

HARTMAN COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES REIT
Form POS AM
May 01, 2006

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 28, 2006

Registration No. 333-111674

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

**POST-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO
FORM S-11
FOR REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933
OF SECURITIES OF CERTAIN REAL ESTATE COMPANIES**

Hartman Commercial Properties REIT
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Governing Instruments)

**1450 West Sam Houston Parkway North, Suite 100
Houston, Texas 77043
(713) 467-2222**

(Address, Including Zip Code and Telephone Number,
Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

**Allen R. Hartman, President
Hartman Commercial Properties REIT
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(Name, Address, Including Zip Code and Telephone Number,
Including Area Code, of Agent for Service)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable following effectiveness of this Registration Statement.

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act,

check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, check the following box. "

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Share	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, par value \$.001 per share	10,000,000	\$10.00	\$100,000,000	\$8,090.00 (1)
Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, par value \$.001 per share (2)	1,000,000	\$9.50	\$9,500,000	\$768.55 (1)

(1) Previously paid.

(2) Represents shares issuable pursuant to our dividend reinvestment plan.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant files a further amendment that specifically states that this Registration Statement will thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement becomes effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities, and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED April 28, 2006

Hartman Commercial Properties REIT

Maximum Offering of 11,000,000 Common Shares of Beneficial Interest

Minimum Offering of 200,000 Common Shares of Beneficial Interest

Minimum Purchase of 100 Shares (\$1,000) in Most States

Hartman Commercial Properties REIT is a Maryland real estate investment trust that was originally organized in 1998 as a Texas real estate investment trust under the name Hartman Commercial Properties REIT. We invest in and operate retail, industrial and office properties located primarily in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas metropolitan areas. We intend to expand our investments to retail, industrial and office properties located in major metropolitan cities in the United States, principally in the Southern United States. As of March 31, 2006, we owned 37 real estate properties.

This prospectus supersedes and replaces our prospectus dated March 9, 2006 for this offering. We are offering up to 10,000,000 common shares of beneficial interest and a minimum of 200,000 common shares of beneficial interest on a best efforts basis at a price of \$10.00 per share. We also are offering up to 1,000,000 common shares of beneficial interest to be issued under our dividend reinvestment plan at a purchase price of \$9.50 per share. The shares will be offered to investors on a best efforts basis. We expect that this offering will continue until the earlier of September 15, 2006 or the date we sell all of the 10,000,000 primary offering shares. If we have not sold all of the primary offering shares by September 15, 2006, we may extend this offering for one additional year, until September 15, 2007. We may terminate this offering at any time.

	Per Share	Total Minimum	Total Maximum
Primary Offering			
Price to Public	\$ 10.000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 100,000,000
Selling Commissions*	.675	135,000	6,750,000
Dealer Manager Fee	.250	50,000	2,500,000
Proceeds to Us	\$ 9.075	\$ 1,815,000	\$ 90,750,000
Dividend Reinvestment Plan			
Price to Public	\$ 9.500	—\$	9,500,000
Selling Commissions*	—	—	—
Dealer Manager Fee	—	—	—
Proceeds to Us	\$ 9.500	—\$	9,500,000

* Selling commissions of up to 7.0% of gross offering proceeds will be paid for sales through participating broker-dealers; however, no selling commissions will be paid to D.H. Hill Securities, LLP, our dealer manager, with respect to shares sold by registered representatives or principals of D.H. Hill Securities, LLP who are affiliated with our company, and no selling commissions will be paid in connection with the purchases pursuant to our dividend reinvestment plan. We anticipate that approximately 360,000 of the shares sold pursuant to this offering will not be

subject to selling commissions. A reduction in selling commissions will increase the amount of proceeds of this offering available for us to invest in real property.

Investing in our common shares involves a high degree of risk. You should purchase common shares only if you can afford a complete loss. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 17. The most significant risks relating to your investment include the following:

No public market currently exists for our common shares. Our shares cannot be readily sold, and if you are able to sell your shares, you will likely have to sell them at a substantial discount. We intend to either liquidate our assets or list our shares for trading on an exchange within twelve years of the termination of this offering.

All of our properties are located in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio metropolitan areas. Our operations may be adversely impacted by an economic downturn in Houston, Dallas and/or San Antonio. If we raise substantially less than the maximum offering, we may not be able to invest in a geographically diverse portfolio of properties.

We will rely on Hartman Management, L.P., our advisor, to select properties and other investments and conduct our operations. We are obligated to pay substantial fees to our advisor and its affiliates, some of which are payable based upon factors other than the quality of services provided to us. Our advisor and its affiliates will face conflicts of interest, such as competing demands upon their time, their involvement with other entities and the allocation of opportunities among affiliated entities and us.

We may incur substantial debt, which could hinder our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders or could decrease the value of your investment in the event that income on, or the value of, the property securing such debt falls.

The amount of dividends we may make is uncertain.

We may not qualify as a REIT in a given taxable year. If we were to fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we would be subject to federal income tax (including any applicable alternative minimum tax) on our taxable income at regular corporate rates, and we would be disqualified from being taxed as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification was lost, unless entitled to relief under certain statutory provisions.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Attorney General of the State of New York nor any other state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

No one is authorized to make any statement about this offering different from those that appear in this prospectus. The use of projections or forecasts in this offering is prohibited. Any representation to the contrary and any predictions, written or oral, as to the amount or certainty of any present or future cash benefit or tax consequence that may flow from an investment in this offering is not permitted.

The dealer manager of this offering is D.H. Hill Securities, LLP. The dealer manager is not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of our common shares but will use its best efforts to sell the shares offered hereby. Your subscription payments will be placed in an account held by the escrow agent, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., and will be held in trust for your benefit, pending release to us.

The date of this prospectus is [_____], 2006

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SUITABILITY STANDARDS

An investment in our company involves significant risk and is only suitable for persons who have adequate financial means, desire a relatively long-term investment and who will not need immediate liquidity from their investment.

In consideration of these factors, we have established suitability standards for investors in this offering and subsequent purchasers of our shares. These suitability standards require that a purchaser of shares have, excluding the value of a purchaser's home, furnishings and automobiles, either:

a net worth of at least \$150,000; or

a gross annual income of at least \$45,000 and a net worth of at least \$45,000.

In addition, we will not sell shares to investors in the states named below unless they meet special suitability standards:

Arizona, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas - Investors must have either (1) a net worth of at least \$225,000, or (2) gross annual income of at least \$60,000 and a net worth of at least \$60,000.

Maine - Investors must have either (1) a net worth of at least \$225,000, or (2) gross annual income of at least \$50,000 and a net worth of at least \$50,000.

Ohio - Investors must have either (1) a net worth of at least \$250,000, or (2) gross annual income of at least \$70,000 and a net worth of at least \$70,000.

California, Kansas, Ohio and Oklahoma - In addition to the suitability requirements described above, investors must have a net worth of at least 10 times their investment in us.

For purposes of determining suitability of an investor, net worth in all cases should be calculated excluding the value of an investor's home, furnishings and automobiles. In the case of sales to fiduciary accounts, these suitability standards must be met by the fiduciary account, by the person who directly or indirectly supplied the funds for the purchase of the shares if such person is the fiduciary or by the beneficiary of the account.

Those selling shares on our behalf must make every reasonable effort to determine that the purchase of shares in this offering is a suitable and appropriate investment for each shareholder based on information provided by the shareholder regarding the shareholder's financial situation and investment objectives. See "Plan of Distribution - Suitability Standards" for a detailed discussion of the determinations regarding suitability that we require of all those selling shares on our behalf.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THIS OFFERING

Below we have provided answers to some of the more frequently asked questions relating to an offering of this type. Please see the remainder of this prospectus for more detailed information about this offering.

Q: What is a REIT?

A: In general, a REIT is an entity that:

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- combines the capital of many investors to acquire or provide financing for real properties;
- enables individual investors to invest in a professionally managed portfolio of real estate assets;
- provided certain income tax requirements are satisfied, avoids the “double taxation” treatment of income that generally results from investments in a corporation because a REIT is not generally subject to federal corporate income taxes on that portion of its income distributed to shareholders; and
 - pays dividends to investors of at least 90.0% of its taxable income.

Q: What is Hartman Commercial Properties REIT?

A: Hartman Commercial Properties REIT is a Maryland real estate investment trust organized in December 2003 for the purpose of merging with Hartman Commercial Properties REIT, a Texas real estate investment trust organized in August 1998. On June 4, 2004, the shareholders of the Texas entity approved the merger, and on July 28, 2004, the reorganization was completed. We are the surviving entity as a result of the merger. The sole purpose of the reorganization was to change our state of domicile to Maryland. We acquire and manage retail, industrial and office properties in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio metropolitan areas. We owned 37 commercial properties on March 31, 2006, primarily consisting of retail centers, industrial and office properties.

Q: What is the experience of your executive officers and trustees?

A: Allen R. Hartman has been our president, secretary and member of our board of trustees since our formation in 1998. He is also the sole limited partner of our advisor and property manager, Hartman Management, L.P. (which we refer to as Hartman Management or the Management Company), as well as the president, secretary, sole trustee and sole shareholder of the general partner of Hartman Management. Since 1984, Mr. Hartman, as an individual general partner, has been the sponsor of 17 private limited and general partnerships that have invested in commercial real estate in Houston, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Hartman has over 30 years of experience in the commercial real estate industry. From 1978 to 1983, Mr. Hartman owned and operated residential rental properties.

Terry L. Henderson has been our Chief Financial Officer and a member of our board of trustees since April 27, 2005. Mr. Henderson has been the Chief Financial Officer of Hartman Management since 2003. Mr. Henderson is a Certified Public Accountant and a member of various professional CPA organizations. He holds a Bachelor of Business Administration in Accounting from Texas Tech University. Prior to joining Hartman Management, Mr. Henderson was the Chief Financial Officer for Senterra Real Estate Group in Houston, Texas from 1990 to 2003.

Chand Vyas has been a member of our board of trustees since 2002. Mr. Vyas is the Founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Mobile Armor, a leading provider of next generation Enterprise Mobile Data Security (EMDS) headquartered in Saint Louis, Missouri. From 1982 until 1998, Mr. Vyas served in various senior management roles including the Chief Executive Officer of Ziegler Coal Holding Company, where he led a buyout of Ziegler from its parent company, Houston Natural Gas, in 1985. In subsequent years, under Mr. Vyas' leadership, Ziegler grew many fold through acquisitions including the purchase of Old Ben Coal from British Petroleum as well as Shell Mining Company from Shell Oil. Ziegler Coal Holding Company went public in 1994 with the largest initial public offering underwritten during that year's third quarter. Mr. Vyas has been featured in many local and national publications including Barrons, Forbes and The Chief Executive magazine. He has been a speaker on local and national television channels and has been a speaker at the conference of the New York Society of Analysts.

Jack L. Mahaffey has been a member of our board of trustees since 2000. Mr. Mahaffey served as the President of Shell Mining Co. from 1984 until 1991. Since his retirement in 1991, Mr. Mahaffey has managed his personal investments. Mr. Mahaffey graduated from Ohio State University with a B.S. and M.S. in Petroleum Engineering and served in the United States Air Force. He is a former board member of the National Coal Association and the National Coal Council.

Chris A. Minton has been a member of our board of trustees since 2000. Mr. Minton was employed by Lockheed Martin for 35 years and was a Vice-President of Lockheed's Technology Services Group from 1993 until 1995. While employed at Lockheed, he supervised the business operations of six operating companies that employed over 30,000 people. Since his retirement from Lockheed in 1995, Mr. Minton has managed his personal investments and served as a consultant to a privately held aircraft mechanics school and to a Lockheed Martin subsidiary company. Mr. Minton

graduated from Villanova University with a Bachelors Degree, and he is a licensed CPA (retired status) in the State of Texas. He has been awarded the Gold Knight of Management award for achievements as a professional manager by the National Management Association.

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Q: Who is Hartman Management, L.P.?

A: Hartman Management is our advisor and property manager. Hartman Management was organized as a Texas corporation in 1990 and reorganized as a Texas limited partnership in 2001. Hartman Management manages our day-to-day operations and our portfolio of properties. As of December 31, 2005, Hartman Management had sponsored or advised private real estate programs that had raised approximately \$170 million from approximately 2,596 investors, including investors in us, and that owned and operated more than 5.8 million square feet of commercial real estate properties.

Q: In what types of real property will you invest?

A: We generally will seek to use the offering proceeds available for investment after the payment of fees and expenses to acquire commercial retail, office and industrial properties that we intend to hold for a period of seven to ten years from the date of acquisition. We will seek to invest in commercial properties in major metropolitan cities in the United States, principally in the Southern United States. We may invest in other property types or geographic areas in order to reduce overall portfolio risk or enhance overall portfolio returns if our advisor determines that it would be advantageous to do so.

Q: May you invest in anything other than real property?

A: Yes. We anticipate there will be opportunities to acquire some or all of the ownership interests of unaffiliated enterprises having real property investments consistent with those we intend to acquire directly. In addition, if our advisor determines that, due to the state of the real estate market or in order to diversify our investment portfolio, it would be advantageous to us, we may also provide mortgage loans to owners of commercial retail, office or industrial properties or purchase such mortgage loans or participations in mortgage loans from other mortgage lenders. Because there are significant limitations on the amount of non-real estate assets that a REIT may own without losing its status as a REIT, we will be significantly limited as to ownership of non-real estate investments. These limitations may limit our ability to maximize profits.

Q: How are you different from your competitors who offer unlisted REIT shares to the public?

A: We have a track record of acquiring properties for prices that provide us the ability to add value. Our REIT has an existing, growing portfolio of properties and we intend that growth trend to continue. One very important difference is that we use Hartman Management, our advisor, also as our property manager. Many of our competitors outsource that function to unaffiliated third parties or establish an affiliated property manager that also performs services for unaffiliated third-party developers. Hartman Management only manages properties in various Hartman programs. Other third-party managers work for multiple, unrelated owners. We believe Hartman Management is able to provide us more individualized service.

Q: Who will choose the investments you make?

A: Hartman Management is our advisor and makes recommendations on all investments to our board of trustees. Hartman Management is wholly owned by Allen R. Hartman, who is our President and a member of our board of trustees. Mr. Hartman has extensive experience investing in commercial real estate. In addition, various other officers and key employees of Hartman Management have extensive experience in the areas of commercial property management, leasing, development or investment. The officers, trustees and key employees of Hartman Management are Terry L. Henderson, John Crossin and Valarie L. King, and they will assist Mr. Hartman in making property acquisition recommendations on behalf of Hartman Management to our board of trustees. Our

board of trustees, including a majority of our independent trustees, must approve all of our investments.

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Q: How will Hartman Management select potential properties for acquisition?

A: Hartman Management will generally seek to acquire good quality retail, office and industrial buildings located in major metropolitan cities in the United States, principally in the Southern United States, and leased to creditworthy companies. Many factors enter into what we consider to be “good quality,” including a location that generates and retains tenants because it is good for their business, construction that is attractive, meets building codes and uses materials that withstand ordinary use, and sufficient tenancy to generate current returns on investment. Current tenants of our existing properties include Kroger Food Stores, 99 Cents Only Stores Texas, Bally Total Fitness, Circuit City, Michael’s, PETsMART and Carrier. Some of the properties may be acquired from affiliated entities, such as the private real estate programs sponsored or advised by Hartman Management.

To find properties that best meet our selection criteria for investment, Hartman Management’s property acquisition team will study regional demographics and market conditions and interview local brokers to gain practical knowledge of the regional economic and market dynamics. An experienced commercial construction engineer will inspect the structural soundness and the operating systems of each building, and an environmental firm will investigate all environmental issues to help ensure that each property meets our quality specifications.

Q: How many properties do you currently own?

A: As of March 31, 2006, we owned 37 commercial properties. These properties are retail, industrial and office properties located in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio metropolitan areas. Because we have not identified any specific properties to acquire with the proceeds from this offering, we are considered to be a partial blind pool.

Q: Do you intend to acquire some of your properties in joint ventures?

A: We may want to acquire properties in joint ventures if we determine it necessary in order to diversify our portfolio of properties in terms of geographic region, property type or tenant industry group. Also, a joint venture may enable us to invest net proceeds from this offering sooner than would be possible otherwise, since the amount of gross proceeds raised in the early stages of this offering may be insufficient to acquire title to all of a real property targeted for investment. Such joint ventures may be with our affiliates or with third parties. In January 2004, we entered into a joint venture with an affiliate to acquire an office building in Houston, Texas. We may also make or invest in mortgage loans secured by properties owned by such joint ventures.

Q: What steps do you take to make sure you invest in environmentally compliant property?

A: We will obtain a Phase I environmental assessment of each property purchased. In addition, we expect that in most cases we will obtain a representation from the seller that, to its knowledge, the property is not contaminated with hazardous materials.

Q: What will be the terms of your leases?

A: We will seek to secure leases with creditworthy tenants before or at the time we acquire a property. We expect that our leases generally will be economically net leases, which means that the tenant would be responsible for the cost of repairs, maintenance, property taxes, utilities, insurance and other operating costs. In most of these leases, we will probably be responsible for the replacement of specific structural components of a property, such as the roof of the building or the parking lot. We expect that our leases generally will have terms of three to five or more years, some of which may have renewal options.

Q: How will you own your real estate properties?

A: As an “UPREIT,” we expect to own substantially all of our real estate properties through Hartman REIT Operating Partnership, L.P., which we refer to as Hartman OP or the Operating Partnership. We organized Hartman OP to own, operate and manage real properties on our behalf. We are the sole general partner and owned, as of December 31, 2005, 59.55% of the outstanding units of partnership interest of Hartman OP. We may, however, own investments directly or through other entities.

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Q: What is an “UPREIT”?

A: UPREIT stands for Umbrella Partnership Real Estate Investment Trust. We use this structure because a sale of property directly to the REIT is generally a taxable transaction to the selling property owner. In an UPREIT structure, a seller of a property who desires to defer taxable gain on the sale of his property may transfer the property to the UPREIT in exchange for limited partnership units in the UPREIT and defer taxation of gain until the seller later exchanges his UPREIT units on a one-for-one basis for REIT shares. If the REIT shares are publicly traded, the former property owner will achieve liquidity for his investment. Using an UPREIT structure gives us an advantage in acquiring desired properties from persons who may not otherwise sell their properties because of unfavorable tax results.

Q: If I buy shares, will I receive dividends and how often?

A: Provided we have sufficient cash flow to pay dividends, we intend to declare dividends to our shareholders on a quarterly basis and to pay the dividends on a monthly basis during the following quarter. We intend to coordinate our dividend distribution dates with our monthly new investor admission dates so our investors will be entitled to be paid dividends in the next declaration of quarterly dividends following their admission. We have paid cash dividends ever since our operations commenced in 1999. Our board of trustees will make the determination of whether to authorize a dividend and the amount thereof consistent with its duties. We will not pay a dividend when we are unable to pay our debts as they become due in the usual course of business. However, in order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must make aggregate annual distributions equal to at least 90.0% of our taxable income (which does not necessarily equal net income as calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP)).

Q: How do you calculate the payment of dividends to shareholders?

A: We intend to calculate our dividends on a monthly basis to shareholders of record. As a result, any dividend rights will begin to accrue immediately upon our monthly admission of new shareholders. Such dividends will be paid to new shareholders beginning with the dividend payment made on the third month following their acquisition of our common shares.

Q: May I reinvest my dividends in shares of Hartman Commercial Properties REIT?

A: Yes. You may participate in our dividend reinvestment plan by checking the appropriate box on the subscription agreement or by filling out an enrollment form, which we will provide to you at your request. The purchase price for shares purchased under the dividend reinvestment plan will be \$9.50.

Q: Will the dividends I receive be taxable as ordinary income?

A: Generally, dividends that you receive, including dividends that are reinvested pursuant to our dividend reinvestment plan, will be taxed as ordinary income to the extent they are from current or accumulated earnings and profits. We expect that some portion of your dividends may not be subject to tax in the year in which they are received because depreciation expense reduces the amount of taxable income but does not reduce cash available for distribution to our shareholders. The portion of your dividend that is not subject to tax immediately is considered a return of capital for tax purposes and will reduce the tax basis of your investment. This, in effect, can defer a portion of your tax until your investment is sold or we are liquidated, at which time you will be taxed at capital gains rates. Any dividend or distribution that we properly designate as a capital gain distribution generally will be treated as long-term capital gain without regard to the period for which you have held your shares. However, because each investor's tax considerations are different, we suggest that you consult with your tax advisor. You should also

review the section of this prospectus entitled “Federal Income Tax Considerations.”

Q: What will you do with the money raised in this offering?

A: We intend to use substantially all of the net proceeds from this offering to acquire and operate commercial real estate primarily consisting of retail, office and industrial properties leased to creditworthy companies. Assuming that approximately 360,000 of the shares we sell in this offering are sold by our dealer manager without the payment of commissions, we estimate that approximately \$8.625 of per share proceeds will be available for the purchase of real estate, with the remaining proceeds to pay fees and expenses of this offering and an acquisition fee to our advisor.

Until we invest the proceeds of this offering in real estate, we may invest in short-term, highly liquid or other authorized investments. Such short-term investments will not earn as high of a return as we expect to earn on our real estate investments, and we may not be able to invest the proceeds in real estate promptly.

Holders of interests in Hartman OP have the right to exchange those interests for our shares. We expect few, if any, of the holders of interests in Hartman OP will elect to exchange such interests during this offering and that the loss of cash proceeds from any such exchange will be immaterial. See “The Operating Partnership Agreement — Exchange Rights” for a summary of these rights.

Q: What kind of offering is this?

A: We are offering to the public up to 10,000,000 common shares of beneficial interest on a “best efforts” basis. We are also offering up to 1,000,000 common shares of beneficial interest to be issued pursuant to our dividend reinvestment plan.

Q: How does a “best efforts” offering work?

A: When shares are offered on a “best efforts” basis, the broker-dealers participating in the offering are only required to use their best efforts to sell the shares and have no firm commitment or obligation to purchase any of the shares. Therefore, we may not sell all or any of the shares that we are offering.

Q: How long will this offering last?

A: We expect that this offering will continue until the earlier of September 15, 2006 or the date we sell all of the 10,000,000 primary offering shares. If we have not sold all of the primary offering shares by September 15, 2006, we may extend this offering for one additional year, until September 15, 2007. Under rules recently promulgated by the SEC, in some circumstances we could continue the primary offering until as late as March 13, 2008. If we decide to continue the primary offering beyond September 15, 2006, we will provide that information in a prospectus supplement. We may continue to offer the 1,000,000 dividend reinvestment plan shares beyond these dates until we have sold all of these shares through the reinvestment of dividends. In some states, we may not be able to continue the offering for these periods without renewing the registration statement or filing a new registration statement. We may terminate this offering at any time.

Q: Who can buy shares?

A: An investment in our company is only suitable for persons who have adequate financial means and who will not need immediate liquidity from their investment. Residents of most states can buy shares in this offering provided that they have either (1) a net worth of at least \$45,000 and an annual gross income of at least \$45,000, or (2) a net worth of at least \$150,000. For this purpose, net worth does not include your home, home furnishings and automobiles. These minimum levels may be higher in certain states, so you should carefully read the more detailed

description in the “Plan of Distribution - Suitability Standards” section of this prospectus.

Q: May I make an investment through my IRA, SEP or other tax-deferred account?

A: Yes. You may make an investment through your individual retirement account (IRA), a simplified employee pension (SEP) plan or other tax-deferred account. In making these investment decisions, decision makers should, at a minimum, consider (1) whether the investment is in accordance with the documents and instruments governing such IRA, plan or other account, (2) whether the investment satisfies the fiduciary requirements associated with such IRA, plan or other account, (3) whether the investment will generate unrelated business taxable income (UBTI) to such IRA, plan or other account, (4) whether there is sufficient liquidity for such investment under such IRA, plan or other account, (5) the need to value the assets of such IRA, plan or other account annually or more frequently, and (6) whether such investment would constitute a prohibited transaction under applicable law.

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Q: Have you arranged for a custodian for investments made through IRA, SEP or other tax-deferred accounts?

A: Yes. Resources Trust Company has agreed to serve as custodian for investments made through IRA, SEP and certain other tax-deferred accounts. We will pay the fees related to the establishment of investor accounts with Resources Trust Company, and we will also pay the fees related to the maintenance of any such account for the first year following its establishment. Thereafter, Resources Trust Company has agreed to provide this service to our shareholders with annual maintenance fees charged at their standard rate. Resources Trust Company is a member of the Fiserv, Inc. family of financial services companies. Fiserv, Inc. is a publicly traded financial services company based in Brookfield, Wisconsin.

Q: Is there any minimum investment required?

A: Yes. Generally, you must invest at least \$1,000. Thereafter, you may purchase additional shares in \$250 increments. Investors who already own our shares can make purchases for less than the minimum investment. These minimum investment levels may be higher in certain states, so you should carefully read the more detailed description of the minimum investment requirements appearing in the “Plan of Distribution - Minimum Purchase Requirements” section of this prospectus.

Q: How do I subscribe for shares?

A: If you choose to purchase shares in this offering, you will need to complete and sign a subscription agreement, like the one contained in this prospectus as Appendix B, for a specific number of shares and pay for the shares at the time you subscribe. Your payment will be placed into an escrow account with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., where your funds will be held, along with those of other subscribers, until we admit new investors, which we expect to do monthly. Separate escrow accounts will be established for subscriptions of residents of New York and Pennsylvania. See the section of this prospectus captioned “Plan of Distribution - Subscription Procedures” for a detailed discussion of how to subscribe for shares.

Q: If I buy shares in this offering, how may I later sell them?

A: At the time you purchase the shares, they will not be listed for trading on any securities exchange or over-the-counter market. In fact, we cannot be sure that any public market will ever develop for the shares. As a result, you may find it difficult to find a buyer for your shares. If you are able to find a buyer for your shares, you may sell your shares to that buyer only if the buyer satisfies the suitability standards applicable to him or her, including any suitability standards imposed by such potential buyer’s state of residence, or unless such sale would cause the buyer to own more than 9.8% of the outstanding common shares. See the “Suitability Standards,” “Plan of Distribution - Suitability Standards” and “Description of Shares - Restrictions on Transfer” sections of this prospectus.

In addition, after you have held your shares for at least one year, you may be able to have your shares repurchased by us pursuant to our share redemption program. Subject to the limitations described in this prospectus, we will also redeem shares upon the request of the estate, heir or beneficiary of a deceased shareholder. Redemption of shares, when requested, will be made quarterly on a first-come, first-served basis with a priority given to redemptions upon death of a shareholder. The redemption price is set at \$9.50 for the first three years following the termination of this offering. Thereafter, the redemption price will be set at 95.0% of the fair market value of the shares, as estimated by our advisor or by another firm we might choose for that purpose. See the “Description of Shares - Share Redemption Program” section of this prospectus.

Q: What are your exit strategies?

A: We will seek to return your investment to you by listing our shares on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, the Nasdaq National Market or another national exchange within twelve years from the termination of this offering or, if we do not obtain such a listing, by making an orderly disposition of our properties and distributing the net proceeds from such sales to you, unless a majority of the members of our board of trustees, including a majority of our independent trustees, in their relationship as fiduciaries to us and to our shareholders, approves otherwise and sets a future date for our listing and/or termination.

Q: Who is the transfer agent?

A: American Stock Transfer and Trust Co.
59 Maiden Lane
New York, New York 10038
(212) 936-5100

To ensure that any account changes are made promptly and accurately, all account changes, including your address, ownership type and distribution mailing address, should be directed to Hartman Commercial Properties REIT, Attn: Investor Relations.

Q: Will I be notified of how my investment is doing?

A: Yes. We will provide you with periodic updates on the performance of your investment with us, including:

monthly newsletters or dividend reports;
three quarterly financial reports, which are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and will be distributed to you upon request;
an annual report; and
an annual IRS Form 1099-DIV, if required; and
supplements to this prospectus.

We will provide this information to you via one or more of the following methods, in our discretion and with your consent, if necessary:

United States mail or other courier;
facsimile;
electronic delivery; and
posting on our affiliated website, at www.hartmanmgmt.com.

Q: When will I receive my detailed tax information?

A: Your Form 1099 tax information will be placed in the mail by January 31 of each year.

Q: Who can help answer my questions?

A: If you have more questions about the offering or if you would like additional copies of this prospectus, you should contact your registered representative or contact:

Hartman Commercial Properties REIT
Attn: Investor Relations
1450 West Sam Houston Parkway North, Suite 100
Houston, Texas 77043
(713) 467-2222

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This prospectus summary highlights selected information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. Because it is a summary, this section does not contain all of the information that is important to your decision whether to invest in our common shares. To understand this offering fully, you should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the “Risk Factors” section and the financial statements.

Hartman Commercial Properties REIT

Hartman Commercial Properties REIT is a Maryland real estate investment trust. We invest in and operate retail, industrial and office properties located primarily in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio metropolitan areas. We intend to expand our investments to retail, office and industrial properties located in major metropolitan cities in the United States, principally in the Southern United States. We conduct substantially all of our operations and activities through Hartman REIT Operating Partnership, L.P., which we refer to elsewhere in this prospectus as Hartman OP or the Operating Partnership. We are the sole general partner of Hartman OP and, as of December 31, 2005, we owned 8,552,166 OP Units in Hartman OP, which represented 59.55% of all outstanding OP Units on such date. The term “OP Units” refers to the units of partnership interest of Hartman OP. We owned 37 commercial properties as of December 31, 2005, primarily consisting of retail centers, industrial and office properties. Our properties are typically leased to a variety of tenants under long-term leases. Some tenants are national companies; others are local businesses. Our business and properties are more fully described in the “Description of Real Estate and Operating Data” section of this prospectus.

We have made an election to be taxed as a REIT. Consequently, we generally are not subject to federal income tax on income that we distribute to our shareholders. Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, REITs are subject to numerous organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that they distribute at least 90% of their taxable income for all future years beginning with 2001. We refer to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, as the “Internal Revenue Code” in this prospectus. If we fail to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any year, our income will be taxed at regular corporate rates, and we may be precluded from qualifying for treatment as a REIT for the four-year period following our failure to qualify. Even if we continue to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we may still be subject to state and local taxes on our income and property and to federal income and excise taxes on our undistributed income. We encourage you to read the section of this prospectus titled “Federal Income Tax Considerations” for more information about how we are taxed.

Our office is located at 1450 West Sam Houston Parkway North, Suite 100, Houston, Texas 77043. Our telephone number is (713) 467-2222.

Our Advisor

Our advisor is Hartman Management, a Texas limited partnership. Hartman Management manages our day-to-day operations and identifies acquisitions and investments on our behalf. Hartman Management also manages our portfolio of properties. We sometimes refer to Hartman Management as our property manager in this prospectus.

Our Management

We operate under the direction of our board of trustees, the members of which are accountable to our shareholders and us as fiduciaries. Our board of trustees, including a majority of our independent trustees, must approve certain matters set forth in our Articles of Amendment and Restatement (sometimes referred to herein as the “charter” or the “Declaration of Trust”). We have five members on our board of trustees. Three of the trustees are independent of Hartman Management and have responsibility for reviewing its performance. Our trustees are elected annually by our

shareholders. Although we have executive officers who manage our operation, we do not have any paid employees. Hartman Management has employees whom it compensates out of the fees we pay to it. Except with respect to share purchase rights and options to purchase common shares that may be granted to our executive officers, only our non-employee trustees are compensated for their services to us.

Terms of The Offering

We are offering up to 10,000,000 common shares of beneficial interest to the public at \$10.00 per share. We are also offering up to 1,000,000 shares pursuant to our dividend reinvestment plan at \$9.50 per share. We plan to offer common shares of beneficial interest until the earlier of September 15, 2006 or the date we sell all 11,000,000 shares in this offering. If we have not sold all of the primary offering shares by September 15, 2006, we may extend this offering for one additional year, until September 15, 2007. However, we may terminate this offering at any time prior to such termination date. This offering must be registered, or exempt from registration, in every state in which we offer or sell shares. Generally, such registrations are for a period of one year. Therefore, we may have to stop selling shares in any state in which the registration is not renewed annually. Funds in escrow will be invested in short-term, highly liquid or other authorized investments that can be readily sold or otherwise disposed of for cash without any dissipation of the offering proceeds invested. Since we now have met the requirement to sell a minimum of 200,000 shares, not including shares sold to residents of either New York or Pennsylvania, to the public for \$10.00 per share, those funds held in escrow prior to the satisfaction of this condition have been released to us. We also have satisfied the requirements that subscriptions for at least \$5,475,000 be received and accepted before we could accept subscriptions from any Pennsylvania residents, and that subscriptions for at least \$2,500,000 (excluding subscriptions from residents of Pennsylvania) be received and accepted before we could accept subscriptions from any New York residents. Accordingly, at the present time all proceeds from subscriptions that we accept in the offering (including subscriptions from residents of New York or Pennsylvania) are held in escrow until investors are admitted as shareholders. We intend to admit new shareholders monthly. Each time new investors are admitted, we will hold such investment proceeds in our account until we withdraw funds for the acquisition of investments, or the payment of fees and expenses.

Summary Risk Factors

An investment in our common shares is subject to significant risks that are described in more detail in the “Risk Factors” and “Conflicts of Interest” sections of this prospectus, which begin on pages 17 and 60, respectively. If we are unable to effectively manage the impact of these risks, we may not meet our investment objectives and, therefore, you may lose some or all of your investment. The following is a summary of the risks that we believe are most relevant to an investment in our common shares:

- There is no public trading market for the shares, and we cannot assure you that one will ever develop. Until the shares are publicly traded, you will have difficulty selling your shares, and even if you are able to sell your shares, you will likely have to sell them at a substantial discount.
- All of our properties are located in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio metropolitan areas. Because of the lack of geographic diversification of our portfolio, an economic downturn in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio metropolitan areas could adversely impact our operations and ability to pay dividends to our shareholders.
- We have not identified any investments that we will make with the proceeds of this offering. You will not have the opportunity to evaluate our investments prior to our making them. You must rely totally upon Hartman Management’s ability to select our investments.
- The number of properties that we will acquire and the diversification of our investments will be reduced to the extent that we sell less than all of the 11,000,000 shares being offered. For example, if we are only able to invest in one additional property, the value of your investment may fluctuate more widely with the performance of the specific investment. There is a greater risk that you will lose money in your investment if we cannot diversify our portfolio of investments by geographic location and property type.

- Our ability to achieve our investment objectives and to pay dividends depends on the performance of Hartman Management, our advisor, for the day-to-day management of our business and the selection of our real estate properties, mortgage loans and other investments.
- We will pay significant fees to Hartman Management and its affiliates, some of which are payable based upon factors other than the quality of services provided to us.
- We may incur substantial debt. Loans we obtain will be secured by some of our properties, which will put those properties at risk of forfeiture if we are unable to pay our debts and could hinder our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders in the event that income on such properties, or their value, falls.

- We may not remain qualified as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, which would subject us to the payment of tax on our income at corporate rates and reduce the amount of funds available for payment of dividends to our shareholders.
- We depend on tenants for our revenue and on anchor tenants to attract non-anchor tenants. We cannot predict what the occupancy level will be in a particular building or that any tenant will remain solvent. We also cannot predict the future value of our properties. Accordingly, we cannot guarantee that you will receive cash dividends or appreciation of your investment.
- To ensure that we continue to qualify as a REIT, our charter prohibits any shareholder from owning more than 9.8% of our outstanding common shares.
- You will not have preemptive rights as a shareholder, so any shares that we issue in the future may dilute your interest in our company. In addition, our charter permits our board of trustees to issue capital shares that may subordinate the rights of holders of our common shares.
 - Approximately 30.2% of our gross leasable area is subject to leases that expire prior to December 31, 2007.
- If we do not obtain listing of our common shares on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, the Nasdaq National Market or another national exchange by the twelfth anniversary of the termination of the offering, our charter provides that we must liquidate our assets unless a majority of our board of trustees, including a majority of our independent trustees, shall approve otherwise.
- The vote of shareholders owning a majority of our shares will bind all of the shareholders as to certain matters such as the election of trustees and any amendment to our charter.
 - Potential liability as the result of environmental matters could adversely affect our operations.
- Allen R. Hartman controls other entities that compete with us for his time as well as for tenants and acquisition opportunities. Accordingly, Mr. Hartman will face conflicts of interest resulting from his duties to these other entities.
- We have acquired a majority of our properties from entities owned, in whole or in part, by Allen R. Hartman.

Description of Properties, Investments and Borrowing

As of December 31, 2005, we owned 37 commercial properties. We have not contracted to acquire any investments with the proceeds of this offering, nor has our advisor identified any assets in which there is a reasonable probability that we will invest. Although all of our properties are retail, industrial or office properties located in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas metropolitan areas, we will seek to invest in retail, office and industrial properties located in major metropolitan cities throughout the United States, principally in the Southern United States. All acquisitions of properties will be evaluated for tenant creditworthiness and the reliability and stability of the properties' future income and capital appreciation within a seven to ten-year holding period. In addition, we may acquire interests in other entities with similar real property investments. Our properties may be acquired, developed and operated by us alone or jointly with another party. We may enter into one or more joint ventures for the acquisition of properties with certain of our affiliates, other third parties, including the present and future real estate limited partnerships sponsored by our advisor. We may also serve as mortgage lender to these joint ventures or other Hartman real estate programs.

Our charter permits us to incur indebtedness of up to 300.0% of our net asset value as of the date of any borrowing. However, our board of trustees has adopted a policy that we will generally limit our aggregate borrowing to 50.0% of the aggregate value of our assets as of the date of any borrowing, unless substantial justification exists that borrowing a greater amount is in our best interests. Our policy limitation does not apply to individual properties. As a result, it can be expected that, with respect to the acquisition of one or more of our properties, we may incur indebtedness of more than 50.0% of the asset value of the property acquired. We expect to borrow up to 50.0% of our aggregate asset value if interest rates and loan terms are favorable. Our board of trustees must review our aggregate borrowing at least quarterly. Our charter further provides that we may borrow in excess of 300.0% of our aggregate asset value only if approved by our independent trustees, in which event we must disclose the justification for such excess borrowing in our next quarterly report to shareholders.

Estimated Use of Proceeds of This Offering

We estimate that we will use at least 86.25% of the proceeds of this offering to invest in properties and for general working capital purposes, but our estimate is based on the number of shares we sell in this offering through our dealer manager by registered representatives and principals of our dealer manager who are affiliates of the Company, since the commissions that would otherwise be payable for such sales will be retained and used to invest in properties. If actual sales are a lower proportion of total shares sold, then the percentage of the proceeds that will be so available will be lower. On the date of this prospectus, we had not identified any particular properties that we intend to acquire with the proceeds of this offering. We will use the remainder of the offering proceeds to pay selling commissions, fees and expenses related to this offering and fees and expenses related to the selection and acquisition of properties. You should read the “Estimated Use of Proceeds” and “Current Status of the Offering” sections of this prospectus for further detail regarding the use of the proceeds of this offering.

Investment Objectives

Our investment objectives are:

- to maximize cash dividends paid to you;
- to obtain and preserve long-term capital appreciation in the value of our properties to be realized upon our ultimate sale of such properties; and
- to provide you with a return of your investment by listing the shares on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, the Nasdaq National Market or another national exchange within twelve years of the termination of this offering or, if we do not obtain listing of the shares within twelve years of the termination of this offering, by making an orderly disposition of our properties and distributing the cash to you.

To achieve these objectives, we intend to increase net income from our operations through selective acquisitions and sophisticated and professional management of our properties. We intend to hold our properties until we determine that they should be sold, which we expect to be generally seven to ten years from the date of acquisition. To the extent that any of our properties are sold, we may reinvest the net proceeds of such sale in additional properties or distribute such net proceeds to equity holders. See the “Investment Objectives and Criteria” section of this prospectus for a more complete description of our business and objectives.

Dividend Policy

We have paid regular dividends to our shareholders since our inception, and we intend to continue to pay regular dividends. Dividends will be determined by our board of trustees and will be dependent upon a number of factors. To maintain our qualification to be taxed as a REIT, we are required to distribute at least 90% of our taxable income. We expect to continue to declare dividends on a quarterly basis to be paid on a monthly basis, and to pay such dividends to investors in this offering after we have admitted them as shareholders. Please see the “Description of Shares — Dividends” section of this prospectus for a description of our dividend policy and a table showing all dividends we declared prior to December 31, 2005.

Conflicts of Interest

We have no paid employees. Hartman Management directs, supervises and manages our day-to-day activities in accordance with an advisory agreement. Hartman Management also supervises our property acquisitions. Allen R. Hartman is the president and sole owner of Hartman Management. Mr. Hartman is also our president and is a member

of our board of trustees.

Hartman Management, as our advisor, will experience conflicts of interest in connection with the management of our business affairs, including the following:

- Our board of trustees oversees our operations. We have five members on our board of trustees. Three of our trustees are independent of Hartman Management and have responsibility for reviewing its performance.
- We pay Hartman Management significant compensation for services it performs, the majority of which is not dependent on the quality of the service provided to us. We also reimburse Hartman Management for expenses it pays on our behalf.

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- Hartman Management will experience conflicts of interest in connection with the management of our business and properties, such as:
 - Mr. Hartman and other employees of Hartman Management will need to allocate their time between our operations and the operations of other companies managed by Hartman Management that are affiliated with Mr. Hartman.
 - We compete for tenants with other companies affiliated with Mr. Hartman also managed by Hartman Management.
 - We may acquire properties from entities affiliated with Mr. Hartman but otherwise not affiliated with us.
 - Hartman Management must determine which properties we should acquire and which properties should be acquired by another Hartman program.
 - Hartman Management will receive fees in connection with transactions involving the purchase, management and sale of our properties regardless of the quality of the property acquired or service provided to us.

See the “Conflicts of Interest” section of this prospectus for a detailed discussion of the various conflicts of interest relating to your investment, as well as the procedures that we have established to resolve a number of these potential conflicts.

The following chart shows the ownership structure of the various Hartman entities that are affiliated with Hartman Management:

-
- (1) Allen R. Hartman is the sole shareholder of Hartman Property Management Holdings, LLC.
 - (2) Allen R. Hartman owns 2.85% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Hartman Commercial Properties REIT. Units of Hartman REIT Operating Partnership, L.P. may be converted into common shares of Hartman Commercial Properties REIT. Assuming Mr. Hartman makes such a conversion, and assuming that he is deemed the beneficial owner of Houston R. E. Income Properties XIV, Mr. Hartman will own 23.44% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Hartman Commercial Properties REIT.
 - (3) Allen R. Hartman is the sole limited partner of Hartman Management, L.P., which serves as the advisor and the property manager to Hartman Commercial Properties REIT. Hartman Property Management Holdings, LLC is the sole general partner of Hartman Management, L.P.
 - (4) Hartman Commercial Properties REIT is the 59.55% owner and the general partner of Hartman REIT Operating Partnership, L.P.
 - (5) Hartman REIT Operating Partnership II, L.P. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hartman REIT Operating Partnership, L.P. and was formed in order to secure a loan from GMAC.
 - (6) Hartman REIT Operating Partnership III LP is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hartman REIT Operating Partnership, L.P. and was formed in order to secure a revolving line of credit facility with a consortium of banks led by KeyBank National Association.

Prior Offering Summary

Our founder, Allen R. Hartman, has previously sponsored 18 privately offered real estate limited partnerships over the last 20 years. As of December 31, 2005, Mr. Hartman had raised approximately \$170 million from approximately 2,596 investors in these real estate programs. Neither Mr. Hartman, nor any of our other affiliates, have previously sponsored or organized a publicly offered REIT. The “Prior Performance Summary” section of this prospectus contains a discussion of the programs sponsored by Mr. Hartman from January 1, 1995 to date. Certain statistical data relating to such programs with investment objectives similar to ours is also provided in the “Prior Performance Tables” included as Appendix A to this prospectus. Our prior performance, and the prior performance of the other programs previously sponsored by Mr. Hartman, are not necessarily indicative of the results that we will achieve. Therefore, you should not assume that you will experience returns, if any, comparable to those experienced by our shareholders in the past or by investors in other prior Hartman real estate programs.

