates.

Land	\$3,892
Building	5,193
Lease intangibles, net	525
Acquired below-market leases, net	<u>(104)</u>
Total identifiable net assets	<u>\$9,506</u>

We are in the process of finalizing our acquisition allocations, which are subject to change until our information is finalized, no later than twelve months from the acquisition date.

Parrot's Landing

On September 17, 2010, we acquired a 90% interest in Parrot's Landing, a 560-unit multifamily community located in North Lauderdale, Florida. The total consideration transferred for Parrot's Landing was \$42 million and consisted of \$12.4 million cash and a new mortgage loan of \$29.6 million. The consideration paid for our 90% interest was cash of \$11.2 million, exclusive of closing costs, which we funded from proceeds from our Offering.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

6. Real Estate (Continued)

Parrot's Landing contributed rental revenue of \$1.7 million and a net loss of \$1.9 million to our consolidated statements of operations for the period from September 17, 2010 through December 31, 2010. Acquired lease intangibles for Parrot's Landing had a weighted average remaining life of approximately 6 months as of the date of acquisition. The following unaudited pro forma summary presents consolidated information as if the business combination had occurred on January 1, 2009:

	Pro Forma for the Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Revenue	\$23,502	\$12,347
Net loss	\$(5,706)	\$(4,162)
Net loss per share	\$ (0.30)	\$ (0.39)

These pro forma amounts have been calculated after applying our accounting policies and adjusting the results of Parrot's Landing to reflect additional depreciation and amortization that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to the tangible and intangible assets had been applied from January 1, 2009. Included in the pro forma net loss for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is depreciation and amortization expense of \$1.3 million and \$2.8 million, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we incurred \$1.7 million of acquisition expenses related to the Parrot's Landing acquisition. The following table summarizes the amounts of identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. In determining fair value, we obtained an appraisal and utilized assumptions including estimated cash flows, discount rates, and capitalization rates.

Land	\$11,064
Land improvements	1,110
Building	27,645
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	708
Lease intangibles, net	1,498
Acquired below-market leases, net	<u>(25)</u>
Total identifiable net assets	<u>\$42,000</u>

We are in the process of finalizing our acquisition allocations, which are subject to change until our information is finalized, no later than twelve months from the acquisition date.

Florida MOB Portfolio

On October 8, 2010 and October 20, 2010, we acquired a 90% interest in the Florida MOB Portfolio, a portfolio of nine medical office buildings located in south Florida. The Florida MOB Portfolio has approximately 694,000 rentable square feet (unaudited). Total consideration transferred for the Florida MOB Portfolio was \$70.8 million. Of the total purchase price, \$36.6 million consisted of cash and \$34.2 million was financed with loans that subsidiaries of the joint venture obtained from financial institutions. The consideration paid for our 90% interest was cash of \$32.8 million, exclusive of closing costs, which we funded from proceeds from our Offering.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

6. Real Estate (Continued)

The Florida MOB Portfolio contributed rental revenue of \$3 million and a net loss of \$1.9 million to our consolidated statements of operations for the period from October 8, 2010 through December 31, 2010. Acquired lease intangibles for the Florida MOB Portfolio had a weighted average remaining life of approximately 2.6 years as of the date of acquisition. The following unaudited pro forma summary presents consolidated information as if the business combination had occurred on January 1, 2009:

	Pro Forma for the Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Revenue	\$29,147	\$19,233
Net loss	\$(4,339)	\$(5,651)
Net loss per share	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.53)

These pro forma amounts have been calculated after applying our accounting policies and adjusting the results of the Florida MOB Portfolio to reflect additional depreciation and amortization that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to the tangible and intangible assets had been applied from January 1, 2009. Included in the pro forma net loss for each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is depreciation and amortization expense of \$4.4 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we incurred \$4.2 million of acquisition expenses related to the Florida MOB Portfolio acquisition. The following table summarizes the amounts of identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. In determining fair value, we obtained an appraisal and utilized assumptions including estimated cash flows, discount rates, and capitalization rates.

Land	\$ 5,382
Buildings	48,884
Land improvements	7,021
Site improvements	2,901
Lease intangibles	6,448
Acquired above-market leases	1,514
Acquired below-market leases	(1,363)
	<u>\$70,787</u>

We are in the process of finalizing our acquisition allocations, which are subject to change until our information is finalized, no later than twelve months from the acquisition date.

Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel

On October 20, 2010, we acquired an 80% interest in the Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel, a 311 room oceanfront hotel, to which we plan to make certain capital improvements, located on an approximately 10.4 acre (unaudited) parcel of land at Waipouli Beach on the island of Kauai in Hawaii. We acquired the Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel for the modification of \$38 million of existing senior financing on the property.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

6. Real Estate (Continued)

The Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel contributed rental revenue of \$1 million and a net loss of \$2.2 million to our consolidated statements of operations for the period from October 20, 2010 through December 31, 2010. The following unaudited pro forma summary presents consolidated information as if the business combination had occurred on January 1, 2009:

	Pro Forma for the Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Revenue	\$ 23,130	\$ 7,835
Net loss	\$(12,226)	\$(9,785)
Net loss per share	\$ (0.64)	\$ (0.92)

These pro forma amounts have been calculated after applying our accounting policies and adjusting the results of the Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel to reflect additional depreciation and amortization that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to the tangible and intangible assets had been applied from January 1, 2009. Included in the pro forma net loss for each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is depreciation and amortization expense of \$1.3 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we incurred \$1.7 million of acquisition expenses related to the Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel acquisition. The following table summarizes the amounts of identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. In determining fair value, we obtained an appraisal and utilized assumptions including estimated cash flows, discount rates, and capitalization rates.

Land	\$11,301
Building	20,948
Pool and other improvements	500
Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	5,221
Food and Beverage	30
	\$38,000

We are in the process of finalizing our acquisition allocations, which are subject to change until our information is finalized, no later than twelve months from the acquisition date.