Compensation to Hartman Management and Its Affiliates

Hartman Management and its affiliates will receive compensation and fees for services relating to this offering and the investment and management of our assets. The most significant items of compensation are summarized in the following table:

Type of Compensation	Form of Compensation	Estimated Amount for Maximum Offering (11,000,000 shares - \$109,500,000)
<i>Offering Stage</i>		
Sales Commissions	Up to 7.0% of gross offering proceeds for sales made by participating broker-dealers and no selling commissions on sales through our dealer manager by registered representatives or principals of our dealer manager who are affiliates of our company, which are anticipated to be approximately 360,000 shares of all sales (blended average of 6.75%); no selling commissions will be paid with respect to purchases under our dividend reinvestment plan	\$6,750,000
Dealer Manager Fee	Up to 2.5% of gross offering proceeds; no dealer manager fee will be paid with respect to purchases under our dividend reinvestment plan	\$2,500,000
Organization and Offering Expenses	Up to 2.5% of gross offering proceeds	\$2,737,500
<i>Acquisition and Development Stage</i>		
Acquisition Fees	2.0% of gross offering proceeds	\$2,190,000
<i>Operational Stage</i>		
Property Management and Leasing Fees	Based upon the customary property management and leasing fees applicable to the geographic location	N/A

	and type of property (<i>i.e.</i> , generally 2.0% to 4.0% of gross revenues for management of commercial office buildings and 5.0% of gross revenues for management of retail and industrial properties)	
Asset Management Fee	Annual fee of 0.25% of our gross asset value. The fee is payable quarterly in an amount equal to 0.0625% of gross asset value as of the last day of the immediately preceding quarter	N/A

Type of Compensation	Form of Compensation	Estimated Amount for Maximum Offering (11,000,000 shares - \$109,500,000)
Real Estate Commissions	1.0% of contract price for properties sold for substantial assistance in connection with sale	N/A
Subordinated Participation in Net Sale Proceeds (payable only if our shares are not listed on an exchange)	15.0% of remaining amounts of net sale proceeds after return of capital plus payment to investors of a 7.0% annual, cumulative, noncompounded return on capital	N/A
Subordinated Incentive Listing Fee (payable only if our shares are listed on an exchange)	15.0% of the amount by which our adjusted market value exceeds the aggregate capital contributions contributed by investors plus payment to investors of a 7.0% annual, cumulative, noncompounded return on capital	N/A

There are many additional conditions and restrictions on the amount of compensation that Hartman Management and its affiliates may receive. There are also some smaller items of compensation and expense reimbursements that Hartman Management may receive. For a more detailed explanation of these fees and expenses payable to Hartman Management and its affiliates, see the “Estimated Use of Proceeds” section of this prospectus and the “Management Compensation” section of this prospectus.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

You may participate in our dividend reinvestment plan, pursuant to which you may have the dividends you receive from us reinvested in our common shares. The purchase price per share under our dividend reinvestment plan will be \$9.50. If you participate in our dividend reinvestment plan, you will be taxed on income attributable to the reinvested dividends. Your participation in our dividend reinvestment plan would mean that you would have to rely solely on sources other than our dividends from which to pay such taxes. As a result, you may have a tax liability without receiving cash dividends to pay such liability. We may terminate the dividend reinvestment plan in our discretion at any time upon ten days notice to plan participants.

Share Redemption Program

After you have held your shares for a minimum of one year, our share redemption program may provide an opportunity for you to redeem your shares. We will limit the number of shares redeemed pursuant to our share redemption program as follows: (1) during any 12-month period, we will not redeem in excess of 5.0% of the number of our common shares outstanding at the beginning of such 12-month period; and (2) funding for the redemption of shares will be dependent upon whether we have sufficient excess cash to repurchase shares. Funds available for redemptions generally will be limited to 1.0% of our operating cash flow from the previous fiscal year, plus any proceeds from our dividend reinvestment plan. The funds we may set aside for our share redemption program may not be sufficient to accommodate all requests made in any year. For three years after we complete this offering, the

redemption price for purchases under our share redemption program will be \$9.50 per share. Thereafter, the redemption price will equal 95.0% of our per share value as estimated by Hartman Management or another financial advisor evaluation firm we choose for this purpose. The share redemption program has different rules if shares are being redeemed in connection with the death of a shareholder. See “Description of Shares - Share Redemption Program” for more information about our share redemption program. Our board of trustees may amend or terminate the share redemption program at any time.

Hartman REIT Operating Partnership, L.P.

We own our existing investments, and generally intend to own our additional investments, through Hartman REIT Operating Partnership, L.P. (Hartman OP or the Operating Partnership) or subsidiaries thereof, or other operating partnerships. This structure is sometimes referred to as an Umbrella Partnership Real Estate Investment Trust, or UPREIT. We may, however, own investments directly or through other entities. We are the sole general partner of Hartman OP. As of December 31, 2005, Hartman OP had 422 limited partners. The UPREIT structure enables us to acquire real estate properties in exchange for limited partnership units in Hartman OP. This structure also enables sellers of properties to transfer their properties to Hartman OP in exchange for units of Hartman OP and defer gain recognition for tax purposes with respect to such transfers. At present, we have no plans to acquire any specific properties in exchange for units of Hartman OP. The holders of units in Hartman OP may have their units exchanged for cash or our common shares under certain circumstances described in the section of this prospectus captioned “The Operating Partnership Agreement.”

ERISA Considerations

The section of this prospectus entitled “Investment by Tax-Exempt Entities and ERISA Considerations” describes the effect the purchase of shares will have on individual retirement accounts (IRAs) and retirement plans subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA), and/or the Internal Revenue Code. ERISA is a federal law that regulates the operation of certain tax-advantaged retirement plans. Any retirement plan trustee or individual considering purchasing shares for a retirement plan or an IRA should read carefully the section of this prospectus captioned “Investment by Tax-Exempt Entities and ERISA Considerations.”

Description of Shares

General

Generally, your investment will be recorded on our books only, and we will issue a certificate evidencing ownership of our common shares only to shareholders who make a written request to us. If you wish to transfer your shares, you will be required to send an executed transfer form to us, along with a fee to cover reasonable transfer costs, in an amount as determined by our board of trustees. We will provide the required form to you upon request.

Shareholder Voting Rights and Limitations

We will hold annual meetings of our shareholders for the purpose of electing our trustees and conducting other business matters that may be presented at such meetings. We may also call a special meeting of shareholders from time to time for the purpose of conducting certain matters. You are entitled to one vote for each common share you own at any of these meetings.

Restriction on Share Ownership

Our charter contains a restriction on ownership of the shares that prevents any one person from owning more than 9.8% in value of our outstanding shares or more than 9.8% in value or number (whichever is more restrictive) of our outstanding common shares. These restrictions are designed to enable us to comply with share accumulation restrictions imposed on REITs by the Internal Revenue Code. For a more complete description of the shares, including restrictions on the ownership of shares, please see the “Description of Shares” section of this prospectus.

RISK FACTORS

Your purchase of shares involves a number of risks. You should specifically consider the following before making your investment decision.

Risks Related to an Investment in Hartman Commercial Properties REIT

There is no public trading market for your shares; therefore, it will be difficult for you to sell your shares.

There is no current public market for the shares. Therefore, you should purchase the shares only as a long-term investment. The suitability standards described in this prospectus also apply to potential 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 or her, including any suitability standards imposed by such potential purchaser's state of residence. Our charter also imposes restrictions on the ownership of common shares that will apply to potential transferees that may inhibit your ability to sell your shares. Moreover, except for requests for redemptions by the estate, heir or beneficiary of a deceased shareholder, our board of trustees 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. It is also likely that your shares would not be accepted as the primary collateral for a loan. See "Suitability Standards," "Plan of Distribution - Suitability Standards," "Description of Shares - Restrictions on Transfer" and "- Share Redemption Program" elsewhere herein for a more complete discussion of the restrictions on your ability to transfer your shares.

If we, through Hartman Management, are unable to find suitable investments, then we may not be able to achieve our investment objectives or pay dividends.

Our ability to achieve our investment objectives and to pay dividends is dependent upon the performance of Hartman Management, our advisor, in the acquisition of our investments, the selection of tenants and the determination of any financing arrangements. You must rely entirely on the management ability of Hartman Management and the oversight of our board of trustees. We cannot be sure that Hartman Management will be successful in obtaining suitable investments on financially attractive terms or that, if it makes investments on our behalf, our objectives will be achieved. If we, through Hartman Management, are unable to find suitable investments, we will hold the proceeds of this 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 dividends to our shareholders would be adversely affected.

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

We could suffer from delays in locating suitable investments, particularly 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 Hartman programs. Delays we encounter in the selection, acquisition and development of properties could adversely affect your returns. In addition, 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 distribution of cash dividends attributable to those particular properties. In addition, if we are unable to invest our offering proceeds in income-producing real properties in a timely manner, our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders would be adversely affected. As of the date of this prospectus, we have not identified specific properties that we will purchase with the proceeds of this offering. Because we are conducting this offering on a "best efforts" basis over several months, our ability to commit to purchase specific properties will be partially dependent on our ability to raise sufficient funds for such acquisitions. We may be delayed in making investments due to delays in the sale of our shares, delays in negotiating or obtaining the necessary purchase documentation, delays in

locating suitable investments and other factors. We will invest all proceeds we receive from this offering in short-term, highly-liquid investments until we use such funds for acquisitions. We expect that the income we earn on these temporary investments will be lower than the rate of return associated with our historical dividends. Therefore, the temporary investment of proceeds from this offering for an extended time may result in a lower rate of return for shareholders.

Our accumulated deficit may negatively impact our ability to fund our working capital needs or our ability to pay dividends.

As of December 31, 2005, we had an accumulated deficit of \$8.8 million. Historically, we have paid dividends to our shareholders in excess of our cash flow. If this were to continue, we may be unable to fund our working capital needs. Alternatively, we may be required to reduce or suspend the payment of dividends to our shareholders.

You will not have the opportunity to evaluate our investments before we make them.

Because we have not identified any investments that we may make with the proceeds of this offering, this offering is considered to be a “blind pool” offering and we are not able to provide you with information to evaluate our investments prior to acquisition. We will seek to invest substantially all of the offering proceeds available for investment, after the payment of fees and expenses, in the acquisition of properties. In addition, we will make or invest in mortgage loans or participations therein if our advisor determines, due to the state of the real estate market or in order to diversify our investment portfolio or otherwise, that such investments are advantageous to us. Our management intends to limit such mortgage investments to 15.0% of our total investment portfolio unless our management determines that prevailing economic or portfolio circumstances require otherwise. However, we are not limited to such investments. We have established policies relating to the creditworthiness of tenants, managers and borrowers, but our board of trustees will have wide discretion in implementing these policies, and you will not have the opportunity to evaluate potential tenants, managers or borrowers. For a more detailed discussion of our investment policies, see “Investment Objectives and Criteria - Acquisition and Investment Policies.”

Our shares in this offering are being sold by our dealer manager, D.H. Hill Securities, LLP, on a “best efforts” basis. Because of the “best efforts” nature of this offering, there is no guarantee that we will be able to raise substantially more than the minimum offering amount.

Our dealer manager, D.H. Hill Securities, LLP, is selling our shares on a “best efforts” basis, whereby the brokers participating in the offering are only required to use their best efforts to sell our shares and have no firm commitment or obligation to purchase any of the shares. As a result, we cannot assure you as to the amount of proceeds that will be raised in this offering or that we will be able to raise substantially more than the minimum offering amount.

If we are unable to raise substantially more than the minimum offering amount, 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.

If we are unable to raise substantially more than the minimum offering amount, we will make fewer investments resulting in less 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 make. In such event, the likelihood of our profitability being affected by the performance of any one of our investments will increase. For example, if we only are able to invest in one additional property, we would not achieve significant diversification of our assets. Additionally, 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.

Because of the lack of geographic diversification of our portfolio, an economic downturn in the Houston, Dallas or San Antonio, Texas metropolitan areas could adversely impact our operations and ability to pay dividends to our shareholders.

All of our assets and revenues are currently derived from properties located in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas metropolitan areas. Our results of operation are directly contingent on our ability to attract financially sound commercial tenants. If Houston, Dallas or San Antonio experiences a significant economic downturn, our ability to locate and/or retain financially sound tenants may decrease. Likewise, we may be required to lower our rental rates to attract desirable tenants in such an environment. Consequently, because of the lack of geographic diversity among our current assets, if Houston, Dallas or San Antonio experiences an economic downturn, our operations and ability to pay dividends to our shareholders could be adversely impacted.

This is the first publicly offered REIT sponsored by Mr. Hartman, and the prior performance of private real estate investment programs sponsored by affiliates of Mr. Hartman may not be an indication of our future results.

Although Mr. Hartman and other members of our advisor's management have significant experience in the acquisition, finance, management and development of commercial real estate, this is the first publicly offered REIT sponsored by Mr. Hartman. Accordingly, the prior performance of real estate investment programs sponsored by affiliates of Mr. Hartman and our advisor may not be indicative of our future results. Presently, our advisor is funded by Mr. Hartman. If our capital resources, or those of our advisor, are insufficient to support our operations, we will not be successful.

To be successful in this market, we must, among other things:

- identify and acquire investments that further our investment strategies;
- increase awareness of the Hartman name within the investment products market outside of the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas metropolitan areas;
- establish and 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 certain executive officers and other key personnel, including Allen R. Hartman. We do not have an employment agreement with Mr. Hartman, and we cannot guarantee that he will remain affiliated with us. If Mr. Hartman or any of the key personnel of Hartman Management were to cease their affiliation with us, our operating results could suffer. We have not purchased "key person" life insurance on the life of Mr. Hartman. We believe that our future success depends, in large part, upon our advisor's ability to retain and hire highly skilled managerial, operational and marketing personnel. Competition for such personnel is intense, and we cannot assure you that our advisor will be successful in attracting and retaining such skilled personnel. If we lose or are unable to obtain the services of key personnel, our ability to implement our investment strategies could be delayed or hindered.

Our rights, and the rights of our shareholders, to recover claims against our officers, trustees and our advisor are limited.

Our charter limits the liability of our trustees and officers to us and our shareholders for monetary damages to the maximum extent permitted under Maryland law. In addition, our charter, in the case of our trustees, officers, employees and agents, and the advisory agreement, in the case of our advisor, require us to indemnify our trustees, officers, employees and agents and our advisor and its affiliates for actions taken by them in good faith and without

negligence or misconduct. As a result, our shareholders and we may have more limited rights against our trustees, officers, employees and agents, and our advisor and its affiliates, than might otherwise exist under common law. In addition, we may be obligated to fund the defense costs incurred by our trustees, officers, employees and agents or our advisor in some cases. See the section captioned “Management - Limited Liability and Indemnification of Trustees, Officers, Employees and Other Agents” elsewhere herein.

We may need to incur borrowings to meet REIT minimum distribution requirements.

In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we are required to distribute to our shareholders at least 90% of our annual net taxable income (excluding any net capital gain). In addition, the Internal Revenue Code will subject us to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which certain distributions paid by us with respect to any calendar year are less than the sum of (i) 85% of our ordinary income for that year, (ii) 95% of our capital gain net income for that year and (iii) 100% of our undistributed taxable income from prior years. Although we intend to pay dividends to our shareholders in a manner that allows us to meet the foregoing distribution requirement and avoid this 4% excise tax, we cannot assure you that we will always be able to do so.

Our income consists almost solely of our share of Hartman OP's income, and the cash available for distribution by us to our shareholders consists of our share of cash distributions made by Hartman OP. Because we are the sole general partner of Hartman OP, our trustees will determine the amount of any distributions made by it. The trustees may consider a number of factors in making such distributions, including:

- the amount of the cash available for distribution;
- our UPREIT's financial condition;
- our UPREIT's capital expenditure requirements; and
- our annual distribution requirements necessary to maintain our qualification as a REIT.

Differences in timing between the actual receipt of income and actual payment of deductible expenses and the inclusion of such income and deduction of such expenses when determining our taxable income, as well as the effect of nondeductible capital expenditures and the creation of reserves or required debt amortization payments, could require us to borrow funds on a short-term or long-term basis to meet the REIT distribution requirements and to avoid the 4% excise tax described above. In such circumstances, we might need to borrow funds to avoid adverse tax consequences even if our management believes that the then prevailing market conditions generally are not favorable for such borrowings or that such borrowings would not be advisable in the absence of such tax consideration.

An increase in market interest rates may have an adverse effect on our ability to sell shares in this offering.

One of the factors that investors may consider in deciding whether to buy our shares is our dividend rate as a percentage of our share price, relative to market interest rates. If market interest rates increase, prospective investors may desire a higher dividend on our shares or seek securities paying higher dividends or interest. The value of an investment in our shares to prospective investors likely will be based primarily on the income and return that we derive from our properties and our related distributions to shareholders, and not from the market value or underlying appraised value of the properties themselves. If interest rates rise without an increase in our dividend rate, potential investors may require a higher dividend yield on our shares as market rates on interest-bearing securities, such as bonds, rise. Rising interest rates may make an investment in our shares less attractive and may have an adverse effect on our ability to sell shares in this offering.

We expect to acquire or develop several properties with the proceeds of this offering that, if unsuccessful, could adversely impact our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders.

We expect to acquire or develop several properties with the proceeds of this offering. The acquisition of additional properties will subject us to risks associated with managing the properties, including tenant retention and tenant defaults of lease obligations. A larger portfolio of properties will also generate additional operating expenses. Specific examples of risks that could relate to acquisitions include:

- risks that investments will fail to perform in accordance with expectations;
- risks that judgments with respect to the costs of necessary improvements will prove inaccurate; and
- general investment risks associated with any real estate investment.

To the extent that we acquire a property that needs substantial renovation or repositioning, it will bear certain risks including:

- the risks of construction delays or cost overruns that may increase project costs and could make such project uneconomical;
- the risk that occupancy or rental rates at the completed project will not be sufficient to enable us to pay operating expenses or earn the targeted rate of return on our investment; and
 - the risk of incurrence of redevelopment costs in connection with projects that are not completed.

In the case of an unsuccessful acquisition or redevelopment project, our loss could exceed our investment in such project, which could adversely impact our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders.

Our use of borrowings to fund acquisitions and improvements on properties could result in foreclosures and unexpected debt service expenses upon refinancing.

We have relied on borrowings to fund acquisitions and we expect to continue to rely on borrowings and other external sources of financing to fund the costs of property acquisitions, capital expenditures and other items. As of December 31, 2005, we had aggregate debt of \$73.0 million secured by our assets. Accordingly, we are subject to the risk that our cash flow will not sufficiently cover required debt service payments.

If we cannot meet our required mortgage payment obligations, the property or properties subject to such mortgage indebtedness could be foreclosed upon by or otherwise transferred to our lender, with a consequent loss of income and asset value to us. The interest rates attributable to the debt are adjustable and could rise substantially over the term of the mortgages. Additionally, we may be required to refinance our debt subject to “lump sum” or “balloon” payment maturities or on other terms less favorable than the original loan or at a time we would otherwise prefer to not refinance such debt. A refinancing on such terms or at such times could increase our debt service payments, which could adversely impact the cash we would have available for distribution to our shareholders.

Our organizational documents permit us to borrow up to 300% of our net asset value as of the date of any borrowing. Our board of trustees has adopted a policy that we will generally limit our aggregate borrowing to 50.0% of the aggregate value of our assets as of the date of any borrowing, unless substantial justification exists that borrowing a greater amount is in our best interests. If we increase our use of financing, we would become subject to an increased risk of default and an increase in debt service requirements. These risks could also adversely affect our financial condition and results of our operations and, consequently, our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders.

We operate in a competitive business and many of our competitors have greater resources and operating flexibility than we do.

Numerous real estate companies that operate in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas metropolitan areas compete with us in developing and acquiring office, retail and industrial properties and seeking tenants to occupy such properties. Moreover, as we seek to expand our investments and operations into other geographic locations and other asset types, we will encounter significantly more competition from entities that have more financial and other resources, and more operating experience, than us or our advisor. Such competition could adversely affect our business. In addition, the number of entities and the amount of funds competing for suitable investments 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.

Approximately 30.2% of our gross leasable area is subject to leases that expire prior to December 31, 2007.

As of December 31, 2005, 30.2% of the aggregate gross leasable area of our properties is subject to leases that expire prior to December 31, 2007. We are subject to the risk that:

tenants will not renew such leases;

we will not be able to re-lease the space subject to such leases; and

the terms of any renewal or re-lease will not be as favorable as current leases.

If any of these risks materialize, our cash flow and ability to pay dividends could be adversely affected.

We depend on tenants for our revenue and on anchor tenants to attract non-anchor tenants.

As rental income from real property comprises substantially all of our income, the inability of a single major tenant or a number of smaller tenants to meet their obligations would adversely affect our income. Tenants may have the right to terminate their leases upon the occurrence of certain customary events of default or, in some cases, if the lease held by an anchor tenant or other principal tenant of the property expires, is terminated or the property subject to the lease is vacated, even if rent continues to be paid under the lease. The weakening of a significant tenant's financial condition or the loss of an anchor tenant may adversely affect our cash flow and amounts available for distribution to our shareholders.

The bankruptcy or insolvency of major tenants would adversely impact our operations.

As of December 31, 2005, the five largest tenants of our properties generated approximately 10.1% of the combined rent of our properties. The bankruptcy or insolvency of a major tenant or a number of small tenants would have an adverse impact on our income and dividends. Generally, under bankruptcy law, a tenant has the option of continuing or terminating any unexpired lease. If the tenant continues its current lease, the tenant must cure all defaults under the lease and provide adequate assurance of its future performance under the lease. If the tenant terminates the lease, our claim for breach of the lease (absent collateral securing the claim) will be treated as a general unsecured claim. General unsecured claims are the last claims paid in a bankruptcy, and funds may not be available to pay such claims. As of December 31, 2005, none of our major tenants were in bankruptcy or had materially defaulted on their lease. However, any of our tenants could become insolvent or declare bankruptcy in the future.

We may be subject to risks as the result of joint ownership of real estate with third parties.

We may invest in properties and assets jointly with other persons or entities. Joint ownership of properties, under certain circumstances, may involve risks not otherwise present, including:

- the possibility that our partners or co-investors might become insolvent or bankrupt;
- that such partners or co-investors might have economic or other business interests or goals that are 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; or
- that such partners or co-investors 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 maintaining our qualification as a REIT.

We may have difficulty selling our real estate investments, which may have an adverse impact on our ability to pay dividends.

Equity real estate investments are relatively illiquid. We have a limited ability to vary our portfolio in response to changes in economic or other conditions. The real estate market is affected 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 property 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 a property. We are especially vulnerable to these risks because all but one of our current properties are located in one geographical location. In addition, mortgage payments and, to the extent a property is not occupied entirely by tenants subject to triple net leases, certain significant expenditures such as real estate taxes and maintenance costs generally are not reduced when circumstances cause a reduction in income from the investment. The occurrence of such events would adversely affect our income and ability to pay dividends to our shareholders.

It is likely that you will not have the benefit of an independent due diligence review in connection with this offering.

Although some of our selected dealers may perform an independent due diligence review in connection with this offering, our dealer manager is not expected to perform a due diligence review and it is likely that you will not have the benefit of an independent due diligence review and investigation of the type normally performed by unaffiliated, independent underwriters in connection with the offering of securities. Further, any 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 independent broker-dealer or investment banker.

We established the offering price on an arbitrary basis.

Our board of trustees determined the selling price of the common shares, and such price bears no relationship to any established criteria for valuing issued or outstanding shares.

Provisions in our charter may discourage a takeover attempt.

To maintain our qualification as a REIT, no less than six individuals, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code to include certain entities, can own, actually or constructively, more than 50% in value of our issued and outstanding shares at any time during the last half of a taxable year. Attribution rules in the Internal Revenue Code determine if any individual or entity actually or constructively owns our shares under this requirement. Additionally, at least 100 persons must beneficially own our shares during at least 335 days of a taxable year. Also, rent from “related party tenants” is not qualifying income for purposes of the gross income tests of the Internal Revenue Code. To help insure that we meet these tests, our charter restricts the acquisition and ownership of our shares.

Our charter, with certain exceptions, authorizes our trustees to take such actions as are necessary and desirable to preserve our qualification as a REIT. Unless exempted by our board of trustees, no person may own more than 9.8% in value of our outstanding shares or more than 9.8% in value or number (whichever is more restrictive) of our outstanding common shares. Our board of trustees may not grant such an exemption to any proposed transferee whose ownership of in excess of the foregoing limits would result in the termination of our status as a REIT. See “Description of Shares - Restrictions on Transfer.” These restrictions on transferability and ownership will not apply if our board of trustees determines that it is no longer in our best interests to continue to qualify as a REIT. These ownership limits could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for our common shares or otherwise be in the best interest of our shareholders. See “Description of Shares - Restrictions on Transfer.”

Our charter authorizes us to issue additional authorized but unissued common shares or preferred shares. In addition, our board of trustees, without any action by our shareholders, may amend our charter to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares or the number of shares of any class or series that we have authority to issue, and our board of trustees may classify or reclassify any unissued common shares or preferred shares and may set the preferences, rights and other terms of the classified or reclassified shares. See “Description of Shares - Common Shares” and “- Power to Issue Additional Common Shares and Preferred Shares.” Although our board of trustees has no intention to do so at the present time, it could establish a series of preferred shares that could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for our common shares or otherwise be in the best interest of our shareholders.

Our Declaration of Trust and bylaws also contain other provisions that may delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for our common shares or otherwise be in the best interest of our shareholders. See “Description of Shares - Provisions of Maryland Law and of Our Charter and Bylaws - Board of Trustees,” “- Control Share Acquisitions” and “- Advance Notice of Trustee Nominations and New Business.”

You may experience immediate dilution and could suffer additional dilution as the result of the conversion of OP Units and issuances of additional shares.

Purchasers of our common shares in this offering may experience immediate dilution in the net tangible book value of the common shares from the offering price. The public offering price of \$10.00 per common share exceeds our pro forma net tangible book value of \$7.35 per share after this offering. As of the date of this prospectus, and on a pro forma basis assuming this offering had been completed on December 31, 2005, you would have incurred immediate dilution of \$2.65 per common share, or 26.5%. See the “Dilution” section of this prospectus. As of December 31, 2005, Hartman OP had 14,360,503 OP Units outstanding after giving effect to the reorganization, 5,808,337 of which are not owned by us. These OP Units are convertible, on a one-to-one basis, into our common shares. Shareholders could experience further dilution upon the future conversion of OP Units into common shares. See “Dilution.”

In addition, existing shareholders and potential investors in this offering do not have preemptive rights to any shares issued by us in the future. Our charter currently has authorized 450,000,000 shares of beneficial interest, of which

400,000,000 shares are designated as common shares and 50,000,000 shares are designated as preferred shares. Subject to any limitations set forth under Maryland law, our board of trustees may increase the number of authorized shares of beneficial interest, increase or decrease the number of designated shares, or reclassify any unissued shares without the necessity of obtaining shareholder approval. All of such shares may be issued in the discretion of our board of trustees. Therefore, in the event that we (1) sell shares in this offering or sell additional shares in the future, including those issued pursuant to the dividend reinvestment plan, (2) sell securities that are convertible into our common shares, (3) issue our common shares in a private offering of securities to institutional investors, (4) issue our common shares upon the exercise of the options granted to our independent trustees or employees of Hartman Management or its affiliates, or (5) issue common shares to sellers of properties acquired by us in connection with an exchange of units of partnership interest in Hartman OP, existing shareholders and investors purchasing shares in this offering will likely experience dilution of their equity investment in us. Because the units of partnership interest in Hartman OP may be exchanged for our common shares, any merger, exchange or conversion between Hartman OP and another entity ultimately could result in the issuance of a substantial number of shares of our common shares, thereby diluting the percentage ownership interest of other shareholders. Because of these and other reasons described in this “Risk Factors” section, you should not expect to be able to own a significant percentage of our shares.

Complying with REIT requirements may cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities.

To qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the sources of our income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the amounts we distribute to our shareholders and the ownership of our shares. We may be required to pay dividends to our shareholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits.

Complying with REIT requirements may force us to liquidate otherwise attractive investments.

To qualify as a REIT, we must also ensure that at the end of each calendar quarter at least 75% of the value of our assets consists of cash, cash items, government securities and qualified REIT real estate assets. The remainder of our investment in securities (other than government securities and qualified real estate assets) generally cannot include more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer or more than 10% of the total value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer. In addition, in general, no more than 5% of the value of our assets (other than government securities and qualified real estate assets) can consist of the securities of any one issuer, and no more than 20% of the value of our total securities can be represented by securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. If we fail to comply with these requirements at the end of any calendar quarter, we must correct such failure within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter to avoid losing our REIT status and suffering adverse tax consequences. As a result, we may be required to liquidate otherwise attractive investments.

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. The “Conflicts of Interest” section of this prospectus provides a more detailed discussion of the conflicts of interest between us and our advisor and its affiliates, and our policies to reduce or eliminate potential conflicts.

Hartman Management will face conflicts of interest relating to the purchase and leasing of properties, and such conflicts may not be resolved in our favor.

We may be buying properties at the same time as one or more of the other Hartman programs managed by officers and employees of Hartman Management are buying properties. There is a risk that Hartman Management will choose a property that provides lower returns to us than a property purchased by another Hartman program. We cannot be sure that officers and employees acting on behalf of Hartman Management and on behalf of managers of other Hartman programs will act in our best interests when deciding whether to allocate any particular property to us. In addition, we may acquire properties in geographic areas where other Hartman programs own properties. If one of the other Hartman programs attracts a tenant that we are competing for, we could suffer a loss of revenue due to delays in locating another suitable tenant. You will not have the opportunity to evaluate the manner in which these conflicts of interest are resolved before or after making your investment. Similar conflicts of interest may apply if our advisors determine to make or purchase mortgage loans or participations in mortgage loans on our behalf, since other Hartman programs may be competing with us for such investments.

Our advisor may face a conflict of interest when allocating personnel and resources between our operations and the operations of other entities it manages.

Mr. Hartman strategically directs our day-to-day operations through our advisor, which he owns and controls, pursuant to the terms of an advisory agreement. Mr. Hartman also controls other entities that own properties managed

by our advisor. Our advisor's personnel will not devote their efforts full-time to the property management of our portfolio of properties, but will devote a material amount of their time to the management of the business of these other property-owning entities controlled by Mr. Hartman but otherwise unaffiliated with us. From time to time, our advisor may have a conflict of interest in allocating its personnel between our operations and the operations of other entities controlled by Mr. Hartman. The failure of our advisor to adequately perform services for, or allocate resources to, us because of its obligations to these other entities could adversely affect our business and the returns we receive from our investments.

Certain of our officers and trustees face conflicts of interests relating to the positions they hold with other entities.

Certain of our officers and trustees are also officers and trustees of Hartman Management and other entities controlled by Mr. Hartman. These individuals owe fiduciary duties to these other entities and their security holders and these duties may from time to time conflict with the fiduciary duties such individuals owe to our shareholders and us.

Allen R. Hartman controls other entities that compete with us for his time as well as tenants and acquisition opportunities.

Mr. Hartman is not restricted from acquiring, operating, managing or developing real estate through entities other than us. We expect that Mr. Hartman will continue to develop, own or operate real estate that he feels does not conform to our investment strategy in or through other entities. Mr. Hartman currently controls and/or operates four other entities that collectively own twelve properties in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio metropolitan areas. Mr. Hartman spends a material amount of time managing these properties and other assets unrelated to our business. To varying degrees, we compete with these entities for tenants. Mr. Hartman may have conflicts of interest when seeking to allocate tenant and acquisition opportunities between us and other entities he controls. We encourage you to read the “Conflicts of Interest — Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” section of this prospectus for a further discussion of these topics.

Hartman Management will face conflicts of interest relating to joint ventures, which could result in a disproportionate benefit to a Hartman program or third party other than us.

We are likely to enter into joint ventures with other Hartman programs, as well as third parties for the acquisition, development or improvement of properties. 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 methods of investment in real estate, including, for example:

- the possibility that our co-venturer, co-tenant or partner in an investment might become bankrupt;
- 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; or
- 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.

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

Hartman Management or its affiliates may have advisory and management arrangements with other Hartman programs, and thus, it is likely that they will encounter opportunities to acquire or sell properties to the benefit of one of the Hartman programs, but not others. Hartman Management or its affiliates may make decisions to buy or sell certain properties, which decisions might disproportionately benefit a Hartman program other than us. In such event, our results of operations and ability to pay dividends to our shareholders could be adversely affected.

In the event that we enter into a joint venture with any other Hartman program or joint venture, Hartman Management may have a conflict of interest when determining when and whether to buy or sell a particular real estate property, and you may face certain additional risks. For example, other Hartman public real estate programs may never have an active trading market. Therefore, if we become listed on a national exchange, we may develop more divergent goals

and objectives from such joint venturers with respect to the resale of properties in the future. In addition, in the event we joint venture with a Hartman program that has a term shorter than ours, the joint venture may be required to sell its properties at the time of the other Hartman program's liquidation. We may not desire to sell the properties at such time. Although the terms of any joint venture agreement between us and another Hartman program would 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.

Since Allen R. Hartman and his affiliates may control us as well as other Hartman real estate programs, agreements and transactions among the parties with respect to any joint venture 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 venture arrangements, 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 joint venture, 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. It may also be difficult for us to sell our interest in any such joint venture or partnership or as a co-tenant in property. In addition, to the extent that our co-venturer, partner or co-tenant is an affiliate of Hartman Management, certain conflicts of interest will exist. For a more detailed discussion, see "Conflicts of Interest - Joint Ventures with Affiliates of Hartman Management."

Hartman Management will face conflicts of interest relating to the incentive fee structure under our advisory agreement, which could result in actions that are not necessarily in the long-term best interests of our shareholders.

Under our advisory agreement, Hartman Management is entitled to fees that are structured in a manner intended to provide incentives to our advisor to perform in our best interests and in the best interests of our shareholders. However, because our advisor does not maintain a significant equity interest in us and is entitled to receive substantial minimum compensation regardless of performance, our advisor's interests are not wholly aligned with those of our shareholders. In that regard, our advisor could be motivated to recommend riskier or more speculative investments in order for us to generate the specified levels of performance or sales proceeds that would entitle our advisor to fees. In addition, our advisor's entitlement to fees upon the sale of our assets and to participate in sale proceeds could result in our advisor recommending sales of our investments at the earliest possible time at which sales of investments would produce the level of return that would entitle the advisor to compensation relating to such sales, even if continued ownership of those investments might be in our best long-term interest. Our advisory agreement requires us to pay a performance-based termination fee to our advisor in the event that we terminate the advisor prior to the listing of our shares for trading on an exchange or, absent such listing, in respect of its participation in net sales proceeds. To avoid paying this fee, our independent trustees may decide against terminating the advisory agreement prior to our listing of our shares or disposition of our investments even if, but for the termination fee, termination of the advisory agreement would be in our best interest. In addition, the requirement to pay the fee to the advisor at termination could cause us to make different investment or disposition decisions than we would otherwise make, in order to satisfy our obligation to pay the fee to the terminated advisor. Moreover, our advisor has the right to terminate the advisory agreement upon a change of control and thereby trigger the payment of the performance fee, which could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing the change of control.

There is no separate counsel for our affiliates and us, which could result in conflicts of interest.

Bass, Berry & Sims PLC acts as legal counsel to us and is also expected to represent our advisor and some of its affiliates from time to time. There is a possibility in the future that the interests of the various parties may become adverse and, under the Code of Professional Responsibility of the legal profession, Bass, Berry & Sims PLC may be precluded from representing any one or all of such parties. If any situation arises in which our interests appear to be in conflict with those of our advisor or its affiliates, additional counsel may be retained by one or more of the parties to assure that their interests are adequately protected. In the event that any such situation should occur, the additional expenses associated with the retention of separate counsel could adversely affect our and, therefore, our shareholders' ability to meet our investment objectives.

Our UPREIT structure may result in potential conflicts of interest.

Persons holding OP Units have the right to vote on certain amendments to the Agreement of Limited Partnership of Hartman OP, as well as on certain other matters. Persons holding such voting rights may exercise them in a manner that conflicts with the interests of our shareholders. As the general partner of Hartman OP, we have fiduciary duties to the limited partners of Hartman OP, the discharge of which may conflict with interests of our shareholders.

We have acquired a majority of our properties from entities controlled by Mr. Hartman.

We acquired 28 of the 37 properties we owned as of December 31, 2005 from entities controlled by Mr. Hartman. We acquired these properties by either paying cash, issuing our shares or issuing OP Units. No third parties were retained to represent or advise these selling entities or us, and the transactions were not conducted on an “arm’s-length” basis.

Mr. Hartman had interests that differed from, and in certain cases conflicted with, his co-investors in these entities. Mr. Hartman received the following as a result of such transactions:

- 897,117.19 OP Units, as adjusted to reflect the recapitalization, in consideration of Mr. Hartman’s general partner interest in the selling entities;
- the ability to limit his future exposure to general partner liability as a result of Mr. Hartman no longer serving as the general partner to certain of the selling entities; and
- the repayment of debt encumbering various of our properties that was personally guaranteed by Mr. Hartman.

As of December 31, 2005, an affiliate of Mr. Hartman owed us approximately \$3.5 million in connection with properties contributed to the Operating Partnership by such affiliate.

Mr. Hartman might not have been able to negotiate all of these benefits if the transactions were negotiated at arm’s length. Further, Mr. Hartman (neither personally nor in his capacity as a general partner) did not make any representations or warranties in regard to the properties or the selling entities in the operative documents executed in order to consummate the transactions. Consequently, we essentially acquired the properties on an “as is” basis. Therefore, we will bear the risk associated with any characteristics or deficiencies of our properties unknown at the closing of the acquisitions that may affect the valuation or revenue potential of the properties.

Risks Related to Our Business in General

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

Our charter permits our board of trustees to issue up to 450,000,000 shares of beneficial interest. Our board of trustees may classify or reclassify any unissued common shares or preferred shares and establish the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends and other distributions, qualifications, or terms or conditions of redemption of any such shares. Thus, our board of trustees could authorize the issuance of such shares with terms and conditions that could subordinate the rights of the holders of our common shares 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 shares. See “Description of Shares - Power to Issue Additional Common Shares and Preferred Shares.”

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 real estate investment trust and an interested shareholder or an affiliate of an interested shareholder are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested shareholder becomes an interested shareholder. 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 shareholder is defined as:

- any person who beneficially owns ten percent or more of the voting power of the trust's shares; or
- an affiliate or associate of the trust who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of ten percent or more of the voting power of the then outstanding voting shares of the trust.

A person is not an interested shareholder under the statute if the board of trustees approved in advance the transaction by which he or she otherwise would have become an interested shareholder. However, in approving a transaction, the board of trustees 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 five-year prohibition, any business combination between the Maryland real estate investment trust and an interested shareholder generally must be recommended by the board of trustees of the trust and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

- eighty percent of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding voting shares of the trust; and
- two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting shares of the trust other than shares held by the interested shareholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested shareholder.

These super-majority vote requirements do not apply if the trust's common shareholders 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 shareholder for its shares.

The statute permits various exemptions from its provisions, including business combinations that are exempted by the board of trustees prior to the time that the interested shareholder becomes an interested shareholder. Pursuant to the statute, our board of trustees has exempted any business combination involving an interested shareholder. Consequently, the five-year prohibition and the super-majority vote requirements will not apply to business combinations between any of them and us. As a result, an interested shareholder may be able to enter into business combinations with us that may not be in the best interest of our shareholders, without compliance with the super-majority vote requirements and the other provisions of the statute.

Should our board of trustees opt in to it, the business combination statute may discourage others from trying to acquire control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating any offer. For a more detailed discussion of the Maryland laws governing us and the ownership of our shares of common shares, see the section of this prospectus captioned "Description of Shares."

Your investment return may be reduced if we are required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act.

We are not registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (Investment Company Act). If we were obligated to register as an investment company, we would have to comply with a variety of substantive requirements under the Investment Company Act imposing, 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 change our operations.

In order to maintain our exemption from regulation under the Investment Company Act, we must engage primarily in the business of buying real estate, and these investments must be made within a year after the offering ends. If we are unable to invest a significant portion of the proceeds of this offering in properties within one year of the termination of the offering, we may avoid being required to register as an investment company by temporarily investing any unused proceeds in government securities with low returns. This would reduce the cash available for distribution to investors and possibly reduce the value of your investment in us.

To maintain compliance with the Investment Company Act exemption, we may be unable to sell assets we would otherwise want to sell and may need to sell assets we would otherwise wish to retain. In addition, we may have to acquire additional income or loss generating assets that we might not otherwise have acquired or may have to forgo opportunities to acquire interests in companies that we would otherwise want to acquire and would be important to our investment strategy. 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 was to require enforcement, and a court could appoint a receiver to take control of us and liquidate our business.

You are bound by the majority vote on matters on which you are entitled to vote.

You may vote on certain matters at any annual or special meeting of shareholders, including the election of trustees. However, you will be bound by the majority vote on matters requiring approval of a majority of the shareholders even if you do not vote with the majority on any such matter.

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

Our board of trustees determines our major policies, including our policies regarding financing, growth, debt capitalization, REIT qualification and distributions. Our board of trustees may amend or revise these and other policies without a vote of the shareholders. Under the Maryland General Corporation Law and our charter, our shareholders have a right to vote only on the following:

the election or removal of trustees;

any amendment of our charter (including a change in our investment objectives), except that our board of trustees may amend our charter without shareholder approval, to increase or decrease the aggregate number of our shares, to increase or decrease the number of our shares of any class or series that we have the authority to issue, or to classify or reclassify any unissued shares by setting or changing the preferences, conversion or other rights, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications or terms and conditions of redemption of such shares, provided however, that any such amendment does not adversely affect the rights, preferences and privileges of the shareholders;

our liquidation or dissolution;

a reorganization as provided in our charter; and

any merger, consolidation or sale or other disposition of substantially all of our assets.

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

You are limited in your ability to sell your shares pursuant to our share redemption program.

Any shareholder requesting repurchase of their shares pursuant to our share redemption program will be required to certify to us that such shareholder acquired the shares by either (i) a purchase directly from us or (ii) a transfer from the original subscriber by way of a bona fide gift not for value to, or for the benefit of, a member of the subscriber's immediate or extended family or through a transfer to a custodian, trustee or other fiduciary for the account of the subscriber or his/her immediate or extended family in connection with an estate planning transaction, including by bequest or inheritance upon death or by operation of law. Our share redemption program contains restrictions that may limit your ability to transfer your shares to us. Shares will be redeemed on a first-come, first-served basis, with a priority given to redemptions upon the death of a shareholder. During any 12-month period, we will not redeem in excess of 5.0% of the number of our common shares outstanding at the beginning of such 12-month period. In addition, the cash available for redemption generally will be limited to 1.0% of the operating cash flow from the previous fiscal year, plus any proceeds from our dividend reinvestment plan. Further, our board of trustees 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 our shares, you should not assume that you will be able to sell any of your shares back to us pursuant to our share redemption program. However, subject to the limitations described in this prospectus, we will redeem shares upon the request of the estate, heir or beneficiary of a deceased shareholder. For a more detailed description of our share redemption program, see "Description of Shares - Share Redemption Program."

If you are able to resell your shares to us pursuant to our redemption program, you will likely receive substantially less than the fair market value for your shares.

Other than redemptions following the death of a shareholder, for three years after we complete this offering, the purchase price for shares we repurchase under our redemption program will be \$9.50 per share. Thereafter, the redemption price will equal 95.0% of our per share value, as estimated by Hartman Management or another financial evaluation firm we choose for this purpose. Accordingly, you would likely 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. Even if you have your shares purchased by a subsequent third-party purchaser, you will likely receive substantially less than the fair market value of your shares.

Payment of fees to Hartman Management and its affiliates will reduce cash available for investment and dividends.

Hartman Management and its affiliates will perform services for us in connection with the offer and sale of the shares, the selection and acquisition of our investments, and the management and leasing of our properties, the servicing our mortgage loans and the administration of our other investments. They will be paid substantial fees for these services, which will reduce the amount of cash available for investment in properties or payment of dividends to shareholders. For a more detailed discussion of these fees, see "Management Compensation."

There can be no assurance that we will be able to pay or maintain cash dividends or that dividends will increase over time.

There are many factors that can affect the availability and timing of cash dividends to shareholders. Dividends will be based principally on cash available from our properties, real estate securities, mortgage loans and other investments. The amount of cash available for dividends will be affected by many factors, such as our ability to buy properties as offering proceeds become available, the yields on securities of other real estate programs that we invest in, and our operating expense levels, as well as many other variables. Our board of trustees recently voted to decrease our dividend rate for the second quarter of 2006 to \$0.15 per common share, as compared to \$0.1768 per common share for the first quarter of 2006. We can give no assurance that we will be able to pay or maintain dividends or that dividends 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 dividends over time, or that future acquisitions of real properties, mortgage loans or our investments in securities will increase our cash available for dividends to shareholders. Our actual results may differ significantly from the assumptions used by our board of trustees in establishing the dividend rate to shareholders. For a description of the factors that can affect the availability and timing of cash dividends to shareholders, see the section of this prospectus captioned "Description of Shares - Dividends."

If we experience decreased cash flows, we may need to use other sources of cash to fund dividends or we may be unable to pay dividends.

Actual cash available for dividends may vary substantially from estimates. If our cash dividends exceed the amount of cash available for dividends, we may need to fund the shortage out of working capital, borrowings under our lines of credit or out of proceeds of this offering, which would reduce the amount of proceeds available for real estate investments. For the year ended December 31, 2005, our total distributions exceeded our net cash flow from operating activities by \$605,263. We funded this shortage with cash from borrowings under our KeyBank credit facility. Should cash flows continue not to cover our total distributions, our ability to pay dividends at the current rate, or at all, may be adversely affected.

Adverse economic and geopolitical conditions could negatively affect our returns and profitability.

Recent geopolitical events have exacerbated the general economic slowdown experienced by the nation as a whole and the local economies where our properties may be located. The length and severity of any economic downturn cannot be predicted. The following market and economic challenges may impact negatively our operating results:

- poor economic times may result in tenant defaults under our leases;
- job transfers and layoffs may increase vacancies;
- maintaining occupancy levels may require increased concessions or reduced rental rates; and

·increased insurance premiums, resulting in part from the increased risk of terrorism, may reduce funds available for payment of dividends or, to the extent we can pass such increases through to tenants, may lead to tenant defaults. Increased insurance premiums also may make it difficult to increase rents to tenants on turnover, which may adversely affect our ability to increase our returns.

Our operations could be negatively affected to the extent that an economic downturn is prolonged or becomes more severe.

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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 buy real estate and to pay various fees and expenses. 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. Our working capital line of credit expires in March 2008 and our revolving loan expires in January 2008. 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 may be required to identify sources for such funding. We cannot assure you that sufficient funding will be available or, if available, will be available on economically feasible terms or on terms acceptable to us.

General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate

Your investment will be directly affected by general economic and regulatory factors we cannot control or predict.

We only own commercial real estate. Investments in real estate typically involve a high level of risk as the result of factors we cannot control or predict. One of the risks of investing in real estate is the possibility that our properties will not generate income sufficient to meet operating expenses or will generate income and capital appreciation, if any, at rates lower than those anticipated or available through investments in comparable real estate or other investments. The following factors may affect income from properties and yields from investments in properties and are generally outside of our control:

- conditions in financial markets;
- over-building;
- a reduction in rental income as the result of the inability to maintain occupancy levels;
- adverse changes in applicable tax, real estate, environmental or zoning laws;
- changes in general economic conditions;
- a taking of any of our properties by eminent domain;
- adverse local conditions (such as changes in real estate zoning laws that may reduce the desirability of real estate in the area);
- acts of God, such as earthquakes or floods and other uninsured losses;
- changes in supply of or demand for similar or competing properties in an area;
- changes in interest rates and availability of permanent mortgage funds, which may render the sale of a property difficult or unattractive; and
- periods of high interest rates and tight money supply.

Some or all of the foregoing factors may affect our properties, which could adversely affect our operations and ability to pay dividends to shareholders.

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 less cash dividends to be distributed to our shareholders. In addition, the resale 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.

If we set aside insufficient working capital or are unable to secure funds for future tenant improvements, we may be required to defer necessary property improvements, which could adversely impact our ability to pay cash dividends to our shareholders.

When tenants do not renew their leases or otherwise vacate their space, it is usual that, 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 working capital reserves, we will have to obtain financing from other sources. Because the vast majority of our leases will provide for tenant reimbursement of operating expenses, we do not anticipate that we will establish a permanent reserve for maintenance and repairs for our properties. However, to the extent that we have insufficient funds for such purposes, we may establish reserves for maintenance and repairs of our properties from gross proceeds of this offering, out of cash flow generated by operating properties or out of non-liquidating net sale proceeds. If these reserves or any reserves otherwise established 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. Additional borrowing for working capital purposes will increase our interest expense, and therefore our financial condition and our ability to pay cash dividends to our shareholders may be adversely affected. In addition, we may be required to defer necessary improvements to our properties that may cause our properties 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 our properties. If this happens, we may not be able to maintain projected rental rates for effected properties, and our results of operations may be negatively impacted.

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

Hartman Management will attempt to ensure that all of our properties are adequately insured to cover casualty losses. However, there are types of losses, generally catastrophic in nature, such as losses due to wars, acts of terrorism, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, pollution or environmental matters, 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 terrorism acts could sharply increase the premiums we pay for coverage against property and casualty claims. Additionally, mortgage lenders in some cases have begun to insist that commercial property owners purchase specific coverage against terrorism as a condition for providing mortgage 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 any such uninsured loss. In addition, other than any 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 insurance premiums, we could suffer reduced earnings that would result in less cash dividends to be distributed to shareholders.

Our operating results may be negatively affected by potential development and construction delays and resultant increased costs and risks.

We may invest some or all of the proceeds available for investment in the acquisition and development of properties upon which we will develop and construct improvements at a fixed contract price. We will be subject to risks relating

to uncertainties associated with re-zoning 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. 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 our 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 re-zoning the land for development and environmental concerns of governmental entities and/or community groups. Although our intention is to limit any investment in unimproved property to property we intend to develop, your investment nevertheless is subject to the risks associated with investments in unimproved real property.

Uncertain market conditions relating to the future disposition of properties could adversely affect the return on your investment.

We intend to hold the various real properties in which we invest until such time as Hartman Management 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, Hartman Management, subject to approval of our board of trustees, 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 list the shares within twelve years of the termination of this offering. We cannot predict with any certainty the various market conditions affecting real estate investments that will exist at any particular time in the future. Although we generally intend to hold properties for seven to ten years from the date of acquisition, due to the uncertainty of market conditions that may affect the future disposition of our properties, we cannot assure you that we will be able to sell our properties at a profit in the future. Accordingly, the extent to which you will receive cash dividends and realize potential appreciation on our real estate investments will be dependent upon fluctuating market conditions.

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

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.

Some of these laws and regulations have been amended so as to require compliance with new or more stringent standards as of future dates. Compliance with new or more stringent laws or regulations or stricter interpretation of existing laws may require material expenditures by us. We cannot assure you that future laws, ordinances or regulations will not impose any material environmental liability, or that the current environmental condition of our properties will not be affected by the operations of the tenants, by the existing condition of the land, by operations in the vicinity of the properties, such as the presence of underground storage tanks, or by the activities of unrelated third parties. In addition, there are various local, state and federal fire, health, life-safety and similar regulations that we may be required to comply with, and which may subject us to liability in the form of fines or damages for noncompliance.

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

Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, 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. 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 payments of dividends to you.

Our properties may contain or develop harmful mold, which could lead to liability for adverse health effects and costs of remediating the problem.

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 properties could require us to undertake a costly remediation program to contain or remove the mold from the affected property. In addition, the presence of significant mold could expose us to liability from our tenants, their employees and others if property damage or health concerns arise.

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

Our properties may be subject to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (Disabilities Act). 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 place the burden on the seller or other third party, such as a tenant, to ensure compliance with the Disabilities Act. 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 Disabilities Act compliance may affect cash available for dividends and the amount of dividends to you, if any.

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 our best efforts to sell them for cash. However, in some instances we may sell our properties by providing financing to purchasers. When 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 our cash dividends to shareholders. 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 a partial payment for the purchase price. 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 shareholders, 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 pay cash dividends to our shareholders.

Risks Associated with Debt Financing

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

If it is determined to be in our best interests, we may, in some instances, acquire real properties 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 real properties. We may also borrow funds if necessary to satisfy the requirement that we distribute to shareholders as dividends at least 90.0% 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.

We may incur mortgage debt on a particular real property if we believe the property's projected cash flow is sufficient to service the mortgage debt. However, if there is a shortfall in cash flow, then the amount available for dividends to shareholders may be affected. In addition, incurring mortgage debt increases the risk of loss because 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. 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 pay cash dividends to our shareholders will be adversely affected.

If mortgage debt is unavailable at reasonable rates, we may not be able to finance the properties, which could reduce the number of properties we can acquire and the amount of cash dividends we can make.

If 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 and our income could be reduced. If this occurs, it would reduce cash available for payment of dividends to our shareholders, and it may prevent us from raising capital by issuing more shares or prevent us from borrowing more money.

Our debt agreements impose limits on our operations and our ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

The agreements relating to the debt we incur contain financial and operating covenants that may limit our ability to make distributions or other payments to our shareholders. Our existing credit facilities contain financial and operating covenants, including:

net worth requirements;

debt service coverage of at least 1.5 to 1.0;

loan-to-value ratio of the borrowing base pool to total funded loan balance of at least 1.67 to 1.00;

total debt not to exceed 60% of fair market value of the real estate assets;

the ratio of secured debt to fair market value of real estate assets not to exceed 40%;

interest coverage ratio of at least 2.0 to 1.0;

we must hedge certain amounts of variable interest rate debt;

maintenance of specific levels of insurance; and

limitations on our ability to make distributions or other payments to our shareholders, sell assets or engage in mergers, consolidation or make certain acquisitions.

Failure to comply with these covenants could result from, among other things, changes in our results of operations, incurrence of debt or changes in general economic conditions. These covenants may restrict our ability to fund our operations and conduct our business. Failure to comply with any of these covenants could result in a default under our credit agreement or other debt agreements we may enter into in the future. A default could cause one or more of our lenders to accelerate the timing of payments which could force us to dispose of one or more of our properties, possibly on disadvantageous terms. As of December 31, 2005, we were in violation of one such covenant. While we are currently in discussions with the lenders to obtain a waiver, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining such waiver. As this violation constitutes an event of default, our lenders have the right to accelerate payment. For more discussion, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources." Similar violations of our loan covenants may occur in the future.

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

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 shareholders 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 make the distributions that we are required to pay to maintain our qualification as a REIT. Any of these results would have a significant, negative impact on your investment.

Risks Associated with Section 1031 Exchange Transactions

We may have increased exposure to liabilities from litigation as a result of any participation by us in Section 1031 Exchange Transactions.

We may enter into transactions that qualify for like-kind exchange treatment under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code (Section 1031 Exchange Transactions). Section 1031 Exchange Transactions are commonly structured as the acquisition of real estate owned in co-tenancy arrangements with persons (1031 Participants) in tax pass-through entities, including single member limited liability companies or similar entities (Hartman Exchange LLCs). There are significant tax and securities disclosure risks associated with the related private placement offerings of co-tenancy interests to 1031 Participants, including lawsuits by such 1031 Participants. Changes in tax laws may adversely affect Section 1031 Exchange Transactions or cause such transactions not to achieve their intended value. It is currently anticipated that the operating partnership would receive fees in connection with any Section 1031 Exchange Transaction and, as such, we may be named in or otherwise required to defend against any such lawsuits brought by 1031 Participants. Any amounts we are required to expend for any such litigation claims may reduce the amount of funds available for payment of dividends to our shareholders. In addition, disclosure of any such litigation may adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital in the future through the sale of our shares. For a more detailed discussion of Section 1031 Exchange Transactions, see “Investment Objectives and Criteria - Section 1031 Exchange Transactions.”

We will be subject to risks associated with co-tenancy arrangements that otherwise may not be present in a real estate investment.

If we enter into Section 1031 Exchange Transactions, it is anticipated that at the closing of each property to be acquired by a Hartman Exchange LLC, the operating partnership will enter into a contractual arrangement providing that, in the event that the Hartman Exchange LLC is unable to sell all of the co-tenancy interests in that particular property by the completion of its private placement offering, the operating partnership would purchase, at the Hartman Exchange LLC’s cost, any co-tenancy interests remaining unsold. Accordingly, in the event that a Hartman Exchange LLC is unable to sell all co-tenancy interests in one or more of its properties, the operating partnership will be required to purchase the unsold co-tenancy interests in such property or properties and, thus, will be subject to the risks of ownership of properties in a co-tenancy arrangement with unrelated third parties.

Ownership of co-tenancy interests involves risks generally not otherwise present with an investment in real estate such as the following:

- the risk that a co-tenant may at any time have economic or business interests or goals which are or which 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; or
- the possibility that a co-tenant might become insolvent or bankrupt, which may be an event of default under 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.

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 Exchange Transaction, it is not likely that we would 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 co-tenancy interests from the 1031 Participants.

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. In addition, 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 the Section 1031 Exchange Transactions may limit our ability to borrow funds in the future, which could adversely affect the value of our investments.

We may enter into Section 1031 Exchange Transaction agreements 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. Further, 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.

Federal Income Tax Risks

If we failed to qualify as a REIT, our operations and dividends to shareholders would be adversely impacted.

We intend to continue to operate so as to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. A REIT generally is not taxed at the corporate level on income it currently distributes to its shareholders. Qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex rules for which there are only limited judicial or administrative interpretations. The determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control 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 qualification as a REIT or the federal income tax consequences of such qualification.

If we were to fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year:

- we would not be allowed to deduct our distributions to shareholders when computing our taxable income;
- we would be subject to federal income tax (including any applicable alternative minimum tax) on our taxable income at regular corporate rates;
- we would be disqualified from being taxed as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification was lost, unless entitled to relief under certain statutory provisions;
- our cash available for dividends would be reduced and we would have less cash to pay dividends to shareholders; and
- we may be required to borrow additional funds or sell some of our assets in order to pay corporate tax obligations we may incur as a result of our disqualification.

We encourage you to read the “Federal Income Tax Considerations” section of this prospectus for further discussion of the tax issues related to this offering.

If Hartman OP was classified as a “publicly-traded partnership” under the Internal Revenue Code, our operations and dividends to shareholders could be adversely affected.

We structured Hartman OP so that it would be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. In this regard, the Internal Revenue Code generally classifies “publicly traded partnerships” (as defined in Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code) as associations taxable as corporations (rather than as partnerships), unless substantially all of their taxable income consists of specified types of passive income. In order to minimize the risk that the Internal Revenue Code would classify Hartman OP as a “publicly traded partnership” for tax purposes, we placed certain restrictions on the transfer and/or redemption of partnership units in Hartman OP. If the Internal Revenue Service were to assert successfully that Hartman OP is a “publicly traded partnership,” and substantially all of Hartman OP’s gross income did not consist of the specified types of passive income, the Internal Revenue Code would treat Hartman OP as an association taxable as a corporation.

These topics are discussed in greater detail in the “Federal Income Tax Considerations — Tax Aspects of Our Operating Partnership” section of this prospectus. In such event, the character of our assets and items of gross income would change and would prevent us from continuing to qualify as a REIT. In addition, the imposition of a corporate tax on Hartman OP would reduce our amount of cash available for payment of dividends by us to you. See the “Federal Income Tax Considerations” section of this prospectus.

Dividends to tax-exempt investors may be classified as unrelated business tax income.

Neither dividend distributions nor income from the sale of common shares should generally constitute unrelated business taxable income to a tax-exempt investor, provided that our shares are not predominately held by qualified employee pension trusts. However, the Internal Revenue Code may classify our dividends to a tax-exempt investor as unrelated business tax income in the event such investor incurs debt in order to acquire common shares. We encourage you to read the “Investment by Tax-Exempt Entities and ERISA Considerations” section of this prospectus for further discussion of this issue if you are a tax-exempt investor.

Investors subject to ERISA must address special consideration when determining whether to acquire common shares.

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, is referred to in this prospectus as “ERISA.” Fiduciaries of a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan subject to ERISA should consider whether an investment in our common shares:

- is subject to the “plan assets” rules under ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code;
- satisfies the fiduciary standards of care established under ERISA;
- is subject to the unrelated business taxation rules under Section 511 of the Internal Revenue Code; and
- constitutes a prohibited transaction under ERISA or the Internal Revenue Code. Those investors subject to ERISA should read the “ERISA Considerations” for further discussion of ERISA topics.

We intend that Hartman OP will satisfy the “real estate operating company” exception to the plan assets regulations promulgated pursuant to ERISA and that we will satisfy the “venture capital operating company” exception to the plan assets regulations promulgated pursuant to ERISA. Consequently, our assets should not be treated as plan assets of an investing plan subject to ERISA. We cannot assure you, however, that these exceptions will apply to our assets and, if not, our assets may be treated as plan assets of investing plan subject to ERISA.

Certain fees paid to Hartman OP may affect our REIT status.

In connection with any Section 1031 Exchange Transactions, Hartman OP would enter into a number of contractual arrangements with Hartman Exchange LLCs that will, in effect, guarantee the sale of the co-tenancy interests being offered by any Hartman Exchange LLC. In consideration for entering into these agreements, Hartman OP will be paid fees which 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 5.0% of our gross income for such year, we could lose our REIT status for that taxable year and the four ensuing taxable years. As set forth above, 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 your return on your investment.

Recharacterization of the Section 1031 Exchange Transactions may result in taxation of income from a prohibited transaction, which would diminish our cash dividends to our shareholders.

In the event that the Internal Revenue Service were to recharacterize the Section 1031 Exchange Transactions such that Hartman OP, rather than Hartman Exchange LLC, is treated as the bona fide owner, for tax purposes, of properties acquired and resold by a Hartman Exchange LLC in connection with the Section 1031 Exchange Transactions, such characterization could result in the fees paid to Hartman OP by a Hartman Exchange LLC as being deemed income from a prohibited transaction, in which event the fee income paid to us in connection with the Section 1031 Exchange Transactions would be subject to a 100.0% tax. If this occurs, our ability to pay cash dividends to our shareholders will be adversely affected.

You may have tax liability on dividends that you elect to reinvest in our common shares.

If you participate in our dividend reinvestment plan, you will be deemed to have received, and for income tax purposes will be taxed on, the amount reinvested in common shares. 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 common shares received.

In certain circumstances, we may be subject to federal and state income taxes as a REIT, which would reduce our cash available for payment of dividends to our shareholders.

Even if we maintain our status as a REIT, we may become subject to federal income taxes and related state taxes. For example, if we have net income from a “prohibited transaction,” such income will be subject to a 100.0% 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 property and pay income tax directly on such income. In that event, our shareholders would be treated as if they earned that income and paid the tax on it directly. However, shareholders that are tax-exempt, such as charities or qualified pension plans, would have no benefit from their deemed payment of such tax liability. We may also be subject to state and local taxes 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 our cash available for payment of dividends to our shareholders.

We may be subject to adverse legislative or regulatory tax changes that could adversely impact our ability to sell shares in this offering.

At any time, the federal income tax laws governing REITs or the administrative interpretations of those laws may be amended. Any of those new laws or interpretations may take effect retroactively and could adversely affect the taxation of us or of you as a shareholder. On May 23, 2003, the President signed the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, which we refer to as the Jobs and Growth Tax Act. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002, the Jobs and Growth Tax Act generally reduced the maximum rate of tax applicable to individuals on the dividend income from regular C corporations from 38.6% to 15.0%. This reduced substantially the so-called “double taxation” (that is, taxation at both the corporate and shareholder levels) that has generally applied to corporations that are not taxed as REITs. Generally, dividends from REITs do not qualify for the dividend tax reduction because, as a result of the dividends paid deduction to which REITs are entitled, REITs generally do not pay corporate level tax on income that they distribute to shareholders. The Jobs and Growth Tax Act could cause individual investors to view stocks of non-REIT corporations as more attractive relative to shares of REITs than was the case previously because the dividends paid by non-REIT corporations would be subject to lower tax rates for the individual. Due to the relatively recent enactment of this legislation, we cannot predict whether in fact this will occur or, if it occurs, what the impact will be on our ability to sell shares in this offering.

There are special considerations that apply to pension or profit-sharing trusts or IRAs investing in our shares.

If you are investing the assets of a pension, profit-sharing, 401(k), Keogh or other qualified retirement plan or the assets of an IRA in our common shares, you should satisfy yourself that, among other things:

- your investment is consistent with your fiduciary obligations 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 investment policy;
- your investment satisfies the prudence and diversification requirements of ERISA;
- your investment will not impair the liquidity of the plan or IRA;
- your investment will not produce UBTI for the plan or IRA;
- you will be able to value the assets of the plan annually in accordance with ERISA requirements; and
- your investment will not constitute a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code.

For a more complete discussion of the foregoing issues and other risks associated with an investment in shares by retirement plans, please see the "Investment by Tax-Exempt Entities and ERISA Considerations" section of this prospectus.

Equity participation in mortgage loans may result in taxable income and gains from these properties, which could adversely impact our REIT status.

If we participate under a mortgage 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. This could affect our ability to maintain our status as a REIT.

Forward-Looking Statements

This prospectus contains certain "forward-looking statements" regarding our plans and objectives, including, among other things:

- future economic performance;
- plans and objectives of management for future operations; and
- projections of revenue and other financial items.

Forward-looking statements are typically identified by the use of terms such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "intend," "p," "anticipate," "estimate," "believe," "continue," "predict," "potential" or the negative of such terms and other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions and are not historical facts. Actual events or results may differ materially.

The forward-looking statements included herein are based on our historical performance, current expectations, plans, estimates and beliefs that involve numerous risks and uncertainties. Assumptions relating to the foregoing involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond our control. Any of the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements could be inaccurate and, therefore, we cannot assure you that the forward-looking statements included in this prospectus will prove to be accurate.

In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included in this prospectus, including, without limitation, the risks set forth in the “Risk Factors” section, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that the objectives and plans set forth in this prospectus will be achieved. We caution you that forward-looking statements are not guarantees and that the actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information different than that contained in this prospectus. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, our shares only in jurisdictions where such offers and sales are permitted.

ESTIMATED USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table sets forth information about how we intend to use the proceeds raised in this offering, assuming that we either had sold the minimum offering of 200,000 shares, exclusive of shares sold to residents of either New York or Pennsylvania, or that we sell the maximum offering of 11,000,000 shares pursuant to this offering. Many of the figures set forth below represent management's best estimate since they cannot be precisely calculated at this time. For the maximum offering figures, we assume that we would sell 360,000 of the shares through our dealer manager's distribution channel in which no other participating broker-dealer is involved, and the commissions that would otherwise be payable with respect to such sales would be retained and used by us for investments. We expect that at least 86.25% of the money that shareholders invest will be used to buy real estate. The remaining approximately 13.75% will be used to pay expenses and fees, including the payment of fees to Hartman Management, our advisor, and D.H. Hill Securities, LLP (D.H. Hill Securities), our dealer manager. Our fees and expenses, as listed below, include the following:

- Selling commissions and the dealer manager fee, which consist of selling commissions of up to 7.0% of aggregate gross offering proceeds, which commissions may be waived or reduced under certain circumstances, and a dealer manager fee of up to 2.5% of aggregate gross offering proceeds, both of which are payable to D.H. Hill Securities. D.H. Hill Securities may pay commissions of up to 7.0% of the gross offering proceeds to other broker-dealers participating in the offering of our shares. With respect to shares sold by D.H. Hill Securities by registered representatives and principals of D.H. Hill Securities who are affiliates of our company, D.H. Hill Securities has agreed to waive the full amount of the selling commission otherwise payable to it by the purchaser of those shares, which will increase the money that we will use to buy real properties. D.H. Hill Securities may re-allow a portion of its dealer manager fee in an aggregate amount up to 1.5% of gross offering proceeds to broker-dealers participating in the offering to be paid as marketing fees, including bona fide conference fees incurred, and due diligence expense reimbursement. In no event shall the total underwriting compensation, including selling commissions, the dealer manager fee and underwriting expense reimbursements, exceed 9.5% of gross offering proceeds. See the "Plan of Distribution" section of this prospectus for a description of additional provisions relating to selling commissions and the dealer manager fee.
- Organization and offering expenses are defined generally as any and all costs and expenses incurred by us, our advisor or an affiliate of our advisor in connection with our formation, qualification and registration and the marketing and distribution of our shares, including, but not limited to, accounting and escrow fees, printing, advertising and marketing expenses, and other accountable offering expenses, other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee. Hartman Management and its affiliates will be responsible for the payment of organization and offering expenses, other than selling commissions and the dealer manager fee, to the extent they exceed 2.5% of gross offering proceeds, without recourse against or reimbursement by us and, pursuant to our charter, the aggregate sum of such organization and offering expenses, selling commissions and the dealer manager fee, shall in no event exceed 15.0% of the gross offering proceeds.
- Acquisition fees, which are defined generally as fees and commissions paid by any party to any person in connection with identifying, reviewing, evaluating, investing in, and the purchase, development or construction of properties, or the making or investing in mortgage loans or other investments. We will pay Hartman Management, as our advisor, acquisition fees of 2.0% of the gross offering proceeds upon receipt of the offering proceeds rather than at the time a property is acquired. However, if either party terminates or fails to renew the advisory agreement, Hartman Management must return any acquisition fees not yet allocated to one of our investments. Acquisition fees do not include acquisitions expenses.

MINIMUM OFFERING		MAXIMUM OFFERING	
Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent

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Gross offering proceeds	\$	2,000,000	100.00%	\$ 109,500,000	100.00%
Less public offering expenses:					
Selling commissions and dealer manager fee (1)		185,000	9.25	9,250,000	8.45
Other organization and offering expenses (2)		50,000	2.50	2,737,500	2.50
Acquisition fees (3)		40,000	2.00	2,190,000	2.00
Initial working capital reserve (4)		—	—	—	—
Amount estimated to be invested (5)	\$	1,725,000	86.25%	\$ 95,322,500	87.05%

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- (1) We have assumed that 360,000 of the shares sold in the offering will be sold through our dealer manager by registered representatives and principals of our dealer manager who are affiliates of our company, in which case investors will pay \$10.00 per share but no commission will be paid with respect to such purchases. As a result of our dealer manager's agreement not to charge a commission for such sales, the amounts that would otherwise be paid as commissions will be retained and used by us for investment in real properties. We have also assumed that none of the shares sold by our dealer manager without commission qualify for volume discounts. To the extent that any of such sales qualify for volume discounts, the amount of the volume discount will reduce the proceeds otherwise available to us for investment. For purposes of this table, we have also assumed that the minimum offering amounts do not include any purchases under our dividend reinvestment plan. We will not pay any sales commission with respect to purchases pursuant to our dividend reinvestment plan.
 - (2) We had estimated that approximately \$400,000 of organization and offering expenses would be incurred if the minimum offering of 200,000 shares (\$2.0 million) was sold. However, of such amount, only \$50,000 would have been paid by us, and the balance would have been paid by our advisor. Our advisor would have received funds to pay such expenses from capital contributions from affiliates of our advisor. Organization and offering expenses are required to be reasonable. The advisor or an affiliate of the advisor will pay any amount exceeding 2.5% of the gross offering proceeds. Organization and offering expenses will necessarily increase as the volume of shares sold in the offering increases, in order to pay the increased expenses of qualification and registration of the additional shares and the marketing and distribution of the additional shares.
 - (3) We will pay Hartman Management, as our advisor, acquisition fees of 2.0% of gross offering proceeds for its services in connection with the investigation, selection and acquisition of properties. We will pay Hartman Management the acquisition fee amount upon receipt of the offering proceeds rather than at the time a property is acquired. In addition to this acquisition fee, we may also incur customary third-party acquisition expenses in connection with the acquisition (or attempted acquisition) of a property. See Note 5 below.
 - (4) Because we expect that the vast majority of leases for the properties acquired by us will provide for tenant reimbursement of operating expenses, we do not anticipate that a permanent reserve for maintenance and repairs of real estate properties will be established. However, to the extent that we have insufficient funds for such purposes, we may establish reserves from gross offering proceeds, out of cash flow generated by operating properties or out of non-liquidating net sale proceeds (defined generally to mean the net cash proceeds received by us from any sale or exchange of properties).
 - (5) The amount estimated to be invested will include customary third-party acquisition expenses, such as legal fees and expenses, costs of appraisal, accounting fees and expenses, title insurance premiums and other closing costs and miscellaneous expenses relating to the acquisition of real estate. We estimate that the third-party costs would average 0.5% of the contract purchase price of property acquisitions.

Until invested as permitted in our charter, substantially all of the net proceeds of this offering and, thereafter, our working capital reserves, may be invested in short-term, highly-liquid investments including, but not limited to, government obligations, bank certificates of deposit, short-term debt obligations and interest-bearing accounts, or used to pay down debt.

DILUTION

Dilution is the amount by which the offering price paid by purchasers of common shares sold in this offering exceeds the net tangible book value per share on December 31, 2005. On December 31, 2005, we had 8,913,654 issued and outstanding common shares and a net tangible book value of \$51,938,512. Therefore, each common share after giving effect to our reorganization and recapitalization has a net tangible book value of \$5.83. The net tangible book value per common share is determined by subtracting our total liabilities and minority interests from the value of all our total tangible assets (total assets less deferred costs adjusted for minority interests) and dividing the difference by the total number of our common shares outstanding.

Assuming that, on December 31, 2005,

- we sold all the remaining 8,134,443 common shares offered by this prospectus to the public;
- we sold all the remaining 962,049 common shares offered pursuant to our dividend reinvestment plan; and
- we received additional net proceeds of \$80,494,077 from this offering,

our pro forma net tangible book value would have been \$132,432,589, or \$7.35 per share. This would have represented an immediate increase in net tangible book value of \$1.52 per share (or 26.1%) to existing shareholders and an immediate dilution of \$2.65 per share (or 26.5%) to new investors. The following table illustrates this per share dilution in both monetary and percentage terms:

Per share offering price of this offering before any expenses, commissions and other fees	\$10.00
Per share offering price of shares issuable pursuant to dividend reinvestment plan before expenses, commissions and other fees	\$ 9.50
Net tangible book value of each common share as December 31, 2005	\$ 5.83
Pro forma net tangible book value of each common share assuming the completion of this offering (1)	\$ 7.35
Pro forma increase in net tangible book value per common share to existing shareholders attributable to this offering	\$ 1.52 (26.1%)
Pro forma decrease (dilution) in net tangible book value per common share to new investors	\$ 2.65 (26.5%)

(1) This figure assumes that we received net proceeds of \$82,756,175 from selling the remaining shares from this offering, after deducting 7.0% of gross proceeds for the payment of selling commissions to third party broker dealers and the 2.5% dealer manager fee from the proceeds of sales other than dividend reinvestment plan shares. These selling commission amounts assume that 100% of all remaining shares offered by this prospectus are sold by registered broker dealers on our behalf. We will pay such broker dealers a selling commission of up to 7.0% of the gross proceeds we receive from shares they place, however no sales commission will be paid with respect to dividend reinvestment plan purchases. To the extent our executive officers sell shares in this offering, a commission will not be paid for such shares and we will receive the excess proceeds. Consequently, to the extent that our executive officers sell any of the shares, our net tangible book value will increase. We give no effect to the possible conversion of any OP Units into common shares.

The following table summarizes, on a pro forma basis as of December 31, 2005, the differences in the number of common shares purchased from us, the total consideration paid and the average price per share paid by our existing shareholders and by the new investors purchasing the common shares in this offering and under our dividend

reinvestment plan:

	Shares Issued (1)		Book Value of Total Consideration		Book Value of Consideration Per Share
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Existing shareholders	8,913,654	49.5%	\$ 51,938,512	39.2%	\$ 5.83
New shareholders	9,096,492	50.5%	\$ 80,894,077	60.8%	\$ 8.85
Total	18,010,146	100.0%	\$ 132,432,589	100.0%	\$ 7.35

(1) Because the outstanding units of partnership interest of Hartman OP are convertible into our common shares on a one-for-one basis, we give no effect to the possible conversion of units of partnership interest of Hartman OP into common shares.

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CURRENT STATUS OF THE OFFERING

As of March 31, 2006, 2,277,690 shares had been issued at the public offering price of \$10.00 per share (except as noted below) and 58,604 shares had been issued at a price of \$9.50 per share pursuant to the dividend reinvestment plan, for a total issued of 2,336,294 shares issued as of such date, with gross offering proceeds received of \$23,333,638. After subtracting offering expenses of \$2,913,723 (including \$1,888,762 in selling commissions, dealer manager fees and discounts, \$569,423 in offering expenses incurred payable to Hartman Management and \$455,538 in acquisition fees incurred payable to Hartman Management), net proceeds were \$20,419,915.

These proceeds were applied temporarily to reduce the balance under our lines of credit and for working capital, prior to the identification and closing of real estate property acquisitions. For a description of the interest rates and maturity dates of our lines of credit, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources." As of March 31, 2006 amounts in excess of the net proceeds of the offering have been invested in real estate properties. The excess was funded by drawing additional amounts under our lines of credit or from working capital.

The subscriptions accepted through March 31, 2006 included subscriptions for an aggregate of 11,840 shares from three of our independent trustees. As discussed in the "Plan of Distribution" section of this prospectus, these subscriptions were at a discounted price of \$9.05 per share, reflecting the fact that selling commissions in the amount of \$0.70 per share and dealer manager fees in the amount of \$0.25 per share were not payable in connection with such sales. Accordingly, the net proceeds to us from such sales made net of commissions were substantially the same as the net proceeds we receive from sales of shares at the \$10.00 per share offering price. The subscription price for these shares was paid through the trustees' assignment to the Company of their right to receive accrued and unpaid trustee fees in the aggregate amount of \$107,150.

MANAGEMENT

General Information About Us

We are a Maryland real estate investment trust formed on December 31, 2003 for the purpose of merging with Hartman Commercial Properties REIT, a Texas real estate investment trust organized on August 20, 1998. The sole purpose of the merger was to change our state of domicile to Maryland. As a result of the merger, we are governed by the laws of the state of Maryland.

We were initially organized under the laws of the state of Texas by Allen R. Hartman. Mr. Hartman is currently our president and secretary, and is a member of our board of trustees. Concurrently with our reorganization as a Maryland real estate investment trust on July 28, 2004, our shareholders approved a recapitalization of our outstanding equity such that each common share of beneficial interest outstanding was exchanged for 1.42857 common shares of beneficial interest. The recapitalization had no effect on the economic interests of our shareholders in us.

We have a perpetual duration. Our charter permits us to be terminated upon the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote and the approval of a majority of the entire board of trustees. Our bylaws require us to conduct annual meetings of our shareholders for the purpose of electing our board of trustees, each of whom will serve for a one year term, and to conduct any other proper business as may come before the shareholders.

We operate under the direction of our board of trustees, the members of which serve in a fiduciary capacity to the company and are accountable to our shareholders as fiduciaries. The board is responsible for the management and control of our affairs. The board has retained Hartman Management to manage our day-to-day affairs and the acquisition and disposition of our investments, subject to the board's supervision. Our initial Declaration of Trust was reviewed and ratified by unanimous vote of our board of trustees, including the independent trustees, at their initial meeting on December 30, 2003. The Declaration of Trust was subsequently amended and restated by unanimous vote of the trustees, including the independent trustees, on April 27, 2004 and by the vote of our shareholders on June 4, 2004.

Our Declaration of Trust and bylaws provide that the number of our trustees may be established by a majority of the entire board of trustees. However, the board of trustees must always have at least three members and, under our bylaws, no more than fifteen members. We currently have a total of five members on our board. The Declaration of Trust also provides that a majority of the trustees must be independent trustees. An "independent trustee" is a person who is not one of our officers or employees or an officer, director or employee of Hartman Management or its affiliates and has not otherwise been affiliated with such entities for the previous two years and does not own or during the previous two years has not owned, an interest in Hartman Management or its affiliates. Of our five current trustees, three are considered independent trustees. Each trustee must have at least three years of relevant experience demonstrating the knowledge and experience required to successfully acquire and manage the type of assets being acquired by us. At least one of the independent trustees must have at least three years of relevant real estate experience. Samuel C. Hathorn, a former trustee, fulfilled this requirement while he was on the board. We are in the process of replacing him with someone else who satisfies this requirement.

Each trustee will serve until the next annual meeting of shareholders and until his successor has been duly elected and qualifies. Although the number of trustees may be increased or decreased, a decrease will not have the effect of shortening the term of any incumbent trustee.

Any trustee may resign at any time and may be removed with or without cause by the shareholders upon the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast at a meeting properly called for the

purpose of the proposed removal. The notice of the meeting will indicate that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to determine if the trustee shall be removed. Neither our advisor, any member of our board of trustees nor any of their affiliates may vote or consent on matters submitted to the shareholders regarding the removal of our advisor or any trustee after we accept any subscriptions for the purchase of shares in this offering. In determining the requisite percentage in interest required to approve such a matter after we accept any subscriptions for the purchase of shares in this offering, any shares owned by such persons will not be included.

A vacancy created by an increase in the number of trustees or the death, resignation, removal, adjudicated incompetence or other incapacity of a trustee may be filled only by a vote of a majority of the remaining trustees and any trustee so elected will serve for the remainder of the full term of the trusteeship in which such vacancy occurred. Independent trustees shall nominate replacements for vacancies in the independent trustee positions. If at any time there are no trustees in office, successor trustees shall be elected by the shareholders. Each trustee will be bound by the Declaration of Trust and the bylaws.

Our trustees serve in a fiduciary capacity to the company and are accountable to our shareholders as fiduciaries. Generally speaking, this means that our trustees must perform their duties in good faith and in a manner each trustee believes to be in our best interest as well as the best interest of our shareholders. Further, trustees must act with such care as a prudent person in a similar position would use under similar circumstances, including exercising reasonable inquiry, when taking actions.

However, the trustees are not required to devote all of their time to our business and are only required to devote the time to our affairs as their duties require. The trustees will meet quarterly or more frequently if necessary. We do not expect that the trustees will be required to devote a substantial portion of their time to discharge their duties as our trustees. Consequently, in the exercise of their responsibilities, the trustees will be relying heavily on our advisor. Our trustees shall have a fiduciary duty to our shareholders to supervise the relationship between our advisor and us. The board is empowered to fix the compensation of all officers that it selects and approve the payment of compensation to trustees for services rendered to us in any other capacity.

In addition to the investment policies set forth in our Declaration of Trust, our board of trustees has established written policies on investments and acquisitions, development, borrowing and transactions with affiliates, which are set forth in this prospectus. The trustees may establish further written policies on such matters or amend our current policies at any time. The board shall monitor our administrative procedures, investment operations and performance to ensure that the policies are fulfilled and are in the best interest of the shareholders. We will follow the policies on investments and borrowings set forth in this prospectus unless and until they are modified in accordance with our Declaration of Trust.

As described below, the conflicts committee of our board of trustees is also responsible for reviewing our fees and expenses with sufficient frequency to determine that the expenses incurred are in the best interest of our shareholders. In anticipation of this offering, on September 1, 2004 we entered into an amended and restated property management agreement (Management Agreement). All future amendments to the Management Agreement and all other agreements or transactions between Hartman Management and us must be approved by the conflicts committee, which is composed solely of independent trustees. Additionally, the conflicts committee must approve all material transactions between us and any entities affiliated with Mr. Hartman. See “Conflicts of Interest — Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.”

In addition, a majority of the trustees, including a majority of the independent trustees, who are not otherwise interested in the transaction must approve all transactions between us and Hartman Management or its affiliates. The independent trustees are responsible for reviewing the performance of Hartman Management and determining that the compensation to be paid to Hartman Management is reasonable in relation to the nature and quality of services to be performed and that the provisions of the advisory agreement are being carried out. Specifically, the independent trustees consider factors such as:

- the amount of the fees paid to Hartman Management in relation to the size, composition and performance of our investments;
- the success of Hartman Management in generating appropriate investment opportunities;

- rates charged to other REITs, especially REITs of similar structure, and to investors other than REITs by advisors performing the same or similar services;
- additional revenues realized by Hartman Management and its affiliates through their relationship with us, whether they are paid by us or they are paid by others with whom we do business;
- the quality and extent of service and advice furnished by Hartman Management and the performance of our investment portfolio; and
- the quality of our portfolio relative to the investments generated by Hartman Management or its affiliates for their own accounts.

Committees of the Board of Trustees

Our entire board considers all major decisions concerning our business, including any property acquisitions. However, our board has established committees so that certain functions can be addressed in more depth than may be possible at a full board meeting. The board of trustees has established the following committees described below, each composed solely of independent directors.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee consists of Chris A. Minton, Jack L. Mahaffey, and Chand Vyas. Our board of trustees has determined that Chris A. Minton, chairman and a certified public accountant, is an “audit committee financial expert,” as defined by the rules of the SEC. The audit committee’s primary functions are to assist the board of trustees in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities by reviewing the financial information to be provided to the shareholders and others, overseeing and evaluating the system of internal controls which management has established, and supervising the audit and financial reporting process (including direct responsibility for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the independent registered public accounting firm engaged to perform the annual audit and quarterly reviews with respect to the Company’s financial statements). Each of the members of the Audit Committee satisfies the independence requirements of Rules 4200(a)(15) and 4350(d)(2) of the Nasdaq Stock Market as approved by the SEC, and such members are also “independent” as that term is defined in the Company’s Declaration of Trust.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The board of trustees has established a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee to, among other things, identify individuals qualified to be trustees. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee also monitors the implementation of corporate governance guidelines and oversees the evaluation of the board of trustees and management of the Company. The current Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee members are Chris Minton, Jack L. Mahaffey and Chand Vyas, with Mr. Vyas serving as chairman. The members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee may not be officers or employees of us or any of our affiliates (including Hartman Management). Each of the members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is “independent” as determined under Rule 4200(a)(15) of the Nasdaq Stock Market as approved by the SEC, and under the independence standards prescribed by the Company’s Declaration of Trust.

Compensation Committee

The board of trustees has established a Compensation Committee to, among other things, review and approve annually the corporate goals and objectives relevant to the chief executive officer of the Company, other officers of the Company, and the board of trustees and to evaluate performance in light of these goals and objectives. The Compensation Committee also recommends the compensation levels (including salary and awards of long-term incentive compensation, pursuant to both cash incentive plans and stock-based plans) for the chief executive officer, all other officers and the board of trustees. The current Compensation Committee members are Chris Minton, Jack L. Mahaffey and Chand Vyas, with Mr. Mahaffey serving as chairman. The members of the Compensation Committee may not be officers or employees of us or any of our affiliates (including Hartman Management). Each of the members of the Compensation Committee is “independent” as determined under Rule 4200(a)(15) of the Nasdaq Stock Market as approved by the SEC, and under the independence standards prescribed by the Company’s Declaration of Trust.

Conflicts Committee

The board of trustees has established a Conflicts Committee to review specific matters that the board believes may involve conflicts of interest. The Conflicts Committee also determines if the resolution of the conflict of interest is fair and reasonable to us. The current Conflicts Committee members are Jack L. Mahaffey and Chand Vyas. The members of the conflicts committee may not be officers or employees of us or any of our affiliates (including Hartman Management). Each of the members of the Conflicts Committee is “independent” as determined under Rule 4200(a)(15) of the Nasdaq Stock Market as approved by the SEC, and under the independence standards prescribed by the Company’s Declaration of Trust.

Executive Officers and Trustees

We have provided below certain information about our executive officers and trustees.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position(s)</u>
Allen R. Hartman	54	President, Secretary and Trustee
Terry L. Henderson	55	Chief Financial Officer and Trustee
Jack L. Mahaffey	74	Independent Trustee
Chris A. Minton	69	Independent Trustee
Chand Vyas	61	Independent Trustee

Allen R. Hartman has been our president, secretary and a member of our board of trustees since our formation in 1998. He is also the sole limited partner of our advisor and property manager, Hartman Management, L.P., as well as the president, secretary, sole trustee and sole shareholder of the general partner of Hartman Management. Since 1984, Mr. Hartman, as an individual general partner, has been the sponsor of 17 private limited and general partnerships that have invested in commercial real estate in Houston, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Hartman has over 30 years of experience in the commercial real estate industry. From 1978 to 1983, Mr. Hartman owned and operated residential rental properties. From 1972 to 1978, Mr. Hartman worked as an independent contractor in the real estate construction industry. In 1978, Mr. Hartman formed Hartman Investment Properties (a Texas sole proprietorship) to develop, acquire, manage, and lease commercial real estate ventures.

Terry L. Henderson, has been our Chief Financial Officer and a member of our board of trustees since April 27, 2005. Mr. Henderson has been the Chief Financial Officer of Hartman Management since 2003. Mr. Henderson is a Certified Public Accountant and a member of various professional CPA organizations. He holds a Bachelor of Business Administration in Accounting from Texas Tech University. Prior to joining Hartman Management, Mr. Henderson was the Chief Financial Officer for Senterra Real Estate Group in Houston, Texas from 1990 to 2003.

Jack L. Mahaffey has been a member of our board of trustees since 2000. Mr. Mahaffey served as the President of Shell Mining Co. from 1984 until 1991. Since his retirement in 1991, Mr. Mahaffey has managed his personal investments. Mr. Mahaffey graduated from Ohio State University with a B.S. and M.S. in Petroleum Engineering and served in the United States Air Force. He is a former board member of the National Coal Association and the National Coal Council.

Chris A. Minton has been a member of our board of trustees since 2000. Mr. Minton was employed by Lockheed Martin for 35 years and was a Vice-President of Lockheed's Technology Services Group from 1993 until 1995. While employed at Lockheed, he supervised the business operations of six operating companies that employed over 30,000 people. Since his retirement from Lockheed in 1995, Mr. Minton has managed his personal investments and served as a consultant to a privately held aircraft mechanics school and to a Lockheed Martin subsidiary company. Mr. Minton graduated from Villanova University with a Bachelors Degree, and he is a licensed CPA (retired status) in the State of Texas. He has been awarded the Gold Knight of Management award for achievements as a professional manager by the National Management Association.

Chand Vyas has been a member of our board of trustees since 2002. Mr. Vyas is the Founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Mobile Armor, a leading provider of next generation Enterprise Mobile Data Security (EMDS) headquartered in Saint Louis, Missouri. From 1982 until 1998, Mr. Vyas served in various senior management roles

including the Chief Executive Officer of Ziegler Coal Holding Company, where he led a buyout of Ziegler from its parent company, Houston Natural Gas, in 1985. In subsequent years, under Mr. Vyas' leadership, Ziegler grew many fold through acquisitions including the purchase of Old Ben Coal from British Petroleum as well as Shell Mining Company from Shell Oil. Ziegler Coal Holding Company went public in 1994 with the largest initial public offering underwritten during that year's third quarter. Mr. Vyas has been featured in many local and national publications including Barrons, Forbes and The Chief Executive magazine. He has been a speaker on local and national television channels and has been a speaker at the conference of the New York Society of Analysts.

Compensation of Trustees

We pay our independent trustees an annual fee of \$5,000, \$1,000 for each meeting attended, and \$1,000 per quarter for committee meetings attended, payable (at the option of the trustee) in either cash or by issuing such trustees common shares of beneficial interest. Although we have not granted any awards under our equity compensation plans to any of our trustees, we may also grant options to purchase common shares or other incentive awards to members of the board. All trustees are reimbursed for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attendance at meetings of the board of trustees. If a trustee is also an officer of Hartman Management, we do not pay separate compensation for services rendered as a trustee.