Interchange Business Center

On November 23, 2010, we acquired an 80% interest in Interchange Business Center, a four-building Class A industrial property located in San Bernardino, California. Interchange Business Center contains approximately 802,000 rentable square feet (unaudited) and is situated on an approximate 41.1 acre (unaudited) parcel of land. The purchase price for Interchange Business Center was \$30 million. \$18.1 million of the purchase price for Interchange Business Center was funded from the initial advance of a \$21.5 million loan that we entered into in connection with the acquisition of Interchange Business Center. The remaining \$11.9 million of the purchase price was funded with cash from our Offering. See Note 10.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

6. Real Estate (Continued)

Interchange Business Center contributed rental revenue of \$0.1 million and a net loss of \$1.4 million to our consolidated statements of operations for the period from November 23, 2010 through December 31, 2010. Acquired lease intangibles for Interchange Business Center had a weighted remaining average life of approximately 3 years as of the date of acquisition. The following unaudited pro forma summary presents consolidated information as if the business combination had occurred on January 1, 2009:

	Pro Forma for the Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Revenue	\$ 20,117	\$ 7,345
Net loss	\$(10,200)	\$(6,317)
Net loss per share	\$ (0.53)	\$ (0.60)

These pro forma amounts have been calculated after applying our accounting policies and adjusting the results of Interchange Business Center to reflect additional depreciation and amortization that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to the tangible and intangible assets had been applied from January 1, 2009. Included in the pro forma net income (loss) for each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is depreciation and amortization expense of \$1.2 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we incurred \$1.5 million of acquisition expenses related to the Interchange Business Center acquisition. The following table summarizes the amounts of identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. In determining fair value, we obtained an appraisal and utilized assumptions including estimated cash flows, discount rates, and capitalization rates.

Land	\$ 9,666
Buildings	12,879
Land improvements	3,463
Signage, landscaping and misc. site improvements	3,463
Lease intangibles, net	253
Acquired above-market leases	276
	\$30,000

We are in the process of finalizing our acquisition allocations, which are subject to change until our information is finalized, no later than twelve months from the acquisition date.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

7. Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture

The following table presents certain information about our unconsolidated investment as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. We had no unconsolidated joint ventures for the year ended December 31, 2008.

<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Ownership Interest</u>	<u>Carrying Value of Investment 2010</u>	<u>Carrying Value of Investment 2009</u>
Inland Empire Distribution Center	16.00%	\$4,428	\$ —
Stone Creek	9.99%	—	506
		<u>\$4,428</u>	<u>\$506</u>

8. Variable Interest Entities

GAAP requires the consolidation of VIEs in which an enterprise has a controlling financial interest. A controlling financial interest will have both of the following characteristics: (a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (b) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

Our variable interest in VIEs may be in the form of (1) equity ownership and/or (2) loans provided by us to a VIE, or other partner. We examine specific criteria and use judgment when determining if we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE. Factors considered in determining whether we are the primary beneficiary include risk and reward sharing, experience and financial condition of other partner(s), voting rights, involvement in day-to-day capital and operating decisions, representation on a VIE's executive committee, existence of unilateral kick-out rights or voting rights, level of economic disproportionality between us and the other partner(s), and contracts to purchase assets from VIEs.

PAL Loan

On August 14, 2009, we entered into a loan agreement with an unaffiliated third party (borrower) to provide up to \$25 million of second lien financing for the privatization of, and improvements to, approximately 3,200 hotel lodging units on ten U.S. Army installations, the PAL Loan. As of December 31, 2010, the full balance of \$25 million available under the loan agreement had been advanced and was outstanding and is included in real estate loans receivable on the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2010. Based on our evaluation, we have determined that the unaffiliated third party entity meets the criteria of a VIE but that we are not the primary beneficiary because we do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly affect the entity's economic performance. The power to direct these activities resides with the general partner of the unaffiliated third party. Accordingly, we do not consolidate the unaffiliated third party entity.

Stone Creek

In November 2009, we acquired a 9.99% limited partnership interest in a multifamily property, Stone Creek, in Killeen, Texas for \$0.5 million. Based on our evaluation, we determined that the entity met the criteria of a VIE under GAAP but that we were not the primary beneficiary because we did

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

8. Variable Interest Entities (Continued)

not have a significant obligation to absorb losses or significant right to receive benefits. These obligations and rights were held by the owner of the 90% interest. Accordingly, we did not consolidate the Stone Creek entity and instead accounted for it under the equity method of accounting. On August 30, 2010, we sold our 9.99% interest in Stone Creek to an unrelated third party resulting in a gain on sale of investment of \$0.2 million. Accordingly, we no longer have any continuing involvement in Stone Creek.

At December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, our recorded investment in VIEs that are unconsolidated and our maximum exposure to loss were as follows:

As of December 31, 2010

	Investments in Unconsolidated VIEs	Our Maximum Exposure to Loss
PAL Loan ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$25,000

As of December 31, 2009

	Investments in Unconsolidated VIEs	Our Maximum Exposure to Loss
PAL Loan ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$25,000
Stone Creek	506	506
	\$506	\$25,506

⁽¹⁾ We have no equity interest in the PAL Loan VIE. Our maximum exposure to loss consists of the \$25 million loan commitment of second lien financing.

9. Real Estate Loans Receivable

As of December 31, 2010, we had an investment in one real estate loan receivable, the PAL Loan. As of December 31, 2009, we had invested in two real estate loans receivable, the PAL Loan and the Palms of Monterrey loan.

Loan Name	Date Acquired	Property Type	Book Value as of 12/31/2010	Book Value as of 12/31/2009	Annual Effective Interest Rate	Maturity Date
PAL Loan	8/14/2009	Hospitality/Redevelopment	\$25,202	\$12,634	18%	9/1/2016
Palms of Monterrey .	10/2/2009	Multifamily	—	27,078	(1)	(1)
			\$25,202	\$39,712		

⁽¹⁾ We acquired the loan in default with the intent to foreclose on the borrower and secure a fee simple interest in the underlying collateral. We obtained the fee simple interest on May 10, 2010.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we earned \$5 million in interest income from our real estate loans receivable, including \$3.9 million related to the PAL Loan. Until the foreclosure process was complete on the Palms of Monterrey, we recognized interest income on the defaulted note when cash was received. During the year ended December 31, 2010, we received \$1.1 million related to the

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

9. Real Estate Loans Receivable (Continued)

Palms of Monterrey real estate loan receivable, which was recognized as interest income in the period received. A final judgment of foreclosure was entered on March 22, 2010 and the foreclosure sale for Palms of Monterrey was held on April 27, 2010. We were the only bidder in the sale and we acquired a fee simple interest in the property on May 10, 2010. See Note 6 for additional information regarding the acquisition of this property.

As of December 31, 2010, there were no outstanding interest payments over 90 days old due to us. We believe that the entire balance of the PAL Loan will be repaid and have therefore not recorded an allowance for loan loss against the loan.