Provisions Applicable to Our Equity Compensation Plans

In no event shall an option be granted to a trustee or executive officer if the shares available for purchase subject to such grant, when added to all other shares available for purchase and all other shares purchased pursuant to other issued and outstanding options, would exceed 10.0% of the issued and outstanding shares of common shares determined as of the date of grant of such option. Except as otherwise provided in an option agreement, if a change of control occurs and the agreements effectuating the change of control do not provide for the assumption or substitution of all options granted under our equity compensation plans, options granted under the non-assumed plan shall terminate and be forfeited immediately upon the occurrence of the change of control. However, the board in its sole and absolute discretion, may, with respect to any or all of such options, take any or all of the following actions to be effective as of the date of the change of control (or as of any other date fixed by the board occurring within the 30-day period immediately preceding the date of the change of control, but only if such action remains contingent upon the change of control), such date being referred to herein as the "Action Effective Date":

- accelerate the vesting and/or exercisability of the non-assumed option; and/or

- unilaterally cancel such non-assumed option in exchange for:

- whole and/or fractional shares (or for whole shares and cash in lieu of any fractional share) or whole and/or fractional shares of a successor (or for whole shares of a successor and cash in lieu of any fractional share) which, in the aggregate, are equal in value to the excess of the fair market value of the shares that could be purchased subject to such non-assumed option determined as of the Action Effective Date (taking into account vesting) over the aggregate exercise price for such shares; or

- cash or other property equal in value to the excess of the fair market value of the shares that could be purchased subject to such non-assumed option determined as of the Action Effective Date (taking into account vesting) over the aggregate exercise price for such shares; and/or,

- unilaterally cancel such non-assumed option after providing the holder of such option with (1) an opportunity to exercise such non-assumed option to the extent vested within a specified period prior to the date of the change of control, and (2) notice of such opportunity to exercise prior to the commencement of such specified period.

If the number of our outstanding shares is changed into a different number or kind of shares or securities through a reorganization or merger in which we are the surviving entity, or through a combination, recapitalization or otherwise, an appropriate adjustment will be made in the number and kind of shares that may be issued pursuant to exercise of options granted under our equity compensation plans. A corresponding adjustment to the exercise price of such options granted prior to any change will also be made. Any such adjustment, however, will not change the total payment, if any, applicable to the portion of the options or warrants not exercised, but will change only the exercise price for each share.

Stock options and warrants generally will be granted with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the underlying shares on the date of grant. Fair market value for purposes of our equity compensation plans is defined generally to mean:

- the average closing sale price for the five consecutive trading days ending on such date, if the shares are traded on a national stock exchange;
- the average of the high bid and low asked prices on such date, if the shares are quoted on the Nasdaq Stock Market;
- the per share offering price of our common shares, if there is a current public offering and the shares are not traded or listed as provided above; or

the fair market value as determined by our board of trustees.

Limited Liability and Indemnification of Trustees, Officers, Employees and Other Agents

We are permitted to limit the liability of our trustees, officers, employees and other agents, and to indemnify them, only to the extent permitted by Maryland law and our Declaration of Trust. In addition, the Securities and Exchange Commission takes the position that indemnification against liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act), is against public policy and unenforceable.

Maryland law permits us to include in our Declaration of Trust a provision limiting the liability of our trustees and officers to us and our shareholders for money damages, except for liability resulting from (a) actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or (b) active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment and that is material to the cause of action. Our Declaration of Trust contains a provision that eliminates trustees' and officers' liability to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law.

Maryland law permits a Maryland real estate investment trust to indemnify and advance expenses to its trustees, officers, employees and agents to the same extent as permitted for directors and officers of Maryland corporations. Maryland law permits a corporation to indemnify its present and former directors and officers, among others, against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and reasonable expenses actually incurred by them in connection with any proceeding to which they may be made a party by reason of their service in those or other capacities unless it is established that:

- the act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and (i) was committed in bad faith or (ii) was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty,
 - the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services or
- in the case of any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful.

However, a Maryland corporation may not indemnify for an adverse judgment in a suit by or in the right of the corporation or for a judgment of liability on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received, unless in either case a court orders indemnification and then only for expenses.

Our Declaration of Trust provides that we will indemnify and hold harmless a trustee, officer, employee, agent, advisor or affiliate against any and all losses or liabilities reasonably incurred by such trustee, officer, employee, agent, advisor or affiliate in connection with or by reason of any act or omission performed or omitted to be performed on our behalf in such capacity. However, our Declaration of Trust limits our ability to indemnify our trustees, officers, employees, agents, advisor and affiliates for losses arising from our operation by requiring that the following additional conditions are met:

- the trustees, advisor or affiliates have determined, in good faith, that the course of conduct that caused the loss or liability was in our best interests;
 - the trustees, advisor or affiliates were acting on our behalf or performing services for us;
- in the case of our non-independent trustees, advisor or affiliates, the liability or loss was not the result of negligence or misconduct by the party seeking indemnification;

in the case of independent trustees, the liability or loss was not the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct by the party seeking indemnification; and

- the indemnification or agreement to hold harmless is recoverable only out of our net assets and not from the shareholders.

Indemnification of the trustees, officers, employees, agents, our advisor or affiliates will not be allowed for liabilities arising from or out of a violation of state or federal securities laws, unless one or more of the following conditions are met:

- there has been a successful adjudication on the merits of each count involving alleged securities law violations;
 - such claims have been dismissed with prejudice on the merits by a court of competent jurisdiction; or

· a court of competent jurisdiction approves a settlement of the claims against the indemnitee and finds that indemnification of the settlement and the related costs should be made, and the court considering the request for indemnification has been advised of the position of the Securities and Exchange Commission and of the published position of any state securities regulatory authority in which our securities were offered as to indemnification for violations of securities laws.

Our Declaration of Trust provides that the advancement of our funds to our trustees, officers, employees, agents, advisor or affiliates for legal expenses and other costs incurred as a result of any legal action for which indemnification is being sought is permissible only if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the legal action relates to acts or omissions with respect to the performance of duties or services on behalf of us;
- our trustees, officers, employees, agents, advisor or affiliates provide us with written affirmation of their good faith belief that they have met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification;
- the legal action is initiated by a third party who is not a shareholder or, if the legal action is initiated by a shareholder acting in his or her capacity as such, a court of competent jurisdiction specifically approves such advancement; and
- our trustees, officers, employees, agents, advisor or affiliates agree in writing to repay the advanced funds to us together with the applicable legal rate of interest thereon, in cases in which such trustees, officers, employees, agents, advisor or affiliates are found not to be entitled to indemnification.

The Advisor and Property Manager

Hartman Management employs personnel, in addition to the individuals listed above, who have extensive experience in selecting and managing similar to the properties sought to be acquired by us.

All of our day-to-day operations are managed and performed by Hartman Management. It also manages our portfolio of properties. Some of our trustees and officers are also directors and officers of Hartman Management. The trustees and executive officers of our advisor are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Allen R. Hartman	54	President, Secretary and Trustee
Terry L. Henderson	55	Chief Financial Officer
John Crossin	66	Director of Leasing
Valarie L. King	44	Director of Property Management

The backgrounds of Messrs. Hartman and Henderson are described in the “Management - Executive Officers and Trustees” section of this prospectus. Below is a brief description of the other executive officers of Hartman Management:

John Crossin is the Director of Leasing for Hartman Management. In this capacity, he is responsible for acquiring retail, office and warehouse tenants through the prospecting and closing of individual tenants and by directing a staff of agents and lead generators. Mr. Crossin has a degree in finance from Scranton Jesuit University and did graduate work in business management at Temple University in Philadelphia. Mr. Crossin has more than 26 years of experience in the leasing, sale and marketing of commercial real estate including office, retail and industrial properties with C.B. Richard Ellis and Grubb & Ellis, national real estate management companies, and Crossin & Company, a

Houston-based real estate company. Mr. Crossin joined Hartman Management in January 2001. For the previous five years, Mr. Crossin served as President of Crossin & Co., a commercial real estate corporate advisory firm based in Houston, Texas.

Valarie L. King is the Director of Property Management. In this capacity, she is responsible for all property management activities. She oversees the day-to-day operations of the properties. Additionally, Mrs. King performs quarterly property inspections, oversees monthly collections and is responsible for the preparation of annual budgets and meeting budget expectations. Ms. King has 16 years of property management experience in Houston, Texas. Ms. King joined Hartman Management in 2000. From 1986 until 1989, she was Property Manager at Helmsley Spear National Realty, a New York-based company, where she was responsible for running the Houston office, including property management, leasing and construction.

The Advisory Agreement

Under the terms of the advisory agreement, Hartman Management will use its reasonable efforts to present to us investment opportunities to provide a continuing and suitable investment program consistent with our investment policies and objectives as adopted by our board of trustees. The advisory agreement calls for Hartman Management to provide for our day-to-day management and to retain property managers, subject to the authority of our board of trustees, and to perform other duties including the following:

- find, present and recommend to us real estate investment opportunities consistent with our investment policies and objectives;
 - structure the terms and conditions of our real estate acquisitions, sales or joint ventures;
 - acquire properties on our behalf in compliance with our investment objectives and policies;
 - arrange for financing and refinancing for our properties;
 - enter into leases and service contracts for our properties;
 - oversee the property managers' performance;
 - review and analyze the properties' operating and capital budgets;
 - generate an annual budget for us;
 - review and analyze financial information for each property and the overall portfolio;
- formulate and oversee the implementation of strategies for the administration, promotion, management, operation, maintenance, improvement, financing and refinancing, marketing, leasing and disposition of properties;
 - perform transfer agent functions; and
 - engage our agents.

The fees payable to Hartman Management under the advisory agreement are described in detail in the "Management Compensation" section of this prospectus. We also describe in that section our obligation to reimburse Hartman Management for organization and offering expenses, administrative and management services and payments made by Hartman Management to third parties in connection with potential acquisitions.

The term of the advisory agreement is renewed once each year for an unlimited number of successive one-year periods upon mutual consent of Hartman Management and us. Additionally, either party may terminate without penalty the advisory agreement upon 60 days written notice.

Hartman Management and its officers, employees and affiliates expect to engage in other business ventures and, as a result, their resources will not be dedicated exclusively to our business. However, pursuant to the advisory agreement, Hartman Management must devote sufficient resources to our administration to discharge its obligations. Hartman Management may assign the advisory agreement to an affiliate upon our approval. We may assign or transfer the advisory agreement to a successor entity.

The Property Management Agreement

We entered into a property and partnership management agreement with Hartman Management in January 1999. Since that time, Hartman Management has managed our day-to-day operations and our portfolio of properties. In anticipation of this offering, on September 1, 2004, we entered into the Management Agreement, which governs the relationship between Hartman OP and Hartman Management.

This summary is provided to illustrate the material functions that Hartman Management will perform for us as our property manager, and it is not intended to include all of the services that may be provided to us by third parties. Under the terms of the Management Agreement, Hartman Management undertakes to use its best efforts to manage, operate, maintain and lease properties in a diligent, careful and vigilant manner. In its performance of this undertaking, Hartman Management, either directly or indirectly by engaging an affiliate, shall, subject to the authority of the board:

- perform the duties of a landlord under all leases insofar as such duties relate to operation, maintenance, and day-to-day management;
 - cause the properties to be maintained in the same manner as similar properties in the area;
- coordinate the leasing of properties and negotiate and use its best efforts to secure executed leases from qualified tenants for available space in the properties;
- forward notices of violations or other notices from any governmental authority, board of fire underwriters or any insurance company;
- enter into or renew contracts for electricity, gas, steam, landscaping, fuel, oil, maintenance and other services as are customarily furnished or rendered;
- analyze and pay all bills received for services, work and supplies in connection with maintaining and operating the properties;
 - collect all rent and other monies from tenants and any sums otherwise due with respect to the properties; and
 - establish and maintain a separate checking account for funds relating to the properties.

The Management Agreement automatically renews for successive one-year terms, unless it is terminated by either party in writing at least 30 days prior to the expiration of a previous term. In addition, the agreement can be terminated at any time upon 30 days written notice if there is a showing of misconduct, negligence, or malfeasance by Hartman Management in the performance of its duties thereunder. The agreement may also be terminated if Hartman Management is adjudicated as bankrupt or insolvent, if Hartman Management files a petition seeking reorganization, readjustment, arrangement, composition or similar relief, or if Hartman Management institutes proceedings to be adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt or insolvent. It will be the duty of our board of trustees to evaluate the performance of our advisor before entering into or renewing this agreement. The criteria used in such evaluation will be reflected in the minutes of such meeting. The compensation we pay Hartman Management under this agreement is summarized in the “Management Compensation” section of this prospectus.

Hartman Management may not enter into any contract with any third party in relation to the services it provides under the Management Agreement without our consent.

Each year we will agree on an operating budget with Hartman Management for the operation of our properties. Hartman Management must use diligence and employ all reasonable efforts to ensure that actual costs do not exceed the applicable approved budget items.

Our board of trustees will approve leasing guidelines for use by Hartman Management in evaluating prospective tenants and lease terms for our properties. Hartman Management will have the authority to enter into leases for our properties consistent with these guidelines without the requirement to obtain further approval of our board of trustees.

Hartman Management will be indemnified and held harmless from and against any and all claims, losses and fines related to the properties and from liability for damage to the properties and injuries to or the death of any person, except for liabilities and losses resulting from the gross negligence, willful misconduct and/or unlawful acts of Hartman Management.

Hartman Management must indemnify us from and against all claims or liability for any injury or damage to any person or property for which Hartman Management is responsible occurring in, on, or about the properties.

Hartman Management may subcontract on-site property management to other management companies which will also be authorized to lease our properties consistent with the leasing guidelines promulgated by our advisor. In any event, Hartman Management will directly manage all financial aspects of property management. To the extent Hartman Management directly performs on-site management, it will hire, direct and establish policies for employees who will have direct responsibility for such property's operations, including resident managers and assistant managers, as well as building and maintenance personnel. For any properties for which the on-site management is subcontracted, Hartman Management will approve all personnel of such subcontractor and establish policies for such properties' operations. Hartman Management will also direct the purchase of equipment and supplies and will supervise all maintenance activity.

The management fees to be paid to Hartman Management will cover, without additional expense to us, the property manager's general overhead costs such as its expenses for rent and utilities.

The principal office of Hartman Management is located at 1450 West Sam Houston Parkway North, Suite 100, Houston, Texas 77043.

The Dealer Manager

D.H. Hill Securities, our dealer manager, is a member firm of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD). D.H. Hill Securities was organized in June 1996 and will provide certain wholesaling, sales, promotional and marketing assistance services to us in connection with the distribution of the shares offered pursuant to this prospectus. It may also sell shares at the retail level. D.H. Hill Securities is not an affiliate of either Hartman Management or us. However, some employees of D.H. Hill Securities are also employees of Hartman Management, and may perform services on behalf of Hartman Management that are unrelated to the offering of our common shares of beneficial interest.

D.H. Hill Securities is a Texas limited liability partnership with principal offices located at 19747 US Hwy 59 North, Suite 101, Humble, Texas 77338. In order to facilitate this offering, D.H. Hill Securities will maintain a branch office in our offices. D.H. Hill Securities will not pay us any rental fee for use of our offices, however we will deduct a nominal rental fee from the dealer manager fees we will pay D.H. Hill Securities.

Rebecca Benzinger is both an employee of D.H. Hill Securities and an employee of Hartman Management. Ms. Benzinger will have a significant amount of influence on D.H. Hill Securities' day-to-day operations in its capacity as dealer manager for us.

Rebecca Benzinger is the Supervisory Officer for the Office of Supervisory Jurisdiction the D.H. Hill Securities LLP maintains at Hartman Management's offices. She is responsible for reviewing for suitability and conformity with NASD guidelines all sales that come from both direct investors as well as sales through broker-dealers. Prior to joining Hartman Management, Ms. Benzinger was a registered representative with Charles Schwab & Co. She has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Finance with a minor in Business Administration from Texas State University.

Management Decisions

Allen R. Hartman is responsible for the management decisions of Hartman Management and its affiliates, including the selection of investment properties to be recommended to our board of trustees, the negotiation for these investments, and the property management and leasing of these investment properties. Hartman Management seeks to invest in commercial properties that satisfy our investment objectives, typically retail, industrial and office properties. Our board of trustees, including a majority of our independent trustees, must approve all acquisitions of real estate properties.

MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

Although we have executive officers who will manage our operation, we do not have any paid employees. Except with respect to options to purchase common shares that may be granted to our executive officers, only our non-employee trustees will be compensated for their services to us as described in the “Management - Compensation of Trustees” section above. The following table summarizes all of the compensation and fees we will pay to D.H. Hill Securities, Hartman Management and its affiliates, including amounts to reimburse their costs of providing services, during the various phases of our organization and operation.

Type of Compensation	Form of Compensation	Estimated Amount for Maximum Offering (1)
<i>Offering Stage</i>		
Selling Commissions - D.H. Hill Securities	Up to 7.0% of gross offering proceeds for sales made by participating broker-dealers and no selling commissions on sales through our dealer manager by registered representatives or principals of our dealer manager who are affiliates of our company, which are anticipated to be approximately 360,000 shares (blended average of 6.75%); no selling commissions will be paid with respect to purchases under our dividend reinvestment plan. D.H. Hill Securities intends to re-allow 100.0% of commissions earned to participating broker-dealers.	\$6,750,000 (2)
Dealer Manager Fee - D.H. Hill Securities	Up to 2.5% of gross offering proceeds before reallocation to participating broker-dealers. D.H. Hill Securities may reallocate a portion of its dealer manager fee to such participating broker-dealers as marketing fees, including bona fide conference fees incurred, and due diligence expense reimbursement. No dealer manager fee will be paid in respect of dividend reinvestment plan purchases.	\$2,500,000
Reimbursement of Organization and Offering Expenses - Hartman Management (3)	Up to 2.5% of gross offering proceeds. Hartman Management will pay our organization and offering expenses (excluding selling commissions and the dealer manager fee). We will then reimburse Hartman Management for these amounts up to 2.5% of gross offering proceeds.	\$2,737,500
<i>Acquisition and Development Stage</i>		
Acquisition Fees - Hartman Management (4) (5)	2.0% of the gross offering proceeds for services in connection with the selection, purchase, development or construction of real property.	\$2,190,000
<i>Operational Stage</i>		
Property Management and Leasing Fees - Hartman Management	For the management and leasing of our properties, we will pay Hartman Management, our property manager, property management and leasing fees	Actual amounts are dependent upon results of operations and therefore cannot be determined

	<p>equal to what other management companies generally charge for the management and leasing of similar properties in the applicable geographic location of such properties (<i>i.e.</i>, generally 2.0% to 4.0% of gross revenues for management of commercial office buildings and 5.0% of gross revenues for management of retail and industrial properties), which may include reimbursement of the costs and expenses Hartman Management incurs in managing the properties. Reimbursable costs and expenses include wages and salaries and other expenses of employees engaged in operating, managing, maintaining and leasing the properties.</p>	<p>at the present time.</p>
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Type of Compensation	Form of Compensation	Estimated Amount for Maximum Offering (1)
Asset Management Fee - Hartman Management (6)	Annual fee of 0.25% of gross asset value of our real estate portfolio. The fee is payable quarterly in an amount equal to 0.0625% of gross asset value as of the last day of the immediately preceding quarter. Any portion of the asset management fee may be deferred and paid in a subsequent quarter.	Actual amounts are dependent upon results of operations and therefore cannot be determined at the present time.
Real Estate Commissions - Hartman Management	If our advisor provides a substantial amount of services, as determined by our independent trustees, in connection with the sale of our properties, we will pay our advisor an amount equal to 1.0% of the contract price of each property sold; provided, however, in no event may the real estate commission paid to Hartman Management, its affiliates and unaffiliated third parties exceed 6.0% of the contract sales price.	Actual amounts are dependent upon results of operations and therefore cannot be determined at the present time.
Subordinated Participation in Net Sale Proceeds - Hartman Management and D.H. Hill Securities (7) (8) (9)	After investors have received a return of their net capital contributions and a 7.0% annual, cumulative, noncompounded return, then Hartman Management is entitled to receive 15.0% of remaining net sale proceeds. Hartman Management will distribute 20.0% of any subordinate participation in net sale proceeds (up to an amount not to exceed 1.0% of gross offering proceeds) to the dealer manager, which will redistribute such amount to certain participating broker-dealers. Any such fees that are not paid at the date of sale, because investors have not yet received their required minimum distributions, will be deferred and paid at such time as these subordination conditions have been satisfied.	Actual amounts are dependent upon results of operations and therefore cannot be determined at the present time.
Subordinated Incentive Listing Fee - Hartman Management and D.H. Hill Securities (7) (8) (9) (10)	Upon listing our shares on a national securities exchange or quotation on the Nasdaq National Market, a fee equal to 15.0% of the amount, if any, by which (1) the market value of our outstanding common shares plus dividends paid by us prior to listing with respect to the shares sold in this offering, exceeds (2) the sum of the total amount of capital raised from investors and the amount of cash flow necessary to generate a 7.0% annual, cumulative, noncompounded return to investors. Hartman Management will distribute 20.0% of any incentive listing fee (up to an amount not to exceed 1.0% of gross offering proceeds) to the dealer manager, which will	Actual amounts are dependent upon results of operations and therefore cannot be determined at the present time.

	redistribute such amount to certain participating broker-dealers.	
Operating Expenses - Hartman Management	We will reimburse our advisor for all expenses incurred by our advisor in connection with the services provided to us, subject to the limitation that we will not reimburse 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: (i) 2.0% of our average invested assets, or (ii) 25.0% of our net income other than 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.	Actual amounts are dependent upon results of operations and therefore cannot be determined at the present time.

(1) The estimated maximum dollar amounts are based on the sale of a maximum of 11,000,000 shares to the public, including 1,000,000 shares sold pursuant to our dividend reinvestment plan.

- (2) We will not pay selling commissions in respect of any shares sold by our dealer manager without the involvement of another participating broker-dealer. We estimate that our dealer manager, through representatives that are affiliates of our company, will sell approximately 360,000 of the shares sold pursuant to this offering in this manner. Accordingly, the estimated amounts assume that selling commissions will not apply to 360,000 of the shares registered in this offering. Actual amounts could be more or less than the amount shown. If the actual amount of shares sold by our dealer manager, through representatives that are affiliates of our company, is less than 360,000 of the shares being registered, we would have to use more of our offering proceeds to pay commissions and, as a result, less of the proceeds would be available for investments in properties. To the extent that we sell shares without the payment of commissions, we will apply the additional proceeds to us resulting from the elimination of the commission to investments in properties and working capital purposes.
- (3) Organization and offering expenses are only those expenses associated with our organization and this offering, including any portion of the subordinated participation in net sale proceeds or the subordinated incentive listing fee distributed to the dealer manager. They do not include expenses associated with the organization of our advisor or any other affiliate. We will not reimburse organization and offering expenses incurred by our sponsor in excess of 2.5% of gross offering proceeds.
- (4) Under our charter, the total of all acquisition fees and acquisition expenses shall not exceed, in the aggregate, an amount equal to 6.0% of the contract price of all of the properties that we will purchase. However, a majority of our independent trustees may approve fees and expenses in excess of this limit if they determine the transaction to be commercially competitive, fair and reasonable to us.
- (5) We will pay Hartman Management the acquisition fee amount upon receipt of the offering proceeds rather than at the time a property is acquired.
- (6) Gross asset value will be equal to the aggregate book value of our assets (other than investments in bank accounts, money market funds or other current assets), before depreciation, bad debts or other similar non-cash reserves and without reduction for any debt relating to such assets, at the date of measurement, except that during such periods in which we are obtaining regular independent valuations of the current value of our assets for purposes of enabling fiduciaries of employee benefit plan shareholders to comply with applicable Department of Labor reporting requirements, gross asset value is the greater of (i) the amount determined pursuant to the foregoing or (ii) our assets' aggregate valuation established by the most recent such valuation report without reduction for depreciation, bad debts or other similar non-cash reserves and without reduction for any debt relating to such assets.
- (7) In the event that our common shares become listed and Hartman Management receives the subordinated incentive listing fee, as of the date of listing Hartman Management will no longer be entitled to any participation in net sale proceeds other than accrued and unpaid amounts.
- (8) Upon termination of the advisory agreement, Hartman Management may be entitled to a similar fee if Hartman Management would have been entitled to a subordinated participation in net sale proceeds had the portfolio been liquidated (based on independent appraised value of the portfolio) on the date of termination. The subordinated participation in net sale proceeds and the subordinated incentive listing fee to be received by Hartman Management are mutually exclusive of each other. Hartman Management cannot earn both fees.
- (9) In order for any broker-dealer to participate in any subordinated participation in net sale proceeds or subordinated incentive listing fee, such broker-dealer must (1) be unaffiliated with us and Hartman Management, (2) continue to be a party to a selected dealer agreement with the dealer manager at the time of the payment of any such fee and (3) have sold a minimum of \$1.0 million of our shares. The portion of the subordinated participation in net sales proceeds or subordinated incentive listing fee distributed to the dealer manager will be redistributed to the participating broker-dealers meeting this criteria pro rata based upon the relative value of the total amount of shares sold by each broker-dealer. In no event will the broker-dealers' portion of the subordinated participation in net sales proceeds or subordinated incentive listing fee, as the case may be, exceed in the aggregate 1.0% of the gross proceeds from this offering. If no broker-dealer qualifies for participation in any subordinated participation in net sales proceeds or subordinated incentive listing fee, then Hartman Management will not distribute any portion of its subordinated participation in net sales proceeds or subordinated incentive listing fee, as the case may be, to the dealer manager.

(10) The market value of our outstanding shares will be calculated based on the average market value of the shares issued and outstanding at listing over the 30 trading days beginning 180 days after the shares are first listed on a stock exchange. Payment of the subordinated incentive listing fee will be made from the net sales proceeds from our assets as we dispose of them. We shall have the option to pay this fee in the form of cash, Shares, a promissory note or any combination of the foregoing.

Our independent trustees will determine, from time to time but at least annually, that our total fees and expenses are reasonable in light of our investment performance, net assets, net income and the fees and expenses of other comparable unaffiliated REITs. Each such determination will be reflected in the minutes of our board of trustees. Our independent trustees shall also supervise the performance of our advisor and the compensation that we pay to it to determine that the provisions of our advisory agreement are being carried out. Each such determination will be recorded in the minutes of our board of trustees and based on the factors set forth below and other factors that the independent trustees deem relevant:

- the size of the advisory fee in relation to the size, composition and profitability of our portfolio;
- the success of Hartman Management in generating opportunities that meet our investment objectives;
- the rates charged to other REITs, especially similarly structured REITs, and to investors other than REITs by advisors performing similar services;
 - additional revenues realized by Hartman Management through their relationship with us;
 - the quality and extent of service and advice furnished by Hartman Management;
- the performance of our investment portfolio, including income, conservation or appreciation of capital, frequency of problem investments and competence in dealing with distress situations; and
- the quality of our portfolio in relationship to the investments generated by Hartman Management for the account of other clients.

Because Hartman Management and its affiliates are entitled to differing levels of compensation for undertaking different transactions on our behalf such as the property management fees for operating our properties and the subordinated participation in net sale proceeds, our advisor has the ability to affect the nature of the compensation it receives by undertaking different transactions. However, Hartman Management is obligated to exercise good faith and integrity in all its dealings with respect to our affairs pursuant to the advisory agreement. See the “Management - The Advisory Agreement” section of this prospectus. Because these fees or expenses are payable only with respect to certain transactions or services, they may not be recovered by Hartman Management or its affiliates by reclassifying them under a different category.

OWNERSHIP OF SHARES

The following table shows, as of April 1, 2006, the amount of our common shares beneficially owned (unless otherwise indicated) by (1) any person who is known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5.0% of the outstanding shares of common shares, (2) our trustees, (3) our executive officers, and (4) all of our trustees and executive officers as a group. The table also shows this ownership information assuming all outstanding OP Units are converted into shares of our common shares. The table gives effect to our reorganization as a Maryland real estate investment trust and our concurrent recapitalization on July 28, 2004. See "Management - General Information About Us" for a more detailed discussion of our reorganization and recapitalization.

Name of Beneficial Owner(3)	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned(1)		Percent Assuming Conversion of All OP Units		Percent Assuming Completion of the Offering (2)	
	Actual	Assuming Conversion of All OP Units	Actual	Assuming Conversion of All OP Units	Actual	Assuming Conversion of All OP Units
Allen R. Hartman(4)(5)	270,003.42	2,561,862.61	2.85%	21.77%	1.45%	12.28%
Terry L. Henderson	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jack L. Mahaffey	72,730.50	104,673.18	*	1.10	*	*
Chris A. Minton(6)	44,671.74	74,902.53	*	*	*	*
Chand Vyas	142,857.00	142,857.00	1.51	1.51	*	*
All trustees and executive officers as a group (5 persons)	530,262.66	2,884,295.32	5.60	24.38	2.85	13.78

* Less than 1.0%

(1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that deem shares to be beneficially owned by any person or group who has or shares voting and investment power with respect to such shares. Actual amounts do not take into account OP Units held by the named person that are exchangeable for our common shares. Percentage ownership assuming conversion of OP Units assumes only the named person has converted his OP Units for our shares and does not take into effect any conversion by any other person.

(2) Assumes the shareholders listed do not purchase any additional shares in this offering.

(3) Each person listed has an address in care of Hartman Commercial Properties REIT, 1450 West Sam Houston Parkway North, Suite 100, Houston, Texas 77043.

(4) Includes Hartman Partnership, L.P. (198,935.515 shares and 489,183.74 OP Units), Hartman Partnership XII, L.P. (70,597.63 OP Units) and Hartman Partnership XV, LLC (47.14 OP Units).

(5) Includes 1,231,393.58 OP Units owned by Houston R.E. Income Properties XIV, LP. Mr. Hartman does not own any limited partner interests in this partnership. However, Mr. Hartman owns 100% of the equity of the general partner of this partnership. As a result, Mr. Hartman may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of the securities held by this partnership. Therefore, the number of OP Units reported herein as beneficially owned by Mr. Hartman includes the 1,231,393.58 OP Units owned by Houston R.E. Income Properties XIV, LP. Consequently, for purposes of this table, Mr. Hartman is deemed to beneficially own the 1,231,393.58 common shares into which these OP Units are convertible. Mr. Hartman disclaims beneficial ownership of these OP Units and, for the purposes of this table, all common shares into which such OP Units are convertible.

(6) Includes 41,356.74 common shares and 30,230.78 OP Units owned by Mr. Minton's wife for which Mr. Minton shares voting and dispositive power, and 3,315 common shares owned by Minton Enterprises, Inc., an entity

controlled by Mr. Minton.

As of March 31, 2006, we had 1,143 shareholders and 9,346,440 common shares outstanding after giving effect to the reorganization and recapitalization. After this offering, assuming all 10,000,000 shares offered by this prospectus are sold to the public and all 1,000,000 shares offered under our dividend reinvestment plan are sold, 18,010,146 common shares would be outstanding, assuming no other shares are issued during this offering. As of March 31, 2006, there were also 14,793,289 OP Units outstanding after giving effect to the reorganization and recapitalization, each convertible into our common shares of beneficial interest on a one-for-one basis. As a result of our recapitalization, OP Units were automatically adjusted so that they would continue to be exchangeable for our common shares on a one-for-one basis. The recapitalization, therefore, had no effect on the ownership percentage of any shareholder.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

We are subject to various conflicts of interest arising out of our relationship with Hartman Management, our advisor, and its affiliates, including conflicts related to the arrangements pursuant to which Hartman Management and its affiliates will be compensated by us. Some of the conflicts of interest in our transactions with our advisor and its affiliates, and the corporate governance measures we adopted to address these conflicts, are described below.

Interests in Other Real Estate Programs

Hartman Management and its partners, officers, employees or affiliates are advisors or general partners of other Hartman programs, including partnerships that have investment objectives similar to ours, and we expect that they will organize other such programs in the future. Hartman Management and such officers, employees or affiliates have legal and financial obligations with respect to these programs that are similar to their obligations to us.

As described in the “Prior Performance Summary,” Allen R. Hartman and his affiliates have sponsored other privately offered real estate programs with substantially similar investment objectives as ours, and which are still operating and may acquire additional properties in the future. Conflicts of interest may arise between these entities and us.

Mr. Hartman or his affiliates may acquire, for their own account or for private placement, properties that Mr. Hartman deems not suitable for purchase by us, whether because of the greater degree of risk, the complexity of structuring inherent in such transactions, financing considerations or for other reasons, including properties with potential for attractive investment returns.

Property Acquisitions From Entities Controlled by Mr. Hartman

The following table compares the price we paid for all properties we acquired from affiliates of Mr. Hartman and the original purchase price paid by the applicable seller.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Name of Prior Owner</u>	<u>Year Acquired Property</u>	<u>Year Acquired by Us</u>	<u>Purchase Price Paid by Us (1)</u>	<u>Purchase Price Paid by</u>		<u>Date of Appraisal</u>	<u>Real Estate Appraiser</u>
					<u>Prior Owner</u>	<u>Appraised Value</u>		
Holly Knight (2)	Holly Knight Plaza, Ltd.	1984	2000	\$1,612,801	\$1,399,141	\$1,750,000	10-26-99	O’Connor & Assoc.
Bissonnet/Beltway	Bissonnet/Beltway Plaza, Ltd.	1987	1999	2,361,323	1,694,502	2,200,000	10-3-98	O’Connor & Assoc.
Interstate 10	Interstate 10 Office/Warehouse, Ltd.	1986	1999	3,908,072	2,315,000	3,960,000	10-19-98	O’Connor & Assoc.
Kempwood Plaza	Kempwood Plaza, Ltd.	1986	1999	2,531,876	2,900,000	2,720,000	1-1-99	O’Connor & Assoc.
Westbelt Plaza	Westbelt Plaza, Ltd.	1988	1999	2,733,009	1,025,000	2,465,000	10-19-98	O’Connor & Assoc.
Greens Road	Houston R.E. Income Properties,	1990	1999	1,637,217	703,950	1,580,000	10-5-98	O’Connor & Assoc.

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Town Park	Ltd. Houston R.E. Income Properties, Ltd.	1990	1999	3,760,735	905,100	3,500,000	10-3-98	O'Connor & Assoc.
Bellnot Square	Houston R.E. Income Properties VIII, Ltd.	1990	2002	5,792,294	4,100,000	5,825,000	4-1-02	O'Connor & Assoc.
Corporate Park Northwest	Houston R.E. Income Property IX, Ltd.	1992	2002	7,839,539	4,100,000	7,500,000	4-1-02	O'Connor & Assoc.
Webster Point	Houston R.E. Income Properties X, Ltd.	1992	2000	1,870,365	800,000	1,700,000	10-9-99	O'Connor & Assoc.
Centre South	Houston R.E. Income Properties X, Ltd.	1993	2000	2,077,198	600,000	1,900,000	10-25-99	O'Connor & Assoc.
Torrey Square	Houston R.E. Income Properties X, Ltd.	1994	2000	4,952,317	3,000,000	4,500,000	10-10-99	O'Connor & Assoc.
Main Park	Houston R.E. Income Properties XI, Ltd.	1994	1999	4,048,837	1,950,000	4,130,000	10-22-98	O'Connor & Assoc.
Dairy Ashford	Houston R.E. Income Properties XI, Ltd.	1994	1999	1,437,020	700,000	1,510,000	10-19-98	O'Connor & Assoc.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Name of Prior Owner</u>	<u>Year Prior Owner Acquired Property</u>	<u>Year Acquired by Us</u>	<u>Purchase Price Paid by Us (1)</u>	<u>Purchase Price Paid by Prior Owner</u>	<u>Appraised Value</u>	<u>Date of Appraisal</u>	<u>Real Estate Appraiser</u>
Westgate	Houston R.E. Income Properties XI, Ltd.	1994	2002	3,448,182	1,450,000	2,800,000	4-1-02	O'Connor & Assoc.
Northeast Square	Houston R.E. Income Properties XI, Ltd.	1995	1999	2,572,512	1,450,000	2,900,000	10-12-98	O'Connor & Assoc.
Plaza Park	Houston R.E. Income Properties XII, L.P.	1995	2000	4,195,116	1,550,000	4,250,000	10-14-99	O'Connor & Assoc.
Northwest Place II	Houston R.E. Income Properties XII, L.P.	1996	2000	1,089,344	850,000	1,100,000	10-12-99	O'Connor & Assoc.
Lion Square	Houston R.E. Income Properties XII, L.P.	1997	2000	5,835,108	4,250,000	5,900,000	10-13-99	O'Connor & Assoc.
Zeta Building (3)	Houston R.E. Income Properties XII, L.P.	1997	2000	2,456,589	-	2,500,000	10-19-99	O'Connor & Assoc.
Royal Crest (3)	Houston R.E. Income Properties XII, L.P.	1997	2000	1,864,065	-	1,900,000	10-19-99	O'Connor & Assoc.
Featherwood (3)	Houston R.E. Income Properties XII, L.P.	1997	2000	2,959,309	-	3,000,000	10-4-99	O'Connor & Assoc.
Garden Oaks	Houston R.E. Income Properties XIV, Ltd.	1997	2002	6,577,782	4,150,000	6,100,000	4-1-02	O'Connor & Assoc.
Westchase	Houston R.E. Income Properties XIV, Ltd.	1998	2002	2,173,300	1,400,000	2,000,000	4-1-02	O'Connor & Assoc.
Sunridge	Houston R.E. Income Properties XIV, Ltd.	1998	2002	1,461,571	2,228,750	2,000,000	4-1-02	O'Connor & Assoc.
Holly Hall	Houston R.E. Income Properties XIV, Ltd.	1998	2002	3,123,400	1,590,000	2,500,000	4-1-02	O'Connor & Assoc.
Brookhill	Houston R.E. Income Properties XIV, Ltd.	1998	2002	973,264	970,000	1,100,000	4-1-02	O'Connor & Assoc.
Corporate Park West (4)	Houston R.E. Income Properties XV, Ltd.	1998	2002	13,062,980	10,856,517	12,893,000	4-1-02	O'Connor & Assoc.

- (1) Unless otherwise noted, we paid for these properties using common shares or Operating Partnership units equal to dollar value provided.
- (2) Purchased with cash.
- (3) Houston R.E. Income Properties XII, L.P. purchased the Featherwood, Zeta and Royal Crest office buildings from a single seller for an aggregate purchase price of \$6,950,000.
- (4) This property was developed by Houston R.E. Income Properties XV, Ltd. Total construction costs were \$8,889,544, plus \$1,966,973 in organizational and offering costs.

Several steps are followed in valuing properties acquired from affiliated entities. Projections of future income and capital requirements are made for the properties. Then a market capitalization rate is selected based on various risk factors of the properties, including age, location, quality of construction and the quality of tenants. The projected income is capitalized at this rate for a preliminary value. Then the projected cost of capital improvements and leasing commissions necessary to achieve the projected income are subtracted from the preliminary value to arrive at the final value. The assumptions used in the income projections, selection of capitalization rate, and projections of capital costs are by Mr. Hartman and the financial staff and are carefully reviewed and corroborated by outside real estate and accounting consultants, the board of trustees and real estate appraisers.

The following properties were acquired by affiliates of Mr. Hartman within five years of being sold to us. The depreciation claimed by the affiliates for federal income tax purposes was as follows:

Property	Date Through Which Depreciation Claimed	Depreciation Claimed
Main Park	12/31/98	\$ 242,297
Dairy Ashford	12/31/98	76,841
Northeast Square	12/31/98	115,045
Plaza Park	12/31/99	175,556
Northwest Place II	12/31/99	89,584

Property	Date Through Which Depreciation Claimed	Depreciation Claimed
Lion Square	12/31/99	363,076
Zeta Building	12/31/99	115,915
Royal Crest	12/31/99	97,795
Featherwood	12/31/99	206,525
Garden Oaks	12/31/01	481,624
Westchase	12/31/01	117,884
Sunridge	12/31/01	193,231
Holly Hall	12/31/01	92,130
Brookhill	12/31/01	88,038
Corporate Park West	12/31/01	970,298

We acquired the properties listed above as the result of consolidating several individual programs managed by Hartman Management into us. Many of these properties were acquired as the result of mergers or the contribution of properties to us. Mr. Hartman received certain benefits from these transactions. Mr. Hartman had interests that differed from, and may in certain cases have conflicted with, the interests of persons acquiring partnership units or common shares in the transactions. The benefits Mr. Hartman received might have been different if he had not participated in structuring the transactions. These benefits include the following:

- the receipt of 897,117.19 OP Units, as adjusted to reflect the recapitalization, in consideration of Mr. Hartman's general partner interest in the selling entities;
- the ability to limit his future exposure to general partner liability as a result of Mr. Hartman no longer serving as the general partner to certain of the entities; and
- the repayment of debt encumbering various of our properties which was personally guaranteed by Mr. Hartman.

Further, Mr. Hartman (neither personally nor in his capacity as a general partner when applicable) made no representations or warranties in regard to the properties or the merged entities in the operative documents executed in order to consummate the consolidations. Consequently, Hartman OP essentially acquired the properties on an "as is" basis. Therefore, we will bear the risk associated with any characteristics or deficiencies of our properties unknown at the closing of the acquisitions that may affect the valuation or revenue potential of the properties.

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The Company's day-to-day operations are strategically directed by the board of trustees and implemented through Hartman Management, our affiliated property management company. Allen R. Hartman is our Board Chairman, President and Corporate Secretary, and also is the sole owner of Hartman Management. Mr. Hartman was owed \$47,478 and \$47,386 in dividends payable on his common shares of beneficial interest in the Company at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Mr. Hartman owned 3.0%, 3.9% and 3.4% of the issued and outstanding common shares of beneficial interest of the Company as of December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

In January 1999, we entered into a property management agreement with Hartman Management. Effective September 1, 2004, this agreement was amended and restated. After September 1, 2004, we pay Hartman Management management fees in an amount not to exceed the fees customarily charged in arm's length transactions by others

rendering similar services in the same geographic area, as determined by a survey of brokers and agents in such area. We expect these fees to be between approximately 2% and 4% of Gross Revenues, as such term is defined in the amended and restated property management agreement, for the management of commercial office buildings and approximately 5% of Gross Revenues for the management of retail and industrial properties. Also effective September 1, 2004, we entered into an advisory agreement with Hartman Management which provides that we pay Hartman Management a fee of one-fourth of 0.25% of Gross Asset Value, as such term is defined in the advisory agreement, per quarter for asset management services. We incurred total management, partnership and asset management fees payable to Hartman Management of \$1,405,587 for the year ended December 31, 2005 and \$1,339,822 for the year ended December 31, 2004. Such fees in the amount of \$111,286 were payable to Hartman Management at December 31, 2005.

During July 2004, we amended certain terms of our Declaration of Trust. Under the amended terms, Hartman Management may be required to reimburse us for operating expenses exceeding certain limitations determined at the end of each fiscal quarter. Reimbursements, if any, from Hartman Management are recorded on a quarterly basis as a reduction in management fees.

Under the provisions of the property management agreement, costs incurred by Hartman Management for the management and maintenance of the properties are reimbursable to Hartman Management. Such costs include expenses and costs relating to property management, construction management, maintenance and administrative personnel incurred on behalf of our properties; provided, however, that we will not reimburse Hartman Management for its overhead, including salaries and expenses of centralized employees other than salaries or certain property management, construction management, maintenance and administrative personnel. At December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively, \$51,675 and \$188,772 were payable to Hartman Management related to these reimbursable costs.

In consideration of leasing the properties, we also pay Hartman Management leasing commissions for leases originated by Hartman Management and for expansions and renewals of existing leases. We incurred total leasing commissions to Hartman Management of \$952,756 and \$1,588,018 for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005, respectively. At December 31, 2005, \$78,744 was payable to Hartman Management relating to leasing commissions.

The aggregate fees and reimbursements payable to Hartman Management under the new agreements effective September 1, 2004 were not significantly different from those that would have been payable under the previous agreement.

In connection with the offering that is the subject of this prospectus, we reimburse Hartman Management up to 2.5% of the gross selling price of all common shares sold for organization and offering expenses (excluding selling commissions and a dealer manager fee) incurred by Hartman Management on behalf of the Company. No such reimbursable expenses were incurred for the year ended December 31, 2004 because we had not received the minimum subscription proceeds required to break escrow. As of December 31, 2005 an aggregate of \$466,389 in such expenses reimbursable to Hartman Management had been incurred under this arrangement. Additionally, in connection with the offering, Hartman Management receives an acquisition fee equal to 2% of the gross selling price of all common shares sold for services in connection with the selection, purchase, development or construction of properties for the Company. No such fees were incurred for the year ended December 31, 2004 because we had not received the minimum subscription proceeds required to break escrow. As of December 31, 2005, an aggregate of \$373,111 in acquisition fees payable to Hartman Management had been incurred pursuant to the terms of this arrangement. In addition to such fees, Hartman Management also collects and pays to Mr. Crossin a "purchaser's broker" share of real estate commissions paid by sellers in respect of properties acquired by us. For the year ended December 31, 2005, Mr. Crossin was paid an aggregate of \$116,203 in connection with the three properties we acquired during 2005.

The fees payable to the Management Company under the new agreements effective September 1, 2004 were not intended to be significantly different from those that would have been payable under the previous agreement. Upon actual calculation, the asset management fee under the new agreement was significantly higher. The Management company waived the excess of the fee for the period September 1, 2004 through December 31, 2005 in perpetuity. For additional information concerning each of the compensation arrangements described above, please refer to the "Management Compensation" section of this prospectus.

Hartman Management paid us \$106,824 and \$110,824 for office space in the years ended December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2005, respectively. Such amounts are included in rental income in our consolidated statements of income for the applicable periods.

In conjunction with the acquisition of certain properties in prior years, we assumed liabilities payable to Hartman Management. The outstanding balance of \$200,415 was paid in full at December 31, 2005. At December 31, 2004, \$200,415 was payable to Hartman Management related to these liabilities.

Hartman Management owed us \$130,863 as of December 31, 2004 as a result of various transactions undertaken in the normal course of business. All of these transactions arose prior to 2000 between Hartman Management and the Company or its predecessor entities. The outstanding balance of \$130,863 was paid in full in January 2005.