10. Notes Payable

The following table sets forth information on our notes payable as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009

<u>Description</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
1875 Lawrence	\$ 19,363	\$18,500	30-day LIBOR + 2.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	12/31/12
Archibald Business Center	6,100	—	10%	11/01/13
Interchange Business Center	18,120	—	30-day LIBOR + 5% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	12/01/13
Holstenplatz	10,445	—	3.887%	04/30/15
Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel	38,000	—	30-day LIBOR + .95% ⁽¹⁾	11/09/15
Florida MOB Portfolio—Palmetto Building	6,350	—	4.55%	01/01/16
Florida MOB Portfolio—Victor Farris Building	12,800	—	4.55%	01/01/16
Palms of Monterrey	19,700	—	30-day LIBOR + 3.35% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	07/01/17
Parrot's Landing	29,500	—	4.23%	10/01/17
Florida MOB Portfolio—Gardens Building	15,000	—	4.9%	01/01/18
	<u>\$175,378</u>	<u>\$18,500</u>		

⁽¹⁾ 30-day LIBOR was 0.256% at December 31, 2010.

⁽²⁾ The loan has a minimum interest rate of 6.25%.

⁽³⁾ The loan has a maximum interest rate of 7%.

⁽⁴⁾ The 30-day LIBOR rate is set at a minimum value of 2.5%

At December 31, 2010, our notes payable balance was \$175.4 million and consisted of the notes payable related to our consolidated properties. We have unconditionally guaranteed payment of the note payable related to 1875 Lawrence for an amount not to exceed the lesser of (i) \$11.75 million and (ii) 50% of the total amount advanced under the loan agreement if the aggregate amount advanced is less than \$23.5 million. We have guaranteed payment of the notes payable related to Palms of Monterrey, Parrot's Landing, and the Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel and, as guarantor, are subject to certain recourse liabilities with respect to certain nonrecourse carveouts as set forth in the Guaranties in favor of the unaffiliated lenders.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

10. Notes Payable (Continued)

We are subject to customary affirmative, negative, and financial covenants, representations, warranties and borrowing conditions, all as set forth in the loan agreements. As of December 31, 2010, we believe we were in compliance with the covenants under our loan agreements.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations for principal payments as of December 31, 2010:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount Due</u>
2011	\$ 1,993
2012	20,955
2013	26,383
2014	2,221
2015	49,608
Thereafter	74,218
	<u>\$175,378</u>

11. Leasing Activity

Future minimum base rental payments due to us under non-cancelable leases in effect as of December 31, 2010 for our consolidated properties are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount Due</u>
2011	\$14,008
2012	10,634
2013	8,276
2014	5,513
2015	3,543
Thereafter	7,587
Total	<u>\$49,561</u>

The schedule above does not include rental payments due to us from our multifamily properties as leases associated with these properties typically include cancellation rights. As of December 31, 2010, none of our tenants accounted for 10% or more of our aggregate annual rental revenues from our consolidated properties.

12. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

We may be exposed to the risk associated with variability of interest rates that might impact our cash flows and the results of operations. The hedging strategy of entering into interest rate caps and swaps, therefore, is to eliminate or reduce, to the extent possible, the volatility of cash flows.

In October 2010, we entered into a new interest rate cap agreement related to the debt on the Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel, and in November 2010, we entered into a new interest rate cap agreement related to our debt on Interchange Business Center.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

12. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (Continued)

Derivative instruments classified as assets were reported at their combined fair values of \$0.4 million in prepaid expenses and other assets at December 31, 2010. During the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded an unrealized gain of \$0.1 million to AOCI in our statement of equity to adjust the carrying amount of the interest rate caps qualifying as hedges at December 31, 2010.

The following table summarizes the notional values of our derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2010. The notional values provide an indication of the extent of our involvement in these instruments at December 31, 2010, but do not represent exposure to credit, interest rate, or market risks:

<u>Type/Description</u>	<u>Notional Value</u>	<u>Interest Rate/ Strike Rate</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
Cash Flow Hedges				
Interest rate cap—Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel . . .	\$38,000	3.00% - 6.00%	30-day LIBOR	October 15, 2014
Interest rate cap—Interchange Business Center	\$ 5,000	2.50%	30-day LIBOR	December 1, 2013

The table below presents the fair value of our derivative financial instruments as well as their classification on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010. We had no derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2009.

<u>Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:</u>	<u>Balance Sheet Location</u>	<u>Asset Derivatives Fair Value at December 31, 2010</u>
Interest rate derivative contracts	Prepaid expenses and other assets	\$372
Foreign exchange contracts	Prepaid expenses and other assets	—
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments		<u>\$372</u>

The table below presents the effect of our derivative financial instruments on the consolidated statements of operations for the period ended December 31, 2010.

<u>Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships</u>	<u>Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in AOCI on Derivative (Effective Portion)</u>
	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2010</u>
Interest rate derivative contracts	<u>\$130</u>

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

13. Commitments and Contingencies

Our operating leases consist of ground leases on each of eight buildings acquired in connection with the purchase of the Original Florida MOB Portfolio. Each ground lease is for a term of 50 years, with a 25-year extension option. The annual payment for each ground lease increases by 10% every five years. Future minimum lease payments for all operating leases with December 31, 2010 are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount Due</u>
2011	\$ 293
2012	293
2013	293
2014	293
2015	301
Thereafter	<u>21,828</u>
Total	<u>\$23,301</u>

14. Stockholders' Equity

Capitalization

As of December 31, 2010, our authorized capital was 350,000,000 shares of common stock, 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock and 1,000 shares of convertible stock. All shares of such stock have a par value of \$.0001 per share. As of December 31, 2010, we had 22,329,502 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding, 1,000 shares of convertible stock issued and outstanding, and no shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding.

The shares of convertible stock will be converted into shares of common stock automatically if (1) we have made total distributions on then outstanding shares of our common stock equal to the issue price of those shares plus a 10% cumulative, non-compounded, annual return on the issue price of those outstanding shares, or (2) we list our common stock for trading on a national securities exchange if the sum of the prior distributions on then outstanding shares of the common stock plus the aggregate market value of the common stock (based on the 30-day average closing price) meets the same 10% performance threshold. In general, the convertible stock will convert into shares of common stock with a value equal to the lesser of (A) 20% of the excess of our enterprise value plus the aggregate value of distributions paid to date on then outstanding shares of our common stock over the aggregate issue price of those outstanding shares plus a 10% cumulative, non-compounded, annual return on the issue price of those outstanding shares or (B) 15% of the excess of our enterprise value plus the aggregate value of distributions paid to date on then outstanding shares of the common stock over the aggregate issue price of those outstanding shares plus a 6% cumulative, non-compounded, annual return on the issue price of those outstanding shares. At the date of issuance of the shares of convertible stock, management determined the fair value under GAAP was less than the nominal value paid for the shares; therefore, the difference is not material.

The timing of the conversion of any or all of the convertible stock may be deferred by our board of directors if it determines that full conversion may jeopardize our qualification as a REIT. Any such deferral will in no event otherwise alter the terms of the convertible stock, and such stock shall be converted at the earliest date after our board of directors determines that such conversion will not

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

14. Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

jeopardize our qualification as a REIT. Our board of directors is authorized to amend our charter, without the approval of the stockholders, to increase the aggregate number of authorized shares of capital stock or the number of shares of any class or series that we have authority to issue.

Share Redemption Program

Our board of directors has adopted a share redemption program that permits stockholders to sell their shares back to us after they have held them for at least one year, subject to the significant conditions and limitations of the program. Our board of directors can amend the provisions of our share redemption program without the approval of our stockholders. The terms on which we redeem shares may differ between redemptions upon a stockholder's death, "qualifying disability" (as defined in the share redemption program) or confinement to a long-term care facility (collectively referred to herein as "Exceptional Redemptions") and all other redemptions (referred to herein as "Ordinary Redemptions"). The purchase price for shares redeemed under the redemption program is set forth below.

In the case of Ordinary Redemptions, the purchase price per share will equal 90% of (i) the most recently disclosed estimated value per share as determined in accordance with our valuation policy, less (ii) the aggregate distributions per share of any net sale proceeds from the sale of one or more of our assets, or other special distributions so designated by our board of directors, distributed to stockholders after the valuation was determined (the "Valuation Adjustment"); provided, however, that the purchase price per share shall not exceed: (1) prior to the first valuation conducted by the board of directors, or a committee thereof (the "Initial Board Valuation"), under the valuation policy, 90% of (i) average price per share the original purchaser or purchasers of shares paid to us for all of his or her shares (as adjusted for any stock dividends, combinations, splits, recapitalizations and the like with respect to our common stock) (the "Original Share Price") less (ii) the aggregate distributions per share of any net sale proceeds from the sale of one or more of our assets, or other special distributions so designated by the board of directors, distributed to stockholders prior to the redemption date (the "Special Distributions"); or (2) on or after the Initial Board Valuation, the Original Share Price less any Special Distributions.

In the case of Exceptional Redemptions, the purchase price per share will be equal to: (1) prior to the Initial Board Valuation, the Original Share Price less any Special Distributions; or (2) on or after the Initial Board Valuation, the most recently disclosed valuation less any Valuation Adjustment, provided, however, that the purchase price per share may not exceed the Original Share Price less any Special Distributions.

Notwithstanding the redemption prices set forth above, our board of directors may determine, whether pursuant to formulae or processes approved or set by our board of directors, the redemption price of the shares, which may differ between Ordinary Redemptions and Exceptional Redemptions; provided, however, that we must provide at least 30 days' notice to stockholders before applying this new price determined by our board of directors.

Any shares approved for redemption will be redeemed on a periodic basis as determined from time to time by our board of directors, and no less frequently than annually. We will not redeem, during any twelve-month period, more than 5% of the weighted average number of shares outstanding

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

14. Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

during the twelve-month period immediately prior to the date of redemption. Generally, the cash available for redemption on any particular date will be limited to the proceeds from our distribution reinvestment plan during the period consisting of the preceding four fiscal quarters for which financial statements are available, less any cash already used for redemptions during the same period, plus, if we had positive operating cash flow during such preceding four fiscal quarters, 1% of all operating cash flow during such preceding four fiscal quarters. The redemption limitations apply to all redemptions, whether Ordinary or Exceptional Redemptions.

Distributions

Distributions are authorized at the discretion of our board of directors based on its analysis of our performance over the previous period, expectations of performance for future periods, including actual and anticipated operating cash flow, changes in market capitalization rates for investments suitable for our portfolio, capital expenditure needs, general financial condition, and other factors that our board deems relevant. The board's decision will be influenced, in substantial part, by its obligation to ensure that we maintain our status as a REIT. In light of the pervasive and fundamental disruptions in the global financial and real estate markets, we cannot provide assurance that we will be able to achieve expected cash flows necessary to continue to pay distributions at any particular level, or at all. If the current economic conditions continue, our board could determine to reduce our current distribution rate or cease paying distributions in order to conserve cash.

Until proceeds from the Offering are fully invested and generating sufficient operating cash flow to fully fund the payment of distributions to our stockholders, we have paid and will continue to pay some or all of our distributions from sources other than operating cash flow. We may, for example, generate cash to pay distributions from financing activities, components of which may include proceeds from the Offering and borrowings (including borrowings secured by our assets) in anticipation of future operating cash flow. In addition, from time to time, our Advisor and its affiliates may agree to waive or defer all or a portion of the acquisition, asset management or other fees or incentives due to them, pay general administrative expenses or otherwise supplement investor returns in order to increase the amount of cash that we have available to pay distributions to our stockholders.

Cash amounts distributed to stockholders during the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$2.8 million. Distributions funded through the issuance of shares under the DRP during the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$6.4 million. For the year ended December 31, 2010, cash flows used in operating activities were \$8.2 million. Accordingly, for the year ended December 31, 2010, both distributions and operating shortfalls totaling \$11 million were funded from financing activities including proceeds from the Offering and borrowings. Cash amounts distributed to stockholders during the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$1.1 million. Distributions funded through the issuance of shares under the DRP during the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$3.1 million. For the year ended December 31, 2009, cash flows provided by operating activities were \$0.3 million. Accordingly, for the year ended December 31, 2009, distributions totaling \$0.8 million were funded from proceeds from the Offering.

The amount by which our distributions paid exceeded cash flow from operating activities has increased due to investments in properties that are not yet stabilized and a higher distribution rate. Effective June 1, 2009, our board of directors increased our distribution rate from an annual effective

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

14. Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

rate of 3.0% to 5.0%. As a result, future distributions declared and paid may continue to exceed cash flow from operating activities until such time that we invest in additional real estate or real estate-related assets at favorable yields and such investments reach stabilization.