Relationships and Related Transactions with Mr. Hartman

Hartman Management, L.P., our advisor, is primarily responsible for managing our day-to-day business affairs and assets and carrying out the directives of our board of trustees. Hartman Management, L.P. is wholly owned by Mr. Hartman.

Before the commencement of this offering of our common shares of beneficial interest, Mr. Hartman received 126,000 of our common shares of beneficial interest for services he provided in connection with our formation and initial capitalization.

As of December 31, 2005, we had acquired a total of 37 properties. We acquired 28 of those 37 properties from entities controlled by Mr. Hartman. We acquired these properties by either paying cash, issuing our shares or issuing OP Units. In total, Mr. Hartman received the following as a result of such transactions:

- 897,117.19 OP Units, as adjusted to reflect the recapitalization, in consideration of Mr. Hartman's general partner interest in the selling entities;
- the ability to limit his future exposure to general partner liability as a result of Mr. Hartman no longer serving as the general partner to certain of the selling entities; and
- the repayment of debt encumbering various of our properties which was personally guaranteed by Mr. Hartman.

We owed \$47,737 and \$47,386 in dividends payable to Mr. Hartman on his common shares at December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively. Mr. Hartman owned 3.0% and 3.9% of our issued and outstanding common shares as of December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively.

Private Placement

We sold common shares of beneficial interest between May 1999 and December 2000 in a private placement. As a result of this private placement, we received subscriptions to purchase 2,481,745 common shares at a price of \$10 per share, resulting in aggregate proceeds of \$24,817,451 (without giving effect to our recapitalization on July 28, 2004). Although we closed this offering in December 2000, we received approximately \$7,454,000 in gross proceeds in 2001 and approximately \$169,000 in gross proceeds in 2002 in accordance with subscription agreements executed prior to December 2000.

After accounting for volume discounts offered to investors, we paid \$438,027 to Hartman Management for advisory and management services provided in connection with the private placement and for the reimbursement of offering and organizational fees and expenses paid by Hartman Management on our behalf. We also paid Hartman Management 4.0% of the gross proceeds we received from the private placement, resulting in aggregate payments of \$992,698. In addition, we transferred \$23,546,034 of net proceeds to Hartman OP as capital contributions and received an aggregate of 3,363,715.78 OP Units, as adjusted to reflect the recapitalization, in exchange therefor.

Other Transactions with Affiliated Entities

Effective January 2000, we issued an aggregate of 648,482 common shares to shareholders of the sole limited partner of Houston R.E. Income Properties X, L.P., Houston R.E. Income Properties X, Inc., in connection with the merger of such corporation with and into us. Only shareholders we reasonably believed were accredited investors received common shares. All non-accredited shareholders received cash for their shares in the merged entity. The shares were issued based on a \$10 per share value.

Effective January 2000, Hartman OP issued an aggregate of 1,115,987 OP Units to Houston R.E. Operating Partnership XII, L.P. in connection with the contribution of properties owned by Houston R.E. Operating Partnership XII, L.P. to Hartman OP. The OP Units were issued based on a \$10 per unit value.

Effective January 2000, we issued 16,096 common shares and Hartman OP issued 118,196 OP Units to Mr. Hartman in exchange for the cancellation of amounts and other certain rights owed to him by Houston R.E. Income Properties X, L.P. and Houston R.E. Income Properties XII, L.P. The shares and OP Units were issued based on a \$10 per unit value.

Effective January 2002, we issued an aggregate of 1,650,879 common shares to shareholders in connection with the mergers of Houston R.E. Income Properties XI REIT, Inc. and Houston R.E. Income Properties XV REIT, Inc. Only shareholders we reasonably believed were accredited investors received common shares. All non-accredited shareholders received cash for their shares in the merged entity. The shares were issued based on a \$10 per share value.

Effective January 2002, Hartman OP issued an aggregate of 844,655 OP Units to limited partners in connection with the mergers of Houston R.E. Income Properties VIII, Ltd. and Houston R.E. Income Properties IX, Ltd. with and into Hartman OP. OP Units were issued to limited partners we reasonably believed were accredited investors. All non-accredited investors received cash for their interests. Hartman OP also issued 826,925 OP Units to Houston R.E. Income Properties XIV, L.P. in consideration of five properties contributed by Houston R.E. Income Properties XIV, L.P. to Hartman OP. The OP Units were issued based on a \$10 per unit value. 1,104,152 OP Units were issued to the general partner and us in connection with the Houston R.E. Income Properties XI, Ltd. and Houston R.E. Income Properties XV, Ltd. mergers.

In November 2002, Hartman OP borrowed \$3,278,000 from Houston R.E. Income Properties XVI, L.P. This debt was evidenced by a promissory note and accrued interest at a rate of 4.25%. The note was secured by our Corporate Park Northwest property and was payable at any time upon the demand of Houston XVI. We used these borrowed funds to repay existing debt. Mr. Hartman controls the general partner of Houston XVI. We were only required to make monthly interest payments under the note. This note was repaid in full in the second quarter of 2003.

Share numbers and per unit values of shares provided in this subsection do not give effect to our recapitalization on July 28, 2004.

Advisory Agreement

We entered into a property and partnership management agreement with Hartman Management in January 1999. That agreement was replaced by the Property Management Agreement in September 2004. Pursuant to the Property Management Agreement, we appointed Hartman Management to manage, operate, direct and supervise all of the properties we own from time to time. In connection with the Management Agreement, we pay Hartman Management up to 2.5% of the gross offering proceeds of this offering. In addition, we pay Hartman Management up to 2.0% of the gross offering proceeds of this offering for services in connection with the selection, purchase, development or construction of real property. Hartman Management pays our organization and offering expenses (excluding selling commissions and the dealer manager fee).

Furthermore, pursuant to the Management Agreement, we pay Hartman Management an annual fee of 0.25% of the gross asset value of our real estate portfolio. The fee is payable quarterly in an amount equal to 0.0625% of the gross asset value as of the last day of the immediately preceding quarter.

Property Management

For the management and leasing of our properties, pursuant to the Management Agreement, we pay Hartman Management, our property manager, property management and leasing fees equal to what other management companies generally charge for the management and leasing of similar properties in the applicable geographic location of such properties (*i.e.*, generally 2.0 to 4.0% of gross revenues for commercial office buildings and 5.0% of gross revenues for retail and industrial properties), which may include reimbursement of the costs and expenses Hartman Management incurs in managing the properties. Reimbursable costs and expenses include wages and salaries and other expenses of employees engaged in operating, managing and maintaining the properties. In addition, we may pay Hartman Management a separate one-time fee for the initial leasing of newly constructed properties in an amount equal to one-month's rent.

Competition in Acquiring Properties

Conflicts of interest will exist to the extent that we may acquire properties in the same geographic areas where properties owned by other Hartman programs are located. In such a case, a conflict could arise in the leasing of

properties in the event that we and another Hartman program were to compete for the same tenants in negotiating leases, or a conflict could arise in connection with the resale of properties in the event that we and another Hartman program were to attempt to sell similar properties at the same time. Conflicts of interest may also exist at such time as we or our affiliates managing property on our behalf seek to employ developers, contractors or building managers as well as under other circumstances. Hartman Management will seek to reduce conflicts relating to the employment of developers, contractors or building managers by making prospective employees aware of all such properties seeking to employ such persons. In addition, Hartman Management will seek to reduce conflicts that may arise with respect to properties available for sale or rent by making prospective purchasers or tenants aware of all such properties. However, these conflicts cannot be fully avoided in that there may be established differing compensation arrangements for employees at different properties or differing terms for resales or leasing of the various properties.

Dealer Manager

Certain employees of D.H. Hill Securities, our dealer manager, are also employees of Hartman Management. One such person, Ms. Benzinger, will have a significant amount of influence on D.H. Hill Securities' day-to-day operations in its capacity as dealer manager for us. We do not expect to have the benefit of an independent due diligence review and investigation of the type normally performed by an independent underwriter in connection with the offering of securities. See "Plan of Distribution."

Affiliated Property Manager

We anticipate that properties we acquire will be managed and leased by Hartman Management, our affiliated property manager. Our agreement with Hartman Management has a three-year term, which we can terminate only in the event of gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of Hartman Management. We expect Hartman Management to also serve as property manager for properties owned by affiliated real estate programs, some of which may be in competition with our properties. Management fees to be paid to our property manager are based on a percentage of the rental income received by the managed properties. For a more detailed discussion of the anticipated fees to be paid for property management services, see "Management - The Property Management Agreement."

Lack of Separate Representation

Bass, Berry & Sims PLC acts as counsel to us in connection with this offering and may in the future act as counsel to us, Hartman Management, and its affiliates. There is a possibility that in the future the interests of the various parties may become adverse, and under the Code of Professional Responsibility of the legal profession, Bass, Berry & Sims PLC may be precluded from representing any one or all of such parties. In the event that a dispute were to arise between us, Hartman Management, or any of their affiliates, separate counsel for such matters will be retained as and when appropriate.

Joint Ventures with Affiliates of Hartman Management

We may determine to enter into joint ventures with other Hartman programs (as well as other parties) for the acquisition, development or improvement of properties. See "Investment Objectives and Criteria - Joint Venture Investments." Hartman Management and its affiliates may have conflicts of interest in determining which Hartman program should enter into any particular joint venture agreement. The co-venturer may have economic or business interests or goals which are or which may become inconsistent with our business interests or goals. In addition, should any such joint venture be consummated, Hartman Management may face a conflict in structuring the terms of the relationship between our interests and the interest of the co-venturer and in managing the joint venture. Since Hartman Management and its affiliates will control both us and any affiliated co-venturer, agreements and transactions between the co-venturers with respect to any such joint venture will not have the benefit of arm's-length negotiation of the type normally conducted between unrelated co-venturers.

Receipt of Fees and Other Compensation by Hartman Management and Its Affiliates

A transaction involving the purchase and sale of properties may result in the receipt of commissions, fees and other compensation by Hartman Management and its affiliates, including acquisition fees, the dealer manager fee, property management and leasing fees, real estate brokerage commissions, and participation in nonliquidating net sale proceeds. However, the fees and compensation payable to Hartman Management and its affiliates relating to the sale of properties are only payable after the return to the shareholders of their capital contributions plus cumulative returns on such capital. Subject to oversight by our board of trustees, Hartman Management has considerable discretion with respect to all decisions relating to the terms and timing of all transactions. Therefore, Hartman Management may have

conflicts of interest concerning certain actions taken on our behalf, particularly due to the fact that such fees will generally be payable to Hartman Management and its affiliates regardless of the quality of the properties acquired or the services provided to us. See “Management Compensation.”

Every transaction that we enter into with Hartman Management or its affiliates is subject to an inherent conflict of interest. Our board of trustees may encounter conflicts of interest in enforcing our rights against any affiliate in the event of a default by or disagreement with an affiliate or in invoking powers, rights or options pursuant to any agreement between us and Hartman Management or any of its affiliates. A majority of the independent trustees who are otherwise disinterested in the transaction must approve each transaction between us and Hartman Management or any of its affiliates as being fair and reasonable to us and on terms and conditions no less favorable to us than those available from unaffiliated third parties.

No Arm's-Length Agreements

All agreements, contracts or arrangements between or among Mr. Hartman and his affiliates, including Hartman Management, and us were not negotiated at arm's-length. Such agreements include the Management Agreement, our Declaration of Trust, Hartman OP's partnership agreement, and various agreements involved in our acquisition of properties acquired from Mr. Hartman or his affiliates. The policies with respect to conflicts of interest described herein were designed to lessen the potential conflicts that arise from such relationships. All conflict of interest transactions must also be approved by the Conflicts Committee of our board of trustees in the future. Please see "Conflicts of Interest - Certain Conflict Resolution Procedures."

Indebtedness of Management

The following entities are affiliated with the Company and have been indebted to the Company in excess of \$60,000 at any time since January 1, 2003. A brief description of the loans made by the Company to such entities is provided below.

<u>Payer</u>	<u>Description</u>
Houston R.E. Income Properties XIV, L.P.	Effective January 2002, Houston R.E. XIV contributed five properties to the Operating Partnership in exchange for OP Units. Houston R.E. XIV continued to own two additional properties, one of which was contributed to the Operating Partnership in October 2002 in exchange for OP Units. All of these properties secured a single loan, which was repaid by the Company in December 2002. Houston R.E. XIV agreed to pay the Company the portion of the loan repaid by the Company that was attributable to the last property held by Houston R.E. XIV. As of December 31, 2005, Houston R.E. XIV owed the Company \$3,493,217. The loan accrues interest at a rate of 2.5% over LIBOR and payable upon demand. An affiliate of Mr. Hartman is the general partner of Houston R.E. XIV.
Hartman Management, LP.	Hartman Management, L.P. owed the Company \$-0- and \$130,863 as of December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively, as a result of various transactions undertaken in the normal course of business. All of these transactions arose prior to 2000 between Hartman Management, L.P. and the Company or its predecessor entities. The balance owing at December 31, 2004 was paid in full in January 2005.

We will not make loans to our sponsor, advisor, trustees or any affiliates thereof except mortgages permitted by our Declaration of Trust or loans to our wholly owned subsidiaries. Our sponsor, advisor, trustees and any affiliates thereof shall not make loans to us, or to joint ventures in which we are a co-venturer, unless approved by a majority of the trustees, including a majority of the independent trustees, not otherwise interested in such transaction as being fair, competitive, and commercially reasonable, and no less favorable to us than comparable loans between unaffiliated parties.

Additional Conflicts of Interest

We will potentially be in conflict of interest positions with Mr. Hartman and Hartman Management as to various other matters in our day-to-day operations, including matters related to the:

computation of fees and/or reimbursements under Hartman OP's partnership agreement and the management agreement;

- enforcement of the management agreement;

- termination of the management agreement;

- order and priority in which we pay the obligations of Hartman OP, including amounts guaranteed by or due to Mr. Hartman or his affiliates;

- order and priority in which we pay amounts owed to third parties as opposed to amounts owed to Hartman Management;

· timing, amount and manner in which we refinance any indebtedness; and

· extent to which we repay or refinance the indebtedness which is recourse to Mr. Hartman prior to nonrecourse indebtedness and the terms of any such refinancing.

Certain Conflict Resolution Procedures

Conflicts Committee

In order to reduce or eliminate certain potential conflicts of interest, we have created a conflicts committee of our board of trustees comprised only of independent trustees. Serving on the board of, or owning an interest in, the company will not, by itself, preclude a trustee from serving on the conflicts committee. The conflicts committee is empowered to act on any matter permitted under Maryland law, provided that it first determine that the matter at issue is such that the exercise of independent judgment by Hartman Management affiliates could reasonably be compromised. Those conflict of interest matters that we cannot delegate to a committee under Maryland law must be acted upon by both the board of trustees and the conflicts committee. Among the matters we expect the conflicts committee to act upon are:

· the continuation, renewal or enforcement of our agreements with Hartman Management and its affiliates, including the advisory agreement and the dealer manager agreement;

· public offering of securities;

· property sales;

· property acquisitions;

· transactions with affiliates;

· compensation of our officers and trustees who are affiliated with our advisors;

· whether and when we seek to list our common shares on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, the Nasdaq National Market or another national exchange; and

· whether and when we seek to sell the company or its assets.

Other Charter Provisions Relating to Conflicts of Interest

In addition to the creation of the conflicts committee, our charter contains many other restrictions relating to (1) transactions we enter into with Hartman Management and its affiliates, (2) certain future offerings, and (3) allocation of investment opportunities among affiliated entities. These restrictions include, among others, the following:

· We will not purchase or lease properties in which Hartman Management, any of our trustees or any of their respective affiliates has an interest without a determination by a majority of the trustees, including a majority of the independent trustees, not otherwise interested in such transaction that such transaction is fair and reasonable to us and at a price to us no greater than the cost of the property to the seller or lessor unless there is substantial justification for any amount that exceeds such cost and such excess amount is determined to be reasonable. In no event will we acquire any such property at an amount in excess of its appraised value. We will not sell or lease properties to Hartman Management, any of our trustees or any of their respective affiliates unless a majority of the trustees,

including a majority of the independent trustees, not otherwise interested in the transaction, determines the transaction is fair and reasonable to us.

We will not make any loans to Hartman Management, any of our trustees or any of their respective affiliates, except that we may make or invest in mortgage loans involving Hartman Management, our trustees or their respective affiliates, provided that an appraisal of the underlying property is obtained from an independent appraiser and the transaction is approved as fair and reasonable to us and on terms no less favorable to us than those available from third parties. In addition, Hartman Management, any of our trustees and any of their respective affiliates will not make loans to us or to joint ventures in which we are a joint venture partner unless approved by a majority of the trustees, including a majority of the independent trustees, not otherwise interested in the transaction as fair, competitive and commercially reasonable, and no less favorable to us than comparable loans between unaffiliated parties.

Hartman Management and its affiliates shall be entitled to reimbursement, at cost, for actual expenses incurred by them on behalf of us or joint ventures in which we are a joint venture partner, subject to the limitation that for any year in which we qualify as a REIT, Hartman Management must reimburse us for the amount, if any, by which our total operating expenses, including the asset management fee, paid during the previous fiscal year exceeds the greater of: (i) 2.0% of our average invested assets for that fiscal year, or (ii) 25.0% of our net income, before any additions to reserves for depreciation, bad debts or other similar non-cash reserves and before any gain from the sale of our assets, for that fiscal year.

In the event that an investment opportunity becomes available that is suitable, under all of the factors considered by Hartman Management, for both us and one or more other entities affiliated with Hartman Management and its affiliates, and for which more than one of such entities has sufficient uninvested funds, then the entity that has had the longest period of time elapse since it was offered an investment opportunity will first be offered such investment opportunity. It shall be the duty of our board of trustees, including the independent trustees, to insure that this method is applied fairly to us. In determining whether or not an investment opportunity is suitable for more than one program, Hartman Management, subject to approval by our board of trustees, shall examine, among others, the following factors:

- the anticipated cash flow of the property to be acquired and the cash requirements of each program;
 - the effect of the acquisition both on diversification of each program's investments by type of property and geographic area and on diversification of the tenants of its properties;
 - the policy of each program relating to leverage of properties;
 - the income tax effects of the purchase to each program;
 - the size of the investment; and
 - the amount of funds available to each program and the length of time such funds have been available for investment.
- If a subsequent development, such as a delay in the closing of a property or a delay in the construction of a property, causes any such investment, in the opinion of our board of trustees and Hartman Management, to be more appropriate for a program other than the program that committed to make the investment, Hartman Management may determine that another program affiliated with Hartman Management or its affiliates will make the investment. Our board of trustees has a duty to ensure that the method used by Hartman Management for the allocation of the acquisition of properties by two or more affiliated programs seeking to acquire similar types of properties is applied fairly to us.
- We will not accept goods or services from Hartman Management or its affiliates or enter into any other transaction with Hartman Management or its affiliates unless a majority of our trustees, including a majority of the independent trustees, not otherwise interested in the transaction approve such transaction as fair and reasonable to us and on terms and conditions not less favorable to us than those available from unaffiliated third parties.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND CRITERIA

The following is a discussion of our current policies with respect to investments, borrowing, affiliate transactions, equity capital and certain other activities. All of these policies have been established in our governance documents or by our management and may be amended or revised from time to time (and at any time) by our management or trustees without a vote or the approval of our shareholders. Any change to these policies would be made, however, only after a review and analysis of such change, in light of then existing business and other circumstances, and then only if we believe that it is advisable to do so in the best interest of our shareholders. We cannot assure you that our policies or investment objectives will be attained or that the value of our common shares will not decrease.

General

We invest in commercial real estate properties, primarily neighborhood retail centers and office and industrial properties. Our primary business and investment objectives are:

- to maximize cash dividends paid to our shareholders;
- to continue to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes;
- to obtain and preserve long-term capital appreciation in the value of our properties to be realized upon our ultimate sale of such properties; and
- to provide our shareholders with liquidity for their investment in us by listing our shares on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, the Nasdaq National Market or another national exchange within twelve years after the completion of this offering.

In addition, to the extent that our advisor determines that it is advantageous to make or invest in mortgage loans, we will also seek to obtain fixed income through the receipt of payments on mortgage loans. Our management intends to limit such mortgage investments to 15.0% of our total investment portfolio unless our management determines that prevailing economic or portfolio circumstances require otherwise. We cannot assure you that we will attain these objectives or that our capital will not decrease. Pursuant to our advisory agreement, our advisor will be indemnified for claims relating to any failure to succeed in achieving these objectives, including for any reason and as identified in the description of risks of our business set forth herein. See “Risk Factors.”

We may not materially change our investment objectives, except upon approval of shareholders holding a majority of the shares. Our independent trustees will review our investment objectives at least annually to determine that our policies are in the best interests of our shareholders. Each such determination will be set forth in the minutes of our board of trustees.

Decisions relating to the purchase or sale of our investments will be made by Hartman Management, as our advisor, subject to approval by our board of trustees, including a majority of our independent trustees. See “Management” for a description of the background and experience of the trustees and executive officers.

Acquisition and Investment Policies

We intend to continue to acquire community retail centers and office and industrial properties for long-term ownership and for the purpose of producing income. These are properties that generally have premier business addresses in especially desirable locations. Such properties generally are of high quality construction, offer personalized tenant amenities and attract higher quality tenants. We intend to hold our properties seven to ten years

from the termination of this offering, which we believe is the optimal period to enable us to capitalize on the potential for increased income and capital appreciation of our properties. However, economic or market conditions may influence us to hold our investments for different periods of time. Also, it is our management's belief that targeting this type of property for investment will enhance our ability to enter into joint ventures with other institutional real property investors (such as pension funds, public REITs and other large institutional real estate investors), thus allowing greater diversity of investment by increasing the number of properties in which we invest. Our management also believes that a portfolio consisting of a preponderance of this type of property enhances our liquidity opportunities for investors by making the sale of individual properties, multiple properties or our investment portfolio as a whole attractive to institutional investors and by making a possible listing of our shares attractive to the public investment community.

We acquire assets primarily for income. Although we have historically invested in properties that have been constructed and have operating histories, we anticipate that we may become more active in investing in raw land or in properties that are under development or construction. We consider the potential for growth in value as a significant factor in the valuation of income-producing properties and we anticipate that some properties we acquire will both provide cash dividends to shareholders and have the potential for growth in value. To the extent feasible, we will strive to invest in a diversified portfolio of properties, in terms of type of property and industry group of tenants, which will satisfy our investment objectives. We are not specifically limited by our governance documents, our management policies, or the governance documents of Hartman OP in the number or size of properties we may acquire or the percentage of net proceeds of this offering that we may invest in a single property. The number and mix of properties we acquire will depend on real estate and market conditions existing at the time we acquire properties and the amount of proceeds we raise in this offering.

We will seek to invest in properties that will satisfy our objective of providing cash dividends to our shareholders. However, because a significant factor in the valuation of income-producing real properties is their potential for future appreciation in value, we anticipate that the majority of properties we acquire will have the potential for both capital appreciation and the ability to provide cash dividends to shareholders. To the extent feasible, we will invest in a portfolio of properties that will satisfy our investment objectives of maximizing cash available for payment of dividends, preserving our capital and realizing capital appreciation upon the ultimate sale of our properties.

Our policy is to continue to acquire properties in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas metropolitan areas where we believe opportunities exist for acceptable investment returns. We acquire assets for income rather than capital gain. We anticipate that we will continue to focus on properties in the \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000 value range. We typically lease our properties to a wide variety of tenants on a “triple-net” basis which means that the tenant is responsible for paying the cost of all maintenance and minor repairs, property taxes and insurance relating to its leased space. Our management believes that its extensive experience, market knowledge and network of industry contacts in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio metropolitan areas, and the limitation of our investments to this area, gives us a competitive advantage and enhances our ability to identify and capitalize on acquisitions. Although we anticipate that we will continue to focus primarily on acquisition opportunities in Houston, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas, we are also exploring opportunities in Texas outside of Houston, Dallas and San Antonio.

Although, we currently intend to invest in or develop community retail centers and other office and industrial properties in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio metropolitan areas, our future investment or redevelopment activities are not limited to any geographic area or to a specified property use. We may invest in any geographic area and we may invest in other commercial properties such as manufacturing facilities, and warehouse and distribution facilities in order to reduce overall portfolio risk, enhance overall portfolio returns, or respond to changes in the real estate market if our advisor determines that it would be advantageous to do so. Further, to the extent that our advisor determines it is in our best interest, due to the state of the real estate market or in order to diversify our investment portfolio or otherwise, we may make or invest in mortgage loans secured by the same types of commercial properties in which we intend to invest. Our management intends to limit such mortgage investments to 15.0% of our total investment portfolio unless our management determines that prevailing economic or portfolio circumstances require otherwise. See “- Terms of Leases and Tenant Creditworthiness” below.

We anticipate that a minimum of 86.25% of the proceeds from the sale of our shares will be used to invest in real estate properties and other investments, and the balance will be used to pay various fees and expenses. See “Estimated Use of Proceeds.”

We will not invest more than 10.0% of the net offering proceeds available for investment in properties in unimproved or non-income producing properties or in mortgage loans secured by such properties. If a property is expected to produce income within two years of its acquisition, we will not consider it a non-income producing property.

Although we are not limited as to the form our investments may take, all of our properties are owned by Hartman OP or a wholly owned subsidiary of Hartman OP in fee simple title. We expect to continue to pursue our investment objectives through the direct ownership of properties. However, in the future, we may also participate with other entities (including non-affiliated entities) in property ownership, through joint ventures, limited liability companies, partnership, co-tenancies or other types of common ownership. See “The Operating Partnership Agreement” and “- Joint Venture Investments” below. We presently have no plans to own any properties jointly with another entity or entities. In addition, we may purchase properties and lease them back to the sellers of such properties. While we will use our best efforts to structure any such sale-leaseback transaction such that the lease will be characterized as a “true lease” so that we will be treated as the owner of the property for federal income tax purposes, we cannot assure you that the Internal Revenue Service will not challenge such characterization. In the event that any such sale-leaseback transaction is recharacterized as a financing transaction for federal income tax purposes, deductions for depreciation and cost recovery relating to such property would be disallowed. See “Federal Income Tax Considerations - Sale-Leaseback Transactions.”

Successful commercial real estate investment requires the implementation of strategies that permit favorable purchases, effective asset and property management for enhanced current returns and maintenance of higher relative property values, and timely disposition for attractive capital appreciation. Our advisor has developed and uses proprietary modeling tools that our management believes will help it to identify favorable property acquisitions, enable it to forecast growth and make predictions at the time of the acquisition of a property as to optimal portfolio blend, disposition timing and sales price. Using these tools in concert with our overall strategies, including individual market monitoring and ongoing analysis of macro- and micro-regional economic cycles, we expect to be better able to identify favorable acquisition targets, increase current returns and resultant current dividends to investors and maintain higher relative portfolio property values, and execute timely dispositions at appropriate sales prices to enhance capital gains distributable to our investors.

Hartman Management identifies particular properties as potential acquisitions. Based on the recommendations made by Hartman Management, our trustees decide on whether to make a particular investment. Hartman Management manages our day-to-day operations, including all leasing functions. In making investment decisions for us, Hartman Management will consider relevant real estate property and financial factors, including:

- the location of the property;
- the property's condition, suitability for the current or proposed use and any refurbishment needs;
- the property's historical operation and any potential liabilities associated therewith;
- information learned from surveys, environmental reports, title reports and policies and similar materials;
- the property's income-producing history and capacity;
- the property's prospects for long-term appreciation;
- the potential liquidity of the property; and
- income tax considerations.

Our obligation to purchase any property will generally be conditioned upon the delivery and verification of certain documents from the seller or developer, including, where appropriate:

- plans and specifications;
- environmental reports;
- surveys;
- evidence of marketable title subject to such liens and encumbrances as are acceptable to Hartman Management;
- audited financial statements covering recent operations of properties having operating histories; and
- title and liability insurance policies.

We will not purchase any property unless and until we obtain what is generally referred to as a “Phase I” environmental site assessment and are generally satisfied with the environmental status of the property. A Phase I environmental site assessment basically consists of a visual survey of the building and the property in an attempt to identify areas of potential environmental concerns, visually observing neighboring properties to assess surface conditions or activities that may have an adverse environmental impact on the property, and contacting local governmental agency personnel and performing a regulatory agency file search in an attempt to determine any known environmental concerns in the immediate vicinity of the property. A Phase I environmental site assessment does not generally include any sampling or testing of soil, groundwater or building materials from the property.

We may also enter into arrangements with the seller or developer of a property whereby the seller or developer agrees that, if during a stated period the property does not generate a specified cash flow, the seller or developer will pay in cash to us a sum necessary to reach the specified cash flow level, subject in some cases to negotiated dollar limitations.

In determining whether to purchase a particular property, we may, in accordance with customary practices, obtain an option on such property. The amount paid for an option, if any, is normally surrendered if the property is not purchased and is normally credited against the purchase price if the property is purchased.

In purchasing, leasing and developing properties, we 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;
- changes in tax, real estate, environmental and zoning laws;
- periods of high interest rates and tight money supply that may make the sale of properties more difficult;
- tenant turnover; and
- general overbuilding or excess supply in the market area.

See “Risk Factors - General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate.”

Development and Construction of Properties

We may invest substantially all of the net proceeds available for investment in properties on which improvements are to be constructed or completed, although we may not invest in excess of 10.0% of the offering proceeds available for investment in properties that are not acquired for the purpose of producing income, that have no development or construction in process and for which no development or construction is planned to commence within one year of their acquisition or in mortgage loans secured by such properties. To help ensure performance by the builders of properties that are under construction, completion of such properties will be guaranteed either by completion bond or performance bond. Hartman Management will enter into contracts on our behalf with contractors or developers for such construction services on terms and conditions approved by our board of trustees. Hartman Management 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 person entering into the construction or development contract as an alternative to a completion bond or performance bond. Development of real estate properties is subject to risks relating to a builder’s ability to control construction costs or to build in conformity with plans, specifications and timetables. See “Risk Factors - General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate.”

We may make periodic progress payments or other cash advances to developers and builders of our properties prior to completion of construction only upon receipt of an architect’s certification as to the percentage of the project then-completed and as to the dollar amount of the construction then-completed. We intend to use such additional controls on disbursements to builders and developers as we deem necessary or prudent.

We may directly employ one or more project managers to plan, supervise and implement the development of any unimproved properties that we may acquire. Such persons would be compensated directly by us.

Terms of Leases and Tenant Creditworthiness

The terms and conditions of any lease that we enter into with our tenants may vary substantially from those we describe in this prospectus. However, we expect that a majority of our leases will be office leases customarily used between landlords and tenants in the geographic area where the property is located. Such leases generally provide for terms of three to five years and require the tenant to pay a pro rata share of building expenses. Under such typical leases, the landlord is directly responsible for all real estate taxes, sales and use taxes, special assessments, utilities, insurance and building repairs, and other building operation and management costs.

We will execute new tenant leases and tenant lease renewals, expansions and extensions with terms that are dictated by the current submarket conditions and the verifiable creditworthiness of each particular tenant. We will use a number of industry credit rating services to determine the creditworthiness of potential tenants and any personal guarantor or corporate guarantor of each potential tenant. The reports produced by these services will be compared to the relevant financial data collected from these parties before consummating a lease transaction. Relevant financial data from potential tenants and guarantors include income statements and balance sheets for the current year and for prior periods, net worth or cash flow statements of guarantors and other information we deem relevant. Our advisor will promulgate leasing guidelines for use by Hartman Management in evaluating prospective tenants and proposed lease terms and conditions. Hartman Management will have the authority to enter into leases of our properties consistent with these guidelines.

We anticipate that tenant improvements required to be funded by us in connection with newly acquired properties will be funded from our offering proceeds. At such time as one of our tenants does not renew its lease or otherwise vacates its space in one of our buildings, it is likely that, in order to attract new tenants, we will be required to expend substantial funds for tenant improvements and tenant refurbishments to the vacated space. We will fund such tenant improvements either from our offering proceeds or from working capital reserves established for the property for which such improvements are required. See “Risk Factors - General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate.”

Joint Venture Investments

We may determine to enter into joint ventures with affiliated entities for the acquisition, development or improvement of properties for the purpose of diversifying our portfolio of assets. We may also enter into joint ventures, partnerships, co-tenancies and other co-ownership arrangements or participations with real estate developers, owners and other affiliated third parties for the purpose of developing, owning and operating real properties. In determining whether to invest in a particular joint venture, Hartman Management will evaluate the real property that such joint venture owns or is being formed to own under the same criteria described elsewhere in this prospectus for our selection of real property investments. See, generally, the section of this prospectus captioned “Conflicts of Interest” and the other subsections under this section of the prospectus.

At such time during the term of this offering as Hartman Management believes that a reasonable probability exists that we will enter into a joint venture with an affiliated program for the acquisition or development of a specific property, this prospectus will be supplemented to disclose the terms of such proposed investment transaction. We expect that in connection with the development of a property that is currently owned by an affiliated program, this would normally occur upon the signing of a purchase agreement for the acquisition of a specific property or leases with one or more major tenants for occupancy at a particular property and the satisfaction of all major contingencies contained in such purchase agreement, but may occur before or after any such time, depending upon the particular circumstances surrounding each potential investment. You should not rely upon such initial disclosure of any proposed transaction as an assurance that we will ultimately consummate the proposed transaction or that the information we provide in any supplement to this prospectus concerning any proposed transaction will not change after the date of the supplement.

We may enter into joint ventures with other affiliated programs for the acquisition of properties provided that:

- a majority of our trustees, including a majority of the independent trustees, approve the transaction as being fair and reasonable to us and on substantially the same terms and conditions as those received by other joint venturers; and
- we will have a right of first refusal to buy if such co-venturer elects to sell its interest in the property held by the joint venture.

In the event that the co-venturer elects to sell property held in any such joint venture, however, we may not have sufficient funds to exercise our right of first refusal. In the event that any joint venture with an affiliated entity holds interests in more than one property, the interest in each such property may be specially allocated based upon the respective proportion of funds invested by each co-venturer in each such property. Entering into joint ventures with affiliated programs will result in certain conflicts of interest. See “Risk Factors - Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest” and “Conflicts of Interest - Joint Ventures with Affiliates of Hartman Management.”

We expect that from time to time our advisor will be presented with an opportunity to purchase all or a portion of a mixed-use property. In such instances, it is possible that we would work in concert with other affiliated programs to apportion the assets within the property among us and the other affiliated programs in accordance with the investment objectives of the various programs. After such apportionment, the mixed-use property would be owned by two or more affiliated programs or joint ventures comprised of affiliated programs. The negotiation of how to divide the property among the various affiliated programs will not be arm's-length and conflicts of interest will arise in the process. It is possible that in connection with the purchase of a mixed-use property or in the course of negotiations with other affiliated programs to allocate portions of such mixed-use property, we may be required to purchase a property that we would otherwise consider inappropriate for our portfolio, in order to also purchase a property that our advisor considers desirable. Although independent appraisals of the assets comprising the mixed-use property will be conducted prior to apportionment, it is possible that we could pay more for an asset in this type of transaction than we would pay in an arm's-length transaction with an unaffiliated third party.

Making Loans and Investments in Mortgages

While we intend to emphasize equity real estate investments, we may invest in first or second mortgages or other real estate interests consistent with our REIT status. Such mortgages may or may not be insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration, the Veterans Administration or another third party. Second mortgages are secured by second deeds of trust on real property which is already subject to prior mortgage indebtedness, in an amount which, when added to the existing indebtedness, does not generally exceed 75.0% of the appraised value of the mortgage property. We may also invest in participant or convertible mortgages if our trustees conclude that our shareholders and we may benefit from the cash flow or any appreciation in the value of the subject property. Such mortgages are similar to equity participation. Neither our Declaration of Trust, our bylaws, nor the governance documents of Hartman OP place any limit or restriction on:

- the percentage of our assets that may be invested in any type of mortgage or in any single mortgage; or
- the types of properties subject to mortgages in which we may invest.

Presently, we have no intention of investing in real estate mortgages. We also have no present intention of originating, servicing or warehousing mortgages.

We will not make loans to other entities or other persons unless secured by mortgages. We will not make or invest in mortgage loans unless we obtain an appraisal concerning the underlying property from a certified independent appraiser except for mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by a government or government agency. We will maintain each appraisal in our records for at least five years, and will make it available during normal business hours for inspection and duplication by any shareholder at such shareholder's expense. In addition to the appraisal, we will seek to obtain a customary lender's title insurance policy or commitment as to the priority of the mortgage or condition of the title.

We will not make or invest in mortgage loans on any one property if the aggregate amount of all mortgage loans outstanding on the property, including our borrowings, would exceed an amount equal to 85.0% of the appraised value of the property, unless we find substantial justification due to the presence of other underwriting criteria. We may find such justification in connection with the purchase of mortgage loans in cases in which we believe there is a high probability of our foreclosure upon the property in order to acquire the underlying assets and in which the cost of the mortgage loan investment does not exceed the appraised value of the underlying property.

We may invest in wraparound mortgage loans, construction mortgage loans on real property, and loans on leasehold interest mortgages. We also may invest in participations in mortgage loans. Wraparound mortgage loans are secured

by wraparound deeds of trust on real property which is already subject to prior mortgage indebtedness, in an amount which, when added to the existing indebtedness, does not generally exceed 75.0% of the appraised value of the mortgage property. A wraparound loan is one or more junior mortgage loans having a principal amount equal to the outstanding balance under the existing mortgage loan, plus the amount actually to be advanced under the wraparound mortgage loan. Under a wraparound loan, we would generally make principal and interest payments on behalf of the borrower to the holders of the prior mortgage loans. Construction loans are loans made for either original development or renovation of property. Construction loans in which we would generally consider an investment would be secured by first deeds of trust on real property for terms of six months to two years. In addition, if the mortgage property is being developed, the amount of such loans generally will not exceed 75.0% of the post-development appraised value. Loans on leasehold interests are secured by an assignment of the borrower's leasehold interest in the particular real property. These loans are generally for terms of from six months to 15 years.

Leasehold interest loans generally do not exceed 75.0% of the value of the leasehold interest and require personal guaranties of the borrowers. The leasehold interest loans are either amortized over a period that is shorter than the lease term or have a maturity date prior to the date the lease terminates. These loans would generally permit us to cure any default under the lease. Mortgage participation investments are investments in partial interests of mortgages of the type described above that are made and administered by third-party mortgage lenders.

In evaluating prospective mortgage loan investments, our advisor will consider factors such as the following:

- the ratio of the amount of the investment to the value of the property by which it is secured;
 - the property's potential for capital appreciation;
 - expected levels of rental and occupancy rates;
 - current and projected cash flow of the property;
 - potential for rental increases;
 - the degree of liquidity of the investment;
 - geographic location of the property;
 - the condition and use of the property;
 - the property's income-producing capacity;
- the quality, experience and creditworthiness of the borrower;
- general economic conditions in the area where the property is located; and
- any other factors that the advisor believes are relevant.

We may originate loans from mortgage brokers or personal solicitations of suitable borrowers, or may purchase existing loans that were originated by other lenders. Our advisor will evaluate all potential mortgage loan investments to determine if the security for the loan and the loan-to-value ratio meets our investment criteria and objectives. An officer, trustee, agent or employee of our advisor will inspect the property during the loan approval process. We do not expect to make or invest in mortgage loans with a maturity of more than ten years from the date of our investment, and anticipate that most loans will have a term of five years. Most loans which we will consider for investment would provide for monthly payments of interest and some may also provide for principal amortization, although many loans of the nature which we will consider provide for payments of interest only and a payment of principal in full at the end of the loan term. We will not originate loans with negative amortization provisions.

We do not have any policies directing the portion of our assets that may be invested in construction loans, loans secured by leasehold interests and second and wraparound mortgage loans. However, we recognize that these types of loans are riskier than first deeds of trust or first priority mortgages on income-producing, fee-simple properties, and expect to seek to minimize the amount of these types of loans in our portfolio, to the extent that we make or invest in mortgage loans. Our advisor will evaluate the fact that these types of loans are riskier in determining the rate of interest on the loans. Pursuant to our advisory agreement, our advisor will be responsible for servicing and administering any mortgage loans in which we invest.

Our mortgage loan investments may be subject to regulation by federal, state and local authorities and subject to various laws and judicial and administrative decisions imposing various requirements and restrictions, including among other things, regulating credit granting activities, establishing maximum interest rates and finance charges, requiring disclosures to customers, governing secured transactions and setting collection, repossession and claims handling procedures and other trade practices. In addition, certain states have enacted legislation requiring the licensing of mortgage bankers or other lenders and these requirements may affect our ability to effectuate our proposed investments in mortgage loans. Commencement of operations in these or other jurisdictions may be dependent upon a finding of our financial responsibility, character and fitness. We may determine not to make mortgage loans in any jurisdiction in which the regulatory authority believes that we have not complied in all material respects with applicable requirements.

Section 1031 Exchange Transactions

We may form one or more single member limited liability companies or similar entities (each of which is referred to in this prospectus as a Hartman Exchange LLC) for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of real estate properties to be owned in co-tenancy arrangements with persons, referred to herein as 1031 Participants, who wish to invest the proceeds from a sale of real estate in another real estate investment for purposes of qualifying for like-kind exchange treatment under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code. Under such arrangements, our affiliates would sponsor a series of private placement offerings of interests in limited liability companies or similar entities owning co-tenancy interests in various properties to 1031 Participants.

Properties acquired by a Hartman Exchange LLC in connection with the Section 1031 Exchange Transactions would be financed by obtaining a new first mortgage secured by the property acquired. In order to finance the remainder of the purchase price for properties to be acquired, a single member Hartman Exchange LLC would obtain a short-term loan from an institutional lender for each property. Following its acquisition of a property, the Hartman Exchange LLC would attempt to sell co-tenancy interests to 1031 Participants, the proceeds of which would be used to pay off the short-term loan. At the closing of each property to be acquired by a Hartman Exchange LLC, Hartman OP would enter into a contractual arrangement, providing that, in the event that the Hartman Exchange LLC is unable to sell all of the co-tenancy interests in that property to 1031 Participants, Hartman OP would purchase, at the Hartman Exchange LLC's cost, any co-tenancy interests remaining unsold. (See "Risk Factors - Risks Associated with Section 1031 Exchange Transactions.") In addition, under such transactions Hartman OP would enter into one or more additional contractual arrangements obligating it to purchase co-tenancy interests in a particular property directly from the 1031 Participants. In consideration for such obligations, the Hartman Exchange LLC would pay Hartman OP a fee in an amount currently anticipated to range between 1.0% and 1.5% of the amount of the short-term loan obtained by the Hartman Exchange LLC. See "Risk Factors - Federal Income Tax Risks."

Our board of trustees, including a majority of our independent trustees, will be required to approve each property acquired pursuant to any Section 1031 Exchange Transaction in the event that Hartman OP has any potential obligation to acquire any interest in the property. Accordingly, the Hartman Exchange LLC would intend to purchase only real estate properties that otherwise meet our investment objectives. Under any such program, Hartman OP would not execute any agreement providing for the potential purchase of the unsold co-tenancy interests from a Hartman Exchange LLC or directly from the 1031 Participants until a majority of our trustees, including a majority of our independent trustees, not otherwise interested in the transaction approve of the transaction as being fair, competitive and commercially reasonable to Hartman OP and at a price to Hartman OP no greater than the cost of the co-tenancy interests to the Hartman Exchange LLC. If the price to Hartman OP is in excess of such cost, our trustees must find substantial justification for such excess and that such excess is reasonable. In addition, under any such program, a fair market value appraisal for each property must be obtained from an independent expert selected by our independent trustees, and in no event would Hartman OP purchase co-tenancy interests at a price that exceeds the current appraised value for the property interests.

All purchasers of co-tenancy interests, including Hartman OP in the event that it is required to purchase co-tenancy interests, would be required to execute a tenants-in-common agreement with the other purchasers of co-tenancy interests in the property and a property management agreement providing for the property management and leasing of the property by Hartman Management and the payment of property management fees to Hartman Management equal to 2.0 - 5.0% of gross revenues plus leasing commissions based upon the customary fees and commissions applicable to the geographic location of property. Accordingly, in the event that Hartman OP is required to purchase co-tenancy interests pursuant to one or more of these contractual arrangements, we would be subject to various risks associated with co-tenancy arrangements which are not otherwise present in real estate investments, such as the risk that the interests of the 1031 Participants will become adverse to our interests. See "Risk Factors - Risks Associated with Section 1031 Exchange Transactions."

Borrowing Policies

All of our current properties are subject to mortgages. If we acquire a property for cash in the future, we will most likely fund a portion of the purchase price with debt. By operating and acquiring on a leveraged basis, we will have more funds available for investment in properties. This will allow us to make more investments than would otherwise be possible, resulting in a more diversified portfolio of assets. However, this also subjects us to risks associated with borrowing. For example, our ability to increase our diversification through borrowing could be adversely impacted if banks and other lending institutions reduce the amount of funds available for loans secured by real estate. See “Risk Factors — Risks Related to an Investment in Hartman Commercial Properties REIT — Our use of borrowings to fund acquisitions and improvements on properties could result in foreclosures and unexpected debt service expenses upon refinancing.” When interest rates on mortgage loans are high or financing is otherwise unavailable on a timely basis, we may purchase certain properties for cash with the intention of obtaining a mortgage loan for a portion of the purchase price at a later time.