Distributions paid to stockholders are funded through various sources, including cash flow from operating activities, proceeds raised as part of our initial public offering, reinvestment through our distribution reinvestment plan and/or additional borrowings. The following summarizes certain information related to the sources of recent distributions (\$ in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Total Distributions Paid	\$ 9,283	\$ 4,182	\$684
Principal Sources of Funding:			
Distribution Reinvestment Plan	\$ 6,436	\$ 3,068	\$517
Cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities	\$(8,237)	\$ 315	\$(95)
Cash available at the beginning of the period ⁽¹⁾	\$67,509	\$47,375	\$203

⁽¹⁾ Represents the cash available at the beginning of the reporting period primarily attributable to excess funds raised from the issuance of common stock and borrowings, after the impact of historical operating activities, other investing and financing activities.

Distributions by quarter for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows (\$ in thousands, except per share amounts):

2010	Distributions Paid			Cash Flow Provided by (Used In) Operations	Total Distributions Declared	Declared Distribution Per Share
	Cash	Reinvested	Total			
4th Quarter	\$ 845	\$1,814	\$2,659	\$(6,344)	\$2,740	\$0.126
3rd Quarter	794	1,736	2,530	(1,130)	2,587	0.126
2nd Quarter	677	1,553	2,230	(1,933)	2,323	0.125
1st Quarter	531	1,333	1,864	1,170	1,967	0.123
Total	\$2,847	\$6,436	\$9,283	\$(8,237)	\$9,617	\$0.500
2009	Distributions Paid			Cash Flow Provided by (Used In) Operations	Total Distributions Declared	Declared Distribution Per Share
	Cash	Reinvested	Total			
4th Quarter	\$ 440	\$1,150	\$1,590	\$1,016	\$1,703	\$0.129
3rd Quarter	364	997	1,361	(724)	1,437	0.126
2nd Quarter	172	505	677	174	881	0.091
1st Quarter	138	416	554	(151)	586	0.074
Total	\$1,114	\$3,068	\$4,182	\$ 315	\$4,607	\$0.420

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

14. Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

Distributions declared per share assumes the share was issued and outstanding each day during the period. In 2009, distributions were declared at a daily distribution rate of \$0.0008219 per share per day through May 31, 2009. From June 1, 2009, distributions have been declared at a daily distribution rate of \$0.0013699. Each day in 2010 was a record date for distributions. On December 15, 2010, the Company's board of directors declared distributions payable to the stockholders of record each day during the months of January, February, and March 2011. Distributions payable to each stockholder of record will be paid in cash on or before the 16th day of the following month.

15. Related Party Transactions

The Advisor and certain of its affiliates will receive fees and compensation in connection with the Offering, and in connection with the acquisition, management, and sale of our assets.

Behringer Securities LP ("Behringer Securities"), the dealer-manager and an affiliate of the Advisor, receives commissions of up to 7% of gross offering proceeds. Behringer Securities reallows 100% of selling commissions earned to participating broker-dealers. In addition, we pay Behringer Securities a dealer manager fee of up to 2.5% of gross offering proceeds. Pursuant to separately negotiated agreements, Behringer Securities may reallow a portion of its dealer manager fee in an aggregate amount up to 2% of gross offering proceeds to broker-dealers participating in the Offering; provided, however, that Behringer Securities may reallow, in the aggregate, no more than 1.5% of gross offering proceeds for marketing fees and expenses, conference fees and non-itemized, non-invoiced due diligence efforts and no more than 0.5% of gross offering proceeds for out-of-pocket and bona fide, separately invoiced due diligence expenses incurred as fees, costs or other expenses from third parties. Further, in special cases pursuant to separately negotiated agreements and subject to applicable limitations imposed by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Behringer Securities may use a portion of its dealer manager fee to reimburse certain broker-dealers participating in the Offering for technology costs and expenses associated with the Offering and costs and expenses associated with the facilitation of the marketing and ownership of our shares by such broker-dealers' customers. No selling commissions or dealer manager fee will be paid for sales under the DRP. For the year ended December 31, 2010, Behringer Securities earned selling commissions and dealer manager fees of \$5 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, which were recorded as a reduction to additional paid-in capital. For the year ended December 31, 2009, Behringer Securities earned selling commissions and dealer manager fees of \$4.9 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, which were recorded as a reduction to additional paid-in capital.

We reimburse the Advisor or its affiliates for any organization and offering expenses incurred on our behalf in connection with our primary offering (other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee). On October 2, 2009, we entered into an Amended and Restated Advisory Management Agreement with the Advisor. The Amended and Restated Advisory Management Agreement changes the timing and determination of the reimbursement of organization and offering expenses by us during the offering and waives the reimbursement of \$3.5 million of organization and offering expenses (other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee) the Advisor incurred on our behalf through December 31, 2008. The Advisor wrote off the \$3.5 million of organization and offering expenses in the fourth quarter of 2009 which reduced the outstanding balance payable to affiliates, and increased our additional paid-in capital. Pursuant to the Amended and Restated Advisory Management Agreement,

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

15. Related Party Transactions (Continued)

we reimbursed our Advisor for organization and offering expenses (other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee) incurred on our behalf until an aggregate of \$7.5 million of such organization and offering expenses had been reimbursed to our Advisor. Upon completion of our primary offering, we will reimburse our Advisor for any additional organization and offering expenses (other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee) incurred, over and above the \$7.5 million already reimbursed, up to 1.5% of the gross proceeds from the completed offering; provided however, our Advisor will be required to reimburse us to the extent that the total amount spent by us on organization and offering expenses (other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee and excluding the \$3.5 million of organization and offering reimbursement previously waived by the Advisor) would exceed 1.5% of the gross proceeds from the completed offering. In connection with the Amended and Restated Advisory Management Agreement, we reimbursed \$3.4 million of organization and offering expenses to the Advisor in October 2009. We reimbursed \$1.8 million of organization and offering expenses to the Advisor in 2010.

Since our inception through December 31, 2010, approximately \$13.3 million of organization and offering expenses had been incurred by the Advisor or its affiliates on our behalf. Of this amount, \$3.5 million had been written off pursuant to the amended and restated advisory management agreement (discussed above), and \$7.5 million had been reimbursed by us. The total we are required to remit to the Advisor for organization and offering expenses pursuant to the Amended and Restated Advisory Management Agreement is limited to 1.5% of the gross proceeds raised in the completed primary offering as determined upon completion of the offering. The Advisor or its affiliates determines the amount of organization and offering expenses owed based on specific invoice identification as well as an allocation of costs to us and other Behringer Harvard programs, based on respective equity offering results of those entities in offering.

The Advisor or its affiliates will also receive acquisition and advisory fees of 2.5% of the amount paid and/or budgeted in respect of the purchase, development, construction, or improvement of each asset we acquire, including any debt attributable to these assets. The Advisor and its affiliates will also receive acquisition and advisory fees of 2.5% of the funds advanced in respect of a loan or other investment. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, we incurred \$4.7 million, \$0.9 million, and \$0.8 million of acquisition and advisory fees, respectively.