Our organizational and governance documents generally limit the maximum amount of indebtedness that we may incur to 300% of our net assets as of the date of any borrowing. Notwithstanding the foregoing, we may exceed such borrowing limits if any excess in borrowing over such 300% level is approved by a majority of our independent trustees and disclosed to our shareholders in a subsequent quarterly report. Further, we do not have a policy limiting the amount of indebtedness we may incur or the amount of mortgages which may be placed on any one piece of property. As a general policy, however, we intend to maintain a ratio of total indebtedness to book value that is less than 50%. As of December 31, 2005, we had an aggregate debt to book value ratio of 48.7%. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to achieve this objective.

By operating on a leveraged basis, we expect that we will have more funds available for investment in properties and other investments. This will allow us to make more investments than would otherwise be possible, resulting in a more diversified portfolio. Although we expect our liability for the repayment of indebtedness to be limited to the value of the property securing the liability and the rents or profits derived therefrom, our use of leveraging increases the risk of default on the mortgage payments and a resulting foreclosure of a particular property. See "Risk Factors - General Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate." To the extent that we do not obtain mortgage loans on our properties, our ability to acquire additional properties will be restricted. Hartman Management will use its best efforts to obtain financing on the most favorable terms available to us. Lenders may have recourse to assets not securing the repayment of the indebtedness.

We may reevaluate and change our debt policy in the future without a shareholder vote. Factors that we would consider when reevaluating or changing our debt policy include then-current economic conditions, the relative cost of debt and equity capital, any acquisition opportunities, the ability of our properties to generate sufficient cash flow to cover debt service requirements and other similar factors. Further, we may increase or decrease our ratio of debt to book value in connection with any change of policy.

We may incur indebtedness in the form of bank borrowings, purchase money obligations to the sellers of properties, publicly or privately-placed debt instruments or financing from institutional investors or other lenders. This indebtedness may be unsecured or may be secured by mortgages or other interests in our properties, or may be limited to the particular property to which the indebtedness relates. We may use borrowing proceeds to finance acquisitions of new properties, to refinance existing indebtedness, for the payment of dividends, or for working capital.

Hartman Management will refinance properties during the term of a loan only in limited circumstances, such as when a decline in interest rates makes it beneficial to prepay an existing mortgage, when an existing mortgage matures or if an attractive investment becomes available and the proceeds from the refinancing can be used to purchase such investment. The benefits of the refinancing may include an increased cash flow resulting from reduced debt service requirements, an increase in dividend distributions from proceeds of the refinancing, and an increase in property ownership if refinancing proceeds are reinvested in real estate.

We may not borrow money from any of our trustees or from Hartman Management and its affiliates unless such loan is approved by a majority of the trustees, including a majority of the independent trustees, not otherwise interested in the transaction as fair, competitive and commercially reasonable and no less favorable to us than a comparable loan between unaffiliated parties.

Disposition Policies

We intend to hold each property that we acquire for an extended period, and we have no current intention to dispose of any of our properties. However, circumstances may arise that could require the early sale of some properties. A property may be sold before the end of the expected holding period if, in the judgment of Hartman Management, the value of the property might decline substantially, an opportunity has arisen to improve other properties, we can

increase cash flow through the disposition of the property, or the sale of the property is in our best interests.

The determination of whether a particular property should be sold or otherwise disposed of will be made after consideration of relevant factors, including prevailing economic conditions, with a view to achieving maximum capital appreciation. We cannot assure you that this objective will be realized. The selling price of a leased property will be determined in large part by the amount of rent payable by the tenants. See “Federal Income Tax Considerations - Failure to Qualify as a REIT.” The terms of payment will be affected by custom in the area in which the property being sold is located and the then-prevailing economic conditions.

If our shares are not listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, the Nasdaq National Market or another national exchange within twelve years of the termination of this offering, unless such date is extended by the majority vote of both our board of trustees and our independent trustees, our charter requires us to begin the sale of all of our properties and distribution to our shareholders of the net sale proceeds resulting from our liquidation. If at any time after twelve years of the termination of this offering we are not in the process of either (i) listing our shares for trading on a national securities exchange or including such shares for quotation on the Nasdaq Stock Market or (ii) liquidating our assets, investors holding a majority of our shares may vote to liquidate us in response to a formal proxy to liquidate. Depending upon then prevailing market conditions, it is our management's intention to begin to consider the process of listing or liquidation prior to the twelfth anniversary of the termination of this offering. In making the decision to apply for listing of our shares, the trustees will try to determine whether listing our shares or liquidating our assets will result in greater value for our shareholders. The circumstances, if any, under which the trustees will agree to list our shares cannot be determined at this time. Even if our shares are not listed or included for quotation, we are under no obligation to actually sell our portfolio within this period since the precise timing will depend on real estate and financial markets, economic conditions of the areas in which the properties are located and federal income tax effects on shareholders that may prevail in the future. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that we will be able to liquidate our assets. We will continue in existence until all properties are sold and our other assets are liquidated.

Securities of or Interests in Persons Primarily Engaged in Real Estate Activities and Other Issuers

We may acquire securities of entities engaged in real estate activities or securities of other issuers, including for the purpose of exercising control over such entities. However, all acquisitions of securities of such entities will be subject to the percentage ownership limitations and gross income tests necessary for REIT qualification. We refer you to the "Federal Income Tax Considerations — Requirements for Qualification as a REIT" section of this prospectus for a discussion of these tests. We may acquire all or substantially all of the securities or assets of REITs or similar entities where such investments would be consistent with our investment policies. We anticipate that we will only acquire securities or other interests in issuers engaged in commercial real estate activities involving retail, office or industrial properties. We may also invest in entities owning undeveloped acreage. Neither our Declaration of Trust nor our bylaws place any limit or restriction on the percentage of our assets that may be invested in securities of or interests in other issuers. The governance documents of Hartman OP also do not contain any such restrictions.

Other than our interest in Hartman OP, we currently do not own any securities of other entities. We do not presently intend to acquire securities of any non-affiliated entities.

Equity Capital

In the event that our trustees determine to raise additional equity capital, they have the authority, without shareholder approval, to issue additional common shares or preferred shares of beneficial interests. Additionally, our trustees could cause Hartman OP to issue OP Units which are convertible into our common shares. Subject to limitations contained in the organizational and governance documents of Hartman OP and us, the trustees could issue, or cause to be issued, such securities in any manner (and on such terms and for such consideration) they deem appropriate, including in exchange for real estate. We have issued securities in exchange for real estate and we expect to continue to do so in the future. Existing shareholders have no preemptive right to purchase such shares in any offering, and any such offering might cause a dilution of a shareholder's initial investment.

Other Investments

We may also invest in limited partnership and other ownership interests in entities that own real property. We expect that we may make such investments when we consider it more efficient to acquire an entity owning such real property

rather than to acquire the properties directly. We also may acquire less than all of the ownership interests of such entities if we determine that such interests are undervalued and that a liquidation event in respect of such interests are expected within the investment holding periods consistent with that for our direct property investments.

Investment Limitations

Our charter places numerous limitations on us with respect to the manner in which we may invest our funds. These limitations cannot be changed unless our charter is amended pursuant to the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of our shares. Unless the charter is amended, we will not:

- invest in commodities or commodity futures contracts, except for futures contracts when used solely for the purpose of hedging in connection with our ordinary business of investing in real estate assets and mortgages;
- invest in real estate contracts of sale, otherwise known as land sale contracts, unless the contract is in recordable form and is appropriately recorded in the chain of title;
- make or invest in mortgage loans unless an appraisal is obtained concerning the underlying property, except for those mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by a government or government agency. In cases where our independent trustees determine, and in all cases in which the transaction is with any of our trustees or Hartman Management and its affiliates, such appraisal shall be obtained from an independent appraiser. We will maintain such appraisal in our records for at least five years, and it will be available for inspection and duplication by our shareholders. We will also obtain a mortgagee's or owner's title insurance policy as to the priority of the mortgage;
- make or invest in mortgage loans that are subordinate to any mortgage or equity interest of any of our trustees, Hartman Management or its affiliates;
- make or invest in mortgage loans, including construction loans, on any one property if the aggregate amount of all mortgage loans on such property, including loans to us, would exceed an amount equal to 85.0% of the appraised value of such property as determined by appraisal unless substantial justification exists for exceeding such limit because of the presence of other underwriting criteria;
- borrow in excess of 55.0% of the aggregate value of all assets owned by us as of the date of any borrowing without approval from a majority of our independent trustees;
- make investments in unimproved property or indebtedness secured by a deed of trust or mortgage loans on unimproved property in excess of 10.0% of our total assets;
 - issue equity securities on a deferred payment basis or other similar arrangement;
 - issue debt securities in the absence of adequate cash flow to cover debt service;
- issue securities which are redeemable solely at the option of the holder (except for shares offered by shareholders to us pursuant to our share repurchase plan);
- grant warrants or options to purchase shares to officers or affiliated trustees or to Hartman Management or its affiliates except on the same terms as the options or warrants are sold to the general public and the amount of the options or warrants does not exceed an amount equal to 10.0% of the outstanding shares on the date of grant of the warrants and options; or
- make any investment that we believe would be inconsistent with our objectives of qualifying and remaining qualified as a REIT.

Change in Investment Objectives and Limitations

Our charter requires that our independent trustees review our investment policies at least annually to determine that the policies we follow are in the best interest of our shareholders. Each determination and the basis therefor shall be set forth in the minutes of our board of trustees. The methods of implementing our investment policies also may vary as new investment techniques are developed. The methods of implementing our investment objectives and policies, except as otherwise provided in the organizational documents, may be altered by a majority of our trustees, including a majority of the independent trustees, without the approval of our shareholders.

Real Property Investments

Our advisor is continually evaluating various potential property investments and engaging in discussions and negotiations with sellers, developers and potential tenants regarding the purchase and development of properties for us and other affiliated programs. At such time while this offering is pending, if we believe that a reasonable probability exists that we will acquire a specific property, this prospectus will be supplemented to disclose the negotiations and pending acquisition of such property. We expect that this will normally occur upon the signing of a purchase agreement for the acquisition of a specific property, but may occur before or after such signing or upon the satisfaction or expiration of major contingencies in any such purchase agreement, depending on the particular circumstances surrounding each potential investment. A supplement to this prospectus will describe any improvements proposed to be constructed thereon and other information that we consider appropriate for an understanding of the transaction. Further data will be made available after any pending acquisition is consummated, also by means of a supplement to this prospectus, if appropriate. YOU SHOULD UNDERSTAND THAT THE DISCLOSURE OF ANY PROPOSED ACQUISITION CANNOT BE RELIED UPON AS AN ASSURANCE THAT WE WILL ULTIMATELY CONSUMMATE SUCH ACQUISITION OR THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED CONCERNING THE PROPOSED ACQUISITION WILL NOT CHANGE BETWEEN THE DATE OF THE SUPPLEMENT AND ANY ACTUAL PURCHASE.

We intend to obtain adequate insurance coverage for all properties in which we invest.

Certain Other Policies

Hartman Management will continually review our investment activity to attempt to ensure that we do not come within the application of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Among other things, Hartman Management will attempt to monitor the proportion of our portfolio that is placed in various investments so that we do not come within the definition of an “investment company” under the Investment Company Act. We do not intend to:

- invest in the securities of other issuers for the purpose of exercising control over such issuer (except as described above);
- underwrite securities of other issuers; or
- actively trade in loans or other investments.

Subject to certain restrictions we are subject to in order to qualify to be taxed as a REIT, we may make investments other than as previously described, although we do not currently intend to do so. We have authority to purchase or otherwise reacquire our common shares or any of our other securities. We have no present intention of repurchasing any of our common shares, and we would only take such action in conformity with applicable federal and state laws and the requirements for qualifying as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code.

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this document relative to transactions with related parties, we have not made any loans to third parties and we have no present intention to do so. However, we may in the future make loans to third parties, including, without limitation, loans to joint ventures in which we participate. We have not engaged in the trading, underwriting or agency distribution or sale of securities of other issuers, and we do not intend to do so in the future.

DESCRIPTION OF REAL ESTATE AND OPERATING DATA

On December 31, 2005, we owned the 37 properties discussed below. All of our properties are located in the metropolitan Houston, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas areas. Our properties consist of retail centers, office/warehouse properties and office buildings. A supermarket or one or more nationally and/or regionally recognized tenants typically anchors each of our properties. In the aggregate, our properties contain approximately 3,121,000 square feet of gross leasable area. No individual property in our portfolio currently accounts for more than 10% of our aggregate leasable area.

As of December 31, 2005, our properties were approximately 82.3% leased. Anchor space at the properties, representing approximately 7.4% of total leasable area, was 100.0% leased, while non-anchor space, accounting for the remaining 92.6% balance, was approximately 82.3% leased. A substantial number of our tenants are local tenants. Indeed, 73.4% of our tenants are local tenants and 15.1% and 11.5% of our tenants are national and regional tenants, respectively. We define:

- national tenants as any tenant that operates in at least four metropolitan areas located in more than one region (*i.e.*, Northwest, Midwest, Southwest or Southeast);
- regional tenants as any tenant that operates in two or more metropolitan areas located within the same region; and
- local tenants as any tenant that operates stores only within the metropolitan Houston, Dallas or San Antonio, Texas area.

Substantially all of our revenues consist of base rents and percentage rents received under long-term leases. For the year ended December 31, 2005, total rents and other income and percentage rents from the properties were \$25,092,068 and \$0, respectively. Approximately 67.9% of all existing leases provide for annual increases in the base rental payments with a “step up” rental clause.

The following table lists the five properties that generated the most rents during the year 2005.

Property	Total Rents Received in 2005	Percent of Company's Total Rents Received in 2005
Windsor Park	\$ 2,113,291	8.42%
Corporate Park West	1,621,269	6.46
Corporate Park Northwest	1,523,195	6.07
Lion Square	1,379,145	5.50
Sugar Park Plaza	1,248,845	4.98
Total	\$ 7,885,745	31.43%

As of December 31, 2005, the Company had no property that accounted for over 10% of total gross revenue. Uptown Tower, an office building acquired during 2005 accounted for 10% of the Company's total fixed assets. Details relating to this property are described below.

The next several pages contain summary information for the properties we owned on December 31, 2005.

General Physical Attributes

The following table lists, for all properties the Company owned on December 31, 2005, the year each property was developed or significantly renovated, the total leasable area of each property, the purchase price the Company paid for such property and the anchor or largest tenant at such property.

Property	Year Developed/ Renovated	Total Leasable Area (Sq. Ft.)	Purchase Price	Anchor or Largest Tenant
Bissonnet/Beltway	1978	29,205	\$ 2,361,323	Lydia & Ajibade Owoyemi Houston Learning Academy
Webster Point	1984	26,060	1,870,365	Academy
Centre South	1974	44,593	2,077,198	Carlos Alvarez 99 Cents Only
Torrey Square	1983	105,766	4,952,317	Stores 99 Cents Only
Providence	1980	90,327	4,592,668	Stores Quick Wash
Holly Knight	1984	20,015	1,612,801	Laundry American Medical Response
Plaza Park	1982	105,530	4,195,116	Response
Northwest Place II	1984	27,974	1,089,344	Terra Mar, Inc. Bellaire
Lion Square	1980	119,621	5,835,108	Marketplace Texas Retirement & Tax Advisors
Zeta Building	1982	37,740	2,456,589	Emerald Environmental Service
Royal Crest	1984	24,900	1,864,065	Transwestern Publishing
Featherwood	1983	49,670	2,959,309	River Oaks, L-M, Inc.
Interstate 10	1980	151,000	3,908,072	Magnum Staffing
Westbelt Plaza	1978	65,619	2,733,009	Celaya Meat Market
Greens Road	1979	20,507	1,637,217	Omar's Meat Market
Town Park	1978	43,526	3,760,735	Sultan Allana/99 Cent Store
Northeast Square	1984	40,525	2,572,512	Transport Sales Associates
Main Park	1982	113,410	4,048,837	Foster Wheeler USA Corp.
Dairy Ashford	1981	42,902	1,437,020	Kroger Food Stores, Inc.
South Richey	1980	69,928	3,361,887	

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Corporate Park				Carrier Sales and
Woodland	2000	99,937	6,028,362	Distribution
South Shaver	1978	21,926	817,003	EZ Pawn
Kempwood Plaza	1974	112,359	2,531,876	Dollar General
Bellnot Square	1982	73,930	5,792,294	Kroger Food
Corporate Park				Stores, Inc.
Northwest	1981	185,627	7,839,539	Air Consulting &
Westgate	1984	97,225	3,448,182	Engineering
Garden Oaks	1954	95,046	6,577,782	Postmark DMS,
Westchase	1978	42,924	2,173,300	LLC
Sunridge	1979	49,359	1,461,571	Bally Total
Holly Hall	1980	90,000	3,123,400	Fitness
Brookhill	1979	74,757	973,264	Jesus Corral
Corporate Park West	1999	175,665	13,062,980	Puro Latino, Inc.
Windsor Park	1992	192,458	13,102,500	The Methodist
SugarPark Plaza	1974	95,032	8,906,057	Hospital
Woodlake Plaza	1974	106,169	5,466,710	T.S.
9101 LBJ Freeway	1985	125,874	8,093,296	Moly-Lubricants
Uptown Tower	1982	253,981	17,171,486	LTC Pharmacy
Total		3,121,037	\$ 165,896,094	Services
				The Sports
				Authority/Home
				Depot
				Marshall's
				Rock Solid
				Images
				Air Liquide
				America
				Brockett Davis
				Drake Inc.

General Economic Attributes

The following table lists certain information that relates to the rents generated by each property. All of the information listed in this table is as of December 31, 2005.

Property	Percent Leased	Total Leasable Area (Sq. Ft.)	Total Annualized Rents Based on Occupancy	Effective Net Rent Per Sq. Ft.	Annual Percentage Rents
Bissonnet/Beltway	81.9%	29,205	423,626	\$ 14.51	—
Webster Point	72.7%	26,060	305,098	11.71	—
Centre South	66.8%	44,543	316,665	7.11	—
Torrey Square	80.2%	105,766	825,253	7.80	—
Providence	93.5%	90,327	938,504	10.39	—
Holly Knight	92.5%	20,015	344,189	17.20	—
Plaza Park	67.4%	105,530	749,138	7.10	—
Northwest Place II	61.7%	27,974	150,494	5.38	—
Lion Square	100.0%	119,621	1,375,471	11.50	—
Zeta Building	88.1%	37,740	493,167	13.06	—
Royal Crest	74.9%	24,900	293,841	11.80	—
Featherwood	94.7%	49,670	873,246	17.58	—
Interstate 10	80.3%	151,000	729,607	4.83	—
Westbelt Plaza	66.7%	65,619	537,138	8.19	—
Greens Road	72.1%	20,507	358,424	17.48	—
Town Park	91.3%	43,526	753,576	17.31	—
Northeast Square	93.7%	40,525	567,755	14.01	—
Main Park	70.3%	113,410	510,031	4.50	—
Dairy Ashford	32.1%	42,902	91,597	2.14	—
South Richey	68.3%	69,928	433,154	6.19	—
Corporate Park					
Woodland	86.2%	99,937	986,915	9.88	—
South Shaver	84.1%	21,926	263,266	12.01	—
Kempwood Plaza	73.5%	112,359	899,397	8.00	—
Bellnot Square	95.9%	73,930	842,224	11.39	—
Corporate Park					
Northwest	82.7%	185,627	1,579,322	8.51	—
Westgate	92.9%	97,225	683,172	7.03	—
Garden Oaks	75.7%	95,046	877,349	9.23	—
Westchase	81.9%	42,924	485,265	11.31	—
Sunridge	89.6%	49,359	488,000	9.89	—
Holly Hall	100.0%	90,000	512,668	5.70	—
Brookhill	80.7%	74,757	272,818	3.65	—
Corporate Park West	74.7%	175,665	1,573,820	8.96	—
Windsor Park	82.3%	192,458	1,564,945	8.13	—
SugarPark Plaza	100.0%	95,032	1,238,605	13.03	—
Woodlake Plaza	82.5%	106,169	1,306,670	12.31	—
9101 LBJ Freeway	90.4%	125,874	1,463,084	11.62	—
Uptown Tower	83.3%	253,981	3,211,264	12.64	—

Total/Average	82.3%	3,121,037	\$	29,318,762	\$	9.39	—
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The following table lists, for each property, as of December 31 of each of the last five years or for as long as the Company has owned the property, both the occupancy of each property and the average rental and other income per square foot of gross leasable area.

Property	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Percent Leased	Average Income Per Sq. Ft.	Percent Leased	Average Income Per Sq. Ft.	Percent Leased	Average Income Per Sq. Ft.	Percent Leased	Average Income Per Sq. Ft.	Percent Leased	Average Income Per Sq. Ft.
Bissonnet/Beltway	100%	\$ 17.02	93%	\$ 16.50	100%	\$ 16.97	100%	\$ 15.54	82%	\$ 15.24
Webster Point	93	10.57	83	11.83	88	12.05	87	12.99	73	11.74
Centre South	88	7.96	88	7.40	85	8.03	87	9.19	67	7.99
Torrey Square	99	9.71	96	9.82	87	8.09	86	8.02	80	8.38
Providence	100	8.81	98	12.71	72	11.19	69	6.51	94	6.73
Holly Knight	100	17.58	91	16.46	96	17.50	93	16.39	93	15.72
Plaza Park	83	7.60	93	7.89	79	8.26	92	9.63	67	7.56
Northwest Place II	52	5.31	52	4.40	62	4.96	62	4.61	62	5.71
Lion Square	100	9.59	98	9.91	98	9.68	100	10.50	100	10.14
Zeta Building	91	13.84	94	14.21	98	12.46	80	12.99	88	13.28
Royal Crest	73	7.38	88	10.24	95	11.43	100	12.34	75	13.47
Featherwood	96	12.86	96	15.46	98	16.07	89	17.37	95	15.07
Interstate 10	97	4.36	96	4.78	83	4.84	74	4.09	80	4.31
Westbelt Plaza	85	7.21	92	8.88	82	8.26	91	8.68	67	10.08
Greens Road	100	16.54	100	18.60	100	16.15	100	17.02	72	11.79
Town Park	100	19.01	100	17.88	98	18.12	100	18.08	91	12.56
Northeast Square	84	9.14	90	11.81	81	12.48	84	11.80	94	9.82
Main Park	89	4.89	87	5.53	90	5.57	87	5.57	70	5.06
Dairy Ashford	100	6.11	100	5.83	55	3.41	51	3.99	32	6.27
South Richey	94	9.45	100	9.63	94	8.57	74	7.77	68	8.46
Corporate Park										
Woodland	19	1.75	76	4.70	97	7.76	86	8.67	86	7.25
South Shaver	83	7.29	97	9.82	89	11.06	76	11.75	84	9.61
Kempwood Plaza	91	5.72	93	6.73	95	7.88	74	7.64	73	7.49
Bellnot Square	98	11.71	98	11.53	96	11.82	100	11.60	96	9.84
Corporate Park										
Northwest	91	8.28	90	8.74	90	8.33	84	8.34	83	9.76
Westgate	96	5.54	96	6.78	85	6.88	83	6.53	93	5.68
Garden Oaks	82	10.32	86	10.69	78	10.34	79	10.38	76	10.24
Westchase	75	7.16	66	8.15	77	8.94	92	8.83	82	9.03
Sunridge	77	9.39	96	10.71	90	10.93	90	9.56	90	7.75
Holly Hall	100	5.12	100	4.63	100	5.45	90	5.89	100	4.69
Brookhill	75	3.43	89	3.45	59	3.39	70	3.51	81	2.85
Corporate Park										
West	92	8.47	95	9.79	94	9.13	86	9.68	75	9.38
Windsor Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	11.48	82	10.63
Sugarpark Plaza	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	12.24	100	9.14
Woodlake Plaza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.14
9101 LBJ Freeway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.59

Uptown Tower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.68
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Major Tenants

The following table sets forth certain information that relates to the major tenants at each property. This information is as of December 31, 2005. The information summarizes information relating to each anchor or largest tenant at each property. No single lease accounted for more than 5% of the Company's total revenues during 2005.

Property	Name of Tenant	Total Leased Area (Sq. Ft.)	Total Annual Rent	Effective Net Rent per Sq. Ft.	Lease Expiration Date
Bissonnet/Beltway	Lydia & Ajibade Owoyemi	3,000	\$ 42,780	\$ 14.26	9/30/09
Webster Point	Houston Learning Academy	3,976	64,737	16.28	12/31/06
Centre South	Carlos Alvarez	10,407	96,091	9.23	3/31/06
Torrey Square	99 Cents Only Stores	25,296	219,100	8.66	9/18/04
Providence	99 Cents Only Stores	23,859	225,567	9.45	9/9/08
Holly Knight	Quick Wash Laundry	2,460	50,373	20.48	9/30/09
Plaza Park	American Medical Response	14,765	136,299	9.23	5/31/06
Northwest Place II	Terra Mar, Inc.	13,923	112,743	8.10	7/31/08
Lion Square	Bellaire Marketplace	42,205	253,440	6.00	10/31/05
Zeta Building	Texas Retirement & Tax Advisors	3,233	54,314	16.80	2/28/05
Royal Crest	Emerald Environmental Service	2,500	33,596	13.44	2/28/07
Featherwood	Transwestern Publishing	9,543	167,774	17.58	11/30/07
Interstate 10	River Oaks, L-M, Inc.	28,050	159,885	5.70	12/31/05
Westbelt Plaza	Magnum Staffing	6,743	64,526	9.57	12/31/09
Greens Road	Celaya Meat Market	3,985	28,965	7.27	12/31/11
Town Park	Omar's Meat Market	6,450	121,680	18.87	12/31/07
Northeast Square	Sultan Allana/99 Cent Store	4,573	52,220	11.42	11/30/05
Main Park	Transport Sales Associates	23,882	103,143	4.32	8/31/05
Dairy Ashford	Foster Wheeler USA Corp.	5,118	34,760	6.79	1/31/09
South Richey	Kroger Food Stores, Inc.	42,130	265,416	6.30	2/28/06
Corporate Park	Carrier Sales and Distribution	16,991	164,204	9.66	7/31/08
Woodland	EZ Pawn	4,547	61,133	13.44	11/30/07
South Shaver	Dollar General	7,960	84,931	10.67	10/31/14
Kempwood Plaza	Kroger Food Stores, Inc.	42,130	337,044	8.00	7/31/07
Bellnot Square	Air Consulting & Engineering	11,226	115,472	10.29	5/31/08
Corporate Park	Northwest Postmark DMS, LLC	18,818	139,175	7.40	2/28/09
Westgate					

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Garden Oaks	Bally Total Fitness	25,722	259,166	10.08	6/30/05
Westchase	Jesus Corral	5,396	60,271	11.17	2/28/07
Sunridge	Puro Latino, Inc.	9,416	53,381	5.67	5/31/10
	The Methodist				
Holly Hall	Hospital	30,000	183,960	6.13	12/31/11
Brookhill	T.S. Moly-Lubricants	10,187	48,897	4.80	9/30/07
	LTC Pharmacy				
Corporate Park West	Services	18,330	151,003	8.24	7/31/06
	The Sports				
	Authority/Home				
Windsor Park	Depot	54,517	463,472	8.50	8/31/15
SugarPark Plaza	Marshall's	31,008	280,956	9.06	1/31/08
Woodlake Plaza	Rock Solid Images	11,785	161,646	13.72	7/31/09
9101 LBJ Freeway	Air Liquide America	16,587	265,392	16.00	5/31/07
	Brockett Davis Drake				
Uptown Tower	Inc.	16,078	342,248	21.29	4/30/11

Lease Expirations

The following table lists, on an aggregate basis, all of the scheduled lease expirations over the 10 years following December 31, 2005.

Year	Number of Leases	Gross Leasable Area		Annual Rental Income	
		Approximate Square Feet	Percent of Total Leasable Area	Amount	Percent of the Company's Total Rental Income
2006	167	472,364	15.13%	\$ 4,520,536	15.69%
2007	138	438,984	14.07	5,061,562	17.56
2008	147	510,982	16.37	5,615,586	19.48
2009	111	360,258	11.54	4,422,203	15.34
2010	67	227,590	7.29	2,716,267	9.42
2011	50	206,266	6.61	2,494,173	8.65
2012	17	75,939	2.43	933,414	3.24
2013	13	61,170	1.96	714,646	2.48
2014	10	39,968	1.28	545,526	1.89
2015	16	99,177	3.18	1,000,808	3.47
Total	736	2,492,698	79.87%	\$ 28,024,721	97.24%

Depreciation and Tax Items

Depreciation on the Company's properties is taken on a straight line basis over 5 to 39 years for book purposes, resulting in a rate of approximately 2.5% per year. The following table shows certain tax items relating to the Company's properties.

Property	Federal Tax Basis	Realty Tax Rate	2005 Realty Taxes
Bissonnet/Beltway	\$ 1,994,838	\$ 0.0301377	\$ 40,686
Webster Point	1,382,126	0.0267877	22,183
Centre South	1,737,670	0.0324414	35,685
Torrey Square	3,655,917	0.0357580	134,700
Providence	4,830,878	0.0322774	95,680
Holly Knight	1,755,142	0.0300954	39,124
Plaza Park	2,207,153	0.0300954	84,267
Northwest Place II	972,976	0.0321447	24,816
Lion Square	4,817,718	0.0301377	134,997
Zeta Building	2,415,787	0.0335877	48,701
Royal Crest	1,947,638	0.0335877	24,351
Featherwood	3,429,782	0.0324414	90,836

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Interstate 10	2,880,585	0.0310377	101,555
Westbelt Plaza	1,881,709	0.0310377	57,358
Greens Road	893,702	0.0328698	49,591
Town Park	1,438,238	0.0301377	60,095
Northeast Square	1,748,599	0.0299624	62,793
Main Park	2,794,446	0.0300954	76,217
Dairy Ashford	834,072	0.0300954	23,234
South Richey	3,495,149	0.0324414	97,324
Corporate Park			
Woodlands	6,528,746	0.0302660	152,428
South Shaver	921,353	0.0316364	39,495
Kempwood Plaza	3,431,385	0.0310377	69,835
Bellnot Square	4,377,709	0.0301371	102,555
Corporate Park			
Northwest	4,947,247	0.0321447	181,778
Westgate	1,900,518	0.0331627	74,029

Property	Federal Tax Basis	Realty Tax Rate	2005 Realty Taxes
Garden Oaks	4,594,681	0.0300954	108,343
Westchase	1,683,364	0.0310377	55,868
Sunridge	2,332,002	0.0310377	69,835
Holly Hall	1,817,735	0.0300954	67,053
Brookhill	1,262,409	0.0300954	31,914
Corporate Park West	9,548,146	0.0331627	210,019
Windsor Park	13,102,500	0.0293585	300,366
SugarPark Plaza	8,925,849	0.0311377	177,641
Woodlake Plaza	5,641,292	0.0309954	130,181
9101 LBJ Freeway	7,675,009	0.0311650	158,348
Uptown Tower	16,960,082	0.0298486	388,032

Recent Developments

We purchased an approximately 192,000 square foot retail center in San Antonio, Texas on December 16, 2003. The purchase price was \$13.1 million. We assumed a loan in the amount of \$6.55 million and drew \$6.2 million on our line of credit at Union Planters Bank to fund the purchase. The loan we assumed is due in monthly installments of \$80,445 including interest at 8.34%, with any unpaid principal due December 2006.

During January 2004, Hartman OP contributed approximately \$9.1 million to Hartman Gulf Plaza Acquisitions LP, a Texas limited partnership, in which it is a limited partner with a 73.11% percentage interest. On January 30, 2004, Hartman Gulf Plaza Acquisitions LP purchased Gulf Plaza, a 120,651 square foot office building located in Houston, Texas. The purpose of Hartman Gulf Plaza Acquisitions LP is to acquire and sell tenant-in-common interests in the building. In the second quarter of 2004, Hartman Gulf Plaza Acquisitions LP sold 99% of the ownership interests in the building to tenants-in-common.

On September 8, 2004, we purchased SugarPark Plaza (formerly known as Stafford Plaza), a retail shopping center containing approximately 95,032 rentable square feet located on an approximately 8.66-acre tract of land in Houston, Texas. The total purchase price of SugarPark Plaza was \$8.9 million, plus closing costs. We drew \$7.7 million on our line of credit at Union Planters Bank and used working capital for the remainder to fund the purchase. The purchase price for the transaction was determined through negotiations between STPL Associates LP, the seller, and us. SugarPark Plaza, which was built in 1974, includes among its major tenants The TJX Companies, Inc., Blockbuster, Inc. and Exxon Mobil Corporation. The current aggregate annual base rent for all tenants in SugarPark Plaza is approximately \$856,029.

On March 14, 2005, we purchased Woodlake Plaza, an office building containing approximately 106,169 rentable square feet located on an approximately 3.4963-acre tract of land in Houston, Texas. The total purchase price of Woodlake Plaza was \$5.5 million, plus closing costs. We drew \$3.3 million on our line of credit at Union Planters Bank and used working capital for the remainder to fund the purchase. The purchase price for the transaction was determined through negotiations between CSFB 1998-P1 Gessner Office Limited Partnership, the seller, and the Company. Woodlake Plaza, which was built in 1975, includes among its major tenants Hibernia Corporation,

Management Alliance Group and Rock Solid Images. The current aggregate annual base rent for all tenants in Woodlake Plaza is approximately \$1,370,403.

On August 10, 2005, we purchased 9101 LBJ Freeway (formerly know as The Interchange), an office building containing approximately 126,000 rentable square feet located on an approximately 5.8-acre tract of land in Dallas, Texas ("9101 LBJ Freeway"). The total purchase price of 9101 LBJ Freeway was \$7.98 million, plus closing costs. We drew \$7.6 million on our line of credit at KeyBank and used working capital for the remainder to fund the purchase. The purchase price for the transaction was determined through negotiations between CMD Realty Investment Fund II, L.P., the seller, and us. 9101 LBJ Freeway, which was built 1985, includes among its major tenants Compass Insurance and Air Liquide. The current aggregate annual base rent for all tenants in 9101 LBJ Freeway is approximately \$1,314,790.

On November 22, 2005, we purchased Uptown Tower (formerly know as Amberton Tower), an office building containing approximately 254,000 rentable square feet located on an approximately 2.98-acre tract of land in Dallas, Texas. The total purchase price of Uptown Tower was \$16.95 million, plus closing costs. We drew \$15.95 million on our line of credit at KeyBank and used working capital for the remainder to fund the purchase. The purchase price for the transaction was determined through negotiations between Transwestern Amberton Tower, L.P., the seller, and us. The current aggregate annual base rent for all tenants in Uptown Tower is approximately \$3,012,959. The principal businesses of the tenants include engineering, medical services and financial services.

On April 25, 2006 our board of trustees voted to decrease the dividend on our common shares to \$0.15 per common share for the second quarter of 2006, as compared to \$0.1768 per common share for the first quarter of 2006. The board's decision was based upon our lower occupancy and earnings during 2005.

Competition

Our properties are all located in areas that include highly competitive properties. The number of competitive properties in a particular area could have a material adverse effect on both our ability to lease space at any of our properties or at newly acquired (or developed) properties, and the amount of rent we can charge at our properties. We compete with many property owners, such as corporations, limited partnerships, individual owners, other real estate investment trusts, insurance companies and pension funds. We also compete with entities controlled by Mr. Hartman and operated by Hartman Management.

Many of our competitors have greater financial and other resources than us and may have substantially more operating experience than either us or Hartman Management. Generally, there are other neighborhood and community retail centers within relatively close proximity to each of our properties. There is, however, no dominant competitor in the metropolitan Houston, Dallas or San Antonio, Texas areas. Regarding our retail properties, in addition to other retail properties, retailers at our properties face increasing competition from outlet malls, the Internet discount shopping clubs, catalog companies, direct mail and telemarketing.

Insurance

We believe that we have property and liability insurance with reputable, commercially rated companies. We also believe that our insurance policies contain commercially reasonable deductibles and limits, adequate to cover our properties. We expect to maintain such insurance coverage and to obtain similar coverage with respect to any additional properties we acquire in the near future. Further, we have title insurance relating to our properties in an aggregate amount that we believe to be adequate.

Employees

We have no direct employees. All personnel required for our operations are provided by Hartman Management under a management agreement.

Legal Proceedings

We are not involved in any litigation other than routine litigation arising in the ordinary course of business.

Economic Dependency

We are dependent on our affiliates for services that are essential to the Company, including the sale of our common shares of beneficial interest, 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 obtain such services from other sources.

Environmental Regulations and Related Matters

Our properties, as well as any other properties that we may acquire in the future, are subject to various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, including, among other things, environmental regulations (as discussed below), zoning regulations and land use controls. We believe that we have all permits and approvals necessary under current law to operate our properties.

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 air and water quality, noise pollution and indirect environmental impacts such as increased motor vehicle activity, 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. Under these laws and regulations, 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. 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 and 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. Additionally, 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 properties could require us to undertake a costly remediation program to contain or remove the mold from the affected property, and could expose us to liability from our tenants, their employees and others. 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 payments of dividends to the Company's shareholders. 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.

Some of these laws and regulations have been amended so as to require compliance with new or more stringent standards as of future dates. Compliance with new or more stringent laws or regulations or stricter interpretation of existing laws may require material expenditures by us. We cannot assure you that future laws, ordinances or regulations will not impose any material environmental liability, or that the current environmental condition of our properties will not be affected by the operations of the tenants, by the existing condition of the land, by operations in the vicinity of the properties, such as the presence of underground storage tanks, or by the activities of unrelated third parties. In addition, there are various local, state and federal fire, health, life-safety and similar regulations that we may be required to comply with, and which may subject us to liability in the form of fines or damages for noncompliance.

We will not purchase any property unless and until we obtain what is generally referred to as a “Phase I” environmental site assessment and are generally satisfied with the environmental status of the property. A Phase I environmental site assessment basically consists of a visual survey of the building and the property in an attempt to identify areas of potential environmental concerns, visually observing neighboring properties to assess surface conditions or activities that may have an adverse environmental impact on the property, and contacting local governmental agency personnel and performing a regulatory agency file search in an attempt to determine any known environmental concerns in the immediate vicinity of the property. A Phase I environmental site assessment does not generally include any sampling or testing of soil, groundwater or building materials from the property. Certain properties that we have acquired contain, or contained, dry-cleaning establishments utilizing solvents. Where believed to be warranted, samplings of building materials or subsurface investigations were undertaken with respect to these and other properties. To date, the costs associated with these investigations and any subsequent remedial measures taken have not been material to the Company.

We believe that our properties are in compliance in all material respects with all federal, state and local ordinances and regulations regarding the handling, discharge and emission of hazardous or toxic substances. We have not been notified by any governmental authority, and are not otherwise aware, of any material noncompliance, liability or claim relating to hazardous or toxic substances in connection with any of our present or former properties. We have not recorded in our financial statements any material liability in connection with environmental matters. Nevertheless, it is possible that the environmental assessments available to us do not reveal all potential environmental liabilities. It is also possible that subsequent investigations will identify material contamination, that adverse environmental conditions have arisen subsequent to the performance of the environmental assessments, or that there are material environmental liabilities of which management is unaware.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial information for the Company and should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto, both of which appear elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
	<i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>				
Income Statement Data:					
Revenues	\$ 25,219	\$ 23,484	\$ 20,973	\$ 20,755	\$ 11,704
Operations expenses	11,011	9,183	8,383	8,242	5,068
Interest	3,770	2,664	1,323	1,573	812
Depreciation and amortization	6,099	5,223	4,758	4,042	2,151
Total expenses	20,880	17,070	14,464	13,857	8,031
Income before minority interests	4,339	6,414	6,509	6,898	3,673
Minority interest in income	(1,891)	(2,990)	(3,035)	(3,193)	(1,932)
Net income	\$ 2,448	\$ 3,424	\$ 3,474	\$ 3,705	\$ 1,741
Net income per common share	\$ 0.310	\$ 0.488	\$ 0.496	\$ 0.529	\$ 0.401
Weighted average shares outstanding	7,888	7,010	7,010	7,007	4,336
Balance Sheet Data:					
Real estate	\$ 153,965	\$ 126,547	\$ 120,256	\$ 109,294	\$ 66,269
Other assets	17,497	16,070	13,810	17,670	4,409
Total assets	\$ 171,462	\$ 142,617	\$ 134,066	\$ 126,964	\$ 70,678
Liabilities	\$ 83,462	\$ 66,299	\$ 55,183	\$ 45,617	\$ 16,311
Minority interests in Operating Partnership	34,272	36,489	37,567	38,598	27,264
Shareholders’ equity	53,728	39,829	41,316	42,749	27,103
Total Liabilities and Shareholders’ Equity	\$ 171,462	\$ 142,617	\$ 134,066	\$ 126,964	\$ 70,678
Cash Flow Data:					
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	\$ 17,035	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 155	\$ 6,748
Additions to real estate	31,792	10,277	8,242	1,983	5,028
Other Financial Data:					
Distributions per share	\$ 0.7072	\$ 0.7005	\$ 0.7000	\$ 0.6738	\$ 0.5688

The distributions per share represent payments from cash flow rather than from net income.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read the following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto. For more detailed information regarding the basis of presentation for the following information, you should read the notes to the audited consolidated financial statements.

Overview

We own 37 commercial properties, consisting of 19 retail centers, 12 office-warehouse properties and 6 office buildings. All of our properties are located in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas metropolitan areas. As of December 31, 2005, we had 754 total tenants. No individual lease or tenant is material to our business. Revenues from our largest lease constituted 1.97% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005. Leases for our properties range from one year for our smaller spaces to over ten years for larger tenants. Our leases generally include minimum monthly lease payments and tenant reimbursements for payment of taxes, insurance and maintenance.

We have no employees and we do not manage our properties. Our properties and day-to-day operations are managed by the Management Company under a property management agreement.

Under the agreement in effect after September 1, 2004, we pay the Management Company the following amounts:

- property management fees in an amount not to exceed the fees customarily charged in arm's length transactions by others rendering similar services in the same geographic area for similar properties as determined by a survey of brokers and agents in such area. Generally, we expect these fees to be between approximately two and four percent (2.0%-4.0%) of gross revenues for the management of commercial office buildings and approximately five percent (5.0%) of gross revenues for the management of retail and office-warehouse properties;
- for the leasing of the properties, a separate fee for the leases of new tenants and renewals of leases with existing tenants in an amount not to exceed the fee customarily charged in arm's length transactions by others rendering similar services in the same geographic area for similar properties as determined by a survey of brokers and agents in such area; and
- except as otherwise specifically provided, all costs and expenses incurred by the Management Company in fulfilling its duties for the account of and on behalf of us. Such costs and expenses shall include the wages and salaries and other employee-related expenses of all on-site and off-site employees of the Management Company who are engaged in the operation, management, maintenance and leasing or access control of our properties, including taxes, insurance and benefits relating to such employees, and legal, travel and other out-of-pocket expenses that are directly related to the management of specific properties.

Gross revenues are defined as all amounts actually collected as rents or other charges for the use and occupancy of our properties, but excludes interest and other investment income and proceeds received for a sale, exchange, condemnation, eminent domain taking, casualty or other disposition of assets.

Under an advisory agreement effective September 1, 2004, we pay the Management Company for asset management services a quarterly fee in an amount equal to one-fourth of 0.25% of the gross asset value calculated on the last day of each preceding quarter.

Gross asset value is defined as the amount equal to the aggregate book value of our assets (other than investments in bank accounts, money market funds or other current assets), before depreciation, bad debts or other similar non-cash

reserves and without reduction for any debt relating to such assets, at the date of measurement, except that during such periods in which we are obtaining regular independent valuations of the current value of our net assets for purposes of enabling fiduciaries of employee benefit plan shareholders to comply with applicable Department of Labor reporting requirements. Gross asset value is the greater of (i) the amount determined pursuant to the foregoing or (ii) our assets' aggregate valuation established by the most recent such valuation report without reduction for depreciation, bad debts or other similar non-cash reserves and without reduction for any debt relating to such assets. The fees payable to the Management Company under the new agreements effective September 1, 2004 were not intended to be significantly different from those that would have been payable under the previous agreement. Upon actual calculation, the asset management fee under the new agreement was significantly higher. The Management company waived the excess of the fee for the period September 1, 2004 through December 31, 2005 in perpetuity.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements. We prepared these financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements required us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. We based our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Our results may differ from these estimates. Currently, we believe that our accounting policies do not require us to make estimates using assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain. You should read Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to our financial statements in conjunction with this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

We have described below the critical accounting policies that we believe could impact our consolidated financial statements most significantly.

Basis of Consolidation

We are the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership and possess full legal control and authority over its operations. As of December 31, 2005, we owned a majority of the partnership interests in the Operating Partnership. Consequently, our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Operating Partnership. All significant intercompany balances have been eliminated. Minority interest in the accompanying consolidated financial statements represents the share of equity and earnings of the Operating Partnership allocable to holders of partnership interests other than us. Net income is allocated to minority interests based on the weighted-average percentage ownership of the Operating Partnership during the year. Issuance of additional common shares and OP Units changes our ownership interests as well as those of minority interests.

Real Estate

We record real estate properties at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. We capitalize improvements, major renovations and certain costs directly related to the acquisition, improvement and leasing of real estate. We charge expenditures for repairs and maintenance to operations as they are incurred. We calculate depreciation using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of 5 to 39 years of our buildings and improvements. We depreciate tenant improvements using the straight-line method over the life of the lease.

We review our properties for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets, including accrued rental income, may not be recoverable through our operations. We determine whether an impairment in value has occurred by comparing the estimated future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges), including the estimated residual value of the property, with the carrying cost of the property. If impairment is indicated, we record a loss for the amount by which the carrying value of the property exceeds its fair value. We have determined that there has been no impairment in the carrying value of our real estate assets as of December 31, 2005.

Purchase Price Allocation

We record above-market and below-market in-place lease values for owned properties based on the present value (using an interest rate which 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 fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease.

We amortize the capitalized above-market lease values as a reduction of rental income over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases. We amortize the capitalized below-market lease values as an increase to rental income over the initial term and any fixed-rate renewal periods in the respective leases. Because most of our leases are relatively short term, have inflation or other scheduled rent escalations, and cover periods during which there have been few, and generally insignificant, pricing changes in the specific properties' markets, the properties we have acquired have not been subject to leases with terms materially different than then-existing market-level terms.

We measure the aggregate value of other intangible assets acquired based on the difference between (i) the property valued with existing in-place leases adjusted to market rental rates and (ii) the property valued as if vacant. Our management's estimates of value are made using methods similar to those used by independent appraisers, primarily discounted cash flow analysis. Factors considered by management in its analysis include an estimate of carrying costs during hypothetical expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions, and costs to execute similar leases. We also consider information obtained about each property as a result of our pre-acquisition due diligence, marketing and leasing activities in estimating the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired. In estimating carrying costs, management will also include real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rentals at market rates during the expected lease-up periods, which we expect to primarily range from 4 to 18 months, depending on specific local market conditions. Our management also estimates costs to execute similar leases including leasing commissions, legal and other related expenses to the extent that such costs are not already incurred in connection with a new lease origination as part of the transaction.

The total amount of other intangible assets acquired is further allocated to in-place lease values and customer relationship intangible values based on our management's evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease and our overall relationship with that respective tenant. Characteristics considered by our management in allocating these values include the nature and extent of our existing business relationships with the tenant, growth prospects for developing new business with the tenant, the tenant's credit quality and expectations of lease renewals (including those existing under the terms of the lease agreement), among other factors.

We amortize the value of in-place leases, if any, to expense over the remaining initial terms of the respective leases, which, for leases with allocated intangible value, we expect to range generally from five to ten years. The value of customer relationship intangibles is amortized to expense over the remaining initial terms and any renewal periods in the respective leases, 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 customer relationship intangibles are charged to expense.

Revenue Recognition

All leases on properties we hold are classified as operating leases, and we recognize the related rental income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the related leases. We capitalize or charge to accrued rent receivable, as applicable, differences between rental income earned and amounts due per the respective lease agreements. Percentage rents are recognized as rental income when the thresholds upon which they are based have been met. Recoveries from tenants for taxes, insurance, and other operating expenses are recognized as revenues in the period the corresponding costs are incurred. We provide an allowance for doubtful accounts against the portion of tenant accounts receivable which we estimate to be uncollectible.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General

We generally lease our properties on a triple-net basis or on bases which provide for tenants to pay for increases in operating expenses over a base year or set amount, which means that tenants are required to pay for all repairs and maintenance, property taxes, insurance and utilities, or increases thereof, applicable to their space. During the year ended December 31, 2005, our properties generated sufficient cash flow to cover our operating expenses. However, our total distributions for 2005 exceeded our net cash flow from operating activities by \$605,263. We funded this shortage with cash from borrowings under our KeyBank credit facility. This shortage resulted from decreased revenues during the third and fourth quarters of 2005 caused by a drop in the occupancy for the overall portfolio, as well as increased interest expenses due to rising interest rates and increased borrowings and higher real estate taxes

associated with increased property value assessments. These factors are expected to be transitory, and management has implemented a series of new initiatives which are aimed at increasing occupancy. Therefore, we anticipate that cash flows from operating activities and our borrowing capacity will provide adequate capital for our working capital requirements, anticipated capital expenditures and scheduled debt payments during the next 12 months. We also believe that cash flows from operating activities and our borrowing capacity will allow us to make all distributions required for us to continue to qualify to be taxed as a REIT.

Public Offering

Our Registration Statement on Form S-11 with respect to this offering was declared effective under the Securities Act of 1933 on September 15, 2004. As of March 31, 2006, 2,336,468 shares had been issued with gross offering proceeds received of \$23,335,291. For a more detailed discussion of the results of this offering through the end of the first quarter and our application of the offering proceeds through such date, see the "Current Status of the Offering" section of this prospectus.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We had cash and cash equivalents of \$848,998 on December 31, 2005 as compared to \$631,978 on December 31, 2004. The increase was relatively insignificant because we try to keep cash balances to a minimum by either buying properties, improving properties, reducing debt or making distributions to shareholders. We place all cash in short-term, highly liquid investments that we believe provide appropriate safety of principal.

Our Debt for Borrowed Money

In December 2002, we refinanced most of our debt with a credit facility from GMAC Commercial Mortgage Corporation. We used the loan proceeds to repay debt and the remainder to pay accrued real estate taxes and other operating expenses. The loan is secured by, among other things, 18 of our properties, which are held by Hartman REIT Operating Partnership II, L.P., a wholly owned subsidiary formed for the purpose of this credit facility, and the improvements, personal property and fixtures on the properties, all reserves, escrows and deposit accounts held by Hartman REIT Operating Partnership II, L.P., all intangible assets specific to or used in connection with the properties, and an assignment of rents related to such properties. We believe the fair market value of these properties was approximately \$62,000,000 at the time the loan was put in place. We may prepay the loan after July 1, 2005 without penalty. As of December 31, 2005, the outstanding principal balance under this facility was \$34,440,000.

We are required to make monthly interest payments under this credit facility. During the initial term of the note, indebtedness under the credit facility bears interest at LIBOR plus 2.5% computed on the basis of a 360 day year, adjusted monthly. The interest rate was 6.79% as of December 31, 2005. We are not required to make any principal payments prior to the loan's maturity. The credit facility matured on January 1, 2006, and we elected the option, subject to certain conditions, of extending the facility for an additional two-year period. We entered into a Modification Agreement on February 28, 2006 which extended the term of the credit facility to January 1, 2008. During the extension term, indebtedness under the credit facility will bear interest at LIBOR plus 3.0%, computed on the basis of a 360 day year, adjusted monthly. In no event shall the interest rate be lower than 4.32% during the extension term.

In addition, Hartman REIT Operating Partnership II, L.P. agreed to certain covenants pursuant to the credit facility which, among other things, require it to maintain specified levels of insurance and use the properties securing the note only for retail, light industrial, office, warehouse and commercial office uses. The facility also limits, without the approval of the lender, this wholly owned subsidiary's ability to:

· acquire additional material assets;

· merge or consolidate with any other entity;

· engage in any other business or activity other than the ownership, operation and maintenance of the properties securing the note;

- make certain investments;
- incur, assume or guarantee additional indebtedness;
- grant certain liens; and
- loan money to others.

The security documents related to the note contain a covenant which requires Hartman REIT Operating Partnership II, L.P. to maintain adequate capital in light of its contemplated business operations. We believe that this covenant and the other restrictions provided for in our credit facility will not affect or limit Hartman REIT Operating Partnership II, L.P.'s ability to make distributions to us. The note and the security documents related thereto also contain customary events of default, including, without limitation, payment defaults, bankruptcy-related defaults and breach of covenant defaults. These covenants only apply to Hartman REIT Operating Partnership II, L.P. and do not impact the other operations of the Operating Partnership, including the operation of our properties which do not secure this debt.

In connection with the purchase of the Windsor Park property in December 2003, we assumed a note payable in the amount of \$6,550,000 secured by the property. The balance at December 31, 2005 was \$5,610,441. The note is payable in equal monthly installments of principal and interest of \$80,445, with interest at the rate of 8.34% per annum. The balance of the note is payable in full on December 1, 2006.

On June 2, 2005, the Operating Partnership finalized a new revolving line of credit facility with a consortium of banks led by KeyBank National Association ("KeyBank"). The credit facility became retroactively effective as of March 11, 2005, the date certain documents for the facility were placed into escrow, pending the completion of the transaction. The credit facility is secured by a pledge of the partnership interests in Hartman REIT Operating Partnership III LP ("HROP III"), a new wholly owned subsidiary of the Operating Partnership that was formed to hold title to the properties comprising the borrowing base pool for the credit facility. Presently there are 18 properties owned by HROP III.

The current limit of the credit facility is \$50,000,000 and it may be increased to \$100,000,000 as the borrowing base pool expands. The purpose of the credit facility was to refinance the Operating Partnership's previous loan with Regions Bank (formerly Union Planter's Bank, N.A.), to finance property acquisitions and for general corporate purposes. Simultaneously with the finalization of the new credit facility, the Operating Partnership drew \$18,975,094, of which \$18,650,000 was used to pay off the principal balance owing under the Regions Bank loan. Based upon the required ratios explained below, the remaining availability under the facility as of December 31, 2005 was \$17,024,906.

Outstanding amounts under the facility will accrue interest, at the Company's option, at either the LIBOR Rate or the Alternative Base Rate, plus the applicable margin as determined from the following grid:

Total Leverage Ratio	LIBOR Margin	Alternative Base Rate Margin
Less than 60% but greater than or equal to 50%	2.40%	1.150%
Less than 50% but greater than or equal to 45%	2.15%	1.025%
Less than 45%	1.90%	1.000%

The Alternative Base Rate equals a floating rate equal to the higher of KeyBank's Base Rate or Federal Funds Rate plus 0.5%. Interest is due monthly in arrears, computed on the actual number of days elapsed over a 360-day year. LIBOR Rate loans will be available in one, two, three or six month periods, with a maximum of six contracts at any time. In the event of default, interest will be calculated as above plus 2%. The effective interest rate as of December 31, 2005 was 5.68% per annum.

Interest only is payable monthly under the loan with the total amount of principal due at maturity on March 11, 2008. The loan may be prepaid at any time in part or in whole, provided that the facility is not in default. If LIBOR Rate

pricing is elected, there is a prepayment penalty based on a “make-whole” calculation for all costs associated with prepaying a LIBOR borrowing.

The revolving line of credit is supported by a pool of eligible properties referred to as the borrowing base pool. The borrowing base pool must meet the following criteria:

- The Company will provide a negative pledge on the borrowing base pool and may not provide a negative pledge of the borrowing base pool to any other lender.

- The properties must be free of all liens, unless otherwise permitted.

· All eligible properties must be retail, office-warehouse, or office properties, must be free and clear of material environmental concerns and must be in good repair.

· The aggregate physical occupancy of the borrowing base pool must remain above 80% at all times.

· No property may comprise more than 15% of the value of the borrowing base pool with the exception of Corporate Park Northwest, which is allowed into the borrowing base pool.

· The borrowing base pool must at all times be comprised of at least 10 properties.

· The borrowing base pool properties may not contain development or redevelopment projects.

Properties can be added to and removed from the borrowing base pool at any time provided no defaults would occur as a result of the removal. If a property does not meet the criteria of an eligible property and the Company wants to include it in the borrowing base pool, a majority vote of the bank consortium is required for inclusion in the borrowing base pool.

Covenants, tested quarterly, relative to the borrowing base pool are as follows:

· The Company will not permit any liens on the properties in the borrowing base pool unless otherwise permitted.

· The ratio of aggregate net operating income from the borrowing base pool to debt service shall at all times exceed 1.5 to 1.0. For any quarter, debt service shall be equal to the average loan balance for the past quarter times an interest rate which is the greater of (a) the then current annual yield on 10 year United States Treasury notes over 25 years plus 2%; (b) a 6.5% constant; or (c) the actual interest rate for the facility.

· The ratio of the value of the borrowing base pool to total funded loan balance must always exceed 1.67 to 1.00. The value of the borrowing base pool is defined as aggregate net operating income for the preceding four quarters, less a \$0.15 per square foot per annum capital expenditure reserve, divided by a 9.25% capitalization rate.

Covenants, tested quarterly, relative to the Company are as follows:

· The Company will not permit its total indebtedness to exceed 60% of the fair market value of its real estate assets at the end of any quarter. Total indebtedness is defined as all liabilities of the Company, including this facility and all other secured and unsecured debt of the Company, including letters of credit and guarantees. Fair market value of real estate assets is defined as aggregate net operating income for the preceding four quarters, less a \$0.15 per square foot per annum capital expenditure reserve, divided by a 9.25% capitalization rate.

· The ratio of consolidated rolling four-quarter earnings before interest, income tax, depreciation and amortization expenses for such quarter to total interest expense, including capitalized interest, shall not be less than 2.0 to 1.0.

· The ratio of consolidated earnings before interest, income tax, depreciation and amortization expenses for such quarter to total interest, including capitalized interest, principal amortization, capital expenditures and preferred stock dividends shall not be less than 1.5 to 1.0. Capital expenditures shall be deemed to be \$0.15 per square foot per annum.

· The ratio of secured debt to fair market value of real estate assets shall not be greater than 40%.

· The ratio of declared dividends to funds from operations shall not be greater than 95%.

- The ratio of development assets to fair market value of real estate assets shall not be greater than 20%.

The Company must maintain its status as a real estate investment trust for income tax purposes.

Total other investments shall not exceed 30% of total asset value. Other investments shall include investments in joint ventures, unimproved land, marketable securities and mortgage notes receivable. Additionally, the preceding investment categories shall not comprise greater than 30%, 15%, 10% and 20%, respectively, of total other investments.

Within six months of closing, the Company must hedge all variable rate debt above \$40 million until the point in which the ratio of variable rate debt to fixed rate debt is 50% of total debt. Thereafter, the Company must maintain such hedges during any period in which variable rate debt exceeds 50% of total debt. On March 27, 2006 the Company executed an interest rate swap dated as of March 16, 2006 for the purpose of hedging variable interest rate exposure, in compliance with the requirements of the loan agreement. The lender waived default for the fact that the hedge was not executed within six months of closing, as required by the loan agreement.

As of December 31, 2005, we were in violation of the covenant which provides that the ratio of declared dividends to funds from operations (as defined in the loan agreement) shall not be greater than 95%. As this violation constitutes an event default, our lenders have the right to accelerate payment of the credit facility. As of December 31, 2005, and continuing through March 31, 2006, we had not received a waiver from the required majority of the consortium of banks in the facility led by KeyBank. We are currently in discussions to receive such waiver, and as our violation constitutes less than 0.4%, we believe that we will receive such waiver. However, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in our negotiations to obtain a waiver.

Capital Expenditures

We currently do not expect to make significant capital expenditures or any significant improvements to any of our currently owned properties during the next 12 months. However, we may have unexpected capital expenditures or improvements on our existing assets. Additionally, we intend to continue our ongoing acquisition strategy of acquiring properties in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas metropolitan areas where we believe opportunities exist for acceptable investment returns (generally in the \$1 million to \$10 million value range), and we may incur significant capital expenditures or make significant improvements in connection with any properties we may acquire.

Total Contractual Cash Obligations

A summary of our contractual cash obligations is as follows:

Contractual Obligations	TOTAL	Less than One Year	Payment due by period		
			One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	More than Five Years
Long-Term Debt Obligations	\$73,025,535	\$ 5,610,441	\$67,415,094	—	—
Capital Lease Obligations	—	—	—	—	—
Operating Lease Obligations	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase Obligations	—	—	—	—	—
Other Long-Term Liabilities Reflected on the Registrant's Balance Sheet	—	—	—	—	—

under GAAP

Total	\$73,025,535	\$ 5,610,441	\$67,415,094	—	—
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We have no commercial commitments such as lines of credit or guarantees that might result from a contingent event that would require our performance pursuant to a funding commitment.

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Property Acquisitions

We acquired ten properties from five entities operated by Mr. Hartman during 2002. We acquired four of these properties by merging the selling entities with and into either us or Hartman OP. In these mergers, we issued common shares or OP Units, as applicable, to equity holders in the selling entities who were accredited investors and paid cash for equity interests held by non-accredited investors. For all ten properties, we issued 1,650,879 common shares (2,358,396 common shares after giving effect to the recapitalization), 2,851,066 OP Units (4,072,947 OP Units after giving effect to the recapitalization) (including 1,067,646 (1,525,207 after giving effect to the recapitalization) issued to us), in each case giving effect to the recapitalization, assumed mortgage debt and other liabilities aggregating \$15,053,870 and paid approximately \$1,811,398 to purchase interests held by non-accredited investors in connection with these mergers.

During 2003, we acquired from an unrelated party one multi-tenant retail center comprising approximately 192,458 square feet of GLA. The property was acquired for cash and assumption of debt of \$6,550,000 for a total consideration of approximately \$13,100,000.

During 2004, the Company acquired from an unrelated party one multi-tenant retail center comprising approximately 95,032 square feet of GLA. The property was acquired for cash in the amount of approximately \$8,900,000.

During the first quarter of 2005, the Company acquired from an unrelated party one multi-tenant office building comprising approximately 106,000 square feet of GLA. The property was acquired for cash in the amount of approximately \$5,500,000.

During the third quarter of 2005, the Company acquired from an unrelated party one multi-tenant office building comprising approximately 126,000 square feet of GLA. The property was acquired for cash in the amount of approximately \$7,980,000.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company acquired from an unrelated party one multi-tenant office building comprising approximately 254,000 square feet of GLA. The property was acquired for cash in the amount of approximately \$17,150,000.

Common Share Distributions

We declared the following distributions to our shareholders with respect to 2004 and 2005, payable in three monthly installments after the end of each respective quarter:

Month Paid or Payable	Total Amount of Distributions Paid or Payable	Distributions Per Share
April 2004	\$408,762	\$0.0583
May 2004	408,762	0.0583
June 2004	409,253	0.0584
July 2004	408,762	0.0583
August 2004	408,762	0.0583
September 2004	409,253	0.0584
October 2004	408,692	0.0583
November 2004	408,692	0.0583

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December 2004	409,392	0.0584
January 2005	408,692	0.0583
February 2005	408,692	0.0583
March 2005	412,897	0.0589
April 2005	412,931	0.0589
May 2005	429,416	0.0589
June 2005	439,453	0.0590
July 2005	445,621	0.0589
August 2005	452,396	0.0589
September 2005	460,284	0.0590
October 2005	467,260	0.0589
November 2005	470,627	0.0589
December 2005	481,028	<u>0.0590</u>
Average Per Quarter		\$0.1758

The following sets forth the tax status of the amounts we distributed to shareholders during 2001 through 2005:

Tax Status	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Ordinary income	62.6%	67.7%	24.8%	85.1%	70.5%
Return of capital	37.4%	32.3%	75.2%	14.9%	29.5%
Capital gain	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

OP Unit Distributions

The Operating Partnership declared the following distributions to holders of its OP Units, including HCP, with respect to 2004 and 2005, payable in three monthly installments after the end of each respective quarter:

Month Paid or Payable	Total Amount of Distributions Paid or Payable	Distributions Per Share
April 2004	\$726,368	\$0.0583
May 2004	726,368	0.0583
June 2004	727,240	0.0584
July 2004	726,368	0.0583
August 2004	726,368	0.0583
September 2004	727,240	0.0584
October 2004	726,243	0.0583
November 2004	726,243	0.0583
December 2004	727,488	0.0584
January 2005	726,243	0.0583
February 2005	726,243	0.0583
March 2005	733,717	0.0589
April 2005	733,748	0.0589
May 2005	748,498	0.0589
June 2005	758,154	0.0590
July 2005	762,996	0.0589
August 2005	768,976	0.0589
September 2005	776,345	0.0590
October 2005	782,136	0.0589
November 2005	785,388	0.0589
December 2005	794,998	<u>0.0590</u>
Average Per Quarter		\$0.1758

Results of Operations***Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2004****General.*

The following table provides a general comparison of our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2005:

	December 31, 2004	December 31, 2005
Number of properties owned and operated	34	37
Aggregate gross leasable area (sq. ft.)	2,635,063	3,121,037
Occupancy rate	86%	82%
Total Revenues	\$ 23,483,657	\$ 25,219,233
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 17,069,628	\$ 20,880,435
Income before Minority Interest	\$ 6,414,029	\$ 4,338,798
Minority Interest in the Operating Partnership	\$ (2,990,410)	\$ (1,890,616)
Net Income	\$ 3,423,619	\$ 2,448,182

Revenues.

We had rental income and tenant reimbursements of \$24,707,312 for the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared to revenues of \$23,038,966 for the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of \$1,668,346, or 7%. Substantially all of our revenues are derived from rents received from the use of our properties. The increase in our revenues during 2005 as compared to 2004 was due to an increase in the amount of rent charged at some locations and the purchase of additional properties. Our average occupancy rate in 2005 was 85%, as compared to 87% in 2004, and our average annualized revenue was \$9.09 per square foot in 2005, as compared to an average annualized revenue of \$9.14 per square foot in 2004.

We had interest and other income of \$511,921 for the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared to \$444,691 for the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of \$67,230, or 15%. At December 31, 2005, we held all revenues and escrowed funds we received from this offering through such date in money market accounts and other short-term, highly liquid investments. We expect the percentage of our total revenues from interest income from investments in money market accounts or other short-term, highly liquid investments to decrease as we invest cash holdings in properties. The increase in interest and other income during 2005 as compared to 2004 resulted primarily from an increase in non-rent income such as sale of rights-of-way and parking fees.

Expenses.

Our total operating expenses, including interest expense and depreciation and amortization expense, were \$20,880,435 for the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared to \$17,069,628 for the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of \$3,810,807, or 22%. We expect that the dollar amount of operating expenses will increase as we acquire additional properties and expand our operations. However, we expect that general and administrative expenses as a percentage of total revenues will decline as we acquire additional properties. The increase in our operating expenses during 2005 was primarily the result of increased maintenance, real estate taxes, utilities and depreciation and amortization expenses.

The amount we pay Hartman Management under our management agreement is based on our revenues. As a result of our increased revenues in 2005, management fees were \$1,405,587 in 2005, as compared to \$1,339,822 in 2004, an increase of \$65,765, or 5%.

Our interest expense increased by \$1,105,501, or 41%, in 2005 as compared to 2004. Our average outstanding debt increased from \$53,705,399 in 2004 to \$61,848,873 in 2005 and the average interest rate associated with this debt increased from 4.54% in 2004 to 6.19% in 2005 because our debt is predominantly subject to floating interest rates.

Finally, general and administrative expenses increased \$85,886, or 8%, in 2005 as compared to 2004, primarily as the result of an increase in office expense.

Net Income.

Income provided by operating activities before minority interest was \$4,338,798 for the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared to \$6,414,029 for the year ended December 31, 2004, a decrease of \$2,075,231, or 32%. Net income provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$2,448,182, as compared to \$3,423,619 for the year ended December 31, 2004, a decrease of \$975,437, or 28%. These decreases are a result of the increase in expenses, discussed above.

*Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2003**General*

The following table provides a general comparison of our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2004:

	December 31, 2003	December 31, 2004
Number of properties owned and operated	33	34
Aggregate gross leasable area (sq. ft.)	2,540,031	2,635,063
Occupancy rate	88%	86%
Total Revenues	\$ 20,972,951	\$ 23,483,657
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 14,463,982	\$ 17,069,628
Income before Minority Interest	\$ 6,508,969	\$ 6,414,029
Minority Interest in the Operating Partnership	\$ (3,034,795)	\$ (2,990,410)
Net Income	\$ 3,474,174	\$ 3,423,619

Revenues

We had rental income and tenant reimbursements of \$23,038,966 for the year ended December 31, 2004, as compared to revenues of \$20,605,161 for the year ended December 31, 2003, an increase of \$2,433,805, or 12%. Substantially all of our revenues are derived from rents received from the use of our properties. The increase in our revenues during 2004 as compared to 2003 was due to an increase in the amount of rent charged at some locations and the purchase of additional properties. Our average occupancy rate in 2004 was 87%, as compared to 90% in 2003, and our average annualized revenue was \$9.14 per square foot in 2004, as compared to an average annualized revenue of \$8.93 per square foot in 2003.

We had interest and other income of \$444,691 for the year ended December 31, 2004, as compared to \$367,790 for the year ended December 31, 2003, an increase of \$76,901, or 21%. At December 31, 2004, we held all revenues and escrowed funds we receive from this offering through such date in money market accounts and other short-term, highly liquid investments. We expect the percentage of our total revenues from interest income from investments in money market accounts or other short-term, highly liquid investments to decrease as we invest cash holdings in properties. The increase in interest and other income during 2004 as compared to 2003 resulted primarily from an increase in non-rent income such as late fees and deposit forfeitures.

Expenses

Our total operating expenses, including interest expense and depreciation and amortization expense, were \$17,069,628 for the year ended December 31, 2004, as compared to \$14,463,982 for the year ended December 31, 2003, an increase of \$2,605,646, or 18%. We expect that the dollar amount of operating expenses will increase as we acquire additional properties and expand our operations. However, we expect that general and administrative expenses as a

percentage of total revenues will decline as we acquire additional properties.

The increase in our operating expenses during 2004 was primarily the result of increased maintenance, real estate taxes, utilities and depreciation and amortization expenses.

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The amount we pay Hartman Management under our management agreement is based on our revenues and the book value of our assets. As a result of our increased revenues and assets in 2004, management fees were \$1,339,822 in 2004, as compared to \$1,232,127 in 2003, an increase of \$107,695, or 9%.

Our interest expense increased by \$1,340,757, or 101%, in 2004 as compared to 2003. Our average outstanding debt increased from \$37,264,685 in 2003 to \$53,705,399 in 2004 and the average interest rate associated with this debt increased from 3.90% in 2003 to 4.54% in 2004.

Finally, general and administrative expenses increased \$73,644, or 7%, in 2004 as compared to 2003, primarily as the result of an increase in professional fees.

Net Income

Income provided by operating activities before minority interest was \$6,414,029 for the year ended December 31, 2004, as compared to \$6,508,969 for the year ended December 31, 2003, a decrease of \$94,940, or 1%. Net income provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$3,423,619, as compared to \$3,474,174 for the year ended December 31, 2003, a decrease of \$50,555, or 1%.

Taxes

We elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code beginning with our taxable year ended December 31, 1999. As a REIT, we generally are not subject to federal income tax on income that we distribute to our shareholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we will be subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. We believe that we are organized and operate in such a manner as to qualify to be taxed as a REIT, and we intend to operate so as to remain qualified as a REIT for federal income tax purposes.

Inflation

We anticipate that our leases will continue to be triple-net leases or otherwise provide that tenants pay for increases in operating expenses and will contain provisions that we believe will mitigate the effect of inflation. In addition, many of our leases are for terms of less than five years, which allows us to adjust rental rates to reflect inflation and other changing market conditions when the leases expire. Consequently, increases due to inflation, as well as ad valorem tax rate increases, generally do not have a significant adverse effect upon our operating results.

Environmental Matters

Our properties are subject to environmental laws and regulations adopted by various governmental authorities in the jurisdictions in which our operations are conducted. From our inception, we have incurred no significant environmental costs, accrued liabilities or expenditures to mitigate or eliminate future environmental contamination.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no significant off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004.

Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in its Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management necessarily applied its judgment in assessing the costs and benefits of such controls and procedures which, by their nature, can provide only reasonable assurance regarding management's control objectives.

Because, as of December 31, 2005, we did not meet the definition of "accelerated filer," as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act, we were not required to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Accordingly, we did not engage our independent registered public accounting firm to perform an audit of our internal controls over financial reporting. However, our independent registered public accounting firm, in the course of the audit of our financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2005, brought to management's attention two material weaknesses in our internal controls: (1) inadequate controls and procedures in place to effectively identify and monitor amendments to lease agreements and (2) inadequate controls and procedures in place to effectively identify and monitor tenant defaults where a lease commission has been recorded. As a result of these deficiencies, our accounting personnel may not be made aware of changes to lease agreements and tenant defaults that require recognition in our financial accounting records. Accordingly, errors in our accounting for revenue and amortization expense may occur and may not be detected. A material weakness (within the meaning of the Public Accounting Oversight Board Accounting Standard No. 2) is a control deficiency, or aggregation of control deficiencies, that result in more than a remote risk that a material misstatement in the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

The Company is in the process of remediating the identified material weaknesses and intends to engage an external consultant to assist management in establishing and maintaining adequate controls and remediating the identified material weaknesses.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123R, "*Share Based Payment*." This statement requires companies to categorize share based payment as either liability or equity awards. For liability awards, companies will remeasure the award at fair value at each balance sheet date until the award is settled. Equity classified awards are measured at the grant-date fair value and are not remeasured. SFAS No. 123R (as amended on April 14, 2005 by the SEC) is effective for the first interim reporting period for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. Awards issued, modified or settled after the effective date will be measured and recorded in accordance with SFAS No. 123R. Management believes that the implementation of this standard will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "*Accounting for Non-monetary Transactions*." This standard requires that non-monetary exchanges be accounted for at fair value, recognizing any gain or loss, if the transactions meet a commercial-substance criteria and fair value is determinable. SFAS No. 153 is effective for non-monetary transactions occurring in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. Management believes that the implementation of this standard will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "*Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - A Replacement of APB Opinion No. 2 and FASB Statement No. 3*" This statement applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle. It

also applies to changes required by an accounting pronouncement in the unusual instance that the pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions. When a pronouncement includes specific transition provisions, those provisions should be followed. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005 and is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices. The principal market risk to which the Company is exposed is the risk related to interest rate fluctuations. Based upon the nature of the Company's operations, the Company is not subject to foreign exchange or commodity risk. The Company will be exposed to changes in interest rates as a result of the Company's credit facilities that have floating interest rates. As of December 31, 2005, the Company had \$67,415,000 of indebtedness outstanding under such facilities. The impact of a 1% increase in interest rates on the Company's debt would result in an increase in interest expense and a decrease in income before minority interests of approximately \$690,000 annually. Pursuant to loan covenants in our KeyBank credit facility, on March 27, 2006 the Company executed an interest rate swap agreement with KeyBank National Association with a notional amount of \$30,000,000 of its variable rate debt to help mitigate the risk. The swap agreement is utilized to effectively fix the interest rate on this debt at 6.99% when the spread over LIBOR is 190 basis points.

PRIOR PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Prior Investment Programs

The information presented in this section represents the historical experience of certain real estate programs managed by our advisor and its affiliates, including certain officers and directors of our advisor. This information should not be considered as indicative of our possible operations and you should not rely on this information as an indication of our future performance. Our investors should not assume that they will experience returns, if any, comparable to those experienced by investors in the prior real estate programs summarized in this section.

The information in this section and in the Prior Performance Tables included in this prospectus as Appendix A shows relevant summary information concerning real estate programs sponsored by our affiliates. The Prior Performance Tables set forth information as of the dates indicated regarding certain of these prior programs as to (1) experience in raising and investing funds (Table I); (2) compensation to sponsor (Table II); (3) annual operating results of prior real estate programs (Table III); and (4) results of completed programs (Table IV). Since there have been no sales or disposals of any properties within the most recent three years by any real estate program sponsored by our affiliates, Table V has not been included in the Prior Performance Tables. Additionally, Table VI, which is contained in Part II of the registration statement for this offering and which is not part of the prospectus, provides certain additional information relating to properties acquired by the prior real estate programs. We will furnish copies of such table to any prospective investor upon request and without charge. The purpose of this prior performance information is to enable you to evaluate accurately the experience of our advisor and its affiliates in sponsoring like programs. The following discussion is intended to summarize briefly the objectives and performance of the prior real estate programs and to disclose any material adverse business developments sustained by them.

Summary Information

In addition to us, our President, Mr. Hartman, and his affiliates have participated as a general partner in 19 private real estate limited partnerships, Section 1031 exchange programs and REITs since 1984. Of these 19 programs, 13 programs have been partially or fully consolidated with us. See Tables I and II of the Prior Performance Tables for more detailed information about the experience of our affiliates in raising and investing funds for offerings initiated over the last three years and compensation paid to the sponsors of these programs. These programs, the year in which each offering was completed and the year in which we acquired properties owned by such entities (when applicable) are:

Partnership Name	Year Offering Completed	Year Consolidated with Us
Holly Knight Plaza, Ltd.	1984	2000
Woodedge Plaza, Ltd.	1985	n/a
Bissonnet/Beltway Plaza, Ltd.	1985	1999
Interstate 10 Office/Warehouse, Ltd.	1985	1999
Kempwood Plaza, Ltd.	1987	1999
Westbelt Plaza, Ltd.	1988	1999
Houston R.E. Income Properties, Ltd.	1989	1999
Houston R.E. Income Properties VIII, Ltd.	1990	1999 and 2002(1)
Houston R.E. Income Properties IX, Ltd.	1991	2002

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Houston R.E. Income Properties X, Ltd.	1992	2000
Houston R.E. Income Properties XI, Ltd.	1994	2002(2)
Houston R.E. Income Properties XII, L.P.	1999	2000
Houston R.E. Income Properties XIV, Ltd.	1997	2002(3)
Houston R.E. Income Properties XV, Ltd.	1999	2002
Houston R.E. Income Properties XVI, Ltd.	2002	n/a
Houston R.E. Income Properties XVII, Ltd.	2003	n/a
Hartman Income Properties XVIII, Ltd.	n/a	n/a
Hartman Gulf Plaza Acquisitions LP	2004	n/a
Hartman 3100 Wesleyan Acquisitions LP	2005	n/a

(1) We acquired all but one of the properties owned by Houston R.E. Income Properties VIII, Ltd. in 1999 and we acquired the last property in 2002.

(2) We acquired all but one of the properties owned Houston R.E. Income Properties XI, Ltd. in 1999 and we acquired the last property in 2002.

(3) We acquired six of the seven properties owned by Houston R.E. Income Properties XIV, Ltd.

None of these programs involved a public offering.

We conducted a private placement of common shares between May 1999 and December 2000. As the result of this offering, we sold 2,481,745 common shares resulting in aggregate gross proceeds of \$24,817,451 (without giving effect to our recapitalization on July 28, 2004). See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

Set forth below is summary information about all programs sponsored by Mr. Hartman and his affiliates, including us. All information is as of December 31, 2005.

Number of Programs	19
Sponsored:	
Total amount of money raised from investors:	Approximately \$170,000,000
Total number of investors:	2,596
Total number of properties purchased:	56
Aggregate dollar amount of properties purchased:	Approximately \$262,884,000
Percentage of number of properties that are:	
Office/warehouse properties:	41%
Retail shopping centers:	29%
Office buildings:	30%
Percentage of purchase price for:	
New properties:	0%
Used properties:	94%
Construction:	6%

All 56 properties acquired by these programs are located in the Houston, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas metropolitan areas. Of the 47 properties not originally purchased by us, 28 have been transferred to us, one has been sold to a third party and 18 are still owned by their original purchaser.

All programs prior to the formation of Houston R.E. Income Properties XV, Ltd. had investment objectives substantially similar to our investment objectives. These programs invested in constructed retail shopping centers and/or office/warehouse complexes in the Houston, Texas metropolitan area. Houston R.E. Income Properties XV, Ltd. purchased raw land in 1998 and developed an office complex in 1999. Houston R.E. Income Properties XVI, Ltd. and Houston R.E. Income Properties XVII, L.P. may purchase raw land for development and have or may invest outside of the Houston, Texas metropolitan area.

Houston R.E. Income Properties XVI, Ltd. terminated its offering of units of partnership interest in May 2002 and received gross proceeds of \$25,000,000. Houston R.E. Income Properties XVI, Ltd. owns the following properties:

- a retail center with two buildings totaling approximately 75,000 rentable square feet;

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- an office/warehouse complex containing four buildings totaling approximately 66,000 rentable square feet;
- an office/warehouse complex containing two buildings totaling approximately 21,000 rentable square feet;
 - a six-story office building with approximately 88,000 rentable square feet;
- an office complex containing seven two- and three-story buildings totaling approximately 208,000 rentable square feet;
 - a retail center with two buildings totaling approximately 70,000 square feet; and
 - a ten-story office building with approximately 183,000 square feet.

These properties are all located in the Houston metropolitan area. All of the foregoing properties were acquired on an all cash basis in 2001, 2002 or 2003.

Houston R.E. Income Properties XVII, Ltd. terminated its offering of units of partnership interest in December 2003 and received gross proceeds of \$25,000,000. Houston R.E. Income Properties XVII, Ltd. owns the following properties:

- a retail center in San Antonio, Texas with five buildings totaling approximately 246,000 rentable square feet;
- a nine-story office building in Houston, Texas totaling approximately 156,000 rentable square feet;
- a two-building office complex in Houston, Texas containing three-story buildings totaling approximately 225,000 rentable square feet; and
- an office building in Dallas, Texas containing 198,374 rentable square feet.

All of the foregoing properties were acquired on an all cash basis in 2003.

Hartman Income Properties XVIII, Ltd. commenced its \$25,000,000 offering in December 2003 and has received gross proceeds of approximately \$18,890,800 as of December 31, 2005. It has acquired the following properties:

- an eight story office building in Dallas, totaling approximately 128,000 rentable square feet; and
- a five-story office building in Houston totaling approximately 111,000 rentable square feet, with a two story parking garage.

Hartman Gulf Plaza Acquisitions LP was formed as a joint venture between the Company and Houston R.E. Income Properties XVI, Ltd., an affiliated entity, to facilitate a Section 1031 tax-free exchange program. Gulf Plaza, a six-story office building in Houston, Texas containing 120,651 rentable square feet was the property acquired by this entity, and it was sold off to investors in undivided, tenant-in-common interests in June 2004.

Hartman 3100 Acquisitions LP was formed by Houston R.E. Income Properties XVI, Ltd., an affiliated entity, to facilitate a Section 1031 tax-free exchange program. 3100 Wesleyan, a three-story office building in Houston, Texas containing 78,000 rentable square feet was the property acquired by this entity, and it was sold off to investors in undivided, tenant-in-common interests in January 2005.

See Tables III and IV of the Prior Performance Tables for more detailed information as to the operating results of programs whose offerings closed in the last five years and results of programs that have completed their operations over the last five years. For more detailed information regarding acquisitions of properties programs sponsored by our affiliates with investment objectives similar to ours over the last three years, see Table VI contained in Part II of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. We will provide a copy of Table VI to any prospective investor upon request and without charge.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

General

The following summary of material federal income tax considerations may be relevant to a holder of common shares. The summary is based on current law, but it is not intended to be tax advice. The summary does not cover all possible tax considerations and does not include a detailed discussion of any state, local or foreign tax considerations. Nor does it discuss all aspects of federal income taxation that may be relevant to a prospective shareholder in light of his or her particular circumstances or to certain types of shareholders (including insurance companies, tax-exempt entities, financial institutions, broker-dealers, foreign corporations and persons who are not citizens or residents of the United States) who are subject to special treatment under the federal income tax laws.

The Internal Revenue Code provisions governing the federal tax treatment of REITs are highly technical and complex. This summary and the opinion of Morris, Manning & Martin, LLP are based on, and are qualified in their entirety by, the following:

- current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code;
- existing, temporary and currently proposed Treasury Regulations promulgated under the Internal Revenue Code;
- the legislative history of the Internal Revenue Code;
- currently published administrative rulings; and
- judicial interpretations of the foregoing.

No assurance can be given that legislative, judicial or administrative changes will not affect the accuracy of any statements in this prospectus with respect to transactions entered into or contemplated prior to the effective date of such changes.

This discussion is not intended to be a substitute for careful tax planning. We urge each prospective investor to consult with his or her own tax advisor regarding the specific tax consequences applicable to him or her relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our common shares of beneficial interest, including the federal, state, local, foreign and other tax consequences of such purchase, ownership, sale and disposition.

Opinion of Counsel

Morris, Manning & Martin, LLP has acted as our tax counsel in connection with this offering. We elected to be treated as a REIT for federal income tax purposes commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2001. Morris, Manning & Martin LLP is of the opinion that beginning with our taxable year ended December 31, 2001, we qualified to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code and that we will continue to qualify to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. This opinion is based on various assumptions and factual representations that we made to Morris, Manning & Martin, LLP concerning our past, ongoing and future business, properties and operations. Moreover, our qualification for taxation as a REIT depends on our ability to meet the various qualification tests imposed by the Internal Revenue Code discussed below, the results of which have not been, and will not be, reviewed by Morris, Manning & Martin, LLP. The rules governing REITs are highly technical and require ongoing compliance with a variety of tests that depend, among other things, on future operating results. Morris, Manning & Martin, LLP will not monitor our compliance with these requirements. While we expect to satisfy these tests, and will use our best efforts to do so, we cannot assure you that the continued actual results of our operations for any particular year will

satisfy these requirements. See “Risk Factors - Federal Income Tax Risks.” We also cannot assure you that the applicable law will not change and adversely affect us and our shareholders and that any such changes will not modify the conclusions expressed in our counsel’s opinion. You should also note that an opinion of counsel is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service, and we cannot assure you that the Internal Revenue Service will not successfully challenge our status as a REIT. The consequences of failing to be taxed as a REIT are summarized in the “—Failure to Qualify as a REIT” section below.

Taxation of the Trust

We elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code, effective for our tax year ended December 31, 2001. We believe that we are organized and operate in such a manner as to qualify for taxation as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code, and we 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. The board of trustees, with the consent of shareholders holding a majority of our issued and outstanding shares, has the ability to revoke or otherwise terminate our status as a REIT. In addition, our board of trustees has the authority to waive any restrictions and limitations contained in our charter that are intended to preserve our status as a REIT during any period in which our board of trustees has determined not to pursue or preserve our status as a REIT.

If we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal corporate income taxes on that portion of our ordinary income or capital gains that we distribute currently to our shareholders, because the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code generally allow a REIT to deduct distributions paid to its shareholders. This substantially eliminates the federal “double taxation” on earnings (taxation at both the corporate level and shareholder level) that usually results from an investment in a corporation. However, we will be subject to federal income taxation as follows:

- We will be taxed at regular corporate rates on our undistributed REIT taxable income, including undistributed net capital gains.

· Under some circumstances, we will be subject to alternative minimum tax.

- If we have net income from the sale or other disposition of “foreclosure property” that is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business or other non-qualifying income from foreclosure property, we will be subject to tax at the highest corporate rate on that income to the extent it does not constitute qualifying income for purposes of the 75% Income Test (discussed below).
- If we have net income from prohibited transactions (which are, in general, sales or other dispositions of property other than foreclosure property that is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business), we will be subject to a 100.0% tax on such income.
- If we fail to satisfy either of the 75.0% or 95.0% Income Tests (discussed below) but have nonetheless maintained our qualification as a REIT because applicable conditions have been met, we will be subject to a 100.0% tax on the net income attributable to the greater of (i) the amount by which we fail the 75% Income Test or (ii) the amount by which 90% of our gross income exceeds the amount of income qualifying for the 95% Income Test, multiplied by a fraction calculated to reflect our profitability.
- If we fail to distribute during each year an amount equal to at least the sum of (i) 85.0% of our REIT ordinary income for such year, (ii) 95.0% of our REIT capital gain net income for such year and (iii) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, we will be subject to a 4.0% excise tax on the excess of the required distribution over the sum of (A) amounts actually distributed and (B) retained amounts on which income tax is paid at the corporate level.
- If we acquire any asset from a C corporation (*i.e.*, a corporation generally subject to full corporate-level tax) in a carryover-basis transaction and we subsequently recognize gain on the disposition of such asset during the ten-year period beginning on the date on which we acquired the asset, then we generally will be subject to tax at the highest regular corporate rate on the lesser of the amount of gain that we recognize at the time of the sale or disposition and the amount of gain that we would have recognized if we had sold the asset at the time we acquired the asset, pursuant to guidelines issued by the Internal Revenue Service.

Requirements for Qualification as a REIT

In order for us to continue to qualify as a REIT, we must continue to meet the requirements discussed below relating to our organization, sources of income, nature of assets, distributions of income to our shareholders and recordkeeping.

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Organizational Requirements

In order to qualify for taxation as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code, we must:

- be a domestic corporation;
- elect to be taxed as a REIT and satisfy relevant filing and other administrative requirements;
- be managed by one or more trustees or directors;
- have transferable shares;
- not be a financial institution or an insurance company;
- use a calendar year for federal income tax purposes;
- have at least 100 shareholders for at least 335 days of each taxable year of twelve months; and
- not be closely held.

As a Maryland real estate investment trust, we satisfy the first requirement, and we filed an election, effective as of the 2001 tax year, to be taxed as a REIT with the Internal Revenue Service. In addition, we are managed by a board of trustees, we have transferable shares and we do not intend to operate as a financial institution or insurance company. We utilize the calendar year for federal income tax purposes. We would be treated as closely held only if five or fewer individuals or certain tax-exempt entities own, directly or indirectly, more than 50.0% (by value) of our shares at any time during the last half of our taxable year. For purposes of the closely held test, the Internal Revenue Code generally permits a look-through for pension funds and certain other tax-exempt entities to the beneficiaries of the entity to determine if the REIT is closely held. We currently have more than 100 shareholders, and we are not closely held. In addition, our charter provides for restrictions regarding transfer of shares that are intended to assist us in continuing to satisfy these share ownership requirements. Such transfer restrictions are described in “Description of Shares - Restrictions on Transfer.” These provisions permit us to refuse to recognize certain transfers of shares that would tend to violate these REIT provisions. We can offer no assurance that our refusal to recognize a transfer will be effective. However, based on the foregoing, we should currently satisfy the organizational requirements, including the share ownership requirements, required for qualifying as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. Notwithstanding compliance with the share ownership requirements outlined above, tax-exempt shareholders may be required to treat all or a portion of their distributions from us as UBTI if tax-exempt shareholders, in the aggregate, exceed certain ownership thresholds set forth in the Internal Revenue Code. See “- Treatment of Tax-Exempt Shareholders” below.