The Advisor or its affiliates also receive an acquisition expense reimbursement in the amount of 0.25% of (i) the funds paid for purchasing an asset, including any debt attributable to the asset, (ii) the funds budgeted for development, construction, or improvement in the case of assets that we acquire and intend to develop, construct, or improve and (iii) the funds advanced in respect of a loan or other investment. In addition, to the extent the Advisor or its affiliates directly provide services formerly provided or usually provided by third parties, including, without limitation, accounting services related to the preparation of audits required by the SEC, property condition reports, title services, title insurance, insurance brokerage or environmental services related to the preparation of environmental assessments in connection with a completed investment, the direct employee costs and burden to the Advisor of providing these services will be acquisition expenses for which we will reimburse the Advisor. We also pay third parties, or reimburse the Advisor or its affiliates, for any investment-related expenses due to third parties in the case of a completed investment, including, but not limited to, legal fees and expenses, travel and communication expenses, costs of appraisals, accounting fees and

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

15. Related Party Transactions (Continued)

expenses, third-party brokerage or finder's fees, title insurance, premium expenses, and other closing costs. In addition, acquisition expenses for which we will reimburse the Advisor, include any payments made to (i) a prospective seller of an asset, (ii) an agent of a prospective seller of an asset, or (iii) a party that has the right to control the sale of an asset intended for investment by us that are not refundable and that are not ultimately applied against the purchase price for such asset. Except as described above with respect to services customarily or previously provided by third parties, the Advisor is responsible for paying all of the expenses it incurs associated with persons employed by the Advisor to the extent that they are dedicated to making investments for us, such as wages and benefits of the investment personnel. The Advisor and its affiliates are also responsible for paying all of the investment-related expenses that we or the Advisor or its affiliates incur that are due to third parties or related to the additional services provided by the Advisor as described above with respect to investments we do not make, other than certain non-refundable payments made in connection with any acquisition. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, we incurred \$0.5 million, \$0.1 million, and \$0.1 million, respectively, of acquisition expense reimbursements.

We pay the Advisor or its affiliates a debt financing fee of 1% of the amount available under any loan or line of credit made available to us. It is anticipated that the Advisor will pay some or all of these fees to third parties with whom it subcontracts to coordinate financing for us. We incurred debt financing fees of \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. We did not incur any debt financing fees for the year ended December 31, 2009. For the year ended December 31, 2008, we incurred debt financing fees of \$0.2 million.

We pay the Advisor or its affiliates a development fee in an amount that is usual and customary for comparable services rendered to similar projects in the geographic market of the project if such affiliate provides the development services and if a majority of our independent directors determines that such development fee is fair and reasonable and on terms and conditions not less favorable than those available from unaffiliated third parties. We incurred no such fees for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 or 2008.

We pay our property manager and affiliate of the Advisor, Behringer Harvard Opportunity II Management Services, LLC ("BHO II Management"), or its affiliates, fees for the management, leasing, and construction supervision of our properties. Property management fees are 4.5% of the gross revenues of the properties managed by BHO II Management or its affiliates plus leasing commissions based upon the customary leasing commission applicable to the same geographic location of the respective property. In the event that we contract directly with a third-party property manager in respect of a property, BHO II Management or its affiliates receives an oversight fee equal to 0.5% of the gross revenues of the property managed. In no event will BHO II Management or its affiliates receive both a property management fee and an oversight fee with respect to any particular property. In the event we own a property through a joint venture that does not pay BHO II Management directly for its services, we will pay BHO II Management a management fee or oversight fee, as applicable, based only on an economic interest in the property. We incurred and expensed property management fees or oversight fees to BHO II Management of approximately \$0.1 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. We incurred no such fees for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

15. Related Party Transactions (Continued)

We pay the Advisor or its affiliates a monthly asset management fee of one-twelfth of 1.0% of the sum of the higher of the cost or value of each asset. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, we expensed \$1.3 million, \$0.5 million, and \$0.1 million, respectively, of asset management fees.

We reimburse the Advisor or its affiliates for all expenses paid or incurred by the Advisor in connection with the services provided to us, subject to the limitation that we will not reimburse the Advisor for any amount by which our operating expenses (including the asset management fee) at the end of the four preceding fiscal quarters exceeds the greater of: (A) 2% of our average invested assets, or (B) 25% of our net income determined without reduction for any additions to reserves for depreciation, bad debts or other similar non-cash reserves and excluding any gain from the sale of our assets for that period. Notwithstanding the above, we may reimburse the Advisor for expenses in excess of this limitation if a majority of our independent directors determines that such excess expenses are justified based on unusual and non-recurring factors. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, we incurred and expensed such costs for administrative services totaling \$0.9 million, \$0.5 million, and \$0.1 million, respectively.

We are dependent on Behringer Securities, the Advisor, and BHO II Management for certain services that are essential to us, including the sale of shares of our common stock, asset acquisition and disposition decisions, property management and leasing services, and other general administrative responsibilities. In the event that these companies were unable to provide us with their respective services, we would be required to obtain such services from other sources.

16. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Supplemental cash flow information is summarized below for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

	Twelve Months ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Interest paid	\$ 2,200	\$1,076	\$ —
Non-cash investing activities:			
Conversion of loan to equity investment	\$27,091	\$ —	\$ —
Receivable from sale of interest in unconsolidated joint venture	\$ 52	\$ —	\$ —
Capital expenditures for real estate in accrued liabilities	\$ 234	\$ —	\$ —
Non-cash financing activities:			
Common stock issued in distribution reinvestment plan	\$ 6,436	\$3,068	\$ 517
Accrued dividends payable	\$ 940	\$ 607	\$ 181
Offering costs payable to related parties	\$ 18	\$ 425	\$5,254
Mortgage note assumed in purchase of real estate	\$38,000	\$ —	\$ —

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(in thousands)

17. Quarterly Results (Unaudited)

Presented below is a summary of the unaudited quarterly financial information for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

	2010 Quarters Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Revenue	\$ 2,688	\$ 3,093	\$ 4,176	\$ 9,291
Net income (loss)	\$ 759	\$ 4,189	\$ (3,529)	\$ (9,601)
Add: Net (income)/loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest	(72)	(547)	231	1,143
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders .	\$ 687	\$ 3,642	\$ (3,298)	\$ (8,458)
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding . .	15,937	18,612	20,509	21,727
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.20	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.39)

	2009 Quarters Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Revenue	\$1,325	\$1,449	\$ 1,615	\$ 1,986
Net loss	\$ (541)	\$ (198)	\$ (285)	\$ (51)
Add: Net loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	9
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	\$ (541)	\$ (198)	\$ (285)	\$ (42)
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding . .	7,901	9,519	11,389	13,501
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.00

18. Subsequent Event

As of March 2011, we are under contract, subject to certain contingencies, to purchase a 1128-bed student housing portfolio located in Athens, Georgia for approximately \$33 million from an unaffiliated third party.

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves
Schedule II
December 31, 2010 and 2009

	<u>Balance at Beginning of Period</u>	<u>Charged to Costs and Expenses</u>	<u>Charged to Other Accounts</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance at End of Period</u>
<i>Year ended December 31, 2010</i>					
Allowance for doubtful accounts . .	\$22	\$22	\$—	\$22	\$22
<i>Year ended December 31, 2009</i>					
Allowance for doubtful accounts . .	\$—	\$22	\$—	\$—	\$22

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation
Schedule III
December 31, 2010

Property Name	Location	Encumbrances	Initial cost		Cost capitalized subsequent to acquisition	Gross amount carried at close of period	Accumulated depreciation	Year of construction	Date acquired	Depreciable life
			Land and improvements	Building and improvements						
1875 Lawrence	Denver, Colorado	\$19,363	\$ 9,000	\$ 26,102	\$1,581	\$ 36,683	\$2,357	1982	10/28/2008	(1)
Palms of Monterrey	Fort Myers, Florida	19,700	6,362	23,604	—	29,966	648	2001 & 2002	5/10/2010	(1)
Holstenplatz	Hamburg, Germany	10,445	2,934 ⁽³⁾	9,583 ⁽³⁾	—	12,517	192 ⁽³⁾	1998	6/30/2010	(1)
Archibald Business Center	Ontario, California	6,100	3,892	5,193	—	9,085	70	1991	8/27/2010	(1)
Parrot's Landing	North Lauderdale, Florida	29,500	12,173	27,645	29	39,847	291	1987 & 1997	9/17/2010	(1)
Florida MOB Portfolio	South Florida	34,150	12,404	51,727	57	64,188	436	1968-1995	10/8/2010 ⁽⁴⁾	(1)
Courtyard Kauai Coconut Beach Hotel	Kauai, Hawaii	38,000	11,801	20,948	314	33,063	95	1977	10/20/2010	(2)
Interchange Business Center	San Bernardino, California	18,120	16,591	12,879	—	29,470	82	2007	11/23/2010	(1)
Totals		\$75,378	\$75,157	\$177,681	\$1,981	\$254,819	\$4,171			

(1) Buildings are 25 years

(2) Hotels are 39 years

(3) Includes gain/(loss) on currency translation.

(4) Eight of the nine buildings in the Florida MOB Portfolio were acquired on October 8, 2010. Gardens Medical Pavilion, the ninth building, was acquired on October 20, 2010.

A summary of activity for real estate and accumulated depreciation for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Real Estate:			
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 35,548	\$35,138	\$ —
Acquisitions	217,736	—	35,138
Improvements	1,535	410	—
Cost of real estate sold	—	—	—
Balance at end of the period	<u>\$254,819</u>	<u>\$35,548</u>	<u>\$35,138</u>
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 1,234	\$ 174	\$ —
Depreciation expense	2,937	1,060	174
Disposals	—	—	—
Balance at end of the period	<u>\$ 4,171</u>	<u>\$ 1,234</u>	<u>\$ 174</u>

Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc.
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate
Schedule IV
December 31, 2010
(\$ in thousands)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Periodic Payment Terms</u>	<u>Prior Liens</u>	<u>Face Amount of Mortgages</u>	<u>Carrying Amount of Mortgages</u>	<u>Principal Amount of Loans Subject to Delinquent Principal or Interest</u>
PAL Loan	18%	9/1/2016	(1)	35,000 ⁽²⁾	25,202	25,202	—

(1) The PAL Loan is payable as follows: monthly payments of interest only calculated at the rate of 10% per annum (the "Minimum Monthly Payment") are required beginning on October 1, 2009 through September 1, 2011. Beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on September 1, 2013, payments of the Minimum Monthly Payment, and (after payment of the senior indebtedness) accrued and unpaid interest to the extent of available cash flow. Beginning on October 1, 2013, and ending on August 1, 2016, payments of the Minimum Monthly Payment, and accrued and unpaid interest and principal to the extent of available cash flow. Any remaining principal amount and accrued and unpaid interest are due and payable on September 1, 2016.

(2) We do not hold the first mortgage on this property. Accordingly, the amount of the prior lien at December 31, 2010 is estimated.

Reconciliation of the Carrying Amount of Mortgages:

Balance at beginning of 2009	\$ —
Additions during period:	
New mortgage loans	39,712
Deductions during period:	
Collections of principal	—
Balance at close of 2009	<u>\$ 39,712</u>
Balance at beginning of 2010	\$ 39,712
Additions during period:	
New mortgage loans	12,568
Deductions during period:	
Collections of principal	—
Foreclosures	<u>(27,078)</u>
Balance at close of 2010	<u>\$ 25,202</u>

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

As Independent Directors of Behringer Harvard Opportunity REIT II, Inc. (the "Company"), we have reviewed the Company's policies, including its policies with respect to investments, borrowings, dispositions, distributions and raising capital and believe that they are in the best interests of its stockholders.

Investment Policies. The Company's investment policies are designed so the Company may make investments consistent with its investment objectives. The Company seeks to make equity and debt investments in a wide variety of commercial properties located in the U.S. or in other countries, including office, industrial, retail, hospitality, recreation and leisure, single-tenant, multifamily and other real properties, which may be existing, income-producing properties, newly constructed properties or properties under development or construction and may include multifamily properties purchased for conversion into condominiums and single-tenant properties that may be converted for multifamily use. The Company may also invest in real estate-related securities, including securities issued by other real estate companies, either for investment or in change of control transactions completed on a negotiated basis or otherwise, in bridge and mezzanine loans that may lead to an opportunity to purchase a real estate interest and in collateralized mortgage-backed securities, mortgage loans and Section 1031 tenant-in-common interests. When making investment decisions, the Company follows a rigorous set of acquisition criteria and closing conditions and reviews other required documentation. These criteria are designed to assess and manage investment risks and support the Company's basis for making investment decisions in the best interests of the Company's stockholders.