Ownership of Interests in Partnerships and Qualified REIT Subsidiaries

In the case of a REIT that is a partner in a partnership, Treasury Regulations provide that the REIT is deemed to own its proportionate share, based on its interest in partnership capital, of the assets of the partnership and is deemed to have earned its allocable share of partnership income. Also, if a REIT owns a qualified REIT subsidiary, which is defined as a corporation wholly owned by a REIT, the REIT will be deemed to own all of the subsidiary’s assets and liabilities and it will be deemed to be entitled to treat the income of that subsidiary as its own. In addition, the character of the assets and gross income of the partnership or qualified REIT subsidiary shall retain the same character in the hands of the REIT for purposes of satisfying the gross income tests and asset tests set forth in the Internal Revenue Code.

Operational Requirements - Gross Income Tests

To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must, on an annual basis, satisfy the following gross income requirements:

- We must derive directly or indirectly at least 75.0% of our gross income, excluding gross income from prohibited transactions, for each taxable year from investments relating to real property or mortgages on real property. Gross income includes “rents from real property” and, in some circumstances, interest, but excludes gross income from dispositions of property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business. Such dispositions are referred to as “prohibited transactions.” This is known as the 75.0% Income Test.
- We must derive at least 95.0% of our gross income, excluding gross income from prohibited transactions, for each taxable year from the real property investments described above, and from dividends, interest and gains from the sale or disposition of stock or securities or from any combination of the foregoing. This is known as the 95.0% Income Test.

The rents we receive, or that we are deemed to receive, will qualify as “rents from real property” for purposes of satisfying the gross income requirements for a REIT only if the following conditions are met:

- The amount of rent received from a tenant generally must not be based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person; however, an amount received or accrued generally will not be excluded from the term “rents from real property” solely by reason of being based on a fixed percentage or percentages of gross receipts or sales.
- Rents received from a tenant will not qualify as “rents from real property” if we own 10.0% or more of (i) the total combined voting power of all classes of voting stock of a corporation, (ii) the total value of shares of all classes of stock of a corporation or (iii) the total assets or net profits in any entity that is not a corporation of the tenant or a subtenant of the tenant (in which case only rent attributable to the subtenant is disqualified).
- If rent attributable to personal property leased in connection with a lease of real property is greater than 15.0% of the total rent received under the lease, then the portion of rent attributable to the personal property will not qualify as “rents from real property.”
- The REIT must not operate or manage the property or furnish or render services to tenants, other than through an “independent contractor” who is adequately compensated and from whom the REIT does not derive any income. However, a REIT may provide services with respect to its properties, and the income derived therefrom will qualify as “rents from real property,” if the services are “usually or customarily rendered” in connection with the rental of space only and are not otherwise considered “rendered to the occupant.” Even if the services with respect to a property are impermissible tenant services, the income derived therefrom will qualify as “rents from real property” if such income does not exceed 1.0% of all amounts received or accrued with respect to that property.

We will be paid interest on the mortgage loans that we make or acquire. All interest qualifies under the 95.0% Income Test. If a mortgage loan is secured exclusively by real property, all of such interest will also qualify for the 75.0% Income Test. If both real property and other property secure the mortgage loan, all of the interest on such mortgage loan will also qualify for the 75.0% Income Test if the amount of the loan does not exceed the fair market value of the real property at the time of the loan commitment.

If we acquire ownership of property by reason of the default of a borrower on a loan or possession of property by reason of a tenant default, if the property qualifies and we elect to treat it as foreclosure property, the income from the property will qualify under the 75.0% Income Test and the 95.0% Income Test until the close of the third taxable year following the taxable year in which we acquire such property, or if extended for good cause, up to the end of the sixth year following the close of the taxable year that we acquire such property. In that event, we must satisfy a number of complex rules, one of which is a requirement that we operate the property through an independent contractor. We will be subject to tax on that portion of our net income from foreclosure property that does not otherwise qualify under the 75.0% Income Test.

Prior to the making of investments in properties, we may satisfy the 75.0% Income Test and the 95.0% Income Test by investing the offering proceeds in liquid assets, such as government securities or certificates of deposit, but earnings from those types of assets are qualifying income under the 75.0% Income Test only for one year from the receipt of such proceeds. Accordingly, to the extent that offering proceeds have not been invested in properties prior to the expiration of this one-year period, in order to satisfy the 75.0% Income Test, we may invest the offering proceeds in less liquid investments, such as mortgage-backed securities, maturing mortgage loans purchased from mortgage lenders or shares in other REITs. We expect to receive proceeds from the offering in a series of closings and to trace those proceeds for purposes of determining the one-year period for “new capital investments.” No rulings or regulations have been issued under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code governing “new capital investments,” however, so there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will agree with this method of calculation.

Except for amounts received with respect to certain investments of cash reserves, we anticipate that substantially all of our gross income will be derived from sources that will allow us to satisfy the income tests described above; however, there can be no assurance given in this regard. Notwithstanding our failure to satisfy one or both of the 75.0% and the 95.0% Income Tests for any taxable year, we may still qualify as a REIT for that year if we are eligible for relief under specific provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. These relief provisions generally will be available if:

- our failure to meet these tests was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect;

- we attach a schedule of our income sources to our federal income tax return; and

- any incorrect information on the schedule is not due to fraud with intent to evade tax.

It is not possible, however, to state whether, in all circumstances, we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions. For example, if we fail to satisfy the gross income tests because nonqualifying income that we intentionally earn exceeds the limits on this income, the Internal Revenue Service could conclude that our failure to satisfy the tests was not due to reasonable cause. As discussed above in “- Taxation of the Trust,” even if these relief provisions apply, a tax would be imposed with respect to the excess net income.

Operational Requirements - Asset Tests

At the close of each quarter of our taxable year, we also must satisfy the following three tests relating to the nature and diversification of our assets:

- First, at least 75.0% of the value of our total assets must be represented by real estate assets, cash, cash items and government securities. The term “real estate assets” includes real property, mortgages on real property, shares in other qualified REITs and a proportionate share of any real estate assets owned by a partnership in which we are a partner or of any qualified REIT subsidiary of ours.

- Second, no more than 25.0% of our total assets may be represented by securities other than those in the 75.0% asset class.

- Third, of the investments included in the 25.0% asset class, the value of any one issuer’s securities that we own may not exceed 5.0% of the value of our total assets. Additionally, we may not own more than 10.0% of any one issuer’s outstanding voting securities.

The 5.0% test must generally be met for any quarter in which we acquire securities. Further, if we meet the asset tests at the close of any quarter, we will not lose our REIT status for a failure to satisfy the asset tests at the end of a later quarter if such failure occurs solely because of changes in asset values. If our failure to satisfy the asset tests results from an acquisition of securities or other property during a quarter, we can cure the failure by disposing of a sufficient amount of nonqualifying assets within 30 days after the close of that quarter. We maintain, and will continue to maintain, adequate records of the value of our assets to ensure compliance with the asset tests and will take other action within 30 days after the close of any quarter as may be required to cure any noncompliance.

Operational Requirements - Annual Distribution Requirement

In order to be taxed as a REIT, we are required to make dividend distributions, other than capital gain distributions, to our shareholders each year in an amount at least equal to (A) the sum of (i) 90.0% of our REIT taxable income, which is computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and by excluding our net capital gain, and (2) 90% of the net income, if any, from foreclosure property in excess of the excise tax on income from foreclosure property, minus (B) the sum of certain items of non-cash income, and subject to certain other potential adjustments.

While we must generally pay dividends in the taxable year to which they relate, we may also pay dividends in the following taxable year if (1) they are declared before we timely file our federal income tax return for the taxable year in question, and if (2) they are paid on or before the first regular dividend payment date after the declaration.

Even if we satisfy the foregoing dividend distribution requirement and, accordingly, continue to qualify as a REIT for tax purposes, we will still be subject to tax on the excess of our net capital gain and our REIT taxable income, as adjusted, over the amount of dividends distributed to shareholders.

In addition, if we fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of:

· 85.0% of our ordinary income for that year;

· 95.0% of our capital gain net income other than the capital gain net income that we elect to retain and pay tax on for that year; and

· any undistributed taxable income from prior periods,

we will be subject to a 4.0% excise tax on the excess of the amount of such required distributions over amounts actually distributed during such year.

We intend to make timely distributions sufficient to satisfy this requirement; however, it is possible that we may experience timing differences between (1) the actual receipt of income and payment of deductible expenses, and (2) the inclusion of that income. It is also possible that we may be allocated a share of net capital gain attributable to the sale of depreciated property that exceeds our allocable share of cash attributable to that sale.

In such circumstances, we may have less cash than is necessary to meet our annual distribution requirement or to avoid income or excise taxation on certain undistributed income. We may find it necessary in such circumstances to arrange for financing or raise funds through the issuance of additional shares in order to meet our distribution requirements, or we may pay taxable stock distributions to meet the distribution requirement.

If we fail to satisfy the distribution requirement for any taxable year by reason of a later adjustment to our taxable income made by the Internal Revenue Service, we may be able to pay “deficiency dividends” in a later year and include such distributions in our deductions for dividends paid for the earlier year. In such event, we may be able to avoid being taxed on amounts distributed as deficiency dividends, but we would be required in such circumstances to pay interest to the Internal Revenue Service based upon the amount of any deduction taken for deficiency dividends for the earlier year.

As noted above, we may also elect to retain, rather than distribute, our net long-term capital gains. The effect of such an election would be as follows:

· we would be required to pay the tax on these gains;

· our shareholders, while required to include their proportionate share of the undistributed long-term capital gains in income, would receive a credit or refund for their share of the tax paid by us; and

· the basis of a shareholder’s shares would be increased by the amount of our undistributed long-term capital gains, minus the amount of capital gains tax we pay, included in the shareholder’s long-term capital gains.

In computing our REIT taxable income, we will use the accrual method of accounting and depreciate depreciable property under the alternative depreciation system. We are required to file an annual federal income tax return, which, like other corporate returns, is subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service. Because the tax law requires us to make many judgments regarding the proper treatment of a transaction or an item of income or deduction, it is possible that the Internal Revenue Service will challenge positions we take in computing our REIT taxable income and our distributions. Issues could arise, for example, with respect to the allocation of the purchase price of properties between depreciable or amortizable assets and nondepreciable or non-amortizable assets such as land and the current deductibility of fees paid to our advisor or its affiliates. Were the Internal Revenue Service successfully to challenge our characterization of a transaction or determination of our REIT taxable income, we could be found to have failed to

satisfy a requirement for qualification as a REIT. If, as a result of a challenge, we are determined to have failed to satisfy the distribution requirements for a taxable year, we would be disqualified as a REIT unless we were permitted to pay a deficiency dividend to our shareholders and pay interest thereon to the Internal Revenue Service, as provided by the Internal Revenue Code. A deficiency dividend cannot be used to satisfy the distribution requirement, however, if the failure to meet the requirement is not due to a later adjustment to our income by the Internal Revenue Service.

Operational Requirements - Recordkeeping

In order to continue to qualify as a REIT, we must maintain records as set forth in applicable Treasury Regulations. Further, we must request, on an annual basis, information designed to disclose the ownership of our outstanding shares. We intend to comply with such requirements.

Failure to Qualify as a REIT

If we fail to qualify as a REIT for any reason in a taxable year and applicable relief provisions do not apply, we will be subject to tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. We will not be able to deduct dividends paid to our shareholders in any year in which we fail to qualify as a REIT. We also will be disqualified for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification was lost unless we are entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions. See “Risk Factors - Federal Income Tax Risks.”

Sale-Leaseback Transactions

Some of our investments may be in the form of sale-leaseback transactions. In most instances, depending on the economic terms of the transaction, we will be treated for federal income tax purposes as either the owner of the property or the holder of a debt secured by the property. We do not expect to request an opinion of counsel concerning the status of any leases of properties as true leases for federal income tax purposes.

The Internal Revenue Service may take the position that a specific sale-leaseback transaction that we treat as a true lease is not a true lease for federal income tax purposes but is, instead, a financing arrangement or loan. We may also structure some sale-leaseback transactions as loans. In this event, for purposes of the asset tests and the 75.0% Income Test, each such loan likely would be viewed as secured by real property to the extent of the fair market value of the underlying property. We expect that, for this purpose, the fair market value of the underlying property would be determined without taking into account our lease. If a sale-leaseback transaction were so recharacterized, we might fail to satisfy the asset tests or the income tests and, consequently, lose our REIT status effective with the year of recharacterization. Alternatively, the amount of our REIT taxable income could be recalculated, which might also cause us to fail to meet the distribution requirement for a taxable year.

Taxation of United States Shareholders

Definition

In this section, the phrase “United States shareholder” means a holder of shares that for federal income tax purposes:

- is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- is a corporation, partnership or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof;
- is an estate or trust, the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust, if a United States court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

For any taxable year for which we qualify for taxation as a REIT, amounts distributed to taxable United States shareholders will be taxed as described below.

Distributions Generally

Distributions to United States shareholders, other than capital gain distributions discussed below, will constitute dividends up to the amount of our current or accumulated earnings and profits and will be taxable to the shareholders as ordinary income. These distributions are not eligible for the dividends received deduction generally available to corporations. To the extent that we make a distribution in excess of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, the distribution will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital, reducing the tax basis in each United States shareholder's shares, and the amount of each distribution in excess of a United States shareholder's tax basis in its shares will be taxable as gain realized from the sale of its shares. Distributions that we declare in October, November or December of any year payable to a shareholder of record on a specified date in any of these months will be treated as both paid by us and received by the shareholder on December 31 of the year, provided that we actually pay the distribution during January of the following calendar year. United States shareholders may not include any of our losses on their own federal income tax returns.

We will be treated as having sufficient earnings and profits to treat as a dividend any distribution by us up to the amount required to be distributed in order to avoid imposition of the 4.0% excise tax discussed above. Moreover, any deficiency dividend will be treated as an ordinary or capital gain distribution, as the case may be, regardless of our earnings and profits. As a result, shareholders may be required to treat as taxable some distributions that would otherwise result in a tax-free return of capital.

Capital Gain Distributions

Distributions to United States shareholders that we properly designate as capital gain distributions will be treated as long-term capital gains, to the extent they do not exceed our actual net capital gain, for the taxable year without regard to the period for which the United States shareholder has held his or her shares.

Passive Activity Loss and Investment Interest Limitations

Our distributions and any gain you realize from a disposition of shares will not be treated as passive activity income, and shareholders may not be able to utilize any of their "passive losses" to offset this income on their personal tax returns. Our distributions (to the extent they do not constitute a return of capital) will generally be treated as investment income for purposes of the limitations on the deduction of investment interest. Net capital gain from a disposition of shares and capital gain distributions generally will be included in investment income for purposes of the investment interest deduction limitations only if, and to the extent, you so elect, in which case any such capital gains will be taxed as ordinary income.

Certain Dispositions of the Shares

In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares by a United States shareholder who is not a dealer in securities, including any disposition pursuant to our share redemption program, will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than twelve months and as short-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for twelve months or less. If, however, a United States shareholder has received any capital gains distributions with respect to his shares, any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares held for six months or less, to the extent of the capital gains distributions received with respect to his shares, will be treated as long-term capital loss. Also, the Internal Revenue Service is authorized to issue Treasury Regulations that would subject a portion of the capital gain a United States shareholder recognizes from selling his shares or from a capital gain distribution to a tax at a 25.0% rate, to the extent the capital gain is attributable to depreciation previously deducted.

Information Reporting Requirements and Backup Withholding for United States Shareholders

Under some circumstances, United States shareholders may be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 30.0% on payments made with respect to, or cash proceeds of a sale or exchange of, our shares. Backup withholding will apply only if the shareholder:

- fails to furnish his or her taxpayer identification number, which, for an individual, would be his or her Social Security Number;
- furnishes an incorrect tax identification number;
- is notified by the Internal Revenue Service that he or she has failed properly to report payments of interest and distributions or is otherwise subject to backup withholding; or

·under some circumstances, fails to certify, under penalties of perjury, that he or she has furnished a correct tax identification number and that (a) he or she has not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service that he or she is subject to backup withholding for failure to report interest and distribution payments or (b) he or she has been notified by the Internal Revenue Service that he or she is no longer subject to backup withholding.

Backup withholding will not apply with respect to payments made to some shareholders, such as corporations and tax-exempt organizations. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Rather, the amount of any backup withholding with respect to a payment to a United States shareholder will be allowed as a credit against the United States shareholder's United States federal income tax liability and may entitle the United States shareholder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service. United States shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding their qualifications for exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining an exemption.

Treatment of Tax-Exempt Shareholders

Tax-exempt entities such as employee pension benefit trusts, individual retirement accounts and charitable remainder trusts generally are exempt from federal income taxation. Such entities are subject to taxation, however, on any UBTI, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code. Our payment of dividends to a tax-exempt employee pension benefit trust or other domestic tax-exempt shareholder generally will not constitute UBTI to such shareholder unless such shareholder has borrowed to acquire or carry its shares.

In the event that we were deemed to be “predominately held” by qualified employee pension benefit trusts that each hold more than 10.0% (in value) of our shares, such trusts would be required to treat a certain percentage of the dividend distributions paid to them as UBTI. We would be deemed to be “predominately held” by such trusts if either (1) one employee pension benefit trust owns more than 25.0% in value of our shares, or (ii) any group of such trusts, each owning more than 10.0% in value of our shares, holds in the aggregate more than 50.0% in value of our shares. If either of these ownership thresholds were ever exceeded, any qualified employee pension benefit trust holding more than 10.0% in value of our shares would be subject to tax on that portion of our dividend distributions made to it which is equal to the percentage of our income which would be UBTI if we were a qualified trust, rather than a REIT. We will attempt to monitor the concentration of ownership of employee pension benefit trusts in our shares, and we do not expect our shares to be deemed to be “predominately held” by qualified employee pension benefit trusts, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent required to trigger the treatment of our income as to such trusts.

For social clubs, voluntary employee benefit associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts and qualified group legal services plans exempt from federal income taxation under Sections 501(c)(7), (c)(9), (c)(17) and (c)(20) of the Internal Revenue Code, respectively, income from an investment in our shares will constitute UBTI unless the shareholder in question is able to deduct amounts “set aside” or placed in reserve for certain purposes so as to offset the UBTI generated. Any such organization that is a prospective shareholder should consult its own tax advisor concerning these “set aside” and reserve requirements.

Special Tax Considerations for Non-United States Shareholders

The rules governing United States income taxation of non-resident alien individuals, foreign corporations, foreign partnerships and foreign trusts and estates (non-United States shareholders) are complex. The following discussion is intended only as a summary of these rules. Non-United States shareholders should consult with their own tax advisors to determine the impact of federal, state and local income tax laws on an investment in our shares, including any reporting requirements.

Income Effectively Connected With a United States Trade or Business

In general, non-United States shareholders will be subject to regular United States federal income taxation with respect to their investment in our shares if the income derived therefrom is “effectively connected” with the non-United States shareholder's conduct of a trade or business in the United States. A corporate non-United States shareholder that receives income that is (or is treated as) effectively connected with a United States trade or business also may be

subject to a branch profits tax under Section 884 of the Internal Revenue Code, which is payable in addition to the regular United States federal corporate income tax.

The following discussion will apply to non-United States shareholders whose income derived from ownership of our shares is deemed to be not “effectively connected” with a United States trade or business.

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Distributions Not Attributable to Gain From the Sale or Exchange of a United States Real Property Interest

A distribution to a non-United States shareholder that is not attributable to gain realized by us from the sale or exchange of a “United States real property interest” within the meaning of the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980, as amended (FIRPTA), and that we do not designate as a capital gain distribution will be treated as an ordinary income distribution to the extent that it is made out of current or accumulated earnings and profits. Generally, any ordinary income distribution will be subject to a United States federal income tax equal to 30.0% of the gross amount of the distribution unless this tax is reduced by the provisions of an applicable tax treaty. Any such distribution in excess of our earnings and profits will be treated first as a return of capital that will reduce each non-United States shareholder’s basis in its shares (but not below zero) and then as gain from the disposition of those shares, the tax treatment of which is described under the rules discussed below with respect to dispositions of shares.

Distributions Attributable to Gain From the Sale or Exchange of a United States Real Property Interest

Distributions to a non-United States shareholder that are attributable to gain from the sale or exchange of a United States real property interest will be taxed to a non-United States shareholder under Internal Revenue Code provisions enacted by FIRPTA. Under FIRPTA, such distributions are taxed to a non-United States shareholder as if the distributions were gains “effectively connected” with a United States trade or business. Accordingly, a non-United States shareholder will be taxed at the normal capital gain rates applicable to a United States shareholder (subject to any applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of non-resident alien individuals). Distributions subject to FIRPTA also may be subject to a 30.0% branch profits tax when made to a corporate non-United States shareholder that is not entitled to a treaty exemption.

Withholding Obligations With Respect to Distributions to Non-United States Shareholders

Although tax treaties may reduce our withholding obligations, based on current law, we will generally be required to withhold from distributions to non-United States shareholders, and remit to the Internal Revenue Service:

- 35.0% of designated capital gain distributions or, if greater, 35.0% of the amount of any distributions that could be designated as capital gain distributions; and
- 30.0% of ordinary income distributions (*i.e.*, distributions paid out of our earnings and profits).

In addition, if we designate prior distributions as capital gain distributions, subsequent distributions, up to the amount of the prior distributions, will be treated as capital gain distributions for purposes of withholding. A distribution in excess of our earnings and profits will be subject to 30.0% withholding if at the time of the distribution it cannot be determined whether the distribution will be in an amount in excess of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. If the amount of tax we withhold with respect to a distribution to a non-United States shareholder exceeds the shareholder’s United States tax liability with respect to that distribution, the non-United States shareholder may file a claim with the Internal Revenue Service for a refund of the excess.

Sale of Our Shares by a Non-United States Shareholder

A sale of our shares by a non-United States shareholder will generally not be subject to United States federal income taxation unless our shares constitute a United States real property interest. Our shares will not constitute a United States real property interest if we are a “domestically controlled REIT.” A “domestically controlled REIT” is a REIT that at all times during a specified testing period has less than 50.0% in value of its shares held directly or indirectly by

non-United States shareholders. We currently anticipate that we will be a domestically controlled REIT. Therefore, sales of our shares should not be subject to taxation under FIRPTA. However, we do expect to sell our shares to non-United States shareholders and we cannot assure you that we will continue to be a domestically controlled REIT. If we were not a domestically controlled REIT, whether a non-United States shareholder's sale of our shares would be subject to tax under FIRPTA as a sale of a United States real property interest would depend on whether our shares were "regularly traded" on an established securities market and on the size of the selling shareholder's interest in us. Our shares currently are not "regularly traded" on an established securities market.

If the gain on the sale of shares were subject to taxation under FIRPTA, a non-United States shareholder would be subject to the same treatment as a United States shareholder with respect to the gain, subject to any applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of non-resident alien individuals. In addition, distributions that are treated as gain from the disposition of shares and are subject to tax under FIRPTA also may be subject to a 30.0% branch profits tax when made to a corporate non-United States shareholder that is not entitled to a treaty exemption. Under FIRPTA, the purchaser of our shares may be required to withhold 10.0% of the purchase price and remit this amount to the Internal Revenue Service.

Even if not subject to FIRPTA, capital gains will be taxable to a non-United States shareholder if the non-United States shareholder is a non-resident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and some other conditions apply, in which case the non-resident alien individual will be subject to a 30.0% tax on his or her United States source capital gains.

Recently promulgated Treasury Regulations may alter the procedures for claiming the benefits of an income tax treaty. Our non-United States shareholders should consult their tax advisors concerning the effect, if any, of these Treasury Regulations on an investment in our shares.

Information Reporting Requirements and Backup Withholding for Non-United States Shareholders

Additional issues may arise for information reporting and backup withholding for non-United States shareholders. Non-United States shareholders should consult their tax advisors with regard to United States information reporting and backup withholding requirements under the Internal Revenue Code.

Statement of Share Ownership

We are required to demand annual written statements from the record holders of designated percentages of our shares disclosing the actual owners of the shares. Any record shareholder who, upon our request, does not provide us with required information concerning actual ownership of the shares is required to include specified information relating to his or her shares in his or her federal income tax return. We also must maintain, within the Internal Revenue District in which we are required to file, our federal income tax return, permanent records showing the information we have received about the actual ownership of shares and a list of those persons failing or refusing to comply with our demand.

State and Local Taxation

We and our operating subsidiaries may be subject to state and local tax in states and localities in which we or they do business or own property. The tax treatment of us, Hartman OP, our operating subsidiaries and the holders of our shares in local jurisdictions may differ from the federal income tax treatment described above.

Tax Aspects of Our Operating Partnership

The following discussion summarizes certain federal income tax considerations applicable to our investment in Hartman OP. The discussion does not cover state or local tax laws or any federal tax laws other than income tax laws.

Classification as a Partnership

We will be entitled to include in our income a distributive share of Hartman OP's income and to deduct our distributive share of Hartman OP's losses only if Hartman OP is classified for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, rather than as an association taxable as a corporation. Under applicable Treasury Regulations known as

Check-the-Box-Regulations, an unincorporated entity with at least two members may elect to be classified either as an association taxable as a corporation or as a partnership. If such an entity fails to make an election, it generally will be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. Hartman OP intends to be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes and will not elect to be treated as an association taxable as a corporation under the Check-the-Box-Regulations.

Even though Hartman OP has elected to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, it may be taxed as a corporation if it is deemed to be a “publicly traded partnership.” A publicly traded partnership is a partnership whose interests are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market, or the substantial equivalent thereof. However, even if the foregoing requirements are met, a publicly traded partnership will not be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes if at least 90.0% of such partnership’s gross income for a taxable year consists of “qualifying income” under Section 7704(d) of the Internal Revenue Code. Qualifying income generally includes any income that is qualifying income for purposes of the 95.0% Income Test applicable to REITs (90.0% Passive-Type Income Exception). See “- Requirements for Qualification as a REIT - Operational Requirements - Gross Income Tests” above.

Under applicable Treasury Regulations known as PTP Regulations, limited safe harbors from the definition of a publicly traded partnership are provided. Pursuant to one of those safe harbors (the Private Placement Exclusion), interests in a partnership will not be treated as readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof if (i) all interests in the partnership were issued in a transaction (or transactions) that was not required to be registered under the Securities Act, and (ii) the partnership does not have more than 100 partners at any time during the partnership's taxable year. In determining the number of partners in a partnership, a person owning an interest in a flow-through entity, such as a partnership, grantor trust or S corporation, that owns an interest in the partnership is treated as a partner in such partnership only if (a) substantially all of the value of the owner's interest in the flow-through is attributable to the flow-through entity's interest, direct or indirect, in the partnership and (b) a principal purpose of the use of the flow-through entity is to permit the partnership to satisfy the 100 partner limitation. Hartman OP qualifies for the Private Placement Exclusion. Even if Hartman OP is considered a publicly traded partnership under the PTP Regulations because it is deemed to have more than 100 partners, we believe Hartman OP should not be treated as a corporation because it is eligible for the 90.0% Passive-Type Income Exception described above.

We have not requested, and do not intend to request, a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service that Hartman OP will be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. Morris, Manning & Martin, LLP is of the opinion, however, that based on certain factual assumptions and representations, Hartman OP will be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partnership and not as an association taxable as a corporation, or as a publicly traded partnership. Unlike a tax ruling, however, an opinion of counsel is not binding upon the Internal Revenue Service, and we can offer no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will not challenge the status of Hartman OP as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. If such challenge were sustained by a court, Hartman OP would be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, as described below. In addition, the opinion of Morris, Manning & Martin, LLP is based on existing law, which is to a great extent the result of administrative and judicial interpretation. No assurance can be given that administrative or judicial changes would not modify the conclusions expressed in the opinion.

If for any reason Hartman OP were taxable as a corporation, rather than a partnership, for federal income tax purposes, we would not be able to qualify as a REIT. See “- Requirements for Qualification as a REIT - Operational Requirements - Gross Income Tests” and “- Operational Requirements - Asset Tests” above. In addition, any change in Hartman OP's status for tax purposes might be treated as a taxable event, in which case we might incur a tax liability without any related cash distribution. Further, items of income and deduction of Hartman OP would not pass through to its partners, and its partners would be treated as shareholders for tax purposes. Consequently, Hartman OP would be required to pay income tax at corporate tax rates on its net income, and distributions to its partners would constitute dividends that would not be deductible in computing Hartman OP's taxable income.

Income Taxation of Our Operating Partnership and Its Partners

Partners, Not a Partnership, Subject to Tax

A partnership is not a taxable entity for federal income tax purposes. As a partner in Hartman OP, we will be required to take into account our allocable share of Hartman OP's income, gains, losses, deductions and credits for any taxable year of Hartman OP ending within or with our taxable year, without regard to whether we have received or will receive any distribution from Hartman OP.

Partnership Allocations

Although a partnership agreement generally determines the allocation of income and losses among partners, such allocations will be disregarded for tax purposes under Section 704(b) of the Internal Revenue Code if they do not

comply with the provisions of Section 704(b) of the Internal Revenue Code and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder. If an allocation is not recognized for federal income tax purposes, the item subject to the allocation will be reallocated in accordance with the partner's interests in the partnership, which will be determined by taking into account all of the facts and circumstances relating to the economic arrangement of the partners with respect to such item. Hartman OP's allocations of taxable income and loss are intended to comply with the requirements of Section 704(b) of the Internal Revenue Code and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder.

Tax Allocations With Respect to Contributed Properties

Pursuant to Section 704(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, income, gain, loss and deductions attributable to appreciated or depreciated property that is contributed to a partnership in exchange for an interest in the partnership must be allocated for federal income tax purposes in a manner such that the contributor is charged with, or benefits from, the unrealized gain or unrealized loss associated with the property at the time of the contribution. The amount of such unrealized gain or unrealized loss is generally equal to the difference between the fair market value of the contributed property at the time of contribution and the adjusted tax basis of such property at the time of contribution. Under applicable Treasury Regulations, partnerships are required to use a “reasonable method” for allocating items subject to Section 704(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, and several reasonable allocation methods are described therein.

Under the partnership agreement for Hartman OP, depreciation or amortization deductions of Hartman OP generally will be allocated among the partners in accordance with their respective interests in Hartman OP, except to the extent that Hartman OP is required under Section 704(c) of the Internal Revenue Code to use a method for allocating depreciation deductions attributable to its properties that results in us receiving a disproportionately large share of such deductions. We may possibly (1) be allocated lower amounts of depreciation deductions for tax purposes with respect to contributed properties than would be allocated to us if each such property were to have a tax basis equal to its fair market value at the time of contribution, and (2) be allocated taxable gain in the event of a sale of such contributed properties in excess of the economic profit allocated to us as a result of such sale. These allocations may cause us to recognize taxable income in excess of cash proceeds received by us, which might adversely affect our ability to comply with the REIT distribution requirements, although we do not anticipate that this event will occur. The foregoing principles also will affect the calculation of our earnings and profits for purposes of determining which portion of our distributions is taxable as a dividend. The allocations described in this paragraph may result in a higher portion of our distributions being taxed as a dividend if we acquire properties in exchange for units of the Hartman OP than would have occurred had we purchased such properties for cash.

Basis in Operating Partnership Interest

The adjusted tax basis of our partnership interest in Hartman OP generally is equal to (1) the amount of cash and the basis of any other property contributed to Hartman OP by us, (2) increased by (a) our allocable share of Hartman OP’s income and (b) our allocable share of indebtedness of Hartman OP, and (3) reduced, but not below zero, by (a) our allocable share of Hartman OP’s loss and (b) the amount of cash distributed to us, including constructive cash distributions resulting from a reduction in our share of indebtedness of Hartman OP.

If the allocation of our distributive share of Hartman OP’s loss would reduce the adjusted tax basis of our partnership interest in Hartman OP below zero, the recognition of such loss will be deferred until such time as the recognition of such loss would not reduce our adjusted tax basis below zero. If a distribution from Hartman OP or a reduction in our share of Hartman OP’s liabilities (which is treated as a constructive distribution for tax purposes) would reduce our adjusted tax basis below zero, any such distribution, including a constructive distribution, would constitute taxable income to us. The gain realized by us upon the receipt of any such distribution or constructive distribution would normally be characterized as capital gain, and if our partnership interest in Hartman OP has been held for longer than the long-term capital gain holding period (currently one year), the distribution would constitute long-term capital gain.

Depreciation Deductions Available to Our Operating Partnership

Hartman OP will use a portion of contributions made by us from offering proceeds to acquire interests in properties. To the extent that Hartman OP acquires properties for cash, Hartman OP’s initial basis in such properties for federal income tax purposes generally will be equal to the purchase price paid by Hartman OP. Hartman OP plans to depreciate each such depreciable property for federal income tax purposes under the modified accelerated cost

recovery system of depreciation. Under this system, Hartman OP generally will depreciate such buildings and improvements over a 39-year recovery period using a straight-line method and a mid-month convention and will depreciate furnishings and equipment over a seven-year recovery period. To the extent that Hartman OP acquires properties in exchange for units of Hartman OP, Hartman OP's initial basis in each such property for federal income tax purposes should be the same as the transferor's basis in that property on the date of acquisition by Hartman OP. Although the law is not entirely clear, Hartman OP generally intends to depreciate such depreciable property for federal income tax purposes over the same remaining useful lives and under the same methods used by the transferors.

Sale of Our Operating Partnership's Property

Generally, any gain realized by Hartman OP on the sale of property held for more than one year will be long-term capital gain, except for any portion of such gain that is depreciation or cost recovery recapture that is required under the Internal Revenue Code to be recognized as ordinary income. Any gain recognized by Hartman OP upon the disposition of a property acquired by Hartman OP for cash will be allocated among the partners in accordance with their respective percentage interests in Hartman OP.

Our share of any gain realized by Hartman OP on the sale of any property held by Hartman OP as inventory or other property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of Hartman OP's trade or business will be treated as income from a prohibited transaction that is subject to a 100.0% penalty tax. Such prohibited transaction income also may have an adverse effect upon our ability to satisfy the income tests for maintaining our REIT status. See “- Requirements for Qualification as a REIT - Operational Requirements - Gross Income Tests” above. We, however, do not currently intend to acquire or hold or allow Hartman OP to acquire or hold any property that represents inventory or other property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of our or Hartman OP's trade or business.

1031 Exchange Program

Each of the properties (Exchange Program Properties) that are the subject of the Section 1031 Exchange Transactions will initially be purchased by a single member limited liability company or similar entity, referred to in this prospectus as a Hartman Exchange LLC. Each Hartman Exchange LLC will initially be owned directly or indirectly by a Hartman affiliate, which will then market co-tenancy interests in these properties to those persons who wish to re-invest proceeds arising from dispositions of real estate assets owned by the 1031 Participants. The 1031 Participants will be able to defer the recognition of taxable gain arising from the sale of their real estate assets by investing proceeds into the co-tenancy interests that qualify for purposes of Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code as replacement real estate assets.

As Hartman Management or its affiliate successfully markets co-tenancy interests in the properties, these will be sold to the 1031 Participants. Hartman Management or its affiliate will recognize gain or loss arising from such sales measured by the difference between the sum of its cost basis and costs of closing and the price at which it sells such interests to the 1031 Participants. Hartman Management or its affiliate will be responsible for reporting such income to the extent of any net gains and will be liable for any resulting tax. This will have no impact on our tax liability.

When Hartman OP purchases interests in the Exchange Program Properties, the tax treatment will be the same as it would with respect to other acquisitions of real property. Hartman OP will become the owner of an interest in real estate, it will have a basis in the real estate equal to its cost, and its holding period for such real estate will begin on the day of the acquisition. Upon subsequent sale of such interest, it will recognize gain or loss in the same fashion it would with any other real estate investments. The fees that a Hartman Exchange LLC pays to Hartman OP for participating in an Exchange Program Property will be taxable as ordinary income to Hartman OP.

INVESTMENT BY TAX-EXEMPT ENTITIES AND ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

General

The following is a summary of some non-tax considerations associated with an investment in our shares by tax-qualified pension, stock bonus or profit-sharing plans which are described in Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, employee benefit plans described in Section 3(3) of ERISA, described in Section 403(a) or (b) of the Internal Revenue Code or an individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408 of the Internal Revenue Code, which are referred to as Plans and IRAs, as applicable. This summary is based on provisions of ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code, including amendments thereto through the date of this prospectus, and relevant regulations and opinions issued by the Department of Labor and the Internal Revenue Service through the date of this prospectus. We cannot assure you that adverse tax decisions or legislative, regulatory or administrative changes that would significantly modify the statements expressed herein will not occur. Any such changes may or may not apply to transactions entered into prior to the date of their enactment.

Our management has attempted to structure us in such a manner that we will be an attractive investment vehicle for Plans and IRAs. However, in considering an investment in our shares, those involved with making such an investment decision should consider applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and ERISA. While each of the ERISA and Internal Revenue Code issues discussed below may not apply to all Plans and IRAs, individuals involved with making investment decisions with respect to Plans and IRAs should carefully review the rules and exceptions described below, and determine their applicability to their situation.

In general, individuals making investment decisions with respect to Plans and IRAs should, at a minimum, consider:

- whether the investment is in accordance with the documents and instruments governing such Plan or IRA;
- whether the investment satisfies the prudence and diversification and other fiduciary requirements of ERISA, if applicable;
- whether the investment will result in UBTI to the Plan or IRA, see “Federal Income Tax Considerations - Treatment of Tax-Exempt Shareholders”;
- whether there is sufficient liquidity for the Plan or IRA, considering the minimum distribution requirements under the Internal Revenue Code and the liquidity needs of such Plan or IRA, after taking this investment into account;
- the need to value the assets of the Plan or IRA annually; and
- whether the investment would constitute or give rise to a prohibited transaction under ERISA and/or the Internal Revenue Code, if applicable.

Additionally, individuals making investment decisions with respect to Plans and IRAs must remember that ERISA requires that the assets of an employee benefit plan must generally be held in trust, and that the trustee, or a duly authorized named fiduciary or investment manager, must have authority and discretion to manage and control the assets of an employee benefit plan.

Minimum Distribution Requirements - Plan Liquidity

Potential Plan or IRA investors who intend to purchase our shares should consider the limited liquidity of an investment in our shares as it relates to the minimum distribution requirements under the Internal Revenue Code, if

applicable. If the shares are held in an IRA or Plan and, before we sell our properties, mandatory distributions are required to be made to the participant or beneficiary of such IRA or Plan pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, then this could require that a distribution of the shares be made in kind to such participant or beneficiary, which may not be permissible under the terms and provisions of such IRA or Plan. Even if permissible, a distribution of shares in kind must be included in the taxable income of the recipient for the year in which the shares are received at the then current fair market value of the shares, even though there might be no corresponding cash distribution from the Plan or IRA with which to pay the income tax liability arising because of the distribution of shares. See “Risk Factors - Federal Income Tax Risks.” The fair market value of any such distribution-in-kind can be only an estimated value per share because no public market for our shares exists or is likely to develop. See “Annual Valuation Requirement” below. Further, there can be no assurance that such estimated value could actually be realized by a shareholder because estimates do not necessarily indicate the price at which our shares could be sold. Also, for distributions subject to mandatory income tax withholding under Section 3405 of the Internal Revenue Code or other tax withholding provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, the trustee of a Plan may have an obligation, even in situations involving in-kind distributions of shares, to liquidate a portion of the in-kind shares distributed in order to satisfy such withholding obligations, although there might be no market for such shares. There may also be similar state and/or local tax withholding or other tax obligations that should be considered.

Annual Valuation Requirement

Fiduciaries of Plans are required to determine the fair market value of the assets of such Plans on at least an annual basis. If the fair market value of any particular asset is not readily available, the fiduciary is required to make a good faith determination of that asset's value. Also, a trustee or custodian of an IRA must provide an IRA participant and the Internal Revenue Service with a statement of the value of the IRA each year. However, currently, neither the Internal Revenue Service nor the Department of Labor has promulgated regulations specifying how "fair market value" should be determined.

Unless and until our shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, the Nasdaq National Market or another national exchange, it is not expected that a public market for our shares will develop. To assist fiduciaries of Plans subject to the annual reporting requirements of ERISA and IRA trustees or custodians to prepare reports relating to an investment in our shares, we intend to provide reports of our quarterly and annual determinations of the current value of our net assets per outstanding share to those fiduciaries (including IRA trustees and custodians) who identify themselves to us and request the reports. Until two years after any subsequent offering of our shares, we intend to use the offering price of shares in our most recent offering as the per share net asset value. Beginning two years after the last offering of our shares, the value of the properties and our other assets will be based on valuations of our properties or of our enterprise as a whole as our board determines appropriate.

There can be no assurance, however, with respect to any estimate of value that we prepare, that:

- the estimated value per share would actually be realized by our shareholders upon liquidation, because these estimates do not necessarily indicate the price at which properties can be sold;
- our shareholders would be able to realize estimated net asset values if they were to attempt to sell their shares, because no public market for our shares exists or is likely to develop; or
- that the value, or method used to establish value, would comply with ERISA or Internal Revenue Code requirements described above.

Fiduciary Obligations - Prohibited Transactions

Any person identified as a "fiduciary" with respect to a Plan incurs duties and obligations under ERISA as discussed herein. For purposes of ERISA, any person who exercises any authority or control with respect to the management or disposition of the assets of a Plan is considered to be a fiduciary of such Plan. Further, many transactions between Plans or IRAs and "parties-in-interest" or "disqualified persons" are prohibited by ERISA and/or the Internal Revenue Code. ERISA also requires generally that the assets of Plans be held in trust and that the trustee, or a duly authorized investment manager, have exclusive authority and discretion to manage and control the assets of the Plan.

In the event that our properties and other assets were deemed to be assets of a Plan or IRA, referred to herein as "Plan Assets," our trustees would, and other of our employees might, be deemed fiduciaries of any Plans or IRAs investing as shareholders. If this were to occur, certain contemplated transactions between us and our trustees and other of our employees could be deemed to be "prohibited transactions." Additionally, ERISA's fiduciary standards applicable to investments by Plans would extend to our trustees and possibly other employees as Plan fiduciaries with respect to investments made by us, and the requirement that Plan Assets be held in trust could be deemed to be violated.

Plan Assets - Definition

A definition of Plan Assets is not set forth in ERISA or the Internal Revenue Code; however, a Department of Labor regulation, referred to herein as the Plan Asset Regulation, provides guidelines as to whether, and under what circumstances, the underlying assets of an entity will be deemed to constitute Plan Assets. Under the Plan Asset Regulation, the assets of an entity in which a Plan or IRA makes an equity investment will generally be deemed to be assets of such Plan or IRA unless the entity satisfies one of the exceptions to this general rule. Generally, the exceptions require that the investment in the entity be one of the following:

- in securities issued by an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act;
- in “publicly offered securities,” defined generally as interests that are “freely transferable,” “widely held” and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission;
- in which equity participation by “benefit plan investors” is not significant; or
- in an “operating company,” which includes “venture capital operating companies” and “real estate operating companies.”

The Plan Asset Regulation provides that equity participation in an entity by benefit plan investors is “significant” if at any time 25.0% or more of the value of any class of equity interest is held by benefit plan investors. The term “benefit plan investors” is broadly defined for this purpose, and we anticipate that we will not qualify for this exception since we expect to have equity participation by “benefit plan investors” in excess of 25.0%, which would be deemed to be significant, as defined above. As a result, and because we are not a registered investment company, we do not anticipate that we will qualify for the exemption for investments in which equity participation by benefit plan investors is not significant nor for the exemption for investments in securities issued by a registered investment company.

Publicly Offered Securities Exemption

As noted above, if an a Plan or IRA acquires “publicly offered securities,” the assets of the issuer of the securities will not be deemed to be Plan Assets under the Plan Asset Regulation. The definition of publicly offered securities requires that such securities be “widely held,” “freely transferable” and satisfy registration requirements under federal securities laws. Although our shares are intended to satisfy the registration requirements under this definition, the determinations of whether a security is “widely held” and “freely transferable” are inherently factual matters.

Under the Plan Asset Regulation, a class of securities will be “widely held” if it is held by 100 or more persons independent of the issuer. We anticipate that this requirement will be easily met; however, even if our shares are deemed to be widely held, the “freely transferable” requirement must also be satisfied in order for us to qualify for this exemption. The Plan Asset Regulation provides that “whether a security is ‘freely transferable’ is a factual question to be determined on the basis of all relevant facts and circumstances,” and provides several examples of restrictions on transferability that, absent unusual circumstances, will not prevent the rights of ownership in an equity interest from being considered “freely transferable” if the minimum investment in such equity interest is \$10,000 or less. The allowed restrictions in the examples are illustrative of restrictions commonly found in REITs that are imposed to comply with state and federal law, to assure continued eligibility for favorable tax treatment and to avoid certain practical administrative problems. We have been structured with the intent to satisfy the “freely transferable” requirement set forth in the Plan Asset Regulation with respect to our shares, although there are no assurances that such requirement is met by our shares.

Our shares are subject to certain restrictions on transferability intended to ensure that we continue to qualify for federal income tax treatment as a REIT. The Plan Asset Regulation provides, however, that where the minimum investment in a public offering of securities is \$10,000 or less, the presence of a restriction on transferability intended to prohibit transfers that would result in a termination or reclassification of the entity for state or federal tax purposes will not ordinarily affect a determination that such securities are “freely transferable.” The minimum investment in our shares is less than \$10,000; thus, the restrictions imposed in order to maintain our status as a REIT should not cause the shares to be deemed not “freely transferable.”

Real Estate Operating Company Exemption

Even if we were deemed not to qualify for the “publicly offered securities” exemption, the Plan Asset Regulation also provides an exemption with respect to securities issued by a “real estate operating company.” We will be deemed to be a “real estate operating compa