Borrowing Policies. There is no limitation on the amount the Company may invest in any single property or other asset or on the amount the Company can borrow for the purchase of any individual property or other investment. Under the Company's charter, the maximum amount of its indebtedness shall not exceed 300% of the Company's "net assets" (as defined by the NASAA REIT Guidelines) as of the date of any borrowing; however, the Company may exceed that limit if approved by a majority of its independent directors. In addition, the Company's board has adopted a policy to limit the Company's aggregate borrowings to approximately 75% of the aggregate value of its assets, unless substantial justification exists that borrowing a greater amount is in the Company's best interests. The Company's policy limitation, however, does not apply to individual real estate assets and will only apply once the Company has ceased raising capital and invested substantially all of its capital. As a result, the Company expects to borrow more than 75% of the contract purchase price of a particular real estate asset the Company may acquire, to the extent the board of directors determines that borrowing these amounts is prudent. The Company's board of directors reviews the Company's aggregate borrowings at least quarterly. We believe that these borrowing limitations reduce risk of loss and are in the best interests of the Company's stockholders.

Disposition Policies. As each of the Company's investments reaches what the Company believes to be the asset's optimum value during the expected life of the program, the Company will consider disposing of the investment and may do so for the purpose of either distributing the net sale proceeds to the Company's stockholders or investing the proceeds in other assets that the Company believes may produce a higher overall return to the Company's investors. The Company anticipates that any investment disposition typically would occur during the period from three to six years after termination of the Company's initial public primary offering. However, the Company may sell a particular property or other asset before or after this anticipated holding period if, in the judgment of the Company's advisor and its board of directors, selling the asset outside of the anticipated holding period is in the Company's best interest. We believe the Company's anticipated hold period is consistent with stockholders' expectations with respect to the targeted life of the program and the Company's flexibility in the timing of dispositions in order to maximize stockholders returns is in the best interests of the stockholders.

Distribution Policies. Distributions are authorized at the discretion of our board of directors based on its analysis of our performance over the previous period, expectations of performance for future periods, including actual and anticipated operating cash flow, changes in market capitalization rates for investments suitable for our portfolio, capital expenditure needs, general financial condition, and other factors that our board deems relevant. The board's decision will be influenced, in substantial part, by its obligation to ensure that we maintain our status as a REIT. In light of the pervasive and fundamental disruptions in the global financial and real estate markets, we cannot provide assurance that we will be able to achieve expected cash flows necessary to continue to pay distributions at any particular level, or at all. If the current economic conditions continue, our board could determine to reduce our current distribution rate or cease paying distributions in order to conserve cash.

Many of the factors that can affect the availability and timing of cash distributions to stockholders are beyond the Company's control, and a change in any one factor could adversely affect the Company's ability to pay future distributions. In light of the pervasive and fundamental disruptions in the global financial and real estate markets, the Company cannot provide assurance that it will be able to achieve expected cash flows necessary to continue to pay distributions at any particular level, or at all. If the current economic conditions continue, the board could determine to reduce the current distribution rate or cease paying distributions in order to conserve cash. We believe that the Company's distribution policies are in the best interests of its stockholders because the policies are consistent with investors' desire for current income.

Related-Party Transactions. We have reviewed the material transactions between the Company and the Company's advisor and its affiliates during 2010 and outlined in Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. In our opinion, the related-party transactions are fair and reasonable to the Company and its stockholders.

ANNUAL REPORT DISCLOSURES REQUIRED BY CHARTER

Total Operating Expenses

In accordance with the Statement of Policy Regarding Real Estate Investment Trusts published by the North American Securities Administrators Association, also known as the NASAA REIT Guidelines, our charter requires that we monitor our "total operating expenses" quarterly on a trailing twelve-month basis and report to our stockholders annually our total operating expenses stated as a percentage of "average invested assets" and "net income." For the year ended December 31, 2010, our total operating expenses stated as a percentage of average invested assets and net income was 2.4% and 33.2%, respectively. Our Board of Directors, including all of our independent directors, have reviewed our total operating expenses and unanimously determined the excess to be justified because the Company acquired the majority of its Assets (as defined in the Charter) on or after June 30, 2010 and after, resulting in a disproportionate weighting of the Average Invested Assets for 2010.

Cost of Raising Capital

In accordance with the NASAA REIT Guidelines, our charter requires that we report to our stockholders annually the ratio of costs of raising capital during the year to the capital raised. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we raised total capital of approximately \$78.4 million, including approximately \$72 million in equity capital through the primary public offering of our common stock and approximately \$6.4 million in equity capital through our distribution reinvestment plan. We incurred costs of approximately \$6.8 million in connection with raising capital, which equates to a ratio of approximately 8.7%.

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Officers and Directors

Our Management Team

Behringer Harvard is managed by a seasoned, cohesive team of real estate and investment professionals with expertise in deal structure, finance, acquisition, management, and disposition.

Board of Directors, Executive Officers, and Other Key Personnel

Robert M. Behringer
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Robert S. Aisner
*Chief Executive Officer, President
and Director*

Andreas K. Bremer
*Independent Director
Executive Vice President
International Capital, LLC*

Cynthia Pharr Lee
*Independent Director
President
C. Pharr and Company*

Jeffrey P. Mayer
*Independent Director
Independent Consultant*

Diane S. Detering-Paddison
*Independent Director
Chief Strategy Officer
Cassidy Turley*

Samuel A. Gillespie
Chief Operating Officer

Gary S. Bresky
Executive Vice President

Gerald J. Reihsen, III
*Executive Vice President—Corporate
Development and Legal*

M. Jason Mattox
Executive Vice President

Kymerlyn K. Janney
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

James D. Fant
*Senior Vice President—Real Estate and Chief
Investment Officer of Behringer Harvard
Opportunity Advisors II, LP*

Albert J. Palamara
*Senior Vice President—Portfolio Manager
of Behringer Harvard Opportunity
Advisors II, LP*



E-Communications

Go paperless with electronic delivery. Sign up at behringerharvard.com to switch from paper mailings and view your quarterly statements, tax forms, and other investor communications online.

Safe Harbor

This report contains forward-looking statements. Please refer to the enclosed Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information and qualifications regarding forward-looking statements.

Investor Information

For additional information about
Behringer Harvard and its real estate programs,
please contact us at 866.655.3650

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Chase Tower, 2200 Ross Avenue, Suite 1600
Dallas, Texas 75201

Registrar & Transfer Agent

DST Systems, Inc.
333 W. 7th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64105